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STAMP WEEKLY

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FOR ALL CLASSES OF POSTAGE STAMP COLLECTORS

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MAJOR E. B. EVANS

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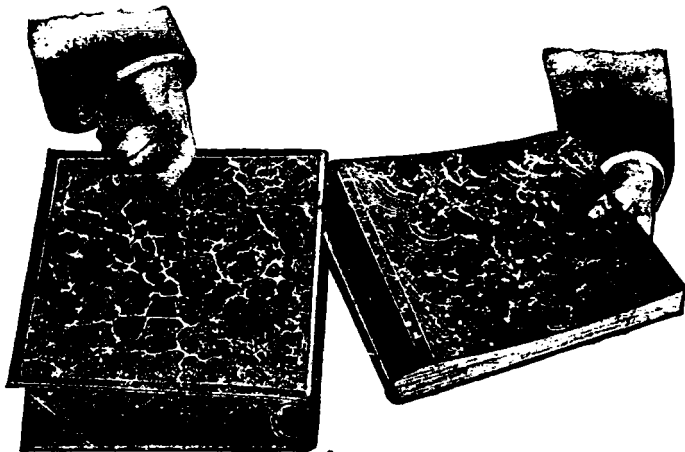
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[AD. 16.]

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[AD. 17.]

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80 „ grey	0	10
100 „ brown on green	1	0

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NOTICE.—It has been found necessary to postpone the commencement of Mr. Fred. J. Melville's papers on "POSTAGE STAMPS IN THE MAKING" until our number of July 9.

JULY 2, 1910

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VOL. XII

Argentine Republic The Rivadavia Stamps, 1864-1872

By JOSÉ MARCÓ DEL PONT

From "The Journal of the Argentine Philatelic Society"

TRANSLATED FROM THE SPANISH BY A. H. DAVIS

OWING to various circumstances—their indisputable beauty, their numerous varieties, and the great rarity of some of them—the "Rivadavia" stamps are the most interesting to Argentine collectors, with the probable exception of the "Ship" stamps of Buenos Ayres.

This interest leads them to search for and acquire the greatest possible number of varieties, and afterwards to classify them.

To enable us to do this, many difficulties have to be surmounted, and, as many diverse opinions are held relative to these stamps, we have been repeatedly asked, even in these columns, to publish a monograph upon them.

Assenting to these repeated requests, we have made a study which we now offer to the readers of this Journal. We shall begin by relating all the events which led up to them, and, after studying and classifying the stamps, we shall touch on several points which, although in part foreign to them, are intimately connected with the postal administration of the epoch when these stamps were put into circulation.

Señor Don Gervasio A. de Posadas was administrator of the Buenos Ayres Post Office and Director-General of Posts of the Argentine Republic, at the time when the stamps of which we are about to treat were issued, and when the events to which we shall refer were taking place.

To Señor Posadas we also owe the creation of the stamps issued by the State of Buenos Ayres, and, above all, the organization of the Argentine posts and the defence of their autonomy.

The old post office, situated at Calle Bolívar 115, between Calles Belgrano and Venezuela, where was installed the printing office for the impression of the "Rivadavia" stamps, was built by its owner Don

Manuel Rodríguez de la Vega, founder of the Hospital for Women, the Foundling Hospital, and other charitable institutions. In his will he left it to the Santa Casa de Ejercicios (see *Dictionary of Buenos Ayres and Stranger's Guide*, by Don Antonio Pillado, Buenos Ayres, 1864). The post office was installed there about the year 1822. Before this date it occupied a building in Calle Peru, between Alsina and Victoria, facing west.

This house served very well during the years of poverty and backwardness (*atraso*) of the Republic; but it became quite inadequate once the advancement of the country brought with it, as a natural consequence, a large increase of correspondence, and of all postal services. Señor Posadas repeatedly tried to obtain for the Administration a more suitable edifice, and finally, during the government of Sarmiento, he obtained permission to build one. A site was selected on part of the land occupied by the bastions of the old fort, demolished in 1855, and situated at the corner of Calles Balcarce and Victoria, on the square called 25 de Mayo. In order to construct the new building it became necessary to pull down the archway which served as an entrance to Government House, built in 1822 by the architect Catelin, to the order of Rivadavia, in place of the drawbridge which existed there.

Señor Posadas did not have the satisfaction of inaugurating the new edifice, as its construction was commenced on the 1st of January, 1874, and at the end of the year he ceased to be Director-General of Posts, when, of course, the building was not nearly finished. As it has so often happened with the public buildings in this city, the edifice was seen to be too small before it was finished, and the Administration only occu-

pied it for a few years. The front of the building, condemned to disappear, still stands as an integral part of Government House.

Our principal source of information has been the archives of the Argentine Post Office, from which we have obtained the greater part of our facts for this work. We consider it necessary to make this statement at once in order to avoid needless controversy.

I

Various classes of stamps were in use in the Argentine Republic when it was re-organized after the fall of the Confederation, namely: Those in use in the provinces of Entre Rios and Corrientes; those issued in the city of Rosario de Santa Fe, in 1862, which were in circulation in nearly the whole of the Republic; those especially printed for the province of Buenos Ayres; and those used for internal postage by the province of Corrientes from the year 1856.

In order to put an end to these different emissions, which signified "the division of the Argentine country," Señor Gervasio A. de Posadas, Administrator of the Buenos Ayres Posts, proposed to the National Government, in October, 1862,* the adoption of one type for the whole of the Republic.

He asked, at the same time, for the necessary permission to give out a contract for plates corresponding to the three values, 5, 10, and 15 centavos, the printing of which was to be done by the Mint, on coloured paper, and in different inks. He suggested also that the new stamps should bear as a design the arms of the country and the inscription "Republica Argentina."

The Government having assented to his proposal, Señor Posadas requested Señor Roberto Lange, who had lithographed and printed the stamps issued in 1862 (which we have already stated were in use throughout the greater part of the Republic), to submit several designs for the projected new issue.

As Señor Lange was only a lithographer, he could only present lithographic designs; so that in applying to him, Señor Posadas could only have done so as a matter of form, or in obedience to considerations unknown to us, because as Administrator of the Buenos Ayres Post Office, he knew perfectly well that, in 1857, the well-known stamps called "Gauchito" (cowboy), were not issued because they were lithographed and in consequence did not afford sufficient guarantee against forgeries. He contracted, it is true, with Señor Lange, some months before, for the lithographed stamps of 1862; but it was on account of the urgent request of Señor Régulo Martínez, Superintendent-General

* See our article on the Postage Stamps of the Argentine Republic, issue of 11th January, 1862, published previously.

of the Treasury of Rosario de Santa Fe, which did not give him time to have them printed by other means.

This is not a mere supposition of our own, because it is a fact that, without consulting the Government and before Lange could submit his designs, he had already written to Señor Mariano Balcarce, Argentine Minister to the Court of Napoleon the Third, asking him to have the projected stamps printed in France. Consequently, the unknown Essays submitted by Lange did not satisfy Señor Posadas, who then arranged with the Minister for the Interior that the stamps should be ordered by Señor Balcarce. Both he and Lange had been told by Posadas that the design of the stamps was to bear the Argentine shield; but the Minister of the Interior, Doctor Rawson, in the interview he had with Señor Posadas, appears to have suggested that it would be better to replace the shield by the effigy of Rivadavia, for on the 22nd of December of the same year Señor Posadas sent him the following memorandum:—

"The lithographic proofs submitted by Don Roberto Lange, for the postage stamps which should be used by all the postal administrations of the Republic, not having proved satisfactory, for the reasons verbally expressed by your Excellency when these proofs were put before you, and it having been suggested that it would be better to have plates engraved in England or France, through Don Mariano Balcarce, so that these stamps should not only be beautiful, but it would not be so easy to forge them as would be the case if they were lithographed:—I would like to know, before giving the order, what is the design preferred by the Government for this permanent issue of stamps, because, although the Administrator-General has the right here, as in other places, to decide this question, I do not know if the Decree of the 21st February, 1858, is still in force, under which the National Government issued a stamp having as emblem the national arms and the words 'Confederacion Argentina'; for these reasons I beg your Excellency to indicate what the design is to be for the new postage stamps.

"Permit me to suggest to your Excellency that, when ordering the plates from Europe, a perforating machine should also be ordered, and that while we are awaiting their arrival, we should continue to use those in existence."

In consequence of this memorandum the Government issued the following well-known Decree:—

"January 1st, 1863.—It has been decided that the design for the new postage stamps to be ordered from Europe shall bear the head of Don Bernardino Rivadavia, in recognition of the great merits of this distinguished citizen, and as inscription, the words 'Republica Argentina.'

"The above to be noted by the Administrator of Posts.

"MTRR.

"G. RAWSON."

All philatelists know of the existence of Rivadavia, because his portrait figures on our postage stamps, but the great majority of foreign collectors, it is pretty certain, know nothing more about him; they simply suppose that he was an important personage, because his country during so many years conceded him this honour.

Very well; as the principal object of this work is the study of the stamps which bear the portrait of this eminent citizen, we believe it to be our duty to introduce him to those of our readers who do not know him; we are not going to give his biography, but merely sketch his career.

Don Bernardino Rivadavia was born in this city of Buenos Ayres on the 20th of May, 1780; in it, in the college of St. Charles, he pursued his studies, having chosen his father's profession, that of a lawyer.

During the invasions of the English in 1806 and 1807 he took an active part as captain of a band of Spaniards in the defence of this city.

When the Revolution of 1810 broke out he devoted himself entirely to it, and very early showed his exceptional abilities. In 1811 he was made Secretary of Government and Foreign Affairs, and was in these perilous times the soul of the Government.

Upon regaining his throne in 1814 King Ferdinand VII showed his determination to reconquer his lost possessions, and the Government of Director Posadas realized the importance of trying to prevent an invasion, which might have proved fatal to the cause of Liberty, and in effect they resolved to appoint at the end of the same year Messrs. Rivadavia and Belgrano as special envoys to the Courts of Madrid, Paris, and London. Their mission was to gain time and delay the projected invasion which was being prepared at Cadiz.

Arrived in Paris, they opened negotiations from there, and soon after the return of General Belgrano to his country Señor Rivadavia was invited to Madrid, where he arrived in May, 1816, but the arrival at the port of Cadiz of some Argentine corsairs, and the suspicion that Señor Rivadavia was not acting in good faith, induced Ferdinand VII to hand him his passport.

Returning to Paris, he attached himself to such illustrious personages as General Lafayette, Monsignor de Pradt, etc., whom he succeeded in interesting in the revolutionary cause and the recognition of Argentine Independence. Alone, he maintained an active campaign with the Chancellories of Spain and the Great Powers; he entered into various alliances for the founding of constitutional monarchies in America, and finally he succeeded in paralysing the active intervention of Spain in the River Plate.

In 1819 he passed on to London in the

same character, being succeeded in Paris by Canon don José Valentin Gomez, and in July of the following year he received orders, as indeed did all the Diplomatic Agents, to return immediately to his country.

During his six years' residence in Europe he applied himself with great earnestness to the study of the social sciences, comprehending, no doubt, that he was destined to guide the fortunes of his country.

Almost as soon as he had returned, General Martin Rodriguez, who had just become Governor of Buenos Ayres, nominated him as Minister of Government, in July, 1821.

The four years which this Government, or we should say this Ministry, existed, constitute the golden age of the province of Buenos Ayres, because during this period every useful institution which the country possesses took its rise—free education, laws relating to the liberty of the Press, of industry, and of commerce, public credit, banks, abolition of slavery, vaccination, the creation of a Charity Organization Society, etc. etc., and others which were projected or decreed, and which only came into being after many years.

One of his innovations—ecclesiastical reform—was strenuously resisted, and others, considered premature, were much combated.

On the fall of the Government of General Martin Rodriguez, Rivadavia resolutely declined to continue as minister in the succeeding cabinet and was nominated in February, 1825, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Courts of France and England, a post that he only occupied for one year, during which he ratified, in London, the treaty which he had arranged with Mr. Canning.

Returning to the Argentine Republic, Congress elected him, on the 18th of February, 1826, President of the United Provinces of the River Plate.

As President, he wished to carry on the work he had begun as minister, striving above all for the consolidation of the National Union; but the opinion of the provinces, or of the leaders who dominated them, was directly opposed to the system of union implanted by him, and although the country was at war with Brazil, these chiefs, in combination with the Federals of the capital, blindly opposed him, promoting civil war, and denying the necessary means to continue a foreign war.

His continuance as President was therefore impossible. His lofty character did not permit him to carry on such a contest, so, on the eve of peace with Brazil with honour to his country, he resigned on the 27th June, 1827, and retired into voluntary exile.

He returned several years later, but the

tyrant Rosas obliged him to re-embark ; he therefore returned to Colonia (Uruguay), but even here he was not allowed to remain, for Rosas, through Oribe, obliged him to leave. He went to Brazil and afterwards to Cadiz, where he ended his days in the year 1845.

Such is, lightly sketched, the life of the

celebrated first Constitutional President of the United Provinces of the River Plate, to whom the illustrious General Mitre, the greatest of the Argentines, accorded what was then a great honour, the privilege of having his portrait on the national postage stamps.

(To be continued.)

Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

Important Purchases

DURING the last week or two we have made several purchases of collections, etc., and amongst them we draw attention to the following :—

British and Colonials of King Edward VII's Reign.

A very nice and nearly complete collection, all unused, arranged in two Oriel Albums.

Amongst these there is a fine lot of the British Officials.

The stamps with the single "C A" watermark of the various colonies are nearly complete.

These stamps are in such demand just now that *these books will not be sent away on approval*, but can be inspected at 391 Strand, or we shall be glad to quote prices (which are in many cases much higher than the Catalogue issued a year and a half ago) to collectors who send us their want list.

Cape of Good Hope.

A nice *old* collection of these stamps has been purchased recently, containing some unusually fine things.

Of the "woodblocks" there were no less than *eight* unused, being five of the 1d., *red*, and three of the 4d., *blue*. There are some fifteen used "woodblocks," including two specimens of the 4d., *red*, ERROR, and the finest 1d., *blue*, that we have ever seen. The other triangular stamps are a good lot, and they will be included in the new stock books, which will be rearranged shortly.

Victoria.

A small but interesting collection of the older issues of Victoria has just been purchased. In this we found a great rarity, which, so far as we can find, has never been chronicled.

Sept. 1861. Gibbons Type 15.

1d., green ; with network corners ; wmk. double-lined "1"

A used horizontal pair, perf. 12 all round and *imperf. between*.

This is in fine condition, and it is an interesting and unique specimen.

Greece.

A very large lot of correspondence has been purchased from a merchant in Greece. There are many thousands of stamps, dating from about 1865 to 1899, and a few of the later issues. The stock books of Greece are being rearranged, and the best and most interesting of the varieties found will be included in the new stock books.

New Stock Books arranged and priced since last list published in "G.S.W."

Dutch Indies.

A very fine lot ; the unused copies of the early issues are especially good, and there are a good lot of the rarer varieties of perforation in mint condition.

The *Unpaid Letter Stamps* include some of the scarcest varieties, many that are not often found in stock books.

Mexico.

Three books have now been re-priced, and they contain a good lot of stamps, purchased in South America. The early issues are poor and seem to be getting scarcer, and many prices have been raised.

German Colonies.

Two books have been rearranged, and contain a very nice lot ; some scarce provisionals are included, and both used and unused are well represented in the rarer varieties.

Persia.

Three *very good* books are now ready.

The early issue are a remarkably fine lot, and among them are numbers of rarities not often to be seen in stock books. In many cases all the four types of each value are here in strips of four or in blocks of four, according to the method of printing.

The later issues are very complete, and include many interesting minor varieties that have not previously been catalogued.

Greece.

Three books have been rearranged and priced, and they form the best set of stock books of Greek stamps that we have had for some years.

In the early issues we have included a selection of the finest copies from the large correspondence already referred to. The unused include a number of very fine stamps and a good lot of blocks. There are also many stamps showing "plate flaws," and other interesting minor varieties.

Specialists should see these books before the more interesting things have been sold.

Luxemburg.

Two books are now rearranged. They contain a good average lot, quite strong in scarce varieties of the early issues and of the Official stamps.

Our stock of the earlier issues has been much reduced, and it has been necessary to considerably raise some of the prices, as we find we cannot fill up gaps at the old rates.

The Stamps of some of the Native States of India

By E. B. EVANS

(Continued from Vol. XI, page 612.)

Soruth—continued

Issue of 1868-76 (?)

TYPE-SET in twenty varieties, arranged in five horizontal rows of four, as shown in the illustration on page 610, Vol. XI. All the numerals of the 1 a. are of the long, Devanagari type, all those of the 4 a. are of the Gujerati type, with straight, wide-open branches at the top. The inscription at the foot of the sheet is like that in the illustration, ending, in the 1 a., with a Gujerati figure "1" followed by a vertical stroke, which, no doubt, means 1 kori (or local rupee) and a quarter, equal to 20 annas, but the figure "1" is not so large as that in the illustration. In the 4 a. the inscription ends with a figure "5," a character resembling a written letter "y," indicating 5 kori.

Imperforate, as are all the type-set stamps.

- 1 a., black on *pink wove*.
- 1 a. ,, *yellow wove?*
- 1 a. ,, *azure laid*
- 4 a. ,, *white laid*.

The principal variety of type, which distinguishes this setting from any other, and which has led me to place these together, is No. 13 on the sheet, which has the first half of the word *ano* or *ana* omitted altogether, only the last two characters being left.

Error. No. 13, characters missing in lower line.

- 1 a., black on *pink wove*.
- 1 a. ,, *azure laid*.
- 4 a. ,, *white laid*.

Other characteristics are that No. 1 in the three stamps last mentioned has the character with a circumflex below it in the right upper corner set crooked; it has a *hook* in the lower part, not a *loop*, and the hook

seems to be broken. This stamp, both on *pink wove* and on *azure laid*, has the left-hand frame line dropped considerably, so that specimens of No. 5 can often be identified by their showing the end of this line.

I believe that there was an early printing of this setting with the right line of No. 4 straight; I have not been able to find No. 4 of the 1 a., *black on pink*, but I have a copy which I believe to be that type in *black on azure*, with the line straight. I have also the latter variety and the 4 a. with the line crooked, but not always dropped so much as in the illustration.

Variety. No. 4 with right line crooked.

- 1 a., black on *azure laid*.
- 4 a. ,, *white laid*.

The right side line of No. 6 is not dropped; that of No. 7 is dropped in the 1 a., *black on azure*, and in the 4 a.; that of Nos. 8 and 10 is dropped on all three; that of Nos. 11 and 12 is high on all three. No. 15 of the 4 a. has the bottom line sloped downwards greatly from left to right and the last half of *ana* has dropped in consequence; the right-hand corners, both upper and lower, of No. 20 of the 4 a. are very wide open (as in the illustrated sheet); this is not nearly so much the case in either of the 1 a.

No. 4 of the 1 a. on *azure* and the 4 a., and Nos. 6, 10, and 20 of all three, have the squeezed-up hook to the character in the right upper corner; and Nos. 14 and 15 of all three have the broken hook.

Of the 1 a. on *pink* I possess, as I stated before, certain specimens that I cannot place. Amongst these are—1. With a large margin at left, and the left-hand frame line too high; 2. With the top row of characters too much to the right, so that there is a blank space over the left-hand ornament, and the right-hand character of the bottom row too high,

so that its "accent" is over the character to left of it; 3. A variety, I think of No. 9, from the position of the accent in the second line, with the left-hand frame line far too high and the bottom row of characters spread out a little, so that the left-hand character is under the end of the frame line; 4. A variety perhaps of No. 18, but with the crooked frame line at the right, instead of the left, and with the bent end downwards, as if the type had been inverted in the frame, and what seems to be a wrong character in the left lower corner, one that I believe is *j*, instead of *k*.

I have also a used copy of a curious variety of No. 1, on *azure laid*, which I think forms a connecting link between the previous setting and that which follows. I have stated that in the earlier setting the character in the right upper corner is set crooked, as if loose; in this variety it is missing altogether, as is also the last character in the right lower corner, and its "accent," while the next character is much too high up, quite out of position.

Error. No. 1 with characters at upper and lower right missing.

1 a., black on *azure laid*.

* * *

Setting of 187-

I place next the setting of which the anna is shown in the illustration given on page 610, Vol. XI, a distinguishing point of which is the fact that the last character at right in the lower row of No. 1 is absent; the accent is there in the 1 anna, but either over the last remaining character or over the vacant space, in the 4 annas there is, of course, neither accent nor character.

The character in the right upper corner of No. 1 has been replaced by the character with a loop, and this remains in all the subsequent settings, so far as I have seen them.

The inscription in the lower margin of the sheet remains the same as before, but there is a larger character for "1" in that on the 1 anna, and the character for "5" in that on the 4 annas is followed by a vertical stroke, which perhaps was left in by mistake.

The great peculiarity of the 1 anna sheet is that Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 8 have the short Gujarati character for "1," whilst the remainder still have the long, Devanagari character.

The 4 annas has the Devanagari figure "4," like a figure "8" with a break at the top, throughout.

We have, therefore, as new types:—

1 a., black on *azure laid*; Gujarati figure.
4 a. " white " Devanagari "

I have a No. 4 of the 4 a., with the crooked side line dropped, as shown in the illustration of the sheet of 1 a.

In the 1 a., No. 6 has the right-hand frame line greatly dropped, this is not so in the 4 a.; No. 10 has the whole right lower corner dropped and the characters are out of position (see illustration), it is slightly dropped only in the 4 a.; Nos. 11 and 12 (both values) have the right-hand line too high; No. 15 of the 1 a., only, has the right-hand line dropped; the right-hand lower corner of 20, in both values, is very wide open, and the characters slanting in consequence, the bottom line has slipped to the left. In No. 6 of the 4 annas the circumflex character under that in the right upper corner is missing (this is also the case in some of the later settings) and the remaining character is too high, close to the top frame line.

I have also seen a used copy of No. 8, with the first and third characters of the second line absent, and the second character slipped to the left and the accent over it.

Errors. With last character at lower right missing (No. 1).

1 a., black on *azure laid*.
4 a. " white "

With circumflex missing (No. 6).

4 a., black on *white laid*.

Variety. No. 4 with right side line crooked.

1 a., black on *azure laid*.
4 a. " white "

Two characters in second line missing (No. 8).

1 a., black on *azure laid*.

* * *

Further settings.

I cannot assign any probable dates to the subsequent settings, and it is difficult to determine their order, for which we want the assistance of dated specimens.

The leading characteristic is that the long character for "1" disappears altogether (with one exception to be noted later).

I think it probable that the last printing from the previous setting was a supply of the 1 anna; and that there was then a printing of 4 annas with a certain amount of shifting of the type. I have a copy of No. 20 of the 1 a., corresponding with that of the previous setting with the exception that the vertical stroke after the figure "1" in the marginal inscription is lower down, and that some little dashes over the top of the figure (not shown in the illustration) are absent. I have a sheet of the 4 annas with the same setting of figure "1" and vertical

stroke at the end of the marginal inscription (a mistake therefore in the indication of the value of the sheet), and I have Nos. 19 and 20 of the 1 anna, with same marginal inscription, and the *short* figure "1" on the stamps.

I therefore place them as follows:—

(a) A printing of the 4 annas, with Devanagari figure "4" throughout; *error of numeral at the end of the marginal inscription at foot*; the last character at lower right of No. 1 has been replaced and so has the circumflex in No. 6; No. 4 has the crooked right-hand frame line but not dropped; Nos. 7 and 15 have the right side line dropped; Nos. 11 and 12 have this line too high; No. 16 has the left side line dropped a little; No. 18 has the left lower corner wide open;

No. 20 has both the right-hand corners wide open, and the left lower corner closed.

(b) A printing of the 1 anna with Gujerati figure, of which I have only a few copies, including Nos. 19 and 20, with same marginal inscription as the 4 a. just described, and both those varieties correspond exactly with the same numbers of the 4 a. I have seen a No. 16 of the 1 a. which may belong to the same setting; the right-hand frame line has dropped and it has a very large figure "1," the same size as that in the marginal inscription, but this may equally probably belong to a later setting.

I list no fresh varieties of either value; I only know them in *black*, the 1 a. on *azure laid* and the 4 a. on *white laid*.

(To be continued.)

Twentieth Century Colonials

WRITTEN AND COMPILED BY D. B. ARMSTRONG

Part III.—British Possessions in Africa

(Continued from Vol. XI, page 424.)

Natal

VASCO DA GAMA, on his famous voyage to the Indies, having successfully rounded the Cape of Good Hope, sighted, on December 25th, 1497, a bold headland on the East African coast, and in honour of the day, Dies Natalis, named it Terra Natalis, which was subsequently contracted into Natal. The cape which he sighted was that known as the Bluff, at the entrance to Durban Harbour.

The capital and seat of government is Pietermaritzburg, situate about fifty miles inland from Durban, population 31,199. Other large towns are Port Natal, or Durban, as it is now called, Ladysmith, Newcastle, and Dundee.

Stamps first issued June 1st, 1857.

Entered Universal Postal Union July 1st, 1892.

Imperial Penny Postage adopted December 25th, 1898.

The series of King's Head postage stamps issued by this colony constitutes one of the handsomest issues of British Colonial stamps current to-day. The design, which was prepared locally in Pietermaritzburg, is new and pleasing, and quite distinct from those used by any of the other British possessions. In addition to being neat and graceful, it is also essentially utilitarian in character, and comes near to achieving the ideal in postage stamp designs. The artist has not attempted to overcrowd it with detail, whilst the value appears in large, easily recognizable figures,

in a prominent position, and also in words, the only other inscriptions being the name of the colony and the words "POSTAGE" and "REVENUE," all of which are in good clear type. Detailed description is unnecessary, and will best be conveyed by the accompanying illustrations. All values are of practically the same design, though those above 4s. are larger than the rest and have the watermark Crown CC instead of Crown CA. One of the chief beauties of the series lies, however, in the colour scheme adopted for the various stamps, the colours blending perfectly and adding greatly to their attractive appearance. Had the original scheme of colouring, as prepared by the colonial authorities, been carried out in its entirety a still handsomer set might have been produced, but unfortunately it was found in many cases impossible to attain the actual shade desired, and the colours had to be subjected to revision by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., whose proposals, on being submitted to the colonial authorities, were subsequently approved. With the issue of the new stamps the postage, telegraph, and revenue series of the colony were amalgamated, and this series was available indiscriminately for any of these three purposes. It had been hoped that the stamps might be ready for issue on January 1st, 1902, but owing to the fact that the printers were at this time working night and day in preparing new postage stamp issues for almost all of the British dominions beyond the seas, it was found impossible for them to be delivered in the colony by that date, the

first value being as a matter of fact placed on sale on August 4th of that year, and the remaining denominations issued from time to time as the stocks of the same values of the previous issue became exhausted. The high-value stamps were of course chiefly employed for revenue purposes and upon telegrams, those used for the latter purpose being cancelled with the ordinary post office date-stamps as applied to letters. Values up to £1 were also extensively used on foreign parcels.

In explanation of the comparative plentifulness of used copies of the higher denominations of this issue, it should be stated that an official inquiry, held in the colony early in 1905, elicited the fact that large numbers of these stamps had been removed from out-of-date telegraph forms by Government clerks charged with their destruction, and action was taken by the colonial authorities to prevent the recurrence of this circumstance, which they regarded as extremely reprehensible.

1902-3.



King's Head design as above. Perf. 14. Centres in first colour. Typographed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. in London, in sheets of 240 for the values up to and including 4s., in four panes of 60, ten rows of six; and in single panes of 60 for the higher values, in five rows of twelve. Plate number "1" in all four corners of the sheets, and continuous marginal lines round the panes, and in the case of the bicoloured stamps two such lines. Dates of issue appended in brackets.

Wmk. Crown CA (Single).

- ½d., dull green (August 4th, 1902).
- 1d., carmine (August 4th, 1902).
- 1½d., blue-green and black (September, 1902).
- 2d., red and olive-green (December, 1903).
- 2½d., ultramarine (June 26th, 1903).
- 3d., purple and grey (August 4th, 1902).
- 4d., carmine and cinnamon (June 26th, 1903).
- 5d., black and orange (June 26th, 1903).
- 6d., dull green and chocolate (August 4th, 1902).
- 1s., carmine and pale blue (August 4th, 1902).
- 2s., dull green and violet (June 26th, 1903).
- 2s. 6d., purple (June 26th, 1903).
- 4s., magenta and maize (June 26th, 1903).

Wmk. Crown CC. Large size.

- 5s., blue and carmine (June 26th, 1903).
- 10s., carmine and chocolate (June 26th, 1903).

£1, grey-black and ultramarine (December, 1902).

- 30s., green and violet (June 26th, 1903).
- £5, mauve and black (June 26th, 1903).
- £10, green and orange (June 26th, 1903).
- £20, carmine and green (June 26th, 1903).

One printing of the 1d. value of the above series with the Single CA watermark was made early in December, 1904, from Plate 2 having broken, instead of continuous, marginal lines.

Variety. Inverted watermark.
5d., black and orange.

The following have already appeared with the Multiple CA watermark.

1904-8.

Designs, perforation, sheet arrangement, etc., as before. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Un-surfaced paper. Dates of issue appended in brackets.

- ½d., dull green (November, 1904).
- 1d., carmine (September, 1904).
- 2d., red and olive-green (December, 1908).
- 4d., carmine and cinnamon (June, 1905).
- 5d., black and orange (December 19th, 1908).
- 1s., carmine and pale blue (September 30th, 1905).
- 2s., dull green and violet (March 10th, 1906).
- 2s. 6d., purple (December 7th, 1904).

Shades.

- ½d., dark green, *instead of* dull green.
- 1d., ruby-red, *instead of* carmine.

The latter is a scarce stamp; it is said to have formed part of a consignment which was sent out to the post offices in small sheets of sixty as an experiment, for convenience in handling, and was withdrawn at the request of the post office officials.

As an additional precaution against the fraudulent cleaning of stamps of the current issue, which have been employed for fiscal purposes, the Natal Government decided early in 1908 that the high values should be printed partly in doubly fugitive ink, and consequently on chalk-surfaced paper. The only value issued conforming to these conditions was the 30s., which appeared in April, 1908.

April, 1908.

Design of the higher values as before. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Chalk-surfaced paper. Perf. 14. 30s., orange and lilac.

It was subsequently considered desirable that a separate series of all values above 6d. should be issued for revenue purposes, and accordingly on Nov. 30th, 1908, all stamps inscribed "Postage and Revenue" between 6d. and £1 were withdrawn from sale and the remainders destroyed. In future no postage stamps of a higher denomination than £1 will be issued by the Natal Government. The following official notice appeared in the *Natal Mercury* of December 10th, 1908:—

" NATAL STAMPS. "

" Notice of Withdrawal. "

" The combined 'Postage and Revenue' stamps of all denominations from 6d. to £1 inclusive have now been withdrawn from public use, and are being substituted by separate issues as follows :—

" *Postage.*—*6d., *1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., *10s., and £1.

" *Revenue.*—6d., 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and £1.

" For the present, however, the denominations marked thus * are not on sale, and until they are the combined 'Postage and Revenue' stamps of these values will be available at the public counters at Maritzburg and Durban for telegrams and cablegrams *only*, and for no other purpose.

" They are *not* therefore to be used for postage or for stamping deeds or other documents."

The following stamps have so far been issued in conformity with the above regulation, and it will be noted that they are printed according to the new colonial colour scheme.

(To be continued.)

1908-9.



Designs as before. Inscribed "POSTAGE" only instead of "POSTAGE" and "REVENUE." Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14. Unsurfaced paper.

- 6d., purple (April 2nd, 1909).
- 1s., black on *green* (April 2nd, 1909).
- 2s., purple and blue on *blue* (December 1st, 1908).
- 2s. 6d., black and red on *blue* (April 2nd, 1909).
- 5s., green and carmine on *yellow* (December 1st, 1908).
- 10s., green and red on *green* (April 2nd, 1909).
- £1, purple and black on *red* (December 1st, 1908).

About June, 1909, the 1½d. and 30s. Natal postage stamps are said to have been withdrawn from issue.

The Debates of the "Tyro" Stamp Club

(Continued from Vol. XI, page 426.)

THIRD DEBATE.

THE third debate of the "Tyro Stamp Club" was held at 8 p.m. on the 17th July, when the discussion on the question of the amount of control to be exercised by the "Philatelic Association of Great Britain" over the sale of stamps was continued.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. S. HORSLEY, who rose and said :

Gentlemen,—At your last meeting I was very glad to read you a paper on the question of the amount of control to be exercised by your proposed "Philatelic Society of Great Britain" over the sale of stamps, and I am glad to be able to take this opportunity of saying that the debate which followed was one of the most interesting I have ever listened to, and the views expressed and points brought forward show an earnest and reasonable study of matter affecting young stamp collectors which reflects the greatest credit upon your worthy and enthusiastic President—(cheers)—and also, I may say, upon yourselves. I have to thank you for the most enjoyable stamp meeting that I have ever attended, and am only too glad to be able to come here again this evening to continue the discussion of my proposals and be

further reminded of the duties of the experienced collector to the novice. During the time which has elapsed since the last debate I have mentioned several of the views there expressed to experienced collectors of my acquaintance, and they met with distinct approval, especially the suggestion with regard to licences. (Cheers.) The matter to be dealt with to-night is a much more difficult and complex one than would appear at first sight, and I have had copies made of my original remarks which I am passing round in order that the discussion of them may be rendered more easy. At Manchester the decision came to was that a Collectors' Catalogue was very desirable, but sufficiently difficult of realization to be practically impossible. If our discussion to-night could only point the way to the removal of even one of the difficulties, we should be doing some good. What struck me most about the Manchester discussion was that a body of specialists and advanced collectors were trying to work out a scheme for a specialists' catalogue. Why, they might as well try to work out a scheme for making a new moon. It is very difficult for the advanced philatelist to think for any other class but his own. My idea of a Collectors' Catalogue would not be one of the size described by Major Evans, but one of handy size, not necessarily

much larger than the present Stanley Gibbons. It is impossible to cater in one book for every specialist; the Association should be able to do better for them in other ways. But it is with the general collector and beginner that we have to deal. Teach them what stamps are good and what general varieties exist, and they may be trusted to become interested and launch out further afield for themselves. The form of catalogue I would suggest is after the style of the present Stanley Gibbons, with notes at the end of each issue or country as to any feature of interest connected with that particular issue or country. I do not see that such a catalogue is at all necessarily a very voluminous one. And now I shall be glad to hear your views on the subject.

Mr. B. PORTER: When our leading collectors agree that a Collectors' Catalogue would be lovely, but that it is rather too much to ever hope to get, they are probably, as Mr. Horsley remarks, thinking of such a catalogue as would be useful to each one of them individually. I cannot personally imagine any one book that would satisfy them all—so we can take it for granted that their decision was undeniably right. But I also agree with Mr. Horsley that it does not necessarily follow that a book could not be produced that would suit the great majority of the collectors in these islands. I think that such a catalogue as he describes would be immensely useful if it could be compiled. It is the greatest good of the greatest number that should be first considered—I wonder if the leading lights and great moguls would come down off their pedestals for a wee bit and give us the benefit of their general knowledge? It would be a lot of trouble for them, and probably none of the matter to be dealt with would add to their store of knowledge of their own particular country, so I cannot but feel that we are asking rather a lot of them.

Mr. H. FORDING: I agree that we are asking a lot—but it is not asking as much as we have already proposed to do in inviting them to form our Association for us. If they would be willing to do the one, they would, probably, also be willing to do the other. They would doubtless realize that it would be no good forming the Association unless they had an active programme before them.

Mr. K. HOOD: Provided we got the necessary enthusiasts to start the Association, in what way do you recommend them to start work to compile this catalogue? Would it be the work of the Secretary, the Council, or individual members of the Council?

Mr. S. HORSLEY: It would, I anticipate, be necessary to obtain the co-operation of the dealers. I do not consider that anything could be done without their assistance. Pro-

bably a strong composite committee with full powers would be delegated the work, but it is really impossible for me to forecast what action the Council would take. The Secretary should, however, be one of such a committee, but it would depend upon his personality what actual part he would take in the compilation. The Association would certainly gain if it could start with a Secretary who had had both journalistic and catalogue experience—such a man as Major Evans, for instance.

Mr. F. POPE: I am glad Mr. Horsley is taking the junior collector mostly into account in regard to this catalogue; but I don't quite see why we want another one. Why isn't the present Stanley Gibbons or Bright one good enough? I have probably as much reason as any of you fellows to realize how necessary to a beginner a catalogue is—because at the time I started I used to be able to get tons of stamps. Often and often I had the chance to look through parcels of thousands of them—mostly old English and United States—but I used to think them nearly all alike, and only kept a few. Goodness only knows what varieties I might have found. But when I grew up and bought an S. G. Catalogue it seemed to give enough varieties of stamps to satisfy any of you chaps. For the life of me I can't quite see what you want another one for.

Mr. J. JOHNSON: One reason why I want another is that S. G.'s Catalogue is only really at heart a list of what he has got for sale, and he only gives prices of what he has in stock. I've got a lot of duplicates I want to find the values of, and, at present, I've got no means of knowing whether they're worth only 1d. or as much as £1.

Mr. S. FOSTER: I can give you a reason why I want another catalogue. If you examine the Gibbons Catalogue for the past years you will find that it runs in grooves. The same stamps are left unpriced year after year. Personally, my duplicates consist usually of Portugal and Colonies, and quite half of the latter never seem to be priced. There are such variations, too, among those that are priced that it is quite unsafe to attempt any guesswork—the stamps may be worth anything. It's hateful to have duplicates of which you don't know the value—you cannot afford to let them go under their value, and all the time you keep them you might be increasing your collection by their means. It makes as much difference to me whether a stamp is worth 1d. or 3d. as it does to the advanced collector whether it is worth £1 or £3. Therefore I want a catalogue in which all the common stamps, at any rate, are priced, and in which the rarer ones have, if not prices, their relative value indicated, so that I may have some idea where I am.

(To be continued.)

Some Notes on British Postmarks since 1840

By C. F. DENDY MARSHALL, B.A.

(Continued from Vol. XI, page 619.)

LIST No. 3: SCOTLAND—continued.

233.	— 1874; Millport, 1885 ..	Bute.	1838.	1857.
234.	— (Mortlach), 1856, afdts.	—	P.P.	—
	Dufftown, 475 ..	Banff.	S.O.	—
	— 1874; Methil, 1885 ..	Fife.	—	—
255.	Mid-Calder ..	Ayr.	P.T.	—
256.	Moffat, form. Moffat ..	Dumts.	P.T.	—
257.	Moniave; — 1874, 1885 ..	Argyll.	S.O.	—
	Mossend, 1892 ..	Lanark.	—	—
258.	Morvern ..	Argyll.	S.O.	—
259.	Moy,* afdts. 247 ..	Inverness.	—	—
	— 1874; Montgreenan, 1885 ..	Ayr.	—	—
260.	Muirdrum;* — 1874 ..	Forfar.	P.T.	—
	Munloch, 1885, form. 261 ..	Ross.	S.O.	—
261.	Munloch,* 1856, afdts. 260 ..	—	S.O.	—
	— 1874, 1885; Minto, 1892 ..	Roxsh.	—	—
	Muirkirk ..	Ayr.	S.O.	—
263.	Musseiburgh ..	Midloth.	P.P.	—
264.	Nairn ..	Nairn.	P.T.	—
265.	Newburgh ..	Fife.	P.T.	—
266.	New Galloway (see 475 for N. G. Station)	Kirkcudsh.	S.O.	—
267.	— New Deer,* 1856, afdts. 399 ..	Aberdeen.	S.O.	—
	— 1874; Newington, Edinburgh, 1885 ..	Midloth.	—	—
268.	New Pitsligo,* — 1874 ..	Aberdeen.	P.T.	—
	Newmilns, 1885 ..	Ayr.	—	—
269.	Newport, afdts. 607 ..	Fife.	P.T.	—
	— 1874; New Cumnock, 1885, form. 384 ..	Ayr.	P.P.	—
270.	Newton Stewart ..	Wigton.	P.T.	—
271.	(Noblehouse), afdts. 272 ..	Peebles.	P.T.	—
	— 1874; Nigg Station, 1885 (Nigg, 1857) ..	Ross.	—	—
272.	North Queensferry, afdts. 560 ..	Fife.	P.T.	—
	— 1874; (Noblehouse), 1885; form. 271 ..	Peebles.	P.T.	—
273.	Oban ..	Argyll.	P.T.	—
274.	Old Meldrum ..	Aberdeen.	P.T.	—
275.	Old Rain,* afdts. Old Rayne ..	—	—	—
	— 1874; Old Aberdeen, 1885 ..	—	P.P.	—
276.	Orton* (see 611 for O. Station) ..	Elgin.	S.O.	—
	— 1874; Penciland, 1885 ..	Haddsh.	P.P.	—
277.	Paisley ..	Renfrew.	P.T.	—
278.	(Parkhill) ..	Inverness.	P.T.	—
279.	Peebles ..	Peebles.	P.T.	—
280.	Perth ..	Perth.	P.T.	—
281.	Peterhead ..	Aberdeen.	P.T.	—
282.	Pitcaple ..	—	S.O.	—
283.	Pittenweem ..	Fife.	P.T.	—
284.	Pitlochry, form. Pitlochrie ..	Perth.	P.T.	—
285.	Poolewe ..	Koss.	—	—
	— Also Port Appin, 1885, also 495 ..	Argyll.	—	—
286.	Portaskraig,* afdts. 439 ..	Kirkcudsh.	P.T.	—
	— 1874; Parton, 1885 ..	Renfrew.	P.T.	—
287.	Port Glasgow ..	Wigtown.	P.T.	—
288.	Portpatrick, afdts. 292 ..	—	—	—
	— 1874; Port Monteith Station, 1885, form. Port of Monteath, afdts. 670 ..	Perth.	P.P.	—
289.	Portree ..	Skye.	P.T.	—
290.	Portsoy ..	Banff.	P.T.	—
291.	Port William, afdts. 381 ..	Wigtown.	P.T.	—
292.	Poyntzfield,* — 1874 ..	Ross.	—	—
	— Portpatrick, 1885; form. 288 ..	Wigtown.	P.T.	—

LIST No. 3: SCOTLAND—continued.

293.	Prestonkirk ..	Haddsh.	1838.	1857.
294.	Rachan Mill;* — 1874 ..	Peebles.	P.T.	—
	— Rannoch, 1885 (for K. Station see 678) ..	—	—	—
295.	Renfrew ..	Perth. and Argyll.	P.P.	—
296.	Rhynie ..	Renfrew.	S.O.	—
297.	Roths ..	Aberdeen.	S.O.	—
298.	Rothsay, form. Rothsay ..	Bute.	P.T.	—
299.	Rothiemay;* — 1874 ..	Banff.	—	—
	— Rogart, 1835 ..	Suthsh.	—	—
300.	St. Andrews ..	Fife.	P.T.	—
301.	(St. Boswell's Green), afdts. (St. Boswell's (see also 387) ..	Roxsh.	P.T.	—
302.	Saltcoats ..	Ayr.	P.T.	—
303.	Sanquhar ..	Dumfs.	P.T.	—
304.	Scourie;* — 1874 ..	Suthsh.	S.O.	—
	— St. Monance, 1885 ..	Fifes.	—	—
305.	Selkirk ..	Selkirk.	P.T.	—
306.	South Queensferry ..	Linliths.	P.T.	—
307.	Stewarton ..	Ayr.	P.T.	—
308.	Stirling ..	Stirling.	P.T.	—
309.	Stonehaven ..	Kinsh.	P.T.	—
310.	Stornoway ..	Hebrides.	P.T.	—
311.	Stow ..	Midloth.	P.T.	—
312.	Stranraer ..	Wigtown.	P.T.	—
313.	Strathaven ..	Lanark.	S.O.	—
314.	Strathdon;* — 1874 ..	Aberdeen.	P.T.	—
	— Stanley, 1885 ..	—	—	—
315.	Strichen,* afdts. 407 ..	Aberdeen.	S.O.	—
	— 1874; Salen, 1885 ..	—	—	—
316.	Stronness ..	Orkney.	S.O.	—
317.	Strontian ..	Argyll.	P.T.	—
318.	— Skene,* 1856 ..	Aberdeen.	S.O.	—
	— 1874; Strathmiglo, 1885 ..	Fife.	P.P.	—
319.	— St. Margaret's Hope, 1856, afdts. 604 ..	Orkneys.	—	—
	— 1874; (Tullypowrie), 1885 ..	Perth.	—	—
	— P.O. now at Strathray (1899) ..	—	—	—
320.	Tain ..	Ross.	P.T.	—
321.	Tarbert, afdts. 440 ..	Argyll.	P.T.	—
	— 1874; Muir of Ord, 1885 ..	Ross.	—	—
322.	Tarland ..	Aberdeen.	S.O.	—
323.	Thornhill ..	Dumfs.	P.T.	—
324.	Thurso ..	Caiths.	P.T.	—
325.	Tobermory, form. Tobermoray ..	Mull.	P.T.	—
326.	Tomintoul, afdts. 639 ..	Banff.	S.O.	—
	— 1874; Tayport, 1885, form (Ferryport on Craig), 352 ..	Fife.	—	—
327.	Tomnavoulin; — 1874 ..	Banff.	—	—
	— Torphins, 1885 ..	Aberdeen.	—	—
328.	Tongue; — 1874 ..	Suthsh.	S.O.	—
	— Taynuilt, 1885 ..	Argyll.	—	—
329.	Traent ..	Haddsh.	P.P.	—
330.	Troon ..	Ayr.	P.T.	—
331.	Turiff ..	Aberdeen.	S.O.	—
332.	Tyndrum,* afdts. 569 ..	Perth.	S.O.	—
	— 1874; Tyree, 1885, form. Tyree ..	Hebrides.	S.O.	—
	— now Scarinish (1898) ..	—	—	—
333.	Udney,* afdts. Udney; — 1874 ..	Aberdeen.	—	—
	— Uddingston, 1885 ..	Lanark.	—	—
334.	Ullapool ..	Ross.	—	—
335.	Watten* ..	Caiths.	—	—
336.	West Kilbride,* afdts. 337 ..	—	—	—
	— 1874; Windyates, 1885 ..	Fife.	P.P.	—
337.	Whitburn, afdts. 447 ..	Linliths.	P.T.	—
	— 1874; West Kilbride, 1885, form. 336 ..	Ayr.	S.O.	—
338.	Whithorn ..	Wigtown.	P.T.	—
339.	Wick ..	Caiths.	—	—

1 Perhaps an error.

LIST No. 3: SCOTLAND—continued.

	1838.	1857.
340. — Whitehouse, * 1856, afts. 654	Peebles.	—
— 1874; Walkerburn, 1885	Wigtown.	—
341. Wigtown	"	P.T.
342. Wishaw, form. Wishawtown	Lanark.	S.O.
NOTE.—The original list of 1844 ended here, the numbers from 343 to 366 being added 1845 to 1856.		
343. Ford, 1845	Midloth.	P.P.
344. Lasswade, 1845	"	P.P.
345. Loanhead, 1845, afts. 479	"	P.P.
346. North Berwick, 1845 ..	Haddsh.	P.P.
347. Pennycaik, 1845. afts. Penicuik	Midloth.	P.P.
348. Portobello, 1845	"	P.P.
349. Prestonpans, 1845	Haddsh.	P.P.
350. Stateford, 1845, afts. 360 — 1874; Tarbolton, 1885, (for 1 st Station see 591) ..	Midloth.	P.P.
351. Winchburgh, afts. 624 ..	Ayr.	P.P.
— 1874; The Mound, 1885	Linthsh.	—
352. (Ferryport-on-Craig), afts. Tayport, 326	Suthsh.	—
— 1874; Altnabreac, 1885	Fife.	P.P.
353. — Burghead, 1885	Caih.s.	—
354. — Bonnybridge, 1885 ..	Elgin.	P.P.
355. (Dalnacardoch),* also 45. — 1874; Boness, 1885, form. Borrowstouness, 52	Perth.	—
356. (Trinafour),* — 1874	Linthsh.	P.T.
— Inversnaid, 1885	Perth.	—
357. Alexandria, afts. 9; also A 17 English	"	—
— 1874; Stonehouse, 1885	Dumbs.	P.P.
358. Tillicoultry	Lanark.	P.P.
359. Drem	Clacksh.	P.P.
360. Lauder, form. 218; afts. 437	Haddsh.	—
— 1874; Stateford, 1885, form. 350	Berwick.	P.T.
361. Motherwell	Midloth.	P.P.
362. Ratho (for R. Station see 474)	Lanark.	—
363. Liberton, form. Liberton; afts. 626; — 1874 ..	Midloth.	P.P.
— Eyemouth, 1885; form. 138	"	P.P.
364. Bridge of Allan	Berwick.	S.O.
365. Ladbank	Fife.	—
366. Insch	Aberdeen.	—

The lists for 1856 and 1857 ended here. Numbers down to 412 were added 1857 to 1874.

367. Barrhead	Renfs.	—
368. Stobo	Peebles.	—
369. Coatbridge	Lanark.	P.P.
370. Milngavie	Dumbs.	P.P.
— Stevenston, 1892	Ayr.	P.P.
371. Maryhill	Lanark.	P.P.
372. Baillie-ton	"	P.P.
— St. Ninians, 1892	Stirling.	P.P.
373. — Whiting Bay, 1885 ..	Arran.	—
374. Lennoxton	Stirling.	P.P.
— Upper Keith, 1892	Banff.	—
375. Partick	Lanark.	P.P.
376. Cumbernauld *	Dumbs.	P.P.
— Tarbet, Loch Lomond, 1892	"	—
377. Fordoun	Kings.	S.O.
378. Dalbeattie	Kirkcuds.	P.P.
379. Aviemore	Inverness.	—
380. Rallinluig	Perth.	—
381. Blackford	"	—
— Port William, form. 291 ..	Wigtown.	P.T.
382. Fern	Ross.	P.P.
383. Portmahomack	"	P.P.
384. New Cumnock, afts. 269	Ayr.	P.P.
385. Leslie	Fife.	P.P.
386. Kirkcowan	Wigtown.	P.P.
387. Newtown St. Boswells (see 301)	Roxsh.	—
388. Menstrie	Clacks.	P.P.
389. Al-a	"	—
390. Dollar	"	P.P.
391. — Highland Sorting Carriage, 1892	H.R.	—
392. Muthill (for M. station see 606)	Perth.	—

LIST No. 3: SCOTLAND—continued.

	1838.	1857.
393. Chirnside	Berwick.	P.P.
394. Edrom	"	—
395. Grantshouse	"	—
396. Charlotte Place, Edinburgh	Edin-	—
— Lynedoch Place, Edinburgh, 1892	burgh.	Midloth.
397. Govan	"	—
398. Hillhead	"	—
399. (Greenburn), now Fauld-	Lanark.	P.P.
— house, 631	"	—
— 1892; New Deer, 1900;	Linthsh.	—
form. 267	"	—
400. Shotts	Aberdeen.	S.O.
401. Poll. cksaws, afts. Pol-	Lanark.	P.P.
— loksbaws	"	P.P.
402. — Perth and Aberdeen	"	—
— Sorting Carriage, 1892 ..	C.K.	—
403. Causewayhead	Stirling.	—
404. Strathyre	Perth.	—
405. Murthly Station, afts. Murthly	"	—
406. Johnstone, form. 188 ..	Renfs.	S.O.
407. Strone Ferry	"	—
408. Currie	Midloth.	P.P.
409. Larbert	Stirling.	P.P.
410. D. Jphinton	Lanark.	P.P.
411. Murrayfield	Midloth.	—
412. Cambus	Clacks.	—

NOTE.—The 1874 list ended here. From this to 539 were added 1874 to 1885.

413. Woodside	Aberdeen.	P.P.
414. Cornhill	Banff.	—
415. Dufftown; P.O. form. called Mortlach, 254	"	—
416. Polmont (for P. stat on see 489)	Stirling.	P.P.
417. Dreghorn	Ayr.	—
418. Kingford	Ki kcuds.	—
419. Tynholm	"	—
420. Kirkgunzeon, form. Kirkgunzean	"	—
421. Dalry, Galloway	"	P.P.
422. Preswick	Ayr.	—
423. Braemar, form. 56	Aberdeen.	S.O.
424. Guthrie	Forfar.	—
425. Port Appin, also 285 ..	Argyll.	—
426. George Street, Edinburgh	Midloth.	—
427. Auchinleck	Ayr.	P.P.
428. Reston	Berwick.	—
429. Earls on, form. 129 ..	"	S.O.
430. Arrochar, form. 20	Dumbs.	S.O.
431. Lockawe	Argyll.	—
432. Auldjirih	Dumbs.	—
433. Ardishaig	Argyll.	—
434. Abernethy, afts. 588 ..	Perth.	—
435. Alford, form. 6	Aberdeen.	P.T.
436. Auchencairn	Kirkcuds.	P.P.
437. Lauder, form. 218 and 360	Berwick.	P.T.
438. Lamington	Lanarks.	—
439. Portaskaig, form. 286 ..	Argyll.	P.T.
440. Tarbert, Lochf, ne form. 321	"	—
441. Bowmore, form. 53	"	P.T.
442. Port Ellen	Islay	—
443. Wemyss Bay	Renfs.	—
444. Bonnyrigg	Midloth.	—
445. Lower Largo, form. Largo	Fife.	P.P.
446. Iona	Hebrides	—
447. Whitburn, form. 337 ..	Linthsh.	P.T.
448. Strathpeffer	Ross.	P.P.
449. Rosl n	Midloth.	P.P.
— West Linton	Peebles.	—
450. Culter-Cullen	Aberdeen.	—
451. Davidson's Mains	Midloth.	—
452. Corrie	Arran.	—
453. Broxburn	Midloth.	—
454. Carron	Stirling.	P.P.
455. Redgorton	Perth.	—
456. Armadale Station (see 471)	Linthsh.	—
457. Fife Sorting Tender ..	N.B.R.	—
458. Kincardine, form. 204, afts. 705	Fife.	P.T.
459. Carradale, form. Glencarradale (Guaranteed Post) ..	Argyll.	—
460. Clachan	"	—
461. Tayinloan, form. Tayin-	"	—
— loane	"	P.P.

(To be continued.)

Talk of the Day

By ANTONIO BUSTER

A Revised Colour Scheme

THE colour scheme formulated by the Crown Agents for the Colonies some months ago, which has been very generally adopted by our colonies, has had to be slightly revised to lessen expense in the case of stamps produced by the copper-plate process, which are, as a rule, printed in one colour only.

Our contemporary *The Colonial Office Journal* points out that many of our colonies have now adopted this process for their stamps and that "for issues of between 100,000 and 800,000 stamps, it is much more economical than the surface process, both the plates and printing being cheaper where a special design is adopted, and at least equally cheap as the Universal Key-plate stamps." Stamps printed by the copper-plate process are produced in one colour from motives of economy, for if two colours are used the cost is almost doubled. It is thus obvious that those colonies which use copper-plate stamps and have adopted the new colour scheme cannot follow the scheme to its full extent, and the Crown Agents have thus drawn up the following table of colours to be used in these cases:—

Value.	Colour of ink.	Colour of paper.
3d.	Brown.	Yellow.
4d.	Red.	Yellow.
4½d.	Orange.	White.
5d.	Sage-green.	White.
2s.	Purple.	Blue.
2s. 6d.	Red.	Blue.
3s.	Violet.	White.
5s.	Green.	Yellow.
10s.	Red.	Green.
£1	Black.	Red.

It will be noted that in the case of the 3d., *brown* instead of *purple* ink is used, but, our contemporary points out, "the difference is more apparent than real, as the brown ink on the yellow paper produced much more nearly than purple the same effect as that given by the surface-printed 3d. stamp."

Austrian Newspaper Stamps

THE quaint-looking labels, first issued in February, 1908, which now do duty as News-



paper stamps in Austria, are listed in our publishers' Catalogue as on chalk-surfaced paper, but I have recently seen all four values

on ordinary unsurfaced paper. Possibly these are a recent production. The shades of the stamps on the unsurfaced paper are distinctly duller in tone than the chalk-surfaced varieties, and the paper itself is a little thinner.

Swiss Retouches

IN the interesting "Handbook of the Postage Stamps of Switzerland," by Mr. Ernst Zumstein, which has been such an excellent feature of *The Philatelic Record* for more than a year, some valuable information is given regarding the retouches of the 1905-8 issue. In our publishers' Catalogue the



20 c., 30 c., and 3 fr. on plain white paper, perf. 11½ × 11, are recorded, but according to Mr. Zumstein the following exist:—

White paper. Perf. 11½ × 11.

- 20 c., orange.
- 25 c., blue.
- 30 c., brown.
- 50 c., green.
- 3 fr., yellow-brown.

White paper. Perf. 11½ × 12.

- 3 fr., yellow-brown.

Granite paper. Perf. 11½ × 11.

- 30 c., pale red-brown.
- 3 fr., yellow-brown.

Granite paper. Perf. 11½ × 12.

- 20 c., deep orange.
- 50 c., green.
- 1 fr., carmine.

New U.S.A. Stamps

OF the handsome set of stamps now current in the United States the 1 c. and 2 c. have the value expressed in words only. It was rumoured long ago that the designs of these two denominations would be modified so as to show the value in numerals, and the *Stamp Collector* (of Columbus, Ohio) now states that "new dies for the 1 and 2 cent stamps of the current issue have been prepared by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, or at least are in course of preparation. They will carry the numerals '1' and '2,' in the absence of which the stamps now in use violate at least the spirit of the Universal Postal Rules agreement concerning the designs of lower value."

"Laid" Paper

EVERY collector knows, or should know, what ordinary *laid* paper is and how it is manufactured, but there is a so-called "laid" paper, found in connection with certain colonial stamps, that has always been more or less of a mystery. The only explanation of these varieties hitherto published is that they were unintentionally caused during the process of printing, but in a letter to *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, Mr. Irwin Faris has, I think, found the solution to the mystery. Mr. Faris expresses a doubt as to the existence of the 2s. New Zealand stamp of 1902-7 on ordinary laid paper. Says he:—

"I have during several years past endeavoured to obtain a copy of the reputed 2s., laid, but none of the dozens submitted has been on genuine laid paper. At first sight, and if examined on a flat surface, they appear to be such, especially in the margins, but when held to the light the lines disappear, proving them to be superficial."

Mr. Faris then gives a very feasible explanation as to the cause of this "laid" paper as follows:—

"The cylinder of a printing machine is always covered with some yielding substance in the nature of a pad, such as felt, rubber, etc., which at the point (or, rather, line) of contact prevents the metal cylinder from damaging the type or plate. This pad is termed a 'blanket.' Years back, numerous experiments were made in 'blankets' of almost every conceivable kind, with a view to improving results in half-tone printing for which the ordinary kinds were not

altogether suitable. Many of these blankets were of wire, some being—

- "A. Frames with vertical or horizontal wires.
- "B. Frames in the form of a brush (similar to a large hair-brush with fine, flexible wires).
- "C. Frames of flexible steel.

"In half-tone printing dry paper is used, but for engraved plates the paper is 'damped' (saturated with water) before printing, and therefore becomes impressed with whatever design the depressions or protrusions in the blanket form, but such impressions are not sufficiently deep to show through the paper when it is held to the light. I consequently believe that blanket A is responsible for our so-called laid paper; blanket B for the pin-prick marks noticeable on many of the soft Waterlow issues; and blanket C for the 'ribbed' paper (of the Waterlow kinds) in the colonial prints of 1898-1900, and which many collectors considered varieties."

It may be asked, if this is the correct solution, Why do these "blanket" marks only show on some sheets and not on others, when it is reasonable to suppose that all were printed on the same machine? Possibly some sheets are extra "sensitive," owing to an excessive amount of damping, but whatever the cause, I think there can be little doubt that these "laid" varieties are due to pressure during the process of printing. This also applies to surface-printed stamps, when the paper is not damped, such as the Ceylon 2 r. 50 c. of 1872-80, and other varieties well known to specialists as existing on a so-called "laid" paper.

New Issues and Discoveries

By NORMAN THORNTON

I should be most grateful if readers would help me by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps, new or projected. If possible a specimen should be sent, which will be returned at once if desired, together with stamp for postage; or to readers subscribing direct, their subscription will be lengthened by one number for each penny face value and postage. Any official information or notices will also be welcome.

N. THORNTON, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Antigua.—Mr. H. W. Hawkins has shown us the 2½d. in one colour on a very thick paper, which we had not previously seen.

Elobey.—Another provisional on the usual fiscal type has come to hand.

6061

CORREOS
10 cen de peseta

1909. Fiscal stamp inscribed "POSESIONES ESPAÑOLAS DE AFRICA OCCIDENTAL," surcharged as above, in black. *Imperf.*

10 c. on 50 c., green.

Hayti.—Our New York house has sent us supplies of four new stamps, similar to Type 20, in new colours and with the portrait of President A. T. Simon in black.



A. T. Simon.

31

(Engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co., New York.)

1910. Type 31. *Centres in black. Perf. 12.*

- 220 1 c. de g., lake.
- 221 2 c. de p., red.
- 222 5 c. de p., greenish blue.
- 223 20 c. de p., yellow-green.

Nicaragua.—Several values of the latest printing of the American Bank Note Co.'s stamps have come to us with a new type of overprint for official use.

OFICIAL

122

1909-10. Type 37 overprinted with Type 122, in black.

- 374 10 c., deep brownish lake.
- 375 15 c., slate.
- 376 20 c., olive-brown.
- 377 50 c., myrtle.
- 378¹ 1 p., orange-yellow.
- 379² 2 p., carmine.

Rio de Oro.—Four more provisionals have appeared.

1910

10

Céntimos

8

1910. Type 1 surcharged as Type 8, in black.

- 58 10 c. on 5 p., dull blue.
- 59 10 c. on 10 p., red.
- 60 15 c. on 3 p., deep lilac.
- 61 15 c. on 2 p., blue-green.

Salvador.—The 3 c. value of the "Figueroa" set has reached us.

1910. Type 107. Head in black. Wmk. Multiple Circles. Perf. 11½.
6371 3 c., orange.

Siam.—We have seen two values of the new type, which is to run to a full set. The design is rather striking, consisting of the King's portrait in a small circle upheld upon the wings of a Djinn, which calls to mind Messrs. Cook and Sons' famous poster, "the flying carpet." Other values are expected, which will be executed in two colours.



1910. New type. No wmk Perf. 14 × 14½.
3 satang, green.
6 " carmine.

A VERY HANDSOME PRESENT

Packet No. 69, 2000 varieties. A grand packet, every stamp being different and genuine, and thus forming a choice collection in itself.

£3, post-free and registered.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
39, Strand, London, W.C.

Correspondence

The Editor of "Gibbons Stamp Weekly"

13th June, 1910.

DEAR SIR,—The article headed "Têtes-bêches," by "Desdichado," in the number for 11th June of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* tempts me to send you a few observations on the stamps of Portuguese India mentioned in the article.

I have been going into the question of the printing of the native-made stamps, and have examined a number of sheets of 15 and 20 reis. The result of my investigations is that I consider the sheets were printed by hand stamp by stamp, with, in all probability, a guiding frame of squares. No other assumption can explain the settings, which I never found to be alike in two cases.

The variations in shade of stamps on the same sheet are most marked, which can only be explained by supposing that the stamps were printed one by one. Not only do I believe that the stamps were printed in this manner, but also the figures of value.

I have seen a sheet of 15 reis (No. 37 in the Catalogue) in which one stamp in the sheet had the figures of value double and quite apart, and only one such case in about 60 sheets. Also a block of 10 reis (No. 39), where an extra figure

"10" occurred between two stamps, all the stamps themselves having been correctly printed.

If these surmises are correct, the extreme rarity of *têtes-bêches* can be explained. That the *têtes-bêches* have the figures correctly placed may also perhaps be understood, as the printer would at once detect a stamp printed upside-down.

It may be said that this method of manufacture must have been very laborious, but forty years ago, with very cheap labour and a no great demand for stamps, this would be scarcely considered.

It would thus not necessarily follow that if a stamp existed *tête-bêche*, unsurcharged or unperforated, it must also exist surcharged or perforated.

I think the above will satisfactorily answer the queries in the before-named article.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. MARSDEN.

[We are very much obliged to Mr. Marsden for his letter; it contains a suggestion which is in all probability quite correct and which will account for the curious varieties that occur in these stamps. We do not think that it has been put forward before, and no one is better able than our correspondent to form an opinion on such a point.—ED. G.S.W.]

The Editor of "Gibbons Stamp Weekly"

DEAR SIR,—I have been informed that several journals have reported an incorrect list of names of the gentlemen composing the Committee which was appointed at the Second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, London, 1910, for the purpose of drawing up a list of correct philatelic terms, and I therefore ask you to publish in the next number of your esteemed journal the following correct list of the said Committee:—Messrs. E. D. Bacon, W. Dornig Beckton, Percy C. Bishop, Major

E. B. Evans, Messrs. L. W. Fulcher, Fred J. Melville, and Chas. J. Phillips.

I should have sent you this correction long ago, but as I had to undergo an operation shortly after the Congress, I was unable to attend to any business earlier.

Yours faithfully,

FRANZ REICHENHEIM,

Chairman of the Executive Committee.

29 Holland Villas Road,
Kensington, London, W., 16th June, 1910.

Philatelic Societies

Herts Philatelic Society

President: Franz Reichenheim.

Hon. Secretary: H. A. Slade, Nine Fields, St. Albans.

MONTHLY meetings from October to April inclusive at 4 Southampton Row, W.C. Official Organ, *Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society*, free to members.

Entrance fee, 5s.; annual subscription 5s.; life membership, £2 2s.

The annual meeting of the session 1909-10 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Tuesday, May 24th, 1910, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, W. A. Boyes, R. Frenzel, A. H. L. Giles, A. G. Wane, F. Read, F. J. Peplow, A. J. Warren, B. T. K. Smith, F. J. Melville, Baron Anthony de Worms, Messrs. A. J. Séfi, L. Sauvée, W. T. Standen, P. Ashley, J. C. Sidebotham, H. L. Hayman, and H. A. Slade.

Mr. Hayman was voted to the chair.

Before proceeding to the business of the day the Chairman referred in a few well-chosen words to the lamentable death of His Majesty King Edward VII. and informed the meeting that Mr. Reichenheim, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, had despatched the following message of condolence to the enquiry-in-waiting on H.M. King George V:—

"Please convey to His Majesty the expression of the most respectful and true sympathy and condolence from the Executive Committee of the Second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain held in London last week."

The following telegram was received in reply:—

"The King sincerely thanks the Executive Committee of the Second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain for their kind sympathy."

The minutes of the annual meeting held on May 18th, 1909, were then read and signed as correct.

Reports from the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer giving a satisfactory account of the Society from every point of view were read and adopted.

The Hon. Librarian, in his report, stated that through the munificence of Messrs. Franz Reichenheim, Fred J. Melville, W. H. Peckitt, D. Field, and others, large additions had been made to the Library during the past year. Applications for books had been more numerous than on previous occasions.

The Hon. Curators gave an account of the collections under their charge, and mentioned that, with the exception of Messrs. Reichenheim and Hayman, very few donations had been received.

At the suggestion of the Chairman, it was proposed and carried that the Hon. Curators should draw up lists of stamps that were not included in the collections, a copy of such lists to be distributed to every member.

Donations of stamps were received from Messrs. Hayman and Standen.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Congress Committee in appreciation of their services towards organizing and carrying out arrangements for the Congress.

Regret was universally expressed at Mr. Reichenheim's absence from the meeting through ill-health, and a resolution wishing him a speedy recovery was carried with acclamation. A vote of thanks was subsequently passed in recognition of his very valuable services to the Society

and of the energy displayed by him as editor of the *Monthly Report*.

A vote of £20 was passed to the Editor of the *Monthly Report* towards the expenses of publication, etc., of the Journal.

Mr. Cool volunteered his services in proof-reading and despatching the paper, and generally in assisting the Editor, if he was required to do so.

The following were elected to the Executive of the Society:—

President: Franz Reichenheim. Vice-President: H. L. Hayman. Hon. Vice-Presidents: M. P. Castle, J.P., J. Dunbar Heath, H. R. Oldfield. Committee: P. Ashley, W. A. Boyes, W. G. Cool, R. Frenzel, T. H. Harvey, W. T. Standen, A. J. Warren, Baron A. de Worms. Hon. Librarian: J. C. Sidebotham. Hon. Lecturer: P. Ashley. Hon. Auditors: F. Read, A. G. Wane. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: H. A. Slade.

No alterations were made in the rules of the Society. The questions as to the meeting-place of the Society and the dates of meeting for next season were left in the hands of the Committee, who would decide in time for notification in the October number of the *Monthly Report*.

The Chairman foreshadowed a social gathering, for members only, on the Monday preceding the October meeting.

It was suggested that a general display by members and a display of the Society's collections should be included in next season's programme.

The Hon. Secretary was requested to write to the Birmingham Philatelic Society, offering the services of the Herts Philatelic Society towards making arrangements for the Congress of 1911.

Votes of thanks to the Chairman and to the Hon. Secretary terminated the proceedings at 7.45 p.m.

Standard Philatelic Society

President: L. E. Jones, 323 Camden Road, N.

Hon. Secretary: R. W. Miller, 248 Hornsey Road, N.

Meetings: Every Wednesday, 7.15 to 8 o'clock, at Wortley Hall, Seven Sisters Road, N.

On June 8th most of the members read short papers on various subjects relating to Philately, the President being in the chair. The papers were:—

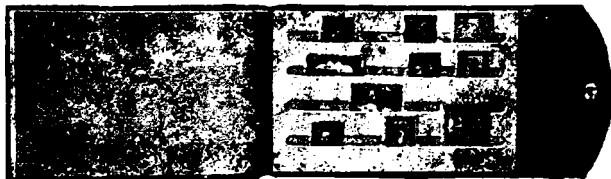
- (1) "Used & Unused," by R. W. Miller.
- (2) "The Stamps of Austria," by F. Whitehead.
- (3) "The Economy of Philately," by A. Clarke.
- (4) "Historical Stamps," by M. Joslin.
- (5) "Map Stamps," by H. Bell.
- (6) "The Columbus Issue of U.S.A.," by J. Moore.
- (7) "What I think of our Society," by E. Spencer.
- (8) "Interesting Issues of Costa Rica," by W. Whitehead.
- (9) "Mythological Stamps," by L. Jones.

JUNE 15TH.—On this occasion Mr. A. Clarke gave us a lecture on and display of "The Stamps of the Transvaal." The speaker passed round for inspection many superb stamps of the later issues, which were much admired.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society has been fixed for July 13th.

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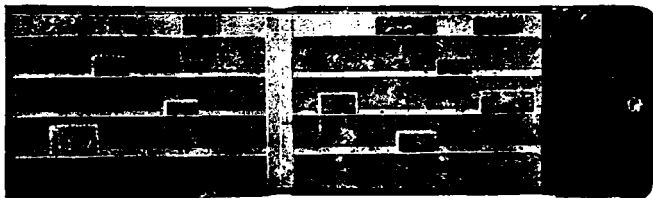
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[Ad. 48.]

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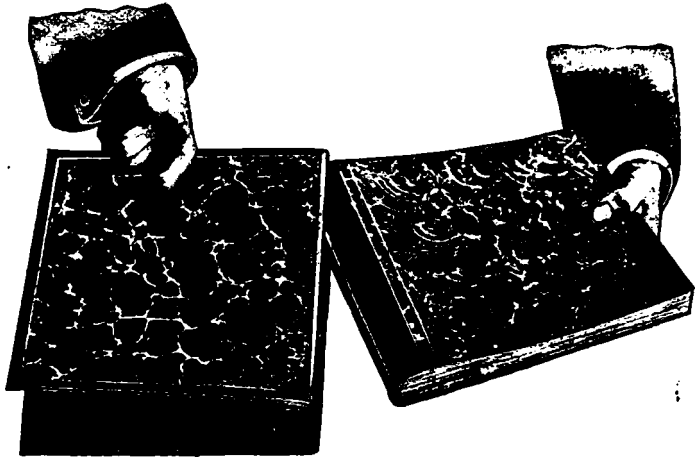
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1. Great Britain (10.09)	86..	3 9	ASIATIC COLONIES.			EUROPE—continued.		
WEST INDIES.			65. Bangkok (1.09)	6..	0 2	135. San Marino (2.10)	10..	0 6
2. Antigua (2.09)	6..	0 4	66. Ceylon (1.09)	26..	1 2	136. Sardinia (3.10)	10..	0 6
3. Bahamas (4.09)	8..	0 4	67. Hong Kong (1.09)	14..	0 8	137. Sicily (3.10)	4..	0 3
4. Barbados (2.09)	12..	0 6	68. India (1.09)	22..	1 0	138. Tuscany (3.10)	10..	0 6
5. Bermuda (2.09)	6..	0 4	69. Indian Con. States (1.09)	64..	2 8	139. Italy (Kingdom)	10..	0 6
6. Cayman Islands (2.09)	6..	0 4	70. Labuan (1.09)	18..	1 0	140. Italian P.O.'s Abroad	} Ready shortly.	
7. Dominica (3.09)	10..	0 6	71. Brunel (2.09)	6..	0 4	141. Luxembourg		
8. Grenada (3.09)	14..	0 8	72. North Borneo (2.09)	22..	1 0	142. Monaco		
9. Jamaica (11.08)	12..	0 6	73. Sarawak (2.09)	8..	0 4	143. Montenegro		
10. Leeward Islands (3.09)	6..	0 4	74. Straits Settlements (2.09)	14..	0 8	144. Norway		
11. Montserrat (3.09)	6..	0 4	75. Johor (2.09)	8..	0 4	145. Portugal		
12. Nevis (3.09)	10..	0 6	76. Negri Sembilan (2.09)	4..	0 3	146. Roumania		
13. St. Christopher (3.09)	10..	0 6	77. Pahang (2.09)	4..	0 3	147. Russia		
14. St. Kitts-Nevis (3.09)	4..	0 3	78. Perak (2.09)	12..	0 6	148. Russian Levant, Wenden, and Poland		
15. St. Lucia (3.09)	12..	0 6	79. Selangor (3.09)	8..	0 4	149. Finland		
16. St. Vincent (3.09)	8..	0 4	80. Sungai Ujong (3.09)	6..	0 4	150. Russian P.O.'s Abroad		
17. Tobago (3.09)	6..	0 4	81. Fed. Malay States (3.09)	6..	0 4	151. Servia		
18. Trinidad (3.09)	22..	1 0	AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.			152. Spain and P.O.'s Abroad		
19. Turks Islands (3.09)	8..	0 4	82. Australian Commonwealth (3.09)	6..	0 4	153. Sweden		
20. Turks and Caicos Islands (4.09)	4..	0 3	83. Papua (3.09)	8..	0 4	154. Switzerland		
21. Virgin Islands (4.09)	8..	0 4	84. Brit. Solomon Is. (3.09)	4..	0 3	155. Turkey		
AMERICAN COLONIES.			85. Cook Islands (3.09)	6..	0 4	COLONIES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.		
22. British Columbia (5.08)	4..	0 3	86. Fiji Islands (4.09)	16..	0 9	156. Belgian Congo (10.09)	16..	0 9
23. Canada (4.09)	22..	1 0	87. New Hebrides (8.09)	4..	0 3	157. Danish W. Indies (12.09)	12..	0 6
24. New Brunswick (5.08)	4..	0 3	88. New South Wales (4.09)	68..	2 10	158. Anjouan (12.09)	4..	0 3
25. Newfoundland (10.09)	12..	0 6	89. New Zealand (5.09)	70..	2 10	159. Annam & Tonquin (12.09)	4..	0 3
26. Nova Scotia (5.08)	4..	0 3	90. South Australia (6.09)	42..	1 9	160. Benin (12.09)	10..	0 6
27. Prince Edward Is. (6.08)	4..	0 3	91. Tasmania (5.09)	26..	1 2	161. Cochin China (12.09)	4..	0 3
28. British Guiana (6.08)	22..	1 0	92. Tonga (7.09)	12..	0 6	162. Dahomey and Dep. (12.09)	10..	0 6
29. Honduras (6.08)	8..	0 4	93. Victoria (1.09)	42..	1 9	163. Diego Suarez (12.09)	10..	0 6
30. Falkland Islands (6.08)	6..	0 4	94. Western Australia (7.09)	24..	1 0	164. Djibouti (12.09)	12..	0 6
AFRICAN COLONIES.			EUROPE.			165. French Congo (12.09)	8..	0 4
31. Brit. Bechuanaland (6.08)	8..	0 4	95. Austria (8.09)	44..	1 10	166. " Guiana (1.10)	8..	0 4
32. " Central Africa (6.08)	8..	0 4	96. Austrian Italy (9.09)	10..	0 6	167. " Guiana (1.10)	10..	0 6
33. " East Africa (6.08)	12..	0 6	97. Austrian P.O.'s Abroad (9.09)	20..	1 0	168. " Somali Coast (1.10)	8..	0 4
34. " Somaliland (6.08)	10..	0 6	98. Hungary (9.09)	26..	1 2	169. " Soudan (1.10)	4..	0 3
35. Sred Sea (3.10)	10..	0 6	99. Belgium (10.09)	28..	1 2	170. Gabon (1.10)	4..	0 3
36. Cape of Good Hope (1.10)	20..	1 0	100. Bulgaria, etc. (10.09)	26..	1 2	171. Grand Comoro (1.10)	4..	0 3
37. E. Africa and Uganda (6.08)	6..	0 4	101. Bulgaria, etc. (10.09)	26..	1 2	172. Guadeloupe (1.10)	36..	1 0
38. Gambia (7.08)	6..	0 4	102. Crete (10.10)	32..	1 4	173. Indian Settlements (3.10)	4..	0 3
39. Gold Coast (7.08)	6..	0 4	103. Denmark (11.09)	20..	1 0	174. Indo-China (3.10)	10..	0 6
40. Griqualand West (7.08)	10..	0 6	104. Iceland (11.09)	22..	1 0	175. Ivory Coast (3.10)	16..	0 9
41. Lagos (7.08)	8..	0 4	105. France (11.09)	34..	1 5	176. Madagascar 3.10)	4..	0 3
42. Madagascar (7.08)	22..	1 0	106. French P.O.'s Abroad (12.09)	116..	4 9	177. Madagascar & Dep. (4.10)	14..	0 8
43. Mauritius (7.08)	24..	1 0	107. French Colonies (General Issues) (12.09)	12..	0 6	178. Martinique (4.10)	18..	0 10
44. Natal (7.08)	20..	1 0	108. Baden (12.09)	6..	0 4	179. Mauritania (4.10)	8..	0 4
45. New South Afr. Repub. (7.08)	22..	1 0	109. Bavaria (12.09)	20..	1 0	180. Mayotte (4.10)	4..	0 3
46. Niger Coast (7.08)	8..	0 4	110. Bergedorf (1.10)	4..	0 3	181. Middle Congo (4.10)	4..	0 3
47. Northern Nigeria (7.08)	4..	0 3	111. Bremen (1.10)	4..	0 3	182. Mohel (4.10)	4..	0 3
48. Orange River Col. (8.08)	26..	1 2	112. Brunswick (1.10)	6..	0 4	183. New Caledonia (4.10)	16..	0 9
49. St. Helena (8.08)	8..	0 4	113. Hamburg (1.10)	6..	0 4	183a. New Hebrides (Fr.) (4.10)	4..	0 3
50. Seychelles (8.08)	8..	0 4	114. Hanover (1.10)	6..	0 4	184. Nossi-Bé (4.10)	10..	0 6
51. Sierra Leone (8.08)	10..	0 6	115. Lubeck (1.10)	4..	0 3	185. Obock (4.10)	12..	0 6
52. Southern Nigeria (8.08)	4..	0 3	116. Mecklenburg-Schwerin (1.10)	4..	0 3	186. Oceanic Settlements (4.10)	4..	0 3
53. Sialand (8.08)	4..	0 3	117. Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1.10)	4..	0 3	187. Reunion	} Ready shortly.	
54. Sudan (9.08)	14..	0 8	118. Oldenburg (1.10)	6..	0 4	188. Ste. Marie de Madagascar		
55. Swaziland (9.08)	4..	0 3	119. Prussia (1.10)	6..	0 4	189. St. Pierre and Miquelon		
56. Transvaal (9.08)	66..	2 9	120. Saxony (1.10)	6..	0 4	190. Senegal		
57. Uganda Protect. (10.08)	10..	0 6	121. Schleswig-Holstein (1.10)	6..	0 4	191. Senegambia and Niger		
58. Zanzibar (10.08)	16..	0 9	122. Thura and Taxis (1.10)	8..	0 4	192. Tahiti		
59. Zululand (10.08)	4..	0 3	123. Wurtemberg (1.10)	20..	1 0	193. Tunis		
EUROPEAN COLONIES.			124. North Germ. Conf'd. (1.10)	8..	0 4	194. Upper Senegal and Niger		
60. Cyprus (10.08)	10..	0 6	125. Alsace & Lorraine (1.10)	4..	0 3	UNITED STATES & COLONIES.		
61. Gibraltar (5.09)	16..	0 9	126. German Empire (1.10)	16..	0 8	238. Postm'ters' St'ps (12.08)	6..	0 4
62. Heligoland (10.08)	4..	0 3	127. German P.O.'s Abroad (2.10)	20..	1 0	239. Gen. Issues, etc. (12.08)	56..	2 4
63. Ionian Isles (10.08)	4..	0 3	128. Greece (2.10)	42..	1 9	240. Carriers' Stamps (12.08)	8..	0 4
64. Malta (3.10)	6..	0 4	129. Holland (2.10)	32..	1 4	241. Newspaper St'ps (12.08)	22..	1 0
			130. Modena (2.10)	10..	0 6	242. (Conf'd. States) P'stm'ters' St'ps (12.08)	14..	0 8
			131. Naples & Neap. Prov. (2.10)	8..	0 4	243. (Conf'd. States) Gen'l Issues (12.08)	4..	0 3
			132. Parma (2.10)	8..	0 4	244. Cuba (12.08)	14..	0 8
			133. Romagna (2.10)	4..	0 3	245. Guam (12.08)	4..	0 3
			134. Roman States (2.10)	8..	0 4	246. Philippine Islands (12.08)	10..	0 6
						247. Porto Rico (12.08)	8..	0 4

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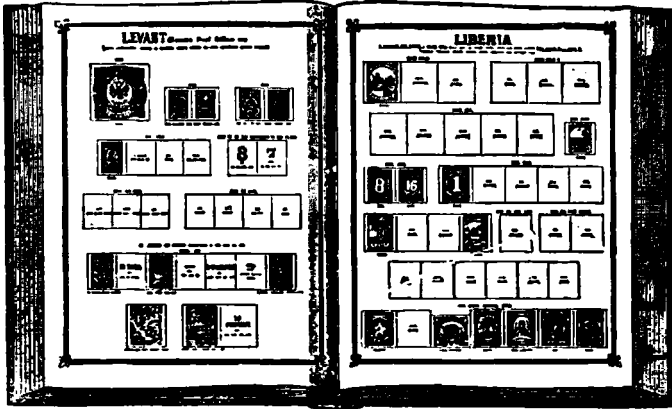
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[AD. 7.]

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 2
Whole No. 288

JULY 9, 1910

VOL. XII

Postage Stamps in the Making

A General Survey of the Practices and Processes employed in the Manufacture of Postage Stamps

By FRED. J. MELVILLE, *President of the Junior Philatelic Society*

INTRODUCTION

The Postage Stamp and Inventive Genius.—The man who does not collect stamps cannot be expected to estimate the interest which they provide to the intelligent student. Stamps to him are unconsidered trifles, light as air, and far too commonplace to call for any other thought than is required for the proper control of his postage bill.

But we stamp collectors learn, as Hannah More puts it, that "trifles make the sum of human things," and we know what part the now ubiquitous postage stamp played in giving us the estimable benefit of a cheap and world-wide means of communication.

Yet with this knowledge more or less clearly defined in the great army of stamp collectors, there are few, save the more advanced specialists of the modern school, who give much thought to the resources of science and art which have been tapped to produce labels which should conform to the varied requirements of home and foreign Governments in manufacturing stamps by the million and in infinite variety.

Without making too sweeping a statement, we may say that the great majority of collectors have not the slightest idea of the extent to which inventive genius has been applied directly or indirectly to the desire to baffle the counterfeiter of postage stamps alone, and this is but one of the essential points connected with the manufacture of stamps for any Government.

It has therefore seemed to us desirable to bring together, to the best of our ability, some notes on the various processes by which stamps are made, not only in our own country but where possible in all countries, and occasionally to show that, especially in the early days of the adhesive stamp, a great many talented inventors, mechanics particularly, devoted much of their time and effort to the production of the ideal postage stamp.

Sub-divisions of our Subject.—The subject of the production of postage stamps is a very broad one, involving as it does :—

- (a) Paper, of which an almost endless variety has been used for postage stamps, and being produced under widely different conditions, the commonly known methods of manufacture must have been subject to considerable modification. The treatment of paper during or after manufacture for various purposes.
- (b) The artist's method of producing the design.
- (c) The manner of transferring the design to a printing ground and the actual printing, involving as this does the processes of engraving, lithography, typography, embossing, with many of their sub-divisional methods, e.g. aligraphy and zincography as variations of lithography ; electrotyping, stereotyping, and polytyping as processes of duplication for typography, etc. etc.
- (d) Colouring matter for securing the impression on the paper and the special treatment required to obtain uniformity of tint and rendering the colours a protection against illicit cleaning.
- (e) Adhesive matter.
- (f) The means of separation by perforating or rouletting.
- (g) Impressed postal stationery.
- (h) Cancellations.

Difficulties of our Task.—It will scarcely require any preliminary statement on our part, therefore, to plead that information upon this vast array of subjects can scarcely come to perfection in the ken of any one individual. Each phase of stamp production is almost always a speciality in the life work of the operator engaged upon one detail of the work. Even the methods of printing are rarely much varied in any one operator's experience, the lithographic printer being quite distinct from the typographical operator, though the two processes may be carried on by one firm and under one roof. In stamp-printing establishments particularly (as also in works where bank-notes and Government papers are manufactured) it is often a matter of policy that one operator should be expert within his own limited sphere, and know little or nothing of the work of his neighbour. Thus no man becomes sufficiently skilled in all the branches of the work to enable him to produce, unaided, work intended to defraud the revenue.

Thus it will readily be seen that in embarking upon a series of notes on so immense a variety of subjects, we are cognizant of the fact that our own equipment for the task is far from complete. We may be permitted to state, however, that the equipment, so far as it goes, is comparatively extensive, and has been gained in various ways, which it may not be unprofitable to briefly explain. In the first place, the opportunity gained from the use of and personally ordering vast quantities of paper early gave us an interest in its manufacture, which interest was greatly strengthened by the following up of our inquiries with a view to the philatelic possibilities of our investigations.

A profession entirely dependent upon a variety of methods of printing and reproduction called naturally for at least an elementary knowledge of several of the familiar stamp processes, and without actually serving an apprenticeship to a printer, we deemed it wise to be able, if ever called upon, to compose type and prepare for press (we should do it with laborious difficulty now), an ability which has at least enabled us to escape being at the sole mercy of our printers. The modern journalism has a great use for many methods of pictorial reproduction, and here at first we experienced some difficulty in getting the required knowledge. All efforts to gain admission to the technical schools, where these subjects might be learnt from a practical standpoint, were refused on the ground that such classes (though paid for in our rates!) are only for the workman, the artisan, a mere editor being regarded as (the irony of it!) an employer. The deficiency, however, was made up by going through the chief processes over and over again with friendly managers of photo-mechanical, electrotyping and stereotyping, engraving and other firms. In renewing our acquaintance with the technical side of these processes lately, we have had photographs taken to amplify a series of sketches and photographs which had been accumulating for a considerable time, illustrative of the methods by which stamps have been made.

Some Preliminary Acknowledgments.—Before entering upon a fairly detailed discussion of the various headings, we would express our indebtedness for many courtesies and much assistance to Mr. Lewis Evans, the son of the late Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.R.S., of the firm of John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., also to the present paper-making firm of that name; to Mr. James Heath, the managing director of Perkins, Bacon and Co., Ltd.; to the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, in 1906, and to Mr. J. Murray Bartels, to whose introduction we attribute many of the kindnesses we received at Washington; to Mr. Charles R. Morris, of Washington; to Mr. T. B. Widdowson, who let us ramble about his lithographic printing establishment at Leicester to our heart's content; and to other gentlemen and firms to whom our thanks will be accorded in the subsequent chapters.

The numerous technical works consulted have been cited in the text, but we should state, that as philatelists are mostly familiar with the excellent expositions of the outlines of the various processes given by Major E. B. Evans in his *Stamps and Stamp Collecting: a Glossary of Philatelic Terms* (Third Edition, 1905), we shall, as far as we conveniently can, utilize portions of the articles in that work.*

* It may be very properly pointed out to us that the articles on *Engraving and Printing, Paper, etc.*, in Major Evans's glossary are ample for practical philatelic purposes; but of late there has been a desire (on the part of specialists, at any rate) to go deeper into these matters, and we venture to think that the addition of some very explanatory pictures may lead to a more perfect understanding of the principles involved in the various processes.

CHAPTER I.—PAPER-MAKING

Paper-making in Outline.—The manufacture of paper is a life study, as illimitable as a specialized knowledge of the world's postage stamps. It is scarcely possible for the philatelist (unless he be a paper-maker or intimately concerned in the business of paper-making)



The Beater House at Crosley Mill (John Dickinson and Co., Ltd.)

to thoroughly grasp all the technical details of the innumerable mechanical contrivances and greatly varied chemical processes connected with this enormous trade.

It is sufficient, however, for the philatelic purpose to gain a general knowledge of the main principles of paper-making, and deeper inquiries may be reserved for technical points which have a direct bearing upon the variations in postage stamps.

In outline paper-making consists in the conversion of fibrous substances (of constantly increasing variety) into pulp by a process of digestion and subsequent bleaching; the pulp being then spread thinly and evenly over an area on which it is gradually consolidated into paper.

Paper is made of Vegetable Fibres.—Plant life is the base of all pulp materials for paper, though the materials often used are reduced to pulp from a previously manufactured stage, such as cotton and linen rags and waste paper. Animal substances (silks, woollens, etc.) do not take the "bleach," and are consequently useless for the production of a clear white paper, with which we are chiefly concerned at present, though it is probably in this fact that lies the principle of introducing coloured silk threads into the paper known to philatelists as "Dickinson" paper.*

Digesting Rags into Pulp.—The sorting of rags into uniform qualities is done by hand by women, who remove such articles as buttons, pins, etc., during the work of sorting. Mechanical contrivances are now in vogue for nearly all subsequent operations. The rags are cut up and dusted or cleaned by machinery; then boiled and "digested" with a solution of caustic soda in a rag boiler, the digester keeping the rags and solution constantly stirred up during the process of boiling. This with the subsequent washing rids the rags of the bulk of their impurities. They are then passed between knives in a breaking machine to which a washing arrangement is added. The broken-up rags are next bleached in a bleaching solution. Then follows a beating operation, the purpose of which is to separate each single fibre, the fibres and the water producing a comparatively white semi-liquid which is the pulp. (See photograph of the Beater House at Croxley Mill.) In the beating engine colour dyes may be added when coloured paper is required to be made.† The pulp is finally strained to get rid of insufficiently disintegrated material and any other impurities, and is then ready for conversion into paper.

Pulp for British Colonial Stamps.—We believe that much of the paper at present made for Colonial postage stamps printed in this country is supplied to the manufacturers in the complete pulp state, the pulp being supplied in quantities to the makers of the paper. This may be done as a precaution against the illicit manufacture of paper for postage stamps, as in addition to the watermark, it would scarcely be possible for any other maker to supply a pulp exactly corresponding in constituents and resulting effect to that supplied to the official specification. The paper for the stamps of Great Britain is made under Government supervision at certain paper mills in Kent.

Wood, straw, and other bases of paper pulp are all subjected to similar though varied processes of mechanical and chemical preparation to reduce them to the pulp stage.

Conversion of Pulp into Paper.—Having got our pulp we arrive at the stage where it has to be turned into paper, a stage which more intimately concerns the stamp collector in his particular pursuit. The earliest mode of paper-making was by the hand or mould process: this having been used also for many of the early stamps of this and other countries is of considerable interest to us.

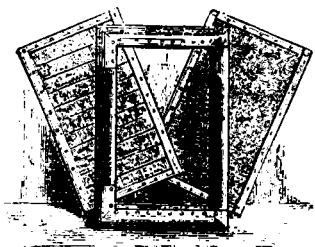
The Mould.—A paper mould is composed of three parts. The frame is made of mahogany, as the process being a wet one it would not do to use a wood that warps. Across this frame is stretched a fine wire cloth (which determines the texture of the paper, whether laid or wove or bâtonné, etc.), supported on a coarser wire. The apparatus is completed with the deckle, an additional frame which fits over the wire cloth, forming a kind of tray, and determining the size of the resulting sheet of paper.

The Texture of the Paper.—The wire cloth is the most important part of the mould from the philatelic point of view, as it is upon the texture of this that the texture of the paper depends, and it is on this that the "watermark" designs are introduced. Wove paper is produced when the wire cloth is evenly interwoven and the paper shows scarcely any sign of the texture except when magnified, when the small diamond-shaped specks betray the crossing of the wire lines, forming small diamond or square-shaped interstices. Laid

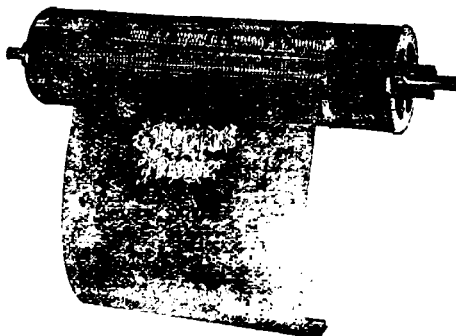
* The references to and illustrations of the Dickinson Company's works in this chapter have no reference to this special paper, which is treated of in another chapter, and represents only one of a number of special classes of paper for which this firm is justly renowned in the paper trade.

† Aniline dyes are added in the beater to produce *white paper*. The practice is called "bleuing," and is said to owe its origin to one of those little accidents of life that sometimes lead to important discoveries in science. A Mrs. Huttonshaw, wife of a British paper-maker, *circa* 1746, was preparing to do a washing of linen when she accidentally dropped her bag of bleuing into a tub of pulp. Afraid to tell her husband of her carelessness, she kept quiet, hoping that no untoward result would occur. A little later, however, her husband went into ecstasies over the fine white colour of the paper made from that particular pulp, the paper from which he sold at an advance in price because of its special whiteness. Then the lady owned up, and her husband became the owner of a valuable secret, which has since been of the greatest value to paper manufacturers.

paper is produced when the wire cloth is composed of regular lines running longitudinally and close together down the mould, crossed at wide intervals by other wires, which keep the wire cloth flat and even. The lines, both longitudinal and the cross ones, show in the paper when finished.



A paper mould.



View of dandy roll, interchangeable for wove or laid covering. (Trotman patent.)

The Watermark.—The watermark is produced by sewing small pieces of metal or wire (usually the latter) on to the wire cloth. Thus in producing the hand-made paper for the first British stamps the small Crown design was finished at first in wire (and possibly duplicated by a mechanical process)* reproduced two hundred and forty times, this number of "bits" being sewn or soldered on to the wire cloth at regular intervals to conform to the positions to be occupied by the printed stamp designs. Inasmuch as the texture of the wire cloth leaves its mark on the paper, so does the interruption of the texture of the wire cloth by the watermark bits reproduce the design in the body of the manufactured paper.

The Vatman at work.—We have now studied the apparatus known as the mould, and the manner of forming paper in this mould next requires attention. The workman styled a "vatman" (sometimes the "dipper") takes the mould in his hand and dips it slanting wise into a vat of the semi-liquid pulp in such a manner as to procure an even deposit of pulp all over the wire cloth up to the deckle on all four sides. Raising it to a horizontal position he shakes the mould, which has the double effect of disposing of some of the superfluous water and of connecting the fibres in the pulp so that they form a united but still very moist mass.

The "deckle" is then removed, and the mould with the partly formed paper is handed to another workman, the "coucher," who turns the paper off from the mould on to a sheet of damp felt. The mould, which is now free, is returned to the vatman, who utilizes it again for a repetition of the process.

The Paper stacked between Felts.—The first sheet of paper on the felt is now covered with another felt, on which the second sheet of paper is laid and covered. A pile of sheets of the paper, each sheet between two felts, is then submitted to pressure in a hydraulic press, which displaces most of the superfluous water still remaining in the paper. The paper sheets are then removed from between the felts and are subjected to pressure again without any felts. The sheets are then literally hung up to dry.

Sizing the Paper.—When dried the sheets are dipped into or passed through a solution of gelatine to "size" the paper, without which coating it would be too absorbent. The superfluous size is disposed of by further pressure in the hydraulic press. Then the paper is ready for glazing, an operation which is performed by pressing the sheets between smooth copper (or metal) plates, which impart a polish to the surface of the paper.

Machine-made Paper.—The chief method of making paper by machinery is the Fourdrinier machine, which has, of course, undergone considerable improvements in its various parts, but the principle of which remains unaltered. The contrivance owes its inception to a clerk, Louis Robert, in the employ of M. L. Didot, a French paper manufacturer. The first specification is given in the *Brevets d'Inventions Expirés*, Vol. II. M. Didot, having purchased the rights from his employé, urged his brother-in-law, Mr. John Gamble, to protect the rights in England, and this was done in 1801 (April 20, No. 2487), and 1803 (June 7, No. 2708).

* See Chapter V, "Watermarks."

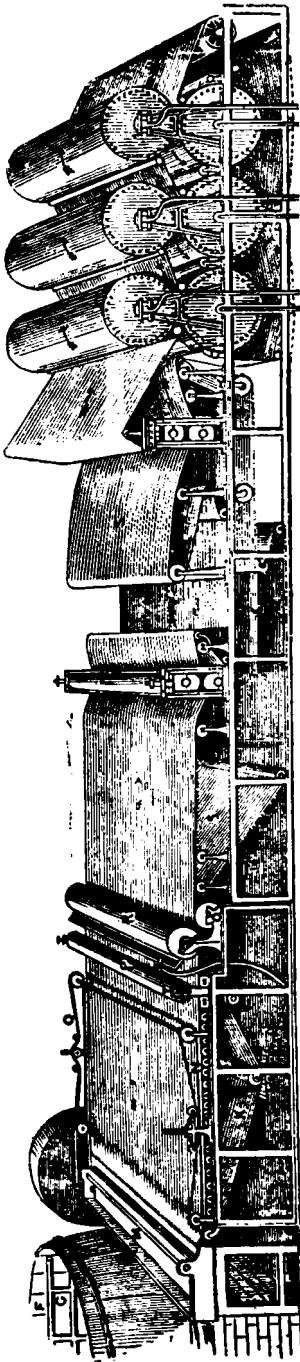


Diagram of a Fourdrinier type of Paper-making Machine, as described in the text. (From Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, 1861.)

Messrs. Fourdrinier took up the invention in England with Mr. Gamble, and Henry and Sealy Fourdrinier, together with Gamble, obtained in 1807 an Act of Parliament prolonging the term of the Letters Patent described in Gamble's specifications. It is said that the Fourdriniers expended in the course of six years of unceasing experimental work fully £60,000, and failure to secure further legislation prevented them from getting an adequate financial return for their work and expenditure, and reduced the brothers to bankruptcy.

The machine was, in the course of a few years, much improved, and by the time of the 1851 Exhibition, as stated in the three-volume report on that Exhibition, as many as 190 of these machines were in operation in the country.

The Fourdrinier Machine.—The main principle of the Fourdrinier machine is to substitute an endless wire cloth constantly in motion to take the place of the wire cloth which is stretched across the limited area of the mahogany frame of the hand mould.

In giving a general description of the machine we are using a very lucid diagram from Ure's *Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines* (1861).

F is the vat in which the pulp is kept in motion by

G the "agitator." The pulp is conveyed from the vat by a pipe

H technically called the "lifter," being formed of a chain of buckets affixed to a wheel, the whole enclosed in an outer casing. The "lifter" projects the pulp into

M a trough fitted with a strainer which keeps back all lumps and foreign substances. The pulp spreads over the length of the trough M, which corresponds to the width of the machine and then passes over a lip, flowing evenly on to the surface of

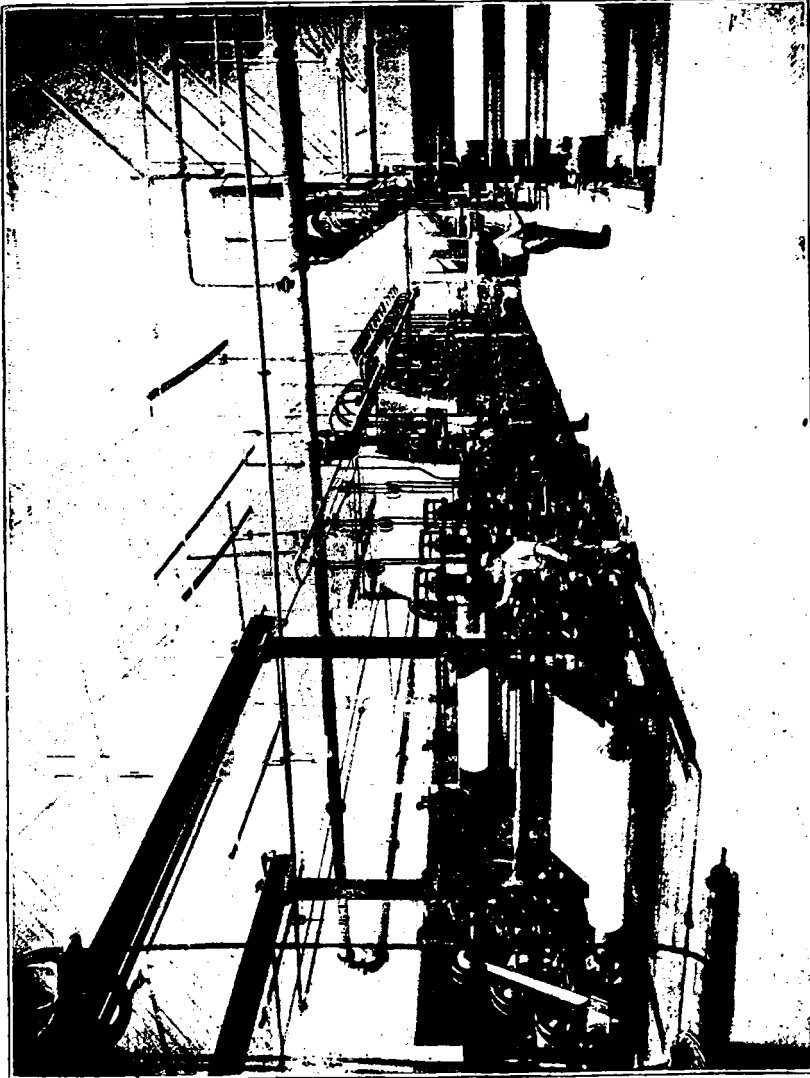
K the endless web of wire cloth which is moving forward at a regulated speed.

Q the deckles or boundary straps limit the spread of the pulp in the cross direction. The deckles move at the same rate as the wire cloth, but only extend along a portion of the surface. The wire cloth is kept vibrating in a sideways direction to shake off superfluous moisture and to "combine" the fibres, just as the vatman shakes his mould, in making hand-made paper. By the time the pulp reaches

P the dandy roller it is in a partially formed paper state. The dandy roller here takes the place of the length and breadth of the wire forming a hand mould, the chief difference being that the length is "endless." The texture of the wire, "woven" or "laid," on the dandy roller affects the resulting paper just as the wire cloth does in the hand mould, and on this dandy roller are soldered the watermark bits. The two black squares, one on each side of the dandy roller in the diagram, represent suction boxes, which still further extract superfluous water and press the paper into a more compact body. The paper then passes under

R and over O, both wooden rollers covered with felt and known as the "couching" rollers, as they perform the duty of the "coucher" (see *ante*). The paper then passes off the wire cloth on to

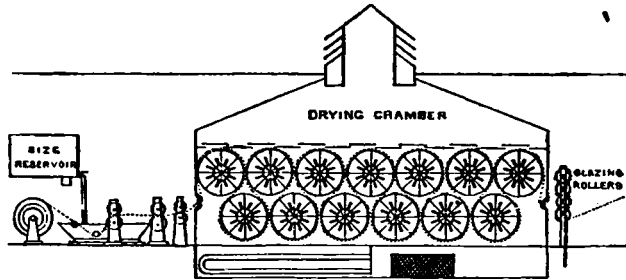
S an endless band of felt which conducts it first through two pressing rollers, and ultimately through the drying cylinders. During the passage on the felt the paper is turned over so as to secure an even pressure on both surfaces of the paper.



A Paper-making Machine (Fourdrinier type) at work at Croxley Mill (John Dickinson and Co., Ltd.).

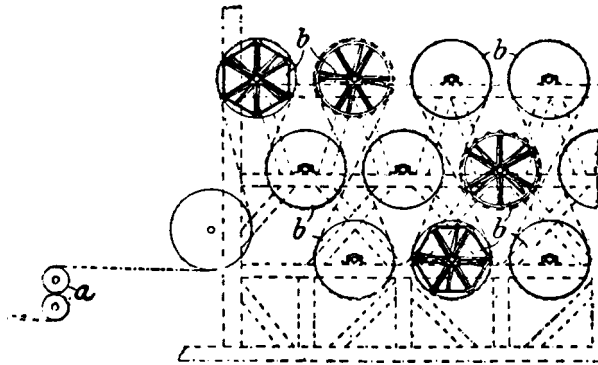
Some idea of the size of a modern paper-making machine will be gathered from the photograph taken in the machine room at Croxley Mill.

Sizing.—So much for the machine proper. The paper now passes direct on to the sizing apparatus,* the diagram of which is very explicit; from the reel or roller the paper is con-



Sizing and Drying Apparatus.

ducted over and under rollers in the size vat supplied from the size reservoir, into the drying chamber, where it passes round a long series of drums, the interiors of which are fitted with revolving fans, the whole chamber being heated by the steam pipes seen at the bottom of the diagram. Another diagram shows a variation of the drying part of the process, the paper being delivered from the wet pressing rollers *a*, and passing over skeleton drums *b*, or wire-covered drums inside which are rotary fans, or as an alternative the drums may be heated by steam pipes and flues placed beneath the drums.



Drying with skeleton drums fitted with rotary fans inside, or with drums heated by steam pipes, etc.

The paper when dried is passed between the smooth metal glazing rollers, which vary in number according to the extent of polish or glaze required on the paper. Sometimes the paper is subjected to an additional process called super-calendering, to give it a specially glossy surface. This is done by passing the paper through a stack of metal cylinders, as seen in the photograph of the calendering house at Croyley Mill.†

* It should be stated that size is sometimes incorporated with the pulp. Engine-sized paper is the technical style of paper where the size is mixed with the pulp in the beating engine. Contrast with "tub-sized paper," where the size is applied to the surface of the paper only, by dipping.

† To be given in a future number.

(To be continued.)

Argentine Republic

The Rivadavia Stamps, 1864-1872

By JOSÉ MARCÓ DEL PONT

From "The Journal of the Argentine Philatelic Society"

TRANSLATED FROM THE SPANISH BY A. H. DAVIS

(Continued from page 8.)

BEFORE the decree previously quoted was published, Señor Posadas, who was fully aware of its contents, wrote on the 28th of December to Señor Balcarce confirming the order for the stamps, and advising him that, instead of the arms of the country, they were to bear the portrait of Rivadavia, of whom he forwarded a photograph.

He also sent a United States 90 cents stamp, with the portrait of Washington, as a model, probably that of the 1857 issue, as it was much more artistic than that of 1861.

Señor Balcarce, like a true diplomat, did not consider the resolution of the Government to be a wise one, and he wrote in this strain to Señor Posadas on the 8th February, 1863.

"... speaking frankly, as regards the final decision of the Government, which you transmit and which I shall carry out, I should have thought preferable the adoption of the arms of the Republic, or the figure of Liberty, to the portrait of an illustrious citizen, whose name, notwithstanding his merits and unquestionable services, symbolizes a political party; when in a tranquil period like the present, brotherliness and patriotism should endeavour to avoid everything tending to awaken remembrances of our quarrels and unhappy past.

"In addition to this consideration, it is only monarchies which reproduce the portraits of their kings on the coins, stamps, etc., and the example of the United States, of whose independence the immortal Washington was the founder and the symbol, does not justify the imitation, however generous and noble may be the sentiments which inspire our Government.

"I hope you will not be offended at the frankness with which I express my opinion, advanced by me with the sole wish that the enemies of the present regime should have no pretext for criticizing or thwarting our beloved President."

The fears expressed by Señor Balcarce were not realized; if there was any criticism it was not voiced in public. The newspapers of Buenos Ayres said nothing about the new stamps; *La Tribuna* alone, ten days after they were issued, published a very small paragraph congratulating the Government on having performed a good action in immortalizing the name of Rivadavia.

The observation made by Señor Balcarce that it was peculiar to monarchies to reproduce the portraits of their sovereigns on the currency was correct; but as regards their postage stamps, it is just those monarchies which uphold the doctrine of Divine Right, like the German and Russian Empires, which have not permitted, so far, that the effigies of their kings should appear on their stamps, considering it *lèse-majesté* to have their portraits disfigured by the postmark. In Sicily an artistic postmark was made which, on being carefully impressed over the stamp, framed the bust of His Majesty the King, but as it was impossible for the employés to obliterate the stamps with extreme care, the royal portrait was frequently badly treated.

The form of the first postmark used in Spain induces us to believe that the same idea prevailed.

On the other hand, the effigy of the king was used by the monarchies as that of the representative of the national sovereignty, as the symbol of the said sovereign, whilst that of the republics is, or should be, only an honour accorded by the sovereign people to their great men.

This was the idea of the two North American Republics, Mexico and the United States, which from their first issue of stamps have adorned them with the portraits of their noted men.

The danger of the custom, laudable and practical as it is, consists in the abuse to which it may be put; with us this danger should not be possible, because by the Constitution only Congress has the power to decree honours, and it is undoubtedly the greatest honour which can befall a man to have his portrait on a postage stamp which circulates throughout the entire world. If Rivadavia, Belgrano, and San Martín are universally known, it is not due to the great services rendered by them to their country, but to the fact that their portraits appear on the stamps. But from the beginning our Constitution has been a dead letter, as Congress has never occupied itself with this question.

The action of the Government of general Mitre is explained by the urgent necessity of

issuing new stamps, and by the material impossibility of consulting Congress, as it was in recess at the time; but the precedent was established, and, although the Government continued for some time to decide what portraits should appear on the stamps, the power was afterwards delegated to the Director of Posts.

The opinion held by Señor Balcarce did not hinder him from proceeding immediately to discharge the commission entrusted to him, as he applied to the artist who had engraved the stamps in use in the province of Buenos Ayres, and to M. Barre, the engraver at the Paris Mint.

For engraving a stamp according to the model of those of the United States, the first-named asked 900 francs and the second 3000 francs. As he had insufficient instructions, and being in ignorance of the amount the Government was prepared to expend, he consulted with Señor Posadas, being disposed to accept the latter estimate, as although there was a great difference between the two, he considered it amply compensated for by the superior workmanship and the greater security offered by the Mint, as there would be no danger of an abuse of confidence. Señor Posadas communicated, on the 23rd of April, to the Minister of the Interior the information he had received from Señor Balcarce, and recommended that the sum of 10,000 francs should immediately be sent to pay for the plates, paper, ink, printing-press, and perforating machine. He also enclosed the estimate of M. Barre:—

“ Engraver-in-Chief of the Mint.

“ Paris, the 4th March, 1863.

“ Monsieur Balcarce,

“ In accordance with the wish expressed by you, I have the honour to forward an estimate of the expenses which would be incurred by the engraving of the dies for the postage stamps for the Argentine Republic, and the reproduction of three plates of 50 stamps each.

“ 1. Typographic engraving on copper of a postage stamp with the portrait of Rivadavia	fs.
“ 2. Engraving of three different values, 5, 10, and 15 centavos, at 100 francs each	1500
“ 3. Reproduction in copper of three printing plates composed of 50 stamps each, at 400 francs per plate	300
	1200
	<hr/>
	3000
	<hr/>

“ The engraving and reproduction of the plates will take four months.

“ A machine for perforating the sheets of stamps, that is to say, for erabling them to be

separated, will cost not less than 12,000 to 14,000 francs, if you adopt the system in force in France or in England, but the same instrument simplified and suitable for the perforation of sheets of 50 stamps can be manufactured for 4000 francs.

“ ALBERT BARRE.”

But by necessity and in principle the spirit of economy prevailed at that period, and the Government considered 10,000 francs far too much to spend.

On the 25th of April, Señor Posadas interviewed the Minister and advised the suppression of the plate for the 15 centavos stamp, but as this economy represented only a small sum, the following day he wrote him privately that in order to obtain the stamps from the engraver at the Paris Mint, with the consequent guarantee that the danger of forgery would be minimized, they could also forego the perforating machine valued at 4000 francs, and thus obtain what was most essential and impossible to secure in the country. He also reminded the Minister that he had applied to Señor Lange, before suggesting the placing of the order in Europe, with the result that neither he nor anyone else in the country could engrave the stamps with the portrait of Rivadavia, in imitation of that of Washington. He likewise stated that the current lithographed stamps could easily be forged, and that it would take some time to replace them with others; that fraud had already happened in the case of the Confederation stamps, which had been so extensively forged that there was not a store on the banks of the Uruguay which did not possess reams of them,* and concluded by asking him to obtain the following day the President's sanction, in order that he might reply to Señor Balcarce.

In spite of the suggested reductions and the eloquent manner in which they had been presented, it was only on the 27th of May that he could get from the Government the promise that, by the packet leaving on the 14th of June, they would remit 5000 francs in payment for the plates, printing press, paper, etc.

Immediately he had obtained this promise, he hastened to communicate it to Señor Balcarce, telling him to dispense with the perforating machine, thereby reducing the order to three plates estimated at 3000 francs. He also stated that he wanted the plates made of steel instead of copper, as had been done with the Chilian stamps printed in London; and he reminded Señor Balcarce that, according to the terms of the decree, the stamps were to be printed in the country.

* This forgery existed only in the imagination of Señor Posadas, who thought all the Confederation stamps with large figures were forged. See our article on these stamps (translated in *S.G.M.J.*, Vols. XII, XIII, and XIV).

The existing press was in such bad condition that it was necessary to replace it, and the balance of the 5000 francs could be used in purchasing a new press, paper, inks, etc. He also confirmed the order to follow the model of the United States stamp, which had already been forwarded.

As will be seen, the idea of eliminating the 15 centavos stamp was abandoned, as the economy which would have been thus effected would have been insignificant and useless, as it would have been necessary to print a larger supply of the low values, and this is what it had been the endeavour of the Post Office to avoid.

Meanwhile, Señor Balcarce had been moving in the matter, as, on the 8th of August, in acknowledging the receipt of the 5000 francs, he was able to express the hope that without exceeding this sum he would be able to send the perforating machine.

The estimate of the engraver at the Mint referred to copper plates for typographic printing, and Señor Posadas had repeatedly stated to Señor Balcarce that he wanted steel plates, and he cited as a model the stamps of the United States whose impression was steel-engraved.

It seems that, anterior to the receipt of these communications, the same idea had occurred to Señor Balcarce, not only by what he had written on the 8th of August, but because in the same month he had applied to London, as will be seen by the following letter from Señor Ventura Marcó del Pont, of Paris, which we print *in extenso* on account of the information which it contains:—

(To be continued.)

“Paris, 7th February, 1864.

“Snr. Don Gervasio A. de Posadas, Administrator-General of the National Posts,

“Buenos Aires.

“MY DEAR SIR,

“I have the honour to inform you that Messrs. Gibbs and Sons, of London, will despatch by this steamer three plates, paper, ink and other accessories for the impression of postage stamps of 5, 10, and 15 centavos, in accordance with the instructions received from the Minister of the Republic at this Court, Señor Mariano Balcarce, who no doubt has already advised you of the despatch of these articles, as they were ordered in August last, but on account of unavoidable delay the engraver has been unable to deliver them until now.

“Señor Balcarce, who will shortly return from Spain, will remit to you, by the Bordeaux steamer leaving on the 25th instant, the invoice and bill of lading. I enclose herewith proofs of the three stamps, printed from the aforesaid plates on paper which has been specially manufactured in sufficient quantity to print 2,000,000 stamps of 5 centavos, 1,000,000 of 10 centavos, and 500,000 of 15 centavos.

“I take this opportunity of offering you my services in this city, and subscribe myself your obedient servant,

“V. MARCÓ DEL PONT.”

The delay of which Señor Marcó del Pont speaks had placed Señor Posadas in continual difficulties, to which we have already referred in our article on the stamps issued in 1862.

Notwithstanding the repeated recommendations of Señor Posadas, the plates were not engraved on steel, but on steeled copper, according to the system in vogue at this time.

Countries of the World

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(Continued from Vol. XI, page 513.)

Holkar

THE searcher after facts will find it useless to refer to encyclopædias and gazetteers for any information regarding the State of Holkar, for the simple reason that “Holkar” is the dynastic name of the rulers of the principality, while the real name of the State is “Indore.” However, as all the stamps issued prior to 1905 were inscribed “Holkar State Postage,” it was naturally, if wrongly, assumed that they emanated from the State of Holkar, and as they are most generally known by this name, and listed in our publishers’ Catalogue under the heading of “Holkar,” it will, perhaps, be best to retain this title.

Holkar, or Indore, is a Mahratta State in

the Central Indian Agency, under the Resident at Indore. It has a total area of 9500 square miles, including the isolated *pargana* of Nandwai (area 36 square miles), which lies geographically in Rajputana. The State is bounded on the north by Gwalior, on the east by the States of Dewas and Dhar and the Nimar District of the Central Provinces, on the south by the Khandesh District of the Bombay Presidency, and on the west by the States of Baswani and Dhar. Its population was, in 1901, computed to be 850,700. The State takes its name from its capital, originally the small village of Indreshwar, or Indore, which was first raised to a place of importance in the eighteenth century, and after 1818 it became the permanent seat of the Holkar family.

The Holkars belong to the Dhangar or shepherd caste. Their ancestors are said to have migrated southwards from the region around Muttra, and to have settled at the village of Hal or Hol, on the Nina River, forty miles from Poona. From this fact they take their family name, which means literally "inhabitant of Hol" (*kar*, inhabitant).

Malkar Rao Holkar, the founder of the house of Indore, was born in 1694, being the only son of Khandoji, a simple peasant. He developed soldierly qualities, which rapidly brought him to the front and attracted the notice of the Peshwar, who was at that time ruler over most of northern India. The Peshwar took him into his service in 1724, and gave him command of 500 horse. His prowess so pleased his overlord, Sardar Kadam Bandi, that he permitted him to assume and fly at the head of his body of horse the banner of the Bandi family—a triangular red and white striped flag—and to this day this has remained the ensign of the house of Holkar. In 1728 he received a grant of twelve districts for his services, and by 1733 Malkar Rao's power had grown to such an extent that he possessed territory yielding him an income of 7½ lakhs a year, and had been honoured with the title of *Sudakdar* of Malwa by the Peshwar. He was constantly engaged in the Peshwar's conquests, and his influence and power developed rapidly. In 1761 the disastrous battle of Panipat, which broke Mahratta power for a time, took place. Malkar Rao, from the son of a small peasant, was at sixty-seven holder of vast territories stretching from the Deccan to the Ganges, and after the flight of Panipat he proceeded to establish and consolidate his possessions, but death overtook him suddenly on May 2nd, 1766. He had one son, Khandi Rao, who was killed in 1754. Khandi Rao's son, Mãle Rao, was a boy of weak intellect, who was allowed to succeed, but died a raving madman in the following year. His mother, Ahalya Bai, then assumed the reins of government, and her administration of the State was marked by tolerance, justice, and peace. On her death Tukoji Rao Holkar, a member of the same clan but not related to the ruling family, succeeded. During his life the prosperity of the State continued, but on his death in 1797 confusion followed. Conflicting interests were at work, and fights between the rival factions were of frequent occurrence. In one sanguinary battle in 1801 the town of Indore was sacked and pillaged. In 1802 Jaswant Rao was in the ascendant, and after many successes he came into conflict with the British forces in 1804, and in 1805 was forced to sign a treaty, under which most of his territory in Rajputana was ceded in exchange for certain former Holkar posses-

sions in Deccan. In 1806 he murdered two of his relatives who stood in his way, and became in fact as well as in name the head of the house of Holkar. At the time he showed signs of insanity, and in 1811 he died a raving lunatic. He was succeeded by his illegitimate son, Malkar Rao, and for a time the State was again involved in difficulties.

The outbreak of war between the British and the Peshwar involved Holkar, and the defeat of his forces on January 6th, 1818, resulted in the Treaty of Mandasar, the provisions of which still govern the relations existing between the State and the British Government. Malkar Rao died in 1833 at the age of twenty-eight years, and there were then two claimants to the title. Mastard Rao, the stronger of the two, assumed office, but he was shortly afterwards deposed by the British in favour of Hari Rao, whose claims were considered superior. On the death of Hari Rao, in 1843, confusion again reigned for a time, as he was the last member of the ruling family in direct line. Ultimately in 1844 the British nominated Tukaji Rao II, then a lad of eleven years of age, and it was during his reign the first postage stamp for Holkar was issued. On his death, in 1886, he was succeeded by his eldest son, Shivaji Rao. This gentleman, tired of the cares of government, in 1903 abdicated in favour of his son Tukaji Rao III, who still rules this Mahratta principality.

Indore, the capital, is 107 miles southwest of Bhopal, and stands 1786 feet above sea-level. It contains the residency for Central India, the palace of Holkar, and a college (Rajkumar College) for the education of the sons of native chiefs and nobles. The town had a population in 1901 of 86,686.

It is interesting to note that the Vindhya range, which traverses the State from east to west, is inhabited by a race of aborigines called Bhils.

Its Philatelic History

The philatelic history of this State is a short and uneventful one. A few months before the death of Tukaji Rao II a ½ a. stamp bearing his portrait was issued, and this sufficed for the postal needs of the State until 1889, when a new stamp, of similar value, but bearing the portrait of the reigning Holkar, made its appearance. The supply of these was evidently too small, for about September of the same year a provisional, made locally, was issued. In 1892 the "set" was augmented by the issue of ½ a., 1 a., and 2 a. stamps. Early in 1904 a ¼ a. stamp showing the portrait of Tukaji Rao III was placed on sale, and a few months later 3 a. and 4 a. stamps were issued. These were not only new values, but they also showed the name of the State

as "Indore," instead of "Holkar," as in all the previous stamps. In 1905 a 2 a. stamp of similar type appeared, and in the same year a provisional ½ a. stamp was made by surcharging a number of the ½ a. stamps of 1892 with that value in Devanagari. In 1907 the issue of the 1 a. stamp completed Holkar's career as a stamp-issuing country, and in 1908 all the ordinary stamps were withdrawn from use. The only article of importance dealing with these stamps is that by Major E. B. Evans, which appeared in the *Monthly Journal* for September, 1900, and to which I am indebted for most of the following information.

The First Issue

The issue of the first stamp was mentioned in *The Philatelic Record* for April, 1886, in the following paragraph:—

"Holkar, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Indore, appears to have adopted postage stamps; but, unlike his neighbour Scindia, Maharaja of Gwalior, does not employ the stamps of India surcharged, but has one of his own, on which he is depicted in Oriental dress. A nearly full-faced portrait of a handsome face is in an oval within a rectangular frame, on a ground of horizontal lines, the spandrels being filled in with floral ornamentation. In squares at each angle are ornaments, and on the rest of the frame are inscriptions in coloured letters on a white ground. In the lower part of the frame is 'HALF ANNA,' with the corresponding equivalent in Hindu in the upper; while to the right is 'HOLKAR STATE POSTAGE,' and the corresponding Hindu equivalent on the left. The above is the only value we have yet seen. The stamp appears to be of English manufacture, and to be typographed. The die is probably fitted with movable inscriptions at the top and bottom. The stamp is of rather large size, measuring 29 x 22½ mm., and is printed in colour on white wove paper, and perforated 15."

It was evidently intended to issue 1, 2, 4, and 8 anna stamps of similar design, but they never eventuated.

The portrait, as stated in my previous notes, is that of Holkar Tukaji Rao II, who assumed the responsibility of government in 1844 at the age of eleven years. During his minority the State was governed by a Regency under the supervision of the British Resident. He soon showed marked business ability, and under careful tuition his natural administrative qualities were well developed. According to Mr. Howe's interesting notes in *The American Journal of Philately* (Vol. XVIII, p. 432):—

"His views were enlarged by a tour throughout Hindustan, visiting all places of interest, and on his return to Indore in 1852 he was invested with the full administration of his Government. He soon proved his fitness for the position, and his measures for the improvement of the State and his efforts to promote the welfare and happiness of his subjects were deserving of the greatest praise. He was full of energy,

and worked harder than the most industrious of his public servants, being the best 'business man' among all the native princes. He was always accessible to his subjects, and although raised from an obscure position, like his ancestors, he ruled with wisdom and discretion. He was simple in his habits, but possessed all the attributes necessary to make a good ruler; and he not only greatly increased the revenues of the State, but spent much money to improve the country and the condition of his subjects. During the great Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 his loyalty to the British was conspicuous, though he placed himself in grave danger by his stand, as part of the State troops joined the rebellion. These he succeeded in reducing to submission, and no further incident occurred during his reign to disturb the friendly relations he always maintained with the Imperial Government."

He was made G.C.S.I. in 1861, and at the Delhi Assembly of January 1st, 1877, he was made a Counsellor of the Empire and C.I.E.

It is unnecessary to add to the description of the design given above, except to state that the inscriptions in the top and left-hand borders are in Devanagari characters.

The whole design is excellently drawn, but the process of manufacture was not typography, as stated by *The Philatelic Record* chronicler. Major Evans says:—

"The impressions have almost the appearance of *taille-douce* engraving; they may be such, but I am inclined to think that the original die only was engraved in *taille-douce*, and that the stamps are very fine lithographs, from a stone produced by transfers from the engraved die."

The first impressions are of a *bright mauve* tint printed on fairly thick paper. Later impressions are in *dull or pale mauve*, on thinner paper, varying in colour from white to yellowish. Major Evans is of the opinion that the yellowish tint is probably due to climatic influences, but as the differences are marked the specialist cannot ignore them altogether.

The sheets contained sixty-four stamps, in eight rows of eight. The perforation—the work of single-line machines—gauges an almost exact 15, and it is generally believed that the stamps were produced by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Limited.



1886. No wmk. Perf. 15.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.
 0 6 1 0

½ a., mauve

(To be continued.)

British South Africa

By "DESDICHADO"

ON pages 85 and 86 of the issue of *G.S.W.* for 22nd January, 1910, is a short review, by Antonio Buster, of an evidently interesting article which recently appeared in *The Philatelic Adviser* on the stamps of the British South Africa Company, and the extract quoted in connection with the Perkins Bacon and Co. issue of 1895-7 reveals such a novel and interesting state of affairs, that I perused it carefully several times.

The part which appealed to me most was that relating to the manufacture of these stamps—according to the article, "copper-plate" printing for the central portion, lithography for the "duty," and surface-printing for the jubilee lines, the latter two at one and the same operation; so I hunted up a few copies of some of the values, and same are now before me as I write.

I am quite aware of the risk of criticizing statements which may be based on personal knowledge of actual facts, and one may sometimes find a "mare's nest," as did a critic who found fault with the authors of a well-known work for not giving to an eminent philatelist a title which he did not obtain until several years after the publication of the book!—but I feel fairly safe in this case.

The portions of the quoted extract, and which form the subject of this short paper, are:—

"The value portion of the design—as is so often the case when lithography is employed . . . The jubilee lines, though essentially a part of the duty-plates, were not, I believe, actually drawn on the lithographic stones, but were formed from pieces of printer's rule clamped on each side of every stone. As the stones were all of the same size, the same rules served for several values. . . . These jubilee lines, in conjunction with the lithographic stones for the values and the four engraved plates for the rest of the design, make this issue an engrossing philatelic study."

There are several peculiarities about the stamps of this issue which tell me that the "duty" portion is *surface-printed*, NOT *lithographed*—the sole point on which I am writing—and I take them fully, one by one, so that my reasons for this opinion may be made as clear as possible.

The central portion is correctly stated to be (as it is termed) "copper-plate" printed, i.e. from a plate into which the design has been cut. Now, the other portion, showing the value, must have been printed before or after the centre: assume it was the first to be printed—why is it that, on copies where

the two colours overlap, the "duty" colour can not only be seen *on* the "design" colour, but can actually be scraped off without appreciably affecting the thick ink of the line-engraving? Any one of the "duty" colours would, if printed first, be completely obliterated by the line-engraving and would not show through in the least.

Clearly, then, the central portion was printed first and the "duty" subsequently.

Now the process of lithographic printing is, or should be, well known: without going unnecessarily into the preliminary details, it is sufficient to say that the inked stone, with the sheet of paper on it, has the upper part (a metal sheet) of the apparatus brought down on to it, and the whole is then run under a roller which exerts a heavy pressure and so transfers the design from stone to paper. This is practically the process, though the actual details may vary or be modified.

It is clear that the duty-plate is used last: assume it is a lithographic stone—the pressure is great, and would crush and spread the comparatively thick layers of ink already on the paper; but there is no sign of any such effect, the central part stands out well and sharp.

Can the theory of a lithograph be maintained?

The above-quoted extract mentions, with a considerable amount of detail, the jubilee lines round the sheets, in the colour of the "duty." What is the use of jubilee lines? Simply and solely to protect the edges and corners of a "forme"—whether electros, stereotypes, or type, on all of which the design is *raised*—from the wear and tear, which affect those parts long before they have the least effect on the inner portions: to renew an entire forme, because the edges were battered and broken, would be a costly item in comparison with two or three feet of new printer's rule replacing that which had become worn.

There is, therefore, no *necessity* for a jubilee line in litho. work; but, if desired, it could be put on the stone with the greatest of ease.

It is then stated, or at all events suggested, that this "printer's rule was clamped on each side of every stone . . . all of the same size." I have seen many lithographic stones, but never one cut so plumb and rectangular as to admit of the above arrangement, which, if practicable, would give an immense amount of trouble in order to print round every sheet an absolutely unnecessary line—unnecessary, that is, from the printer's

view—which, if required, could much more easily be lithographed. "Size" of a stone refers, I should think, more to the area occupied by the transfer than to the superficiality of the stone itself. Evidently the writer of the article holds an opposite opinion. These stones are always more or less rough, except on the upper surface, which is kept true and level; and as frequent cleaning and rubbing tend to round off the edges of the stone, it would not be wise, especially for important work, to bring the design up to $\frac{1}{4}$ mil. of the extreme edge, this being the interval between some of the jubilee lines and the nearest similarly coloured portions of the stamps. Then, again, is it possible, except at considerable (and unnecessary) expense, to make several stones of exactly the same size? And why? Solely to enable the same set of printer's rule—a most inexpensive item, costing a few pence—to be used with more than one stone. I do not discuss the practicability of surface-printing and lithographing at one and the same operation: the necessity for surface-printed lines round a lithographed design is the point. So much against the lithographic theory; and I now put forward my arguments for surface-printing, *after* the line-engraving.

As was mentioned, it is possible to scrape off the "duty" colour, when it has fallen on the same place as that of the central design, without materially affecting the latter. I

have tried it in some twenty cases on the One Penny, vermilion and green, always with a (to me) satisfactory result.

Then, too, the "duty" printing shows at least three points peculiar to surface-printing—a slight (very, I admit, as the "machining" has been well done) indentation at the front of the stamp and a corresponding raising at the back, where the dots and lines of colour are; also the appearance of some of these dots and lines, which show, as usual with a heavy ink (e.g. emerald-green), a pale internal print with comparatively thick colour on each side, where the ink has run from the "face" of the type on to the upper part of the "bevel."

Further, whilst it is quite clear that the "duty" was the second printing, there is absolutely no crushing or spreading of the central part—simply an indentation where one or other of the dots or lines in the spandrels has fallen directly on to the line engraving.

I maintain that the "duty" portions of these stamps are surface-printed.

The issue is none the less interesting because of this little slip, the exposure of which I hope the writer of the original article will take, as it is meant, in good part, for the benefit of our common hobby.

May I mention that the subsequent Waterlow issue is printed entirely from line-engraved plates?

Twentieth Century Colonials

WRITTEN AND COMPILED BY D. B. ARMSTRONG

Part III.—British Possessions in Africa

(Continued from page 13.)

Natal—continued

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

IN the early days of 1905, the Natal Government experimented in the issuing of specially overprinted stamps for use on the correspondence of the various Colonial Departments, in place of the franking system which had hitherto been in vogue. The reason for this change was that it was desired to apportion to each department the actual cost of its postage. A small supply of each denomination was served out on January 1st, 1905, but the stamps did not come into anything like general use until February 15th.

Correspondence of Heads of Departments, Cabinet Ministers, and certain grades of other officials, including the Chief Clerk of the Magisterial Department, passed free as before, provided it was franked with a rubber handstamp of special design.

After these stamps had been in general use by the Government Departments for a few months only, they were withdrawn from all except the Government Railways Department, who throughout had made use of the largest numbers; as apparently the purpose for which they had originally been issued had been served, viz. to apportion the actual cost of its postage to each of the various offices.

The values chiefly employed by the Railways Department were those of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and 3d., for the prepayment of post cards, single letter, and registration fees respectively, and the higher denominations being no longer required the remainders were officially destroyed at Pietermaritzburg in January, 1906. On May 30th of the following year all stamps *surcharged* "OFFICIAL" were withdrawn from issue, those punctured with the initials "N.G.R." being substituted.

It is interesting to note that the 2d. and

6d. Official stamps, issued in January, 1905, have the Multiple Crown CA watermark, although the 6d. has not up to now been issued without the official overprint.

While these stamps were current they were handled carelessly, and no proper check was kept on them, and it is said that officials frequently made use of ordinary stamps on their correspondence, and retained surcharged ones of equivalent value in their place.

Following the appearance of large quantities of these stamps in an unused condition on the market, the Agent-General for Natal issued a special circular to the stamp trade, declaring all such stamps to be stolen property, in consequence of which several large firms announced that they would cease to deal in these stamps in an unused condition.

January 1st, 1905.

OFFICIAL

Stamps of current series overprinted "OFFICIAL," in thick sans-serif capitals in one line, in black, across the centre. Wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 14. Unsurfaced paper. Overprinted by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. in London.

- ½d., dull green.
- 1d., carmine.
- 2d., red and olive-green.
- 3d., mauve and grey.
- 6d., dull green and chocolate.
- 1s., carmine and pale blue.

Numerous well-executed forgeries of these stamps are in existence. Many of those of the ½d. and 1d. values may, however, be at once detected by the mere fact of their having the Single CA watermark, as no Official stamps were issued thus. Through an oversight these stamps were for a short time listed in the catalogues with that watermark, and stamps to correspond with that description were obligingly provided by the enterprising forger.

About June 1st, 1907, these stamps were superseded by a series punctured with the initials "N.G.R." (Natal Government Railways), which are employed exclusively by that department, and are the only Official stamps now in use in that colony. Like

the English Board of Trade Official stamps, these are apparently punctured by a single row of punches, perforating several thicknesses of stamps at once, and varieties with the initials reading backwards, etc., are frequent. The following values have been seen with this official puncturation.

June 1st, 1907.

Stamps of current series, wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14. Unsurfaced paper. Punctured "N.G.R."

- ½d., dull green.
- 1d., carmine.
- 2d., red and olive-green.
- 3d., mauve and grey.
- 6d., dull green and chocolate.
- 1s., carmine and pale blue.

Variety. — Stamp already overprinted "OFFICIAL," punctured as above.

2d., red and olive-green.

Certain stamps of the Orange River Colony exist with the above official puncturation, and will be found listed under that country.

POSTAL FISCALS.

When the new postage and revenue stamps were issued, and the two series amalgamated, the authorities found that they had left on their hands small numbers of some of the high values of the old separate revenue series, and in order that these might be used up their postal use was authorized.

The stamps referred to were as follows:—

June 7, 1903.



Fiscal stamps. Inscribed "NATAL REVENUE." Design as shown above. Wmk. Crown CA (single). Perf. 14. Unsurfaced paper. Value in second colour.

- £1, yellow-green.
- £1 10s., lilac and blue.
- £5, green and red.

(To be continued.)

Cancelled to Order

A Philatelic Episode

By S. P.

WE were sitting round the fire in the smoking-room at Grayton Towers, listening to the drip, drip of the rain outside. Conversation flagged, being confined to an occasional growl at the weather, until Billy Somers suddenly ex-

claimed, "I have an idea." No one stirred, so he proceeded to expound. "I propose," said he, "that we each tell a yarn, taking as a text some article which we happen to have about us."

"It's not so bad as most of the ideas you

have," said I, "so as a reward you shall pitch us the first yarn."

With many blushes Billy produced, as his subject, the portrait of a pretty girl with a hole in it, and told how, in the Boer War, that photo had saved his life by breaking the force of a bullet which would otherwise have found his heart. Loud applause greeted the tale, but Bruce, the cynic of the party, opined that a piece of thin card like that was not much good against bullets anyway, and suggested that Somers had bored a hole in it himself, in order to recommend himself to the girl.

When peace had been restored, Davis followed on with a tale of how he kept two tramps at bay on a dark night with a small penknife which he produced. But Bruce, the sceptical, said that a tramp who could see a penknife of that size on a dark night must have had exceptional eyesight, and added that the tramps had probably had a glimpse of Davis's face, which would be quite enough to put them to flight.

My turn coming next, I ransacked my pockets to find a subject for my story, and chanced upon a British North Borneo stamp which I had intended as a present for my young nephew—a pretty stamp, bearing the portrait of a native, and neatly postmarked with black bars.

"Well, you fellows," I commenced, "I can give you no first-hand information about this stamp, but I ask you in imagination to follow me into the wilds of Borneo. At a small post office in the forest this stamp is sold to a planter, who, having franked his letter, drops it into the rough letter-box. Some hours later the box is cleared, and the contents are handed to a native messenger to take to the coast. Stepping into his

canoe, he paddles swiftly down a river, fringed on either side with the tropical forest. Suddenly a fearful yell breaks the noonday stillness, and glancing over his shoulder, he beholds a canoe full of savages rushing down towards him. One glance is enough; the head-hunters are on his track, and with all his strength he urges his frail bark forward. But in vain; his pursuers gain rapidly upon him, and already he sees the gleam of their deadly *kreeses* and seems to feel the spiked loop around his neck. One way of escape lies open; with swift strokes he brings his canoe to the bank and takes to the woods. His pursuers, however, are not baffled, and soon he hears them hard on his track. With bursting lungs he struggles forward, while ever nearer sound the yells of the head-hunters. Now the small coast-town appears in sight; only a few hundred yards between him and safety, and at the sight both pursuers and pursued redouble their efforts. Another hundred yards to go, and the foremost of the head-hunters is so near that he is preparing his *kreeses* for the fatal stab; but a shot rings out, and as the savage falls, shot through the brain, the messenger dashes on, carrying the precious letters into safety."

When the applause had died away Bruce's voice broke the stillness. "If these yarns are supposed to be true," he said, "I vote that old H—— be disqualified. That stamp was printed in England, post-marked in England, and has never left England, and has certainly never been used on a letter."

When next I attempt to tell a story I shall make sure that Bruce is not present, and I have already advised my nephew to give up stamp collecting.

Some Notes on British Postmarks since 1840

By C. F. DENDY MARSHALL, B.A.

(Continued from page 16.)

LIST No. 3: SCOTLAND—continued.		1838.	1857.
463. Moidart	Inverness.	—	—
464. Gourock	Renfrew.	—	—
465. East Wemyss, form. We- mys	Fife.	P.P.	—
466. Freuchie	"	—	—
467. Rousay, 1895; — 1892	Orkney	—	—
468. Falkland, form. 140	Fife.	S.O.	—
469. Fast Orange Station	"	—	—
470. Fortingal	Perth.	—	—
471. Armadale (for A. Station see 457)	Lintbs.	—	—
472. (Blain) 1885; — 1892	"	—	—
473. Laudale, 1892	Argyll.	—	—
474. Katho Station (see 362)	Midloth.	—	—
475. New Galloway Station (see 266)	Kirkcuds.	—	—

LIST No. 3: SCOTLAND—continued.

		1838.	1857.
476. Longriggend	Lanark.	—	—
477. Bothkennar	Stirling.	—	—
478. Guardbridge	Fife.	—	—
479. Loanhead, form. 345	Midloth.	P.P.	—
480. Dailly	Ayr.	P.P.	—
481. Roxburgh	Roxsh.	—	—
482. Jumper Green	Midloth.	—	—
483. Gorebridge — 1892	"	—	—
484. Johnshaven	Kincs.	—	—
485. Ormiston	Hadds.	P.P.	—
486. Vetholm	Roxsh.	—	—
487. Kettle, form. 195; aftds. Kingskettle	Fife.	P.T.	—
488. Lesmahago, form. 228; aftds. Lesmahagow	Lanark.	—	—
489. Palmont Station. See 416	Stirling.	—	—
490. Balerno	Midloth.	—	—
491. Glenbarr	Argyll.	—	—

LIST No. 3: SCOTLAND—continued.

		1838.	1857.
492. Blairmore	Argyll.	—	—
493. Rowardennan	Stirling.	—	—
494. West Wemyss	Fife.	—	—
495. Tighnabruach	Argyll.	—	—
496. Monifieth	Forfar.	—	—
497. Strichen, form. 315 ..	Aberdeen.	S.O.	—
497. — Brucklay, 1892, form.		S.O.	—
499. Douglas, form. 106 ..	Lanark.	P. T.	—
500. Kilsbrennan	Argyll.	P. P.	—
501. Port Sonachan	"	—	—
502. Renton	Dumbs.	P. P.	—
503. Crianlarich, also 95 ..	Perth.	—	—
504. Dalmeny	Linths.	—	—
505. Beattock	Dumbs.	—	—
506. Lochinver, form. 236 ..	Suthsh.	S.O.	—
507. Isle of Whithorn	Wighon.	—	—
508. Lilliesleaf	Roxsh.	P. P.	—
509. (Auchmill), form. Auchmill, afds. Bucksburn	Aberdeen.	—	—
510. Palnure	Kirkcuds.	—	—
511. Oyne	Aberdeen.	—	—
512. Balblair	Nairn.	—	—
513. Kinlochbervie	Suthsh.	—	—
514. Cardross	Dumfs.	—	—
515. Castlebay	Hebrides	—	—
516. Lochboisdale Pier	"	—	—
517. Philipstoun	Linths.	—	—
518. Inveran	Suthsh.	—	—
518. — Knoydart, 1890	Inverness.	—	—
519. Kinlochewe	Ross.	—	—
520. Frickheim	Forfar.	—	—
521. Collieston, form. Colliston	Aberdeen.	—	—
522. Cove, Aberdeen	Kincs.	—	—
523. Lamphanan	Aberdeen.	—	—
524. Broughton	Peebles.	—	—
525. Old Deer	Aberdeen.	—	—
526. Tankerton	Lanark.	—	—
527. Gakston	Ayr.	P. P.	—
528. Glenboig	Lanark.	—	—
529. Tynehead	Midloth.	—	—
530. Bishopton	Renfs.	P. P.	—
531. East Calder	Midloth.	—	—
532. Lhanbryde	Elgin.	—	—
533. Addiewell	Midloth.	—	—
534. (Ardconnaig)	Perth.	—	—
533. Ardtalnaig	"	—	—
536. Fearnan	"	—	—
537. Lawers	"	—	—
538. Gullane	Hadds.	P. P.	—
539. Cardenden	Fife.	—	—

NOTE.—The 1885 list ended here. Numbers from 540 to 641 were added 1885 to 1892.

540. Archiestown	Figin.	—	—
541. Craignure	Mull.	—	—
542. Connel	Argyll.	—	—
543. Lochbuie	Mull.	—	—
544. King Edward	Aberdeen.	—	—
545. Onich	Inverness.	—	—
546. Staffin	Skye	—	—
547. Airth Road Station	Stirling.	—	—
548. Skelmorlie	Ayr.	—	—
549. Newmans	Lanark.	—	—
550. Stenhousemuir	Stirling.	—	—
551. Kilbirnie	Ayr.	—	—
552. Lochearnhead Station (see 227)	Perth.	—	—
553. Crookham, Northumber- land		P. P.	—
554. Newmills	Fife.	—	—
555. Sauchie	Clacks.	—	—
556. Bellshill	Lanark.	P. P.	—
557. Shiskine, afds. 659	Arran.	—	—
558. Law	Lanark.	—	—
559. Caldercruix	"	—	—
560. North Queensferry, form. 972	Fife.	P. T.	—
561. Auchterless Station	Aberdeen.	—	—
562. Strone	Argyll.	—	—
563. Kames	"	—	—
564. Lomnav	Aberdeen.	—	—
565. Eskbank, afds. 718	Midloth.	—	—
566. Avonbridge	Stirling.	—	—
567. Skeabost Bridge, form. Skeabost	Skye	—	—
568. Denino	Fife.	—	—
569. Tyndrum, form. 332	Perth.	S.O.	—

LIST No. 3: SCOTLAND—continued.

		1838.	1857.
570. Cove, Helensburgh	Dumbs.	—	—
571. Kilcreggan	"	—	—
572. Struan	Skye	—	—
573. (Hollandbush)	Stirling.	—	—
574. Collesie	Fife.	—	—
575. Aberfoyle	Perth.	—	—
576. Uphall Station. See 625	Linths.	—	—
577. Gartside	Fife.	—	—
578. Gartmore Station, form. Gartmore	Perth.	P. P.	—
579. Cladich	Argyll.	—	—
580. Lochwinnoch	Renf.	P. P.	—
581. Acharacl	Argyll.	—	—
582. Siamannan	Stirling.	—	—
583. Methven	Perth.	P. P.	—
584. Oton	Berwick.	—	—
585. Glendaruel	Argyll.	P. P.	—
586. Urray	Ross.	—	—
587. Strathconon	"	—	—
588. Abernethy, form. 434	Perth.	—	—
589. Aberdour, form. 3	Fife.	P. T.	—
590. Thornton	"	—	—
591. Tarbolton Station. See 350	Ayr.	—	—
592. Row	Dumbs.	P. P.	—
593. Garelochhead	"	P. P.	—
594. Glenfarg	Perth.	—	—
595. Shandon	Dumbs.	—	—
596. Hollybush	Ayr.	—	—
597. Stravithie	Fife.	—	—
598. Kiccarton, Kilmarnock ..	Ayr.	—	—
599. Carsaig	Mull.	—	—
600. — Croggan	"	—	—
601. Kum	Hebrides	—	—
602. (Gailles Camp, Irvine) ..	Ayr.	—	—
603. Galloway Sorting Tender ..	P. & W. Joint Ry.	—	—
604. St. Margaret's Hope, form. 319	Orkneys	—	—
605. Ruthwell	Dumbs.	—	—
606. Muthill Station. See 392	Perth.	—	—
607. Newport, form. 269	Fife.	P. T.	—
608. Cobbinshaw	Midloth.	—	—
609. Coalburn	Lanark.	—	—
610. Kilninner	Argyll.	—	—
611. Orton Station. See 276 ..	Elgin.	—	—
612. Lismore	Argyll.	—	—
613. Chapelton	Lanark.	—	—
614. Blackshields, form. 42 ..	Hadds.	P. T.	—
615. Heriot	Midloth.	—	—
616. Leadburn, form. I. Toll ..	"	—	—
617. Lamancha	Peebles.	—	—
618. Blackhall	Midloth.	—	—
619. Cramond	"	P. P.	—
620. Cramond Bridge	"	—	—
621. Fountainhall	"	—	—
622. (Crosslee)	"	—	—
623. Gordon	Berwick.	—	—
624. Winchburgh, form. 351 ..	Linths.	—	—
625. Uphall (for U. Station see 576)	"	P. P.	—
626. Liberton, form. 363	Midloth.	P. P.	—
627. Polton	"	—	—
628. Rosewell	"	—	—
629. Rosslyn Castle	"	—	—
630. Gilmerton	Perth.	—	—
631. Fauldhouse, form. G een- burn, 369	Linths.	—	—
632. West Calder	Midloth.	—	—
633. Macmerry	Hadds.	—	—
634. Milton Bridge	Midloth.	—	—
635. Kings Cross	Arran.	—	—
636. Rumbling Bridge	Kiwross. and Perth.	—	—
637. Fionphort	Mull.	—	—
638. Kirkhill	Inverness.	—	—
639. Tomintoul, form. 326 ..	Banff.	S.O.	—
640. D.umoak	Aberdeen.	—	—
641. Craighouse, form. Jura 150	Jura	S.O.	—

NOTE.—The 1892 list ended here. The following numbers were added subsequently:—

642. Howwood	Renfs.	—	—
643. Kilmaclean	"	P. P.	—
644. Machany	Perth.	—	—
645. Dunccht	Aberdeen.	—	—
646. Tarves	"	—	—
647. Balloch	Dumbs.	—	—

LIST No. 3: SCOTLAND—continued.

		1838.	1857.
648. Conon Bridge	Ross.	—	—
649. Meikleour	Perth.	—	—
650. Newcastleton	Roxsh.	P.P.	—
651. Ancrum	"	—	—
652. Blair Adam Station. See 47	Inverness.	—	—
653. Kippen Station. See 208	Stirling.	—	—
654. Whitehouse, form. 340 ..	Peebles.	—	—
655. Achluachrach	Inverness.	—	—
656. Comrie, form. 79	Perth.	S.O.	—
657. Blacksoat	Elgin.	—	—
658. (Mindrim Mill) P.O., aftds. at Mindrum	Northd.	—	—
659. Shiskine, form. 557 ..	Arran	—	—
660. Deanston	Perth.	—	—
667. Westfield	Linths.	—	—

LIST No. 3: SCOTLAND—continued.

		1838.	1857.
662. St. Fillans	Perth.	—	—
663. Springfield	Dumfs.	P.P.	—
664. Haywood	Lanark.	—	—
665. Eddleston, form. 132 ..	Peebles.	P.T.	—
666. Grenadier Steamer	"	—	—
667. Lochmaben, form. 235 ..	Dumfs.	S.O.	—
668. Auchendinny	Midloth.	—	—
669. Aros, form. 23	Mull.	P.T.	—
670. Port of Monteith Station, form. 288	Perth.	—	—
671. Kilconquhar	Fife.	—	—
672. Bridge of Weir	Renfs.	P.P.	—
673. Glengarnock	Ayr.	—	—
674. Kilmalcolm	Renfs.	—	—
675. Crossgates	Fife.	P.P.	—

(To be continued.)

Obituary

WE have just heard, with very great regret, of the death of Mr. W. F. Petterd, of Launceston, Tasmania, a well-known philatelist, who possessed, we believe, a very fine collection of Australian stamps, especially strong in the early issues of his own colony. We well remember corresponding with Mr. Petterd about a quarter of a century ago, and it was he who showed us some very interesting fragments of a proof sheet of the 2d. Laureated New South Wales, a description of which appeared in *The Philatelic Record* for December, 1886.

It was the discovery of this sheet, the greater part of which Mr. Petterd had succeeded in obtaining, that finally proved which of the Laureated 2d. stamps was really the first.

Besides being an enthusiastic philatelist, Mr. Petterd was also, we understand, a noted mineralogist, and had accumulated an exceedingly fine collection of specimens of minerals from all parts of the world. This collection has been bequeathed to the Launceston Museum; possibly his stamps may find a final resting-place there also.

New Issues and Discoveries

By NORMAN THORNTON

I should be most grateful if readers would help me by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps, new or projected. If possible a specimen should be sent, which will be returned at once if desired, together with stamp for postage; or to readers subscribing direct, their subscription will be lengthened by one number for each penny face value and postage. Any official information or notices will also be welcome.

N. THORNTON, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

French P.O.'s in Morocco.—A fresh value, 35 centimos, has come to hand.



5

1910. Type 5 surcharged with Spanish currency, in black.
M131a| 35 c., lilac.

Holland.—We learn that the colour of the current 17½ c. is being changed and that in future

this stamp will appear in two colours, grey-black and blue.



12

1910. Type 12. Colour changed.
17½ c., grey-black and blue.

North Borneo.—We have seen a postally used pair of the 2 c. of 1900, Type 35, imperf. between.

Roumania.—We have seen the 10 b. Postage Due stamp in *tête-bêche* pairs as companion to the 5 b. and 30 b., described in our issue of June 25. The perforation is $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

POSTAGE DUE STAMP. 1910. *White paper.*

Perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

10 b., pale green.

Variety, *Tête-bêche (pair).*

10 b., pale green.

Uruguay.—Mr. A. H. Davis has sent us copies of the two new commemoratives of this country, which he states were issued in Montevideo on May 22. In his last South American letter he stated that these stamps were being manufactured by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., which he now asks us to correct as the work was done by the South American Bank-note Co., in Buenos Ayres. The design is a striking one and gives a new mythological character to Philately, namely a centaur, typical perhaps of the horsemanship of the gauchos; he

is here depicted holding the broken ends of a chain above his head in an attitude of defiance or rejoicing in newly-won liberty.



98

(Engraved and printed by the South American Bank-note Co., Buenos Ayres.)

May, 1910. Type 98. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

376 2 c., carmine-red.

377 5 c., blue.

Philatelic Societies

To ensure prompt insertion of these reports, they should be sent direct to Major Evans, Longton Avenue, Sydenham. It is also essential that they should be legibly written on one side of the paper only.

Natal Railway Philatelic Society

This Society was formed a few months ago, and the following are the Office Bearers and Committees:—

President: A. WILKINSON.

General Committee:

G. BOULANGER, M.N.P.S., C. H. HAMILTON, S. LCB. EV, J. W. MCINTYRE, T. C. RYCROFT, D. A. SHAW.

Reference Library Selection Committee:

N. KEIT, L. W. PERKS, G. F. WILKINSON.

Secretary and Treasurer:

J. E. FOX, 125 Currie Road, Berea, Durban.

Assistant Secretary: C. D. CROCKER, M.N.P.S.

The Secretary will be grateful for copies of Rules of other Philatelic Societies.

South Essex Philatelic Society

President: A. H. Clark.

Hon. Sec.: R. H. Clarke, 290 Blackhorse Lane, Walthamstow.

Meetings on the second Thursday of each month at the Pioneer Institute, Hoe Street North, Walthamstow, from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.

The first annual general meeting was held at the residence of the President on June 13th, and it is regretted that many members failed to attend.

Mr. A. H. Clark, the President, having taken the chair at 8 p.m., and read a telegram kindly forwarded by Mr. D. B. Armstrong worded as follows: "Broadstairs—Clark, Ivydene, Rectory Road, Walthamstow—Cordial greetings and congratulations to fellow-members—Deeply regret unable attend to-night—Armstrong," the re-election of officers to the Society for next season was proceeded with, which resulted as appended below:—

President: A. H. Clark. *Vice-Presidents:* D. B. Armstrong and Dr. S. Jackson. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:*

R. H. Clarke. *Hon. Exchange Superintendent:* M. J. Elsbury. *Hon. Librarian:* C. V. Brocklehurst. *Hon. Auditor:* E. J. Morgan. *Committee:* E. Small, A. B. C. Dyer, E. J. Morgan, and J. Childs.

The Society will esteem it a favour if non-members would help by contributing to the library and forgery collections, sending literature to the Hon. Librarian, 338 Higham Hill Road, Walthamstow, and stamps, etc., to Mr. M. J. Elsbury, 3 Coppermill Lane, Walthamstow, by so doing furthering the cause of Philately in this district.

All present knowing what had been done during the past short season and what was in view for next, there was no necessity to report upon these matters again, except that Messrs. Fred. J. Melville, W. E. Lincoln, and C. Symes had kindly consented to lecture for the Society, and that the Executive Committee of the Walthamstow Public Library had confirmed the dates for lectures to be held in November and March next. The Exchange Superintendent then informed the meeting that the sales from the packets were very favourable, being run at a fair profit to the Society. It has also been arranged that a person, whether philatelist or otherwise, may become an honorary member upon payment of any donation whatsoever per annum, and one person has already sent his first subscription of 10s., which he has promised to pay annually.

To raise funds for the carrying on of the Exhibition in February next a benefit concert is to be organized at the commencement of the coming season.

The Hon. Secretary will be glad to hear from any person able to lecture upon any subject other than Philately who would be willing to come to Walthamstow, as the Committee of the Public Library here has approached the Society stating that they have an open date for such person.

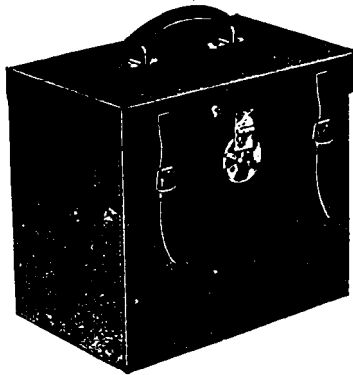
Intending members are urged to send in their subscriptions, etc., as soon as possible, and all who wish to help in the organizing of the Exhibition are also respectfully requested to write the Secretary at their earliest.

In conclusion, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the President for so kindly allowing the Committee to use his home when meeting and the great amount of assistance he had given, and in response he stated that he was pleased to have done so.

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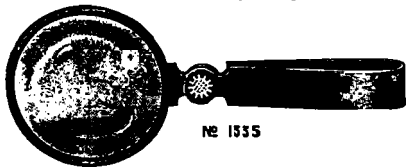
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[Ad. 11.]

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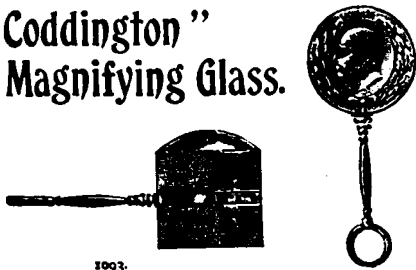
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[Ad. 12.]

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SURCHARGE MEASURER.



1090.

THE above half-size illustration gives a better idea of this extremely useful accessory than would any printed description. It will suffice to say that the widest opening of the points is 37 mm. and that the latter are adjustable, and are made with one end blunt, so that they may be reversed for carrying. The instrument is made of the best nickelled steel, highly polished, and has a very fine screw adjustment. For measuring surcharges it will be found invaluable, as a forgery is rarely of *exactly* the same size as the original.

Packed in stout cardboard box. Weight, 2 oz.

No. 1090. Price 4/- & post-free, 4/7 1/2 abroad, 4/4.
[Ad. 17.]

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.
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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

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VOL. XII

Annual Report of the Royal Philatelic Society

IT is a great satisfaction to learn from the Annual Report of the Royal Philatelic Society, published in *The London Philatelist* for June, that His Majesty King George, whilst ceasing on his accession to hold the office of President, "has graciously signified that it is his will and pleasure to be the Patron of the Society."

His Majesty was further pleased to nominate the Earl of Crawford as his successor in the office of President, a choice which every Fellow of the Society will most heartily endorse. We have therefore to congratulate the Royal Philatelic Society on being in an even stronger position than before, under the direct patronage of the Sovereign, with a President nominated by the King, and one moreover who is well known as the most truly scientific of our philatelists, and who has already done an immense amount of good work for Philately in general and for the Royal Society in particular. Mr. Castle naturally returns to the office of Vice-President, which he resigned in favour of Lord Crawford eight years ago.

The philatelic treasures of the Royal Society have also received a very notable addition, in the form of a complete collection of the so-called "King of Spain" reprints of the stamps of Portugal and the various Portuguese colonies. We gather that this collection consists partly of original impressions and partly of reprints that were specially made for King Alfonso of Spain. King George had taken steps a short time ago to obtain a set of these impressions for the Society's reference collection, and they were brought over by King Manuel of Portugal on his recent visit to this country, and presented personally to King George.

The value of this truly Royal Gift to the collection which the Society is forming, for comparison and guidance in the study and expertizing of stamps, will be fully appreciated by philatelists. The series consists, we are told, of several hundred specimens, and the special reimpresions that form a

considerable part of it are of considerable rarity, only a limited number of copies having been produced. We may take it as a further proof, if any such were required, of the continued interest taken by His Majesty in our hobby of Stamp Collecting and in the fortunes of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

The membership of the Society continues steadily to increase; not so rapidly perhaps as some might expect, considering the vast numbers of philatelists that there are in this country, but still there is a steady and continuous growth, which perhaps is more healthy. Twenty-five new names have been added to the lists, whilst death and retirement have removed fifteen, resulting in a net gain of ten.

The displays given and papers read at the meetings of the Society during the past season appear to have been fully up to the standard which its members have a right to expect, and although no addition to the Society's list of publications has made its appearance, much good work seems to have been accomplished in other directions. Considerable progress, we learn, has been made in the arrangement of the library, and increased facilities of access to the great collection of valuable philatelic works that it now contains should result in an increase of good philatelic work on the part of those privileged to enjoy those facilities.

A notable new departure was made at the commencement of the past season, in the direction of encouraging the study of Postal Stationery, or "entires," as such articles are somewhat cacophonously termed. It is early yet to say what the result of this attempt may be, but we believe that the Society has already made a good beginning of the formation of a collection of these unjustly despised postal issues, and we trust that full descriptions of stamped envelopes, wrappers, post cards, etc., will be included in all the Society's future works, as in the earlier volumes.

The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies

By L. HANCIAU

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(Continued from Vol. XI, page 584.)

FISCAL POSTALS.

THE Italian Post Office Department has never permitted the postal use of fiscal stamps, but this method of franking correspondence had been tacitly permitted in Lombardo-Venetia, so that it is not surprising that letters thus franked may be met with, dating from the earlier days of the incorporation of that province in the kingdom of Italy.

A correspondent of *Le Timbre-Poste* informed that journal that he had received a letter from Verona, dated December 1, 1866 (Venice commenced the use of Italian stamps on the 1st October of that year), franked, without any charge, by means of two fiscal stamps, of 10 centesimi each, of the issue for the provinces of Mantua and Venice of November 1, 1866.

The design consists of a female head to right, representing Italy, in an oval; above, surrounding the oval, "LIRE ITALIANE 0.10," on a straight label at foot "FIOR. 0.04," within a plain rectangle surrounded by a border of lines. White paper, watermarked with a Coat-of-Arms. Perf. 15.

10 c., blue.

One may also meet with letters, duly franked (?) by means of the small-sized 5 c. "Marca da Bollo" stamp of 1869, which was fraudulently used upon letters as a 60 c. stamp, on account of the extraordinary resemblance which this fiscal stamp bore to the 60 c. stamp of December 1, 1863. It was in order to prevent this abuse that the 5 c. "Marca da Bollo" was replaced in July, 1872 (it is never too late to mend), by a stamp of a different design, quite distinct from that of its predecessor.

The new stamp also made its appearance on letters, not as 60 c. but as 5 c.; less fortunate than the earlier one, it never succeeded in *franking* anything, for the letters bearing it were all charged with "postage to pay."

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

I do not know whether it was ever seriously proposed to issue Telegraph Stamps in Italy, but the engravers seem to have thought of it.

In June, 1865, a poor lithograph by M. H— made its appearance, showing a Messenger on foot bearing a despatch,

enclosed in a rectangular frame with the inscription "TELEGRAFI ITALIANI" and the value. White paper.

2 lire, bistre, green, carmine, olive, ochre, lilac, blue, black, red-brown, etc. etc.

About the same date we received an embossed stamp, from Mr. Ré, of Milan. In the centre are the Arms of Italy, surmounted by a Royal Crown and with Flags at each side, in plain relief, enclosed in a circular band inscribed "TELEGRAFI ITALIANI" above and "FRANCOBOLLO" below, within a rectangular frame with ornaments in the upper spandrels and thunderbolts below, and value "L. 1.20" on a label at foot.

1 l. 20 c., green, blue, rose, violet, slate, orange.

Another stamp, similarly impressed, bore a profile of Victor Emmanuel II to right, in an octagonal, pearled frame, enclosed in a rectangle with inscriptions in the network pattern at top and sides: "ITALIA" at top, "FRANCOBOLLO" at left, "TELEGRAFICO" at right. Value, "L. 1.20," on a label at foot.

1 l. 20 c., blue.

In 1877 (?) another Essay for a telegraph stamp made its appearance, with head of Victor Emmanuel on a ground of horizontal lines in an oval frame, inscribed "TELEGRAFI ITALIANI—LIRE TRE." On glazed white card.

3 lire, black.

PARCEL POST.

A. Adhesives.

The stamps for parcels sent by Post were introduced under the following Decree:—

"HUMBERT I,

"By the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation

"KING OF ITALY.

"In view of Article 6 of the Postal Law of the 5th May, 1862;

"And of the Laws of the 10th and 14th July, 1881, Nos. 228 and 305, 3rd Series;

"And of Our Decree of the 26th July, 1881, No. 359, 3rd Series;

"At the instance of Our Minister the Secretary of State for Public Works, in agreement with the Minister of Finance, Interior, and Treasury;

"WE HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE:—

"Single Article. For indicating the charge for the despatch of Postal Parcels within the

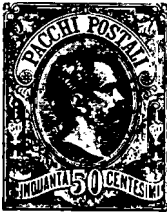
interior of the Kingdom and for abroad, there are created, from the 1st July, 1884, special postage stamps at the following prices:—

- 50 centesimi, colour geranium.
- 75 " " pale green.
- 1 l. 25 c. " Italian cream ' yellow ('jaune de crème d'Italie').
- 1 l. 75 c. " Italian brown.

"We ordain that the present Decree, etc. etc. etc.

"Given at Rome the 4th May, 1884.
 "HUMBERT.
 "A. MAGLIANI.
 "GENALA."

Issue of July 1st, 1884.



Profile of King Humbert I to right in an oval; "PACCHI POSTALI" on an arched label above, value on scrolls below; enclosed in a rectangular frame with ornaments and details differing for the various values.

The head engraved by Professor Bigola, and the frames by Enrico Repettati; printed in colour on white, satin-surfaced paper, watermarked with a Crown set vertically; perf. 14.

- 50 c., geranium.
- 75 c., green.
- 1 l. 25 c., yellow.
- 1 l. 75 c., brown.

* * *

Further values having become necessary, they were announced as follows:—

"HUMBERT I.
 "Etc. etc. etc.

"Single Article. For indicating the charge for the despatch of Postal Parcels within the Kingdom and abroad, there are put in circulation from the 1st May, 1886, two new special postage stamps of the following values:—

- 10 centesimi, olive-green.
- 20 " blue.

"Rome, the 15th March, 1886.
 "HUMBERT.
 "A. MAGLIANI.
 "GENALA."

Issue of May 1st, 1886.

Similar to the preceding, with profile of Humbert I in an oval, enclosed in a frame varying for the different values.

Engraved by the same artists and printed as before on the same paper with the same watermark; perf. 14.

- 10 c., olive-green.
- 20 c., blue.

Under the Law of the 12th June, 1890, these stamps ceased to be used from the 31st December of that year, but could be exchanged up to the 31st December, 1891.

B. Cards.

"HUMBERT I,
 "By the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation

"KING OF ITALY.
 "Etc. etc. etc.

"Article 1. For payment in advance of the charges for the despatch of Postal Parcels within the Kingdom and abroad, there are created special cards on which the sender will write the directions necessary for the despatch of the parcel.

"These cards are sold at all the Post Offices, and at the collecting offices of the 1st and 2nd Classes, at the following prices, viz.— 50 centesimi (white card) for the parcels to be called for at the offices; 75 centesimi (rose card) for the parcels to be delivered at the residence of the addressee; 1 lira 25 c. (green card) and 1 lira 75 c. (orange card) for the parcels addressed to foreign parts. The amount of the postage required for the despatch of parcels addressed to places abroad, for which there do not exist special cards, must be made up, according to the tariff, by adding the special stamps created by Our Decrees of the 4th May, 1884, No. 2284, and of the 15th March, 1886, No. 3751, 3rd Series, until such stamps are exhausted.

"Art. 2. The cards consist of two portions: the first is reserved for the instructions for despatch, properly so called, and for the notice to be given to the addressee; the second contains the details to be noted by the office and the receipt to be given to the sender.

"Art. 3. These cards, duly filled up by the sender, will be handed in with the parcels to be despatched at the post office from which they are to be sent, and they will take the place of the forms established under Art. 5 of the regulations approved by Our Decree of the 26th July, 1881, No. 359, 3rd Series.

"Art. 4. To the Keepers of Post offices of the 2nd Class and collecting offices of the 1st and 2nd Classes, there will be allowed on the sale of these cards a discount equal to that fixed for the sale of postage stamps and post cards.

"Art. 5. The instructions of the present Decree will be put in force on the 1st of February, 1888."

Issue of February 1st, 1888.

Large cards, 225 x 240 mm., divided horizontally into two equal portions.

The upper part has the Italian Arms in the upper centre, with a little Flag at each side of the Shield, and a stamp of the type of the corresponding adhesive in the right upper corner. Various inscriptions and

forms to be filled in by the sender and by the officials, and a coupon at the *left-hand* side.

The lower part is headed "MATRICE," and is composed of a form to be retained by the despatching office, and a coupon at the *right-hand* side forming a receipt to be given to the sender.

The inscription, "BULLETTINO DI SPEDIZIONE," etc. etc., on the upper half of the card, is below the Arms.

(a) For the interior, inscriptions in Italian only both on front and back, "Mod. 251" at top.

50 c., brown on *cream*.
75 c. " *rose*.

(b) For abroad, inscriptions in Italian and French on the front only, "(Mod. 402 B)" at top.

1 l. 25 c., brown on *green*.
1 l. 75 c. " *yellow*.

* * *

Issue of September, 1888.

The same as the above, but rouletted between the upper and lower parts.

50 c., brown on *cream*.
75 c. " *rose*.
1 l. 25 c. " *green*.
1 l. 75 c. " *yellow*.

Issue of August 1st, 1889.

In accordance with the Law of the 20th June, 1889, cards at 25 c. and 2 l. 70 c. were issued (Art. 207), as follows:—

Similar to the preceding cards, but without the second part, and measuring therefore 225 x 120 mm.

The inscription, "Bullettino di spedizione," etc. etc., is at the side (or on each side) of the Arms.

[The same alteration in the size and in the position of the inscription referred to seems to have been made in the cards of the other values at the same time, or at some later date.—ED. G.S.W.]

(a) As in previous issue, but "BULLETTINO," etc., is at the left of the Arms.

25 c., brown on *salmon*.
50 c. " *cream*.
75 c. " *rose*.

(b) As in previous issue, but "BULLETTINO," etc., is at the right of the Arms in Italian and at the left in French.

1 l. 25 c., brown on *green*.
1 l. 75 c. " *yellow*.
2 l. 70 c. " *grey*.

Article 22 of the Law of the 12th June, 1890, raised to 60 c. the rate for parcels weighing three kilogrammes; Article 258 of that Law suppressed the 50 c. and 75 c. cards; the former were to be used as 60 c.

with the addition of a 10 c. adhesive stamp, until the 60 c. cards were issued; the 75 c. cards were to cease to be employed from the 21st July, 1890, but might be exchanged up to the end of December, 1891.

* * *

The Official Gazette of the 17th October, 1890, contained the following Decree:—

"*The Minister the Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs,*

"In accordance with Article 258 of the Regulations approved by the Royal Decree of the 2nd July, 1890, No. 6954 (3rd Series), etc. etc.,

"Decreets:—

"Art. 1. The stock of 75 centesimi cards for postal parcels that is still in existence, withdrawn from circulation by Article 258 of the Regulations approved by the Royal Decree of the 2nd July, 1890, No. 6954 (3rd Series), will be converted into 60 centesimi cards, also for parcels, introduced by Art. 219 of the said regulations, by means of the substitution, by the Government Printing Office, of the inscription *centesimi sessanta* for the present inscription.

"Art. 2. The said cards, thus converted, will be put in circulation on the 1st November next, and will be used throughout the first six months of 1891; after that period those remaining in the hands of the public will be received in exchange up to the 1st June, 1892.

"The present Decree will be registered in the Court of Accounts.

"Rome, the 29th September, 1890.

"LACAVA, Minister."

Issue of November 1st, 1890.

Cards of the issues of 1888 and 1889, with the coupon at the left removed (and also the lower part of the card of 1888), and the stamp overprinted "60" on the figures "75" at foot and with a little bar over those at each side in *black*.

Size 160 x 120 mm.

"60" on 75 c., brown on *rose* (1888).
"60" on 75 c. " " (1889).

* * *

Issue of October, 1892-3.

Similar to the preceding, but with the Arms altered: the little flags are removed, the Shield is larger, and the Mantle and Branches are changed.

(a) Without the coupon at left, 160 x 120 mm.

60 c., brown on *cream*.

(b) With the coupon, as before, 225 x 120 mm.

1 l. 25 c., brown on *cream* (Oct., 1893).
1 l. 75 c. " *yellow* (" ").

A Royal Decree of the 23rd July, 1893, raised the weight of Postal Parcels from 3 to 5 kilogrammes, without increased charge, but cumbersome packets were charged 90 c.

(To be continued.)

Postage Stamps in the Making

A General Survey of the Practices and Processes employed in the Manufacture of Postage Stamps

By FRED. J. MELVILLE, *President of the Junior Philatelic Society*

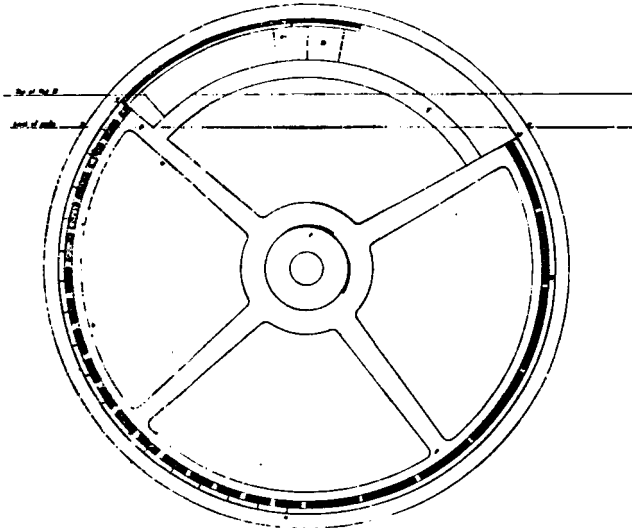
(Continued from page 34-)

CHAPTER II.—DICKINSON (“SILK THREAD”) PAPER

A Mistaken Idea of Silk Thread Paper.—The paper known as Dickinson paper manufactured for our British embossed 1s., 10d., and 6d. “octagonal” series of adhesive stamps, and also for the Mulready and early embossed envelopes, is peculiar in that it has silk threads introduced into its body. Major Evans, quoting from Philbrick and Westoby’s *Great Britain*, says that :—

“Mr. Dickinson took out a patent in 1830 for a method of uniting face to face two sheets of pulp, in order to produce paper of an extra thickness. . . . The paper for postal purposes was manufactured by Mr. Dickinson on a similar system, the silk fibres being introduced between the two laminae before they were pressed together.”

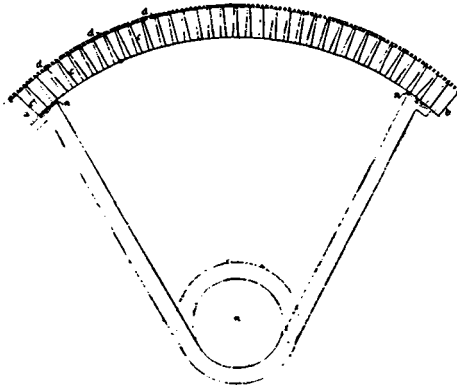
This is an error on the part of Philbrick and Westoby, as the thread paper was not composed of two sheets of pulp, though in the multiplicity of the Dickinson inventions relating to paper it was a very natural conclusion on the part of these authors.



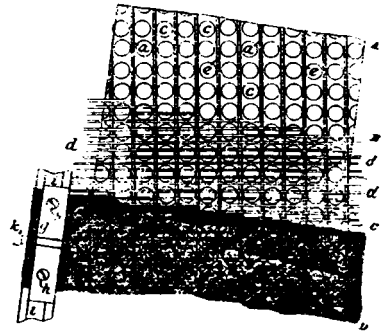
Showing the position of the Dickinson cylinder in the vat. The upper horizontal line indicates the top of the vat, the lower one shows the level of the pulp.

The Dickinson Inventions.—The chief inventions of John Dickinson (founder of the firm of John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., of Old Bailey, London), which relate to the Dickinson thread paper, date January 19, 1809 (No. 3191), May 21, 1811 (No. 3452), and, *principally*, October 17, 1839 (No. 8242). We have to go back to 1809, when machine-made paper was in its infancy; the Fourdrinier invention, now almost universal for machine-made papers, was then still protected under the Patent Laws. Dickinson in the 1809 patent had devised a means of making paper by machinery of his own on a plan quite distinct from that of the Fourdrinier system, which we have already described. Dickinson’s method was to utilize a perforated brass cylinder with a tightly drawn web of woven wire all round the circumference. This

cylinder was made to revolve in a trough of paper pulp, from which as it emerged it was covered with a layer of wet pulp. The internal arrangements of the cylinder constitute the most ingenious part of the invention. The pulp when it emerges from the trough on the

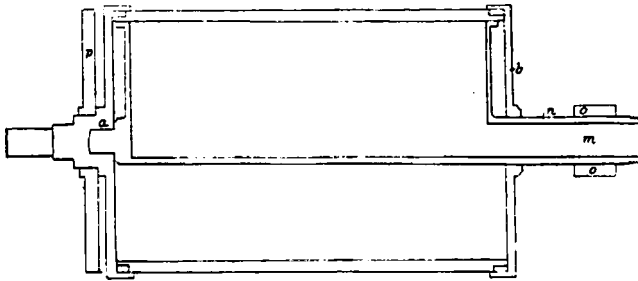


A transverse section of a segment of the Dickinson cylinder.



Plan of external surface of cylinder, showing part without the cross wires or external woven wire, part with cross wires *d d*, and part with the woven wire stretched over it.

cylinder is so wet that it cannot be pressed. The superfluous water percolates through the perforated brass cylinder, inside which is a trough communicating with a pipe, and this pipe is connected with a pair of double-acting pumps placed in a cistern of water, so that when



An outline vertical section of the cylinder, showing how the trough with the orifice *m* is fixed inside the cylinder.

the pumps are put in motion the air is drawn out of the cylinder, and the pulp is thereby pressed by atmospheric pressure.

The 1811 patent was an improvement on the 1809 one, chiefly in respect of the internal arrangement of the cylinder.

The Confusing Double Papers.—In the 1830 patent to which Philbrick and Westoby referred the two laminae were formed on *two* such cylinders revolving in opposite directions, and the two layers of pulp being brought together when they were still so wet that they united readily. A double paper still different from this was patented in 1817 (No. 4152), in which a roll of thin moist paper was suspended over a machine making thick paper, the end of the thin paper being laid on the thick paper from the machine. This process was for a paper specially adapted to copper-plate printing, and in a modified form is still in use.

The First Use of the Threads.—On January 14, 1829, in another invention, Mr. Dickinson described a method of introducing cotton, flaxen or silken thread, web, lace, or other material into the paper in such a manner that the substance would constitute the internal part of the paper.

The method was thus described by Dickinson :—

"The material to be introduced is wound on a reel, and led from this, is drawn over one or other of some grooves cut in the periphery of a roller fixed horizontally and parallel with the cylinder on which the paper is made, and the machine being in motion, the roller may be turned round with the hand, the material will descend into the pulp, and the cylinder being in motion, and forming paper upon it, the flow of the pulp will carry the ends of the material into contact with it, and they will be attached to its surface sufficiently to carry them round with it. When that part of the paper in which the threads are incorporated is led away by the endless felt [which carries the now formed paper away from the cylinder] the grooved roller will be turned round, and the bobbins unwound by the pull of the threads led away with the paper."

The Invention of the Thread Paper for Postage Envelopes and Labels.—

The actual Dickinson thread paper, as known to philatelists, was the subject of the patent of October 17, 1839 (quite at the time when proposals in connection with Rowland Hill's reform were very much to the front). This patent, No. 8242, was described among other improvements as a new mode of introducing threads into paper manufactured by machinery during the formation of the paper, so that a certain number of threads may be inserted near to one side of the sheet, and other threads be inserted at the same time nearer to the reverse side of it, "in combination with which process it is also possible to introduce at the same time other threads into the middle of the paper."

The threads were arranged by fixing sets of bobbins, covered with the threads required, in position so that the threads should touch the periphery of the cylinder at different points.

There was, however, only the *one* cylinder, forming *one* layer of pulp upon it, and not two as in the double paper of the 1830 patent. The 1839 invention provided also for producing with more certainty the gradual formation of the paper on the cylinder by an additional contrivance for regulating the flow of water into the interior of the cylinder.

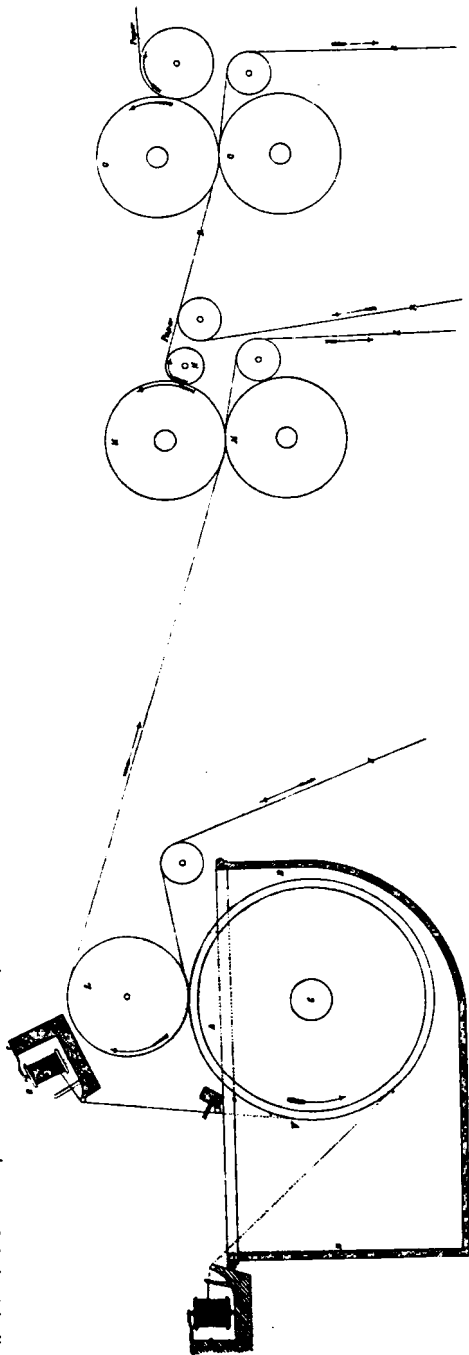
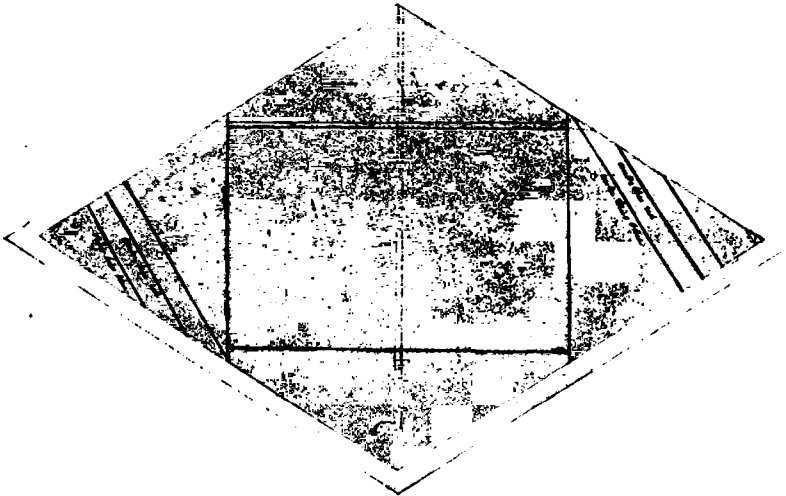


Diagram showing how the Dickinson "silk thread" paper was made for the Mulready and other envelopes on the one-cylinder machine. Two sets of bobbins are indicated, and the dotted lines indicate the threads being drawn to the periphery of the cylinder. The arrow shows the direction of the revolution of the cylinder, the paper forming on its surface in the vat, and being carried off by the endless felt K, which takes it from the large cylinder A by means of the pressure of the couching roller J. The position of the threads, whether on one side of the paper or the other, or in the middle, is regulated by the distance below the surface of the pulp of the point at which the threads are made to meet the periphery of the cylinder. The horizontal lines show the top of the vat and the level of the pulp, as in the separate diagram of the cylinder.

The Distribution of the Threads.—It may not be uninteresting to add that what Mr. Dickinson claimed as to his ability to arrange the threads so that they should appear according to a preconceived arrangement variously on either side or in the middle of the paper, was duly fulfilled, though so fine a contrivance has no doubt led to many philatelic varieties (of an extremely minute order) in the envelope papers manufactured by the Dickinson firm.

The Mulready Thread Paper.—The Mulready envelope, as Major Evans tells us in his book on the subject, had "three silk threads in the paper, running diagonally across each of the side flaps; the threads in each case being one *blue* between two *pink*." This is evidently not the first arrangement planned on the "blank" of which a pattern was preserved in the papers of Mr. Dickinson. The measurements of the blank correspond closely to those given by Major Evans of the envelope. The sides measure $6\frac{1}{8}$ in. Across from point to point is $11\frac{1}{8}$ in. From the top point to the bottom point is $7\frac{1}{8}$ in.



An original pattern "blank" for the Mulready envelope.*

All the lines shown in the photograph except the oblique lines are creases. The oblique lines are intended to show the arrangement of the silk threads, which were to be one red (this would be near enough for "pink") between two blue, instead of the colours of the threads being reversed.

Threads Showing to Either Surface of the Paper.—It appears that from the start the Government made use of the possibility of arranging the threads according to a preconceived plan. In the Mulready papers the *red* threads (which are more conspicuous than the *blue*) as a rule appear nearest the *reverse* side of the paper. The *blue* threads are nearest the *printing surface* of the paper.

In connection with the later envelope papers there is evidence to show that particular arrangements of the positions of the threads were stipulated for by the authorities.

Mr. Rowland Hill, writing on February 24, 1841, said: "We must take care and not again overstock ourselves; besides, there is always a danger of some mistake in the mode of manufacturing. In making the 100 Reams the dark threads instead of the light, as we had arranged, were put near to the best surface, and the sheets were folded instead of being supplied flat. I know that mistakes of this kind are at first unavoidable, but they show the necessity of proceeding cautiously."

* This illustration shows the threads as they are found in some of the embossed envelopes; their position and direction (not their colours) are those in which they would appear in a Mulready envelope when looked at from the back.

In a letter on March 1, 1841, the same writer says:—

“ . . . I have only to add that in the next lot the light threads should be placed nearest to the best surface and the dark threads nearest to the worst surface, as was originally intended. . . . ”

Mr. Ormond Hill, in a letter dated from Stamps and Taxes, December 8, 1841, giving “particulars of the paper required for Postage envelopes,” gives the following precise instructions as to the placing of the threads: “The threads to be in pairs consisting of one blue thread and one yellow thread, placed a quarter of an inch apart from each other, the yellow thread to be next the best side or face of the paper, and the blue thread to be nearest the inferior side. The threads to run with the length of the sheets in all cases.”

A Sheet of Thread Paper.—An actual sheet of the thread paper (unprinted) dated April 28, 1840, showed eight thread positions, one of the threads having been removed. There were three threads all on the same side 13 mm. apart; the centre one having been removed, the remaining two being lilac in colour; then $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches below was the first of a pair of blue threads showing to the reverse side of the paper; and finally, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches lower, was the first of another three threads all lilac, and showing on the same side as the first trio. This arrangement conformed to a pattern dated April 27, 1840, on which the two trios of threads are lilac and the pair blue.

We have had the opportunity of inspecting many such patterns, but further reference to them is unnecessary here. Sufficient has been stated to show the variety of thread arrangement which was possible in Dickinson paper. On some later occasion we may give details of the long range of patterns and documents relating to the envelopes printed and embossed on this paper.

The Bavarian and Swiss Silk Thread Papers.—A similar paper was made with threads introduced into the pulp (but whether on a Dickinson cylinder machine or on the Fourdrinier type of machine we cannot say) by Baron Beckh at his Pasing Mill, near Munich. This paper was used for the early stamps of Bavaria until the introduction of perforations rendered it unserviceable. The same maker supplied thread paper for the stamps of the Swiss Government in 1854, the first of the “*Helvetia seated*” type being engraved and printed at Munich prior to the establishment of a printing plant for manufacturing the stamps in the Mint at Berne towards the end of 1854. The paper made at Pasing was continued in use until perforating was adopted by the Swiss authorities in 1862. The thread paper for Schleswig-Holstein was also made at Pasing.

Imitations of Thread Paper.—As Major Evans points out, the paper was never successfully imitated by forgers of stamps. Dickinson himself maintained that “the protection against forgery from the introduction of the threads is greater than can be derived from any printing process.” The instances of forgeries cited by Major Evans are:—

1. “Some very good imitations of the first stamps of Schleswig-Holstein . . . printed upon paper formed of two thin pieces gummied together, with a silk thread between them. The Arms in the centre of these are nicely embossed, a heavy postmark is usually applied, and the whole forms a most deceptive imitation of stamps, used copies of which are of considerable rarity; the double paper, however, is rather thicker than that of the genuine stamps, and dipping into hot water separates the two layers and exposes the fraud.”

2. “In 1891 some excellent forgeries of the 12 kreuzers and 18 kreuzers of the first issue of Bavaria were found in circulation among collectors, and these, on being examined, turned out to be printed upon a genuine silk thread paper. . . . Close examination showed that each of these pieces of paper had been a genuine stamp of small value, the impression of which had been removed, or very nearly so, in order, by this ingenious method, to obtain paper for imitations of the more valuable varieties of the same issue.”

We may add the following:—

3. “Dickinson” paper has been imitated in a crude fashion by the ruling of lines to represent threads.

4. We recollect that some years ago some forgeries were found on genuine thread paper which had been procured by utilizing the unprinted portions of stamped envelopes which had been issued on this paper.

(To be continued.)

Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

A Fine Collection at Auction

MESSRS. Glendining and Co., of 7 Argyll St., Oxford Circus, London, have just had placed in their hands for sale by auction a magnificent collection of the stamps of *Great Britain and Colonies*. The bulk of the stamps are unused and all are in fine condition. The collection has been formed by a Surrey collector during the last sixteen years, but hardly anything has been added for some five years past.

It is strong in minor varieties, and is fairly complete in stamps up to £50 each in value: there are also a few worth from £100 to £150.

Taking it all round, I should say that this is the finest collection that has appeared at auction for some years.

Owing to its magnitude, the collection will have to be extended over several sales, and will be sold in October to December next.

The First Italian Philatelic Congress

WAS held in Naples on May 28th, 29th, and 30th last.

The proposals brought before the Congress were the following:—

I. That all the competent authorities be empowered to punish the making and the sale of forged stamps, as is done in other countries.

II. That stamp dealers be compelled to put a mark upon a repaired stamp to show that it has been mended.

III. To determine the commercial value of unused stamps without gum.

IV. To consider the steps to be taken to abolish the perforation of insured letters.

V. Formation of a committee of upright men to solve disputes between collectors and dealers.

VI. Proposal to establish an Italian Philatelic Society.

I understand that the Congress was a success, and I hope that one of our correspondents who was at Naples will send us an interesting report.

Berne Philatelic Exhibition

THE Committee has created a new Section in addition to Class IV, Section A, viz. "Section A bis. Collections of the stamps of the English Colonies."

Stock Books arranged and priced since last list published in "G.S.W."

Denmark.

A NICE little popular country, the stamps of which are always in good demand, and while there are no great rarities among them, there is a good deal of interest in the early issues owing to the numerous fine shades and the many curiosities of defective printing. A new book is now ready, and while it cannot be considered an extra fine one, yet it contains a lot of good stamps, especially in the older issues, *unused*.

Curaçao and Surinam.

This book has been rearranged and now contains a fine assortment, the *unused* early issues being very fine, including some of the really scarce things.

Portugal.

Two *very* good books are now ready; the unused copies are very fine and include a very nice collection recently purchased (of early issues only). The older issues are getting quite scarce, and it has become necessary to advance the prices of many of them.

Shanghai.

A very fine lot, well worth the attention of the most advanced specialist as well as the general collector. The quaint large stamps of 1865-6 are all well represented, many varieties being shown in pairs and strips, which will be found of use to those collectors who are reconstructing the various settings.

The provisionals of 1873-5 are also a fine lot, including many rarities, such as the 1 c. on 16 c., *green*; 1 c. on 3 c., *rose on rose*; 1 c. on 12 c., *brown*, and so on. Care must be taken to purchase these stamps from reliable people who know the forgeries.

The later issues are all strongly represented, but owing to the large sales that we have effected since the last Catalogue was published, it has been found necessary to increase the selling prices of many of the older and rarer varieties.

Modena, Naples, and Parma.

This is quite a good book, and contains a fine lot of the good old stamps of the Italian States.

Of Modena there is a nice lot of the errors, including some rarities.

The Naples are also a fine lot; there are some fine copies among the unused, and

some choice specimens of the $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese, *blue*.

The Parma are a grand lot, and include one of the best series of *unused* rarities that we have ever had in one stock book.

Russia.

This book has just been rearranged, but it is a very poor one; even the used stamps seem to have sold rapidly since the last Catalogue was published, and we shall have to purchase quite a lot of stamps to fill up the many gaps among the commoner varieties.

Sweden.

This book is now ready and contains a specially nice lot of the early stamps,

unused, in many shades. The later issues are also worth inspection, even by specialists.

Roumania.

Three very fine books of this country have been rearranged. The early issues are extremely good, and among them are some full sheets and many interesting blocks. The issues for Moldavia contain some rare things, such as *tête-bêche* blocks, fine shades on *laid* paper, and so on.

The Roumanians of 1865 to 1872 are an especially good lot, and include fine blocks that will be of interest to those who are reconstructing the groups of varieties.

The later issues are well represented and include many scarce varieties of perforation.

The Stamps of some of the Native States of India

By E. B. EVANS

(Continued from page 11.)

Soruth—continued

LAST of all (I think we may safely say), come settings in which the marginal inscription is cut short, the last portion, which gives the value of the entire sheet, being omitted; the inscription begins and ends nearly under the middle of the first and last stamps of the bottom row, and the right-hand character is that somewhat resembling a fancy script letter "y," with a large dot over it. The comma after the first group of characters in the inscription is also omitted.

We have therefore:—

With short marginal inscription and Gujarati figures of value.

- [1 a., black on *azure laid*.]
 1 a., red on *white laid*.
 [4 a., black on „]

of which the 1 a., *red*, is the only actual novelty; and as a fair number of sheets of this were obtained when the stamps of Soruth were first heard of by collectors (in 1877), I am probably right in putting it down as the last edition of that value.

Of the 1 a., *black on azure*, I possess Nos. 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, connected together by overlapping strips, blocks, and pairs; also Nos. 1, 2 and 3 (a pair), 10, 13, and 14, which probably belong to this setting, thus leaving only Nos. 5, 9, and 15 unrepresented.

No. 1 has the last character at lower right missing, and the "accent" is over the last character remaining; No. 4 has the crooked right line dropped a little; No. 6 has the circumflex missing, and the character at

upper right rather high; Nos. 11 and 12 have the right line high; No. 13 has the *large* Gujarati figure "1"; No. 16 has a broken Devanagari figure, showing the head and the dot of the lower end with a space between them (all the others have the Gujarati figures). No. 17 has the left lower corner open, the bottom line having slipped to the right, and the characters for "Ko" are misplaced; I have two copies, in one the "accent" stands up, like a comma, over the first character, in the other the same is the case, and in addition the second character is much too high. No. 18 has the right lower corner very open, the bottom line being more to the left than before, and the accent over the last character is missing; No. 19 has the left lower corner open, the bottom line being too far to the right; No. 20 has both upper and lower right corners open, as before, but the left lower corner open, instead of closed.

Of the 1 a., *red*, I have an entire sheet, all with the ordinary-sized Gujarati figure "1," except No. 20, which has the broken Devanagari figure, from which the lower dot has disappeared. There was some re-setting; possibly a printing of 4 a. stamps came in between the two 1 a. The missing character has been restored to No. 1, which is now correct; No. 4 has the crooked line in proper position; No. 6 has the circumflex missing and the character at upper right dropped; No. 11 has the right side line high, but No. 12 has not; No. 14 has the top line curved up from left to right, leaving the right upper corner open; the whole of the word "Ko" has dropped out of No. 17, leaving only the stop after it, the accent over

the last character in the line is missing, and the bottom line is still rather too far to the right; No. 18 has the bottom line much too far to the left, leaving the right lower corner very wide open, but the accent has been replaced; in No. 19 the circumflex character below that in the right upper corner has got loose, in some specimens it seems to have disappeared altogether, in others I have found it out of position, quite in the upper corner of the stamp; No. 20 is very similar to the same number in the previous setting, except for the broken Devanagari figure. The marginal inscription varies in spacing; I have it with and without a wide space between the last two groups of characters at the right.

Of the 4 a. I have only three specimens: a No. 20, showing the end of the short inscription, and corresponding very closely with No. 20 of the 1 a., *red*; a No. 11 identical with that of the 1 a., *red*; and a No. 14, with the curved-up top line, also like the 1 a., *red*, and thus connecting the two values together.

I have to list:—

Errors. With characters for "Ko" and accent over "ana" missing, No. 17.

1 a., red on white laid.

With circumflex missing, No. 6.

1 a., black on azure laid.

1 a., red on white laid.

With accent over last character at lower right missing, No. 18.

1 a., black on azure laid.

Varieties. With large Gujarati figure "1," No. 13 (or in a previous setting No. 16).

1 a., black on azure laid.

With broken Devanagari figure "1."

1 a., black on azure laid (No. 16).

1 a., red on white laid (No. 20).

With accent over "Ko" misplaced, No. 17.

1 a., black on azure laid.

With accent and second character of "Ko" misplaced, No. 17.

1 a., black on azure laid.

With circumflex at upper right misplaced (or missing?), No. 19.

1 a., red on white laid.

With right-hand side line crooked, No. 4.

1 a., red on white laid.

* * *

Reprints.

In 1890 certain *reprints*, or rather *official imitations*, of these type-set stamps were received from the State Postmaster, who acknowledged that they were not intended (or available) for postal use. The first edition noted was in blocks of sixteen, four rows

of four. They may have been set up from some of the old type, the circular ornaments at the sides being most of them damaged and apparently more or less clogged with ink. There is no marginal inscription, and that fact will of course distinguish entire sheets of the reprints, if they have a sufficient margin at the bottom; but fortunately there are also points about this edition in sheets of sixteen, by which single copies can be identified.

In all the settings of the originals that I have described, the characters resembling "accents" are placed as follows:—The point of the kind of double accent in the top row is over the small, second character; the point of the accent in the second line is over the space between the first character and the second, except in No. 9, on all that I have seen, in which it is either over the second character or, more usually, over the space between the second and third; in the third line the point of the first accent is always over the second character, and (in the 1 anna) that of the second accent is over the last character, except of course in the varieties in which that character is missing. In these so-called reprints the accent in the top line is always over the *first* character; that in the second line is placed as in the originals; the first in the third line is always over the *first* character; the second (in the 1 a.) is over the last character but one, or the space between that and the last, except on No. 13 in the sheet, on which it is over the last character, as in the originals.

The 1 anna has the long, Devanagari figure "1" throughout; of the 4 annas there are two separate printings, from apparently the same type but with different figures "4." (a) The ordinary Devanagari figure, like "8" with a gap in the top; (b) a larger figure (Gujerati?), with wide open top but the branches curved, instead of straight. These exist as follows:—

1. *Imperforate.*

1 a., carmine on white laid.

1 a., carmine-red on white wove.

1 a., rose-red on white wove.

4 a., black " (a).

4 a. " " (b).

1 a. " *thin blue wove.*

4 a. " " " (a).

4 a. " " " (b).

2. *Perf. 12.*

1 a., carmine on white laid.

4 a., black " (a).

1 a., red on thin blue wove.

4 a., black " " (a).

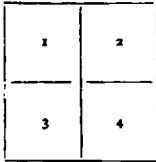
I have seen some of these postmarked on bits of "original" envelopes.

The *thin blue wove* paper is an ordinary coloured paper, varying in tint, different from anything upon which undoubted

originals have ever been found. Perforation is also an unnecessary addition to these labels. I have a perforated 4 a., on *thin blue wove* (a), surcharged "Reprint," in red, as if to avoid any mistake, and I have seen the 1 a., black, on *thin blue wove*, imperf., and the 4 a. on *white wove*, both imperf. and perf., with the same overprint.

I cannot find any chronicle of another edition of these imitations, in little blocks of four, but they seem to have appeared as early as 1891, which is the date assigned to them by M. Moens and by Mr. Bacon. Both values appear again, with the Devanagari figures, only, though I find two slightly different settings of the 4 annas. I only know these imperforate.

The four varieties are arranged thus, and are about 9 mm. apart both vertically and horizontally.



(a) The accents in the top and bottom lines are rightly placed; that in the second line is over the first character in Nos. 1, 3, and 4, and over the second character in No. 2. *There is no accent over the last character of the third line in the 1 a., which therefore has the value in the plural.* No. 1 of the 1 a. has the figure "1" upright, as in the originals; Nos. 2, 3, and 4 have it much too slanting.

- 1 a., black on *white laid*.
- 1 a., red "
- 1 a., black on *thin blue wove*.
- 4 a. " " "

(To be continued.)

(b) Nos. 1 and 2 have the accent over the first character in the top line, and over the second character in the third line: Nos. 3 and 4 have the accent over the second character in the top line and over the first in the third line. The accent in the second line is the same as in (a).

- 4 a., black on *white laid*.
- 4 a., red " "

I understand that the position of the "accents" on these reprints is not an entirely incorrect one, though they differ in this respect from the undoubted originals.

I am still in doubt whether there are not original impressions in which the accents, or some of them, are in the same positions as upon the reprints. I possess five copies of the 1 a., *black on pink*, all of which have the appearance of being genuine and genuinely used, and in all of them the accents are over the first character in the top line and the first in the third line. One of them is the variety that I described as being apparently No. 18, with the bent frame line at the right instead of the left; I am convinced that this is the same bit of damaged rule, and in that case the stamp should be genuine, and these five copies probably belong to an earlier setting than any that I have yet been able to identify.

I have dealt with these type-set issues at considerable length, perhaps at too great length, but I feel that these are perhaps the most interesting type-set stamps that ever were issued; and I have been anxious to give all that I have managed to discover or to guess about them, because I am convinced that a great deal remains still to be discovered.

* *

The Debates of the "Tyro" Stamp Club

(Continued from page 14.)

MR. R. ANNESLEY: I have felt the same sort of feeling, and I expect everybody else has too. Even the earliest beginner may possibly obtain a duplicate of a rare unpriced stamp, and at present there is absolutely no action he can take to find out what its true worth is. That's a trouble which the advanced collector really does not feel as much as we do. Then, again, every time I make a sheet up for the Exchange Club, to which I belong, I wish to goodness I knew what such and such a stamp was worth. I like to send my stamps-out in countries, and I generally find one or two not priced. Being

unfortunately born with an exceedingly mean nature—(loud and prolonged cheers)—I have a horrible mental struggle before I can make up my mind to fix a price, and then I lie awake all night wishing I had made it a penny or two more. (Laughter.) Then, again, I love to gloat over all the bargains I pick out from the sheets, and it is beastly perturbing when you come across a stamp marked 2d. which is unpriced in the Catalogue. You see, the chap who put it in had possibly had his mental struggle before he marked it 2d. Possibly, also, he had had private information that it was only worth 1d., but had marked it at 2d. in the hope that some one would take it who didn't know what the

proper value was. If such was the case I would be 1½d. out of pocket (the basis of pricing is half catalogue). On the other hand it might be worth 6d., and I should then be 1d. in pocket. What should I do? (Laughter.) These and similar troubles will undoubtedly bring me to an early grave, and therefore I long for the advent of the all-priced Catalogue. It wouldn't matter so much if I were possessed of the gambling or sporting spirit—but I am essentially mean as regards stamps. I don't believe any collector will speculate on anything that might mean a loss—his only speculations are with regard to the percentage of profit he may make. Finally, I want another catalogue, for the reason that Mr. Horsley gave in his paper—i.e. that local dealers will sell at half catalogue, or nearly so, and I have a personal anxiety (due to the meanness before mentioned) to know the real values of the stamps.

Mr. E. CRAWFORD: I was reading a firm's advertisement a short time back which warned people about other firms' reductions of 50 per cent on the ground that the condition of the stamps was not so good. Does not that explain the discrepancy in prices?

Mr. H. FORDING: I do not buy much from advertising houses, so cannot pose as an expert on the matter. I may say, however, that I can get stamps from local dealers and pick out my own copies at half of the Stanley Gibbons rates. It has always rather seemed to me that Stanley Gibbons do not really cater for the junior collector—none of them could possibly afford to build up their collections at the prices Gibbons charge for their commoner stamps. I fancy they do most of their business with the more advanced collectors. I could not get really rare stamps (except very occasionally) from my local dealers—but should have to go to Gibbons, or other of the bigger dealers. Of course, I may be wrong, but that is how it has always seemed to me.

Mr. J. BUCKLEY: Now that we are on the subject of the prices of the commoner stamps, don't you think that something might be done about it in the proposed Standard List? Stanley Gibbons does not go below 1d., and other catalogues that I have seen do not go below ½d. Of course, in the packets and sets one can get the common ones infinitely below this—but could not we get the individual prices lower? Our currency, I admit, makes this rather difficult, for other countries with a decimal coinage can go as low as one-tenth of a penny. There are tons of awfully common stamps I should like to complete the sets in my collection, but for which I am not prepared to pay 1d. or even ½d. If I do not buy them

at those rates the chances are that my blank spaces may remain for years yet.

Mr. P. ENRIGHT: I have often felt the same as Mr. Buckley. Stanley Gibbons will provide one hundred stamps for 6s. 6d., but that is not anything like low enough for really common stamps. Of course one might ask for one hundred stamps which would be worth that sum, but again one could easily pick out one hundred stamps that one wanted which were not worth sixpence for the lot. Could it not be arranged for the columns to be £ s. d. f.? I am sure it would be immensely popular with the beginners. Other nations employ their lowest coinage, and I think we might follow their example.

Mr. S. HORSLEY: I quite agree with you. I think the reason why we do not use the farthing more is more likely to be laziness and the avoidance of the extra financial stress than the extra profit thereby obtained. Drapers, I understand, do use farthings, but they put them on instead of taking them off—so as to cover both the extra financial stress and also the extra cost of the increased number of cashiers required. I have also heard it said that drapers include farthings in their prices so as to save the British pin-making industry from the attention of the Fiscal Reformers—but of course I cannot vouch for this latter explanation. (Laughter.) Yes, certainly, by all means let us include farthings.

Mr. J. SMEDLEY: One of the duties, I take it, which would form part of the duties of the compiler of this catalogue would be the decision as to what stamps are collectable and what are not. It would clear away a lot of troubles and trials if it really could be settled what is rubbish and what isn't. I seem to remember a Society some time ago which was formed to either protest against unnecessary stamps or decide which were issued unnecessarily and should not be collected. I don't know if it is still in existence, but it would not be wanted if our proposed Association compiled a Standard Catalogue, for the Association could do any protesting that was deemed advisable and the catalogue would provide the list of collectable stamps. On what lines would you propose to compile this list of collectable stamps?

Mr. S. HORSLEY: Well I suppose we can divide the non-collectable stamps into two classes—(a) Actual issues by proper decree of commemorative and other unnecessary stamps. (b) Special varieties manufactured by speculative postmasters and others for the exploitation of collectors. These classes do not include the innumerable minute variations of stamps in which the specialist delights. All the stamps in both classes

would have to be dealt with on their individual merits or demerits. I do not expect that it will be an easy task. Those stamps only should be accorded catalogue rank which, to use the words of Mr. Foster, "have been actually issued as postage stamps to

meet bona-fide postal requirements or the use of which as postage stamps has been duly authorized." I consider that notes under each country should mention such stamps as have been left out or left in, giving a précis of the reasons for so doing.

(To be continued.)

Some Notes on British Postmarks since 1840

By C. F. DENDY MARSHALL, B.A.

(Continued from page 45.)

LIST No. 3: SCOTLAND—continued.

		1838.	1857.
676. Ardlui	Dumbs.	—	—
677.	—	—	—
678. Rannoch Station. See 294	Perth.	—	—
679. Roy Bridge	Inverness,	—	—
680. Spean Bridge	"	—	—
681. Tulloch, anc. Tullich	"	—	—
682. Bridge of Orchy	Argyll.	—	—
683. Amisfield	Dumfs.	—	—
684. Kirkmuirhill	Lanark.	—	—
685. Kinloch Rannoch, 1897	Perth.	—	—
686. Maud	Aberdeen.	—	—
687. Darvel	Ayr.	—	—
688. Strathcarron	Ross.	—	—
689. Achannalt	"	—	—
690. Achnashehallach*	"	—	—
691. Lochbroom	"	—	—
692. Lochluichart	"	—	—
693. Forsinard	Suthsh.	—	—
694. Kinbrace	"	—	—
695. Glenfinnan	Inverness.	—	—
696. Blackmill Bay	Argyll.	—	—
697. Plockton, 1898	Ross.	—	—
698. Bank	Ayr.	—	—
" Latheron, 1899	Caiths.	—	—
699. Toberonochy	Argyll.	—	—
700. Cornaig	I. of Tyree	—	—
701. Hartwood	Lanark.	—	—
702. Carron	Morays.	—	—
703. Hurliford	Ayr.	—	—
704. Kilchoan	Argyll.	—	—
705. Kincardine, form. 204 and 459	Fife.	P.T.	—
706. Longmorn	Egin.	—	—
707. Balvicar	I. of Seil	—	—
708. Blackburn, Bathgate; form. 51	Linthsh.	S.O.	—
709. Marchmont	Berwicks.	—	—
710. New Lanark	Lanark.	—	—
711. Kyle, 1898	Ayr.	—	—
712. Port Errol, aftds. Port Erroll	Aberdeen.	—	—
713. Kinlochheil	Argyll.	—	—
714. Crawford	Lanark.	—	—
715. Hatton	Aberdeen.	—	—
716. Boddam, 1898	"	—	—
717. Raasay	Hebrides	—	—
718. Eskbank, Dalkeith; form. 563	Midloth.	—	—
719. Lochalort	Inverness.	—	—
720. Arisaig, form. 18	S.O.	—	—
721. Kettleholm	Dumfs.	—	—
722. Bonawe Quarries, form. Bonawe 48	Argyll.	—	—
723. Aberlady	Hadds.	P.P.	—
724. Dirleton	"	—	—
725. Achnacarry	Inverness.	—	—
726. Aberchirder, form. 5	Banff.	P.T.	—
727. Cambuslang	Lanark.	P.P.	—
728. Newton, Glasgow	"	P.P.	—
729. Shettleston	"	P.P.	—
730. Carstairs (for C. Junction see 70)	"	—	—

LIST No. 3: SCOTLAND—continued.

		1838.	1857.
731. Kenmore, form. 196	Perth.	S.O.	—
732. Craigmillar	Midloth.	—	—
733. Rosehearty	Aberdeen.	P.P.	—
734. Strath	Ross.	—	—
735. Findochty	Banff.	—	—
736. Portknockie	"	—	—
737. Langbank	Renfs.	—	—
738. Auchenhearth	Lanark.	—	—
739. Netherburn	"	—	—
740. Quarter	"	—	—
741. Roseneath	Dumbs.	P.P.	—
742. Clynder	"	—	—
743. Cleland	Lanark.	—	—
744. Colonsay	Argyll.	—	—
745. Kilmun	"	P.P.	—
746. Sandbank	"	—	—
747. Toward Point	"	—	—
748. Inchbarr	Forfar.	—	—
749. Bieldside	Aberdeen.	—	—
750.	"	—	—
751.	"	—	—
752.	"	—	—
753.	"	—	—
754.	"	—	—
755. Canna	Inverness.	—	—

LIST No. 3: IRELAND.

		1838.	1857.
1. Abbeyleix	Queen's Co.	P.T.	—
2. Adair, aftds. Adare	Limk.	P.T.	—
3. Ahascragh	Galway	P.T.	—
" — 1856; Bunratty, 1874	Clare	P.T.	—
4. Ardara, aftds. 561	Donegal	P.T.	—
5. Ardee	Clare	—	—
6. Ardglass	Louth	P.T.	—
7. Ardahan, 1874; form. 7	Down	S.O.	—
" — 1856, 1874;	Galway	P.T.	—
8. Ardrahan, aftds. 6	"	—	—
9. — 1856, 1874;	"	—	—
10. Abbeyleale, 1885	Limk.	P.P.	—
11. Armagh	Armagh	P.T.	—
12. — Ballygarry, 1885; form. 35	Limk.	P.T.	—
13. Arklow	Wick.	P.T.	—
14. Arthurstown; — 1874	Wexfd.	P.T.	—
15. Armoyn, 1885	Antrim	—	—
16. Arva, aftds. 10; — 1856	Cavan	S.O.	—
17. Ashbourne, 1874; form. 13	Meath	P.T.	—
18. Ashbourne, aftds. 12	"	—	—
19. — 1874; Aghadowey, 1885	Londy.	—	—
20. Ashford (see also 41)	Wick.	P.T.	—
21. Athboy	Meath	P.T.	—
22. Athlery	Galway	S.O.	—
23. Athleague*; — 1856, 1874	Roscomn.	S.O.	—
24. (Ardsollus), 1885	Clare	—	—
25. Athlone	Roscomn.	P.T.	—
26. — Arva, 1892; form. 12	Cavan	S.O.	—
27. Athy	Kildare	P.T.	—
28. Aughnacloy	Tyrone	P.T.	—
29. Aughrim; — 1856, 1874	Galway	P.T.	—
30. Aughrim, 1885	Wicklow	—	—
31. Antrim	Antrim	P.T.	—
32. Askeaton	Limk.	S.O.	—

LIST No. 3: IRELAND—continued.

	1858.	1857.
25. Bagnalstown, afdts. Bagnalstown	Carlow	P.T.
26. Ballyborough, afdts. Ballyborough soo	Cavan	P.T.
" — 1856; Bally, 1874	Dublin	—
27. Balbriggan	—	P.T.
28. Ballaghaderin	Roscmn.	P.T.
29. Ballina	Mayo	P.T.
30. Ballybay, afdts. Ballybay	Monaghan	P.T.
31. Ballinakill	Queen's Co.	S.O.
" Ballinamallard, 1874	Fermgh.	P.P.
32. Ballinasloe	—	P.T.
33. Ballincollig, afdts. 549	Cork	P.T.
" Ballybrack, 1874	Dublin	P.P.
34. Ballinderry *; — 1857	Tip.	S.O.
" Ballybofey, 1874	Donegal	—
35. Ballingarry, afdts. 9	Limk.	P.T.
" Ballycasidy, 1874	Fermgh.	—
36. Ballinrobe, afdts. 507	Mayo	P.T.
" — 1856, 1874; Ballybrophy, 1885	Queen's Co.	—
37. Ballycastle, afdts. 41	Antrim	P.T.
" — 1874; Ballyunion, 1885	Kerry	—
38. Ballyclare	Antrim	S.O.
39. Ballyconnell, afdts. 550	Cavan	P.T.
" — 1856, 1874; Bally Longford, 1885	Kerry	P.P.
40. Ballybrittas	Queen's Co.	P.T.
41. Ballygawley, 1874; form. 41	Tyrone	P.T.
41. Ballygawley, afdts. 40	—	P.T.
" — 1874; Ballycastle, 1885; form. 37	Antrim	P.T.
" also in error, Ashford, 1858 (see 14)	Wick.	P.T.
42. Ballyglass, afdts. 527	Mayo	P.T.
" — 1874; Balla, 1885	—	P.P.
43. Ballyhaise *; — 1856	Cavan	S.O.
44. Ballygunin, 1874; form. B. Park	Galway	—
44. Ballyjamesduff; — 1856	Cavan	P.T.
45. Ballyhaunis, 1874	Mayo	P.P.
45. Ballymahon	Longfd.	P.T.
46. Ballymena	Antrim	P.T.
47. Ballymoe	Galway	S.O.
48. Ballymoney	Antrim	P.T.
49. Ballmore *; — 1856	Westmth.	S.O.
" Ballymore Eustace, 1874	Kildare	—
50. Ballymote	Sligo	P.T.
51. Ballynacargy; — 1856	Westmth.	P.T.
" Ballymurray, 1874	Roscmn.	—
52. Ballynahinch	Down	S.O.
53. Ballynamore, afdts. Ballinamore, 402 — 1856;	Leitrim	P.T.
" Ballyglass, 1874; form. 85	Wick.	P.T.
54. Ballyragget	Kilky.	S.O.
55. Ballyshannon	Donegal	P.T.
56. Ballytore	Kildare	P.T.
57. Banagher	King's Co.	P.T.
58. Banbridge	Down	P.T.
59. Bandon	Cork	P.T.
60. Bangor, afdts. 534	Down	P.T.
" Barnesmore, 1874	Donegal	—
61. Bantry	Cork	P.T.
62. Belfast	Antrim	P.T.
63. Bellaghy *; — 1856	Londy.	S.O.
" Belleek, 1874	Fermgh.	P.P.
64. Belmullet, afdts. 74	Mayo	P.T.
" — 1856; Beauparc, 1874	Meath	—
65. Belturbet	Cavan	P.T.
66. — Broadfort, * 1856	Limk.	S.O.
" Beasbrook, 1874	Armagh	—
67. Blackwater town *; — 1856	—	S.O.
" Blackrock, 1874; form. 69	Dublin	P.P.
68. Blackrock, afdts. 67	—	—
" — 1856; Booterstown, 1874; form. 97	—	P.P.
69. Blessington	Wick.	S.O.
70. Boyle	Roscmn.	P.T.
71. Booterstown, * afdts. 68	Dublin	P.P.
" — 1856; Borris, 1874	Carlow	P.P.
72. Bray	Wick.	P.T.
73. Broadway *; — 1874	Wexfd.	S.O.
" Belfast and Northern Counties R.P.O., 1885; — 1862	—	—

LIST No. 3: IRELAND—continued.

	1858.	1857.
74. Brookeborough	Fermgh.	P.T.
" Belmullet, 1874; form. 64	Mayo	P.T.
75. Broughshane *; — 1856, 1874	Antrim	S.O.
" Beragh, 1885	Tyrone	P.P.
76. Bruff; — 1874	Limk.	P.T.
" Bangor Erris, 1885	Mayo	—
77. Bunrana; — 1884, 1885	Donegal	P.T.
" Belmont, 1892	King's Co.	—
78. Bunnraty, * afdts. 3	Clare.	P.T.
" — 1874, 1885; Beaufort, 1892	Kerry.	—
79. Burrin *; 1856 to 1885	Galway	S.O.
" Blarney, 1892	Cork.	—
80. Borrisokane; — 1856, 1874	Tip.	P.T.
" Bruree, 1885	Limk.	—
81. Borrisoleigh	—	S.O.
" Brittas, 1874	Dublin	—
82. Borris-in-Ossory	Queen's Co.	P.T.
83. Bushmills, afdts. 560	Antrim	P.T.
" Bundoran, 1874	Donegal	P.P.
84. Buttevant	Cork	P.T.
" also in error, Tullamore, 1872 (see 438)	King's Co.	P.T.
85. — Balkinglass, 1856; afdts. 53	—	—
" — 1874; Burton Port, 1885	Wick.	P.T.
86. Cabinteely	Donegal	—
87. Cahirciveen	Dublin	P.T.
88. Cahircleanish; — 1874	Kerry	P.T.
" Rathdowney, 1885; form. 387	Limk.	S.O.
89. — Camp, 1892	Queen's Co.	P.T.
90. Cahir	Kerry	—
" —	Tip.	P.T.
91. — Caledon, 1874; form. 92	Tyrone	P.T.
92. Caledon, afdts. 91	—	—
" — 1874, 1885; Caragh, 1892	Kerry	—
93. Callan	Kilky.	P.T.
94. Camolin	Wexfd.	P.T.
95. Cappoquin	Waterfd.	P.T.
96. Carlingford; — 1874	Louth	S.O.
" Carbury, 1885	Kildare	—
97. Carlow	Carlow	P.T.
98. — (Carey's Cross), 1885	Cork	—
99. — Carna, 1885	Galway	—
100. Carn, afdts. Cardonagh	Donegal	—
" — 1874; Carrickmore, 1885	Tyrone	—
101. Carnew	Wick.	P.T.
" Carrickmines, 1874	Dublin	—
102. Carrickfergus	Antrim	P.T.
103. Carrickmacross	Monaghan	P.T.
104. Carrick-on-Shannon	Leitrim	P.T.
105. Carrick-on-Suir	Tip.	P.T.
106. Cashel	—	P.T.
107. Castlebar	Mayo	P.T.
108. Castlebellingham	Louth	P.T.
109. — Castlegregory, 1892	Kerry	—
110. Castleblakeney; — since 1856	—	—
111. Castleblayney	Galway	P.T.
112. Castlecomer; — 1874	Monaghan	P.T.
" Castleconnell, 1885; form. 113; — 1892	Kilky.	P.T.
113. Castleconnell, afdts. 112	Limk.	P.T.
114. Castledawson	Londy.	P.T.
115. Castlederg	Tyrone	S.O.
116. Castledermot	Kildare	P.T.
" Castleknock, 1874	Dublin	P.P.
117. Castlefin	Donegal	P.T.
118. Castlemartyr	Cork	P.T.
119. —	—	—
120. Castlepollard	Westmth.	P.T.
121. Castlereagh	Roscmn.	P.T.
122. Castletown, afdts. C. Berehaven	Cork	P.T.
123. (Castletowndelvin), afdts. Delvin	—	—
" Castletown, 1874; afdts. C. Geoghagan	Westmth.	P.T.
124. Castletownroche	Cork	S.O.
125. Castlewellan	Down	P.T.
126. Cavan	Cavan	P.T.
127. Celbridge	Kildare	S.O.
128. Charleville	Cork	P.T.
129. Church-Hill; — 1857, 1874	Fermgh.	S.O.

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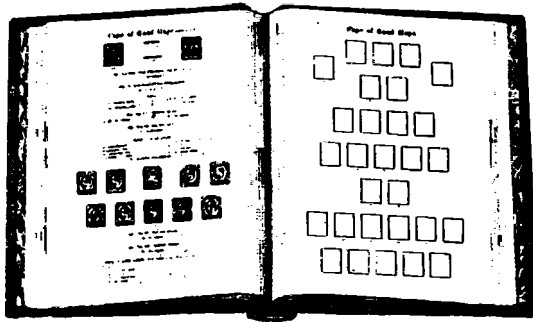
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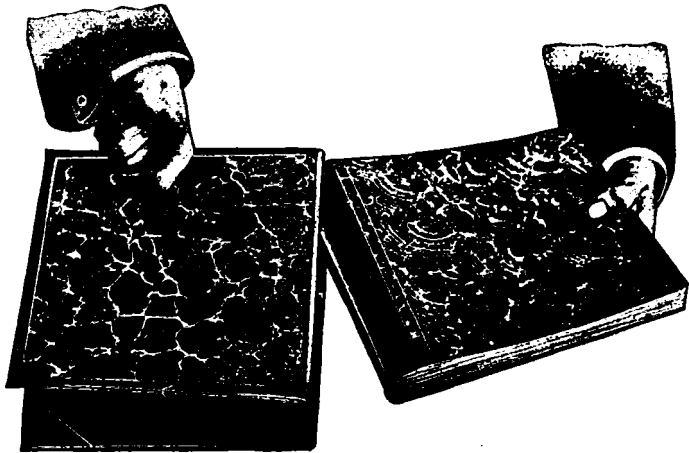


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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

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EXAMINATION OF STAMPS.—Owing to the great number of forgeries being offered for sale by unscrupulous persons, a great portion of our time is taken up with the expert examination of surcharges, cancellations, perforations, added margins and corners, and the scores of other tricks that are resorted to by the faking fraternity.

As this examination can be done only by experts, whose time is valuable, we have found it necessary to increase our charge, which in future will be as follows: 1s. per stamp, postage and registration extra.

The stamps should be sent lightly fastened on sheets, with sufficient space above each stamp for the insertion of the desired information.

The following abbreviations are used in giving an opinion:—B. Bogus: i.e. never existed; F. Forged; G. Genuine; G.F. Stamp genuine, surcharge forged; R. Reprint.

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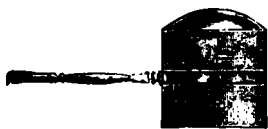
and the announcement will be seen by more than Twenty Thousand Collectors, a greater publicity than you can obtain by any other means.

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Packed in cardboard box. Weight, 4 oz.

No. 1093. Price 5s. Post-free, 5s. 1d.; abroad (letter post only), 5s. 7d.

[Ad. 1.]

Pocket Magnifying Glass.



1092.

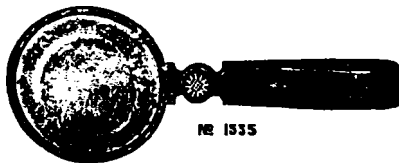
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The Glass is absolutely identical with that formerly sold at 7s. 6d., and at the present price cannot be equalled elsewhere. Packed in cardboard box. Weight, 2 oz.

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NR 1535

(HALF-SIZE.)

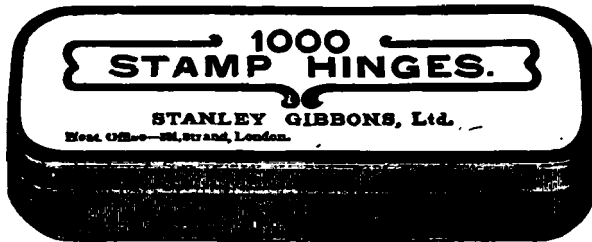
The lens is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter, and is mounted in celluloid, the handle being of the same substance. The lens can be folded back into the handle, and is thus protected from injury in the pocket.

Length: Open, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; shut, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Packed in cardboard box. Weight, 2 oz.

No. 1535. Price 9d. Post-free (anywhere), 10d.

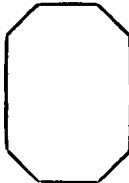
[Ad. 2.]

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No. 1085.

TWO SIZES.

WHEN ORDERING PLEASE MENTION SIZE DESIRED.

Weight, 2½ oz. per box.

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We have prepared a NEW STAMP HINGE, sizes as above, put up in AIR-TIGHT TIN BOXES, each containing 1000 hinges of good tough paper, doubly gummed, and thus easily peelable.

No. 1085. Large. Red box. } Price 6d. per box ; post-free, 7d.
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(Ad. 26.)

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SUPPLIED IN FOUR SIZES:

	SIZE—INCHES.	PRICE PER 100.	PER 1000.	Postage extra Great Britain.	WEIGHT PER 1000.
No. 1106.	A. 2½ by 1½	5d.	3/6	A, 1d. per 100; 3d. per 1000	1 lb.
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„ 1109.	D. 6½ „ 5	1/2	10/-	D, 2½d. „ 6d. „	4½ lbs.

(Ad. 27.)

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VOL. XII

Postage Stamps in the Making

A General Survey of the Practices and Processes employed in the Manufacture of Postage Stamps

By FRED. J. MELVILLE, *President of the Junior Philatelic Society*

(Continued from page 61.)

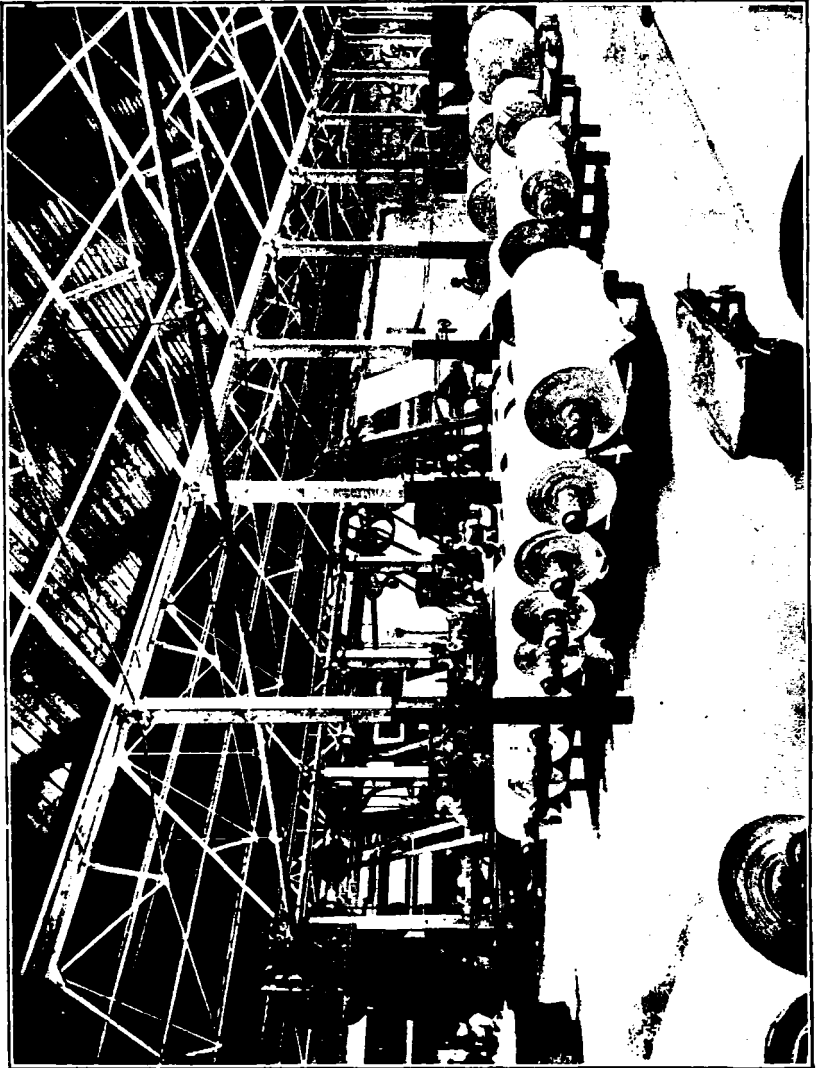
CHAPTER III.—THE TREATMENT OF PAPER DURING AND AFTER MANUFACTURE FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

The Expansion and Contraction of Paper.—Paper which is damped for purposes of securing an impression either by lithography or from a line-engraved plate is liable to expand in wetting, and to shrink unevenly in the drying again. Collectors have often been puzzled at finding variations in the size of stamps otherwise identical, and the fact that a stamp is, proportionately, larger in one direction has suggested that they must have originated from different and separately engraved dies. At first thought one would suppose that the stretching and contracting of the paper due to the damping process would be proportionate in both directions. This, however, is not the case. Paper expands more in one direction than the other. The direction of greater expansion is what is technically known as the "cross direction," and is the direction *across* the flow of pulp in the paper-making machine. In the course of manufacture the bulk of the fibres in the pulp lie parallel on the wire gauze, and it is a scientific fact that the diameter of a fibre is increased by absorption of water much more than is the length.

A Troublesome Factor when Perforating Stamps.—This expansion and contraction gives rise to a difficulty experienced by all manufacturers of postage stamps by processes which require the paper to be damped before making the impression, and is chiefly objectionable from the trouble caused when the stamps are being perforated, as will be seen when we discuss perforations in a later chapter. The variation in the paper when dried is so considerable that one manufacturer has informed us that it is at times found necessary to sort out the printed (and dried) sheets into as many as seven sizes for purposes of correct perforating. In the United States the trouble has been acute, about 9 per cent of the printed sheets being wasted in the perforating process until quite recently. A better-class paper was tried experimentally, being composed of a large proportion of rag stock (30 per cent) instead of being solely chemical wood stock, but the experiment did not prove satisfactory, as the rag paper was subject to the irregular expansion and contraction. The difficulty has now been minimized, so far as the United States are concerned, by an adaptation of the printing plates to allow for the expansion of the paper, and, presumably, a similar adjustment of the perforating machines. The paper is evidently cut so that the direction of the flow of the pulp on the paper-making machine is the vertical way of the sheet of printed stamps, for the Third Assistant Postmaster-General says:—

"The bureau has accomplished the desired result by the use of printing plates having longitudinal margins of varying widths between the stamps. The width of the horizontal margins remains uniform, because the shrinkage is not perceptible with the grain of the paper (which is endwise of the stamps), but only across the grain. The shrinkage being greater on the outside of the sheets of paper than in the middle, the outside margins have been slightly widened to give more space for perforating. By this means the waste from imperfect perforation has been reduced from about 9 per cent to less than 1 per cent."

The Susceptibility of Paper to Variation.—The readiness with which the philatelist is prepared to find differences in the paper itself is also perhaps rather overdone. Paper is, from its very nature and from the immense quantities which have to be produced, liable to variation both in bulk and in tone. In almost every paper mill girls are employed to



Calendering is done by winding the reels of paper between the stacks of polished metal rollers seen in the background.

examine and count each sheet of paper produced, for which they are paid at the average rate of one penny per ream, while a man afterwards checks the counting, for which he is paid a like amount, his work not requiring anything like the same amount of time as that of the girl examiner. The examination is mainly for defects which will occur in spite of the most elaborate arrangements, already described, to remove impurities and pieces of undigested wood or other material. But, in addition, the constituents of the pulp are liable to

variations. Mr. Ralph, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, recently reported that "wood-pulp paper is always subjected to great variations in the process of manufacture, as trees vary in their nature in different localities, and their susceptibility to the re-agents used to disintegrate them into pulp varies. The finished paper also changes very rapidly, turning yellow, both from oxidization of the cellulose and fading of the aniline dyes used to 'blue' it. Very slight tints of colour are liable to occur at any time, but should have no significance, as they are invariably of coal-tar origin and are fugitive, even in the dark."

The British "Blue Safety Paper."—Wright and Creeke quote a very interesting letter from Warren de La Rue, dated February 7, 1859, to Ormond Hill on the subject of the blue safety paper, on which the British surface-printed 4d. stamps of 1855-6 and many of the revenue stamps were printed. This paper had introduced into it a quantity of prussiate of potash mixed in the pulp while still in the vat. Some of this paper was badly discoloured, and most of it shows a faint bluish tinge.

On this subject Mr. Warren de La Rue wrote:—

"MY DEAR SIR,

"I have delayed for some days answering your letter of the 20th ulto., in order that I might have an opportunity of discussing the subject therein referred to with a friend, and also of reflecting on the cause of the defects in the Anchor paper, with a view to their prevention.

"I am, after due reflection, enabled to state that the defects you complain of are preventable, and that you would be fully justified in rejecting all paper having the objectionable blue stains, or that having blue spots. Mr. Turner is so far right when he says that the prussiate of potash is the cause of the blueness in the paper, and also of the blue spots, but I cannot for a moment admit that either the blueness, or the blue spots, are a necessary consequence of the employment of that salt. As far as the blue spots are concerned we may readily dismiss them, for they are unquestionably due to the presence of small particles of iron in the paper, which ought not to exist therein, for more than one reason.

"The V.R. paper* is always white, but in this Mr. Turner puts no prussiate of potash, although he was originally instructed to do so; but, as he made a great trouble of having to do this, we put prussiate of potash into the white colour we use in preparing the paper, and thus obtain the requisite security against the reissue of the stamp.

"Although we employ prussiate of potash, you have never reason to complain of the blueness of the V.R. sheets when printed, and you have here distinct evidence that the employment of prussiate of potash does not necessarily produce the defects complained of, and which, in the case of the Anchor paper, result entirely (so far as regards the general blue shade) from the decomposition of the prussiate of potash itself.

"Now prussiate of potash is a very stable salt—I may pronounce it to be one of the most stable—and I feel justified in stating that its decomposition in some of the paper manufactured by Mr. Turner is the result of want of necessary precautions. Prussiate of potash, by oxidizing re-agents, is convertible into red prussiate of potash (ferric cyanide of potassium), by a removal of a portion of the potassium as potash, but it is necessary that free acid, or an acid salt, should be present, or that it should be in contact with decomposing organic matter (stale size). I am, however, inclined to attribute the decomposition of the prussiate of potash, and the production of Prussian blue and red prussiate, to the existence of free chlorine, or chloride of lime, in small quantities, in the pulp from which the paper is made, and which could be got rid of by using the antichlore (sulfide of soda).

"If Mr. Turner will, in the first place, employ pulp free from iron particles, be careful, after thorough washing of the pulp, to add some antichlore in the engine, and lastly, not to employ size in the slightest degree putrescent, I am convinced that he will obviate the defects complained of. I assume that he takes the precaution to employ alum free from iron, and that he does not dissolve his alum in iron vessels, and hence I do not suggest the probability of the defects arising from such an obvious cause.

"Both the V.R. and the Anchor paper are good, as regards texture and surface.

"I am, dear Sir,

"Yours faithfully,

"WARREN DE LA RUE.

"Ormond Hil., Esq."

A letter, dating two days later, from Richard Turner, of Messrs. Turner and Co., Chafford Mills, Fordcombe, who were then making the paper for the surface-printed

* This was a fiscal paper, the watermark being "V.R." in interlaced script capitals.

stamps, further refers to the subject (*British Isles*, p. 97). It also is addressed to Ormond Hill. "I am making the V.R. paper which has the prussiate of potash in it, and which is free from spots, and has only a slight shade (blue) in it, less than the piece you sent me as a sample."

The Use of Prussiate of Potash in Paper.—The introduction of prussiate of potash is of course only one of a variety of methods adopted and suggested for the protection of stamps and other documents from illicit cleaning. The first mention of it we find in Gabriel Tigere's specification (1817, June 3rd, No. 4131) for manufacturing a writing-paper so "that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, afterwards to extract or discharge any writing from such paper, by immersing the pulp previous to its being made into paper in a solution of prussiate of potash of a given strength." Tigere also provided for the application of the solution in the water-leaf state of the paper, that is, prior to sizing, when the paper is highly absorbent.

Later, in 1837 (March 2nd, No. 7313), David Stevenson protected a "method of preparing writing-paper from which writing-ink cannot be expunged or abstracted without detection." He incorporated into the substance of the paper "a chemical preparation containing some metallic or other base, accompanied by some chemical compound which will remain in the paper in a passive, neutralized state." Manganese is given as an example of a metallic base, and prussiate of potash as a suitable accompanying chemical compound.

A further use of potassium was incorporated in the specification of William Stones in 1851 (February 24th, No. 13,521). "Improvements in the manufacture of safety paper . . . etc.," which consisted in the application of iodine (or bromide) in its combined state with a base, and ferrocyanide (or ferricyanide) of potassium and of starch combined in paper. The ferrocyanide was preferably to be mixed with the size.

The Presence of Iron in Paper Pulp.—It may not be uninteresting to inquire into one or two of the points mentioned in Mr. Warren de La Rue's letter. The presence of small particles of iron in the paper could have been disposed of by the ingenious plan of Mr. John Dickinson and Mr. W. L. Tyers, who in their specification (1835, July 24th, No. 6866) provided for this common defect "a series of magnets for the purpose of extracting from the pulp of which paper is made particles of iron or steel." This invention, by the way, provided also for a method of depositing the fibres in a position transverse to the cylinder instead of parallel to the movement of the cylinder. This has some slight significance to the philatelist, as it would have enabled paper makers to overcome or at least partly control the expansion and contraction of paper referred to in the opening to this chapter.

The Use of Oxide of Zinc.—"The white colour we use in preparing the paper" is another matter in Mr. Warren de La Rue's letter which deserves a brief inquiry. This, we think, may be oxide of zinc or zinc white, the use of which was first applied to cardboard by Warren de La Rue; and, afterwards, by his father, Thomas de La Rue, the zinc white was applied to the pulp for paper. To quote Thomas de La Rue's description of the process:—

"The invention has for its object to improve the manufacture of paper by applying zinc white, which I find gives to paper a peculiar character; and the improvement consists of combining zinc white with pulp used in the manufacture of paper. . . .

"The object of my improvement is. . . . Secondly, to produce a paper particularly well adapted for either copper-plate, lithographic, or letter-press printing, on account of the great facility with which it receives the impression, even without previous damping. My invention consists in introducing into the pulp to be used in the manufacture of paper zinc white, known also by the names of oxide of zinc and flowers of zinc, and now commonly sold in commerce. Before using this substance I grind it into a fine pulp with water, using for that purpose a horizontal or other mill. I employ the oxide of zinc usually in quantities varying from five to fifty parts of dry oxide to one hundred parts of dry pulp, and I add thereto alum in the proportion of one part to every five parts of oxide of zinc; but I do not confine myself to these proportions. I introduce the oxide of zinc through a strainer, and the alum in solution into the beating engine, along with the requisite quantity of pulp in a partially beaten state, having previously shut off the stream of water, and I cause the action of the roll to be continued for two hours, or until the oxide of zinc is thoroughly incorporated with the pulp. When this is effected, the compound pulp is run into the chest and kept continually in motion by the agitator, so as to prevent the deposition of the oxide of zinc. In employing this pulp containing oxide of zinc for machine-made papers it is usually necessary to diminish the speed of the wire, and especially when a large quantity is used, as the water does not run away so freely as from ordinary pulp, and the pulp 'works wet'; I, however, find that the employment of two vacuum boxes, the one before and the other after the dandy

roller, facilitates the removal of the water, and I usually cause a somewhat less vacuum to be maintained in the first than in the second vacuum box. I would remark that more care than ordinary is required on the part of the workman in regulating the speed of the wire, but at the same time the difficulties are readily overcome by attention. I would state that the quantity of zinc white used for printing papers depends on the quality or absorbent character of paper desired to be obtained, and I use for printing papers from five to fifty parts of dry oxide of zinc to one hundred parts of dry pulp. I find that the more oxide of zinc which can be introduced without making the paper too tender, the better the printed impressions obtained."

(To be continued.)

The Stamps at the Brussels Exhibition (Third Article)

By L. HANCIAU

ALL the different sections having at last opened their doors, we have taken advantage of that fact to make a general inspection of the Exhibition. What we have discovered is not exactly of absorbing interest, but we must be content with what is given us.

FRANCE.—The Department of Posts and Telegraphs has not thought fit to exhibit, and the postage stamps therefore are conspicuous by their absence. To complete our researches we visited the Department of Agriculture, but even there the Sower Lady did not put in an appearance; and in the section for food products "Roty" was not in the programme.

Austria, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, Greece, Guatemala, Hayti, Holland and Dutch Indies, Italy, Luxemburg, Monaco, Mozambique, Peru, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis, Turkey, and the United States—we made the grand tour of the globe—we were all drawn blank. In Tunis, however, there were used copies of the stamps of the country "beaucoup bon marchait" ("vary cheap," as we say in "English as she is wrote"), as there were also in Persia and Japan.

Pursuing our wandering course through the gardens, we came upon the minute Pavilion of Nicaragua, measuring about 13 feet by 10! We hesitated to enter, not expecting to find anything very interesting, and fearing lest we might inconvenience the exhibits, but seeing that the general public seemed to pass this Pavilion by, we decided on going in to see what there was there. Our enterprise was rewarded, for we discovered, not the complete collection of all the postal curiosities (?) of that prolific Republic—that would indeed have been too interesting [and would hardly have left room for anything else?—ED. G. S. W.]—but a considerable exhibition of stamps, with a few cards and envelopes, all arranged in no

sort of order, in two frames fixed against the wall in the corners of the building.

To avoid confusion and repetition, we have thought it best to alter the arrangement (if such it can be called) in which the stamps, etc., are mounted, preferring to give them in order of date of issue and in sets, instead of in promiscuous mixtures.

First frame, at left.

The centre is filled with some envelopes and post cards, viz. :—

Envelopes.

- 1895. 5 c., blue on *white wave*, 158 × 91 mm.
- 1896. 5 c., carmine on *azure wave*, 158 × 91 mm.

Post Cards.

- 1888. 2 c., brown-red on *buff*.
- 1892. 2 c., blue on *buff*.
- 1893. 2 c., " *reddish buff*.
- 1897. 2 c., red on *blue*.
- 1900. 2 c., " *white*.
- 1908. 2 c. on 6 c., blue on *cream*.

Adhesive Stamps.

- 1899. 1 c. to 2 pesos = 10 stamps.
- 1903. 1 c. to 1 peso = 8 "
- 1908. Fiscal stamps of 1908 (?), inscribed "TIMBRE FISCAL," overprinted vertically "CORREO—1908," with or without "VALE," and a fresh value (see Types 46, 47, and 48 in the Catalogue).

- 1 c. on 5 c., orange; red *surcharge*.
- 2 c. on 5 c. " black "
- 4 c. on 5 c. " blue "
- 5 c. " black "
- 10 c. " blue "
- 15 c. on 50 c. green; red "
- 35 c. on 50 c. " yellow "
- 1 p., brown; black "

- 1908. Fiscal stamps of 1889, inscribed "INSTRUCCION PUBLICA," similarly overprinted.

	2 c., orange ; black	<i>surcharge.</i>
4 c. on 2 c.	"	" "
5 c. on 2 c.	"	blue "
10 c. on 2 c.	"	green "

Official Stamps.

1899. With *black* overprint.

1 c. to 2 pesos = 10 stamps.

1907. Fiscal stamps of 1889, as described above, overprinted horizontally "CORREOS—1907—OFICIAL," and with value at top and bottom (see Types 116, 117 in the Catalogue).

10 c. on 2 c., orange ; black	<i>surcharge.</i>
35 c. on 1 c., blue ; red	" "
70 c. on 1 c. "	blue "
70 c. on 1 c. "	yellow "
1 p. on 2 c., orange ; green	" "
2 p. on 2 c. "	violet "
3 p. on 5 c., brown ; blue	" "
4 p. on 5 c. "	violet "
5 p. on 5 c. "	green "

1908. The same stamps, with the same overprint, but dated "1908."

10 c. on 1 c., blue ; violet	<i>surcharge.</i>
35 c. on 1 c. "	black "
50 c. on 1 c. "	red "
1 p. on 1 c. "	brown "
2 p. on 1 c. "	green "
10 c. on 2 c., orange ; black	" "
35 c. on 2 c. "	red "
50 c. on 2 c. "	black "
70 c. on 2 c. "	blue "
1 p. on 2 c. "	green "
2 p. on 2 c. "	brown "

*Second frame, at right.**Postage Stamps.*

1891.	1 c., 5 c., 5 pesos = 3 stamps.
1894.	1 c. to 10 p. (except 25 c. and 2 p.) = 9 stamps.
1895.	1 c. to 10 p. = 10 stamps.
1896.	1 c. to 5 p., overprinted "MANAGUA," in black = 9 stamps.
1898.	1 c. to 20 c. = 7 stamps.
1900.	1 c. to 5 p. = 13 "
1905.	1 c. to 5 p. = 13 "

1906. Postage stamps of 1905 overprinted vertically with the word "Vale," followed by a new value (see Types 38, 39 in the Catalogue).

10 c. on 2 c., carmine ;	black	<i>surcharge.</i>
10 c. on 3 c., violet	"	" "
10 c. on 4 c., red	"	" "
10 c. on 2 p., deep green	"	" "
15 c. on 1 c., green	"	" "
20 c. on 2 c., carmine	"	" "
20 c. on 5 c., blue	"	" "
20 c. on 6 c., grey-black * ; red	"	" "
50 c. on 6 c. "	"	" "

* This appears to be an uncatalogued variety.—Ed. G.S.W.

1908. Stamps of 1907 with the same overprint.

10 c. on 20 c., claret ; black	<i>surcharge.</i>
10 c. on 50 c., orange	" "

1909. Stamps of 1909, Arms type, overprinted "OFICIAL," in *black*.

10 c. to 2 pesos = 6 stamps.

1907. Overprinted "B—Dpto Zelaya," in *black*.

5 c. on 4 c., yellowish brown.

Official Stamps.

1891.	5 c., green ; red	<i>surcharge.</i>
1894.	1 c. to 10 p., orange ; with the official overprint and "DIRECCION" in addition, in black = 10 stamps.	
1895.	1 c. to 10 p., green ; blue	<i>surcharge</i> = 10 stamps.
1886.	1 c. to 5 p., red ; red	<i>surcharge</i> = 9 stamps.
1897.	1 c. to 5 p., red ; red	<i>surcharge</i> , and overprinted "MANAGUA," in black = 9 stamps.
1898.	1 c., 15 c., 50 c., 1 p., carmine ; blue	<i>surcharge</i> = 4 stamps.
1906.	1 c. to 5 p. = 9 stamps.	

Postage Due Stamps.

1896.	1 c. to 50 c., orange = 7 stamps.
1897.	1 c. to 50 c., violet = 7 "
1899.	1 c. to 50 c., carmine = 6 "

Returned Letter Label.

1896. Deep green.

Telegraph Stamps.

1891. 5 c. to 10 p. = 8 stamps.

In the centre of the frame are the following:—

Post Cards.

1890.	2 c., yellow-brown on	<i>bistre.</i>
1891.	2 c., green on	<i>rose.</i>
1894.	2 c., red on	<i>blue.</i>
1898.	2 c., green on	<i>buff.</i>

In the machinery department of the German Section there is a machine for copying and engraving, which will reproduce any design, on the scale of from one-sixteenth of the original size to sixteen times the size, by the simple moving of a running attachment on the arm of a lever. It can be employed in the manufacture of medals, coins, stamps, etc. The relief of the model can also be reproduced either in relief or the reverse, on the same scales. The labour is reduced to a mere fraction of that required for the execution of the same work by hand.

Belgium has contented itself with establishing a Post Office at the Exhibition, and makes no other postal show. It should surely have been a favourable opportunity for showing off the Charity Stamps, pro-

visionally issued from June 1st, 1910, to June 30th, 1911. These four little horrors would have been a sample of the capabilities of some of our Belgian artists!

In 1897 we had St. Michael; now we are introduced to St. Martin, the Roman soldier, generously parting with a portion of his mantle in favour of some poor devil. But the Saint is depicted in a very singular manner. Two painters, Messrs. C. Montald and H. Lemaire, have undertaken to show us St. Martin, each in his own fashion. M. Montald furnished two values, 1 and 5 centimes, and M. Lemaire two others, 2 and 10 centimes. The Dominical Label, of

course, has not been forgotten; it is there all complete. These stamps can only be used within the kingdom, the International Postal Convention of Rome (1906), paragraph 1 of Article 11, forbidding the international use of issues of this kind, which, more often than not, have no other object than that of extracting money from the pockets of stamp collectors.

To conclude, there is nothing exhibited in the way of stamps, except those from the Imperial Printing Office at Berlin, those of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, of London, and the collection of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

An Important Purchase

I HAVE much pleasure in announcing that we have just purchased a very fine, specialized collection of the stamps of

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Among the better things I note:—

British Columbia.

2½d., *imperf.*, two of these scarce unissued stamps.
5 c., red, *imperf.*, three fine used copies.
5 c. and 10 c., *perf.*, mint blocks of four.

The stamps *perf.* 12½ and 14 are all represented by several fine sets of unused and used copies.

New Brunswick.

In the interesting and popular "Pence" issue I note:—

3d., red, three *unused*, two pairs and three singles *used*.
6d., yellow, three *unused*, a pair (rare) and seven singles *used*.
1s., purple, one superb *unused* copy and five *used*; also half of the 1s. used with half of the 3d. for 7¾d. on part of letter, and a number of other scarce bisected stamps on letters.

A fine lot of the later issues with many blocks. I note four unused 5 c., *sage-green*, a stamp that is getting hard to find.

Newfoundland.

A wonderful lot of the "Pence" issues. The following are the best things:—

2d., scarlet, two *unused*, a pair (rare), and three singles *used*.
4d., scarlet, two *unused* and two *used*.
6d., " three *unused* and two *used*.
6¾d., " two *unused* and one *used*.
1s., " one *unused* and three *used*.
4d., orange, three *unused*, two *used*.
6d., " two *unused*, three *used*.
1s., " two *unused*, two *used*.

A fine lot of blocks of the later issues and a number of interesting colour trials.

Nova Scotia.

1d., red-brown, four *unused*, five pairs and strip of three *used*.
3d., blue, a pair and seven singles, *unused*.
6d., green, a pair and two singles, *unused*.
1s., purple, four *unused* (two of each colour) and four *used*.

Canada.

In the "Pence" issue the following are some of the best things:—

Laid paper.

6d., *unused*, 12d., *unused*, superb, and two fine *used*.

Ordinary wove paper.

6d., three *unused*, a pair and many singles *used*.
7¾d., green, three *unused* and four *used*.
10d., blue, three *unused* and three *used*.

Thin paper.

10d., blue, three *unused*.

Very thick paper.

6d., purple, two *unused*, and a pair (very rare) and two singles *used*.

The later issues are represented by grand rows of shades, almost all *unused*.

This collection does not include any modern stamps, and in point of fact there is hardly anything after 1890.

Stock Books rearranged and priced since last list published in "G.S.W."

San Marino and Sardinia.

ONE of the most interesting books I have priced for some months. The Sardinians are an exceptionally fine lot of really interesting stamps, and include many of the

varieties from two Italian collections which are now amalgamated with our stock.

The issues of 1851, 1852, and 1854 include some lovely blocks, and even a whole pane of one rare stamp, and among the embossed there are some very early and sharp impressions, such as are now much sought after by specialists.

The numerous printings of 1855-61 are shown in almost innumerable shades, not half of which can be catalogued owing to the difficulty of giving distinctive names to so many varieties of one colour.

A most interesting feature of this issue is the inclusion of a grand lot of stamps used in Modena, Naples, Austrian Italy, etc., and, of course, only to be distinguished by the postmarks.

As I have said on other occasions, I think that these fine copies of the old Italian stamps are full of interest both from a philatelic and an historical point of view, and I often wonder that more of our British specialists do not take greater interest in this group than they appear to do at present.

Romagna and Roman States.

Although these are low-priced stamps, there are many interesting varieties in this book, especially among the issues of the Roman States; and it will be found well worthy of study by all those who take up this country.

Spain.

Two books have now been finished, and they contain a fair lot of stamps. Two years ago we had a really fine stock of these stamps, but they are in constant demand, and Spain seems to be one of those countries whose stamps might be termed "Debenture Stock," always sure of a sale and at prices which vary very little from year to year.

Tuscany and Sicily.

Our Sicilians are a poor lot, as these stamps are much sought after nowadays, and I have had to more than double the prices, to get them anything near the prices they are fetching on the Continent.

The stock of Tuscany is a good lot, the unused being much above the average and including some fine strips and blocks. The unused are really *unused*, many with the full original gum, and not the poor, washed specimens one is so often shown in selections coming from France and Italy.

Siam.

The list of this country has been entirely re-written, and all the recent discoveries are included. The stock is not strong in the rare varieties; there are many gaps that we should be glad to fill up if we had the chance.

Monaco.

This book is now ready; it contains a representative lot, and some scarce shades are included.

Countries of the World

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(Continued from page 39.)

Holkar—continued

The Second Issue

ON the death of Tukaji Rao II in June, 1886, his son, Shivaji Rao, succeeded to the Maharajaship, though no change was made in the postage stamps until 1889 or late in 1888. *The Philatelic Record* for January, 1889, chronicled the issue of a new $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamp showing the portrait of Shivaji Rao, so that this variety must have been issued very early in 1889, or late in December, 1888. The design is very similar to that of the first issue, but on a reduced scale. In the centre is a three-quarter-face portrait of the reigning Raja, while the inscriptions on the frame are identical with, and are arranged in the same manner as, those on the stamp of 1886.

Shivaji Rao was born in 1860, so that at the time of his accession he was twenty-six years of age. He was well educated, prob-

ably better than any of the contemporary royalties of India, but as a ruler he was hardly an unqualified success. He visited England in 1887 to take part in the Jubilee rejoicings, but he was not unduly delighted at his reception, and was unfeignedly wearied by the various State functions. Even the bestowal of the honour of G.C.S.I. did not make him view his visit with kindly feelings. Mr. Howes tells us that—

"After his return to his dominions it became evident that he did not have his father's ability or discretion as a ruler, and the promises made and expectations entertained of him when he came to the throne began to fade away. A fiery and headstrong man, variable, easily influenced for evil, and superstitious, whose domestic life had been embittered by quarrels among the ladies of his household, it is no wonder that mismanagement soon began to appear in the State's affairs, and finally grew to such an extent as to cause serious friction with the Imperial Government. At last a special British political agent was appointed in the latter part of 1899, but this evidently did not



wholly mend matters, for on January 31st, 1903, 'the Maharaja Holkar announced in Durbar [a State function] his abdication in favour of his son, Tukaji Rao, a youth of twelve, during whose minority the Administration will be carried on by the native Ministers of Council under the direction of the Resident.' That affairs had reached a stage that required the disqualification of the Maharaja seems certain from the following: 'This step was denounced by many of the Bengali papers as an act of tyranny on the part of the Government of India, but all who had any acquaintance with the real facts of the case are well aware that the step was a most necessary one, and in taking it every regard was shown for the feelings of the Maharaja.'

These stamps, and others of the same type which were issued later, were printed from plates engraved in *taille-douce*, the engraving being of a very high class. There can be no doubt as to the method of production, for in most cases the lines of colour stand up from the paper in ridges, which can be felt as well as seen. The first supply was printed in *brown-purple*, quite distinct in tint from the later impressions. Evidently a sufficiently generous supply had not been ordered, for before many months had passed the stamps were all sold and a provisional was issued. Here it will perhaps be best to leave strictly chronological order for a time, so that all the stamps of this type may be considered together.

In May, 1890, *The Philatelic Record* mentioned the arrival of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. in a new colour, *brown-violet*, this being the variety that Major Evans more correctly designates *purple-brown*. In March, 1892, the three new values, $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1 a., and 2 a., were recorded in the *Monthly Journal*, together with a third shade of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., *violet-brown*. The new stamps are identical in design with the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., and bear their respective denominations in English at the foot, and in Devanagari at the top, as in the case of the earlier emission.

The stamps were, apparently, all engraved and printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., and from a number of entire sheets and large blocks kindly placed at my disposal by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., I have been able to glean the following notes.

The sheets consisted of eighty stamps, arranged in eight horizontal rows of ten. The space between the stamps both vertically and horizontally is a trifle over 2 mm. The plates were all made from the same original die, which probably had the upper and lower labels blank. This can be proved by a small peculiarity common to all four values and appearing on every stamp of this issue, i.e. a tiny coloured dot between the right-hand end of the upper tablet and the ornamented square in the top right-hand

corner. From this original die the necessary subsidiary dies were produced, and these had the upper and lower labels engraved with the requisite values. At each corner of the sheet of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. coloured "guide" lines are shown, thus  about 8 mm. distant from the outer  line of the design. In the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. similar lines are shown a little farther away from the stamps. I have been able to find no trace of these lines in the case of the 1 a. and 2 a. values, but this may be owing to the somewhat excessive trimming of the margins.

The stamps were printed on a fairly thick wove paper, that employed for the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 2 a. being apparently much thicker than that used for the other two values. This extra thickness may, however, be due to a more generous coating of gum.

The perforation is given in the Catalogue as "15," but I think "14 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15" would be a more correct description. On all the sheets of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a. stamps the perforation is certainly variable, but, on the other hand, the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. appears to gauge an exact 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the 2 a. an exact 15. As practically nothing is known of the Waterlow perforating machines, it is quite possible these varieties may represent the work of three distinct machines. The perforation of the 1 a. is often very rough, a peculiarity I have not noted in connection with the other values. The perforation was in every case the product of single-line machines, and the line of needles was sufficiently long to perforate to the extreme edges of the margins.

The sheets of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. were numbered in the top right-hand corner, in small *black* figures, each sheet, of course, bearing a different number.

Major Evans describes an interesting variety as follows:—

"I have a horizontal pair of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. perforated all round, but imperforate between the two stamps. It is also doubly perforated along the bottom, giving the appearance of a fine roulette. I have seen another similar pair, and both bore an oblong obliteration of native characters in a narrow frame; they have also the original gum on the back, and they were probably found in the stock and rescued from postal use."

In February, 1900, the *Monthly Circular* reported the discovery of the 1 a. imperforate horizontally, but whether a single specimen pair, or block was not stated.



1889-92. No wmk.	Perf. 14½ to 15.	Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
½ a., orange		0	1	0	1
½ a., brown-purple		0	2	0	3
1 a., green		0	3	0	4
2 a., vermilion		0	9	0	9

The Third Issue

We now retrace our steps a little to consider the provisional ½ a. stamp issued in 1889. This was chronicled in *The Philatelic Record* for November of that year on the authority of the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, so that it is probable the stamp was issued in September. It is circular in shape, and shows inscriptions in Devanagari characters on a solid black background. The stamps were produced locally and were printed on pink paper. They were issued imperforate and ungummed. According to Major Evans the inscriptions are as follows:—At the top, *Holkar Sarkar* (State of Holkar); at the base *dak karkhana* (Post Office or Postage); and across the centre *half anna*. The impressions were struck with a handstamp, and were consequently very irregularly placed on the sheets. How many form a sheet I have been unable to discover. The originals are almost invariably defective, this probably being due to the fact that the water-colour used was too liquid. This stamp has been reprinted, and on this point I

cannot do better than quote Major Evans's remark:—

"In 1892 I first saw copies of this in deep black oil-colour, on paper of a brighter rose colour than before. The same die was used, I think, but the impressions in oil are sharper and clearer than those in the water-colour, though many of them are defective. I have no doubt that these are reprints. There was no suggestion that they were a re-issue, or that there was any fresh occasion for a provisional stamp."

In the *Monthly Journal* for November, 1899, this stamp was recorded embossed with a representation of a Peacock, and the opinion was expressed that "it was simply a device embossed in the corner of the sheet of paper as a stationer's mark."



1899. Imperf.

½ a., black on pink	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
	0	6	—	—

(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Stock Books, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

A Simple Way to Reform the Catalogue

A Paper read before the Brighton Branch of the Junior Philatelic Society

By J. IRELAND

IN a previous paper read before this Society I advocated classification as the only method of making the catalogue a standard guide, of equal value to the beginner, general collector, and specialist alike. It is true we already have classification to a certain extent, but under the present arrangement, watermarks, perforations, and overprints are placed first, and the design works its way into the lists as best it can. The catalogue that I had in mind gave the list of designs first, with the dates of changes of colour in brackets, when such occurred, and the list of (a) watermarks, (b) perforations, (c) overprints, and (d) errors in small

type afterwards. This would give exactly the same information as is contained in the present Gibbons Catalogue, and in a more intelligible form. As I have already stated, the catalogue would be of value quite as much to the specialist as the beginner, and vice versa.

Objections have been raised to this re-arrangement, which I think are perhaps due less to knowledge than the lack of it; but we will let this pass, and consider the more important ones. I think the objection to which I am inclined to give the chief consideration is the one that the "Imperial" album—which is perhaps still first favourite

with collectors who like a printed album with spaces for all varieties—is arranged and numbered by Gibbons Catalogue, and that any rearrangement of the latter would render the former obsolete. This is certainly a very reasonable objection, and one which had not previously occurred to me. Of course, any collector who has sufficient grasp of his hobby to enable him to work independently of any stereotyped arrangement would hardly give such a matter a second thought. Still, there is no denying that there are many collectors who have little or no philatelic information beside that given in the album in question, and as this section constitutes a considerable proportion of the philatelic public, their interests cannot be ignored. This is, I think, the chief objection to any rearrangement of the lists in the catalogue. It remains, therefore, to see if the same end cannot be attained by other means, and this is the object of these notes.

The first thing, then, is to decide in what way the *stamps* may be distinguished from the *varieties*, without disturbing the existing arrangement. This, I believe, may be accomplished in a perfectly simple and practical manner by printing the *stamps* in a slightly different type. I would suggest that used for "Half" in stamp No. 125 in the list of Natal. This would have the effect of making the *stamps* easily distinguishable by the merest novice; and the collector who so likes to see his varieties *priced*, and included in the standard lists, would not have his peace of mind disturbed.

The next question is, What constitutes a *stamp*, and in what way does a *variety* differ from a *stamp*? I think the best groundwork we can take for this is *Ewen's Stamp Quotations*. This list recognizes only designs, values, and colours; no shades, watermarks, perforations, or overprints. I am inclined to think, however, that the latter might be designated by, say, italics when the overprint is applied to a stamp which has also been issued without it. Although I do not collect them myself, I find the majority of collectors still consider surcharged stamps as a necessary part of a stamp collection, and I think this class of collector should have his interests studied. Some stamps, of course, were never issued without an overprint, and for these the large type would be necessary. To see how this plan would work, I have looked through the catalogue for a difficult country which contains the necessary examples, and is at the same time most unintelligible. I have selected Fiji. I have never attempted to collect the stamps of this country on catalogue lines myself, and I can imagine that none of my fellow-members have either, with any success.

The first stamps listed under Fiji are what are known as the "Fiji Times Express" stamps, as they bear that inscription, and were printed at the office of the newspaper of that name. (As they are included in Stanley Gibbons Catalogue, I presume they are a Government issue,* but I notice Ewen does not include them in his list.) The first four would be in the *black* type, then Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14. *Italics*:—16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 46, 55, 71, 73, 75. *Black* type:—90, 91, 92, 93, 95, 100, 102, 103, 104, 128, 135. *Italics*:—136, 138, 140, 142. *Black* type:—148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 163, 184 to 194, 197.

This would make thirty-seven stamps in the black type, which would show that these stamps were necessary in every general collection. Those in italics would number fifteen. The remainder would be varieties which would only be of interest to the specialist. If the catalogue were just altered on these lines, I am sure its value as an educative work on Philately would be greatly increased, and there would be fewer unpopular countries. Unpopular countries are chiefly those which collectors are unable to understand.

Fiji has no commemoratives, so I have not referred to these, but, as I suggested in a previous paper, they should be classified after the list of orthodox postage stamps, under the heading "Commemorative Issues." Think of the difference this would make to such countries as Roumania, United States, Barbados, and Canada! Remember, the stamps would still be listed and *priced*, so that no collector's feelings would suffer, and I am sure, with a short introduction by the publishers explaining the idea of the three different types, a great impetus would be given to general collecting.

We believe that if the publishers would give these few suggestions serious consideration, and try the effect on at least *some* of the most difficult countries, they would find that a very satisfactory result would be attained.

* They were issued by the only Post Office in existence in Fiji at the time.—Ed. G.S.W.

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Twentieth Century Colonials

WRITTEN AND COMPILED BY D. B. ARMSTRONG

Part III.—British Possessions in Africa

(Continued from page 42.)

Northern Nigeria

IN 1900 the territories in Western Africa, formerly administered by the Royal Niger Company, were acquired by purchase by the British Government and transferred to the control of the Colonial Office, the purchase price being £856,895. The southern portion of these territories was annexed to the old Niger Coast Protectorate, and created a new Crown colony under the title of Southern Nigeria, and the northern portion established on a similar basis and christened Northern Nigeria.

Stamps first issued March, 1900.

A first consignment of postage stamps bearing the King's portrait, for use in Northern Nigeria, was received at Lokoja, from the Crown Agents in London, on May 28th, 1902, and was placed on sale on July 1st following. At the same time the remainders of the Queen's Head series on hand at the General Post Office were withdrawn from use and destroyed, but the up-country post offices were permitted to retain their stocks, which were used up in the ordinary manner. The new stamps were printed from Plate "1" of the De La Rue, Postage and Revenue, general colonial key-plate, and, save for the fact that the head of King Edward VII replaced that of the late Queen Victoria, show no great difference from the similar series of Queen's Head stamps issued in 1900.

July 1st, 1902.



King's Head design, inscribed "POSTAGE & REVENUE." Wmk. Crown CA (single). Perf. 14. Name and value in second colour. Typographed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. in London, in sheets of 120, two panes of 60, ten rows of six, with plate number "1" in white on a solid disc of colour at all four corners of the sheet; the panes surrounded by continuous jubilee lines in the same colour as the body of the stamp.

½d.	lilac and green.
1d.	„ carmine.
2d.	„ yellow.
2½d.	„ ultramarine.
5d.	„ chestnut.
6d.	„ violet.
1s.	green and black.
2s. 6d.	„ blue.
10s.	„ brown.

This series remained current until 1905, during the course of which year it was superseded by one of the same design having the Multiple Crown CA watermark. Included in this series is a stamp of the enormous face value of £25, which though issued in the colony as far back as April, 1904, remained for a long time unknown to philatelists, and was not included in the catalogues until 1906. Although this stamp is printed from the same key-plate as the remaining values of the current series, and, being inscribed "POSTAGE & REVENUE," is doubtless available for postal use if required, it seems improbable that it can have been issued in response to any existing demand for such a denomination for postal use, especially in view of the fact that Northern Nigeria is not a gold-producing country, and does not export any articles which could very well be despatched by registered mail; its use is in all probability confined to fiscal purposes, such as the transfer of deeds and titles of properties, concessions, etc.

1904-5.

Design, etc., as before. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Unsurfaced paper. Dates of issue appended in brackets.

½d.	lilac and green (October 20th, 1905).
1d.	„ carmine (August, 1905).
2d.	„ yellow (October 20th, 1905).
2½d.	„ ultramarine (October 20th, 1905).
5d.	„ chestnut (October 20th, 1905).
6d.	„ violet (October 20th, 1905).
1s.	green and black (October 20th, 1905).
2s. 6d.	„ blue (October 20th, 1905).
£25	„ red (April, 1904).

Seven values have so far been issued on chalk-surfaced paper, as follows:—

1906-9.

Design, watermark, etc., as above. Chalk-surfaced paper. Dates of issue appended in brackets.

- ½d., lilac and green (October, 1907).
- 1d. ,, carmine (December 5th, 1906).
- 2d. ,, orange (June 13th, 1908).
- 5d. ,, chestnut (February, 1909).
- 6d. ,, violet (May 6th, 1907).
- 1s., green and black (April 23rd, 1907).
- 2s. 6d., green and blue (June 9th, 1909).

(To be continued.)

The two lowest denominations have recently made their appearance printed in single colours, in conformity with the regulations of the Universal Postal Union.

1910.

Design, etc., as before. Single colours. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Unsurfaced paper.

- ½d., green (April 15th, 1910).
- 1d., rose (January 30th, 1910).

Some Notes on British Postmarks since 1840

By C. F. DENDY MARSHALL, B.A.

(Continued from page 64.)

LIST No. 3: IRELAND—continued.

129. Clifden, 1885; form. 134..	Galway	P.T.	1857.
130. Clane	Kildare	S.O.	
131. Clara, afds. 133	King's Co.	P.T.	
.. — 1857; Clanabogan, 1874	Tyrone	—	
132. Clare, afds. Clarecastle	Clare	P.T.	
465	Mayo	—	
.. — 1857; Claremorris, 1874	Waterfd.	S.O.	
133. Clashmore,* afds. 466 ..	..	..
.. — 1874; Clara, 1885; form.	..	..
131	King's Co.	P.T.	
134. Clifden, afds. 129	Galway	P.T.	
135. Cloghan	King's Co.	P.T.	
136. Clogheen	Tip.	P.T.	
137. Clogher, afds. 148	Tyrone	P.T.	
.. Clonee, 1874; form. 140 ..	Meath	P.T.	
138. Cloghnakilty, afds. Clona-	Cork	P.T.	
kilty	Meath	P.T.	
139. Clonard,* — 1856, 1874 ..	Galway	—	
.. Cleggan, 1885 .. .. .	..	..
140. Clonee,* afds. 137	Meath	P.T.	
.. Connelly, 1874	Fermgh.	—	
141. Clones	Monaghan	P.T.	
142. Clonmel	Tip.	P.T.	
143. Clough	Down	P.T.	
144. Cloughjordan, afds. 145 ..	Tip.	P.T.	
.. — 1856; Clonsilla, 1874 ..	Dublin	—	
145. Cloyne	Cork	P.T.	
.. Cloughjordan, 1874; form.	..	..
144	Tip.	P.T.	
146. Coachford, afds. 151	Cork	S.O.	
.. — 1874; Clombur, 1885 ..	Mayo	—	
147. Coalisland	Tyrone	S.O.	
148. Colehill* .. — 1856, 1874 ..	Longfd.	S.O.	
.. Clogher, 1885; form. 137 ..	Tyrone	P.T.	
149. Coleraine	Londy.	P.T.	
150. Collon; — 1856	Louth	S.O.	
.. Collooney, 1874; form. 151	Sligo	P.T.	
151. Collooney, afds. 150 .. ..	..	..
.. — 1874, 1885; Coachford,	..	..
1892; form. 146	Cork	S.O.	
152. Cong, afds. 530; — 1856 ..	Mayo	S.O.	
.. Comber, 1874; form. 153 ..	Down	P.T.	
153. Comber, afds. 152 .. .. .	..	..
.. — 1874; Coole, 1885	Westmth.	—	
154. Cookstown	Tyrone	P.T.	
155. Cootehill	Cavan	P.T.	
156. Cork	Cork	P.T.	
157. Cove, afds. Queenstown	..	..
(1849) .. .. .	..	..
158. — Carrigart, 1856	Donegal	P.T.	
.. — 1857, 1874; Courtmac-	..	..
sherry, 1886	Cork	—	
159. Craughwell, afds. 160	Galway	P.T.	
.. — 1858, 1874, 1885 .. .. .	..	..
.. Corofin, 1892; form. 167 ..	Clare	P.T.	
160. Creeslough; — 1857	Donegal	—	
.. Craughwell, 1874; form. 159	Galway	P.T.	

LIST No. 3: IRELAND—continued.

161. Crookstown; — 1874	Cork	1857.
.. Crossgar, 1885	Down	P.P.
162. Crossakeale, afds. Cross-	..	..
akiel; — since 1856	Cork	S.O.
163. Crossdoney; — since 1856 ..	Cavan	P.T.
164. Crossmolina, afds. 166 ..	Mayo	S.O.
.. — since 1856 .. .. .	..	..
165. Croome	Limk.	S.O.
166. Crumlin; — 1874	Antrim	P.T.
.. Crossmolina, 1885; form.	..	..
164	Mayo	S.O.
167. Corofin, afds. 159	Clare	P.T.
.. — 1874; Cullybackey, 1885	Antrim	P.P.
168. Cushendall; — since 1856 ..	..	P.T.
169. — Dartrey, 1874	Monaghan	—
170. (Dangan); — 1856, 1874 ..	Kilky.	P.T.
171. Draperstown, 1885; form.	..	..
185	Londy.	S.O.
172. Delgany	Wicklow	P.T.
173. Derry, afds. Londonderry	Londy.	P.T.
174. Derrinacorney, 1874	Antrim	S.O.
175. Derrinacorney, 1874 .. ..	..	..
176. Derrinacorney, 1874 .. ..	..	..
177. Derrinacorney, 1874 .. ..	..	..
178. Derrinacorney, 1874 .. ..	..	..
179. Derrinacorney, 1874 .. ..	..	..
180. Derrinacorney, 1874 .. ..	..	..
181. Derrinacorney, 1874 .. ..	..	..
182. Derrinacorney, 1874 .. ..	..	..
183. Derrinacorney, 1874 .. ..	..	..
184. Derrinacorney, 1874 .. ..	..	..
185. Derrinacorney, 1874 .. ..	..	..
186. Derrinacorney, 1874 .. ..	..	..
.. also Holyhead and Kings-	..	..
town Packet .. .. .	..	..
187. Dundalk	Louth	P.T.
188. Dunfanaghy	Donegal	P.T.
189. — Dundrum, 1874; form.	..	..
190	Dublin	P.P.
190. Dundrum, afds. 189 .. ..	..	..
.. — 1856; Dublin and Bel-	..	..
fast R.P.O., 1874	G.N.I.R.	—
191. — Drumkeerin, 1885	Leitrim	P.P.
192. Dromara; — 1857, 1874 ..	Down	S.O.
193. Dungloe, 1885; form. 198	Donegal	P.T.
194. Dunmore, 1892; form. 201	Galway	S.O.
195. Dungannon	Tyrone	P.T.
196. Dungarvan	Waterford	P.T.
197. Dungiven	Londy.	P.T.

LIST No. 3: IRELAND—continued.

195. (Dunkettle Station), 1874	Cork	1838.	—
" Glanmire, 1897	"	—	—
196. Dunlavin; — 1874	Wicklow	S.O.	—
" Dunadry, 1885	Antrim	—	—
197. Dunleer	Louth	P.T.	—
198. — Dungloe, 1856, aftds.	Donegal	P.T.	—
192; — 1885	Donegal	P.P.	—
199. Dunmurry, 1874	Antrim	P.P.	—
200. Dunmanway	Cork	S.O.	—
201. Dunmore, aftds. 192	Galway	S.O.	—
" Dunrymond, 1874	Monaghan	—	—
202. Dunmore East	Waterford	S.O.	—
" Dunshaughlin, 1874; form.	Meath	P.T.	—
203. — since 1874	—	—	—
204. Durrow	Queen's Co.	P.T.	—
205. Edenderry	King's Co.	P.T.	—
206. Edgeworthstown	Longfd.	P.T.	—
207. Elphin; — since 1856	Roscmn.	P.T.	—
208. Emo*; — since 1874	Queen's Co.	P.T.	—
209. Emyvale	Monaghan	P.T.	—
210. Enfield	Meath	P.T.	—
211. Ennis	Clare	P.T.	—
212. Enniscorthy	Wexfd.	P.T.	—
213. Enniskerry	Wick.	P.P.	—
214. Enniskillen	Fermgh.	P.T.	—
215. Ennistimon, aftds. Ennis-	Clare	P.T.	—
lymon	Galway	P.T.	—
216. Eyrecourt	King's Co.	S.O.	—
217. Ferbane; — 1856	King's Co.	S.O.	—
" Farranfore, 1874	Kerry	P.T.	—
218. Fermoy	Cork	P.T.	—
219. Ferns	Wexfd.	P.T.	—
220. Fethard	Tip.	P.T.	—
221. Fethard; — since 1874	Wexfd.	S.O.	—
222. Fintona, aftds. 223	Tyrone	S.O.	—
" Finglass, 1874; — 1892	Dublin	P.P.	—
223. Fivemiletown, aftds. 225	Tyrone	S.O.	—
" Fintona, 1874; form. 222	—	S.O.	—
224. Florencecourt; — 1874	Fermgh.	S.O.	—
" Fintown, 1885	Donegal	—	—
225. Flurrybridge; — 1874,	Armagh	P.T.	—
1885	—	—	—
" Fivemiletown, 1892; form.	Tyrone	S.O.	—
226. Forkhill; — since 1856	Armagh	S.O.	—
227. Foxford	Mayo	S.O.	—
228. Foynes	Limk.	—	—
229. Frankford; — since 1856	King's Co.	P.T.	—
230. Frenchpark	Roscmn.	P.T.	—
231. Freshford; — 1874	Kilky.	S.O.	—
232. Geashill, 1885; form. 234	King's Co.	S.O.	—
" Galway	Galway	P.T.	—
233. Garvagh, aftds. 237	Londy.	P.T.	—
" Gilford, 1874; form. 235	Down	P.T.	—
234. Geashill, aftds. 233	King's Co.	S.O.	—
" Glasslough, 1874; form. 236	Monaghan	S.O.	—
235. Gilford, aftds. 233	Down	P.T.	—
" Glasnevin, 1874; — 1892	Dublin	—	—
236. Glasslough,* aftds. 234	Monaghan	S.O.	—
" — 1857; Glenealy, 1874	Wick.	P.P.	—
237. Glenarm; — 1874	Antrim	P.T.	—
" Garvagh, 1885; form. 233	Londy.	P.T.	—
238. Glenavy*; — 1857, 1874	Antrim	S.O.	—
" Glenties, 1885	Donegal	P.P.	—
239. Glin*	Limk.	S.O.	—
240. Golden*; — 1874	Tip.	S.O.	—
" Glenhull, 1885	Tyrone	—	—
241. (Goldenball)*	Dublin	P.P.	—
242. Gort	Galway	P.T.	—
243. Gorey	Wexfd.	P.T.	—
244. Gowran	Kilky.	P.T.	—
245. Graig, aftds. Graigue	King's Co.	S.O.	—
246. Granard	Longfd.	P.T.	—
247. Greyabbey*	Down	P.T.	—
" Greystones, 1874	Wick.	—	—
248. Goresbridge	Kilky.	P.T.	—
249. Headford; — 1856	Galway	P.T.	—
" Hazelhatch, 1885	Dublin	—	—
250. Hillsborough	Down	P.T.	—
251. Hollymount	Mayo	P.T.	—
252. Hollywood*	Wick.	P.T.	—
" Howth, 1874; form. 251	Dublin	P.T.	—
253. Howth, aftds. 252	—	—	—
" Irvinestown, 1874; form.	—	—	—
" Lowtherstown 313	Fermgh.	P.T.	—
254. Inistiogue, aftds. Inistioge	Kilky.	S.O.	—

LIST No. 3: IRELAND—continued.

254. — 1874; Inniskeen, 1885	Louth	1838.	1857.
255. Innishannon, aftds. 473	Cork	P.T.	—
" Island Bridge, 1874	Dublin	—	—
" — 1892	—	—	—
256. Johnstown; — 1874, 1885	Kilky.	P.T.	—
" Inch, Gorey, 1892	Wexid.	—	—
257. Kanturk	Cork	P.T.	—
258. Keedy; — 1874, 1885	Armagh	P.T.	—
" Kells, Killarney, 1892	Kerry	—	—
259. Kells	Meath	P.T.	—
260. Kenmare	Kerry	P.T.	—
261. Kilbeggan; — 1856	Westmh.	P.T.	—
" Kesh, 1874; form. Kish, 294	Fermgh.	P.T.	—
262. Killock	Kildare	P.T.	—
263. Kilconnell*; — 1856	Galway	S.O.	—
" Kilbride, or Manor Kil-	—	—	—
bride, 1874	Wick.	—	—
264. Killeen; — 1874	Kildare	P.T.	—
" Kilbrittain, 1885	Cork	—	—
265. Kildare	Kildare	P.T.	—
266. Kildorrery; — 1874	Cork	P.T.	—
" Kilorlign, 1885	Kerry	P.P.	—
267. Kildysart; — since 1874	Clare	P.T.	—
268. Kilkeel	Down	P.T.	—
269. Kilkenny	Kilky.	P.T.	—
270. Killala; — 1856 to 1885	Mayo	P.T.	—
" Killeshandra, 1892; form.	—	—	—
271. Killaloe	Cavan	P.T.	—
272. Killarney	Clare	P.T.	—
273. Killinardish*	Kerry	P.T.	—
" Killybegs, 1874	Cork	—	—
274. Killeagh,* aftds. 476	Dublin	S.O.	—
" — 1874 to 1892; Killefena-	Cork	—	—
ra, 1895	—	—	—
275. Kiltinan (also 276 in 1853;	Westmh.	S.O.	—
probably an error)	Donegal	P.T.	—
276. Killybegs, aftds. 278	—	—	—
" Killygordon, 1874 (see also	—	P.P.	—
275)	Down	P.T.	—
277. Killyleigh*	—	—	—
278. Killynaule,* aftds. Kille-	Tip.	S.O.	—
naule	Donegal	P.T.	—
" Killybegs, 1874; form. 276	—	—	—
279. — Killeshandra, 1856,	—	—	—
aftds. 270; — 1874	Cavan	P.T.	—
" Killylea, 1885; — 1892	Armagh	P.P.	—
280. — Killinchy,* 1856	Down	P.F.	—
" — since 1857	—	—	—
281. — "Killogh,* 1856	—	—	—
" — since 1874	—	—	—
282. Kilmacrennan*	Donegal	S.O.	—
" — since 1857	—	—	—
283. Kilmallock	Limk.	P.T.	—
284. Killea	Londy.	S.O.	—
285. Kilsrush	Clare	P.T.	—
286. Kiltworth; — since 1874	Cork	P.T.	—
287. — Kilmacthomas, 1856	Waterfd.	P.T.	—
288. Kingscourt, aftds. 510	Cavan	P.T.	—
" — 1856, 1874	—	—	—
" — Kincaulagh, 1885	Donegal	—	—
289. Kingstown	Dublin	P.P.	—
290. Kinsale	Cork	P.T.	—
291. Kinnefad; — 1857, 1874	Westmh.	P.T.	—
" Knocklohrim, 1885	Londy.	—	—
292. Kinnetty, aftds. Kinnitty	King's Co.	S.O.	—
" Rathmore, 1874	Kerry	S.O.	—
293. Kircubbin; — since 1874	Fermgh.	P.T.	—
294. Kish,* aftds. Kesh, 261	Roscmn.	—	—
" Knockroghery, 1874	—	—	—
295. Kylesme,* — 1874	Mayo	P.T.	—
" Kylesmore, 1885	Galway	—	—
296. Knocktopher*; — 1874	Kilky.	P.P.	—
" Larne Harbour, 1885 (see	—	—	—
299)	Antrim	—	—
297. — Kinvara, 1856	Galway	S.O.	—
" Leixlip, 1874; form. 301	Kildare	P.T.	—
298. Lanesborough; — 1856	Londy.	S.O.	—
" Letter, 1874	Donegal	—	—
299. Larne (see 296 for L.	—	—	—
Harbour)	Antrim	P.T.	—
300. Leighlinbridge	Carlow	P.T.	—
" Laurecetown, 1874	Down	—	—
301. Leixlip, aftds. 297	Kildare	P.T.	—
" — 1856; Leggs, 1874	Fermgh.	P.T.	—
302. Letterkenny	Donegal	P.T.	—
303. Limerick	Limk.	P.T.	—

LIST No. 3: IRELAND—continued.

304.	Lisburn	Down	1838.	1857.
305.	Lismore	Waterfd.	P.T.	
306.	Lisnaska	Fermgh.	P.T.	
307.	Listowel	Kerry	P.T.	
308.	Littleton*	Tip.	P.T.	
	Lixnaw, 1885	Kerry	—	
309.	Longford	Longfd.	P.T.	
310.	Loughbrickland	Down	P.T.	
	Loughlinstown, 1874	Dublin	—	
	Shankill, 1892	—	—	
311.	Loughgall	Armagh	P.T.	
	Lough Eske, 1874	Donegal	—	
312.	Loughrea	Galway	P.T.	
313.	Lowtherstown, afd. Ir-			
	vinestown, 253	Fermgh.	P.T.	
	— 1874, 1885; Lispole, 1892	Kerry	—	
314.	Louth	Louth	S.O.	
	Lucan, 1874; form. 315	Dublin	P.T.	
315.	Lucan, afd. 315			
	— since 1856			
316.	Lurgan	Armagh	P.T.	
317.	Macroom, afd. 511	Cork	P.T.	
	Lusk, 1874	Dublin	—	
318.	Maghera,* afd. 325	Londy.	P.T.	
	Mageny, 1874	Kildare	—	
319.	Magherafelt	Londy.	P.T.	
320.	Malabide	Dublin	S.O.	
321.	Mallow	Cork	P.T.	
322.	Manor Hamilton, afd. 484	Leitrim	P.T.	
	— 1856; Manor Cunnings-			
	ham, 1874	Dongal	P.P.	
323.	Markethill, afd. 327	Armagh	P.T.	
	Magherameena, 1874	Fermgh.	—	
324.	Maryborough	Queen's Co.	P.T.	
325.	Maynooth, afd. 487	Kildare	P.T.	
	— 1857, 1874			
	Maghera, 1885; form. 318	Londy.	P.T.	
326.	Middleton, afd. Middleton	Cork	P.P.	
327.	Millstreet, afd. 483	—	P.T.	
	Markethill, 1874; form. 323	Armagh	P.T.	
328.	Milltown	Dublin	S.O.	
329.	Milltown Malbay	Clare	P.T.	
330.	Mitchelstown	Cork	P.T.	
331.	Moate	Westmth.	P.T.	
332.	Mohill; — 1856	Leitrim	P.T.	

LIST No. 3: IRELAND—continued.

332.	Moir, 1874; form. 333	Down	1838.	1857.
333.	Moir, afd. 332		P.T.	
	— 1874, 1885			
	Moyvore, 1892	Westmeath	—	
334.	Monaghan	Monaghan	P.T.	
335.	Monasterevan	Kildare	P.T.	
336.	Moneygall; — 1857	King's Co.	P.T.	
	Monkstown, 1874	Dublin	—	
337.	Monymore	Londy.	P.T.	
338.	Mountmellick	Queen's Co.	P.T.	
339.	Mountnugent; — 1856	Cavan	P.T.	
	Mountpleasant, 1874	Louth	—	
340.	Mountrath	Queen's Co.	P.T.	
341.	Mount Talbot*	Roscmn.	P.T.	
	— 1856, 1874			
	Multifarnham, 1885	Westmth	P.P.	
342.	Moville; 1874	Donegal	P.T.	
	Muckamore, 1885	Antrim	—	
343.	Moy*	Tyrone	P.T.	
344.	Moynalty*; — 1856	Meath	S.O.	
	Mullhuddart, 1874	Dublin	—	
345.	Mullingar	Westmeath	P.T.	
346.	Naas	Kildare	P.T.	
347.	Narin*	Donegal	S.O.	
348.	Navan	Meath	P.T.	
349.	Nenagh	Tip.	P.T.	
350.	New Birmingham*	—	S.O.	
	— since 1874			
351.	Newbliss (also 531 in error			
	about 1900)	Monaghan	S.O.	
352.	Newbridge	Kildare	P.T.	
353.	Newcastle, afd. N. West	Limerick	P.T.	
354.	Newmarket-on-Fergus	Clare	P.T.	
355.	Newport; — since 1856	Mayo	S.O.	
356.	Newport	Tip.	P.T.	
357.	Newry	Down	P.T.	
358.	Newtownards	—	P.T.	
359.	Newtownbarry	Wexfd.	P.T.	
	Newtownforbes, 1874;			
	form. 360	Longfd.	P.T.	
360.	Newtownforbes, afd. 359;			
	— since 1856			
361.	Newtown Hamilton	Armagh	S.O.	
	— since 1874			
362.	Newtown Limavady, afd. Limavady	Londy.	P.T.	

(To be continued.)

New Issues and Discoveries

By NORMAN THORNTON

I should be most grateful if readers would help me by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps, new or projected. If possible a specimen should be sent, which will be returned at once if desired, together with stamp for postage; or to readers subscribing direct, their subscription will be lengthened by one number for each penny face value and postage. Any official information or notices will also be welcome.

N. THORNTON, 391 Strand, London, W. C.

Azores.—A correspondent sends us a warning in regard to certain supposed errors of colour of some of the values of the new, King Manoel,



issue of this Portuguese Colony, which he assures us are not all that they profess to be. *Verbum sat. sap.*—E. B. E.

Cayman Islands.—The 3d. is now appearing in a bluish green shade quite distinct from the earlier printing.



8

1910. Type B. Wmk. Multiple Crown C.A. Perf. 14.

8c. 3d., bluish green, O.

China.—Mr. Harte-Lovelace has shown us the new shade of the 10 c. which we mentioned in our issue of February 5 last, and about the exact colour of which some doubt was expressed.

The actual colour is rather a dull washed-out blue.



1910. Type 29. *No wmk. Perf. 14 to 16.*
198/10 c., dull blue.

Falkland Islands.—"We must ask our readers kindly to delete the chronicle of the 2d. and 6d. values of the current series, which we, in common with our contemporaries, listed a short time ago on authority of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*. In the current issue of that paper it is stated that these stamps were listed in error, an over-zealous correspondent having mistaken the Turks Islands stamps of the same values for a new issue of the Falkland Islands. Under these circumstances it seems a trifle unfortunate that the purveyor of the information in question should have stated that he had actually *received* these stamps. 'An we mistake not' this is not the first occasion on which the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain's* new issue chronicler has erred on the side of impetuosity!"—*Postage Stamp*.

Hungary.—The current 6 filler and 20 filler Postage Dues are chronicled by the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Zeitung* with the latest watermark, Type 10.



1910. Type 51. *Wmk. Type 10. Perf. 15.*
323 6 f., black and green.
326 20 f. " "

Orange River Colony.—We have seen the current 4d. and 1d. stamps in new shades, green for yellow-green, and carmine for scarlet, respectively.



1910. Type 38. *Wmk. Multiple Crown CA.*
Perf. 14.
215a: 1d., green, O.
216a: 1d., carmine, O.

Siam.—We have received three further values of the new set, and are informed by Messrs. W. W. C. Tean, of Bangkok, that the 12 satangs has also been issued.



1910. Type 64. *Perf. 14 x 14 1/2.*
273 2 sat., green and orange.
276 12 " (?)
277 14 " blue.
278 28 " red-brown.

South Australia.—Mr. J. E. Heginbottom has shown us a variety of compound perforation on the 4d. of 1902 which is new to us; it consists of the 11 1/2 perforation at top and bottom, compounded with the later perf. 12 at the sides. This will come after No. 314 in our Catalogue. Mr. Heginbottom also sends us a shade of the 5s. of 1904, our No. 322, which certainly does not answer the description of carmine. The colour is better described as rose-red, and is possibly a later printing.

Spain.—The 40 c. of the new type has appeared.



JUNE, 1910. Type 63a. *Line-engraved. Perf. 13 x 12 1/2.*
40 c., pink.

Transvaal.—The 2d., wmk. Multiple Crown CA, has now appeared in purple. Our chronicle of February 5 last was an error. We have seen no 2d., grey, of this colony.



1910. Type 45. *Wmk. Multiple Crown CA.*
Perf. 14.
sd., purple, O.

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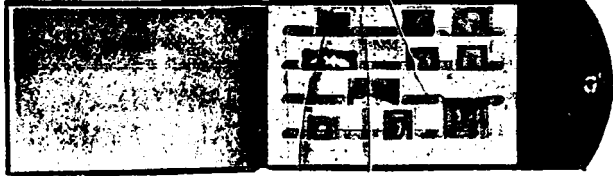
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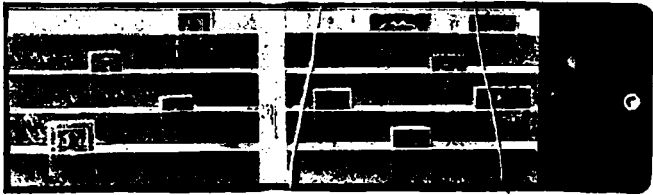
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[AD. 43.]

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(Ad. 14)

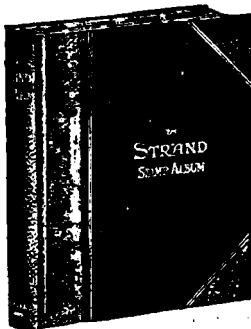
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beautifully printed
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(Ad. 81.)

STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

No. 5, Vol. XII.
(Whole No. 291.)

JULY 30, 1910.

ONE PENNY.

GIBBONS STAMP

WEEKLY



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In Great Britain it will be cheaper for our readers to order *G. S. W.* from their nearest Newsgate or Stationer, or from the Railway Bookstall. This will save postage, and the paper will be delivered flat, instead of folded, as it would be if posted.

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Edited by MAJOR EDWARD B. EVANS.

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Topical Notes. By Charles J. Phillips.

New Issues and Discoveries. A Special Feature. By Norman Thornton.

Each number contains several Original Articles, dealing with every subject of use to the Stamp Collector.

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Glenarm, Longton Avenue,
Sydenham, London, S.E.

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391 Strand, London, W.C.

PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS.—Publishers of Magazines, etc., who exchange with *G. S. W.* are requested to be so kind as to send one copy of their publications to each of the above addresses.

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These are replete with interesting articles by the best writers of the past eighteen years, and a set should be in the library of every stamp collector; their cost will be returned tenfold by the useful information you will find contained in them.

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" 7 . . . "	6	0			

EXAMINATION OF STAMPS.—Owing to the great number of forgeries being offered for sale by unscrupulous persons, a great portion of our time is taken up with the expert examination of surcharges, cancellations, perforations, added margins and corners, and the scores of other tricks that are resorted to by the faking fraternity.

As this examination can be done only by experts, whose time is valuable, we have found it necessary to increase our charges, which in future will be as follows: 1s. per stamp, postage and registration extra.

The stamps should be sent lightly fastened on sheets, with sufficient space above each stamp for the insertion of the desired information.

The following abbreviations are used in giving an opinion:—B. Bogus: i.e. never existed; F. Forged; G. Genuine; G.F. Stamp genuine, surcharge forged; R. Reprint.

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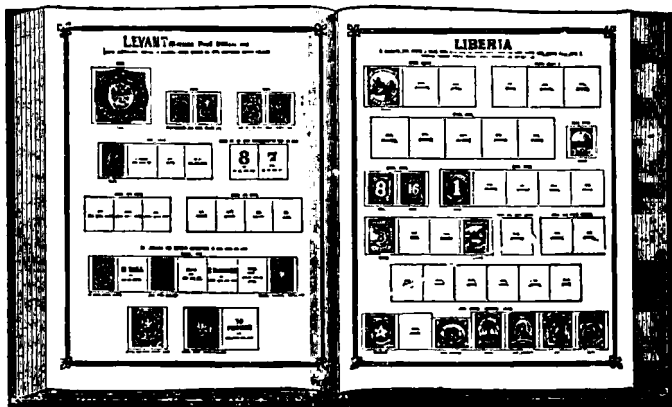
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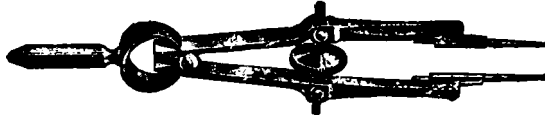
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[AD. 7.]

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1090.

THIS instrument is made of the best nickelled steel, highly polished, and has a very fine screw adjustment. The points are adjustable and are blunted at one end, so that they may be reversed for carrying. For measuring surcharges and for the detection of forgeries it will be found invaluable, as a forgery is rarely of exactly the same size as the original.

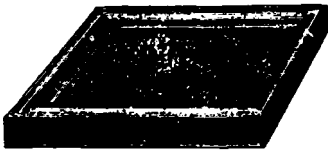
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[AD. 45.]

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**A Simple, but really
Useful Accessory**

A MOST useful device by means of which most watermarks can easily be seen when stamps are placed on the black-polished surface face downwards. Watermarks that are very hard to see, such as Barbados Stars, United States 1895 issues, will show up clearly if a little benzine is poured into the recessed portion; benzine does not affect the gum or colour of stamps. Size, 3 inches square. Packed in neat cardboard box, with full directions for use. Weight, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

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No. 1110. Price Sixpence.

[AD. 80.]

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 5
Whole No. 291

JULY 30, 1910

VOL. XII

The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies

By L. HANCIAU

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

(Continued from page 36.)

THE following cards appeared with the spelling of the word "Bulletin," in the French inscription, corrected:—

Issue of the end of 1899.

Similar to the preceding, but "BULLE-TIN" with one "T" in place of "BULLE-TIN" as on the previous cards.

- 1 l. 25 c., brown on green.
- 1 l. 75 c. " yellow.
- 2 l. 70 c. " grey

* * *

Issue of December (?), 1906.

Similar to the preceding, but with the head of King Victor Emmanuel III replacing that of King Humbert I on the stamps.

- 60 c., brown on cream.
- 1 l. 25 c. " green.

* * *

The following Decree introduced a new value of card:—

"VICTOR EMMANUEL III,

"By the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation
"KING OF ITALY.

"In view of Art. 74 of the Postal Laws approved by Royal Decree of the 24th December, 1899, No. 501;

"And of Articles 131 and 218 of the general regulations relating to the postal service, approved by Royal Decree of the 10th February, 1901, No. 120;

"At the instance of Our Minister the Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs,

"WE HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE:—

"Single Article. There is introduced a new form of the value of *One Lira* to be used for the despatch, within the interior of the Kingdom and to and from the Italian Offices established abroad, of Postal Packets weighing from three to five kilogrammes.

"We ordain that the present Decree, etc. etc. etc.

"Given at Rome the 11th February, 1906.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL.

"A. BACCELLI."

Issue of January, 1907 (?).

Similar to the preceding 60 c. card.
1 lira, brown on rose.

STAMPED WRAPPERS.

Article 132 of the Decree of the 12th July, 1890 (see *G.S.W.*, Vol. X, p. 343), authorized the issue of stamped wrappers, but this was never carried out, and the following Decree announces the abandonment of the idea of issuing them:—

"No. 355.

"HUMBERT I,

"By the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation
"KING OF ITALY.

"In view of the second paragraph of Art. 57 and the last paragraph of Art. 132 of the Regulations approved by Royal Decree of the 2nd July, 1890, No. 6954, 3rd Series;

"Recognizing that it was convenient to avoid the impression of stamps by the Government Printing Office upon post cards produced by private enterprise and, consequently, the impression of stamps upon envelopes and wrappers for correspondence, the use of which was to be introduced into the Italian Post Office;

"On the advice of the Council of State, and of the Council of Ministers;

"At the instance of Our Minister the Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs,

"WE HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE:—

"The second paragraph of Art. 57 and the last paragraph of Art. 132 of the Regulations approved by Royal Decree of the 2nd July, 1890, No. 6954, are cancelled from the 6th June, 1895.

"We ordain, etc. etc. etc.

"Rome the 30th May, 1895.

"HUMBERT.

"M. FERRARIS."

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Although it was proposed on various occasions to issue stamped envelopes in Italy, that method of franking correspondence has not yet been adopted in that country. In 1863, however, Signor C. Perazzi, the Italian Agent in London, earnestly advocated

its adoption, but without success. Dr. E. Diena gave all the details of this proposal in the *Monthly Journal* for September, 1897, to which I refer my readers.

In 1877 Advertisement Envelopes were sold, bearing 5 c. and 20 c. adhesive stamps. These envelopes had two cuts made in them, cutting off the opposite corners of the stamps affixed to them, with a view to preventing the removal of the stamps and their use upon plain envelopes. They were sold thus at a price below the face value of the stamp.

But although no stamped envelopes ever made their appearance, in spite of the fact that they were authorized by Article 132 of the Royal Decree of the 2nd July, 1890, as in the case of the Stamped Wrappers, which authority was withdrawn by the Royal Decree of the 30th May, 1895, there were certainly some *Essays*, which professed to have been submitted to the Italian Government. As I do not consider that these were ever seriously put forward, I think it unnecessary to say more about them.

POST CARDS.

The use of Post Cards was introduced into Italy under the Decree given below, which provided for the execution of the Law on Postal Reform, of the 23rd June, 1873, No. 1442, relating to the changes in the regulations on the subject of the despatch of newspapers and periodicals; the prior stamping of paper at the offices of publication; subscriptions through the Post Office; insured letters and packets with declaration of value, compensation, etc. etc.; the creation of Post Cards, certificates of identification, etc.; the new regulations for which came into force on the 1st January, 1874.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL II,

"By the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation

"KING OF ITALY.

"In view of the Law of the 23rd June, 1873, No. 1442;

"On the advice of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers;

"At the instance of Our Minister the Secretary of State for Public Works,

"WE HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE:—

"Art. 13. The Post Cards should bear the address very clearly and precisely written on the side on which the lines are placed.

"The communication will be written on the other side, and may be in ink of any colour, or in pencil, or printed by lithography or by any similar method.

"The signature may be omitted.

"Art. 14. The Post Cards are sold at the price of 10 centesimi single and 15 centesimi with reply paid, at all the Post Offices in the Kingdom, as well as by the licensed vendors of stamps. There is allowed to the holders of the Post Offices of the

2nd class and to the licensed retailers a discount of 1%. The retailers should provide themselves with cards at the Post Office from which they obtain stamps.

"Art. 15. The Post Cards may be deposited in any Post Office box except those reserved for newspapers.

"Art. 16. Cards bearing injurious epithets or abuse will not be permitted to be circulated and will be destroyed.*

"The employés and officers of the Post Office are strictly forbidden to make known the contents or the meaning of communications written upon the Post Cards to persons to whom they are not addressed.†

"Art. 17. The cards with reply paid are subject to the same regulations as the single cards.

"The reply paid cards are not allowed to pass if they have not the part intended for the reply attached to them.

"Post Offices which may find such cards (without the reply half) in their letter-boxes should retain them and treat them as refused.

"The receivers of cards with prepaid reply should separate the reply card and despatch the latter only, without further postage.

[Articles 19 to 30 relate to Identification forms.]

"We ordain that this Decree, etc. etc. etc.

"Turin the 9th of September, 1873.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL II.

"S. SPAVENTA."

Another Royal Decree appointed the 31st of October, 1873, as the date of issue of the cards.

The material for the post cards was furnished at first by the firm of Avendo Brothers, afterwards by the Cartière Meridionale Isola del Liri, and by the firm of Valvassori Franco, of Turin.

A. Single Cards.

Issue of October 31st, 1873.

Arms of Savoy in the upper centre, on a small shield surmounted by a royal crown; at upper left a device bearing the profile of Victor Emmanuel II to left, in a pearled oval, enclosed in rectangular frame of foliate ornaments; at upper right a circle for the date stamp of the despatching office. Above the Arms is the inscription "CARTOLINA POSTALE—DIECI CENTESIMI", in two lines; there are three lines for the address, the first headed "A"; at lower left the instruction "NB.—Su questo lato non deve—scriversi che il solo indirizzo," in two lines. The whole is enclosed in a frame composed of a ribbon pattern between two plain lines, 105 x 71 mm.

The stamp (if such it can be called) was designed and engraved by Professor Bigola,

* The cards were to be read, it appears, before being delivered.

† This paragraph certainly seems to imply that the employés of the Post Office were authorized to make themselves acquainted with what was written on the cards.

and the whole is surface-printed in colour on buff card.

10 c., brown on buff.

The appearance of these cards in Italy did not at first prove altogether satisfactory to the public, who considered the price extortionate.

The newspaper *L'Italia*, speaking of this issue, addressed the following question to the Post Office Department :—

"Is it permissible to take a bit of card similar to that which is sold to us at 10 centesimi, stick a 5 centesimi stamp in one corner, write on one side communications to one's friends and acquaintances, and drop it into a letter-box? And is one sure that it will reach its destination, if it is intended for circulation only within the town in which it is posted?"

L'Italia ended by saying :—

"Come, let some bold stationer go to work to sell cards at 7 centesimi, he will gain at least a quarter of a centesimo on each; the public on their side will save a sheet of paper and an envelope, while enjoying all the convenience offered by the post cards, and for 3 centesimi less than the price charged for those sold by the Post Office Department.

"There is no small profit in this business; 1000 cards are quickly sold, and there would be a gain of 2 l. 50 c."

It is probable that the Post Office Department did not reply to this question. But the suggestion seems to have given people the idea of producing more or less serious *Essays* for the city of Florence; they even talked of making special cards for all the principal towns in Italy. The insuccess of these *Essays* led to this idea not being carried out.

(To be continued.)

Postage Stamps in the Making

A General Survey of the Practices and Processes employed in the Manufacture of Postage Stamps

By FRED. J. MELVILLE, *President of the Junior Philatelic Society*

(Continued from page 81.)

CHAPTER III.—THE TREATMENT OF PAPER DURING AND AFTER MANUFACTURE FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES—*continued*

Coated Paper.—The use of a coating of a chalky nature applied to the surface of paper after manufacture now forms a part of the scheme by which the majority of the British Empire stamps defeat any attempts at the cleaning of stamps which have once been used.

The Dual Purpose of Russian Coated Paper.—A similar coating has been applied to the postage stamps of Russia since their introduction, when a dual purpose was intended. Much inconvenience was caused in making the experiments of producing the new stamps on account of the paper curling from having had a coating of gum applied to the backs of the sheets. By applying a coating of weak size and Spanish white to the printing surface this curling was counteracted, the moisture of the atmosphere affecting both sides of the sheet equally. It was in the first instance a very slight surface that was given to the paper, and collectors would find that the first issue is much less liable to smudging, and may even be soaked without causing the catastrophe which would attend later issues subjected to such treatment. From 1866 the coating has consisted of a specially prepared chalk and white of zinc, the mixtures not being uniform, and imparting a somewhat varying surface to the paper. The stamps of Russia from 1864 are all very liable to damage from handling or from water on account of the coating of the paper, and collectors will find that without special care all stamps printed on a chalk-surfaced paper will be badly rubbed in albums and books.

De La Rue's Chalky Surfaced Paper.—Paper treated in this or similar ways with chalk has been used in several countries, but the most extensive use of such paper is that for the British and British Colonial stamps printed by Messrs. de La Rue and Co. They use such paper for printing certain denominations of stamps which are liable to be cancelled in writing ink, as for receipts, and which are printed in doubly fugitive ink. A writer in the *Colonial Office Journal* in dealing with this subject gives the following particulars :—

"It is at this point [after delivery from the paper-maker to the printers, Messrs. de La Rue and Co.] that some of the paper is treated with the solution which produces the so-called chalky appearance. This is done to paper required for stamps printed in doubly fugitive ink, but not to that on which singly fugitive ink is used. The reason is that in the latter case this additional precaution is not required, as stamps printed in this ink are only

intended to be proof against attempts to clean off cancellations applied by means of proper obliterating ink. It will thus be seen that stamps which are supposed by some people to differ only in respect of the presence or absence of a chalky surface differ also in the character of the ink employed for printing them. A chalky surface will never be found on a stamp which is not at least partly printed in green, lilac, or black, these being the doubly fugitive colours, and not always in these cases, and a practised eye is required to detect which ink has been employed. An example of this is to be found in the recent change to singly fugitive ink of the stamps of the Federated Malay States. The 4 and 10 cents stamps are now printed in singly fugitive ink, and one printing of the 20 and 50 cents stamps was made in similar ink, which has, however, again been abandoned in favour of doubly fugitive ink, and consequently chalk-surfaced paper for these two values."

The Effect of Coated Paper on the Printed Impression.—Coatings of this and similar characters are frequently used in paper making, chiefly for "printings," i.e. papers intended for printing upon. The effect of the surface is to enable the user of a dry printing process to get a much better and more "showy" impression. Art papers are frequently coated to take impressions of fine blocks used for art illustrations, and a comparison of the effect will be readily obvious to the philatelist if he will lay side by side two blocks of four stamps of the same colony and denomination, but one on chalky paper and the other on unsurfaced paper. The colour of the stamps on chalky paper is richer and fuller, and the impression appears finer. Some of the Australian stamps on coated papers have been so printed solely on account of the better results obtained in printing on this class of paper, and there was probably no idea in their use by the printers in the colonies of their value as a protection against cleaning.

Bars of Shiny Varnish.—A method of treating the paper before printing similar to the chalk coating, and producing the same result, has been tried with the stamps of Austria and Russia. This consists in the application of a series of broad lines of an uncoloured solution producing what the catalogue terms "bars of shiny varnish." The appearance of these glossy lines is often misleading, often looking as though applied after the stamp has been printed. They, however, always precede the coloured impression, and intensify it. The effect of the lines is to render the impression, where it coincides with the "varnish," liable to be removed on any application of chemicals to clean off an obliteration or pen cancellation. The lines seem to be uniformly arranged to cross the stamps of both Austria and Russia in an oblique direction.

American Safety Papers.—In the United States various expedients have been used for producing safety papers, some of them chemical, some mechanical. The 3 cents, rose, of the second issue of United States stamps of 1861, and the 2 cents, black (Jackson), are both found on a "brown chemical paper." Such specimens were used experimentally by the postmaster (T. G. Coggeshall) of Newport, Rhode Island, in 1865. The device was the invention of Dr. Samuel W. Francis, of 121 East Ninth Street, New York, and is peculiar in many ways. Having invented a mechanical punch for defacing postage stamps, which was deemed practicable for "killing" stamps on letters, Dr. Francis appears to have been informed that the Government was seeking safety in chemistry, to which he then turned his attention.

Francis' Patent Paper.—The chemical paper is thus described by Dr. Francis in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* (Vol. VIII, p. 101, to which reference should be made for more extensive details):—

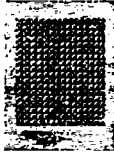
"The paper on which the stamp-head is printed is first wet in a certain very cheap chemical solution. The stamp is then gummed and perforated as formerly. When purchased, the stamp is moistened and attached to the letter. But when the Post Office clerk takes up the letter to sort it from the others for different States, on his right-hand thumb is a small cot on which is a sponge with a feeder, which is soaked in another chemical solution, kept secret for Government reasons."

The thumb sponge is applied to the stamp, "an instantaneous combination takes place, and a defacement comes out that has been endorsed by those who have seen it, as much superior to the present ink."

A similarly prepared paper, intended to be used with a re-agent, was said to have been used for the 1866 issue of Brazil, the varieties on blue paper (S. G. 64-68). So far as is known the re-agent was never used, so philatelists ordering used copies from S. G. and Co. may depend on getting postmarked and not chemically obliterated copies!

Douglas Patent Paper.—Mr. John N. Luff, in his monograph on United States stamps, says that the 1 c. and 3 c. of the 1881-2 issue were printed on Douglas' patent paper. This was a double paper formed by a very thin paper superimposed upon a comparatively

thick paper. The thin paper which formed the printing surface was punctured by numbers of small holes. The ink passed through these holes, making a portion of each stamp impression on the lower layer of paper. The idea was obviously that the slightest attempt to clean out a cancellation would rub off or damage the thin surface paper. The stamps so printed (said to be 10,000 in number), Mr. Luff states, were sold to the public at the City Post Office in Washington, but after a trial the issue was discontinued.



The Grille.

The "Grille" Embossing.—One of Mr. Charles F. Steel's inventions, the grille, is well known. This was produced by a mechanical contrivance which embossed and broke into the fibres of the paper after the stamps were printed and gummed. The paper was, after the breaking-up process, smoothed out again under pressure in a hydraulic press. The object of the breaking of the paper fibres was to allow the cancelling ink to sink right into the body of the paper, which the broken absorbent fibres would readily allow it to do. The manner of producing the grille embossing is thus described by Mr. Luff:—

"The grille is produced by a roller and not, as is generally supposed, by a plate. To make this roller, a cylinder of soft steel is placed in a turning lathe and a knurl pressed firmly against it. A knurl, it may be explained, is a small steel wheel which is fitted in a clamp and has its rim covered with small pyramidal bosses. As the cylinder slowly revolves in the lathe the bosses of the knurl are forced into it and produce on its surface similar protuberances and depressions. When finished the entire surface of the roller is covered with tiny pyramids which form a continuous spiral around it. If while in this shape it is applied to stamps, the variety known as 'grilled all over' will result. If, however, it is desired to produce the small rectangular grilles, it is only necessary to plane off a sufficient number of rows of points, in vertical and horizontal bands.

"When in use the roller rests on a bed of sheet lead into which its points press corresponding depressions. When a sheet of stamps is laid upon this bed and passed beneath the roller the paper is forced into the depressions and embossing is produced."

This grille embossing was applied to stamps of the United States between 1867 and 1873, and was even continued for a short while after the stamp-printing contract had been awarded to the Continental Bank Note Company in 1873.

Steel's Patent Double Paper.—Two other stamp paper patents were taken out by Steel—one (No. 36,952, February 16th, 1869) for a double paper composed of a thin surface paper and a thick backing paper. Mr. Luff quotes from the *Coin and Stamp Journal* for January, 1877, to show that a somewhat extensive use was made of this paper:—

"It is not generally known, and will be news to our collectors, that about a year ago 20,000,000 stamps were issued to the public, printed on double paper. The upper portion receiving the impression was soft and porous, and it was supposed that any attempt to clean off the cancelling mark would render the impressed portion perfectly pulpy, and thus effectually destroy it. The stamps did not meet with much favour and the plan was abandoned."

These double-paper varieties,* which are not given by Gibbons, are listed in Scott as 1873 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 6 c., 10 c., and 30 c., and the 1875 2 c. (vermilion) and 5 c. (Taylor), all printed by the Continental Bank Note Company, and a further variety is given of the 3 c. on this paper "cut with a 'cog-wheel' die," a process which is described below.

Steel's Patent Waterleaf Paper.—Yet another of Mr. Steel's devices (169,125, March 15th, 1875) was directed so to treat the paper that it would prevent cancellations being removed for the fraudulent re-use of postage stamps. He took unglazed and unsized paper (waterleaf) and printed the face from an engraved plate as usual. Having allowed the ink to dry (he says), "I treat the back with a solution of starch of just a proper constituency, having the effect both to lay a thin coating or covering on the back surface, and also to fill up the interstices between the fibres in the paper, so as to give the back surface of the paper a firmer character than the front. Then, after flattening in a press, I apply British gum or other

* Mr. Luff warns collectors that "many stamps on the soft porous paper used by the American Bank Note Company are not difficult to split, and might be mistaken for those on the double paper."

adhesive layer on the back of the starch layer, and having again pressed the sheet of stamps they are ready for shipment and used like ordinary stamps. . . . The soft face will readily absorb the cancelling ink, and will be soaked and washed away on any attempt to remove the latter."

In the absence of postally cancelled copies of stamps made under this patent (issues of 1873-5), Mr. Luff is of opinion that the pen-cancelled copies known are, probably, only essays.

The Cog-wheel Punch.—Another American patent applied experimentally to postage stamps was the Fletcher cog-wheel punch (Patent 91,108, 1869, C. A. Fletcher). This device made a circular series of eight U-shaped cuts, without removing any paper. The idea was that when affixed to an envelope, the cuts in the paper would effectually prevent the stamp from ever being removed undamaged from the envelope, as in trying to remove the stamp the cuts would tear the stamp. Ten thousand copies of the 1 c. and 3 c. United States stamps of the Continental Bank Note Company's printing of 1873 were treated with this cog-wheel punch, and were issued to the public at the City Post Office, Washington, in 1877.



The Prussian Transparent Paper.—Another peculiar method of preventing the re-use of stamps which introduces a distinct variety of paper was used in Prussia in 1866. Gibbons' Nos. 38 and 39 are described as "on gold-beater's skin," which is the popular, but not the accurate, philatelic definition of the paper. It is a highly transparent paper, which has before printing been coated with collodium and gelatine in solution on the printing surface. The printing was done from *positive* electrotypes producing a negative impression, which showed through the paper, giving a positive effect on the reverse side. The printed surface was then gummed, and in use was affixed face downwards on the cover of the parcel. Obviously with these elaborate preparations there was little chance of a stamp once used being removed from a parcel and cleaned for re-use. The Catalogue states that the stamps in question "were not sold to the public, but were applied in the Post Office to heavy packets requiring them."

(To be continued.)

The Stamps of some of the Native States of India

By E. B. EVANS

(Continued from page 65.)

Soruth—continued

THE stamps of the type-set design had only become known to collectors in the latter part of 1877, and in February, 1878, those of the later types were chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste*. In both cases the specimens came from Mr. Philbrick, but he had presumably obtained them from different sources, as it was not until some months later that it was ascertained that the two pairs of stamps belonged to the same State, and that they represented the last of an old issue and the first of a new one.

The latter must, I think, have made its appearance before the end of 1877, and it has remained current, with no change of design, and I believe it may be said with no

intentional change of colour or paper, down to the present day.

Issue of 1877.



Two values, of the designs shown in the accompanying illustrations. The designs are very much alike, in fact they differ only in shape, that of the One Anna consisting of inscriptions in concentric ovals, enclosed in an oblong frame, while that of the Four

Annas consists of the same, or similar inscriptions, in circles, enclosed in a square frame.

In the centre are Arabic characters, meaning, according to an article in *Le T.-P.* for November, 1883, *Kingdom (or State) of Soruth*; the characters in the oval band are Devanagari, those above reading, according to the same authority, *Saurashtra postaj* (= Postage of Soruth), while those below read "*korino 1 ano*" (or "*4 ana*"). It may be seen that these Devanagari inscriptions are the same, for the most part, as those upon the type-set stamps, and the figures used are the Gujerati, as upon what I have supposed to be the last printing of the previous issue.

The stamps are surface-printed from plates engraved by hand throughout, and therefore containing as many varieties of type as there are stamps; there were at first *fifteen*, and afterwards *twenty* types of the 1 anna, and there were, and are still, only *five* types of the 4 annas.

White laid paper, varying in thickness and quality, sometimes slightly toned. Imperforate.

- 1 a., yellow-green.
- 1 a., dull green.
- 1 a., bright green.
- 4 a., orange-red.
- 4 a., deep red.
- 4 a., brown-red.
- 4 a., rose-red.
- 4 a., vermilion.

The varieties of colour and shade of the 4 a. are very numerous and distinct; I have endeavoured to arrange them to some extent in the order in which they first appeared, but there has been a good deal of changing backwards and forwards, both in the colours and in the shades. It must also be noted that the stamps are still obtainable imperforate, or were so as recently as 1904.

A *yellowish green* was undoubtedly the first shade of the 1 a., and subsequent printings, at all events since those on *wove* paper, to be referred to below, have usually been in a far less *yellow* shade. But some of the latest printings of the 4 a. have been in almost, if not quite, as *orange* a shade of *red* as those which I consider to be the earliest, though the paper and the whole appearance of the stamps are different.

The sheets of the 1 a., as first issued, contained fifteen stamps only, in three horizontal rows of five, and according to the description given in *Le T.-P.* for June, 1878, there was a thick bar of colour above and below the block of stamps; whether this was ever exactly the case or not I cannot say, but all the sheets I have seen have a solid bar of colour at the top only, whilst at foot are traces of five solid blocks, upon which five additional stamps were soon

afterwards engraved. No doubt the original intention was to produce a plate for twenty stamps, in four horizontal rows of five, thus giving a sheet of 1 a. stamps of the same value as the strip of five, which formed the sheet of the 4 a. Possibly it was found inconvenient to wait until the whole plate was engraved, and consequently it was used at first with the three rows of impressions only and other portions of the engraving unfinished.

It is possible that a first printing took place showing a solid block of colour at bottom, but the earliest impressions I have seen show parts (the rest not being inked) of five separate coloured blocks, without, so far as can be seen, any engraving upon them at all. There was then a printing after a commencement had been made upon the engraving of the fourth row, for I have a copy of No. 12 on the sheet, with a margin below, showing an impression of about one-third of a coloured block bearing simply the outlines of the upper portions of the oval bands—the commencement of the engraving of No. 17. Probably no further printing took place before the plate was completed, when we have twenty varieties in four horizontal rows of five, with an inscription in Gujerati characters upon the bar at the top and upon a corresponding bar below the fourth row. The whole of the engraving, both of the stamps and the marginal inscriptions, being cut into the plate, and thus showing on the stamps in *white*, on a solid ground of colour.

There was also, in the early state of the plate, a vertical bar at right joined to the bar at the top, which seems to have been cut away to some extent later, as I have never seen a clear impression of it except on the sheets of fifteen. None of the sheets of twenty that I have met with show more than the inner edge of this bar; and both the early and later sheets show similar traces of a bar at left.

The strips of 4 a. show a narrow bar of colour at right, the height of a stamp, a wider bar along the top, a wider one still at foot, and a bar at left the height of a stamp and 7 mm. wide.

The completed plate of the 1 a. was described in the number of *Le T.-P.* for June, 1878, referred to above. The sheets printed from it contain twenty varieties of type, in four horizontal rows, consisting, of course, of the fifteen varieties of the earlier printing, with five similar varieties added. At top and bottom of the sheet are coloured bars, 7 to 8 mm. in thickness, extending the whole width of the sheet and bearing, as stated above, inscriptions in Gujerati characters. That at the top means, I am told, *Sheet of impressed stamp 20 price kori 1½ annas*. *Dirwan Ray*. The last two words are said to be the name of a person, perhaps the

printer or the engraver; the preceding portion, no doubt, means "20 annas, value 1½ kori." The inscription below is translated as *Junagarh Government Post Office. Ju. Sa. Saurashtra Nitiprakara Press.*

The plates for these stamps are well engraved, there are no marked varieties of type of either value, though it is not difficult to identify single specimens by comparison with an entire sheet. It may be worthy of remark that No. 7 on the sheet of 1 a., the second stamp in the second row, has the two portions of the inscription in the outer oval band separated by ornaments similar to those in the inner band, that is to say, composed of a dot surrounded by a circle of rather smaller dots, whilst on all the other types the ornaments in the outer band consist of four dots only.

I may add that the original plates are still in use, or they were a very few years back, and in apparently as good condition as ever.

The varieties of more or less white laid paper, on which these stamps are printed, are not in my opinion of much importance. Any paper of that sort was used, no doubt, indiscriminately. The earliest impressions are on paper of a slightly *creamy* tint, later ones on dead white, or slightly *bluish* paper, but some of the latest, of the 4 a. at all events,

are on paper quite as *creamy* as the earliest, or even more so.

My sheet of fifteen is in the *yellowish green* shade on rather thin white laid paper, with wide horizontal lines; my copy of No. 12, with outlines of No. 17 below it, is on a distinctly thicker paper, with similar wide laid lines, but vertical; and what I take to be an early sheet of 20, in approximately the same colour, is on paper of about the same thickness as the first, but with much closer lines (horizontal again, but the direction of the lines is of no consequence).

In June, 1879, *Le T.-P.* announced the receipt of the 4 annas in various shades:—*pale* and *bright vermilion*, *orange-vermilion*, and *brown-red*. All these varieties of the 4 a., which have reappeared in more recent printings, were found therefore amongst the earliest; all on laid paper and imperforate.

Moens catalogues, under the date "1886," the 4 a. on *bluish laid* ("*azuré vergé*") paper, imperforate; but I am inclined to think that he placed it there because he listed all the imperforate stamps before the perforated. Knowing as we do now that copies of what are evidently from the very same printing have come over in both conditions, I think this *bluish laid* paper may be placed a little later, the more so as I cannot find it referred to in any of the magazines of that period.

(To be continued.)

Two Pence Halfpenny.

By "DESDICHADO"

IN these days of highly specialized collections, when the number of "simple-life" stamps has grown to such enormous proportions; when the cost of a "type" collection far exceeds the amount which would have purchased a good general collection five-and-twenty years ago; when stamps once believed to be similar all through the sheet are being "plated," and when gum ("original" and undisturbed) is valued at prices rising to many pounds per drop, even very wealthy men may be forgiven for declining to attempt more than one or two difficult and intricate countries, or possibly a group of comparatively easier ones, with a reasonable hope of being able to attain a complete finality, after the expenditure of, perhaps, many thousands of pounds.

What, then, is the poorer, though possibly equally keen, philatelist to do? He finds himself struggling along as a general collector, whose albums show more lacunæ than stamps; or, trying his hand at specializing, he laments over what would be a possible gold-medal accumulation, were it not that

the one or two gems of the first water—and what country of interest has not some great rarity?—are missing from it. His friends condole with him, and suggest Wadhwan as an ideal country for impecunious specialists; and then trouble comes.

In despair, he goes into the merits or demerits of King's Heads, Twentieth Century issues, New Issues at a small percentage over face or an annual lump sum down, "Type" collecting, First Stamp of every country, "Seebecks," Errors of all kinds, specializing in one stamp only, e.g. the first Penang, Bahamas, etc.: to each there is some objection—some are too modern, for your true philatelist appreciates (comparative) antiquity; others, coming regularly by post, afford no opportunity for picking up bargains, a *sine quâ non* to philatelic happiness; others (*viz.* First Stamps and Errors) are rendered impossible by the existence of such trifles as the Post Office Mauritius and the Four Pence, inverted centre—pardon, inverted *frame*—of Western Australia; some, he feels, have been specially made for

him rather than for postal purposes; and specializing in ONE stamp palls on even the most volatile spirit.

Personally, I have *almost* made up my mind to collect Newspaper Wrappers; they are a cheap and generally despised side-line of Philately, but they possess one attraction at least for their collector—a superfluity of original gum! “This is frivolous!” I hear the editor say, as he reaches for his blue pencil; and, as the third Lord Justice in the Court of Appeal usually murmurs, “I agree.”

Now I make my suggestion of a series of stamps which can, with equal interest, be collected on simple or specialized lines; and which can be indulged in from beginning to end, or up to the close of the last century only, and in either case with, or without, surcharged issues, whether permanent or provisional—those of the facial value of Two Pence Halfpenny. Stamps of this value mark an epoch in the history of postal affairs. Just as the first stamp, our own One Penny, black, represents the inauguration of Penny Postage for the whole of the United Kingdom (which still includes Ireland), so does the Two Pence Halfpenny stamp mark the commencement of cheaper colonial and foreign rates of postage, formerly prohibitive in many instances, and still needing adjustment.

In October, 1874, a Postal Congress, attended by the representatives of all the European States, Egypt, and the United States of America, assembled at Berne: its deliberations resulted in the “General Postal Union,” the arrangements made by which were, by a treaty signed on the 9th October, agreed to become effective on the 1st July, 1875, in all the contracting countries, except France, where their operation was postponed until the first day of the following year.

The single-letter rate then fixed for the (first class of the) Postal Union countries was Two Pence Halfpenny (25 centimes) for each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (15 grammes), which was the unit of weight. As every one knows, this rate has been extended to many countries not originally included in the first class, and has recently been greatly reduced in amount, or the unit of weight to be carried has been increased; and those of my readers desiring further information can, with a little patience and luck, find full particulars in that worthy companion to Bradshaw—the Post Office Guide.

I have chosen the Two Pence Halfpenny because (with, I believe, one exception) it was an unknown value prior to 1875, a year midway between 1840 and 1910, and is therefore presumably not so difficult of acquisition as the historic issues; because it is an epoch-making stamp; and because it can be divided and subdivided to almost

absolute simplicity, so suiting the pocket of the wealthy collector or of his humble rival, who, in the words of a former editor of the old *Philatelic Record*, “has not the where-withal to buy the first and worst issue of British Guiana!”

In the following list of British and British Colonial (taken from Part I of the Catalogue and the official additions thereto—I don't touch Part II) I have differentiated as follows: the entire list includes all stamps of the face-value of TWO PENCE HALFPENNY, whether so originally (e.g. the first 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Great Britain) or so by surcharge,* up to the end of 1909, as chronicled; stamps having this value by virtue of a surcharge (e.g. “TWO-PENCE HALFPENNY” on 4d. Natal) are in parenthesis “()” as regards their catalogue numbers; Two Pence Halfpenny stamps surcharged with an equivalent in another currency (e.g. “1 Piastre” on 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., British Levant) are numbered in *italic* figures; and the (approximate) division between the last and this century's stamps is marked by a dash “—”. Philatelists who care to attempt a one-value collection can therefore choose accordingly.

GREAT BRITAIN: 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 157, 190, 201; O. 6, O. 15, O. 43; *L. 1, L. 5, L. 8—219*; O. 22, O. 39, O. 85, O. 105, O. 111; *L. 10, L. 19, L. 25; M. 5*. The first two numbers represent Plates 1, 2, and 3 of the rosy-mauve stamp on white and (except Plate 3) on blue paper, all water-marked Small Anchor; 140 is the error “LH-FL”, which must have existed on blue as well as on white paper. No. 141 comprises Plates 3 to 17, in rosy mauve on Orb; No. 142, Plates 17 to 20, in blue on Orb; and No. 157, Plates 21 to 23, in blue on Imperial Crown paper. No. 201 is known printed on the wrong side of the paper, over the gum. The numbers preceded by “L” or “M” and *italicized* indicate a confirmatory surcharge in Turkish (40 paras or 1 piastre) or Spanish (25 centimos) currency. The rarities are Plate 2 on blue paper—and *a fortiori* the error; O. 111, with second type of Admiralty overprint; and L. 8, being the double surcharge of forty paras.

ANTIGUA: 19, 22, 27—34, 44. Nos. 19 and 22 are both in red-brown, one on CC paper, the other on CA; the former is the rarity. No. 34 is found on ordinary as well as chalky paper.

BAHAMAS: 34, 34^a, 35—43, 55. Even the best of these, No. 34, is little more than common.

BARBADOS: 93, 94, 110, 119, 128—139, 149, 162. The best of these is No. 128, of the large Jubilee design on blue paper, 1898.

* Surely “surcharge,” if strictly incorrect, is a very appropriate word: one of its meanings is “an excessive load or burden,” which nobody can deny!

BECHUANALAND:—78. Current British stamp overprinted.

BERMUDA: 27—38. Both common; the latter of the floating-dock type.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, ETC.: 1, 2. This stamp, issued in 1861, is the earliest of its particular value expressed in pence.

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE:—4, 7a, 11. None is scarce or interesting, and the two earlier violated the generally accepted rule as to colour, by appearing in orange-yellow, instead of blue.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY:—63, 82. Both common; the latter, one of a commemorative issue.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE: (72), 73, 83—93. A 'provisional, a permanent design in a wrong colour, then a change to blue. In May, 1900, four stamps of the South African Republic were overprinted "V.R. SPECIAL POST," one being of the value of 2½d., for use during the British reoccupation of VRVBURG: 14.

CAYMAN ISLANDS:—5, 10, (20), 23. There is nothing special about these, beyond the fact that No. (20) is one of the now notorious provisionals: it was provided by surcharging the Four Pence value.

COOK ISLANDS: 3, 7, 12, 12a, 19, 19a—33, 39. All these are easily obtainable.

CYPRUS: 3. This stamp is the rosy-mauve 2½d. of Great Britain: two plates, 14 and 15, are known, the latter somewhat scarce in used condition.

DOMINICA: 6, 16, 24—30, 40, 48. The first two, in the same colour (red-brown), but with different watermarks, are fairly good.

FALKLAND ISLANDS: 21, 22, 23—33. There is nothing special about these, the ultramarine shade of the Queen's Head stamp being the best.

FIJI ISLANDS: (136, 137), 151, 156, 157, 158, 167, 168, 182, 183—187. The first two are provisionals, for which the Two Pence

was used, and of which one variety is scarce; of the first permanent issue, there are several perforation varieties, all easily obtainable.

GAMBIA: 26, 27, 39—48, 60. These are all straightforward and cheap; and there is no provisional.

GIBRALTAR: 4, 11, 18, 23, 25, 42—49, 59, 67. A long list, of which the first, being the Bermuda stamp overprinted, is the best, if we except the two varieties (Nos. 23 and 25) of the 25 Centimos produced from the 2½d. of the previous issue.

GOLD COAST: 21, 28—41, 52, 62. No provisional, and all cheap.

GRENADA: (18, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26), 33, (53, 55, 56, 57), 61, 66—70, 80, 90. The figures in the parentheses represent a fiscal, specially printed in lake, and surcharged; the scarcest are those watermarked with Broad-pointed Star. No. 33 has its value expressed as "2½ PENCE," and, with the other stamps of the same issue, was printed in alternately inverted rows; the inverted and double surcharges on the Eight Pence (Nos. 55 to 57) are good; No. 66 commemorates the discovery of this island; and No. 90 seems somewhat unnecessary, following on two very recently issued King's Head stamps of the same value.

HELIGOLAND: 25, 26, 27, 28. The second, which shows the border of the shield in orange, is scarce. All the stamps, from 1875 to the date when this island was added to Germany, have the face-value in English and in German currency (20 pfennig).

JAMAICA: (38, 39, 39a, 39b, 39c), 40—49, 53, 56a, 64. The provisional stamp provides several varieties in the surcharge, some of which are scarce. In the Arms series, we find the variety "SER . . ET" for "SERVIET" in the motto.

LAGOS: 31, 31a—47, 57. These are all common.

(To be continued.)

The Debates of the "Tyro" Stamp Club

(Continued from page 67.)

MR. R. PARKER: How would you propose to show varieties? I see that at Manchester they were rather taken with the idea of putting the prime varieties in large type and the minor ones in smaller type. Could you give us details of how you would propose to arrange the catalogue, and give examples? I don't want to

appear to be asking too much, but am anxious to get a clear idea of it.

Mr. S. HORSLEY: I will try to explain to the best of my ability, and am only too glad to do so. Well, personally, I consider the present arrangement of Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue to be one that cannot be very greatly improved upon. The various varieties are there very clearly shown, and I do

not think that the system of different type would make things very much plainer, especially as it would entail a lot of extra work to decide which were the main and which the other varieties, and also in printing the book. I would list perforation varieties in sets, and where many apparent varieties of perforation are all really the work of one machine I would add a note to that effect. I would include in each set as many distinct shades as can be conveniently colour-named; where a very wide range of shades exists I would add a note to say that such was the case and that the colours given merely represent classes. Many stamps are greatly undercatalogued as regards shades, especially the stamps of Canada and Newfoundland and the 1882-97 issue of New Zealand, etc. I would catalogue all errors in printing stamps and all the main varieties of surcharge, etc. Where stamps have been imperfectly printed or surcharges exist in numberless minor varieties, I would mention the fact in a note and advise careful examination. Where varieties in stamps have been caused by damage to the plates I would also give a note to that effect. A rough idea should be furnished as to the value of these noted varieties. As an example I will take the 1882-97 issue of New Zealand again, where the 1d. value, in addition to existing with many different perforations in a variety of shades, provides two distinctly interesting examples of a damaged plate. One has quite a big pear-shaped blob of white on the upper part of the Queen's head, and the other has the frame badly broken on the right-hand side, both these varieties being very plainly discernible. Where sheets of stamps have been printed from new dies I would list them in sets of each die, provided that the differences were sufficiently distinct; if not sufficiently distinct I would put a note to that effect. Where stamps can be plated I would put a note to that effect, and where they have been printed in groups of 2, 4, 8, etc., I would also put a note. If any important difference, however, amounting to a very distinct variety or error existed where stamps had been printed in either of these last two methods, I would list and price such separately. Among such might be noted the 1879 to 1894 issues of Queensland. All varieties of watermark I would list in sets, and where inverted or other misplacements occurred I would add a note to that effect. Finally, I would put against each stamp the number printed or probable number in circulation. As far as I can judge from memory, the catalogue would now be ready for pricing, and with the data supplied it should not be an impossible task. I quite see that there is an immense amount of work in it, more especially with regard to the obtaining of the numbers printed or in circulation. Any

prices that may seem anomalous as compared with the numbers of the stamps printed, etc., I would also explain in a note.

Mr. A. RANDALL: You spoke in your original address about issuing this book in penny parts. I am not quite sure that I think that would be popular. Apart from the price, I know that I would rather have one book than lots of penny books, especially as the latter would have to be in paper covers. I think the best arrangement would be three parts—i.e. (1) Great Britain and Colonies, (2) Europe and Colonies, (3) The rest of the world. We should then have three handbooks of a convenient size.

Mr. W. WARE: I would suggest that a separate catalogue should be made for local stamps. There are still stamps in our catalogues which I think might fairly be regarded as local stamps as far as their present collection is concerned—the stamps of the Native States of India really come under that heading. That would make four parts for the proposed catalogue. Further I would suggest that the catalogues should be made of an oblong shape, as the addition of the extra room for the insertion of dealers' prices would make the book too wide for the pocket in its present upright shape. To be successful we ought to be able to rely on a sale price of not more than 2s. to 2s. 6d. per part.

Mr. J. BUCKLEY: I do not quite see how such a catalogue is going to be compiled, printed, and sold for the sum of 2s. or 2s. 6d. per part. The expense is bound to be enormous, and the sale would have to be enormous also if the catalogue is to pay its way.

Mr. H. FORDING: Well, Annesley, you are usually full of ideas—have you got any to meet this case?

Mr. R. ANNESLEY: I've got the ideas all right, but so many things have to be presupposed before my ideas can start work, that I'm afraid they are a bit too wild. However, here they are. *First*. We have to suppose that the Association is formed and approves of this idea of a catalogue. *Secondly*. We have to suppose that the dealers are so charmed with the idea of this catalogue that they are prepared to use it as their own price list as suggested by Mr. Horsley. *Thirdly*. We have to suppose that a suitable firm can be found to undertake the printing. These things being presupposed we can start fair. We have eliminated all rival catalogues, so that there should be no doubt about a large sale at home, and, if the catalogue is actually as well compiled as we feel it could be, I feel quite certain that it would also command a good sale abroad. I would suggest that advertisements from all the various dealers,

etc., be tendered for, and that would tend to decrease the cost of production. The catalogue would be sold wholesale to dealers requiring it, and most people would probably buy through them, as they would want to see what the stamps could be bought for. And I have yet another wild idea. At present there are lots of philatelic papers, magazines, etc., published in various parts of the country—I don't know where they are all printed, but I dare say that most of it is done by private firms; Stanley Gibbons, I understand, now do their own, but they are the only ones that I know of. Suppose now that the Association acquired that printing establishment and formed what might be called the "Philatelic Press." They would then be in a unique position to do the philatelic printing for the world. Firms ordering supplies of the catalogue could have their own selling prices inserted by the "Press" before delivery at a considerable financial saving. I venture to think that the various journals and magazines could be turned out much cheaper than is at present the case, even if only owing to the stock of engravings for illustrations which would be always on hand. This "Press" could be made a profitable business concern, and, together with the annual subscriptions, etc., should keep the Association in a sound financial position. This is a wild dream of mine perhaps, but it is only some such venture that seems to me likely to meet the case.

Mr. S. HORSLEY: I am glad that Mr.

Annesley was called upon for his opinion; he certainly suggests what seems to me to be the best solution of this difficulty. Mr. Fording says that we are over time, so I now beg to lay before you three resolutions:—

(1) That this Committee considers it should be one of the first acts of the proposed Association to compile a Standard Priced Collectors' Catalogue.

(2) That this meeting considers it should be a function of the proposed Association to control the sale of stamps to collectors (other than Post Office sales), and recommends the institution of licences as a help to that objective.

(3) That the minutes of this and previous debates be forwarded to *G. S. W.*, with a request for publication, as a means of bringing the resolutions before the public notice.

Mr. H. FORDING seconded the resolutions, which were carried with much acclamation.

Mr. H. FORDING then announced that the next debate would not take place until after the summer vacation. He thought that they could congratulate themselves on an excellent start for their debates. He wished therefore all the members farewell until either the 18th or 25th of September, when he hoped they would meet again with redoubled zeal and enthusiasm for their hobby.

Cheers were given for Mr. Fording and Mr. Horsley, and proceedings then terminated.

(To be continued.)

Third Philatelic Congress at Birmingham

(G. JOHNSON, B.A., Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.)

MR. CHARLES J. PHILLIPS has been added to the Birmingham Committee.

The Committee suggests for the consideration of all Societies concerned that—

The Congress be held June 7th to 9th, 1911.

Number of delegates sent by the various Societies should be the same as at the Second Congress, viz.: Under 100 members, two delegates;—100 to 200 members, three delegates; over 200 members, four delegates.

A non-competitive and popular Exhibition of Stamps should be held in some Hall, where light refreshments can be obtained.

Some process of stamp-printing to be shown if possible.

Two garden parties and a banquet to be provided for.

All papers to be submitted to the Committee two months before the commencement of the Congress.

The following subjects are to be continued from the previous Congress, and the reports of the Committees appointed to consider Nos. 1 and 2 are to be received:—

1. Philatelic terms.
2. Forged stamps.
3. Colour question.

Will Societies discuss the above and let the Hon. Sec. have their comments and further suggestions as soon as possible?

The scale on which some of the above items will be carried out of course depends largely on the financial assistance forthcoming. Many generous donations have been promised, and Mr. Fred. J. Melville has sent the first cheque for 10s. 6d.

Some Notes on British Postmarks since 1840

By C. F. DENDY MARSHALL, B.A.

(Continued from page 91.)

LIST No. 3: IRELAND—continued.

363.	Newtownmountkennedy .. Wick.	1838. P.T.	1857.
	— since 1874		
364.	Newtown Stewart	Tyrone P.T.	
365.	Nolbor; * — since 1856 ..	Meath S.O.	
366.	Oldcastle	Tyrone P.T.	
367.	Omagh	Tyrone P.T.	
368.	Oranmore	Galway P.T.	
369.	Pallasgreen	Limerick S.O.	
370.	Pallaskenry *	S.O.	
371.	Parsonstown, anc. and afds. Birr	King's Co. P.T.	
372.	Passage West; — 1874	Cork S.O.	
	Philipstown, 1885, form. } 372	King's Co. P.T.	
373.	Philipstown, afds. 372 } — Pettigo, 1874	Donegal —	
374.	Piltown	Kilky P.T.	
375.	Portadown	Armagh P.T.	
376.	Portaferry	Down P.T.	
	Pomeroy, 1874	Tyrone P.P.	
377.	Portadown	Queen's Co P.T.	
378.	Portlennone, afds. 385	Antrim P.T.	
	— 1874; Patrickswell, 1885 ..	Limerick P.P.	
379.	Portlaw	Waterfd. S.O.	
380.	Portumna; — 1856	Galway P.T.	
	Portrush, 1874	Antrim P.P.	
381.	Ramelton	Donegal P.T.	
	Portstewart, 1874	Londy P.P.	
382.	Randalstown	Antrim P.T.	
383.	Raphoe	Donegal P.T.	
384.	Rathangan	Kildare P.T.	
	Rahevy, 1874	Dublin —	
385.	Rathcoole, afds. 386	P.T.	
	— 1856, 1874		
	Portlennone, 1885; form. } 378	Antrim P.T.	
386.	Rathormac	Cork P.T.	
	Rathcoole, 1874; form. 385 ..	Dublin P.T.	
387.	Rathdowney, afds. 88	Queen's Co P.T.	
	— 1856		
388.	Rathdrum	Wick. P.T.	
389.	Rathfriland *	Dublin —	
	— since 1856	Down P.P.	
390.	Rathfriland	Down P.T.	
391.	Rathkeale	Limerick P.T.	
392.	Rathowen; — 1857	Westmth. P.T.	
	Rathnew, 1874	Wick. —	
393.	Redhills; * — 1856, 1874 ..	Gavan S.O.	
	Ratoath, 1885	Meath —	
394.	Richhill *	Armagh S.O.	
	Rockcorry, 1874	Monaghan P.P.	
395.	Rochfort Bridge *	Westmth. P.T.	
	— 1856, 1874		
	Roundstone, 1885	Galway —	
396.	Roscommon	Roscom. P.T.	
397.	Ros-crae	Tip. P.T.	
398.	Ross, afds. New Ross	Wexfd. P.T.	
399.	Ros-carbery	Cork P.T.	
400.	Kostrevor	Down P.T.	
401.	Kuskey; * — 1856	Leitrim S.O.	
	Kush, 1874	Dublin P.P.	
402.	Saintfield	Down S.O.	
403.	Scariff afds. 411	Clare S.O.	
	Sandyford, 1874	Dublin —	
404.	(Scranny); * — 1856	Cavan —	
	Scarva, 1874	Down —	
405.	Sbanagolden, * afds. 417 ..	Limerick S.O.	
	Saggart, 1874	Dublin —	
406.	Shirone; — 1856	King's Co. P.T.	
	Skerries, 1874	Dublin —	
407.	Sixmilebridge, afds. 409 ..	Clare P.T.	
	Shillelagh, 1874	Wicklow —	
408.	Skibbereen	Cork P.T.	
409.	Slane, afds. 543; — 1856 ..	Westmth. P.T.	

LIST No. 3: IRELAND—continued.

409.	Sixmilebridge, 1874, form. 407	Clare P.T.	1838. 1857.
410.	Sligo	Sligo P.T.	
411.	Stewartstown, afds. 419 ..	Tyrone P.T.	
	— 1874		
	Scariff, 1885, form. 403 ..	Clare S.O.	
	— 1892		
412.	Strabane	Tyrone P.T.	
413.	Stradbally	Queen's Co P.T.	
414.	Stradone	Cavan P.T.	
415.	Strangford	Down S.O.	
	Straffan Station, 1874	Kildare —	
416.	Stranorlar	Donegal P.T.	
417.	Strokestown; — 1874	Roscom. P.T.	
	Shanagolden, 1885, form. 405; — 1892	Limk. S.O.	
418.	Stoneyford	Kilky P.P.	
	Stratford-on-Slaney, 1874 ..	Wicklow P.P.	
419.	Summerhill; — 1856, 1874 ..	Meath S.O.	
	Stewartstown, 1885, form. 411	Tyrone P.T.	
420.	Swinford	Mayo P.T.	
421.	Swords, afds. 422; — 1874 ..	Dublin P.T.	
	Stranocum, 1885	Antrim —	
422.	Taghmore	Wexfd. P.T.	
	Swords, 1874, form. 421 ..	Dublin P.T.	
423.	Tallaght	Waterfd. P.T.	
424.	Tallow	Waterfd. P.T.	
425.	Tanderagee, afds. Tan- dragee	Armagh P.T.	
426.	Terbert	Kerry P.T.	
427.	Templemore	Tip. P.T.	
428.	Thomastown	Kilky. P.T.	
429.	Thurles	Tip. P.T.	
430.	Tinahely, afds. 432	Wicklow P.T.	
	Tinode, 1874	— —	
431.	Tipperary	Tip. P.T.	
432.	Toome, afds. Toome- bridge, 442	Antrim S.O.	
	— 1857, 1874		
	Tinahely, 1855, form. 430 ..	Wicklow P.T.	
433.	Tralee	Kerry P.T.	
434.	Trim, afds 436	Meath P.T.	
	Trillick, 1874	Tyrone P.P.	
435.	Tuam	Galway P.T.	
436.	Tubbermore, afds. 452	Londy. P.T.	
	Trim, 1874, form. 434	Meath P.T.	
437.	Tulla	Clare S.O.	
438.	Tullamore (also used 84 in 1872)	King's Co. P.T.	
439.	Tullow	Carlow P.T.	
440.	Tynan	Armagh P.T.	
441.	Tyrrellspass; — 1856	Westmth. P.T.	
	Urney, 1874	Tyrone —	
442.	Valentia, afds. Valenc a Island, 552; — 1874	Kerry S.O.	
	Toomebridge, 1885, form. Toome, 432	Antrim S.O.	
443.	Virginia	Cavan P.T.	
444.	Warrenspoint, afds. War- renpoint	Down P.T.	
445.	Waterford	Waterfd. P.T.	
446.	Waringstown *	Down S.O.	
	Woodlawn, 1874	Galway —	
447.	Westport	Mayo P.T.	
448.	Wexford	Wexfd. P.T.	
449.	Wicklow	Wicklow P.T.	
450.	Youghal	Cork P.T.	

NOTE.—The 1844 list finished here. Numbers from 430 to 453 were added 1844 to 1856.

451.	Clonegal; * — 1874	Carlow S.O.	
	The Ward, 1892	Dublin —	
452.	Dunamanagh *	Tyrone S.O.	
	— 1857, 1874		

LIST NO. 3: IRELAND—continued.

	1838.	1857.
452. Tubbermore, 1855, form. 436	Londy. P.T.	—
453. Mountbellew Bridge	Galway	—
Newtownbutler, 1874	Ferngh. P.P.	—
454. — Ovoca, 1874	Wicklow	—
455. — Curragh Camp, 1859	Kildare	—
456. Templeogue, * afd. 492	Dublin P.P.	—
— Batterstown, 1874	Meath	—
457. Dalkey	Dublin P.P.	—
458. Stillorgan : *—1857	—	—
Ballisodare, 1874	Sligo	—
The 1856 list ended at 458. Numbers from 458 to 492 were added 1857 to 1874.		
459. Baldoye	Dublin	—
460. Banteer	Cork	—
461. Ballinhassig	—	—
462. Ballineen	—	—
463. Castleland	Kerry P.P.	—
464. Carrigtwohill	Cork	—
465. Clarcastle, form. Clare, 132	Clare P.T.	—
466. Clashmore, form. 133	Waterford S.O.	—
— 1885	—	—
467. Clondalkin	Dublin	—
468. Drimoleague	Cork	—
469. — Drumree, 1885	Meath	—
470. Enniskean	Cork P.P.	—
471. Glonthaune	—	—
472. —	—	—
473. Innishannon, 1869, form. 255	Cork P.T.	—
474. —	—	—
475. Kilkee	Clare P.P.	—
476. Killeagh, form. 274	Cork S.O.	—
477. —	—	—
478. —	—	—
479. Knocklong	Limerick	—
480. —	—	—
481. —	—	—
482. Leap	Cork	—
483. Mill Street, 1863, form. 327	P.T.	—
484. Manorhamilton, form. 322	P.T.	—
485. —	—	—
486. Little Island	Cork	—
487. Maynooth, form. 325	Kildare P.T.	—
488. —	—	—
489. —	—	—
490. St. Margaret's	Dublin	—
491. — Templepatrick, 1885	Antrim P.P.	—
492. Templeogue, form. 456	Dublin P.P.	—

The list of 1874 ended here. Numbers from 493 to 532 were added 1874 to 1885.

493. T.P.O.—1892	—	—
494. " "	—	—
495. " "	—	—
496. " "	—	—
497. " "	—	—
498. " "	—	—
499. Welchtown	Donegal	—
500. Whiteabbey	Antrim	—
501. Dough	—	—
502. Ballinamore, form. Ballynamore, 53	Donegal P.T.	—
503. Doochery, afd. Doochery	—	—
504. —	—	—
505. Upperlands	Londy. S.O.	—
506. Dervock, form. 173	Antrim	—
507. Ballinrobe, form. 36	Mayo P.T.	—
508. Timoleague	Cork P.P.	—
509. Ballieborough, form. 26	Cavan P.T.	—
510. Kingscourt, form. 288	P.T.	—
511. Macroom, form. 317	Cork P.T.	—
512. Ballinlough	Roscmn.	—
513. Glennane	Armagh	—
514. Limerick Junction	Tip.	—
515. Hill of Down	Meath	—
516. Moycullen	Galway	—
517. Roscahill	—	—
518. Oughterard	—	—
519. Maam Cross	—	—
520. Maam	—	—
521. Leenane	—	—
522. Rosmuck	—	—
523. Recess	—	—
524. Cashel	—	—
525. Letterfrack	—	—
526. Ballycrov	Mayo	—
527. Ballyglass, form. 42	—	—

LIST NO. 3: IRELAND—continued.

	1838.	1857.
528. Tourmakeady	Mayo	—
529. The Neale, afd. Neale	—	—
530. Cong, form. 152	—	S.O.
531. Sion Mills	Tyrone	—
" also, in error, Newbliss 1900 (see 351)	Monaghan S.O.	—
532. Dromahair	Leitrim P.P.	—
The 1855 list finished here. The following numbers were added subsequently.		
533. Toombeola	Galway	—
534. Bangor, form. 60	Down	P.T.
535. Holywood	—	—
536. Strandtown	—	—
537. Donaghadee, form. 175	—	P.T.
538. Dunderum	—	—
539. Newcastle	—	P.P.
540. Ardagh	Limerick P.P.	—
541. Six Mile Cross	Tyrone P.P.	—
542. Maguire's Bridge	Ferngh. P.P.	—
543. Slane, form. 409	Westmb. P.T.	—
544. Ardferit	Kerry P.P.	—
545. Lisdoonvarna	Clare	—
546. —	—	—
547. (Lisselton Cross), afd. Lisselton	Kerry	—
548. Headford	—	—
549. Ballincollig, form. 33	Cork P.T.	—
550. Ballinskelligs	Kerry	—
551. Glenbeigh	—	—
552. Valencia Island, form. Valencia, 442	—	S.O.
553. Waterville	—	—
554. Dunboyne	Meath	—
555. Annascaul	Kerry P.P.	—
556. Blennerville	—	P.P.
557. Woodenbridge	Wick.	—
558. Bawnboy	Cavan	—
559. Ballyconnell, form. 39	—	P.T.
560. Bushmills, form. 83	Antrim P.T.	—
561. Ardara, form. 4	Donegal P.T.	—
562. Bruckles	—	—
563. —	—	—
564. Mountcharles	Donegal P.P.	—



In dealing with the London obliterations I omitted one type shown here which might puzzle collectors. I have the following numbers: 12 to 15, 56, 59, 69, and have seen one or two others. It resembles the country type in not having any frame round the number, but the spaces on each side are made up with short horizontal bars, instead of the usual curves standing upright like brackets. They were used in London, but I cannot say whether with any special application or not. The only one I have on an entire cover is on a registered letter of 1863, posted at Lombard Street, bearing also an impression of my Type (δ).

I have lately obtained a very interesting variety of mark similar to Mr. Hendy's Fig. 299. The date-stamp is "International Exhibition, London, W., May 24, 1862," and the obliterator contains "W" in the lower space, but unfortunately the letters or figures above are illegible.

The obliterating list for England, etc., requires the following corrections:—

174 was vacant in 1874, and West Felton (Salop) in 1877.

199 is *Guy's Hill*.

824 was used in error at Wrexham (properly 924) in 1884.

A 33 is *Chapellon*.

A 37 is *Duncans*.

A 41 is *Gayle*.

A 56 is *Moneague*.

The "P.P." after B 34 is a mistake;

B 35 Shrivensham should have "P.P." in the 1838 column.

D 04. Dowlais was formerly 982.

D 81. Bures was afterwards H 29.

In conclusion, perhaps a suggestion as to

the arrangement of a collection may be appreciated. Mine is mounted on loose oblong cards 12 inches by 10. The specimens are not hinged, but attached with a tiny dot of "photo-mounter." The cards are contained in boxes in the form of books made to my own design by Messrs. Stone and Co. of Banbury, which are not at all expensive if a fair number be taken. Each book holds about a hundred cards. The sides, flap, and back are wood, the covers being of paste-board, and I have found them wear exceedingly well. The system is equally applicable to collections of entires. Of course albums with movable leaves are the ideal method, but the cost for a large collection would be prohibitive. These only work out at about six shillings each box, including cards.

New Issues and Discoveries

By NORMAN THORNTON

I should be most grateful if readers would help me by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps, new or projected. If possible a specimen should be sent, which will be returned at once if desired, together with stamp for postage; or to readers subscribing direct, their subscription will be lengthened by one number for each penny face value and postage. Any official information or notices will also be welcome.

N. THORNTON, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Bermuda.—We have received the ½d. stamp of the new type representing a fifteenth-century vessel in full sail.



14

1910. Type 14.
50½ d., green.

Norway.—The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* (7.7.10) records the 1½ kr. in the new redrawn type, and mentions that the current 3 öre and 30 öre stamps are being printed from a re-engraved or new plate, the difference being in the small figure "3" in the oval band, which has now a round head instead of a straight one, that is, "3" instead of "3."



15 B

1910. Type 25. *New die as B.* Wmk. Type 7.
Perf. 14½ × 13½.
145½ kr., blue.



12

Type 12 redrawn "2." Wmk. Type 7.
Perf. 14½ × 13½.

147 3 öre, orange-yellow.
148 30 " slate-grey.

South Australia.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* (9.7.10) records the 3d., 4d., and 6d., wmk. Crown A, with the 12½ perforation. For clearness' sake we now repeat the list of those values we have seen or heard of with this perf.



27

1909-10. Type 27. Wmk. Crown over A, Type 29.
Perf. 12½ (single-line machine).

347 3d. olive-green.
348 4d. orange.
349 6d. blue-green.
350 8d. ultramarine.
351 9d. claret.
353 1s., brown.

The same journal also mentions the following novelty:—

*Wmk. Crown S.A. Perf. 12½ (instead of 12).
55., carmine (or pink).*

It looks as if all the current values are to come under this machine; if so our list in the next edition of the Catalogue will be considerably extended.

Turkey.—The current 5 paras has been surcharged, reducing the value to 2 paras.



27

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28

1910. No. 271 overprinted with Type 28, in blue.
28½ 2 par. on 5 par., brown-ochre.

Western Australia.—The ½d. has arrived on Crown A paper, perf. 12½.



22

1910 Type 22. *Wmk. Crown and A, Type 31 (sideways). Perf. 12½.
138a½ ½d., green.*

CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor of "Gibbons Stamp Weekly"

PERNAMBUCCO,

June 25th, 1910.

SIR,—Mr. A. H. Davis, of Montevideo, in the *Weekly* of June 11, says, referring to Booklets of Stamps, "This is the only South American Post Office which has adopted these carnets." In this he is wrong; Brazil adopted them with her present issue, in 1906, for values of 50, 100, and 200 reis, and they are still in force. The paper used is superior to that of the ordinary sheet stamps, and the impression seems clearer and sharper.

Yours very truly,

THOS. C. GRIFFITH.

Philatelic Societies

To ensure prompt insertion of these reports, they should be sent direct to Major Evans, Longton Avenue, Sydenham. It is also essential that they should be legibly written on one side of the paper only.

Birmingham Philatelic Society

President: R. Hollick.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: G. Johnson, B.A.

Official address: 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

THE following programme is suggested for next session. It will be confirmed at the annual meeting on October 6th, 1910.

- | | | | |
|-------|-----|---|-------------------|
| Oct. | 6. | Annual Meeting. | |
| " | 27. | Display with Notes: Trinidad, Mr. B. B. Tilley. | |
| Nov. | 10. | Paper: Gold Coast, Mr. J. J. Darlow. | |
| " | 24. | Paper: Queensland, Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg. | |
| Dec. | 1. | Auction. | |
| " | 15. | Display: Great Britain, Mr. J. J. Knowles. | |
| 1911. | | | |
| Jan. | 5. | Lantern display: Mr. J. A. Margoschis. | |
| " | 26. | Display: Interesting Colonials. | Mr. R. Hollick. |
| Feb. | 9. | Display with Notes: Iceland, | Rev. W. N. Usher. |
| " | 23. | Paper: Bahamas, Mr. M. P. Castle. | |
| March | 3. | Auction. | |
| April | 6. | Colour Question, Members. | |
| " | 8. | Colour Question, daylight meeting at Mr. Knowles's house. | |
| May | 4. | Annual Dinner. | |

Standard Philatelic Society

President: L. E. Jones, 328 Camden Road, N.

Hon. Secretary: R. W. Miller, 248 Hornsey Road, N.

Meetings: Every Wednesday during the season, 7.15 to 8 o'clock, at Wortley Hall, Seven Sisters Road, N.

JUNE 22ND.—The President occupied the chair, and Mr. W. F. Whitehead gave a lecture on "The Stamps of Spain." The speaker passed round for inspection several specimens of the various issues of this country, and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

JUNE 29TH.—Mr. L. E. Jones gave a lecture on and display of "The Stamps of Egypt," the Secretary being in the chair. On this evening we had the pleasure of the company of three visitors, which made the attendance fairly good.

ON July 2nd a large number of the members of this Society paid a visit to the Taping Collection at the British Museum. After spending an instructive afternoon the members partook of tea together, and concluded an enjoyable day with various amusements.

ON July 6th we had the pleasure of hearing a lecture on "Pictorial Stamps," given by Mr. R. W. Miller. The speaker exhibited one stamp at least of every set he mentioned. At this meeting we had the company of three new members.

THE second annual general meeting of this Society was held on July 13th. The President occupied the chair, and sixteen members were present. The first item on the programme was a short address by the President. Amongst other things he pointed out how the Society had steadily progressed throughout the session, and that it had trebled the number of members. At the close of the address the Secretary gave his report, after which the election of officers for next session took place. The result was as follows:—

President: L. E. Jones. Vice-President: A. Clarke.
Secretary: R. W. Miller. Treasurer: H. R. Watson.
Librarian: W. M. C. Joslin. Curator of the Society's Collection: W. F. Whitehead.

The above six officers form the Committee, and they will be pleased to receive books for the library and stamps for the general collection. At the close of the evening's business recitations, etc., were given by some of the members. Refreshments were then partaken of, and a most successful and enjoyable evening was brought to a close.

The first meeting of next session will take place on September 14th, at 7 p.m.

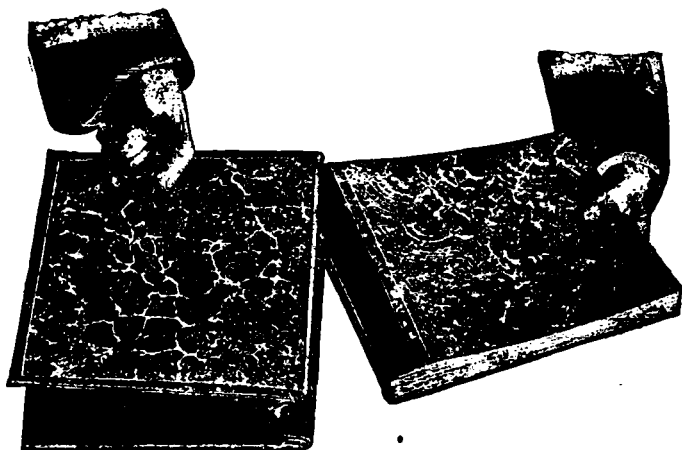
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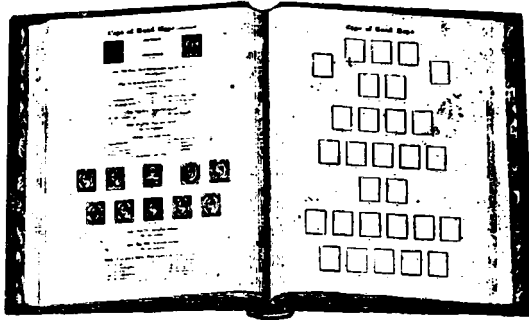
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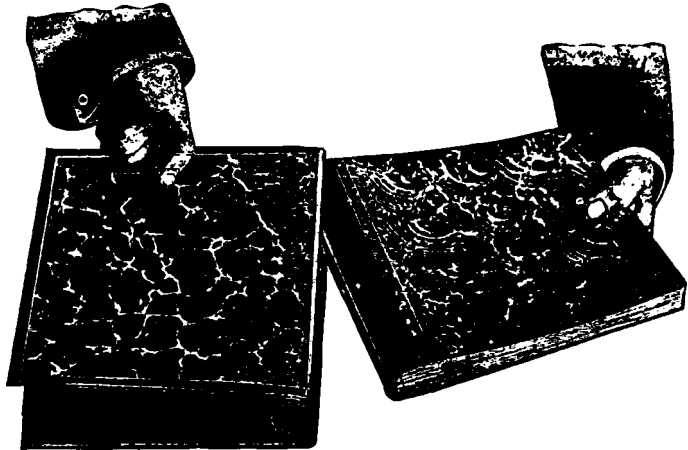


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[AD. 6.]

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AZORES.

1910. *New issue.*

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Portrait of King Manoel.</i>			
2½ reis,	lilac	0	1
5 "	black	0	1
10 "	grey-green	0	1
15 "	pale brown	0	2
20 "	carmine	0	2
25 "	chocolate	0	3
50 "	blue	0	5
75 "	yellow-brown	0	8

HAYTI.

1910. *New type. Portrait.*

Inland Postage.

1 c. de g.,	black and lake	0	1
-------------	--------------------------	---	---

Foreign Postage.

2 c. de p.,	black and red	0	2
5 c. de p.	" greenish blue	0	4
20 c. de p.	" yellow-green	1	3

PARAGUAY.

1910. *Type 40, dated "1904."*

5 pesos,	black and blue	3	6
5 "	" olive	3	6
10 "	" blue	6	0
10 "	" chocolate	6	0
20 "	" yellow	11	6
20 "	" violet	11	6

See note as to the above under "New Issues and Discoveries."

URUGUAY.

1910. *Commemorative issue.*

New type.

2 c.,	carmine	0	2
5 c.,	blue	0	4

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Whole No. 292

AUGUST 6, 1910

VOL. XII

Postage Stamps in the Making

A General Survey of the Practices and Processes employed in the Manufacture of Postage Stamps

By FRED. J. MELVILLE, *President of the Junior Philatelic Society*

(Continued from page 106.)

CHAPTER IV.—TECHNICAL AND PHILATELIC TERMS ASSOCIATED WITH PAPER

In this chapter we have compressed definitions of the technical terms used in the paper trade which have a bearing upon the philatelist's study, and also those terms applied to varieties of paper by philatelists themselves. The compilation of a glossary of this nature gives us the opportunity of inserting some notes which may be of service to the student, but which did not readily fall into the more connected narrative of the previous chapters.

Basted Mills.—The name applied in the paper trade to the paper manufactured by the Basted Paper Company, whose Basted Mills are situate near Sevenoaks in Kent. The mills have been in existence for upwards of a century. Both hand and machine papers are produced, but it is stated that rags are the only raw material used at the mills, and the paper produced is of a very high quality. The paper supplied by these mills, on which the New Zealand stamps were printed, and known to philatelists as Basted Mills, is a thin, hard paper closely wove, so that it shows little or no sign of the wire. It is watermarked double-lined N Z and Star.

Bâtonné.—A term adapted from the French and applied by philatelists to paper resembling the commonly used foreign note-paper, having prominent parallel lines watermarked wide apart, as if ruled for guidance in writing. The intervening spaces between these prominent watermarked lines may be either wove or laid, giving rise to the distinctions *wove bâtonné*, and *laid bâtonné*. Examples of these papers will be found in Afghanistan, Fiji, Guadalajara (Mexico), Poonch. The early writers preserved the full French description of laid bâtonné, viz. *vergé bâtonné*, the other variety being simply *bâtonné*.

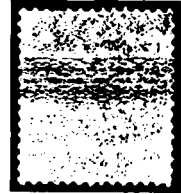
Benzine.—The use of. See *infra*, *Transparent paper*.

Blue ferro-prussiate paper.—This is made by floating plain white paper in a solution of red prussiate of potash and peroxide of iron, to give it a coating sensitive to light. The print, as in the case of the Mafeking local stamps, was taken by means of an ordinary negative, the impression being fixed by immersion in several changes of water. The ferro-prussiate paper was made during the siege by sensitizing a quantity of plain paper specially for the local stamps.

Blue safety paper.—The common philatelic description of the paper described in chapter III, which had prussiate of potash in it, the blueness being unintentional, and attributed by De La Rue to the existence of free chlorine in the pulp. Example: Great Britain 4d., 1855-6, and various fiscals.

Bond paper.—A paper made from linen, very strong and durable. Philatelists meet with it chiefly in proofs, which are often made on such paper, e.g. United States die proofs of 1847, which exist on this and on India paper.

Burelé.—A philatelic term not directly referring to paper, but one which may be dealt with here as concerning the treatment of paper after manufacture to prevent forgery, and in some cases to prevent cleaning. Burelé applies to a network pattern printed on the paper before or after the impression of the stamp has been taken, and may be either on the face or back of the stamp. Alsace and Lorraine, Dominican Republic, Hanover, and Wenden provide instances of the network covering the entire face of the stamp. In the case of Alsace and Lorraine the network comprises the chief part of the design, being printed in colour, and overprinted with stereotypes made from settings of



ordinary printer's type. Similar network was printed in a colourless ink on the paper used for stamps of the North German Federation and Prussia, the ink in these cases being composed of carbonate of lead, which on being treated with chemicals became visible and so prevented cleaning for a second use. Some of the early stamps of Italy were similarly treated.

Queensland provides instances of the network extending in the form of a narrow band across the back of stamps.

The *noir*' pattern on the back of certain Mexican stamps is somewhat similar. (See *Moire*.)

Cardboard.—Proof impressions of stamp dies and plates are often taken upon the ordinary Bristol board of commerce, and of course stamps are impressed on a variety of cards for use as post cards.

Cartridge paper.—Although the name was originally intended to designate papers employed in cartridge making, it now covers a variety of drawing papers. The catalogue gives the (1d.) blue lithographed Trinidad of 1853 as on bluish cartridge paper.

Chalk-surfaced paper.—This is paper coated with a solution in which chalk or a similar substance has been suspended, and has been used for postage stamps of Russia, Portugal, Egypt, Great Britain, and numerous colonies. The chalk surface applied before the stamps are printed renders the impression fugitive in the event of attempts being made to remove writing ink and other cancellations. (See chapter III.)

Chemical paper.—For Dr. Francis' "brown chemical paper," see chapter III.

Coated papers.—Such papers as chalk-surfaced and enamelled are known to the paper trade as "coated."

Cog-wheel die. paper cut with a. (See chapter III.)

Coloured papers.—When coloured paper is to be made the dye may be either added to the pulp in the beating engine or in some cases pressed direct on to the fibre. In some cases the colours are dissolved in boiling water and added in the engine; the fixing of the colour is secured by the use of alum. The paper-maker's chief difficulty in making this class of paper is to preserve uniformity of colour, as the varying conditions of the pulp and the relics of the chemicals used in its treatment are uncertain factors, and although the proportion of colour introduced may be uniform, the effects on the finished paper may vary considerably. It is customary to take a sample bowl of the pulp and make a small trial sheet to gauge the effect. Coloured papers have been used for a great variety of stamps and now form part of the British Colonial colour scheme, and are to form part of the proposed colour scheme for the United States postage stamps.

Cowan paper.—Manufactured by Messrs. A. Cowan and Sons, Ltd., of St. Paul's Wharf, London. The paper supplied for the postage stamps of New Zealand and various dependencies was first an unwatermarked thin wove paper, in which the mesh is seen in small diamond-shaped interstices when held to the light, and afterwards watermarked with single-lined N Z and Star.

A lithographic paper, a paper not too hardly surfaced by rolling or calendering, and soft enough to suit the lithographic impression, was made by this firm and used for the 5s. lithographed stamp of Fiji printed in Sydney, 1882. This has the firm's name watermarked in outline Old English characters once in the sheet. (See Sheet Watermarks, chapter V.)

Dickinson paper.—See chapter II.

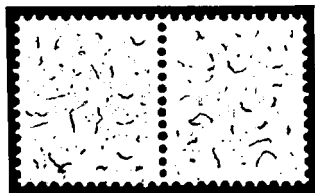
Double paper.—For Mr. Steel's patents, see chapter III.

Douglas patent.—See chapter III.

Enamelled paper.—Some of the "enamelled papers" of Philately are probably simply highly calendered papers without any special coating. The commonest form of enamel for paper is a solution of zinc white and glue. The enamelled papers of Portugal and Portuguese India are philatelic examples, the brittleness of the paper being doubtless due to the abnormal amount of mineral used either in the body of the paper as "loading," or in the coating. Such papers are not likely to be very durable on account of the excess of mineral, which tends to disintegrate the fibrous substance.

Engine-sized.—Paper which has had the size mixed with the pulp in the beating engine. (See *Tub-sized*.)

Goldbeater's skin.—A misnomer for a transparent paper used in producing the two curious stamps of Prussia, where the paper received a negative impression over which was applied the gum, the printed side being then affixed downwards to the postal packet, showing the impression through the paper as a positive. (See chapter III, and *Transparent paper*.)



Granite paper.—A general term applied by the paper trade to a class of papers showing more than one colour of pulp on the surface. Philatelists use the term correctly, but often mistake the coloured fibres for silk thread. The paper is produced by adding to a quantity of bleached halfstuff a further quantity of dyed halfstuff, the subsequent treatment being the same as for ordinary rags, except that there being no further bleaching the dyed stuff preserves its colour. Herr Julius Erfurt, in his *Färben des Papierstoffs* (Berlin, 1900, pp. 114-25, specimens 98-121), gives examples of papers mottled with dyed linen, cotton, wool, jute, and wood fibres. Such papers are also known in the trade as mottled papers, and under special colours, as Silurian grey, etc. Austria, Las Bela, New Republic, Switzerland, etc., provide examples of granite or mottled papers.

Grille.—A kind of embossing used to break a portion of the fibres in the paper of stamps after they have been printed, and so permitting the cancelling ink to permeate into the body of the paper. The process is described in chapter III. Used for postage stamps by the United States and by Peru.

Hand-made.—Paper made by hand in moulds as described in chapter I. Most of the papers used for the early stamps of the Great Powers were hand-made, except the Dickinson paper used for the Mulready and other English envelopes, which was machine-made.

India proof paper.—The genuine India proof paper is or was made from the inner bark of the bamboo, but doubtless the variety of India papers used now has produced similar effects from various raw materials. The name covers a thin, silky paper, very absorbent,

utilized for securing the finest proof impressions of artists' and engravers' work. It is particularly suited for sinking into the lines of a steel or copper plate engraved in recess, and extracts a maximum of ink without smearing. Die proofs and plate proofs of postage stamps are generally printed on this paper, which shows the engraving off at its best. India paper does not stand wetting.

Japanese paper.—It is fairly certain that the thin laid and wove papers used for the earliest issues of Japanese stamps were hand-made, the making of paper by hand being very extensively understood and practised by the natives of the country, where, at any rate prior to the quite recent introduction of machinery for the purpose, nearly every household possessed the simple instruments for paper-making. Several varieties of the mulberry tree are used for the raw materials, and it is due to the extreme length of the fibres of these plants that Japanese paper possesses its renowned strength. The method of manufacture and the sizing with rice are interesting, so we add an extract on the subject from the Society of Arts *Report of the Committee on the Deterioration of Paper* (London, 1898):—

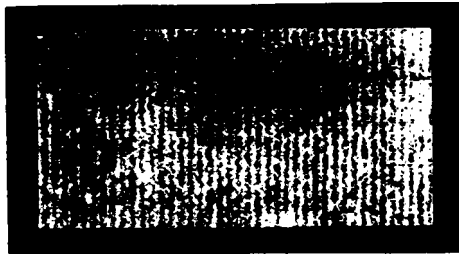
"The shoots of the mulberry tree are gathered, and immediately boiled to separate the bark from the wood. In some cases this is effected by piling the shoots into heaps and allowing a spontaneous heating to occur.

"The bark is then separated into two qualities of fibre by soaking in water for one day, and by paring or scraping off the outer harder portion; this is employed for making the commoner classes of paper.

"The inner bast portion of the bark is then dried and bleached in the sun. This bleached material is then boiled in an open vessel for twelve hours with a ley made from plant ashes, or from lime if deposits of limestone occur in the immediate neighbourhood. The boiled material is now packed in baskets, and these are placed in running streams of water in order to wash out the excess of ley from the fibres. The treated bast is next beaten into a pulp upon a wooden block by means of a wooden mallet; it is said that one man can prepare eighty pounds in a day of ten hours by this method.

"The pulp is now mixed in a spacious tub with the requisite amount of water, and a vegetable sizing preparation is added. This is prepared by boiling the roots of *Hibiscus manihot*, the bast of *Hydrangea paniculata*, or rice with water.

"Ground rice is added to the pulp to improve the appearance of the paper, and filling materials are used when an exceptionally white paper is desired. The remainder of the process of manufacture is similar to that followed for hand-made paper in Europe, with the exception of the drying operation, which is carried out in the sun or open air."



Laid paper.—When the wire forming the base of the mould (in hand-made paper) or covering the dandy-roll (in machine-made paper) is composed of parallel lines set close together, the resulting paper is termed "laid," in contradistinction to wove (q.v.). In all cases of laid papers there are tying wires crossing the ordinary waterlines to keep the wires level, and these show more prominently than the laid lines. To the paper expert it is often possible to tell by means of the laid lines and tying lines the size of the original sheet from which a smaller sheet has been cut. It used to be the rule that the tying wires always crossed the narrow way of the sheet. Messrs. Marshall (the original inventors of the dandy-roll) have introduced a dandy-roll which they call "spiral laid," the laid lines describing the circumference of the dandy, and the tying wires stretching across parallel to the axis.

Laid bâtonné.—See *Bâtonné*.

Manila.—A coarse, strong, light paper much used for envelopes and wrappers. Originally the name was given to paper made from Manila hemp, but the application is now not so restricted. It is generally of a yellowish tone, glazed on one side and rough on the other.

(To be continued.)

"Numbers 5 and 6.		£	s.	d.
" Printing press, with copper plate		19	0	0
" Firebox 1 6; jigger 4/6		0	6	0
" 5 yds. of <i>fronting line</i> @ 7/-		1	15	0
" 10 yds. <i>lvanskin</i> @ 7/-		3	10	0
" 1 <i>calom stone</i>		0	16	6
" 1 granite <i>maller</i> , 4 ins.		0	5	4
" 2 cases, packing, etc.		—	—	—
" Number 7.—One side of the iron printing press		—	—	—
" Number 8.—The other side of the same		—	—	—
" A barrel containing whitewash		0	6	0
		£272	2	10
" Discount 2½ per cent on £269 7 4		6	14	10
		£265	8	0"

(Here follows the enumeration of the freight charges, insurances, commissions, etc., all of which run up the total of the bill to 7962 francs 55 c.)

As will be seen, Señor Balcarce effected a great economy by placing the order in London. For only 7962 francs 55 c. he obtained the plates, press, perforating machine, special paper, ink, and other accessories.

On the 15th of March the nine cases arrived by the steamer *Mersey*, and the same day Señor Posadas hastened to advise the Minister of the Interior of their arrival, and begged him to give orders to have them despatched free of duty.

It will be observed that these cases arrived by the English packet *Mersey*, although they were shipped on board the *Parana*; but it must be remembered that at that period the steamers, both English and French, only went as far as Rio de Janeiro, and from there cargoes were sent on in smaller vessels to this port.

It is well known that, in accordance with the Decree of the 9th of April, 1858, the postage stamps of Buenos Ayres were printed at the Bank and Mint, and that the 1862 issue of Argentine stamps was also printed there, even after the nationalization of the postal administration of the province. The day following the arrival of the *Mersey* Señor Posadas, on the strength of the above facts, wrote to the President of the Bank, requesting him to arrange to receive there the machinery for the impression and perforation of the new stamps. But as there was no room in the Bank building for its installation, and as the fixing-up of a special office for the purpose would have occasioned expenses which the Bank was not liable for, the President forwarded the note he had received from Señor Posadas to the Provincial Minister of the Interior, drawing his attention at the same time to the above circumstances.

It is very probable that even if there had been sufficient space the authorities of the

Bank would have endeavoured to avoid printing the new stamps there, as circumstances had changed; the Decree that was quoted referred to the postage stamps of the State of Buenos Ayres before it joined the Argentine Confederation, whereas the new stamps were for the whole Republic, and they were to be printed in much larger quantities, and would have required much more material than was necessary for the lithographed stamps of Lange.

Being unable, therefore, to install the press, etc., at the Bank, the Minister of the Interior resolved that the printing should be done at the Post Office itself, and on the 23rd of March the nine cases were sent there from the Custom House.

In acknowledging receipt of the goods, Señor Posadas forwarded to the Minister the letters of Messrs. Gibbs and Sons and Marcó del Pont, and stated that the specially manufactured paper was sufficient to print 2,000,000 stamps of 5 centavos, 1,000,000 of 10 centavos, and 500,000 of 15 centavos. As he considered it necessary to proceed with all due formality he proposed that the Minister should nominate a Commissioner, who, in conjunction with the Keeper of the Seals of the Department, should count the paper, and, whether it was delivered into the custody of the Minister or of the postal administration, the order would have been duly executed if the counting of the paper tallied with the quantity indicated in the letter of Señor Marcó del Pont. Although the same note stated that everything had been received in good order, according to the invoice received from Messrs. Gibbs and Sons, Señor Posadas was evidently in ignorance of the fact that the paper was all alike,* otherwise he would not have said that the order had been duly fulfilled.

The Government did not approve of the proposal of Señor Posadas, and in consequence issued the following Decree:—

" MINISTRY
of the
INTERIOR.

" *The President of the Republic has decided and de.rees:—*

" Buenos Ayres, April 1st, 1864.

" Art. 1. In future the Postage Stamps of the Republic will be distinguished by the inscription and emblems mentioned in the Decree of the 1st January, 1863. They will be printed on special paper, each stamp bearing the watermark R.A. (Republica Argentina).

" Art. 2. In order to ensure the execution of the preceding Article there will be installed under the superintendence of the Director-General of the Post Office, and in the Depart-

* Presumably the intention was to have a different watermark for each value, as in the case of the Chilean stamps.—Ed. G.S.W.

ment under his charge, the machinery for the printing of the postage stamps of the Republic.

"Art. 3. The plates intended for the impression of the stamps will be kept in the administrative department of the Post Office in a safe with two keys, one of which will be kept by the Minister of the Interior and the other by the Director-General of the Department.

"Art. 4. The special paper on which the postage stamps will be printed will be deposited at the Ministry of the Interior, with all the formalities considered necessary for its safe custody.

"Art. 5. Whenever the exigencies of the service require a fresh printing of stamps the Director-General of Posts will petition the Minister of the Interior for the necessary authorization and for the exact number of sheets of paper required for the quantity of stamps that would have to be issued.

"Art. 6. If in the printing a sheet of paper is

damaged, it must be returned by the Director-General to the Ministry of the Interior for its destruction and replacement.

"Art. 7. In the above Ministry a detailed account will be kept of the paper received and handed out for the printing of postage stamps, and a periodical inventory will be taken of the remainder.

"Art. 8. Before a new printing of postage stamps is put into circulation the Accountants' Department will take note of it, debiting the amount to the Post Office Department, for which purpose previous notice will be given to that office.

"Art. 9. This Decree is to be communicated to the Departments concerned, published, and handed to the National Registrar.

"MITRE.

"G. RAWSON."

(To be continued.)

Countries of the World

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(Continued from page 86.)

Holkar—continued

The Fourth Issue

ALTHOUGH Tukaji Rao III succeeded his father on January 31st, 1903, no alteration was made in the stamps until the following year, when a new $\frac{1}{4}$ a. stamp appeared, bearing his portrait (it was chronicled in the *Monthly Journal* for February, 1904). The design is very similar to that of the stamp it displaced, except as regards the portrait, though the shading of the spandrels is distinctly lighter, and there is no coloured frame line to the portrait oval as in the stamps of 1889-92. It is generally presumed that the stamps were manufactured by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., like those of the previous issues, but judging by the inferior workmanship and the perforation (strangely unlike any I know of in connection with other productions of this firm), I should hardly think this to be the case. Some doubt exists as to the method of manufacture of this and the values issued later with the same portrait. In the *Monthly Journal* for March, 1904, it is stated that

"We are inclined to suppose, from the smoothness of the impression, that the new stamp has been produced by lithography, the new head being inserted in a transfer from the die of the earlier issue."

Judging from a number of sheets kindly loaned me by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., I am inclined to think that the stamps were printed from a plate en-

graved in *taille-douce*, though, as the workmanship was nothing like so fine as that of the earlier emissions, the lines of the design do not stand out with the same boldness. The stamps are a little larger than before, measuring about $23\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in height as against the $23\frac{1}{4}$ mm. of the 1889-92 issue. They are also more widely spaced, there being an interval of about 4 mm. between them, both vertically and horizontally. The sheets consist of eighty specimens, as before, but arranged in ten horizontal rows of eight, instead of eight rows of ten.

All the sheets I have examined are watermarked with the paper-maker's imprint—"JAS. WRIGLEY & SONS LD.—219" in two lines, in large double-lined capitals and figures. This watermark covers about ten stamps, and is repeated with an interval of about 82 mm. between each imprint. It always reads upwards or downwards; never across the sheet.

The perforation is of particular interest. It is the work of a comb-machine, and has a variable gauge of $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 14, and is so arranged as to perforate a vertical row of ten stamps at a time. The long line has one hole projecting at the left-hand end and two at the right, and as the work of perforating was invariably commenced with the right-hand side of the sheet, that margin is always imperforate while the left-hand one is always perforated right across.

A minor variation exists, and as this is quite constant it is perhaps worthy of mention. It occurs on the eighth stamp in the top row, and consists of a small coloured dot after

and level with the top of the last character of the inscription in the upper label.

In July, 1904, 3 a. and 4 a. stamps, bearing the reigning Raja's portrait, were announced; in 1905 the 2 a. appeared, and in March, 1907, the 1 a. was chronicled. The design of these is the same as that of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., except as regards the inscriptions at the sides. The one on the right reads "INDORE STATE POSTAGE," while on the left there is a corresponding inscription in Devanagari. These new values were produced in the same manner as the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., with the same sheet arrangement and perforation.* On all the sheets and blocks I have examined the gum is distinctly more shiny than that found in the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., and I have only found the 3 a. showing the paper-maker's watermark. The $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamp of this type, though in use for some years with the "SERVICE" overprint, was never issued in an unsurcharged condition.†



1904-7. Perf. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, 14. Comb-machine.

		Type 4.	
		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
$\frac{1}{2}$ a., orange	.	0 1	0 1
		Type 5.	
1 a., green	.	0 3	—
2 a., brown	.	0 4	0 5
3 a., violet	.	0 6	0 8
4 a., blue	.	0 8	1 0

The Fifth Issue

In September, 1905, the *Monthly Journal* chronicled the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamp of 1889 surcharged "QUARTER ANNA" in Devanagari characters, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

* This is not entirely correct. At least two different machines appear to have been used for some of the values (see *M.J.*, October, 1904), and the perforation does not always commence at the right-hand side of the sheet.—Ed. G.S.W.

† We believe this to be the case, in spite of the fact that postmarked copies of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. without overprint have been met with recently.—Ed. G.S.W.

शुभ चक्र.

The surcharge was applied in thick black ink, of such a consistency that many of the characters failed to print properly. This is particularly noticeable in the case of the last character, which is often misshapen or nearly absent altogether. Judging from the stamps shown me by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., the surcharge was applied to an entire sheet at a time. The periods are, in most cases, circular, but some are undoubtedly square. The overprinting, however, is so poor that, without having a number of sheets to examine, it is impossible to give the exact position of these. The only other variety I can find occurs in No. 65, the stop on this stamp being some little way below the base of the letters.

1904. Surcharged in black.
Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a. on $\frac{1}{2}$ a., brown-purple — —

Conclusion

All the stamps of the 1904-7 issue, as well as a $\frac{1}{2}$ a. of the same type, exist with the overprint "SERVICE," in sans-serif capitals, for official use. At least one sheet of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. was issued with inverted surcharge, and another entirely imperforate, while the 1 a. is said to provide a minor variety with inverted "A" for "V."

In March, 1908, it was announced that Holkar had handed over its postal system to the Government of India, and that, consequently, its special stamps were withdrawn from use. At the same time it was reported that the "SERVICE" stamps would remain in use for official correspondence within the State, but from the following advertisement, which appeared in *The Pioneer* for March 9th, it would appear that the official stamps were also withdrawn.

"NOTICE.

"WANTED to sell in one lot, for philatelic purposes only, the unused stock of Holkar postage stamps marked 'Service,' of the face value of over 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lacs of rupees. Applications of offer will be received by the undersigned until 15th April, 1908.

"SYED ALI HASAN, Revenue Member,
"Council of Regency, Indore."

(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Stock Books, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

The Postage Stamps of Sudan

By TIM BROLOGIE

THE Sudan (Bilad-es-Sudan), which means the "Land of the Blacks" or "Black Zone," is the name of a vast region lying south of Egypt and the Sahara. This territory stretches in reality from the Atlantic to the Nile Valley, but the part which concerns us is generally known as the Eastern Sudan.

The Sudan is the real home of the Black Man, who is undoubtedly a product of the intense heat and moisture of the Guinea Coast. The heat is so intense in this district that it materially increases the supply of blood, thus increasing the supply of colouring matter in the body. The chief races of people inhabiting the Sudan are the Black Man, the Fulbe, and the Hausas, who are really branches of the Hamitic races.

The Sudan proper, as we have just stated, embraces a huge portion of Northern Africa, including such well-known stamp-issuing colonies as Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, the Nigerias, etc., besides French territories such as French Guinea, Senegambia, and French Sudan.

An Anglo-French Convention recognizes the claims of France to all land west of the Lower Nile basin, including Wadai. This leaves us with a large tract bounded on the north by Egypt, on the east by Abyssinia, on the south by British East Africa and the Congo Free State, and on the west by the French Sudan and the Sahara.

The Nile is of course the greatest commercial factor in the Sudan, and practically all the commerce is carried on along the banks of this river. The chief trades are in rubber, ivory, iron ore, gums, and cotton.

After years of tyranny by the Mahdi and his successor the Khalifa, an Anglo-Egyptian army, successfully led by Lord Kitchener, succeeded in wresting the power from their hands. The British and Egyptian Governments afterwards signed a Convention, on January 19th, 1899, which provided that the Sudan was to be held as an Anglo-Egyptian Condominium, with a Governor-General provided by Egypt with the assent of Great Britain.

The first issue of stamps was requisitioned, however, before the Condominium was established—in fact even before the Khalifa had been defeated at Omdurman. Early in 1897, whilst this territory was still under military rule, it was found necessary to have a separate issue of stamps to meet the postal requirements of the Anglo-Egyptian army, then in active operation in the Nile Valley, and so the first separate series for the

Sudanese territory was issued on March 1st, 1897.

The late Mr. Nankivell, in an article on this country in *The Postage Stamp*, quotes the following official notice:—

"POST OFFICE NOTICE.

"From the 1st inst. correspondence posted at the Camp Post Office, Wadi-Halfa, and at places south of Halfa, will be prepaid by postage stamps of the present issue bearing the surcharge 'Sudan.'

"General Post Office, Alexandria,

"1st March, 1897."

The stamps of Egypt were surcharged in panes of sixty, arranged in six rows of ten. The surcharging was done in the Imprimerie Nationale in Cairo, and as in most cases of local surcharging, numerous varieties are to be found. Eight values were overprinted with exactly the same surcharge. Shades of most of these values are to be found; the most distinct are those in the lowest two values, the two shades of the 1 mil. being catalogued by Messrs. Gibbons. The 2 mil., green, varies in shade to a large extent, some copies being nearly blue, but no doubt they are affected to some extent by the action of light upon them.

1897. *Stamps of Egypt of that period overprinted in black, as shown in the illustration.*

- 1 mil., brown.
- 2 " green.
- 3 " orange.
- 5 " carmine.
- 1 piastre, ultramarine.
- 2 piastres, orange-brown.
- 5 " slate.
- 10 " violet.

Some of the new issue chroniclers at the time said that the overprint differed on every stamp—which certainly was not true; but there are, indeed, a great number of varieties. Each horizontal row shows a distinct variety of setting, with the result that vertical strips of six are needed to show the chief varieties of setting.*

It must be remembered that Arabic reads from right to left, but for convenience, we generally refer to the surcharges as if they read, as in English, from left to right.

Assuming Row 1 to be the normal setting, we may classify our varieties into the following six types, although Rows 3 and 5 are almost alike.†

* Presumably a vertical row of six overprints was set up in type, and stereotypes taken from it to cover a pane of sixty stamps at a time.—Ed. G.S.W.

† Mr. Nankivell made five types only, putting Rows 3 and 5 together, and arranging them in an arbitrary order; the arrangement given here seems a more logical one.—Ed. G.S.W.

السودان
SOUDAN

Type 1, Row 1. Normal, comma-like characters level.

السودان
SOUDAN

Type 2, Row 2. Second comma and last character both dropped.

السودان
SOUDAN

Type 3, Row 3. Commas level, but last character dropped.

السودان
SOUDAN

Type 4, Row 4. Wider space between last two characters.

السودان
SOUDAN

Type 5, Row 5. Similar to Type 3, but last character still more dropped.

السودان
SOUDAN

Type 6, Row 6. Second comma tailless.

These varieties are to be found, of course, in all eight values.

Other varieties exist in plenty. These are perhaps not very important, as they are probably caused by defective stereotypes or printing, but still they are of some interest to the specialist. The most notable are perhaps the following:—

(a) The dot is omitted from the first (the left-hand) character. This is a very well known variety, and most writers on the stamps of this country have stated that it causes the Arabic word to read "Soudal," which is not quite true, as the Arabic character which corresponds with our letter "l" is not quite like this dotless character. There seems to be some diversity of opinion with regard to the position of this variety on the pane of stamps. Some writers have stated that it is the first stamp in the fifth row, and no doubt this variety is most often to be found in that position.

The late Mr. Nankivell said in *The Postage Stamp* (31.10.08) that it occurred in this position, but on the bottom panes only, he having previously stated that the stamps were overprinted in sheets of 120, consisting

of an upper and a lower pane. I have never yet seen or heard of a sheet of 120 stamps of this surcharged issue, and so am inclined to believe that the surcharging was done in panes of sixty. I have my opinion upheld, too, by an excellent authority on the spot.

This "missing dot" variety was caused in reality by defective type, early printings showing only slight traces of the dot (on the forty-first stamp in the pane), whilst some of the later printings show no traces of it at all. I have seen panes, too, on which the seventh stamp in the fifth row showed a very faint dot indeed; also blocks of four with the bottom right-hand stamp showing this variety, proving that it occurs in other positions besides No. 41 on the sheet.

(b) With the "A" in "SOUDAN" very small. This variety is often to be found on the seventh stamp in the second row. It is caused, undoubtedly, by broken type.

(c) Inverted overprint. This is a legitimate variety, which has only been discovered on one or two values. It is very scarce and forgeries abound, though there is no fear of the collector being taken in if he is familiar with this surcharge.

Other minor varieties caused by defective type are to be found, such as:—

(d) "n" for "d" in "SOUDAN."

(e) "s" of "SOUDAN" badly battered (sixth stamp in first row).

(f) First (left-hand) Arabic character broken at left side. This occurs on several stamps throughout the sheet, notably in the top and bottom rows. [On four panes shown us by the writer we find it on Nos. 1, 4, 7, 25, 51, 52, 54, 57, and 58. We may add that one of these is a left upper pane, another a right upper pane, and the other two are right lower panes, all with the same setting of the overprint.—ED. G.S.W.]

Forgeries of the stamps of this issue are fairly plentiful. They are practically all made in Egypt and are sold very cheaply. They are, fortunately, not dangerous, the printing being too heavy to deceive the practised eye. In strips or blocks the discrepancies are apparent, for the forged stamps do not show the varieties of overprint. As most specialists in Sudan will know, these forgeries are for the most part sold by natives who board passing steamers. They are just sufficiently well executed to deceive the average passenger, but it is doubtful if any experienced philatelist is likely to be defrauded by them. The ink is invariably of a different colour from that used in printing the originals, and very often the surcharge, instead of being applied exactly horizontally, is inclined somewhat, generally towards the right, in an upward direction.

(To be continued.)

Two Pence Halfpenny

By "DESDICHADO"

(Continued from page 110.)

LEEWARD ISLANDS: 3, 11—25, 34, 42. These also call for no comment, save that No. 11 has an overprint commemorative of Queen Victoria's reign of sixty years.

MALTA: 14, 14a, 15—34, 42. A straightforward series, without any provisional.

MONTSERRAT: 4, 9, 10—17, 27, 38. No provisional, but the first two in red-brown are scarce.

NATAL: (109, 110, 111, 112, 112a), 113—131. The provisional set furnishes two errors of surcharge, of which one, No. 111, is a rarity; also double and inverted surcharges.

NEVIS: 31, 33, 39. Like Antigua and Montserrat, the first two were printed in red-brown and watermarked CC and CA respectively; they are somewhat scarce.

NEW SOUTH WALES: 385, 388, 391, 398, 399, 400, 412, 413, 414, 425, 426, 427, 432, 441, 441a, 706—460, 481. Of this formidable list, only commenced in 1891, the first three and No. 706 are of one type, and all the others are of another and still current design, of which there are two dies. This original pair is swollen to the above dimensions through changes of paper, watermark, and perforation. Two or three of these varieties are somewhat uncommon.

NEW ZEALAND: 144, 145, 145a, 156, 165, 166, 176, 183b, 191, 191a, 192, 193, 209, 209a, 636, 636a—267, 268, 289, 329, 640. Another long list, evolved from three stamps, by means of shades of colour and varieties of paper and perforation; none seems to be otherwise than easily obtainable—except, perhaps, the Officials.

AITUTAKI: —3. **NIUE:** —2, 3. **PEN-RHYN:** —1, 2. These possessions are under the control of New Zealand, and use her stamps overprinted with the proper name, and surcharged with the native equivalent of 2½d.

NIGER COAST: 4, 42, 54, 55, 67. The first stamp is the 2½d. of Great Britain, overprinted "British Protectorate—Oil Rivers," the original name of this district. All the stamps are common.

NORTHERN NIGERIA: 4—13, 23. All are common.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY: (104, 105, 115, 146, 147, 178a, 178b), 192, 194—209. The surcharged series, Nos. 104 to 178b, are

remainders of the stamps prepared for use in the Orange Free State, and taken over by the British authorities in March, 1900; they were then overprinted "V.R.I.," and many varieties exist, according to the number and positions of the full stops. There is a scarce variety of the surcharge of "2½" having the fraction with roman "1" and antique "2"; but all these are somewhat difficult to obtain. The subsequent issues call for no remark.

PAPUA: —4, 12, 14d, 18, 27, 36, 38, 39, 54, 62. Ten varieties of one value in nine years, but so far no provisional; the greater part easily obtainable.

QUEENSLAND: 160, 181, 182, 198, 199, 200. There is only one of these which can be termed even more than common, No. 181.

RHODESIA: —93. This is British South Africa under her new name.

ST. CHRISTOPHER: 9, 14, 15, 16. The last is the only common one; the others, like most West Indian 2½d. stamps in brown, being scarce.

ST. HELENA: (40), 50—64. All common, the first produced from the Six Pence, which, in different colours and with appropriate surcharges, was used for all additional values.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS: —4, 14, 21. All common. The first shows Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s wonderful portrait of Christopher Columbus looking through a telescope!

ST. LUCIA: (24), 33, 46—60, 66, 74. The first stamp is of the earliest type, without any expression of value, surcharged "21 PENCE," in black; it and No. 33 are the best two of the series.

ST. VINCENT: (37, 50, 55, 55a, 56), 64, 69—79, 88, 96. Of the provisionals No. 55 is produced from the then current Four Pence, and is rare; the others are manufactured from One Penny stamps, printed in special colours.

SIERRA LEONE: 28, 45, (55 to 71)—76, 88, 99. Except the provisionals this series is easily obtainable. The provisionals are large "Stamp Duty" labels of the values of 3d., 6d., 1s., and 2s., all overprinted "POSTAGE AND REVENUE," in three lines on the pence values and in two lines on the others. The surcharge of "2½d." was set up in formes of thirty—twenty-two of one variety, five of another, two of a third, and one of the last—on the 3d. and 6d. stamps, and practically the same on the 1s. and 2s. All these provi-

sionals are uncommon, and some are very scarce.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: (254, 256, 259, 259a, 261, 263, 267, 269a), 270, 277, 289, (600 to 604, 616, 621), 643, 655, 659—329. Those in parentheses are Four Pence stamps surcharged "2½d.", and varieties in perforation, etc., thereof, Nos. 600 to 621 being also overprinted for official use. The remaining stamps are of the permanent type, with perforation vagaries and "O.S." overprint. Some of the varieties are hard to find, the best being No. 659, which has the overprint inverted.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA:—12a, 23, 34. None is scarce.

TASMANIA: (162 to 166), 180, 194. The rarities are the surcharge in blue and the double (one inverted) surcharge in black. The Nine Pence value was utilized for this provisional.

TOBAGO: (13), 16, 16a, 17 (35, 36a). The only scarce stamp is No. 36a, on which the surcharge is double. For the provisionals the Six Pence, and later on the Four Pence were used.

TONGA: (22, 26, 29, 30, 30a, 33, 34, 34a, 37), 42, 54, 64b, (107). The provisionals, on 2d., on 8d., and on 1s., vary from common to scarce, generally on account of some minor variety in the surcharge.

TRANSVAAL: 504, 515, 527, 536—550, 564, 578. Of the first four No. 504 is the only common one: they are overprinted "V.R.I.", with varieties of punctuation. During the war there were certain local issues: **LYDENBURG,** 5; **RUSTENBURG,** 4; **WOL-**

MARANSTAD, 4. All these are scarce, especially when unused: they are South African Republic stamps, appropriately overprinted to denote British occupation.

TRINIDAD: 98, 98a, 105, 553—118, 122, 128. The only scarce one is No. 553, overprinted for official use.

TURKS ISLANDS: (20 to 31), 47, 57. The provisionals, on 6d., on 1s., blue, on 1d., and on 1s., lilac, are all rare, some exceedingly so. There are no less than eight varieties of the surcharge "2½"; but fortunately they are not all to be found on each of the four values utilized.

TURKS AND CAICOS: 104, 104a—120. All common.

VICTORIA: 230, 231, 232, 253—257, 257a, 294b, 306a. For a complicated country like Victoria this is a remarkably short list; they are all common.

VIRGIN ISLANDS: 25, 31, 45—57. Only the first, a red-brown stamp, is at all scarce.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA: 101, 101a—114. A short list, and all common.

ZULULAND: 4, 22. The first is an overprinted British stamp; neither is scarce.

This interesting series totals up, according to the Catalogue, to 407 stamps, divisible as follows: Last century, 206 original 2½d. (including six with surcharge in another currency) and 94 so surcharged on another value. This century the figures are 106, 8, and 1 respectively.

Has any one ever tried this? If not, why not?

Foreign Notes

By NORMAN THORNTON

"Afrique Equatoriale Française"

IT is rumoured that Gaboon and the Middle Congo are about to have new postage stamps, as the result of a new name given to all the French colonies comprised between the Cameroons, Nigeria, the Soudan, and the Congo Free State. This vast territory will form the Government of French Equatorial Africa, and will be divided into two sub-divisions, Gaboon and the Middle Congo. The change brought into the actual stamp of Gaboon is to consist of substituting the words "Afrique Equatoriale" for the words "Congo Français." In this case we shall have two sets of stamps in honour of the turnip-headed warrior and his star-bedecked lady, and shall await with interest the new beauties which the tasteful art (?) of the designers of French colonial stamps is sure to provide ere long for the use of "Middle Congo."

Postmen's Pay

A POSTMAN'S lot is not always a happy one, and this appears to be particularly true in China. It seems that a strike was recently organized, in protest against the rate of pay, which the messengers considered was not commensurate with the difficulties and dangers with which they were required to cope, nor with the exacting conditions which they must undergo before being admitted to the postal service. Candidates must give proof of their endurance and courage. They have to accomplish long journeys over mountain and valley, through forests infested by wild beasts and brigands, unaccompanied and within a given time. But the final test is the most dreaded. This deals with graveyards and spooks. The men must go alone at night to certain spots, which the inhabitants consider extremely dangerous, as being haunted. Those who have passed the test

of forests with their beasts and robbers often fight shy of this final test.

After all this, if they escape, they may be given appointments at about seven-and-six-pence a month!

Microbes and Moisteners

In these days of science there are dangers lurking for all of us in most unsuspected places, and it appears that the back of a postage stamp may be a chosen spot for a social gathering of murderous microbes! At any rate, the order has gone forth in New York that clerks selling postage stamps over the counter are to present them to the public with the gummed side uppermost, in order that the adhesive matter may not pick up any of the little germs which may be lying in wait on the counter edge, so that they become transferred to the public's tongue. But why not use the little moistened rollers or pads which are commonly provided?

U.S. Experiments

Writing to *The Philadelphia Stamp News* from Washington, their correspondent "Post-Officious" declares that a new process of surface printing, known as the "set-off" method, is being experimented upon, with a view to cutting out the die engraving and expensive plate sheet work. The gumming would be done before, and the perforating at the same time as, the printing. The same correspondent also says that the current stamps are being printed on a chalk-surfaced paper, or rather that a chalky wash is being used to assist drying after printing. The wash is applied at the same time as the moistening of the paper, which is necessary in printing from engraved plates, and also has the effect of decreasing the subsequent shrinkage of the paper. This makes four varieties of paper—the ordinary *white*, the

blue experimental, the "china clay," and the chalk surface. It is to be hoped that the Bureau will soon find some satisfactory method of producing their stamps and will stick to it. At the same time a change of the colour scheme is hinted at, and a possible change in the design of the 8 cents stamp. The new colours may be as follows:—1 c. to 6 c., as at present; 8 c., *dark green on yellow*; 10 c., *dark brown on yellow*; 12 c., *red on yellow*; 15 c., *purple on yellow*; 20 c., *red on blue*; 50 c., *purple on blue*; and \$1, *black on blue*. If all this is true, it would seem that the appearance of our own colonial stamps has found favour with our friends.

Prohibited Persian Picture Post Cards

La Revue de la Federation Philatelique de France gives an explanation of the word "Controle" applied to certain Persian stamps. It seems that Persia has not escaped the picture post card craze, and that, during the year 1903, certain merchants thought fit to reproduce on cards photographs of unveiled Persian women. These cards were very popular, but created a considerable scandal, particularly amongst the religious classes. Accordingly in November of that year an edict of the Shah Mozafered-Din prohibited the sale and circulation of these cards or any offending against the customs of the country, and requiring that all picture cards, other than those issued by the central postal administration of Teheran, should be submitted for approval to the aforesaid postal administration, and for the application of a control mark at a charge of 2 chahi per card. The control mark appears, in fact, to have been applied to the stamp on the card at the time of posting. This censorship was suppressed at the commencement of last year.

South African Letter

By E. TAMSEN

NYLSTROOM, TRANSVAAL,
16th June, 1910.

Hail, Union! Hail, United South Africa!

THESE words ring in my ears since the 31st May, our Union Day, and I only hope that the good wishes which were expressed on that day may be fulfilled. I remember another 31st May, of the year 1902, when late in the evening the news got abroad in Pretoria that "Peace" had been proclaimed; that news was so good that it was not generally believed. Now a short eight years have passed by, the war is forgotten, and we have a United South Africa under a Boer Ministry! The man who would have prophesied this on May 31st,

1902, would have been called a lunatic. Well, we live and learn, but I doubt if there is any other country in the world where things go about in the unexpected way that they do here in South Africa, even in postage stamps. As a Transvaaler, I am losing by the Union; as a unit of South Africa, I am gaining: thus I must be satisfied, but I ain't.

There is the Philatelist in me, who prefers to collect four sets of stamps instead of one set, but who recognizes that there is a possibility of forming a complete collection of the stamps of South Africa to date. This chance is getting less and less every year; the good old Cape Triangulars, Natal first issues, Transvaal Eagle Type and "V.R." are becoming scarcer and scarcer every year.

The climate of South Africa, with its daily sunshine, is dead against stamp collecting or any other indoor hobby; it is generally only the man from overseas, who brings his hobby with him, and cultivates it here for a time and then drops out, consequently the pick of collections go to London, get dispersed there, and seldom come back here.

As regards the Union stamps, the matter was kept very quiet. I knew months ago that designs had been made, but I could not find out any details. It was a "State secret" and well kept; even the *Colonial Journal* did not divulge it. A short time ago I had an opportunity of finding out, at a private luncheon with the Minister who controls the P.M.G. My question would have been answered to my satisfaction, but we were talking high politics and I never thought of stamps—another opportunity missed! I have heard since that the photographs of the designs were approved of in Cape Town but not in Pretoria, and as "we" run the Union we got our way for a different design, which, however, will now have to be altered again, as the designs had the head of King Edward VII. Thus one does not know what to expect, and one ought not to prophesy until one knows for certain. Australia has been united for over ten years, and has no Union stamps as yet. Do you think it will take us as long as that before we make up our minds what we want? Never! We always ask for a big lot, and take care that we get it too. In twelve months' time we will have our new stamps; in the meantime you may expect some provisionals, as I know for a fact that certain values, in at least two of the colonies, are very low, and I expect the case will be similar in the others.

The King is dead! Long live the King!

It was with extreme regret that we heard the cable news of the death of King Edward VII. We had no inkling of any serious ill-

ness of His late Majesty, therefore the news of his death came as a great shock. He is called "the Peacemaker," and verily it is a correct name. When history comes to be written, it will be seen how great a personal influence he had in bringing the late Boer war to a close, and keeping the peace here ever afterwards.

The first stamps bearing the effigy of His late Majesty Edward VII were issued in the Transvaal during the war, in 1902, and a very pretty set they were; no doubt the black centre improves the look of a stamp; the current ½d., 1d., 2d., and 2½d. stamps, unicoloured, do not look half as artistic as their forerunners do.

What a deluge of stamps there will be in 1911, when the present "King's Heads" become obsolete in nearly all British colonies, and the stamps with the head of King George appear! We shall want a new name for these stamps; to call them "Georges" would be disrespectful, but a name will have to be coined. Suppose, Mr. Editor, you offered a prize of, say, the first set of new stamps issued for a suitable word? Throw in a complete set of Caymans or Maldives for a consolation prize, and I think you will get sufficient new words to start a new dictionary.

To buy the new issues I shall have to knock off a couple of drinks a day and save up the extra cash, and several others will have to do the same if they do not want to be left, as the man did who waited till single "CA" became obsolete and then had to pay extra for his stamps. I should say some South African multiple-watermarked stamps will be good stock to keep; in fact, in view of the new Union stamps to appear next year, most South African stamps will be rising, and it is advisable to fill up blanks before high tide sets in, and before we have become classic and got out of the reach of most collectors. I will give you some special "tips" next time.

Notes and Queries

New Contract for British Stamps

ACCORDING to a note in the daily press, the contract for the supply of Postage Stamps in this country has been awarded to Messrs. Harrison and Son, who have done other printing work for the Government for many years past, instead of Messrs. De La Rue and Co., whose work has been so well known to Stamp Collectors ever since Stamp Collecting has existed.

If this report turns out to be true Philatelists will look forward to seeing something novel in the matter of design and execution

when the new contract takes effect. The work of Messrs. De La Rue has always been most excellent—of its kind—and in the old days, of the first 4d., 6d., and 1s., surface-printed stamps, it was of a very high class indeed, combining fine, delicate engraving with the beautiful smooth printing for which that firm is justly celebrated. In later years, however, the delicacy of the workmanship undoubtedly deteriorated; perhaps it is impossible to utilize very fine engraving for the production of huge quantities of stamps at the lowest possible price; and the printers, of course, were not the only, perhaps not the

principal parties responsible for the employment of a far coarser style of engraving, such as we have become accustomed to during the last thirty years.

At the same time, we cannot congratulate any of those concerned upon the designs adopted; certainly those employed in the so-called Jubilee Issue of 1887, and later, are better in many respects than the deplorable productions of 1881-4. But the tiny profiles, intended to represent the late Queen Victoria and King Edward VII, are feeble, to say the least of it; as portraits they are unrecognizable, as any sort of protection against forgery they are useless, and the surroundings are too elaborate for the scale on which they have to be reproduced and the process by which they are printed. Either there is some risk of the forgery of Postage Stamps or there is little or none. In the one case a good portrait is the best possible protection, so far as a design can be a protection, in the other case let us have a good portrait for the sake of the appearance of the stamps. As a matter of fact, the Shilling stamp in use in 1872-3 was a finer piece of work than any of the current stamps, and yet it was successfully imitated; and recent discoveries show that the fraud then perpetrated was far more extensive than had previously been supposed.

Of late years all the efforts of the authorities seem to have been directed to the prevention of the cleaning of stamps used for fiscal purposes, and their fraudulent use a second time, and no doubt this is the great danger. But all the safeguards, in the shape of chalk-surfaced paper, fugitive colours, etc., could be equally well applied to stamps of plain, artistic design.

Philatelists are not asking for any change of contractors, but they would welcome a decided change in the general appearance of our stamps.

Egypt. Issue of 1875

WE are always willing to learn, but an article in an American contemporary contains such a very curious account of the manner of production of the curious 5 paras stamp of 1875, that we feel bound to enter a feeble protest against its being accepted as correct, without further investigation. The account given is as follows:—

“In 1874, the stone bearing the drawings of the 5 para value was broken and rendered useless. A transfer was taken from one of the other values, leaving the corner tablet for figures of value blank. The gentleman who was allotted the task of redrawing the figures ‘5’ in the corners evidently previous to so doing had dined well but not too wisely, with the result that he tackled the stone upside down, or the border piece for inserting the figure, upside down. The life of the

earlier 5 paras was so short that they are much scarcer than the errors of inverted figures, or as often misdescribed inverted ‘centers.’”

The above little paragraph appears to us to contain about as many erroneous statements as could well be crowded into so small a space! So far as we are aware, there is no reason to suppose that there were any stones bearing “drawings of the 5 para” or any other value. There was no doubt one engraved die, or original stone, for the central portion of the stamp, and separate pieces for the two ends for each value. The stones from which the stamps were printed, were evidently, as is usually the case, cleaned off after each printing, and when fresh supplies of stamps were required, fresh stones were made by means of transfers from the original dies or stones. This is proved by the fact that inverted stamps occur in various positions on the sheets in different printings.

When making up the stone for the supply of 5 paras stamps wanted in 1875, the workman placed the separate pieces containing the value at the wrong ends of the central piece, and thus got transfers all of which had the centre inverted, or the side pieces inverted, whichever one may choose to call it. If the writer of the article in question had ever compared any of these 5 para curiosities with correctly made-up specimens of the same value, he would perhaps have recognized that, not only was there no redrawing of the figures, but that it was not the figures alone that were inverted, but the whole of the portions forming the ends of the stamp. It is quite incorrect to describe these stamps as varieties with “inverted figures”; they are rightly described as having either the centre (or perhaps more strictly the “middle section”), or the ends inverted.

Certain Varieties of Peru

One of our readers asked us a question some time back, to which we regret that we have not had an opportunity of replying before. It related to a discrepancy between the lists given in our publishers' Catalogue of some of the varieties of Arequipa and a statement in Mr. Bacon's book on *Reprints*. Some discoveries have been made within the last fifteen or twenty years, which show that certain varieties, originally supposed only to have existed as reprints, were actually in use to some extent. Mr. Bacon erred on the safe side, in placing among the reprints varieties which, at that time, could not be proved to have been used. The new edition of the Catalogue, now in the press, will be found to give greatly extended lists of some of these things, founded on research by philatelists on the spot.

New Issues and Discoveries

By NORMAN THORNTON

I should be most grateful if readers would help me by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps, new or projected. If possible a specimen should be sent, which will be returned at once if desired, together with stamp for postage; or to readers subscribing direct, their subscription will be lengthened by one number for each penny face value and postage. Any official information or notices will also be welcome.

N. THORNTON, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Belgium.—St. Martin is being run for all he is worth. An alternative set of the charity labels has been issued with the types reversed for each value. The two sets are now to be had in either type. Pay your money and take your choice.



NE PAS LIVRER NIET BESTELLEN
LE DIMANCHE & OP ZONDAG



NE PAS LIVRER NIET BESTELLEN
LE DIMANCHE & OP ZONDAG

1910. Types 44 (2 c. and 10 c.) and 45 (1 c. and 5 c.).
1 c., olive-grey.
2 c., marone.
5 c., pale blue-green.
10 c., carmine.

British Guiana.—Mr. L. V. Vaughan has submitted to us the current 2 c., No. 202 of our Catalogue, which has the value tablet and "POSTAGE & REVENUE" in a rather deeper shade than that of the body of the stamp. He places the date of this shade as some time during 1908; but we are rather inclined to think it is an earlier printing than the stamp which shows no variation of shade, since *Even's Weekly Stamp News* (28.6.10) mentions that there is some variation in the size of the words "POSTAGE & REVENUE" on many of the current values, and that those recently received have these words smaller and thinner. Mr. Vaughan's copy has them distinctly thicker than any of those in our stock; but of these we have postmarked copies dated variously from 1907 to 1909.

Type 28. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
2c2a | 1d., rose-red and deep rose, O.

Jamaica.—Mr. H. W. Hawkins has shown us the 6d., wmk. Multiple Crown CA, in a very bright shade of golden yellow.



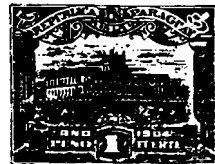
1905-8. Type 5. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
59a | 6d., golden yellow, O.

Northern Nigeria.—Mr. H. W. Hawkins has shown us the 6d., wmk. Multiple Crown CA, with the value and name in a very deep violet.



1905 (or later). Type 4. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA.
Perf. 14.
25a | 6d., dull purple and deep violet, C.

Paraguay.—We have received a stock of the peso values of this country in new colours; most of these have already been catalogued, but had not been officially issued for postal service. They have now, however, been brought into use in a properly authorized manner.



1910. Type 41. Perf. 11½, 12.
140 | 2 p., black and carmine.
142 | 5 p., " dull blue.
143 | 5 p., " olive-green.
144 | 10 p., " blue.
145 | 10 p., " chocolate-brown.
146 | 20 p., " yellow.
147 | 20 p., " purple.

South Australia.—*The Australian Philatelist* records the following perforation variety:—
6d., blue-green; wmk. Cr. and A; perf. 12 x 12½, small holes.

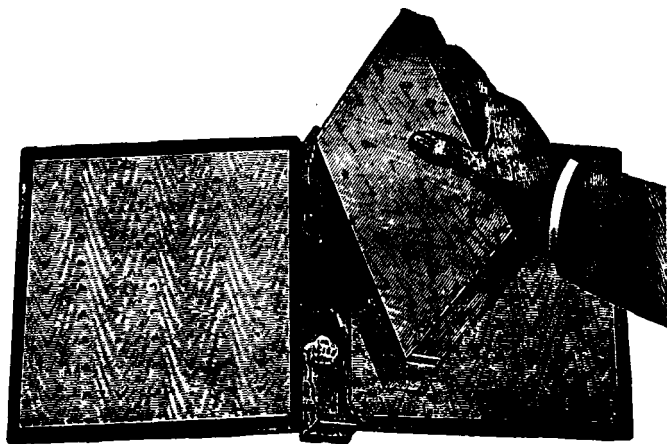
And the same authority announces that "A specialist has demonstrated the existence of two types of the current 2/6 stamps, i.e. two settings of the value. In Type 1 the 'E' of 'SIXPENCE' has a long horizontal stroke at bottom, and all the 'N's' are narrow. In Type 2 (last printing) the 'S' of 'SIXPENCE' has a flattened bottom, and the top horizontal stroke of the last 'E' points upwards, and all the 'N's' are wide."

Spain.—The 50 c. has appeared in the new type.

1910. Type 63 (?). Perf. 14.
50 c., slate-blue.

The "FACILE" Postage Stamp Albums.

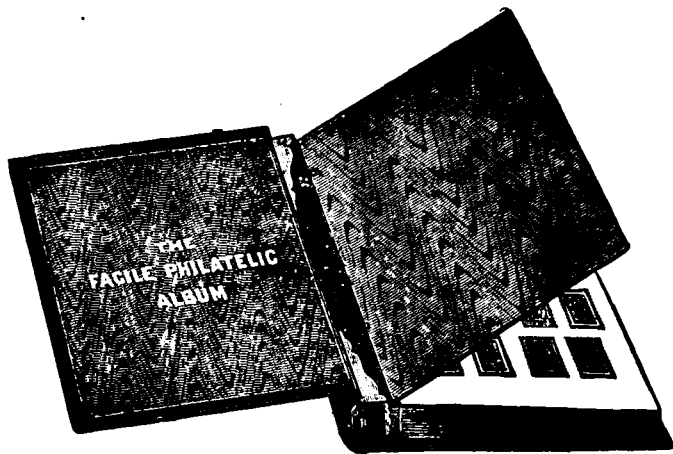
(PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.)



A—SHOWING LEAVES RELEASED.

now a vast improvement upon the old system.

The leaves instead of being threaded upon pegs have a groove cut across each end of the linen joint (see A), and, together with a protecting cover, are held in position by means of two "V"-shaped projections, the whole being securely fastened by an ingenious spring.



B—SHOWING LEAVES SECURED.

When it is desired to remove the leaves it is only necessary to release the spring, when the "V"-shaped projections open automatically, and the contents can be removed with one hand. A great feature of this improvement is that a single leaf can be inserted or detached without disturbing the contents of the Album. Collectors already using the "ORIEL" and "PHILATELIC" can conveniently continue with the "**FACILE**."

141

Leading Features of the "FACILE."

1. It is undoubtedly the "acme" of loose-leaf albums.
2. Changing position of, or adding to the number of the leaves can be effected instantly and without disturbing contents of Album.
3. The binding of cover being rigid, all possibility of friction between the leaves is prevented.
4. The patent binder has no loose or detachable parts, and therefore cannot get out of order.
5. The action of the patent binder is automatic, and can be perfectly understood the moment it is seen.

The "Facile" Oriel Album

Containing fifty detachable leaves (10 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. \times 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.), of the best handmade paper, faced with Japanese tissue paper and bound in half red morocco with cloth sides, finished in gold.

Each Album is contained in a cloth drop-in case lined with lamb's-wool.

No. 1041. *Price 30s. ; post-free in U. K. 30s. 6d.*

The "Facile" Philatelic Albums

Each containing 100 leaves of a very fine quality white card paper, and strongly bound in half morocco, gilt ornaments and lettering, and packed in a box.

No. 1042. *Size, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Price 30s. ; post-free U. K. 30s. 9d.*

No. 1043. *.. 11 .. \times 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 25s. ; 25s. 7d.*

Handsomely bound in full Persian morocco and with lock and key.

No. 1044. *Size, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Price 50s. ; post-free U.K. 50s. 10d.*

The "Facile G.H.-S." Album

Each containing eighty detachable leaves (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.), best handmade paper, backed Japanese tissue, and bound whole padded morocco, finished in gold, rounded corners.

Each Album is contained in a specially designed cloth-covered case, lined swan's-down.

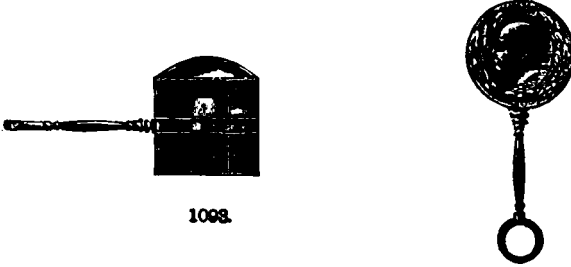
No. 1045. *Price 40s. ; post-free in U.K. 40s. 7d.*

[Ad. 5.]

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391 Strand, LONDON, W.C.

Special Accessories for Stamp Collectors.

"Coddington" Magnifying Glass.



1093.

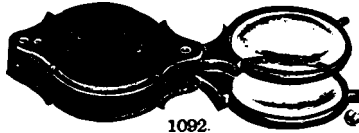
A FINE Coddington Glass, of high power and large field; the base is flat, so that the glass may be placed right on the stamp to be examined. Of the greatest use in detecting forgeries, and examining stamps for retouches or flaws.

Packed in cardboard box. Weight, 4 oz.

No. 1093. Price 5s. Post-free, 5s. 1d.; abroad (letter post only), 5s. 7d.

[AD. 1.]

Pocket Magnifying Glass.



1092.

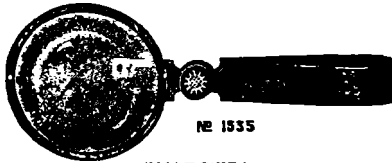
THIS Glass consists of two specially worked lenses, mounted in a handsome polished black horn frame, and folds up compactly for the pocket. The lenses may be used singly, or together, should a very high power be required.

The Glass is absolutely identical with that formerly sold at 7s. 6d., and at the present price cannot be equalled elsewhere. Packed in cardboard box. Weight, 2 oz.

No. 1092. Price 4s. Post-free, 4s. 1d.; abroad (letter post only), 4s. 4d. [AD. 2.]

New "Folding" Magnifying Glass.

WE have long been asked for a cheap Magnifying Glass, and have at last been able to arrange for the manufacture of a good quality Glass, of medium power, which we offer at the extremely low price of 9d.



NE 1535

(HALF-SIZE.)

The lens is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter, and is mounted in celluloid, the handle being of the same substance. The lens can be folded back into the handle, and is thus protected from injury in the pocket.

Length: Open, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; shut, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Packed in cardboard box. Weight, 2 oz.

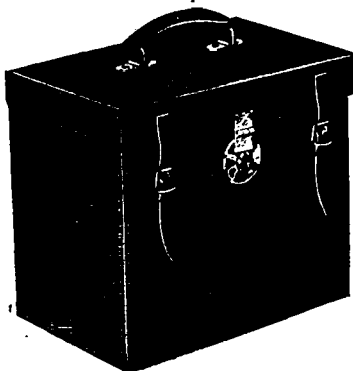
No. 1535. Price 9d. Post-free (anywhere), 10d.

[AD. 2.]

Portable Leather Cases

JUST THE THING FOR YOUR ALBUMS.

LOCKS fitted to an Album do not ensure complete security, nor do they improve the appearance. We have prepared a **PORTABLE LEATHER CASE**, made of the best brown cow-hide, and fitted with spring lock and key. The case is made in two sizes, both of which are so arranged that most of our better Albums will fit into them. Each Case is lined with green Venetian baize, and is provided with a strong leather handle.



LENGTH.

12 inches.

DEPTH.

11 inches.

Two Widths.

No. 1028.

7½ inches.

No. 1508.

4 inches.

LEATHER ALBUM CASE.

The Cases are suitable for any of the following Albums:

No. 1028. Large Size.

Three **IMPERIAL** (Old Style).
Three **PHILATELIC E.**
Four **SECTIONAL IMPERIAL**.
Four **SIMPLEX**.
Five **ORIEL**.

Fitted with Lock and Two Straps.

Price 24s.

Postage: Great Britain, **SIXPENCE**.
Weight, under 5 lbs.

No. 1508. Small Size.

One **IDEAL** (Nos. II or III).
Two **PHILATELIC E.**
Two **SECTIONAL IMPERIAL**.
Two **SIMPLEX**.
Three **ORIEL**.

Fitted with Lock only.

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WEEKLY



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" 6 . . . "	6 6	" 18 . . . "	4 0
" 7 . . . "	6 0		

EXAMINATION OF STAMPS.—Owing to the great number of forgeries being offered for sale by unscrupulous persons, a great portion of our time is taken up with the expert examination of surcharges, cancellations, perforations, added margins and corners, and the scores of other tricks that are resorted to by the faking fraternity.

As this examination can be done only by experts, whose time is valuable, we have found it necessary to increase our charges, which in future will be as follows: 1s. per stamp, postage and registration extra.

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(AD. 14)

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“United States Stamps”

Their Shades and Varieties,

TO WHICH IS AFFIXED

**A History of the Private Perforating Machines
and their Products.**

By Eustace B. Power

The book is composed of

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VOL. XII

The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies

By L. HANCIAU

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(Continued from page 103.)

ESSAYS.—I have seen the following *proof* or colour trial of the adopted type:—

10 c., violet on buff.

As Essays (properly so called) I have seen a card with a frame composed of rings, 107 × 72 mm., bearing an inscription in the upper part "CORRISPONDENZA — CITTA E SUBURBI" (Correspondence for the City and Suburbs); beneath this the Arms of Florence, a *fleur-de-lis*; in the left lower corner "Per l'Indirizzo"; a circle in the right upper corner; and three lines for the address.

The reply-paid cards are headed heavy "Corrispondenza con risposta" instead of "CORRISPONDENZA" alone, on the first half, and the rest the same as the single card; the second half is headed "CITTA E SUBURBI — RISPOSTA" in two lines.

Copies of these cards exist with a stamp designed by Signor Re, of Milan, in the left upper corner. The stamp shows an effigy of Victor Emmanuel to right, in relief, in an oval, enclosed in a rectangular frame of wavy lines, with fancy ornamentation in the spandrels. No value indicated.

The stamp is embossed in colour, and the rest printed in black.

Single card, rose on white.
Double card, rose on white.

Of the same period is an Essay (?), of no value, with a frame 135 × 80 mm., formed of heavy letters; in upper centre is the inscription, arched, "REGNO D'ITALIA"; below this is an ornament, and then the words "CARTOLINA POSTALE" in a straight line. Three lines for the address, the first headed "Sig."

At the left-hand side is an upright female figure, representing Italy, and holding a sceptre in one hand and a shield with the Arms of Savoy in the other; at her feet is a Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus. At

right is a stamp, with a numeral in an oval, and inscriptions in the frame:—"POSTE ITALIANE" at top, "CINQUE" at left, "CENTESIMI" at right, and "CENT. 5" at foot; figures in the corners.

Lithographed in black, on white card, tinted yellowish.

5 c., black on yellow.

* * *

The following Decree converted the Official Post Cards into cards for the use of the general public, by the addition of a special control mark.

This Decree was published in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale* of the 9th October, 1877:—

"No. 4067 (2nd Series).

"VICTOR EMMANUEL II,

"By the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation

"KING OF ITALY.

"At the instance of our Minister the Secretary of State for Public Works,

"WE HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE:—

"Article 1. The State Post Cards abolished from the 1st January, 1877, by the Law approving the definite budget for the expenditure of the year 1876, dated the 20th June, 1876 (No. 3202, 2nd Series), which remain unused in the stores of the State, will be converted for use for private correspondence by means of the impression of a control stamp of circular form, printed in black, upon each of them, in the left lower corner of the side for the address, the stamp bearing around it the inscription, "AMMESSA ALLA CORRISPONDENZA PRIVATA," and in the middle "POSTE ITALIANE."

"Art. 2. The said cards will be sold, and will have circulation in the interior of the Kingdom, at the price of 10 centesimi each, together with the single cards established by Art. 9 of the Law of the 23rd June, 1873 (No. 1442), and will be put in use from the 1st October next.

"We ordain, etc. etc.

"Done at Pollenzo the 26th September, 1877.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL II.

"ZANARDELLI."

Issue of October 1st, 1877.

The Official Cards of 1875, with the frame cut away in part, and bearing in the left lower corner a circular control mark, struck in *grey-black*, inscribed as described above ("Admitted for private correspondence—Italian Post Office"). Size 138 × 79 mm.

(a) The original cards cut, leaving a double-line frame all round or in parts.

10 c., carmine; *overprint in grey-black*.

(b) Special printing, with a single-line frame only (January, 1878).

10 c., carmine; *overprint in grey-black*.

It is very curious to find the Official Card reprinted for the purpose of adapting it for private use.

* * *

On the 26th September, 1878, the Post Office Department sent out the following circular to the various Post Offices:—

"The stock of the Official cards reduced for use as private cards being almost at an end, notice is given to the chief and other post offices that new cards at 10 centesimi, printed on yellowish paper, have been manufactured and put into circulation.

"They are of the same size as the Official cards reduced, but without any ornament round them, they have at the top the inscription:—

*"Carlolina postale
Dieci centesimi"*

"Below this inscription are the Royal Arms, and in the left upper corner, the impression of the postage stamp, the whole printed in *red-brown*.

"In a short time, when the above are exhausted, there will be put in use other 10 centesimi cards, of the same size and impression, but on white card.

"For the Director General,

"A. CAPELATRO."

Issue of September 26th, 1878.

Form without frame, bearing in the upper centre the coat-of-arms with flags, etc., and in the left upper corner the device with head of Victor Emmanuel II,* as on the cards of 1873; in the right upper corner a circle for the date stamp of the despatching office. Above the Arms are the inscriptions "CAR-TOLINA POSTALE—DIECI CENTESIMI" in two lines; there are four lines for the address, the first headed "A", and the instruction as before in two lines at lower left.

Surface-printed in colour, on cards 138 × 79 mm.

(a) On *buff* card.

10 c., brown-red on *buff*.

(b) On *white* card (Dec., 1878).

10 c., brown-red.

* Although he had died on January 9th, 1878.

The above cards gave place to others with the head of the new Sovereign, and were withdrawn from use from the 31st December, 1889, but could be exchanged up to the 31st December, 1890.

"No. 4786 (2nd Series).

"HUMBERT I,

"*By the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation*

"KING OF ITALY.

"At the instance of our Minister the Secretary of State for Public Works,

"WE HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE:—

"Art. 1. From and after the 1st of April next there shall be put on sale throughout the Kingdom, new post cards at 10 and 15 centesimi bearing Our Royal Effigy.

"Art. 2. The post cards at 10 and 15 centesimi now in use with the effigy of His Majesty King Victor Emmanuel will continue available and will be sold together with the new ones until the stock is completely exhausted.

"We ordain, etc. etc. etc.

"Given at Rome the 20th March, 1879.

"HUMBERT.

"R. MEZZANOTTE."

Issue of April 1st, 1879.

Similar to the preceding cards, the inscriptions differing only slightly in type; device (or stamp without indication of value) in the left upper corner, bearing the portrait of King Humbert I, almost full face but turned slightly to the right, in a pearled oval surrounded by a rectangular frame.

Size as before, 138 × 79 mm.; four lines for the address, and an instruction in two lines in the left lower corner. The head engraved by Professor Bigola, and the frame by Enrico Repettati. Impression in colour on white card.

10 c., red-brown.

About the end of 1881 the cards were issued with the date inserted thus, "81" at the left-hand side. They appeared subsequently with all the dates from "81" to "89."

* * *

"No. 565 (3rd Series).

"HUMBERT I,

"*By the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation*

"KING OF ITALY.

"At the instance of Our Minister the Secretary of State for Public Works,

"WE HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE AS FOLLOWS:—

"Art. 1. From and after the 1st of January next, there shall be put in circulation post cards to be used exclusively for international correspondence with the countries of the Universal Postal Union.

"Art. 2. The international post cards will be of two natures, that is to say, at 10 centesimi and with reply paid at 20 centesimi. They will bear the inscription:—

"Union postale universelle
"Cartolina Italiana per l'estero

"We ordain, etc. etc. etc.

"Given at Rome the 22nd December, 1881.

"HUMBERT.
"A. BACCARINI."

The instructions issued to the employés of the Post Office read:—

"The two new post cards, 10c. and 10 + 10 c., are those mentioned in Art. 22 and 23 of the instructions for the handling of correspondence with foreign countries; they are available solely for countries of the Postal Union.

"These cards will not be available for correspondence within the interior of the Kingdom and" (if thus used) "will be retained and described immediately in a list, No. 32, to be exhibited to the public. After two months of detention, from the date of posting, cards not withdrawn by their senders should be included in the consignment of unclaimed matter sent to the Head Offices of the respective Provinces."

This regulation was altogether ridiculous. The postage having been paid, there was no object in this restriction, for which there was no reason.

"The international cards at 15 and 30 centesimi not yet being issued, the keepers of the post offices and the employés at the head offices charged with the franking of letters should indicate to the public the method of completing the franking of the international cards at 10 and 20 centesimi, as laid down in Art. 22 and 23 of the Regulations. Notwithstanding the issue of the international cards, those for the interior of the Kingdom, single or double, will continue to be available for international use, subject to the additional postage in the usual manner."

Issue of January 1st, 1882.

The same as the preceding, except that the heading is now "UNIONE POSTALE UNIVERSALE—CARTOLINA ITALIANA PER L'ESTERO—CENTESIMI DIECI," in three lines.

10 c., brown on *pale green*.

About the end of 1884 these cards appeared with the date inserted at the left-hand side. They are found with the dates "84," "86," "87," and "88."

* * *

Now we come to the 15 centesimi cards and the Decree announcing their issue:—

"HUMBERT I,

"By the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation
"KING OF ITALY.

"At the instance of Our Minister for Public Works,

"WE HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE AS FOLLOWS:—

"Art. 1. From and after the 1st of March next there shall be brought into use post cards for correspondence with the countries beyond the sea, situated in the extreme limits of the Universal Postal Union.

"Art. 2. These new international post cards will be of two kinds, that is to say:—Single at the price of 15 centesimi, and with prepaid reply at the price of 30 centesimi.

"The single will have the inscription:—

"Unione postale universale
"Cartolina Italiana per l'estero
"15 centesimi.

"Those with prepaid reply will have the same inscription and the word *Risposta* on one side, with the value 15 centesimi repeated on both sides.

"We ordain, etc. etc. etc.

"Given at Rome the 23rd January, 1883.

"HUMBERT.
"A. BACCARINI."

Issue of March 1st, 1883.

Similar to the preceding, but without the Arms under the heading. Device with head of King Humbert as before. Inscription:—"UNIONE POSTALE UNIVERSALE—CARTOLINA ITALIANA PER L'ESTERO—15 CENTESIMI 15," in three lines.

15 c., brown on *grey*.

Intended, says the Decree, for the countries at the extreme limits of the Universal Postal Union, that is to say, beyond Gibraltar, the Suez Canal, etc., the Post Office Department did not expect a great demand for these cards; for by a circular sent round to the post offices, with the Decree of the 23rd January, 1883, it was recommended that only the strictly necessary supply of the cards should be requisitioned for, so as not to accumulate useless stocks. The offices of the second class were thus advised not to ask for more than twenty copies of the 15 c. cards and ten of the 30 c.

They were withdrawn from use on the 1st of September, 1893 (*Official Gazette* of August, 1893, quoted in reference to the cards of January, 1894).

* * *

(To be continued.)

Postage Stamps in the Making

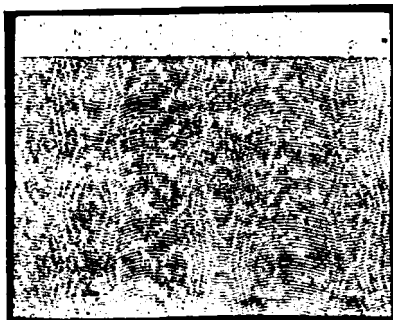
A General Survey of the Practices and Processes employed in the Manufacture of Postage Stamps

By FRED. J. MELVILLE, *President of the Junior Philatelic Society*

(Continued from page 128.)

CHAPTER IV.—TECHNICAL AND PHILATELIC TERMS ASSOCIATED WITH PAPER—*continued*

Micrometer.—An instrument used by engineers for minute measurements. Used by paper-makers for measuring the thickness variations in paper. Such instruments are included amongst the philatelist's accessories, but while many possess them probably few use them. For general scientific purposes such instruments are made to read to thousandths and ten-thousandths of an inch; but for philatelic purposes instruments with a much more moderate capacity are deemed not merely sufficient, but the limit in advanced Philately. An advanced Continental stamp dealer who supplies instruments of this class for philatelists gives the following particulars: "Micrometer for the measurement of the thickness of paper; absolutely essential for testers and specialists. $\frac{1}{100}$ th of a millimetre exactly, and approximately to $\frac{1}{100}$ th of a millimetre. With the aid of this micrometer the very smallest differences in the thickness of paper are demonstrated. Of the sensitiveness of the micrometer one can convince oneself by pressing a thread of wire of about the size of 1 mm. between the fastenings and then heating the wire. Although the expansion only amounts to '001868, or about $\frac{1}{53}$ mm., one can observe the expansion by the distinct movement of the indicator." Specialists in Papua who are not satisfied with the variety of combinations of thin and thick papers with the horizontal and vertical rosette watermarks might try the micrometer.



Moiré.—*Fr.* watered. The pattern familiar to ladies as moiré, watered silk, etc. A similar effect is produced apparently by lithography on the back of the Mexico stamps of 1872. The effect may have been produced on the lithographic transfer or stone by means similar to those used in producing graining effects on wood, by combs.

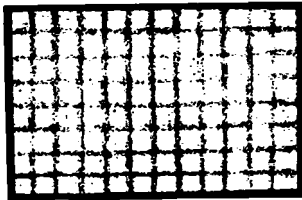
Patent papers.—Papers produced under a variety of patents for a wide range of purposes, but chiefly (so far as philatelists are concerned) to defeat the counterfeiter and the cleaner. The Dickinson silk thread paper was protected by the patent laws at the time of its use for the early impressed envelopes of Great Britain. Francis' patent, and others described in chapter III, come under this head. (See also *Safety paper*.)

Native paper.—A term chiefly used by philatelists to indicate the locally made papers used for the stamps of the Indian States and the Oriental countries. Japanese paper (q.v.) is an example.

Network.—The network which has been printed on such stamps as Alsace Lorraine, Dominican Republic, Hanover, Prussia (invisible), Queensland (on back), Wenden, Zurich, etc., has been described under the general term *burlet* (q.v.). These and the *moiré* pattern

on the back of certain Mexican stamps might have been dealt with under PRINTING, but it is found convenient to deal with them here as being part of the treatment of paper after manufacture to render fraudulent imitation or second use of the stamps difficult of accomplishment.

Pelure.—A term used by philatelists, but puzzling to most, evidently taken from the French word *pelure*, signifying a paring, skin, peel, pointing to a very thin strong and hard paper such as is found in some of the stamps of the South African Republic, Dominican Republic, Arequipa (Peru), New Zealand. It differs from tissue in its hardness, tissue always being soft and porous. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons use the qualification "semi-pelure" in their Catalogue under Transvaal (South African Republic) to describe a paper approaching to, but not quite, the skin-like pelure of the 1876 (?) printings, it being soft, whereas, as we have seen, pelure proper is hard



Quadrillé.—Another French term used by philatelists to indicate paper which is watermarked all through its substance in a pattern of small squares. *Oblong quadrillé* is a variation in which the effect produced by the waterlines is to divide the paper into watermarked oblongs. Guadalajara (Mexico) affords examples of both variations; plain *quadrillé* is familiar in stamps of France, Djibouti, Obock; and is to be found in Ecuador, Fiji, etc.

A quadrillé pattern of lines is printed (not watermarked) on the pages of many stamp albums for guidance in arranging the stamps on each page.

Ropp or Ribbed paper.—This is one of the technical and philatelic distinctions which are particularly troublesome to the stamp collector. Its original and precise application appears to have been made to paper which presented a "corrugated" appearance with regular ridges and showing corresponding ridges on both surfaces, this effect being produced during manufacture by milling between ridged steel rollers. Irregularities in the felts between which hand-made paper is pressed, or the cylinders covered with felt in the case of machine-made papers, frequently give a slight appearance of ribbing. The manner of laying on the gum or other adhesive solution is also responsible for a misleading effect of this kind. A prominent Austrian paper manufacturer, quoted by Herr Kropf (*Die Postwertzeichen der Oesterr.-ungar. Monarchie*, Prag, 1902, p. 20), ascribes the so-called ribbed papers of Austria (first issue) to the newness of the "wickelwalze," the felt-covered cylinder; and it is explained that the thick *smooth* paper (S. G., 33-38) was produced in Vienna on a German machine which had a drying cylinder but no felts. Properly ribbed paper remains ribbed after immersion in water, whereas faked or most accidental "ribbings" disappear.

Rice paper.—The only stamp we remember to be specifically described as on rice paper is the Salvador special printing of the 1 centavo of the 1879 type printed on thin rice paper in 1889 (S. G., 51). Rice paper is thin and delicate, and the term may be applied to a variety of papers in which, though rice is never the fibre base, it is partly or wholly used for sizing the paper. Japanese paper, as we have seen, is sized with rice water (*ut supra*), and in China rice paper is made from the pith of a leguminous plant which grows in Formosa, and likewise sized with rice in water.

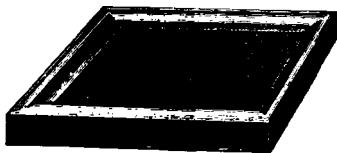
Safety paper.—The term is applied in the trade to specially prepared papers for banknotes, etc. It may be taken by philatelists to cover all papers which have undergone special treatment to prevent forgery or illicit cleaning. (See *Blue safety paper*, *Patent papers*, *Chalk-surfaced paper*, etc.)

Silk thread paper.—Both the papers manufactured by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., of London, and Baron Beckh of Pasing, Munich, having threads introduced in the body of the paper, are sometimes referred to as "silk thread paper" instead of as "Dickinson" paper. (See chapter II.)

Surface-coloured paper.—As the name implies, this is paper coloured on the surface only. A coating machine like that used for applying "coatings" to chalk-surfaced paper is used (see chapter III), or else the colour is applied by means of a brass roller.

Thickness of paper, instrument for measuring the.—See *supra*, *Micrometer*.

Transparent paper is so made by an after process which may take a variety of forms. Canada balsam in turpentine, linseed oil, castor oil, etc., in alcohol, are solutions applied for rendering paper transparent.



The Watermark Detector.

The use of benzine for rendering paper temporarily transparent is now well known to philatelists, who use it for detecting the presence and character of indistinct watermarks, etc. This use of benzine is said to have been only discovered as recently as 1869, since the birth of Philately. Benzine does not harm the paper or impression of most stamps, and after immersion evaporates quickly, when the paper resumes its original opacity. Small trays with black-polished grounds are used by philatelists (called watermark detectors), with or without benzine, for showing up troublesome watermarks.

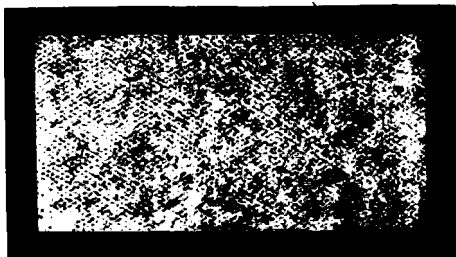
Tab-sized.—This term, technically used by paper-makers (or abbreviated by them to "T.-S."), indicates that the paper has been sized by dipping in a vat of size instead of engine-sized ("E.-S."), where the size is mixed with the pulp in the beater-engine. The term is used in letters quoted in *Wright and Creeke*.

Waterleaf.—The paper without size and unglazed, when it is very absorbent. Blotting-paper is a kind of waterleaf, and is neither sized nor glazed. Experiments have been made to print stamps on paper in this state so that they would readily absorb the postmark ink. (See chapter III.)

Waterlow paper.—The name by which the paper on which Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., of London Wall, London, E.C., printed postage stamps for the New Zealand Government, is distinguished from the *Basted Mills* and *Cowan* papers (q.v.). The earlier supplies of the pictorial issues were on paper with no watermark, but from 1900 a paper still designated Waterlow paper in the catalogue is found with double-lined "N Z" and Star watermark.

Watermark.—The subject of watermarks is of such importance to the study of Philately that a chapter has been devoted to it, and to this chapter (V) the reader is now referred.

Watermark Detector.—See *supra*, *Transparent paper*.



Wove.—When the wire of the mould or of the dandy-roll is wove like cloth instead of in parallel lines (as in *laid*) the paper produced is known as *wove*. The wires of the mould or dandy-roll for wove paper are finer and cross each other diagonally, and a close examination or an enlargement of the paper texture will reveal the tiny diamond-shaped interstices formed by the crossing of the wires. The current British stamps are on wove paper. Compare with *laid* (ut *supra*) and see chapters I and V.

Wove bâtonné.—See *Bâtonné*.

(To be continued.)

Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

Important Purchase

I HAVE pleasure in announcing that we have just purchased a very fine specialized collection of

VICTORIA and WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Both countries are remarkably fine, and there is a grand lot of rare stamps that are seldom on the market in such fine condition.

In the *Victoria* I can only briefly mention a few things, as this country is one that is difficult to describe.

The first issues of the 1d., 2d., and 3d. are a good lot, and are divided into the different printings. In the 1d. I note that there are seventeen unused and several pages of used, including many pairs and blocks.

The 2d. fine background and fine border is represented by four beautiful shades, and there are nine unused and a number of used of the later printings.

In the 3d. there are five rouletted and eight perf. 12, including one unused.

1852 issue. Nine of the 2d. engraved, unused.

1854 issue. Seven of the 2d. lithographed, unused; 6d., orange-yellow, a fine page of the rouletted, serrated and serpentine peris., seventeen stamps in all.

1861 issue. 2s., green, five unused; 6d., black, four unused.

1857-63. Emblems, a fine lot, about thirty unused.

1860-2. 6d., orange, one unused and four used.

1863. 4d., rose, imperf., two horizontal pairs.

1863-4. Diademed, a very fine lot, with most of the errors of watermark, unused and used.

1868. 5s., blue on yellow, three unused and two used.

The other issues to 1885 are very fine, and consist almost entirely of *unused* stamps, mostly with gum and in superb shades. Many stamps are represented by from ten to fifteen examples to show all the shades.

There are no stamps in this collection of a later date than about 1885.

The *Western Australia* are also a beautiful lot, the following being some of the gems:—

1854. 1s., brown, nineteen unused and several used.

1857. 2d., black on red, five unused and thirteen used; 2d., black on red, rouletted, three used; 6d., bronze, two unused and fifteen used; 6d., bronze, rouletted, six used.

1879. 2d., mauve (error in colour of 6d.), two unused and one used.

All other issues are represented by magnificent series of stamps, the greater part being mint unused specimens.

New Stock Books arranged and priced since the last list published in "G.S.W."

Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and British Columbia.

THIS new book is now ready and contains a fine lot of stamps. The "carminé" and "orange-vermilion" series of Newfoundland are specially well represented, and the later issues of the "pence" stamps are exceptionally strong.

I draw attention to a magnificent series of *colour trials* in this book, some hundreds in number and priced very cheaply, as we bought them on specially favourable terms.

Italy.

Two good books are now ready, and they include a good selection of the stamps of the Italian post offices in various places.

Portuguese Colonies.

The colonies from Angra to Macao are now ready, arranged in *three* large volumes.

These books are specially fine, and include a very complete lot of each country, our stock in this group being very complete. Owing to large sales during the last two years, chiefly in Portugal and in Germany, our stock has largely decreased in this group, and we have had to fill up many gaps at advanced prices; it has therefore been necessary to raise many stamps in price, especially in the issues of the past five to ten years.

Even advanced specialists will find many rare varieties in these books, and an early choice is advisable.

Salvador.

We have recently made two large purchases in this country. The one was a choice lot of genuine postally used stamps in almost all issues, from the earliest to the recent issues, and this came from official correspondence. The second purchase was a lot of scarce provisionals that was missing from our stock. We now claim to have the most *complete* stock of Salvador stamps in the world, and not only this, but we have made a study of the numerous reprints, and have weeded these out, and can absolutely guarantee all the stamps we offer.

Three new stock books have been re-arranged.

The lithographed issues of 1879 are especially interesting, and we have worked out the different printings, and have a good stock of these much-wanted stamps.

*Baden, Bergedorf, Brunswick, and
Hamburg.*

This book has been rearranged and priced at the new rates that will be given in our 1911 Catalogue.

Our stock of the old German States has run very low, especially in fine used, for which there is an increasing demand from Germany.

Portuguese India.

Two very fine books of this interesting country are now ready.

They contain a fine lot of the rare early native-printed stamps, and also a great many interesting varieties that are not given in our Catalogue.

**The Stanley Gibbons Philatelic Handbooks:
"The Stamps of Uruguay,"**

By Mr. H. Griebert

I HAVE much pleasure in announcing another of our popular series of handbooks, being No. 10 of the series, a most exhaustive study of the popular stamps of Uruguay, which has been written for us by Mr. Hugo Griebert.

The book is produced in a similar size to the publications of the Royal Philatelic Society, but on this occasion the full-page illustrations consist of direct photographs, instead of photogravures, which we found lacking in the sharpness and clearness necessary to bring out the details of the early issues.

The compilation of this work has been the result of several years' study, and Mr. Griebert was only enabled to complete his studies by forming a very large collection, which passed into our possession last year.

The most important points in this work are as follows:—

1856 issue. Mr. Griebert proves that the three values are all printed from one stone; the 60 c. was the first stamp made.

The 80 c. was produced by removing the figures "60" and substituting "80"; the first stamp had the figures "80" small as in the 60, but this was not very legible, and all the other stamps have large figures. For the 1 real the whole of the bottom label was removed, and the new value was inserted separately and varies on each stamp.

We illustrate the thirty-five varieties of the 80 c. and thirty-one of the thirty-five varieties of the 1 real.

1857 issue. In this issue a separate stone was used for each value; the 180 c. was in sheets of seventy-eight stamps, in thirteen rows of six. The sheet of 240 c. contained 197 stamps and seven blank spaces; this was built up of six transfers of a group of twenty-nine stamps and one blank space, with the first four rows of six stamps added to make up the full sheet.

1859 issue. This was printed in sheets of 204 stamps, made up by six transfers of a group of twenty stamps, with the addition of the first seven horizontal rows to make up the sheet.

There are thus twenty varieties of each value, and the twenty of the 180 c., green, are illustrated to enable collectors to plate them.

1860 issue. Each sheet contains 192 stamps arranged in four panes.

Each pane consists of twelve varieties (in two rows of six stamps) which are repeated four times.

The above short notes give some little idea of the fine philatelic work put into this book by Mr. Griebert, but there are many other points that are settled which are also of great importance, and every student of Philately should have this book in his library.

The price of this work is given in our advertisement pages.

Departure of Mr. Frank Phillips

My eldest son, Frank Phillips, with his wife and infant daughter, left Southampton on July 22nd last in the R.M.S.P. *Araguaya*, bound for Buenos Ayres, where he will take up the joint management, with Señor Leon Rosauer, of our South American branch at

571 Rivadavia,
Buenos Ayres,
Argentine Republic.

A large stock of stamps, packets, sets, catalogues, albums, and all requisites for stamp collectors are being shipped to Buenos Ayres, and collectors in South America can send their orders direct there in future and save the waste of time that is incurred by sending orders to London.

A very fine safe weighing over two tons has been specially manufactured by Messrs. Milners Safe Co., and has been fitted to suit our business.

The window fittings have been also made in London, and will be found very novel and effective. I may mention that the window space in our Buenos Ayres shop is nearly two and a half times as great as that of our Strand shop.

A VERY HANDSOME PRESENT

Packet No. 69, 2000 varieties. A grand packet, every stamp being different and genuine, and thus forming a choice collection in itself.

£3, post-free and registered.

Twentieth Century Colonials

WRITTEN AND COMPILED BY D. B. ARMSTRONG

Part III.—British Possessions in Africa

(Continued from page 89.)

Orange River Colony

FORMERLY known to the world as the Orange Free State, this country was on March 13th, 1900, as a result of the South African War of 1899-1902, annexed to the British Crown and established as a Crown Colony under the above title.

The Bloemfontein Post for February 14th, 1902, contained, *inter alia*, an announcement to the effect that it was intended to issue a new postage stamp of the value of 4d., to fill a long-felt want for a stamp of this denomination in connection with the registration and parcels post services, and further that this new stamp would be on sale at the General Post Office on that same day.

Consequent on this announcement, when at 9 a.m. the Post Office was opened for business it was immediately besieged by vast crowds of people, who, imbued with the speculative mania, were anxious to purchase copies of the new 4d. stamp, and, notwithstanding the fact that not more than £1 worth was supplied to any one person, in less than two days the whole of the first printing had been bought up. It is uncertain exactly how many stamps were included in this first printing; estimates vary enormously, as will be seen from the subjoined table giving those of some of the principal journals:—

<i>Ewen's Weekly Stamp News</i> (per special correspondent)	9,600
<i>Johannesburg Star</i> (February 26th, 1902)	11,820
<i>Diamond Fields Advertiser</i> (March 1st, 1902)	20,000
<i>Illustriertes Briefmarken Zeitung</i>	360,000

The last figure is probably nearest the mark.

The stamp which was the cause of so much excitement had been improvised from the 6d., blue, stamp of the Orange Free State, which in common with a host of other values had been overprinted with the initials "V.R.I." and value in figures, following the British occupation of Bloemfontein. An additional surcharge of the value "4d." with a short bar beneath deleting the original overprint of "6d." was printed by Messrs. C. Borck and Nagen, at the offices of *The Bloemfontein Express*, on complete sheets of 240 (four panes of 60, ten rows of six), which were, however, split up into single panes before being issued to the post office. The

type used was of the American De Vinne pattern.

Despite the fact that the whole of the first printing had been exhausted within two days of issue, a second printing was not made until June 10th, which had the surcharge in *vermilion* instead of *carmine*.

February 14th, 1902.



4d
-6d

Stamp of the Orange Free State, surcharged "V.R.I. 6d.", additionally overprinted "4d." in red, with a thin bar through "6d.", in the same colour. No stop after "d" in "4d."

4d. on 6d., blue.

Varieties.

All the variations of surcharge which occurred in the original overprint of "V.R.I." and value are naturally also to be found on the sheets with the extra surcharge, but there are no varieties of the "4d." overprint.

No stop after "R" in "V.R.I."
4d. on 6d., blue.

In each pane six of the stamps had an abnormally thick "V" in "V.R.I.", these being Nos. 12, 30, 37, 43, 53, and 58.

Thick "V."
4d. on 6d., blue.

Of these stamps, No. 43, in addition to the thick "V" variety, had an inverted figure "1" in place of the "I" in "V.R.I."

Inverted "1" for "I" and thick "V."
4d. on 6d., blue.

All of the above varieties, except the first without the stop, occurred in precisely the same positions upon the sheets of the second printing with the *vermilion* surcharge.

A further stamp, of the face value of 1d., was added, on June 4th of the same year, to the series already comprising the current ½d. and 2½d. denominations of Cape Colony, over-

printed "ORANGE—RIVER—COLONY" in three lines, in *black*, in complete sheets of 240 (four panes of 60), by Messrs. W. A. Richards, of Cape Town. There were evidently two settings of this surcharge, the second appearing within ten days of the first.

The first setting corresponded with that employed for overprinting the 2½d. value previously issued, and had the first stamp in the lower left-hand pane without the full stop after "COLONY", and that in the second vertical row of each pane with a dropped "V" in "RIVER."

A single printing only was apparently made from this setting, the type being then rearranged, and the variety without the stop reappearing as No. 12 in the lower *right-hand* pane; a few sheets only, however, showed this variety, as it was corrected almost immediately.

All sheets of the first printing are believed to have had the marginal plate number "1," whilst those of the second and subsequent printings were from both Plates 1 and 2. There were also several other minor differences. This stamp remained in use up to the time of the issue of the King's Head series of the colony.

June 4th, 1902.



ORANGE
RIVER
COLONY.

Contemporary design of Cape Colony. Wmk. Cabled Anchor. Perf. 14. Surcharged as above.

1d., carmine.

Variety.

No stop after "COLONY"

1d., carmine.

Shades.

Numerous shades of this stamp exist, ranging from *pale* to *dark carmine*.

It is stated that the reason for the issue of these Cape Colony stamps, of the values ½d., 1d., and 2½d. only, overprinted for use in the Orange River Colony concurrently with the old Orange Free State stamps surcharged "V.R.I." was in order that those values should be of the colours prescribed by the Universal Postal Union authorities, the Orange Free State stamps of those denominations not being coloured in accordance with the regulations of that body.

A fresh printing of 6d. stamps of the Orange Free State was issued in August, 1902, overprinted with the initials "E.R.I." in consequence of the Accession of King Edward VII. The stamps were overprinted in complete sheets of 240 (four panes of 60, containing ten rows of six stamps each), and in addition to the initials were surcharged with the figures of value.

August, 1902.

E. R. I.

6d

Stamp of the Orange Free State. Surcharged in Bloemfontein with the inscription "E.R.I.—6d.", in two lines, in black.

6d., blue.

Variety.

On the second stamp in the fourth row of each pane of 60 there was a space between the "6" and "d" in "6d." measuring seven-eighths instead of three-eighths of a millimetre.

Wider space between "6" and "d."

6d., blue.

On September 24th, 1902, the 5s. value of the Orange Free State, overprinted "V.R.I.", was issued reduced by additional surcharging to the face value of 1s. The surcharge consisted of the words "One Shilling" and a star cancelling the "5s." of the original overprint, and was applied to single panes of sixty stamps, in both *pale orange* and *orange-red* inks.

September 24th, 1902.

V R. I.
One
Shilling



Stamp of the Orange Free State, overprinted "V.R.I. 5s."—additionally surcharged "One Shilling" and star, in three lines, in orange, in panes of 60, ten rows of six.

One Shilling on 5s., green.

Shades.

One Shilling on 5s., yellow-green, instead of green.

Surcharged in *orange-red*, instead of *pale orange*.

One Shilling on 5s., green.

Varieties.

Six stamps in each pane, Nos. 5, 17, 23, 39, 42, and 48, showed the variety with thick letter "V" in the "V.R.I." surcharge.

Thick "V."
One Shilling on 5s., green.

The second stamp on each pane had a short flag to the figure "5" of "5s."

Short top stroke to "5."
One Shilling on 5s., green.

Early in 1902 proofs of a proposed design for a permanent series for this colony had been submitted to the colonial authorities for approval, and having been accepted by them, the preparation of the plates was proceeded with, specimen copies of the stamp being circulated by the Berne authorities early in the following year, and the first value actually placed on sale at Bloemfontein on February 3rd, 1903. All denominations of the series were printed from a single key-plate, the design chosen being a particularly attractive one, and several of the stamps were printed in two colours. The centre of the design is, of course, occupied by a portrait of His Majesty King Edward VII, which is displayed in a picturesque medallion, and surmounted by an ornamental scroll bearing upon it the official designation of the colony, whilst beneath it appears a typical piece of veldt scenery with kopjes rising in the background, and with a gnu and a springbok—two common species of South African fauna—in the foreground. The value in figures appears in octagonal tablets in the top corners, and the word "POSTAGE" in one line across the foot.

A 5s. value was added to the series in October, 1904, but is said to be in little demand, and will probably be discontinued in the series now being issued with the multiple watermark.

Sheets of this issue consist of 240 stamps in four panes of 60, ten rows of six, the panes being surrounded by a series of short coloured lines, and the horizontal margin between the upper and lower panes filled with decorative blocks, as in the current series of Great Britain.

1903-4.



King's Head design, as above. Wmk. Crown C A (single). Perf. 14. Centres in first colour. *Typographed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. in London. Dates of issue appended in brackets.*

½d., yellow-green (July 6th, 1903).
1d., scarlet (February 3rd, 1903).

2d., brown (July 6th, 1903).
2½d., ultramarine (July 6th, 1903).
3d., mauve (July 6th, 1903).
4d., scarlet and sage-green (July 6th, 1903).
6d., " mauve (July 6th, 1903).
1s. " bistre (July 6th, 1903).
5s., blue and brown (October 31st, 1904).

Varieties. Inverted watermark.

½d., yellow-green.
1d., scarlet.

This issue has been very slow in making its appearance with the multiple watermark, four values only having been so far issued.

1906-9.

Design, etc., as before. Wmk. Multiple Crown C A.

½d., yellow-green (July 28th, 1907).
1d., scarlet (February 10th, 1906).
4d., scarlet and olive-green (November 8th, 1907).
1s., scarlet and bistre (February, 1909).

RAILWAY OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Special stamps overprinted with the initials "C.S.A.R." were issued in the Orange River Colony, for the use of the officials of the Central South African Railways, in the early part of 1905, but owing to objections raised by the colonial postal authorities were speedily withdrawn, after being in use for a very brief period indeed.

It would appear that when, by permission of the Transvaal Post Office, certain values of the current series of that colony were overprinted with the initials of the Company, as a precaution against pilfering on the part of their employees, it was, by an oversight, omitted to ascertain the views of the postal authorities of the Orange River Colony also in regard to this matter, and without their being consulted in any way, stamps of the Orange River Colony, to a total face value of about £60, had been similarly surcharged, and issued to the Company's stations in the colony, before it was known that the Orange River Colony Post Office would not permit their use. They finally consented, however, to allow such stamps as had already been overprinted to pass in payment of postage in the ordinary way, on the understanding that no further supplies were to be printed.

Consequently these stamps are extremely scarce; even more so than the similar issues of the Transvaal. Unused, they are practically unobtainable, as strict control was kept over them, and officials, save in a very few instances, could not by any means be induced to part with them.

March, 1905.

Issue of Orange River Colony, 1903-4, overprinted "C.S.A.R." in small thick black capitals, in one line, in black, across the centre of the stamp, for use by officials of the Central South African Railways. Surcharged in Johannesburg, at the Railway Printing Works, in complete sheets.

- ½d., yellow-green.
- 1d., scarlet.
- 2d., brown.
- 3d., mauve.
- 4d., scarlet and sage-green.
- 6d., ,, mauve.
- 1s. ,, bistre.

Variety. Surcharged "C.S.A.R." at foot.
1d., scarlet.

The following values of the current series of the colony are said to exist punctured with the same initials in small holes, one letter in each of the corners of the stamp. So far, only the 2d. and 4d. have been actually seen.

May (?), 1908.

Designs of 1903-4. Wmks. Crown CA (single and multiple). Punctured "C.S.A.R."

- ½d., yellow-green (multiple).
- 1d., scarlet (multiple).
- 2d., brown (single).
- 3d., mauve (single).
- 4d., scarlet and sage-green (multiple).
- 6d., ,, mauve (single).
- 1s. ,, bistre (single).

(To be continued.)

Variety. Puncture inverted.

4d., carmine-red and olive-green.

Certain sections of railway in the Orange River Colony, near the Natal border, notably that which connects the main line of the Natal Government Railways with Harrismith in the Orange River Colony (23½ miles of which are in the latter colony), though owned by the Central South African Railways, are under agreement worked and controlled by the Natal Government Railways. Included in this arrangement also are lines running from Harrismith to Bethlehem and Kroonstaad in the Orange River Colony.

Natal postage stamps perforated "N.G.R." were, I understand, at first employed on the correspondence of the Company's officials on this section, but this practice being objectionable to the Orange River Colony Post Office, they were discontinued, and stamps of the Orange River Colony similarly punctured substituted, these being first issued some time in June, 1907.

June, 1907.

Current stamps of Orange River Colony punctured "N.G.R." for use on the section of railway worked by the Natal Government Railways.

- ½d., yellow-green.
- 1d., scarlet.

International Philatelic Exhibition at Berne, 1910

THE Organizing Committee of the International Philatelic Exhibition at Berne has received about 150 applications, and there will be exhibited collections to the approximate value of five million francs (£200,000). There are entries in every class and every section. Besides the most interesting specialized collections of Swiss and foreign collectors, exhibits are announced by H.M. the King of England, the Swiss Postal Department, the International Office of the Universal Postal Union and its Director, the Postal Department of the U.S.A., the Postmaster-General of Bolivia, etc. The Exhibition will be opened by a Fête in the presence of the Swiss Postmaster-General and the other Patrons. Two Banquets will take place, one on Tuesday, September 6th, when the decisions of the jury will be announced, and the closing banquet on Saturday, September 10th. On Thursday, the 8th September, an excursion is proposed, probably a trip by the new mountain-railway

on the "Niesen" in the Bernese Oberland. Every preparation to welcome the visitors of all countries has been made. The following hotels are especially recommended: Bernerhof, Bellevue (1st class), minimum fr.4 per room; the Schweizerhof, fr.3.50; Hotel Pfister, fr.3; Hotel National, fr.3 (2nd class). Other recommendable hotels: Hotel de France, fr.2.50; Hotel Bären, Hotel de la poste, fr.2; Hotel Sternen, fr.2; Hotel Gotthard, fr.2.50; Hotel Simplon, fr.2.50.

We especially point out that these are *minimum quotations* for single rooms, and that visitors should book rooms in advance, as the hotels will be crowded at that time of the season. For rooms, please write direct to the hotels, or to the Secretary of the Exhibition, who will give all other information wanted. All Philatelists and friends of Philately are cordially invited to visit this most carefully organized Exhibition.

The Debates of the "Tyro" Stamp Club

(Continued from page 112.)

FOURTH DEBATE.

THE fourth debate of the "Tyro" Stamp Club took place at 8 p.m. on 25th September, 1909. The subject of the evening was "The Tyro Collector," the debate being opened by Mr. J. A. Trevor.

Mr. Trevor was introduced to members (of whom nearly forty were present) by Mr. Fording.

Mr. FORDING said: My Lads, it is now some two months since we last met, and in that time you have all doubtless been enjoying your summer holidays, though perhaps some of you have found a spare minute or so on wet days to give some small attention to our mutual hobby. However, here we are again, once more united in common interest, and I hope we shall have some first-rate debates and talks together during the coming term. Another old friend of mine, Mr. J. A. Trevor, has very kindly consented to come and open our second session with an address on the general subject of the "Tyro Collector"—a subject which, if the name goes for anything, ought to prove acceptable to all of us. Mr. Trevor has been a collector since his school days, and he has never, I believe, wavered from his allegiance. I am not afraid to say that he is not a wealthy man, and his collecting has necessarily been what I call real collecting, and not the mere amassing of stamps by the power of the purse. Constant and careful plodding has resulted in a nice collection of good, clean copies which, while possibly not representing any great value, yet make a useful sound investment, and which, I venture to think, have caused him far more actual pleasure in the getting together than many a grand collection has given its wealthy owner. And now I will let Mr. Trevor speak for himself. (Applause.)

Mr. TREVOR, then rising, said: I have gleaned many pleasures from stamp collecting, and have looked forward to more in the future, but this opportunity of remembering my early days and of coming before a group like yourselves so obviously keen and interested will, I feel, rank as one of the greatest pleasures I have ever achieved out of our hobby. I have been much interested in reading the past debates—especially in recalling my own early troubles and disappointments—and was only too glad to accept Mr. Fording's kind invitation to come and consider with you the "Tyro Collector." What we want to do is to picture him from

the very beginning, pull him to bits and see what he is, and then follow him up as he gradually collects wisdom and his (in many quarters) highly despised little scraps of paper. How do we begin? Why do we begin? And how many of us stick to it?

The first causes are various. Some may have received an album as a present before the thought of collecting had ever entered their heads; some are given stamps, and the album follows; some are persuaded or led into it by friends or by means of one of the approval sheets which are so often sent to boys at school. How did I begin? I dare say you will hardly credit it, but I absolutely cannot remember. My first recollection is of myself seated in the verandah at home with a penny packet of twenty-five mixed stamps and a shilling illustrated album puzzling to sort out my treasures, and filled with an overwhelming sense of wonder at the purchasing power of a penny. Here were quite a dozen different kinds of stamps all from foreign countries and all for 1d. My second recollection is of hunting through some 30,000 old stamps (mostly English penny reds), and finding some scores of those I thought worth keeping, including some fairly scarce stamps. Of the penny and twopenny stamps, alas! I kept only one copy each of the unperforated and perforated. I never knew what happened to these stamps afterwards, but I have often longed for another go at them. My third remembrance is of a certain Christmas, when fond parents had presented me with a fine album in the shape of the latest edition of Stanley Gibbons' Imperial. After the excitement of all the other presents was over, I took my huge book (which I could hardly carry) to a small side table, and there commenced to study it. Never having seen a catalogue or spoken to any one who knew about stamps, the awful hieroglyphics of Wmk., P. 11 x 12, etc., so overwhelmed me that I felt that the book was hopeless and useless, and therewith commenced to weep as if my heart were broken. (Laughs.)

I assure you it was no laughing matter to me. I was hopelessly and uncontrollably miserable, and nothing that any one could do or say succeeded in pacifying me until the evening games attracted my attention. For days did this unhappiness last, until with the help of parents, brothers, and sisters (none of them collectors) we gradually fathomed most of the mysteries. I don't know what a broken heart is like, but if it is worse than the

feeling I experienced it must be terrible. (Laughter.) Since then, however, I have considered, and I think rightly, that it was the present of this book at a very early age which has kept me a collector always. Had I gone on with cheap little albums which gave no incentive to brain and produced no desires of acquisition, probably, like most of my schoolmates, I should have been a mere butterfly or will-o'-the-wisp in the collecting line; but after the first outburst I could not continue to grieve my parents in face of their gift, and the struggle for knowledge forged the first links of the chain which has since kept me a willing slave. And now having told the tale, I suppose, as in the case of other fairy tales, I must point the moral. I may be wrong, but to me it seems to point to this: My real attention was never caught until I got an insight into the wonders of the scope and extent of stamp collecting; not till I realized what it really was did the ardour enter into my soul. And as for me, thus, I surmise, it would be for others. Catch them in the very beginning, show them what stamp collecting is and may develop into, once really kindle the youthful enthusiasm and interest, and I firmly believe that the lifelong philatelist is born.

Unfortunately one finds in most schools that a lot of the youthful collectors (induced to a considerable extent by the insidious 25 per cent discount approval sheet) collect largely in a financial spirit and make and dispose of collections as a mere speculation, and seldom, if ever, give a thought to the real interest underlying the surface. They very few of them know anything really about stamps, and too often such knowledge as they have is merely used as a means to a profitable exchange. Our good friend the Hon. Secretary has, I observe, already commented on the horrible effect stamp collecting has in making people mean. (Laughter.) It is common report that a stamp collector is a person not to be trusted, and this distrust is not confined to stamps only—I have known it extend to such things as grub, and even to one's best girl. (Laughter.) Think of it, boys, what an awful cloud for us collectors to live under; so dreadful is the shadow that I will drop the subject like a hot potato, and return to the matter which I came here to talk about.

Don't think I meant just now that school collecting is mostly dishonest—what I want to imply is that by lack of knowledge, interest, and healthy aspiration, the average schoolboy is largely led to view stamp collecting merely from the financial standpoint, and having no permanent bent of interest, he will sell a collection without regret should funds happen to be temporarily low. Having no real backbone, so to speak, he is inconstant to what should be his true love. The average small

boy has no catalogue to guide him, he exchanges entirely by guess-work, and many are the gems that find their way from him into the hands of older and unscrupulous people who ought to know better than to take them from him. The innocent "Tyro" has not yet had awakened in his soul the joy and knowledge of possession and the natural distrust with which he will afterwards view all the covetous beholders of his treasures. (Laughter.) To cut matters short and put it plainly, it is vitally necessary to catch the "Tyro" as early as possible and vaccinate him with the lymph of Philately, in order that he may stick to his hobby unaffected by any consideration of the showers of scorn, mockery, or uncomplimentary epithets which, even in these enlightened days, are still levelled at the heads of the devotees of one of the most interesting, fascinating, and instructive hobbies that the world has ever known. (Hear, hear.)

How then shall the "Tyro" be caught? On this point I have often pondered without seeing light, and it is due to you all to say that I have found the long-sought possible solution in your proposed Association. If only the arm of the Association is long enough and its organization good enough throughout the country, it should be possible to start a "Tyro Stamp Club," one similar to your own, in every school of any size and in every town or village. The good which such would do to our hobby is incalculable.

Then, having caught your "Tyro," how do we proceed to his efficient vaccination? How do we proceed to secure the devotion of rich and poor alike to our hobby? To all it is not given to be presented with big albums like my early gift; to many also the possession of catalogues is denied; and to most of them the appurtenances of the study, such as perforation gauges, watermark detectors, etc., are absolutely unknown. In fact, they would probably not even know what was meant by perforations and watermarks. If only these "Tyro" collectors could be discovered by the Association in their school or early days, and induced to join some club where instruction could be given and catalogues, etc., could be lent, it would, I am sure, be a great step. A very small subscription should suffice to secure the possession of a small lending stock of the necessary articles. The members could bring all their puzzles to the meetings, and the explaining of them would be instructive to many.

At these meetings every effort should be made to instil the true collector's spirit into the young members and dispel any signs of the sordid commercial spirit. I do not mean to say decry the legitimate aspect of the value of a collection as an investment,

but inculcate the sentiment that it is every collector's duty to help another and not to despoil him. Show the "Tyro" collector how interesting the hobby is even in the study of the commonest stamps, make each one careful of his selection of specimens, scrupulously particular as to cleanliness and neatness, show them how best to mount their stamps with the least risk of damage, teach them what to collect

and how to collect, make them to clearly understand the various terms used in Philately, and I venture to think that the proportion of backsliders would be small. In fact, the pith of my recommendation and the object of all this talk on my part is "The advisability of teaching the 'Tyro' collector to study his stamps from the very beginning." And now I shall be glad to hear what you think about it. (Applause.)

(To be continued.)

New Issues and Discoveries

By NORMAN THORNTON

I should be most grateful if readers would help me by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps, new or projected. If possible a specimen should be sent, which will be returned at once if desired, together with stamp for postage; or to readers subscribing direct, their subscription will be lengthened by one number for each penny face value and postage. Any official information or notices will also be welcome.

N. THORNTON, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Bolivia.—*Mckee's Weekly Stamp News* reports the appearance of the long-expected 2 b. value of the Commemorative set, and says the colours are violet, brown, and black, with the portrait of Manuel Belgrano. We hope to be able to illustrate shortly.

Bulgaria.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has shown us a new provisional 1 stotinki produced from the 3 stotinki of 1902, and dated "1910," and we have received a stock of this and the 15 st. surcharged "5" in the same way.



1909

10
20

24

1910. Type 14 surcharged similarly to Type 20, in blue.

118| 1 st. on 3 st., black and orange ("1910").
119| 5 st. on 15 st., greenish black and lake ("1910").

France.—Several of our contemporaries are chronicling the 1 fr. Postage Due in what they describe as a "magnificent new shade," which they call "light vermillion." This allows plenty of scope for the imagination until we see the novelty in question.

1910. Type 53. Perf. 14×13½.
638| 1 fr., vermillion.

Holland.—We have received a stock of a new value in the Postage Due set, namely, 3 c., in the usual colours, and are informed that the 1 gulden is shortly to appear. We have also been shown a provisional consisting of the old 1 gulden converted to 3 c. by the application of a surcharge similar to our Type 54.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.
1910. Type 54. Perf. 12½.
3 c., ultramarine and black.

PROVISIONAL.

No. 345 surcharged diagonally as Type 54, in black.
3 c. on 1 g., blue and red.

Jamaica.—The *Colonial Office Journal* states that the 3d. and 6d. stamps have been supplied on surfaced paper and in doubly fugitive ink, and Mr. H. W. Hawkins informs us that he has received the 6d. in this state.



5

1910. Type 5. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 24.
596| 6d., dull purple, O.C.

New Zealand.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* records the arrival of the 5d. King's Head, perf. 14×14½, in two shades, brown and red-brown.

The 4d. old type has also been reprinted, the frame being now in yellow instead of yellow-brown.



39

1910. Type 39. Wmk. single-lined NZ and Star.
Perf. 24.
3114| 4d., deep blue and yellow.

Panama.—Mr. E. B. Power has shown us all the values of the 1906-8 set in an imperforate condition.

Siam.—We have received the 12 satang stamp foretold in our issue of July 23. We are informed that this value is difficult to obtain, and likely to be comparatively scarce.



1910. Type 64. *Perf.* 14 × 14.
276|12 sat., olive-brown and black.

Switzerland.—The current low values have been redrawn: the modification consists in placing the cord of the crossbow behind instead of in front of the stock. It is a pity that this error was not discovered before the designs were passed; this would have avoided the solecism of representing Master Tell's crossbow strung in an impossible way, and also the need of correcting the error with a new series of stamps.



1910. Type 19 (instead of 18). *Granite paper. Wmk.*
Type 13. *Perf.* 11½, 12.
2 c., yellow.
3 c., brown.
5 c., green.

Turkey.—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* (20.7.10) records the following varieties of perforation:—

1906. Type 23. *Perf.* 13½.
238a| 5 pias., brown.

1908. Type 25. *Perf.* 12.
257a|10 pias., dull red.

Venezuela.—We have received a new commemorative from this country in emulation of the other South American States. As a work of art it is quite successful. The independence of Venezuela was proclaimed on July 5, 1811, after an insurrection lasting some months; but as the Spaniards subsequently reconquered nearly the whole country, until finally defeated by Simon Bolivar, the independence of the country had to be re proclaimed on May 10, 1819. We shall therefore look for another commemorative in about nine years' time; but this will probably not preclude the issue of several others before then.



(Engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co., New York.)
1910. Issue commemorative of the Declaration of Independence. Type 56. *Perf.* 12.

New Zealand Notes

By N. Z.

THERE is not much news since my last notes. Our new King's Heads are slowly coming into general use, but the stock of Pictorials on hand when the former were issued in November last must have been very heavy, as the King's Head 4d., 8d., and 1s. are only on sale in very few post offices as yet. Used copies, except of ½d. and 1d., are extremely scarce, and full sets used command good prices over here.

The official stamps in the new designs continue to be slowly issued, the latest to appear being the ½d. King's Head. The 1d. Official of the Dominion design appeared some time ago. However much certain philatelists declaim against new issues, there is no possible doubt that the same bring a vast number of new collectors into the fold. The issue of our splendid Pictorial set in 1898 added many hundreds to the cult in

this Dominion, and our new King's Heads are now repeating the history.

I don't think there is any chance of our getting a George V series for a long time to come, probably two or three years. Judging by the Newfoundland 5 c. stamps, our new King will look very well on stamps.

A well-known local specialist in New Zealand showed me the other day blocks of Queen's Head ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., and 6d., all with mixed perforations 1½ by 11. I had no idea they existed. The stamps in question came from a Southern collector.

New Zealand issues prior to 1873 are getting very scarce out here. One only wishes one could attend the London auctions and secure some of the bargains there. Collectors selling locally get much better prices than by sending to the other end of the world.

Notice to Collectors.

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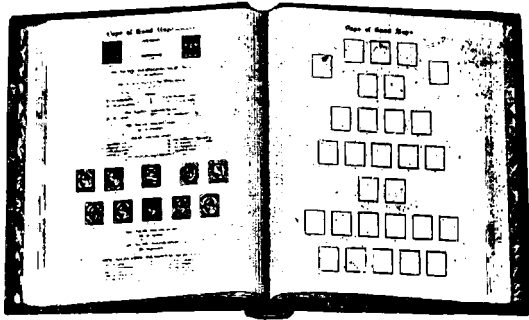
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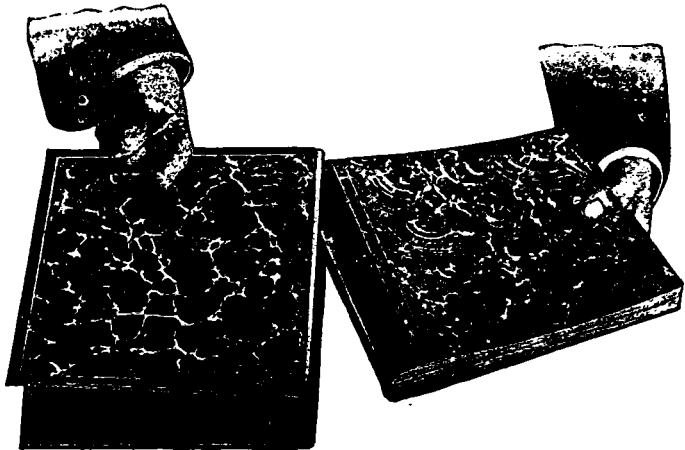
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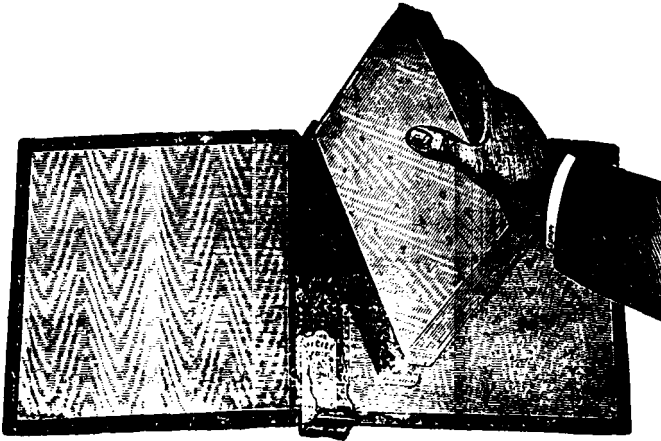
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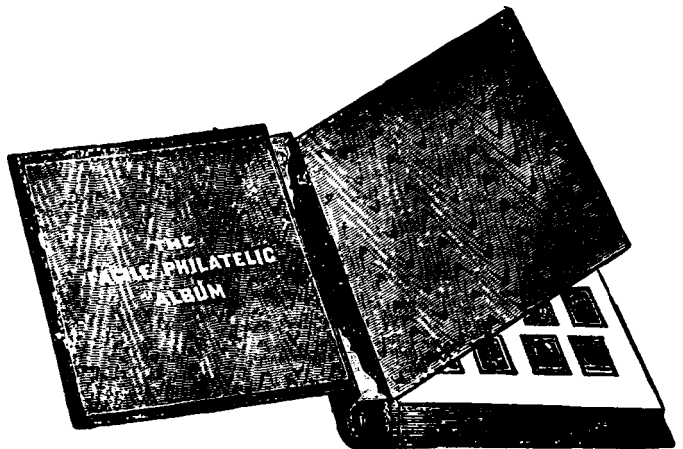
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Vol. 2	7	6		Vol. 8	6	0	
" 4	5	0		" 9	5	0	
" 5	5	0		" 10	5	0	
" 6	5	0		" 18	4	0	
" 7	5	0					

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 8
Whole No. 294

AUGUST 20, 1910

VOL. XII

Argentine Republic

The Rivadavia Stamps, 1864-1872

By JOSÉ MARCÓ DEL PONT

From "The Journal of the Argentine Philatelic Society"

TRANSLATED FROM THE SPANISH BY A. H. DAVIS

(Continued from page 131.)

THE Director-General of Posts in his turn issued the following order on the 10th of the same month:—

"Instructions and Regulations which must be observed and carried out in the manufacture of the postage stamps.

"1. The official who takes charge of the stamps will keep a special book in which he will copy the above Decree, and, subsequently, he will keep a daily record of everything which occurs in connection with the printing of the stamps.

"2. He will take charge of the special paper, which the Director-General obtains from the Minister of the Interior, for the impression of the said stamps, and will deliver daily to the printer the quantity required.

"3. Each day on which stamps are printed, the said official will obtain from the Director-General the plate corresponding with the value and colour of the stamps to be printed; and on the termination of the work he will write up the book referred to in Article 1, stating the value and colour of the stamps which have been manufactured, and the total sum which they represent, returning the plate immediately to the Director-General.

"4. The sheets of paper which are damaged during the printing will be noted in the record for the day on which the damage takes place, and will be returned on the first opportunity to the Minister of the Interior in order that he may provide other paper to replace the damaged sheets in accordance with the terms of Article 1 of the above Decree.

"5. As the Director-General, when petitioning the Minister of the Interior for the quantity of paper strictly necessary for the printing, has not only to determine the total value, but also to specify the number of stamps of the value of five, ten, and fifteen centavos which have to constitute the sum total of the said issue, the stamp keeper will enter in the book a copy certified by the Director-General of the note which the latter sends to the Minister in compliance with Article 5 of the said

Decree, and the same procedure will be observed respecting the notice which the Director-General will forward to the Accountant-General in accordance with Article 8 of the same Decree.

"6. All and each one of the proceedings to which the preceding articles refer will be revised by the Accountant of the Central Administration, and will be initiated by the Director-General.

"7. The above arrangements will serve for all time to prove the manner and form in which the authorities have performed so delicate a task, so that the Accountant-General will have nothing to do but compare the value of each printing and the separate values of the postage stamps which constitute the total with the account of the paper handed out by the Minister of the Interior, in accordance with Article 7 of the above Decree.

"8. The Keeper of the Records will supply the Keeper of the Stamps with a copy of the present ordinance and the other documents mentioned therein, and when they have been copied into the book he will file them in the usual manner."

Meanwhile the installation of the machinery had already been carried out, and Señor Posadas had contracted with Don Toribio Aquino, the Printer of the Bank and Mint, for the printing of the stamps, and with Don Bertrand Bares* for the perforation and gumming, paying to the former 3 centavos and to the latter 2 centavos for each sheet of 100 stamps.

On the 8th of April Señor Posadas was informed of the Governmental Decree of the 1st, and, in accordance with the terms thereof, the following day he remitted to the Minister of the Interior the two cases containing the paper, petitioning the Minister at the same time for authority to immediately contract for the printing of the new stamps, and for 3417 sheets [*sic*] of paper in order to issue the

* Afterwards succeeded by M. Bariteau.

† "To contract," says Señor Posadas in his note, but it was simply a case of *ordering*, because he already had his workshop installed and the workmen had been engaged.

amount of 20,005 pesos silver in the following form :—

	<i>Pesos currency.</i>
3000 sheets of 100 stamps—	
300,000 of 5 centavos .	300'000
250 sheets of 100 stamps—	
25,000 of 10 centavos .	50'000
167 sheets of 100 stamps—	
16,700 of 15 centavos .	50'100
<hr/>	
3417 sheets	400'100
At the rate of 20 per 1 peso silver .	20'005*

The same day, the 9th of April, the Keeper of the Stamps, Señor Juan F. Cabanillas, received 1708½ sheets of paper to print 341,700 stamps. The Decree of the Government, authorizing the printing and ordering the delivery of the paper, was signed on the 11th of the same month.

On the 16th of April, a portion of the stamps having been printed, the Director-General notified the Accountant-General that he was going to put them in circulation, as it was necessary to supply the offices, in order that they might take them on charge accordingly, and he issued the following :—

“ No. 308. “ CIRCULAR.
“ Buenos Ayres,
“ April 16th, 1864.

“ The Postmaster of
“ I have to inform you that there will immediately be issued the new postage stamps bearing the inscription *Republica Argentina* and the design of the bust of Don Bernardino Rivadavia, in accordance with the Decree of the 1st January, 1863.

“ On your first requisition for a fresh supply, on the exhaustion of those now in use, you will be provided with the new stamps, and you will bear in mind that they are printed on special paper in such a manner that each stamp will have as watermark the letters *R.A.*

“ God keep you.
“ G. A. DE POSADAS.”

Previous writers who have studied these stamps have stated that they were issued on the 9th of April, that being the day on which the paper was delivered and the requisition was made by Señor Posadas.

The issue took place on Sunday the 17th of April; at least, that is what we understand from the Circular which we have transcribed, and that is what Señor Posadas wrote to the Postmasters-General of Great Britain and Italy in the notices which he addressed to them on the 23rd of that month, advising them of the new issue and forwarding specimens. His year-book, issued subsequently, confirms this.

In the Circular despatched, also on the

* The account seems to be made rather more complicated than was necessary by first working it out in *pesos currency*, at 5 centavos to the peso, and then converting it into *silver* at 20 pesos currency to 1 peso silver.—Ed. G.S.W.

23rd of April, to the Postal Departments of Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Spain, France, Peru, Uruguay, he simply says that he forwards “the new postage stamps which have been placed in circulation.”

II.

THE PLATES.

In spite of diligent research we have been unable to discover the name of the firm which engraved the plates.

At our request, the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs wrote, in 1896, to Messrs. Antony Gibbs and Sons, of London, asking them who had engraved the plates, and also where the paper had been manufactured.

The reply came immediately, but unfortunately it was negative. The firm had not obtained these articles direct; all the material had been acquired from Messrs. William Brown and Co., of London, who were also unable to afford any information whatever, on account of a fire which had completely destroyed their warehouses and offices two years previously.

The distinguished English philatelist, Mr. E. D. Bacon, at the request of our friend, Mr. George F. Campbell had the goodness to make a personal investigation in London, but he also was unable to obtain any information.

Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., who we suspected were the engravers, made, at the request of Mr. Bacon, a prolonged search, but without result, and they surmised that the plates had been prepared by Mr. Brown. This opinion is of importance as coming from this firm; nevertheless, it is only a supposition, and naturally it does not satisfy us.

Perhaps the publication of this article may incite some other English philatelist to make fresh investigations, and the mystery may yet be solved; it is to be desired that the name of the artist who, with such taste and elegance, engraved these beautiful stamps should be brought to light.

The plates, as we have already mentioned, are of steeled copper *electrotype*, prepared to make the impression in *taille douce*; they contain 100 stamps, in ten rows of 10, and do not afford the slightest indication as to who made them. The original dies were probably engraved in steel, and from them were produced in copper, by means of the galvano-plastic process, the clichés necessary to form the plates; when this had been done, the printing plates were also obtained by the same process, and by the same method they were given a light coating of steel. The artist charged with this operation did not exercise sufficient care, in arranging the clichés, to make them

accurately equidistant, so that the spaces between the stamps are unequal. In the 5 centavos, for instance, they vary, vertically, from 1 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm., and horizontally from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$; in the 10 centavos, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm. vertically, and from 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ horizontally; and finally, in the 15 centavos, they vary from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 mm. vertically, and from 2 to 3 mm. horizontally.

These measurements we have taken from the plates deposited in the Post Office, and from a proof sheet of 5 centavos which exists in our collection.

The size of the plates, the printing portion, is as follows:—

5 c., 211 × 265 mm.
10 c., 217 × 265 mm.
15 c., 215 × 267 mm.

Their thickness is, at the sides, 1 mm., and in the centre from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 mm.

The number of plates which were received from London does not agree with that of the plates broken up on the 17th March, 1893, and as the list of these was then published we must proceed to clear up this point.

The plates from London were:—

4 of 5 centavos
(two of which were sent out later).
2 of 10 centavos.
2 of 15 "

Whereas only the following were cancelled:—

2 of 5 centavos.
1 of 10 "
1 of 15 "

So that only half the number of plates was destroyed.

The reason for this is that, at that date, the remaining plates could not be found at the Post Office, having disappeared many years before.

In the Continental Exhibition, which was held in this city in 1882, the whole of the plates from which the Argentine stamps had

been printed in Buenos Ayres were exhibited, and, with the exception of the plate for the "Ship" stamps of 3 pesos, which had four clichés missing, all the plates were intact.

Three or four years later, not only had the above-mentioned plates for the Rivadavia stamps disappeared, but also most of the clichés which formed the plates for the "barquitos" of "IN PS," 2 and 3 pesos, and the whole of the plate for the "TO PS"; those called "cabecitas" (little heads) of Buenos Ayres, although they were of copper and of great thickness, had been sawn through and ten stamps taken from each.

In order to prevent the remaining plates from disappearing in the same fashion, we, in virtue of the position which we then held in the Post Office, caused them to be cancelled, much to our regret. As a historic record, although rendered useless, they still remain in the Post Office, and it is probable there they will remain; but it is tolerably certain that had they been left intact, they also would have disappeared.

Naturally our reaction evoked much criticism. Among others, our friend the great philatelist, M. Pierre Mahé, wrote a long article* disapproving of what was done. We must admit that, in theory, he was right; but, as we say in Spanish, "each one understands best the bullocks with which he ploughs."

Our authorities here generally concern themselves very little with these matters, as they consider them of minor importance, and if we now have among the higher officials of the Postal Administration functionaries who are fully aware of the importance of these details, it is due in great part to the fact that they are, or have been, collectors; to-morrow they may be succeeded by others who think differently, and thus the very event might happen which we feared and took steps to avoid.

* *Le Questionneur Timbrophilique*, No. 8, 1894, Paris.

(To be continued.)

Postage Stamps in the Making

A General Survey of the Practices and Processes employed in the Manufacture of Postage Stamps

By FRED. J. MELVILLE, *President of the Junior Philatelic Society*

(Continued from page 154.)

CHAPTER V.—WATERMARKS AND THEIR ARRANGEMENT

How Watermark Designs are Made.—In describing the methods of paper-making by hand and by machine the manner of introducing the watermark into the paper has been briefly mentioned, but the subject of watermarks calls for more extended consideration, as it plays so intimate a part in the philatelic study of postage stamps.

It has been noted that the watermark designs are first produced by twisting wire or by stamping them out of metal by means of dies. Some watermarks are simply duplicated in wire, generally copper wire, which is fashioned into shape with the aid of a finely-pointed pair of tweezers. Messrs. Marshall applied, many years ago, the electrotyping process to the reproduction of numbers of copies of an original watermark design, but many of the early watermarks were made one at a time by hand.

British and Colonial Watermark "Bits."—Mr. Thomas Peacock refers to certain British stamp watermark "bits" being made by stamping the designs out of thin sheet brass. That this method is still used for British and Colonial stamps will be seen from the following note in the *Colonial Office Journal*:—

"The dandy roll is of the shape of a drum, about six inches in diameter, and equal in length to the width of the paper. It is made of brass gauze, and the emblems (which in the case of the Crown Colonies are CA and the Crown) are punched with steel dies out of sheet brass, and sewn on at intervals with fine brass wire. The paper is made from cuttings of Irish longcloth, which is first reduced to its original condition before it was woven. The dandy roll passes over the pulp as soon as it has settled into the form of paper, and before the drying begins, and the local pressure of the above-mentioned emblems marks the paper.

"The dandy roll is kept locked up by an Inspector appointed by the Inland Revenue Department, except when it is actually in use. The paper made each day is counted by him, and any made in excess of the order is retained in his custody until another order reaches the mills.

"The paper is then sent to the Inspector at the Stamp Manufacturers' Works, and duly counted out to them as required in exchange for a receipt."

Other Methods of Duplication.—These methods do not exhaust the various methods by which the watermark designs can be multiplied, and have been multiplied for many years past, by paper-makers.* And it may be mentioned that the bits are sometimes soldered on to the dandy instead of being sewn with wire.

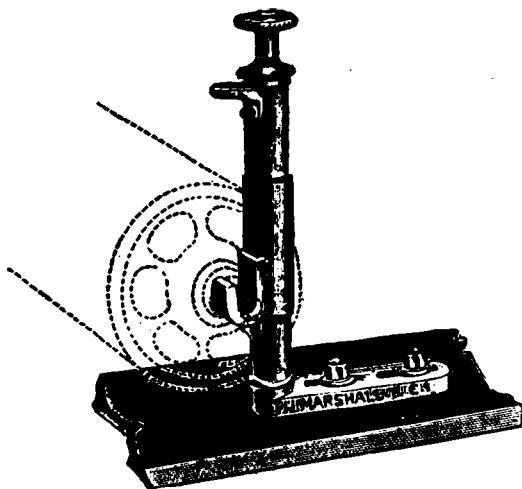
Art in Watermarks.—Considering the nature of the materials with which the watermark-maker has to work, it is surprising what complicated and even beautiful designs are fashioned in this way. Some of the designs in stamps are "finicking" enough, but the highest art of the dandy-roll maker has produced remarkable copies in watermarks of great masterpieces of painting. Art in watermarks constitutes a good protection from the forger of bank-notes. In some short notes on "Bank-note Paper Manufacture" (appended to Mr. Henry Bradbury's *Specimens of Bank-note Engraving*, printed for private circulation, 1860), Mr. T. H. Saunders, of Maidstone Wharf, Queenhithe, recommends for security "the insertion of watermarks of a difficult and complicated nature." "Great improvements," he adds, "have recently been introduced in the construction of the Mould or Form upon which the paper is made, and by which artistic designs and the effects of light and shade are obtained; the expense and skill required for the successful imitation of these watermarks are seldom within the means of the forger."

Mr. Saunders gives some beautiful specimens, including a representation of a "Madonna and Child," to illustrate the possibilities of watermarking, after seeing which it is easier to understand that, complicated as some of the stamp watermarks are, they are as nothing to the exquisite designs that can be achieved.

The Visibility of Watermarks.—Watermarks vary very much in point of visibility, and often the student has to resort to the use of benzine to discover the character of the watermarked device. A poorly marked watermark is sometimes due to the paper being too wet when passing the dandy roll. But it is, probably, more frequently due to the adjustment of the dandy roll itself being faulty. A dandy roll is a somewhat weighty cylinder, especially so in the case of wide machines, and it is obvious that the whole of the weight on the now forming, but still soft, paper would be too much. The dandy is therefore suspended in carriages, as shown in the accompanying diagram. These carriage pillars now contain adjustable springs which enable manufacturers to regulate the amount of pressure of the

* "To produce a line watermark of any autograph or crest, we might either engrave the pattern or device first in some yielding surface, precisely as we should engrave a copper plate for printing, and afterwards, by immersing the plate in a solution of sulphate of copper, and electrotyping it in the usual way, allow the interstices of the engraving to give, as it were, a casting of pure copper, and thus an exact representation of the original device, which upon being removed from the plate and affixed to the surface of the wire-gauze forming the mould, would produce a corresponding impression on the paper: or supposing perfect identity to be essential, as in the case of a bank-note, we might engrave the design upon the surface of a steel die, taking care to cut those parts in the die deepest which are intended to give greater effect in the paper, and then, after having hardened and otherwise prepared the die, it would be placed under a steam hammer, or other stamping apparatus, for the purpose of producing what is technically termed a 'force,' which is required to assist in transferring an impression from the die to a plate of sheet brass. This being done, the die, with the mould-plate in it, would next be taken to a perforating or cutting machine, when the back of the mould-plate—that is, the portion which projects above the face of the die—would be removed, while that portion which was impressed into the design engraven would remain untouched, and this being subsequently taken from the interstices of the die and placed in a frame upon a backing of fine wire cloth, becomes a mould for the manufacture of paper of the pattern which is desired, or for the production of any watermark, autograph, crest, or device, however complicated."—*Ure's Dictionary of Arts, &c.* (1861).

dandy, and to secure any required intensity of watermark. Previous to the use of Messrs. Marshall's patent "Spring Balance Dandy Roll Carriages," the gauging of the necessary



A Dandy Roll Carriage

weight for the particular intensity of watermark desired was haphazard. When the indicator of the spring balance is at "0" the whole weight of the dandy rests on the machine wire; but when put at "30," thirty pounds of the weight of the dandy is taken up by the bearings of the dandy-roll carriage, so that with a 50-lb. dandy the weight pressing on the paper would be only 20 lb.

Classification of Stamp Watermarks.—The arrangement of the watermarks in paper used for postage stamps is worth attention. We might broadly divide stamp watermarks into two classes, which, however, occasionally overlap one another. For convenience of general classification we may divide them into:—

Class A. Paper watermarked with paper-makers' devices, trademarks, national emblems, etc., not specifically arranged to give a definite portion of the design to each printed stamp.

Class B. Paper watermarked with a repetition of one design in such a manner as (or with intent) to give each stamp a complete watermarked design, or a specific part of a larger design.

In the first class a large proportion of the sheet watermarks are accidental or without any official purpose. Where no special paper is made for the specific object of postage-stamp production, the paper may be procured as required from various makers, and the fact that some of their papers have a watermarked trademark, or a name by which the paper can be identified in the trade, has but a limited interest or value to the philatelist, except in isolated cases. We have summarized some of those most likely to be of interest in our *résumé* of Class A.

Our second class deals with the more important form of the watermark from the philatelist's point of view, and before proceeding to give a synopsis of stamp watermarks, we may consider one or two general points which affect the philatelic study of such devices.

Marginal Watermarked Inscriptions.—Many of the watermarks used for stamps are accompanied by marginal watermarks, such as "CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES" in the "Crown over CA" sheet illustrated. With them the philatelist has little to do, except when, by reason of bad registering or plates of inconvenient sizes, the stamp impressions get portions of the marginal watermarks, when collectors sometimes get mystified by finding stamps with watermarks which do not appear in the catalogues.

"Pointing" Paper for Correct Cutting-up.—The paper-maker who produces stamp paper has to take elaborate precautions to secure the correct register when cutting up his reels into sheets, for if the paper be not correctly cut, exactly square and with the watermark devices properly centred, the printed impression and the watermark device, instead of coinciding, get out of register. The paper-maker provides for this by "pointing" the paper in the watermark. If you examine a large sheet of stamp paper, composed of two or more panes, you will generally find the pointers shaped like a cross + in the watermark, indicating the cutting line, which shows where the guillotine (a heavy machine knife for cutting paper) is to descend to divide the paper at these "points" into printing sheets. Pins are often put through the paper at these "points" to hold it in the correct position while the paper is being cut.

Arrangement of Watermarks in Panes.—The division of the watermarks into panes in the sheet is not the outcome of any special advantage gained in the watermarking, but is simply brought about by the fact that printing plates are often so arranged as an economical measure, and the paper has to be adapted to suit the plates.

Watermarks Unsuitd to Printing Plates.—Instances of paper used for plates of totally different composition from the arrangement of the watermarks are to be found in Ceylon, St. Helena, and Gambia. In the first two colonies, when the Perkins Bacon plates of 240 stamps (20 horizontal rows of 12 *not* broken up into panes) were handed over to Messrs. De La Rue, the latter firm printed from the same plates on paper watermarked Crown over CA, and afterwards Crown over CA (in the case of St. Helena), both of which watermarks were 240 to the sheet, but were broken up into panes, with spaces between the panes as shown in the sheet of Crown over CA paper illustrated.

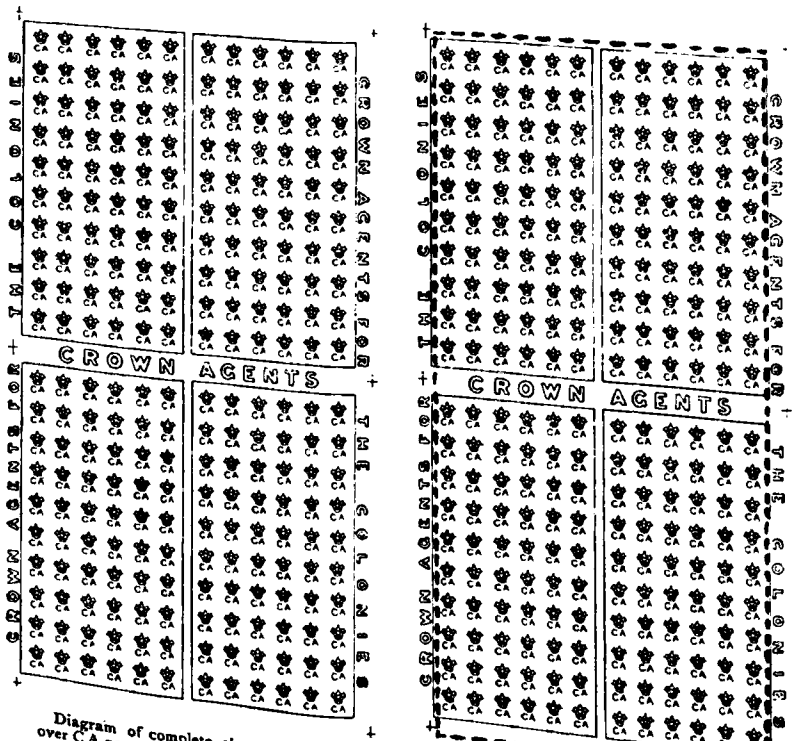


Diagram of complete sheet of Crown over CA paper.

The same, but with dotted line indicating the printing surface of the Perkins Bacon plates.

The central horizontal inscription ("CROWN AGENTS" in the diagram) was printed over by the plates, as also were portions of the outer marginal inscriptions. The dotted line in the right-hand sheet illustrated shows the printing surface of the St. Helena and the Ceylon plates made by Messrs. Perkins Bacon. The Crown over CC and Crown over CA papers were practically identical in arrangement, but the earlier paper appears to have been slightly larger. The dimensions of the two papers examined in sheets are:—

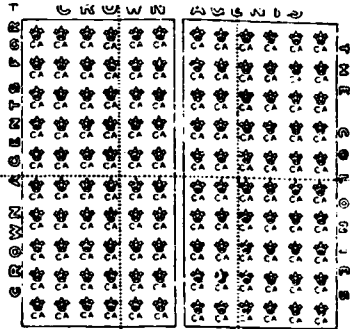
CROWN OVER CA.

Paper as cut	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches.
Watermark covers (excluding side marginal inscriptions)	19 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches by 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches.
Perkins Bacon plate (printing surface only)	21 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches by 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

CROWN OVER CC.

Paper as cut	22 inches by 11 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches.
Watermark as before	19 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches by 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches.
Perkins Bacon plate	21 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches by 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

The Small Gambia Sheets.—In the Gambia cameo stamps which were printed in small sheets of fifteen (3 horizontal rows of 5) the Crown over CA paper had to be cut into sheets, of which six were made out of two side-by-side panes of the original paper. It will at once be seen that the watermark in each of the six sheets thus produced varied. Two sheets printed across the dividing lines between the panes in the original paper, and the other four have portions of the marginal inscriptions, frequently showing in the stamps. In the small illustration the dotted lines show where the half-sheets (two panes) of the Crown over CA paper were divided into six.



(To be continued.)

Half-sheet of Crown CA paper showing how it was divided into six for the Gambia sheets.

Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

Comedian Philatelist

JUDGMENT was delivered in the action brought against Mr. George Robey, the comedian, by Mr. F. R. Ginn, a Strand stamp dealer. In the early part of December last plaintiff forwarded to defendant a large quantity of stamps, and as they were not returned until April, he contended that he had a right to consider that they had been purchased. He accordingly claimed their value, £276.

His lordship said it appeared to him that where a person voluntarily sent goods to another whom he hoped to tempt to buy, but who had done nothing to indicate that he was a buyer, the property in the goods did not pass simply because the person to whom they had been sent kept them an unreasonable time. On the other hand, where an intending buyer received goods from an intending seller on sale or return, or similar terms, and kept them an unreasonable time

without giving notice of rejection, the goods passed to him as the buyer. After carefully considering the correspondence and the evidence of the parties, he had come to the conclusion that the real truth was that plaintiff was anxious to sell his stamps, and so poured on to Mr. Robey his sheets and books from day to day in December last, which was the slack season, in the hope that he might select some of them. Therefore there was not at the time these stamps were sent, excluding certain Mauritius stamps, the position of buyer and seller, and there was no conditional sale within the meaning of the Sale of Goods Act of 1893. As to the Mauritius stamps, there was no doubt that defendant did ask plaintiff to send him some, and therefore a conditional sale of those goods took place. Applying the law to these facts, he held that the defendant must succeed except with regard to the Mauritius stamps. Therefore there would

be judgment for plaintiff for £43 13s. 11d., including £42 14s. 2d. which defendant had paid into court.

Mr. Simmons (for defendant) reminded his lordship that Mr. Robey in July last sent plaintiff a sovereign, which, together with a sum paid into court, covered the price of the Mauritius stamps. The money, however, was not accepted.

His lordship in the end directed that plaintiff should have the general costs of the action up to July 1, and defendant the general costs of the action after that date.—*The Daily Telegraph.*

New Stock Books arranged and priced since last list published in "G.S.W."

Hawaiian Islands.

A FAIRLY good book, with most of the issues well represented. Of the "large-figure" stamps used for Interisland Postage, there is a rather nice lot, and amongst them are four uncut sheets of the ten types. These sheets are somewhat scarce now, and in much demand.

Great Britain.

This stock is now being rearranged, and as we have made many purchases of rare and common British stamps since our books were remade, we shall have a fine lot to add, and probably it will be necessary to take up six or seven of our stock books to show all the stamps.

The new books are being arranged by an expert, who has studied and collected the stamps of Great Britain for over twenty years, and all varieties of shade, postmark, etc., are being carefully sorted and classified.

The first book of used stamps is now priced, and includes the issues from 1840 to 1858—the Perkins Bacon and Co. 1d. and 2d. stamps only.

The second volume of *used* is also ready, including the stamps from Nos. 43 to 70 in the Catalogue.

This book therefore includes the ½d., 1d., 1½d., and 2d. plate numbers of the Perkins

Bacon stamps, the octagonal 6d., 10d., and 1s., the surface-printed 4d., with small, medium, and large Garter watermarks, and the 6d., no letters in corners.

There are many extra fine copies in this book, and collectors who look for such should arrange for an early choice.

Bavaria.

This book is now ready, and contains a very complete assortment of all issues, both unused and used.

Portuguese Colonies.

The last volume is now finished; it contains the stamps of St. Thomas and Prince Islands, Timor, and Zambezia, and all issues are well represented.

We hold a *very fine* stock of the interesting issues of Portugal and her colonies, and our new books should be seen by all who are interested in these stamps.

Western Australia.

A good average book of this country has just been rearranged, and there is a nice lot of all issues, including a rather good lot of the rouletted stamps, the 2d. *mauve*, and the colour of the 6d., both *unused* and *used*, and a very complete lot of the later issues.

Switzerland.

Two fine books of this country have just been rearranged. They contain a fine lot of the rare "Cantonal" issues, and no less than seventeen reconstructed sheets of the Orts-Post, Poste-Locale, and the "Rayons." The "silk thread" issues are exceptionally good, both unused and used.

The later issues have been rearranged and repriced, as we have followed the lists drawn up by Mr. Zumstein.

Hanover, Lubeck, and the Mecklenburgs.

This book is now ready, and is very poor, especially in *used* copies, our stock of which seems to have been almost exhausted since the last Catalogue was issued.

The Stamps of some of the Native States of India

By E. B. EVANS

(Continued from page 108.)

Soruth—continued

IN May, 1886, *Le T.-P.* first chronicled both values perforated, and *The Ph. R.* of the same month, which evidently copied the list of colours from the former journal, added that the stamps were "on white laid paper."

By the end of the same year the 4 a. had been received on *wove* paper, perforated; *The Ph. R.* chronicled this variety in January, 1887, and added that the 1 a. was received at the same time on white *laid*. This *wove* paper was used temporarily, only, *laid* paper having been used again afterwards. One would naturally suppose that both values were

printed on wove at the same time, but the 1 a. was not heard of until later. Curiously enough I can find no chronicle of it at all, but it became known to me in 1889 or early in 1890, and up to that period and later the stamps on wove paper were only known perforated. They are not listed imperforate in Moens' Catalogue of 1892, and evidently had not then been chronicled in that condition, though I believe all the printing on wove paper had taken place some time before that.

I can only arrange these varieties as follows:—

Issues of 1886 and later.

Twenty varieties of 1 anna and five varieties of 4 annas, as already described. Various papers.

1. White or toned laid paper, varying in thickness and quality as before. *Perf. 12.*

- 1 a., green.*
- 1 a., full green.*
- 1 a., blue-green.
- 4 a., bright red.*
- 4 a., brick-red.*
- 4 a., brown-red.*
- 4 a., red-brown.
- 4 a., carmine.
- 4 a., vermilion.
- 4 a., orange-red.

The varieties marked * are those listed in *Le T.-P.* for May, 1886; the *green* of that date was, I fancy, of a *yellowish* cast; the other varieties are, I believe, later; they have certainly appeared in some of the more recent printings, as has also the white or *toned* paper.

2. *Toned wove paper* (1886).

(a) *Perf. 12.*

- 1 a., yellow-green (slight shades).
- 4 a., bright red.
- 4 a., brown-red.
- 4 a., red-brown.

(b) *Imperforate.*

- 1 a., yellow-green.
- 4 a., bright red.
- 4 a., brown-red.
- 4 a., red-brown.

In view of the comparative rarity of *imperforate* copies of either value on wove paper, and of the fact that perforation had been introduced before that paper was used at all, I think that the *imperforate* varieties must be considered more or less accidental, but they were *used*, as I have an *imperf.* pair of 4 a. in that condition.

Moens lists also:—

(c) *Imperforat. horizontally.*

- 1 a., green.
- 4 a., brown-red.

I have the 4 a., but I have not seen the 1 a. in this condition on wove.

3. *Bluish laid* paper, varying in thickness and quality (date?).

(a) *Perf. 12.*

- 1 a., yellowish green.
- 1 a., green.
- 1 a., bluish green.
- 4 a., rose-red.
- 4 a., brown-red.

(b) *Imperforate.*

- 1 a., yellowish green.
- 1 a., green.
- 1 a., bluish green.
- 4 a., rose-red.

(c) *Imperf. horizontally.*

- 1 a., green.

(d) *Imperf. vertically.*

- 1 a., green.

The paper varies in *blueness*, and I have never seen the 1 a. on paper quite so strongly tinted as that of some of the 4 a.; in fact, the paper of most of the copies of the lower value can only be said to be rather *bluish* than *yellowish*. During this later period the stamps seem to have been supplied perforated or imperforate, indiscriminately. I have companion sheets of the 1 a., which might be termed large-paper copies, having very large margins, one imperf. and two perf., and all three having a coloured blotch in the top margin (above the marginal inscription) over the left-hand side of the second stamp from the right; these are evidently from the same printing. I have never seen this blotch in sheets of a different tint or on another quality of paper. I have also the 4 a., in the same *rosy* colour and on the same decidedly *bluish* paper, both imperf. and perf., an entire strip of the former *used*. And again, in 1904 both values turned up imperf. and perf., the 1 a. on slightly *bluish laid* and in *bluish green*, but the 4 a. on *white laid* and in an *orange* shade of *red*.

I have seen no new varieties since, and it is possible that all available variations of tint have been employed already.

* * *

In March, 1890, *Le T.-P.* chronicled a curious variety of the 1 anna, which is described as "impressed in relief on white laid paper, surface-coloured and perf. 11½. The design is identically the same as that of the current stamps." This was, no doubt, an extra heavy impression on rather soft paper; I have found copies of both values in which the whole or a part of the design appears in slight relief, as may be seen plainly from the back. The perforation in all cases is something between 11½ and 12.

Another curiosity is the 1 anna, *blue*, about which I am entirely sceptical. It is just possible that in mixing the ink on one occasion, the *yellow* ingredient may have been omitted or may have failed to mix properly, but it is far more probable that *blue* specimens are the result of chemical action, accidental or otherwise. I possess what would probably be described as a unique "piece" (there is a corner off one of the stamps), consisting of an unsevered pair one of which is *blue* and the other *green*, but it was produced by careful application of a mild acid to one of the stamps. I have seen *blue* copies in a very different shade from this of mine, but there are so many varieties of shade of the *green* stamps that more than one kind of *blue* may well have been employed in their production.

Essays.

A few years ago I was shown specimens of Essays for Soruth postage stamps, bearing the portrait of the Nawab; but they were never adopted.



The very handsome design of large size, of which the above is an illustration, was shown me by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., who informed me that it was the work of Messrs. W. S. Cowell, Limited, of Ipswich. This may have been submitted to show the style of work that the firm could produce,



and with the idea of using it in a somewhat reduced size, for Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. afterwards showed me a 1 anna Essay, of the type of the 4 annas illustrated herewith (which was shown me by Mr. H. L.

Ewen). Of this design, which is not of the same beauty as the larger one, plates of some kind were, I fancy, produced, for the 4 annas is perforated. Both values are in the same type, the only difference being the words "ONE ANNA" substituted for "FOUR ANNAS," the former somewhat more spread out than the latter. In fact the 4 a. has the accent over the last character of *anna*, which is incorrect, and the character for "1" in the inscription on the lower value is formed by a slight alteration of the character for "4." The inscriptions in Devanagari and in Arabic can be seen to be the same as those upon the stamps that have been in use for the last thirty-two years. I know these Essays as follows:—

1 a., carmine; *imperf.*
4 a., black; *perf.* 12.

They are surface-printed on thick, and very highly glazed paper.

I understand that they were rejected, because the Nawab refused to allow the stamps to be printed anywhere but in his own dominions, while Messrs. Cowell declined to send out the plates, and would only undertake the business if they had the printing of the stamps. Whether any further negotiations with the same or other firms have taken place since I do not know.

Forgeries.

I have referred earlier to forgeries and official imitations of the type-set stamps. Some fairly successful forgeries of both values of the later issue were produced (at Brighton, I believe) a few years back. I have seen them in horizontal strips of three, showing variations of type, similar to those of the originals, and they might be mistaken for bad impressions of the latter. Those I have seen are on *wove* paper, and are obliterated with an imitation of the square obliteration mark of Poonch, which is unlike anything I have ever seen on the stamps of Soruth.

Obliterations.

The first stamp is, as a rule, cancelled with penmarks only, in fact I possess but one specimen bearing a postmark, and this is one of those exceptions that prove the rule, for the postmark is that of an Imperial Post Office, and there is a $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamp of "East India" by the side of the Soruth stamp.

The type-set stamps are also penmarked not infrequently, or obliterated with a smudge of ink; this is the case with the great majority of my copies of the 1 a. on *pink*, though I have a couple with very indistinct impressions of a mark which I think contains native characters on a *black* ground, and one with part of a circular date stamp of some British Indian office.

The later type-set stamps, 1 a., black on

azure laid, 4 a., black on *white laid*, and 1 a., red on *white laid*, are more usually cancelled with a regular obliterating mark, consisting of an oval or circular patch of more or less square dots, and one of these may be the mark I find on two of my 1 a., black on *pink*. But, curiously enough, some of these stamps are obliterated with the die of the old 1 a. stamp of 1864; I have found what are undoubtedly impressions of this upon the 1 a., *black on azure*, and I have six copies of the 1 a., *red on white*, with what I feel sure are the same cancellation, though the impressions are very indistinct. If I am not mistaken, the old die was probably used for obliterating purposes at a comparatively late period of the use of the type-set stamps.

There is also an oval mark, of which I have not been able to find an impression that is at all clear, but which I believe contains inscriptions on a solid *black* ground, like the 1864 die; I have found parts of the oval frame quite clear, but the interior is always most indistinct.

The stamps of 1877 and later, down to the present day, are commonly obliterated with a rectangular gridiron mark, of which there are certainly two sizes and probably more; but they also, not infrequently, bear circular or oval postmarks containing inscriptions in *black*; the circular marks also have what appear to be date figures in the centre.

I have not found any of the older marks upon the stamps of 1877, etc., or any of the later marks upon the older stamps. It would appear that a new set of postmark dies was introduced when the type-set stamps were superseded by those of more modern form.

* * *

Since the portion of this paper was published in which I gave a somewhat incomplete description of the design of the first issue, I have received a letter from a corre-

spondent in the United States, who had access to some exceptionally clear copies of that stamp, which he very kindly sent me for examination. As he points out, these not only confirm my suggestion that the first and second lines of the inscription on this hand-struck stamp correspond very closely with the first and third lines of the inscription on the type-set stamps, but they also show that the bottom part of the early stamp, as shown in our illustration, is even more inaccurate than I had supposed.

Commencing at the left, the first character is no doubt a Gujarati figure "1," and there is a similar figure "1," of rather larger size, on the right-hand side of the curious-looking thing in the centre. It is this central portion that is entirely wrongly shown in the illustration. By comparing two or three fairly clear copies together, it is possible to see that this consists of two distinct parts, first a curved line followed by a horizontal line, thus: "(—," and secondly a character which I think may be the Gujarati letter "k." The first part I believe we may recognize as the conventional sign for 1 anna, a curved line, either vertical or horizontal, with a horizontal straight line inside it; if the other part is "k," it would stand for *koree*, and thus the value would be given as 1 anna of a *koree*, as in the subsequent issues.

Among the specimens shown me by the same correspondent was one on an almost *white laid* paper, and one on *bluish or greyish wove* paper; it would appear therefore that there are four varieties of paper for this stamp, instead of two only.

Another correspondent has enabled me to correct some errors in the transliteration of the inscriptions in the margins of the sheets; the word given as "Nitiprakara" should be "Nitiprakash," and "Junagarh" should be "Junagadh."

(To be continued.)

Exhibition and Congress for 1912

Junior Philatelic Society

AT the meeting of the Council on July 25, by a unanimous vote it was decided to adopt the President's proposals for an Exhibition in 1912. The motion on the agenda paper was as follows:—

As four years will have elapsed since the third (Caxton Hall) Exhibition of 1908, it is proposed

- (1) That the Society shall organize an Exhibition on a public scale for 1912 (Spring) to

commemorate the Jubilee of the birth of Philately.

- (2) That the Fourth British Congress of Philatelists shall be invited to meet under the auspices of the Junior Philatelic Society in London during the period the proposed Exhibition shall be open.

(Previous exhibitions on a similar public scale were held by the Society in 1901, 1905, and 1908.)

General Notes on the Lithographed Stamps of Papua

By W. T. ELLIOT, B.A.Camb.

BY the time these notes are published, no doubt the new stamps of this country with the watermark placed sideways instead of vertical will be quite familiar to most collectors. The lithographic plates, from which these stamps are printed, bear evidence of a general retouching. Both the "framework" plate and the "scene" plate have been retouched. In the former plate, the stamps which show this retouching best are Nos. 20 and 25 on the sheet. In the "scene" plate the cloud shading is not so profuse as formerly. Variety No. 7 on the sheet shows very distinctly this retouching, the pole being split into two parts and white marks appearing by it. No. 11 also shows the hills, above the hut on the extreme right, as a black blotch. But all things considered, the retouched plate imparts to the stamps a bolder appearance than did the old plate, helped, no doubt, by the whiter paper and whiter gum now in use. The colours now in use are also much brighter. There are as well the usual varieties (normal or inverted) of the sideways watermark; also varieties of perforation: perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ (much smaller holes than formerly) and perf. 11; while the margins round the stamps are invariably much smaller.

In writing the above, I am chiefly preparing the way for showing how it is possible to trace the various printings of the 1d. stamp (S.G. Type 6), with which this article is chiefly concerned. For this purpose we will take stamp No. 7 on the sheet, the variety with a pole sticking up from the end of the lower arm of the right-hand sail of the vessel. This variety, we shall find, is the most interesting of all, as it gives conclusive proof of the various printings.

I have divided the printings into four chief stages.

1. The early printing. This shows the pole so faintly that it is simply produced as a ghostly impression. (*N.B.*—It is just possible that a printing exists with this stamp showing no trace whatever of the pole, but it is very doubtful.)

2. The second printing. In this the ghostly apparition of the former printing comes prominently into view, and the pole comes out in all its blackness.

3. The third printing. A new body appears in the shape of a *black* dot on the outside and to the right of the same sail.

These three printings were used for the 1908 design with upright watermark. I have the 1d. in all three printings, the 2d.

in Nos. 2 and 3, but the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. values in No. 3 only. From this it is quite evident that the 1d. value was printed first, and before any other value was printed the pole had come into evidence. Then the 1d. and 2d. values were printed, and before the 2d. was ended, the dot appeared. So the other values (which were printed afterwards) always show the indications of the third printing. As the 1d. value was again required we find the signs of the third printing in this value also.

4. The fourth printing. This is from the retouched plate with sideways watermark. It shows that some attempt has been made to get rid of this pole variety; for part has been erased, thus causing the pole to be split into two parts, and white marks to appear. The dot is still there, but it is not as large as formerly.

Concerning Flaws.

In my article which appeared in *G.S.W.* No. 266, I referred to the flaws to be found in the 1d. value, and there stated that these flaws were not consistent. But I must explain to my readers that what, in this article, I call a flaw, is not a true flaw, but a false one. The true flaws are those which occur in the plate and which produce a certain variety in the same position on every sheet, such as No. 23 (the rift in the clouds variety); so also are those which cause certain blotches of colour to appear in certain fixed positions (see No. 16 of the 2d. value and No. 20 of the 4d.). The false flaw is an extra thickening of colour which becomes at its edge so thin that it invariably appears to be surrounded by a white line, and is usually egg-shaped or round.

These defects are probably caused by the ink being unevenly distributed over the plate, or by the plate not being properly cleaned after each printing. This must be the case, or these flaws would not be so inconsistent. At any rate, this value must have been printed very carelessly to present all these different defects.

I have systematically examined a number of sheets of most values and have found very few flaws in any value but the 1d., in which value we get an endless variety, almost every sheet showing some different defect. Out of ten sheets I have found only two in which no flaw occurs. One is of the first and the other of the third printing. Another sheet of the early printing presents only three varieties:—

No. 10. Flaw between "P" and "U" and another between "U" and "A" of "PAPUA."

No. 28. Flaw over the first "A" of "PAPUA."

Another sheet of the early printing contains five:—

No. 4. Flaw under the first limb of the second "A" of "PAPUA."

No. 8. Flaw before the first limb of the "U" of "PAPUA."

No. 9. Flaw above the first limb of the "U" of "PAPUA."

No. 26. Very faint flaw over the second "P" of "PAPUA."

No. 27. Flaw over "U" of "PAPUA."

No. 28. Flaw at the top left side of the shading, and one under the first limb of the second "A" of "PAPUA."

In the second printing the flaws are in great number, and especially is this the case when the shade is a very *dull pale carmine*. Below I have tabulated three sheets of this printing. The only sheet I possess of the third printing is in a *brilliant carmine*, not at all unlike the colour of the retouched stamps. This sheet contains no flaws. Of single copies not elsewhere mentioned I have:—

No. 10. Flaw under the second "P" of "PAPUA" only.

No. 23. Flaw to the right of the "1" of "1d." on the right.

One sheet, in a very pale shade, has the leaves and lower lines of Nos. 26, 27, 28 covered with flaws.

The numbers not mentioned in the following lists have no flaws:—

	SHEET 1.	SHEET 2.	SHEET 3.
No. 1	More than fifteen small flaws; one over the second "P" of "PAPUA" larger than the rest.	Large flaw over the second "P" of "PAPUA"; others absent.	Same as in Sheet No. 2.
No. 2	More than ten small ones.	None.	None.
No. 3	One at the top of the second "P" of "PAPUA"; two on the top leaves on the left.	None.	None.
No. 4	One on the numeral of value on the left.	None.	None.
No. 6	Trace of a flaw in the loop of the second "P" of "PAPUA."	As Sheet No. 1.	As Sheet No. 1, and also one over the second "A."
No. 7	Flaw before the second "P" of "PAPUA."	None.	Flaw at the top of the second "P."
No. 11	One large flaw before the second "P" of "PAPUA" and two before "1d." on the right.	None.	None.
No. 12	Small flaw above the "U" of "PAPUA."	None.	None.
No. 14	None.	Flaw before "1d." on the left.	As Sheet No. 2.
No. 15	None.	None.	Flaw over "1d." on the left.
No. 16	Three small flaws.	None.	None.
No. 17	None.	Flaw between the top of "P" and "U" of "PAPUA," and one before the "1d." on the left.	As Sheet No. 2.
No. 18	None.	None.	Trace of a flaw underneath the loop of the second "P" of "PAPUA."
No. 19	None.	None.	Small flaw on the upper leaves on the left.
No. 21	Several small flaws.	None.	None.
No. 22	None.	Flaw over the first limb of the "U" of "PAPUA."	Two over the first limb, and one over the second limb of "U."
No. 23	Two flaws over the second "P" of "PAPUA."	None.	One small flaw under the second limb of the first "A" of "PAPUA."
No. 26	Flaw over the second "P" of "PAPUA" and one over the "U."	Flaw over the second "P."	As Sheet No. 2.
No. 27	Flaw over the "U" of "PAPUA."	None.	None.
No. 28	Flaw over the first "A" of "PAPUA."	None.	Small flaw between "P" and "A" of "PAPUA," and one on the shading at the top left side.

Flaws are rarely found in other values. In the 1908 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (S.G. Type 5) I have found none; but in the new $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (S.G. Type 6), No. 7 sometimes shows a flaw on the second "P" of "PAPUA."

In the 2d. value I have:—

Perf. 11. No. 11. Trace of a flaw before the second "P" of "PAPUA."

Perf. 11. No. 25. Small flaw over the first "P" of "PAPUA."

Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 4. Large flaw over "2d." on the right.

In the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value I have discovered none.

In the 4d. value I have:—

Perf. 11. No. 3. Flaw at the top of the shading on the left.

I have seen none in the 1908 6d. value, but there are in the retouched plate:—

Nos. 18 and 27. A large flaw between the "A" and "P" of "PAPUA."

The 1s. value presents no flaws.

In the 2s. 6d. value I have:—

No. 26. Flaw over the first "P" of "PAPUA," and one large flaw between the "A" and the "P."

An Error of Colour.

In a block of twelve, from the top left corner of a sheet of the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value, I have found a variety in No. 13 of the perfect sheet. The vessel and the sea are coloured a distinct *blue-black*. In some way or other the border colouring has run on to the scene.

This is the only stamp I have seen with such a distinct *blue-black* centre. Other centres bear traces of *blue* here and there. I have examined several sheets, and find that the colour has run on Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, and 18, but not one presents anything like the appearance of the stamp in the block. It would be interesting to know the cause of this colouration. I can only suggest that in preparing the "scene" plate for printing, some of the coloured ink from the "frame" plate, which was not properly dried, was shaken or brushed on to the "scene" plate.*

Holes.

The stamps of the 1908 issue with upright watermark have been found with the perforation holes differing in size. But it is an extremely difficult thing to tell the size of the holes of single stamps. To obviate this difficulty it is best to obtain single stamps with the margin attached or pairs. The holes can then be seen plainly.

It may not be generally known that both the perforations 11 and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ exist with large and with small holes. But the small-hole variety (perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$) of this issue must not be confused with the same perf. of the retouched plate with sideways watermark, which has very small holes.

* It seems to us more probable that some colour was taken up by the central space on the "frame" plate (or stone), and that the impression of these stamps showed a coloured centre, instead of a blank one, before the scene was printed in.—Ed. G.S.W.

The History of the Stamp Epidemic at Ingleton College

By F. G. S. THOMAS

IT lasted only a few weeks, though that was quite long enough for the masters, who, I am sure, dreamt every night for the whole of that period of being slowly smothered by stamps, millions of them, piled on their chests; and of huge tongs, perforation gauges, albums, and catalogues dancing a wild medley round their beds.

When Harland minor's father sent him an old Mauritius that turned out to be rare, the first form, of which he was a member, began collecting in a casual kind of way. If nothing else had happened all would have been well and Ingleton might have possessed some respectable philatelists. But, unfortunately, the second-form master found some among his belongings, and, to gain popularity with his form, distributed a few among them.

Interest in Philately was quickened, and when Green, the school captain, won a com-

petition, the prize of which was a two-volume album, the school, which always followed his lead, went stamp mad.

Approval sheets were the order of the day; they were lost and found in dozens. Filled with the romance of the thing, boys would go into town (which, by the way, was out of bounds) and hunt up the dustiest, dirtiest old second-hand shop and buy stamps, careless of their condition or their genuineness, thinking they had unearthed some great rarities. The shady dealers reaped a rich harvest.

The masters merely looked on and smiled, and expressed their approval of the healthy hobby. But when schoolwork and even games began to be seriously neglected those smiles resolved themselves into looks of alarm. On Tuesday morning the third form usually had a geography lesson, and when the master entered the room on that day the

looks of abstraction of the boys told him to expect trouble. He asked the top boy, Humphreys, usually bright and intelligent, what the circumference of the earth was.

He received the reply that the perforation was $12\frac{1}{2}$ and the watermark an elephant's head. After doling out a few hundred lines, he asked the next boy what were the chief industries of Newfoundland? Smartly the reply came, "Log-cutting, cod-fishing, and dogs." Then the boy triumphantly produced the stamps with these designs, and was commencing to expatiate at length on their beauty and history, when he was interrupted by the master giving him an "impot." that was likely to last him a week. Truly the state of things was most deplorable.

That same night little Sanderson woke up with a shriek, and dived under his bed where his album reposed in its box, howling that some one had stolen his collection of U.S.A., which he considered priceless. Of course it was all a dream.

Several Philatelic Societies now sprang up. Great rivalry was shown and feeling ran high; one club favoured one dealer and another another. A master came upon a group of boys behind the chapel one afternoon, in the midst of which were two small boys fighting stoutly to uphold the respective merits of Whitfield King's and Gibbons' catalogues. Honours were easy when he interfered. The "Second Form Phil. Soc." boasted a magic-lantern and some slides of the world's most valuable stamps. They arranged to have a lecture. They knew nothing about stamps; but that, they thought, was immaterial. The strictest secrecy was preserved; the lecture was to be given before none but the Society. On the night appointed the Society, with Dawson as lecturer and Humphreys as the manipulator of the lantern, took their places in the common-room. The place was crowded, and everything promised to be a success; but unfortunately the "Label" Society had somehow got wind of the meeting and had mixed up the slides a little.

Dawson had learnt his speech off by heart, and knew exactly the order in which the stamps were to be shown on the sheet; so when the zd., blue, "Post Office" Mauritius appeared he began thus: "This is probably the rarest stamp ever issued; it's the 1806 issue of British Guiana" (after furtively glancing at a slip of paper drawn surreptitiously from his pocket). "The motto means—ah—ah—at any rate" (hurriedly), "it's a jolly good one. The thing in the middle is a boat—jolly badly drawn, I admit." Hearing some tittering, he looked up at the sheet; when he saw the Queen's head he coloured, stammered, and finally, in a sibilant, audible whisper, asked, "Why the dickens couldn't Humphreys put the blessed

things in proper order?" In due time the Mauritius disappeared, then reappeared upside down. "As you know," went on the lecturer, "Mauritius was only won by Wolfe after a hard struggle, and in commemoration the Queen's head has been put on the stamps ever since." Mauritius was determined to stay before the public eye as long as it could, and the slide stuck hard. After a struggle, during which the audience began to get restless and the lantern to rock and become in imminent danger of falling over, the slide came out. "This is the rarest stamp known" (somewhat reckless in view of his previous statement with regard to British Guiana); "in fact, there are only two left, one of which my father has, and the other, some people say, is a forgery; it is worth about forty million." After this calm assertion everything went well, except when the lecturer mixed up an elephant with an ant-eater, and asserted that the Ivory Coast was an island in Asia noted for its ivory mines.

The next day was an important one for Ingleton's. The annual match with Thornton's, a rival school in the vicinity, was to be played. Francis, a good player, albeit a trifle thick-headed, begged to be excused because he had exchanged his own bat for a collection of Transvaal, and was all at sea with any other.

The school's fast bowler and his chum, the vice-captain, begged leave to go to the lecture on "War Stamps" that was to be given in the local Free Library. Needless to say the school lost.

Then the "Head" woke up. Two boys who were sent to him for arguing in class audibly and hotly about "Used and Unused" were dealt with summarily.

The secretary of the "Label" Society, who was found collecting overdue subscriptions with a cricket-stump, was gated for the rest of the term.

That evening "Nets" were deserted, so the Head ordered every album to be packed up and sent home forthwith.

There was to be no more tennis and no more "leave for town" for the rest of the term. The swimming-baths were closed and the sports stopped.

The other day, in an unguarded moment, Poole major murmured softly the word "stamp." Five minutes later, when he gathered the fragments of himself together and hobbled off, he said apologetically, "I was merely asking if any chap had a penny red, King Edward VII's head, Great Britain stamp he could lend me to send my letter home to the people."

Anyhow, his treatment about gives one an idea of public feeling as regards stamps just now in Ingleton.

Notes and Queries

Chemical Cancellations

THE July number of *The London Philatelist* contains a most valuable paper by the Earl of Crawford, K.T., entitled "Abstracts from the Specifications of Patents, connected with Postage and Revenue Stamps, granted by the United States Patent Office from 1863 to 1898." Almost all of these Patents are for some special method of printing the stamps or preparing the paper for them, with a view to preventing the removal of cancellations and the fraudulent use of the stamps a second time. One of them is of especial interest to our readers, being a Patent granted to Dr. Francis, which is referred to in Mr. Melville's paper on "Postage Stamps in the Making," in our number for July 30th. We therefore venture to reproduce the description here, as it gives details which have not, apparently, been previously published in any philatelic work:—

"FRANCIS, SAMUEL WARD (Dr.), of New York. 27.6.65. No. 48,389. *Improvement in Postage and Revenue Stamps.*

"*Object.*—To dispense with the cancelling or defacing of stamps by writing over or stamping or other operation other than the affixing the same on to the paper.

"*Effected* by combining with the stamp in its substance two or more ingredients such as will chemically combine to produce a dark stain under the action of moisture. For *Revenue* stamps both ingredients are in the paper, and the wetting it to stick on the document stains and cancels it. For *Postage* stamps one ingredient is in the paper; the other is applied at the receiving or cancelling office.

"The paper should be little, or not at all, sized or glued. It is soaked in a solution of ferro-cyanide of potassium (yellow prussiate of potash), or in an infusion of nutgalls. Sulphate of iron reduced to an impalpable powder is then rubbed on the back of the stamp, and is gummed in the usual way.

"For the *Postage* stamp the paper is soaked in sulphate of iron before it is gummed. The cancelling clerk has a finger-glove or pad wet with a solution of nutgalls or prussiate of potash, and the fact of touching the stamp causes the decomposition to take place, and the paper is deeply stained.

"The Government thought well of this, and 10,000 copies were printed for experimental work."

In this case experiments only seem to have been made, and no stamps thus prepared are

known to have been put in use. But the following method was actually adopted for a time, producing the *double-paper* stamps also referred to by Mr. Melville:—

"STEELE, CHARLES F., of New York. 16.2.69. No. 86,952. *Improvement in Stamps. Double Paper.*

"Is in the employ of the *National Bank Note Co* as superintendent of the manufacture of Postage Stamps.

"The stamp is made with the face of the paper of entirely a different character from the back. The face blotting-paper, the back is hard well-sized paper.

"Take sheets of hard well-sized paper a little thinner than usual, apply thin coating of wheat paste or suitable cement, lay upon it a corresponding sheet of tissue-paper, and press the whole together. Print on the tissue, gum on the hard paper.

"The ink and cancelling sink into the soft paper deeply, and any attempt to wash or rub it breaks up the surface and destroys it at once. Fugitive inks can be equally well used. With sketch.

"Used for regular issue, 1873."

A New Uruguay Fiscal

OUR friend M. Hanciau sent us the following little Postscript to his last article on the Stamps at the Brussels Exhibition, which unfortunately reached us too late for insertion in its proper place; it should interest any of our readers who collect Revenue Stamps.

"The Section of Uruguay was the last to complete its work at the Exhibition. It contains no show of stamps, but some official document (duly framed and glazed!) emanating from the Municipality of Montevideo, bears a fiscal stamp, hitherto unknown to us, which shows that the document was charged 25 centesimos. The description of the stamp is as follows: Rectangular, about 30 x 50 mm., with an oblique band crossing the stamp from upper right to lower left, inscribed in two lines 'DIRECCION MUNICIPAL—TESTICIONION Y CERTIFICADOS'; in the left upper corner a small shield bearing the second quarter of the Arms of Uruguay, surmounted by a Mural Crown, and with flags at each side; in the right lower corner a fancy shield balancing the former and inscribed '0'25'; lower down, on a horizontal label completing the stamp, '25 CENTESIMOS.'"

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"25 c., carmine-red."

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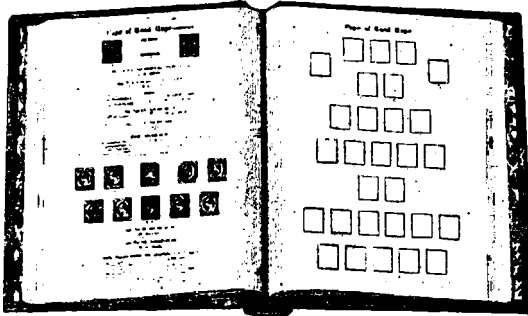
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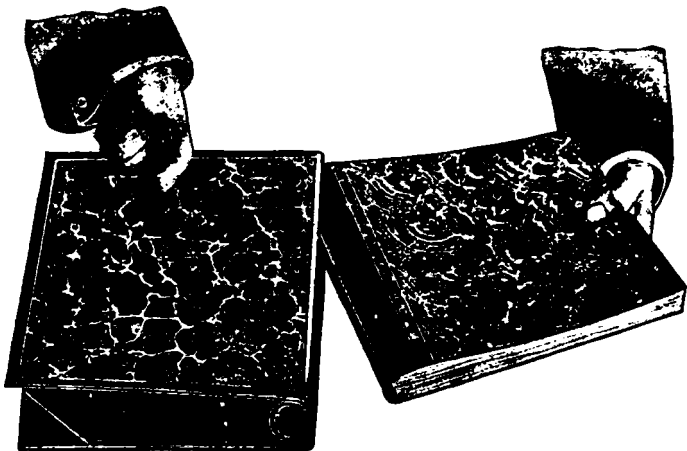
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9. Jamaica (11.08)	12..0 6	74. Straits Settlements (2.09)	14..0 0	146. Roumania	..
10. Leeward Islands (3.09)	6..0 4	75. Johor (2.09)	8..0 4	147. Russia	..
11.Montserrat (3.09)	6..0 4	76. Negri Sembilan (2.09)	4..0 3	148. Russian Levant, Wenden, and Poland	Ready shortly.
12. Nevis (3.09)	10..0 6	77. Pahang (2.09)	4..0 3	149. Finland	..
13. St. Christopher (3.09)	10..0 6	78. Perak (2.09)	12..0 6	150. Russian P.O.'s Abroad	..
14. St. Kitts-Nevis (3.09)	4..0 3	79. Selangor (3.09)	8..0 4	151. Serbia	..
15. St. Lucia (3.09)	12..0 6	80. Sungai Ujong (3.09)	6..0 4	152. Spain and P.O.'s Abroad	..
16. St. Vincent (3.09)	8..0 4	81. Fed. Malay States (3.09)	6..0 4	153. Sweden	..
17. Tobago (3.09)	6..0 4	AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.		154. Switzerland	..
18. Trinidad (3.09)	22..1 0	82. Australian Commonwealth (3.09)	6..0 4	155. Turkey	..
19. Turks and Caicos Islands (4.09)	8..0 4	83. Papua (3.09)	8..0 4	COLONIES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.	
20. Turks and Caicos Islands (4.09)	4..0 3	84. Brit. Solomon Is. (3.09)	4..0 3	156. Belgian Congo (10.09)	16..0 9
21. Virgin Islands (4.09)	8..0 4	85. Cook Islands (3.09)	6..0 4	157. Danish W. Indies (12.09)	12..0 6
AMERICAN COLONIES.		86. Fiji Islands (4.09)	16..0 9	158. Anjouan (12.09)	4..0 3
22. British Columbia (5.08)	4..0 3	86a. New Hebrides (8.09)	4..0 3	159. Annam & Tonquin (12.09)	4..0 3
23. Canada (4.09)	22..1 0	87. New South Wales (4.09)	68..2 10	160. Bahia (12.09)	10..0 6
24. New Brunswick (5.08)	4..0 3	88. New Zealand (5.09)	70..2 10	161. Cochín China (12.09)	4..0 3
25. Newfoundland (10.09)	12..0 6	89. Queensland (5.09)	26..1 2	162. Dahomey & Dep. (12.09)	10..0 6
26. Nova Scotia (6.08)	4..0 3	90. South Australia (6.09)	42..1 9	163. Diego Suarez (12.09)	10..0 6
27. Prince Edward Is. (6.08)	4..0 3	91. Tasmania (6.09)	26..1 2	164. Djibouti (12.09)	12..0 6
28. British Guiana (6.08)	22..1 0	92. Tonga (6.09)	12..0 6	165. French Congo (12.09)	8..0 4
29. Honduras (6.08)	8..0 4	93. Victoria (7.09)	42..1 9	166. " Guiana (1.10)	8..0 4
30. Falkland Islands (6.08)	6..0 4	94. Western Australia (7.09)	24..1 0	167. " Guiana (1.10)	10..0 6
AFRICAN COLONIES.		EUROPE.		168. " Somali Coast (1.10)	8..0 4
31. Brit. Bechuanaland (6.08)	8..0 4	95. Austria (8.09)	44..2 10	169. " Soudan (1.10)	4..0 3
32. " Central Africa (6.08)	8..0 4	96. Austrian Italy (9.09)	10..0 6	170. Gaboon (1.10)	4..0 3
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37. E. Africa and Uganda (6.08)	6..0 4	102. Crete (10.09)	32..1 4	175. Ivory Coast (3.10)	16..0 9
38. Gambia (7.08)	6..0 4	103. Denmark (11.09)	20..0 10	176. Madagascar (3.10)	4..0 3
39. Gold Coast (7.08)	6..0 4	104. Iceland (11.09)	22..1 3	177. Madagascar & Dep. (4.10)	14..0 8
40. Griqualand West (7.08)	10..0 6	105. France (11.09)	34..1 5	178. Martinique (4.10)	18..0 10
41. Lagos (7.08)	8..0 4	106. French P.O.'s Abroad (12.09)	116..4 9	179. Mauritania (4.10)	8..0 4
42. Madagascar (7.08)	22..1 0	107. French Colonies (General Issues) (12.09)	12..0 6	180. Mayotte (4.10)	4..0 3
43. Mauritius (7.08)	24..1 0	108. Baden (12.09)	6..0 4	181. Middle Congo (4.10)	4..0 3
44. Natal (7.08)	20..0 10	109. Bavaria (12.09)	20..0 10	182. Moheli (4.10)	4..0 3
45. New South Afr. Repub. (7.08)	22..1 0	110. Bergedorf (1.10)	4..0 3	183. New Caledonia (4.10)	16..0 9
46. Niger Coast (7.08)	8..0 4	111. Bremen (1.10)	4..0 3	183a. New Hebrides (Fr.) (4.10)	4..0 3
47. Northern Nigeria (7.08)	4..0 3	112. Brunswick (1.10)	6..0 4	184. Nomi-Be (4.10)	10..0 6
48. Orange River Col. (8.08)	26..1 2	113. Hamburg (1.10)	6..0 4	185. Obock (4.10)	12..0 6
49. St. Helena (8.08)	8..0 4	114. Hanover (1.10)	6..0 4	186. Oceanic Settlements (4.10)	4..0 3
50. Seychelles (8.08)	8..0 4	115. Lubeck (1.10)	4..0 3	187. Réunion	14..0 8
51. Sierra Leone (8.08)	10..0 6	116. Mecklenburg-Schwerin (1.10)	4..0 3	188. St. Marie de Madagascar	14..0 8
52. Southern Nigeria (8.08)	4..0 3	117. Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1.10)	4..0 3	189. St. Pierre and Miquelon	16..0 9
53. Stellaland (8.08)	4..0 3	118. Oldenburg (1.10)	6..0 4	190. Senegal	..
54. Sudan (8.08)	14..0 8	119. Prussia (1.10)	6..0 4	191. Senegambia and Niger	..
55. Swaziland (9.08)	4..0 3	120. Saxony (1.10)	6..0 4	192. Tahiti	Ready shortly.
56. Transvaal (9.08)	66..2 9	121. Schleswig-Holstein (1.10)	6..0 4	193. Tunis	..
57. Uganda Protect. (10.08)	10..0 6	122. Thurn and Taxis (1.10)	8..0 4	194. Upper Senegal and Niger	..
58. Zanzibar (10.08)	16..0 9	123. Wurtemberg (1.10)	4..0 3	UNITED STATES & COLONIES.	
59. Zululand (10.08)	4..0 3	124. North Germ. Confed. (1.10)	8..0 4	238. Postm'ters St'ps (12.08)	6..0 4
EUROPEAN COLONIES.		125. Alsace & Lorraine (1.10)	4..0 3	239. Gen. Issues, etc. (12.08)	56..2 4
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63. Ionian Isles (10.08)	4..0 3	129. Holland (2.10)	32..1 4	243. " General Issues } (12.08) 4..0 3	
64. Malta (8.10)	6..0 4	130. Modena (2.10)	8..0 4	244. Cuba (12.08)	14..0 8
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249. Argentine Republic (5.10)	52..2 2	132. Parma (2.10)	8..0 4	246. Philippine Islands (12.08)	10..0 6
250. Bolivia	Ready shortly.	133. Romagna (2.10)	4..0 3	247. Porto Rico (12.08)	8..0 4
251. Brazil (6.10)	58..2 5	134. Roman States (2.10)	8..0 4		
		135. San Marino (2.10)	10..0 6		
		136. Sardinia (8.10)	10..0 6		

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[AD. 52.]

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 9
Whole No. 295

AUGUST 27, 1910

VOL. XII

Postage Stamps in the Making

A General Survey of the Practices and Processes employed in the Manufacture of Postage Stamps

By FRED. J. MELVILLE, *President of the Junior Philatelic Society*

(Continued from page 179.)

CHAPTER V.—WATERMARKS AND THEIR ARRANGEMENT—*contd.*

WATERMARKS CLASS A.

Paper-makers' Marks, National and other Emblems in the Sheet.

Belgian Arms.—Belgian parcel post stamps were, for a period, watermarked twice in the sheet with the Belgian Arms and the inscription ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE; later with a larger design of the Arms but without the inscription. Cf. CHEMINS DE FER, etc.

Bothwell.—The name E AND C BOTHWELL CLUTHA MILLS in plain outline capitals occurs in certain of the first Dominion series for Canada.

Briefmarken, in outline capitals, appears in the sheets of certain early Austria, Austrian Italy, and Austrian Levant stamps.

Bulgarian Arms.—In sheets of the Boris issue of Bulgaria.

Chemins de fer de l'état.—State railways. Inscription with design of a winged wheel occurring twice in sheet of certain printings of Belgian parcel post stamps.

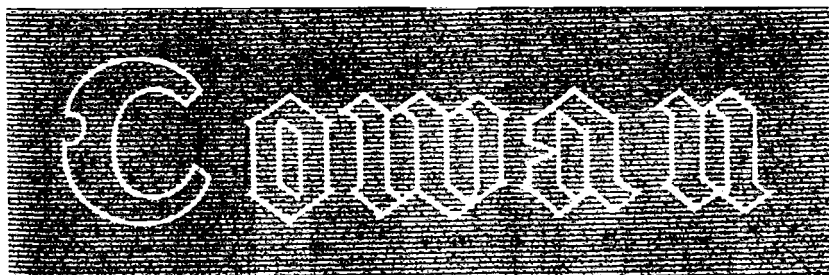
Circles and crosses.—*See Class B.*

Collins, Sons and Co., Ltd., Paper Manufacturers, London and Glasgow. The firm's monogram, W.C.S. & Co., figures in the sheets of the stamps of British South Africa (and the same overprinted BCA) and British East Africa, printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co. Outline letters reading PURE LINEN WOVE BANK, EXTRA STRONG, figure about the monogram, though in one variation the words EXTRA STRONG do not appear, in another the number 139 appears. These variations refer to differences in the "weight" or quality of the paper.

Correio federal republica dos estados unidos do brazil.—Brazil, 1905.

Correos e[stados] u[nidos] m[exicanos].—Mexico.—*See Class B.*

Cowan.—Messrs. A. Cowan and Sons, Ltd., St. Paul's Wharf, London. The 5s. lithographed Fiji is on paper bearing the name once in each sheet, thus :



Cross lines.—See Class B.

Crown of St. Stephen.—See Class B.

Coronets of Tuscany.—The paper made by Cici frères, of S. Marcello de Pistoiese, for the 1851 issue, Tuscany, has twelve coronets to each sheet of 240 stamps (15 x 16).—See reduced illustration.



Coronets of Tuscany (reduced).

Eagle.—A large heraldic eagle is said to be one of the sheet watermarks in stamps of the first Austrian issue, the paper for which was made by several different manufacturers. What is identified as a portion of the eagle's wing can be traced in a corner block in the Tapling Collection.

East India Company.—The Arms of this Company in an oval with inscription STAMP OFFICE above, a native inscription below, and a wavy outline border, form the watermark design in the sheet of the first general issues for India, issued under the Honourable East India Company. This paper was originally used for fiscal purposes by the Company.—See full-size illustration.

Flours-de-lis.—Four rows of ten fleur-de-lis designs occur in a sheet of 200 (two panes of 100) Naples.

Kr in circle.—See Class B.

Lion.—The heraldic lion of Norway figures at each corner of the sheets of the 1856 and following issues. These four devices are connected up with wavy watermarked lines, but there is no device in the centre of the sheets.—See also Class B.

Lisbon Superline.—A paper made by the Parsons Paper Co., of Holyoke, Mass., U.S.A., which firm having a branch in Auckland, New Zealand, supplied some paper with this watermark in the sheets, the paper being used for printing a quantity of the 6d. Pictorial Stamp.

L N L.—These letters occur once or twice in a pane of 100 stamps of the second and third lithographed issues, on coloured papers, of Sarawak, and we believe them to be the initials of Messrs. L N[e]w[e]ll. Messrs. L. Newell and Co. were agents for the Koninklijke Nederlandsche Papierfabriek, who were probably the makers of the coloured papers in question. The green paper used for the 6 cents stamp is differently watermarked, viz. T N L, this probably having been made at a period in the firm's career when it was styled T. F. Newell and Co., which gives us T [F] N[e]w[e]ll.

Loops.

Lozenges.

Myosotis Flowers.

}—See Class B.

New South Wales Government.—These words, in tall outline capitals extending over three rows of stamps, appear once in each sheet of certain Fiji stamps printed in, or subsequent to 1899. (Phillips' *Fiji*, pp. 95, 96.)

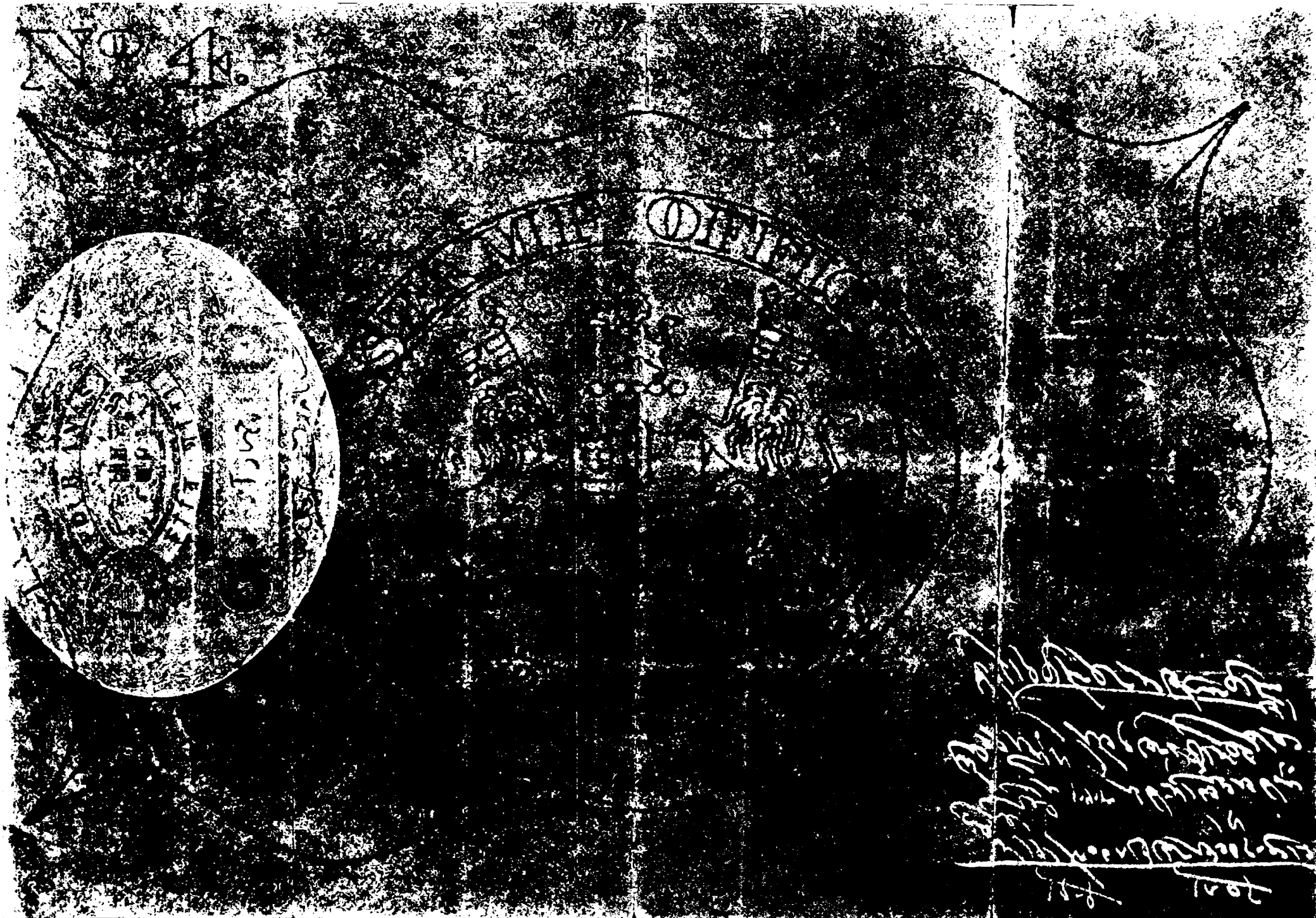
Queensland Postage Postage Stamps Stamps.—Inscription in fancy script letters, of which the Queensland 1866 1d. and 2d. stamps show each a portion of one or two letters. QUEENSLAND, in Roman capitals, figures four times across the sheet of the small truncated Star watermarked paper of 1868-74.

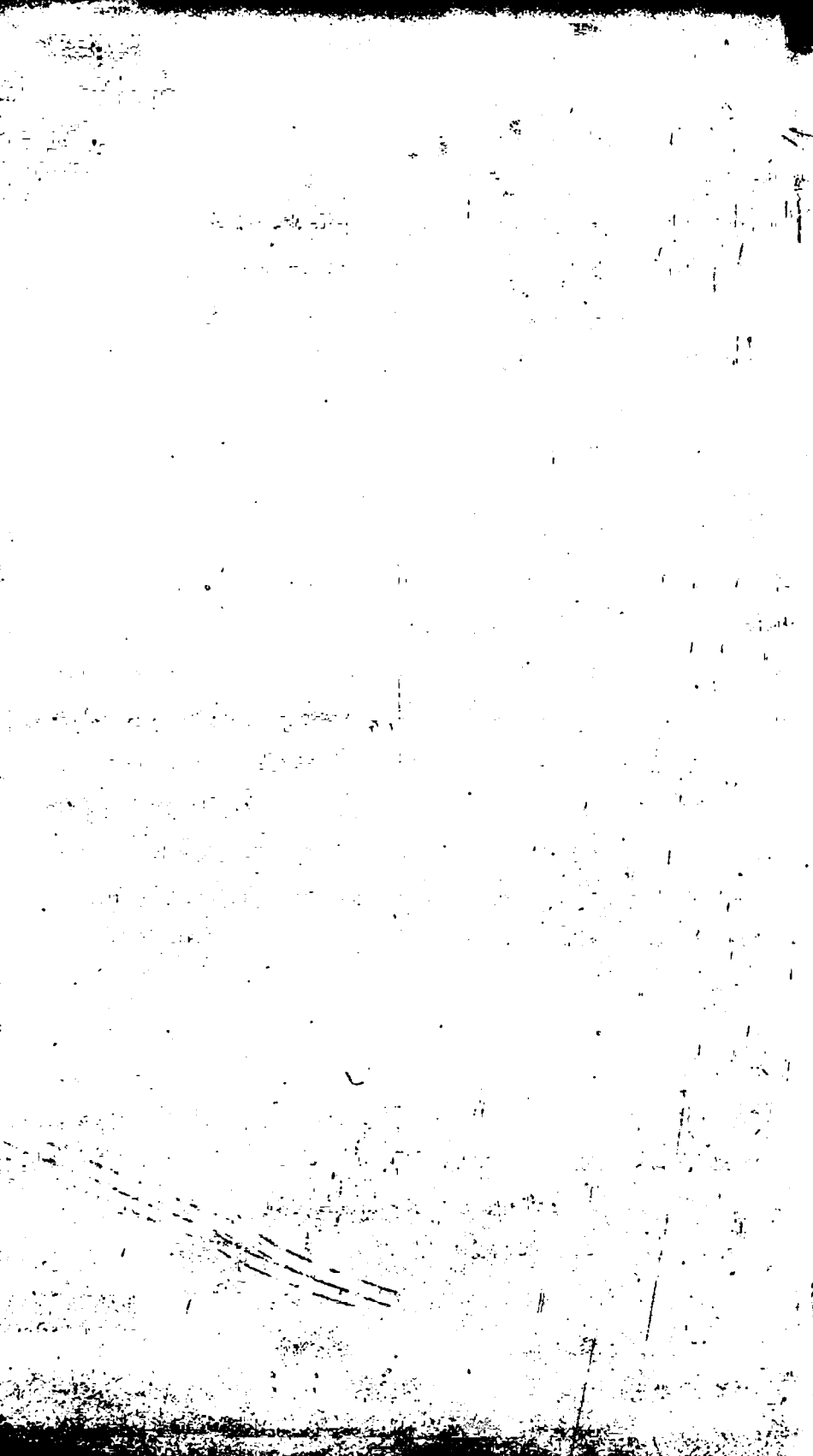
Roumanian Arms.—This design extends over the paper covered by 25 stamps of Roumania, July, 1900.—See reduced illustration.



Roumanian Arms (reduced).







Russian Characters.—(E.Z.G.B.), being the initials of the words "Ekspeditziya Zaghotovleniya Ghosudarstvennikh' Bumagh'," meaning office for the Preparation of the Government Paper. The initials are repeated at regular intervals, each letter within an irregular diamond-shaped space formed by the opposed wavy lines which form part of the watermark. The illustration shows how the letters repeat across and down the paper. Generally the letters along each line correspond exactly in position with those above and below, but in certain instances the letters are misplaced either to right or to left in relation to the letters above and below.—See *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, X, 184, 202.

Sanderson.—A paper-maker's or agent's name figuring in the sheets used for printing certain stamps of Fiji.—See next page.

Saunders, T. H.—The founder of the old-established firm of T. H. Saunders and Co., of Purfleet Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London. We have quoted elsewhere his remarks on elaborate watermarking as a protection against forgery in bank-notes. The name occurs in some of the sheets of Fiji stamps.—See *Fiji Handbook*.

Servicio Postal de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.—In single-line capitals, signifying Postal Service of the United States of Mexico; occurs in parallel diagonal lines across the sheets of the 1899-1903 issue of Mexico, printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co.

T N L.—See L N L.

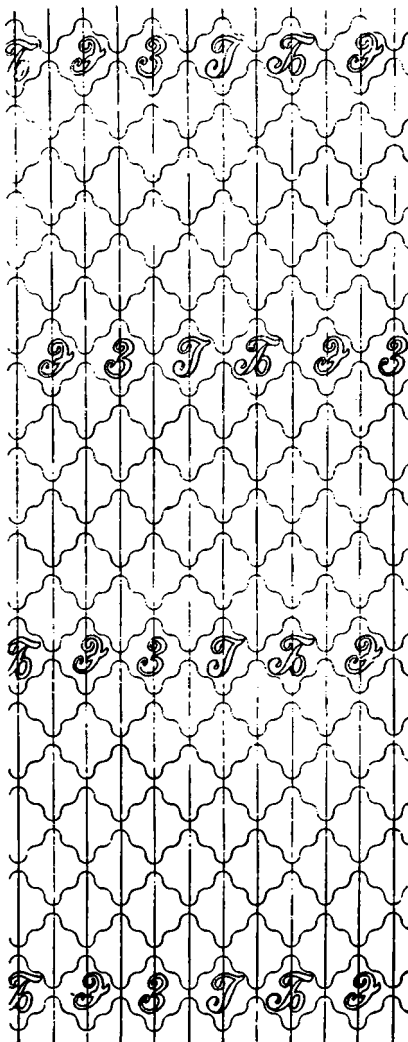
Umbrella.—A large umbrella figure as the watermark of some of the sheets of Cochin (Indian Native State) first issue, 1892. Some of the paper, if not all, with this device was made by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., at their Croxley Mill, and has, in addition to the words COCHIN GOVERNMENT, the makers' initials, J. D. Co., LD., CROXLEY MILL, watermarked in the paper.

U S R. } — See Class B.
U S P S. }

Wavy lines.—See Class B.

W.C.S. and Co.—See COLLINS.

Winged wheel.—See CHEMINS DE FER, etc., above.



Russian Characters (reduced).



(To be continued.)

The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies

By L. HANCIAU

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(Continued from page 151.)

ARTICLE 133 of the General Regulations (Law of June 20, 1889), which we published in connection with the adhesives of that date (see *G.S.W.*, September 4, 1909), provided for a card of the price of 5 centesimi for circulation within the district, and one at 10 centesimi for circulation beyond the limits of the districts. These made their appearance at different dates, as follows:—

(1) *Issue of August 10th, 1889.*



Cards without frame; stamp bearing the Arms of Savoy, type of the adhesive of the same issue, in the right upper corner; inscription: "CARTOLINA POSTALE—DA CINQUE CENTESIMI," in two lines; three lines for the address, the first headed "A"; instruction as before, in two lines, at lower left.

Engraved by Enrico Repettati, and surface-printed in colour on coloured card, 111 x 70 mm.

5 c., dark green on salmon.

(2) *Issue of September, 1889.*



Arms, with Flags, etc., as before, in upper centre; stamp with head of Humbert I, type of the adhesives of 1879, in the right upper corner; inscription:—"UNIONE POSTALE UNIVERSALE—CARTOLINA ITALIANA PER L'ESTERO—(CENT.10.)," in three lines above the Arms; three lines for the address, the first headed "A"; at lower left, within large brackets, "(a) _____," and at lower right "(a). Stato estero di destinazione" (Foreign country of destination).

The instruction is placed vertically at the left-hand side, and reads thus, in one line, from bottom to top:—"NB. Sul lato anteriore si scrive soltanto l'indirizzo."

Surface-printed in colour on coloured card, 138 x 79 mm.

10 c., carmine on green.

These cards are dated "89", "90", "91".

(3) *Issue of November, 1889.*

Similar to the preceding card, but headed "CARTOLINA POSTALE—(CENT. 10.)" only, in two lines, and with "(a) Provincia" at lower right. Dated "89".

10 c., carmine on cream.

* * *

In accordance with the Decree of the 13th of March, 1890 (see *G.S.W.*, October 9, 1909), the following cards were issued:—

Issue of June 1st, 1890.

The single and double 15 c. cards of 1883 overprinted, in black, "valevole anche per l'interno" (available also for the interior), between the second and third lines of the heading, the figures "15" cancelled by two bars, and figures "10" added at each side. The word "RISPOSTA," on the second half of the double card, is also cancelled by a black bar.

"10" on 15 c., brown on grey (single).

"10" on 15 c. " " (1st half of double).

"10" on 15 c. " " (2nd half of double).

The single card can be distinguished from the first half of the double only by the absence of any traces of rouletting along the upper edge.

* * *

Issue of July, 1890.

Similar to the card of November, 1890, but with "(Provincia di _____)" at lower left and no inscription at lower right.

(a) With three lines for the address, as before; dated "90".

10 c., carmine on cream.

(b) With four lines for the address; dated "91", "92", or "93".

10 c., carmine on cream.

* * *

The *Official Gazette* dated August, 1893, published the following Decree:—

"The single post cards for the interior will be also available for correspondence with foreign countries. The heading of these cards will be: 'CARTOLINA POSTALE ITALIANA—(CARTE POSTALE D'ITALIE).'

"The dimensions of all the post cards will be 14 × 9 cm.

"The present Decree will come into force as soon as the new cards can be put on sale, but the altered cards and those of 10 centesimi superseded will be available for use until further notice.

"From and after the 1st of September next the use of the 15 and 30 centesimi cards will cease. But they will be received in exchange up to the 30th August, 1894.

"The regulations are applicable also to the special cards for the Colony of Eritrea."

Issue of January 15th, 1894.

Similar to the preceding, but with the following modifications. The heading is as described in the Decree, without the indication of the value. The Arms are much altered, the Crown and Shield of different form, and the Flags and Branches greatly reduced in size. Four lines for the address, and a dotted line between brackets at lower left. The instruction, vertical at the left-hand side, reads:—"NB. Sul lato anteriore della presente si scrive soltanto l'indirizzo." Size 140 × 90 mm. Dated "93," "94," or "95."

10 c., carmine on cream.

The stamp, which is still of the design of the adhesives of 1879, has been slightly altered:—There is a small corner of an additional turn in the Greek-pattern border at each side of the oval at top and bottom; the letters "OS" of "POSTE," and "T," "L," "N" of "ITALIANE," are wider than before; the edge of the collar of the tunic is further from the outline of the oval, and the decoration or button in front does not show so much white.

* * *

The printing (or stamping) of unofficial post cards at the Government Printing Office had been permitted hitherto; the Decree of the 30th May, 1895 (quoted under *Stamped Wrappers*, page 101), abolished this privilege.

A Commemorative card, described below, was specially authorized by the following Royal Decree:—

No. 573.

"HUMBERT I,

"By the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation

"KING OF ITALY.

"In view of Articles 18 and 22 of the Postal Law approved by the Royal Decree of the 20th June, 1889, No. 6151, 3rd Series,

"And of Article 137 of the regulations for

carrying on the Postal Service approved by the Royal Decree of the 2nd July, 1890, No. 6454. —

"At the instance of Our Minister the Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs, and by advice of Our Council of Ministers,

"WE HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE
AS FOLLOWS:—

"Art. 1. In commemoration of the 25th Anniversary of the happy reunion of the City and Province of Rome with the Kingdom of Italy, there shall be printed and put on sale, at the price of 10 centesimi, a special Post Card, which may be used for correspondence in the same manner as the ordinary Post Cards.

"Art. 2. Their sale will be effected by all the Post Offices and by the vendors of Postage Stamps during the period from the 20th September to the 31st December, 1895.

"Art. 3. These cards may circulate freely from the 20th September, 1895, down to the 31st January, 1896.

"After that date they will be considered obsolete, and will be received in exchange down to the end of the month of April, 1896.

"Art. 4. The receipts from the sale of these cards will form part of the ordinary revenue of the Post Office Department.

"We ordain, etc. etc. etc.

"Given at Aquila the 1st September, 1895.

"HUMBERT.

"MAGGIORINO FERRARIS.

"Countersigned,

"V. CALENDA DI TAVANI,

"Keeper of the Seals."

Issue of September 20th, 1895.

Cards with an elaborate design on the address side, showing in the upper centre a seated Female Figure, representing Italy, holding in her right hand a Sceptre and in her left a Shield bearing the Cross of Savoy. On the steps of her throne are inscribed the words of Victor Emmanuel II: "A ROMA CI SIAMO ECI RESTEREMO"; and of Humbert I: "ROMA INTANGIBILE." At right is the inscription in four lines: "CARTOLINA POSTALE—COMMEMORATIVA—DEL—XXV° ANNIVERSARIO DELLA—LIBERAZIONE—DI—ROMA"; at right is the emblem of Rome, the Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus, between the dates "MDCCC—LXX" and "MDCCC—LXXX—V." Above are various ornaments, and four banners inscribed "MDCCCLIX—LOMBARDIA—EMILIA—ROMAGNA—TOSCANA"; "MDCCCLX—MARCHÉ—VMBRIA"; "MDCCCLX—LXI—REGNO—DELLE DUE SICILIE"; and "MDCCCLXVI—VENETO."

At right, below this device, is a square design, containing two circular medallions, one bearing the portrait of Victor Emmanuel II and the other those of Humbert I and his Queen; above are the words "POSTE ITALIANE," and below "XX SETTEMBRE," on horizontal labels.

Four lines for the address, the first headed

"A", in addition to a dotted line between brackets at lower left. The whole within a frame of wreaths (?), 125 x 80 mm.

The above was designed by Professor Augusti Sezanna and lithographed by Calzone, of Rome.

On the back, in the right upper corner, is the stamp, of a design resembling the oval portion of the adhesives of 1870, without the rectangular frame, and having at foot the figures "10," between the words "CENT." and "DIECI" (in place of "CENTESIMI DIECI"). The stamp was designed and engraved by Professor Bigola and Enrico Repettati, and surface-printed at the Government Printing Office.

10 c., rose on cream; device on the address side in brown.

A million copies of this card were printed.

The international Postal Conventions prescribe that the stamp must be impressed on the address side, consequently these cards were *surcharged* in foreign countries, notably in Belgium, where the letter of the law is always strictly adhered to.

(To be continued.)

The journal *Il Francobollo e la Cartolina*, however, gave an illustration of a card bearing on one side the oval stamp in the right upper corner, and the inscriptions "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE—CARTE POSTALE D'ITALIE—(CARTOLINA POSTALE ITALIANA," with no bracket at the end of the third line; four lines for the address, and the usual instruction at the left-hand side. On the other side was the device in *brown* described above; thus what was the address side of the one card became the back of the other [or there were apparently two address sides.—ED. G.S.W.]

This card was addressed to Stuttgart and obliterated "30.11.95."

10 c., rose on cream; device on back in brown.

The question is, whether the heading, etc., on the same side as the stamp, were not added by some private person. I should not be at all surprised if such were the case, since these inscriptions are not found on any other Italian card. It may have been done in order to avoid the *surcharge* upon cards addressed abroad or in order to produce an "interesting" variety.

Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

The 1911 Philatelic Congress, Birmingham

FROM what I hear this already promises to be a great success; the Birmingham Philatelic Society can be trusted to do everything to give the Delegates and visitors a right royal good time. A small, non-competitive Exhibition of Stamps is being arranged, and details will be ready at the beginning of next season.

Amongst other entertainments I am glad to be able to announce that the Countess of Warwick has most kindly consented to give a garden party at Warwick Castle, and to entertain the Delegates to the Birmingham Congress.

This will be a most interesting event, especially to Delegates from the north and south, who may never have seen this fine castle, which is so picturesquely situated on the banks of the Avon.

The Buenos Ayres Philatelic Exhibition

ONE of the great difficulties of this fine Exhibition was the judging, and last February the Committee asked me to go over again and act as sole judge. This I had, with much regret, to refuse, as I have not the time to go again, and I do not think it is a position that should be taken by a dealer. All the big collectors in the Argentine Republic wished to exhibit, and naturally

they could not act as judges. I am very glad to hear that the difficulty has been got over, as the Committee have been able to induce my friend Dr. Emilio Diena to go out and act for them in this capacity. Dr. Diena sailed from Genoa on the 11th inst by the fast Italian line; I hope he will have a very pleasant trip, and only wish that I was going with him.

The Berne Philatelic Exhibition

WILL be open from September 3rd to 12th, and from what I can learn at present its success will be greatly enhanced by the superb exhibits sent from Great Britain and America.

Amongst these I am glad to note that the following are showing:—

H.M. THE KING.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, K.T.; Naples.

Mr. M. P. Castle; Trinidad.

Mr. Henry J. Duveen; Mauritius and Switzerland.

Colonel Hancock; Afghanistan.

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg; Victoria.

Mr. C. L. Pack; Spain.

Mr. F. Reichenheim; France.

Mr. A. J. Warren; Holland and Colonies.

Mr. E. M. Taylor; Tonga and Panama.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.; Fiji Islands.

Purchase of another Fine Collection

IN pursuance of our plans for building up our stock of the older British Colonial stamps we have been able to buy another very desirable specialized collection of

Ceylon,

a truly fine lot of the popular old "pence" issues, pricing up to nearly £2000. Amongst a few of the better things in this collection I note as follows, but an inspection is necessary, as it is not possible, in a short space, to describe all the desirable shades and minor varieties.

	<i>Watermark Star.</i>	<i>Unused.</i>	<i>Used.</i>
Imperf.	4d., rose	—	3
"	6d., brown	5	9
"	8d., brown	—	5
"	9d., brown	1	5
"	1s., violet	3	5
"	1s. 9d., green	4	4
"	2s., blue	3	4
Clean-cut perf.	4d., dull rose	3	3
"	8d., brown	—	3
"	9d., purple-brown	1	5
"	2s., blue	3	—
Rough perf.	4d., rose	11	8
"	6d., brown	2	10
"	8d., brown	2	1
"	8d., yellow-brown	2	3
"	2s., blue	5	3
	<i>No Watermark.</i>		
Perf. 13.	5d., red-brown	2	3
"	9d., brown	3	3
"	1s., dull violet	2	3

A magnificent range of shades of the "pence" issues, watermarked Crown CC, and many rarities in the later issues. This is a good lot that should be inspected early by all interested in these old stamps.

Stock Books rearranged and priced since last list published in "G.S.W."

Great Britain.

THE third volume of the used stamps is now ready, and it contains the stamps from No. 71 to No. 151 in the Catalogue. This includes the "small letters" set, the 3d. to 2s. with large letters, and the 5s., 10s., and £1 with both watermarks.

A very fine lot of stamps will be found in this book, as we have made a good many large purchases since our books of used British were last rearranged.

The fourth volume of the used stamps is also ready, and includes Nos. 152 to 230 in the Catalogue.

United States.

The second volume is now ready. It includes the issues from 1875 to 1898, and is quite a good book.

Oldenburg, Prussia, and Saxony.

This book is now ready, and is a very fine one, containing a grand lot of stamps of some of the most popular of the old German States, for which there is always a steady demand.

Transvaal.

Two very good volumes have just been remade; the stocks of the old issues are very fine, and include many rarities, fine blocks, etc. The later issues are very complete; and the interesting War issues for Pietersburg are exceptionally fine, owing to the inclusion of a fine special collection we recently purchased.

The Empire of India

By G. W. H.

THE average collector knows little of the political geography of the Empire of India, beyond the general facts known by those both in and out of Philately. The stamps are rather a confusing guide, and any one might be pardoned for supposing India to consist of some British territory, with an innumerable swarm of native principalities, whose capacities for issuing stamps vary inversely as the size. Consequently it may prove of interest to attempt to resolve order out of chaos in the political geography of the country as relating to Philately.

The more general facts may be passed over briefly. The Empire of India is administered through the Secretary of State for India in London, and the Viceroy, or Governor-General, and Council in Calcutta.

The most general division of the country is into British India and Native India. The former has an administration not unlike that of the Crown Colonies; the latter has the protectorate form. The Native States are administered by chiefs in subordinate allegiance to or under the suzerainty of the King as Emperor of India, and are not amenable to the laws of British India. They are protected by the British Government, and cannot make war or peace, or send ambassadors to each other or to foreign nations. No European is allowed to reside at the Court without the sanction of the Indian Government. The Indian Government has the power to dethrone a native ruler or suspend his powers for misgovernment.

The first general postal issues were those

under the Honourable East India Company, which did not relinquish its authority to the Crown till 1858. From that time till 1877 the Indian possessions were known as the colony of East India, as shown on the stamps.

British India, all of which, of course, uses the general stamp issues, has eight main divisions. These are the presidencies of Bombay and Madras; the provinces of Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Punjab, and Burma; and the scattered territories more directly under the Governor-General. The Governors of the presidencies and Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces have governments much similar to the general system under the Governor-General.

Smaller units are under Chief Commissioners, Commissioners, and Deputy Commissioners. These latter are in charge of the basic units or districts, of which there are 267. The Governor-General has under him Chief Commissioners for the Central Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (a penal settlement), Ajmir-Merwara (in the midst of the Rajput States, for which the Chief Commissioner is Agent), Coorg (in South-West India), and British Baluchistan. The last two, however, belong to the peculiar class of assigned districts, which are technically native, but are actually British in administration. They may be compared to East Africa, which is practically a Crown colony, but officially only a protectorate, since the coast is theoretically a part of the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar. The only part of British India of individual philatelic interest is Scinde (or Sind), in extreme Northern Bombay, whose local issue in 1852 when a district under the East India Company antedated the first general issue by more than two years.

Turning to the branch of the subject of somewhat more interest in the present consideration, we find the political divisions of Native India parallel to those of British India. Some States are under the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors; others are under the Governor-General himself through his direct representatives. Of course, most of the large number of States do not appear with stamp issues, either using the stamps of British India or none at all. Some of the stamp-issuing States are very small, and difficult to locate on the map. The following paragraphs give a list of the States and their approximate locations (usually in latitude and longitude) by divisions, but make no pretence of being infallible.

Under the Governor of Bombay are Bhor (N. 18, E. 74), Nowanuggur or Nowanagar (N. 22, E. 70), and Wadhwan (N. 23, E. 72). In Madras are Travancore in the extreme

south, and Cochin north of it. The Punjab contains a cluster of seven States—Bussahir or Bashahr (N. 32, E. 78), Chamba (N. 33, E. 76), Faridkot (N. 31, E. 75), Jhind (N. 29, E. 76), Nabha or Narba (N. 30, E. 76), Patiala or Puttialla (N. 30, E. 76), and Sirmoor or Sirhind (N. 31, E. 76).

Of the 175 States directly under the Viceroy, four are of the first rank and have separate Residents. Hyderabad (Haidarabad, or Deccan) is the premier State of all India. The next two States of Baroda (in the north-west) and Mysore (in the south) have never issued stamps, but the Gaikwar of Baroda has under him a number of dependent States scattered among the districts of North Bombay, and two of these—Rajppeepla (N. 22, E. 74) and Soruth (N. 22, E. 71)—have attained philatelic note. The fourth State is the compound principality of Jammu (Jummoo) and Kashmir (Cashmere), in the north-west. For some years there were issued, instead of a single issue for the whole State, separate issues for the two most important districts which have given the name to the whole. The main State has a number of subordinate States, one of which, Punch or Poonch (N. 34, E. 74), had a separate issue of its own for nearly twenty years.

Two States are attached to the chief commissionership of the Central Provinces, in the central part of India. These are Bamra (N. 21, E. 84), and Raj Nandgam, or Nandgaon, with or without the distinctive *Raj* (N. 21, E. 81). They are the only stamp-issuing States in the more eastern part of India. The State of Las Bela, or Lus Bela (N. 26, E. 66) is under the Chief Commissioner for British Baluchistan, and forms with the confederacy under the Khan of Kalat the native area of Baluchistan. All Baluchistan, both British and native, is now classed as a part of India proper.

The remaining stamp-issuing States are members of either the Rajputana or the Central India agency, two large areas in West and Central India. Listed in the Catalogue are the five Rajput States of Alwar (N. 28, E. 76), Bundi (N. 26, E. 76), Jaipur (N. 27, E. 76), Jhalawar or Jalor (N. 25, E. 73), and Kishengarh (N. 27, E. 76). About half of the Central India agency is occupied by the two States of Gwalior (N. 26, E. 78) and Indore (N. 22, E. 75). Each of these States has two names, one (as given) from the capital, and another (Sindhia and Holkar respectively) from the ruling dynasty. Bhopal (N. 23, E. 77) is another important State, and Charkhari (N. 25, E. 80), Dhar (N. 23, E. 75), and Dutia or Datia (N. 26, E. 78) are also in this agency.

It is noticed that in a number of cases spelling varies considerably. To read the inscriptions on some of the stamps them-

selves, one comes to the conclusion that some of the States do not even know how to spell their own names. One peculiarity is the frequent interchangeability of *a* and *u*, due to the pronunciation of *a* in most cases about like our English short *u*. Thus, *Datia* and *Duttia* are both pronounced as we would ordinarily pronounce the latter.

Outside of India proper there is considerable territory under British control. Some of this is actual British territory, some is similar to Native India, whilst much is merely in the British sphere of influence. There are branches of the Indian Post Office in various parts of this territory and Indian stamps are used, but in other parts the native offices with their native stamps are alone in the field.

The Indian Viceroy maintains an Agent in Afghanistan and a Resident in the Himalayan State of Nepal, both of which issue their own stamps. Nepal is usually classed for convenience as an Indian Native State, but its position is practically the same as that of Afghanistan.

There are Indian representatives at Meshed, in North-East Persia, Bushire (or Abu Shehr), on the Persian coast, Bagdad, in Turkish Arabia, and Aden. The Agent at Aden is subordinate to the Governor of Bombay. His jurisdiction extends over the British territory at Aden and on the island of Perim, the protectorates over the Kuria Muria group and the island of Sokotra, and some Arabian tribes under treaty relations. This territory is served by a Post Office at Aden.

Under the Political Resident at Bushire are the Bahrein Islands, in the Persian Gulf, which are practically British territory; and he has treaty relations with the Sultan of Oman and other Arabian chiefs. There are Indian Post Offices at Bahrein and at Muscat, capital of Oman. In Turkish territory there are offices at Bagdad and Basra; and offices are maintained at the Persian ports of Mohammerah, Bushire, Guadur, Lingah, Bander Abbas, and Jask. British stamps were formerly used in the interior of Persia also.

Unlike foreign offices of some other countries, these outlying offices have no special stamps, and the only special Indian issue for anything of this sort was that for the Chinese Expeditionary Force. This was used during the Boxer troubles in China, and was occasioned by a discrepancy in currency values. Other military expeditions sent out from India have used unsurcharged stamps for their field post offices.

At present the Empire of India includes such territories as Baluchistan, Burma, the Andamans, and Aden, which are not part of India (as that term is generally used in physical geography). Some of these are of

comparatively recent annexation, whilst there are other areas formerly attached to India which are now separate. British Somaliland, opposite Aden, was under the India Office from 1884 till transferred to the Foreign Office in 1898, from which it went to the Colonial Office in 1905. Indian stamps were used in a surcharged condition in 1903, but this means, not that the area was politically under India (in such case there would have been no surcharge), but that it was under the Foreign Office. The Foreign Office has used surcharged Indian stamps also in British East Africa and in Zanzibar. Indian influence in East Africa is further shown by the prevalence of the Indian currency system. The Straits Settlements were attached to India, and used Indian stamps until 1867. Ceylon, however, was a separate colony a considerable time before the introduction of stamps.

Before closing, some mention may be made of the small portions of India belonging to France and Portugal, which have stamp issues. At present France owns Pondichèrre (N. 12, E. 80), Karikal (N. 11, E. 80), Yanaon (N. 17, E. 82), Chandernagar (above Calcutta, N. 23, E. 88), and Mahé (on the south-west coast, N. 12, E. 76), with a total area of 200 square miles. The Portuguese possessions have eight times this area, but are in only three sections—Goa (N. 15, E. 74), Damão (N. 20, E. 73), and Diu (N. 21, E. 71). These fragmentary possessions are all that remain to remind us of the times when the various East Indian companies were struggling for supremacy, before the tide of conquest was finally decided in favour of the English. It may not be generally known, however, that it was perhaps only by a margin of about ten years that a fourth nation did not issue stamps for India, as Denmark did not relinquish its settlements at Tranquebar (just north of Karikal) and Serampur (above Calcutta) until 1845.

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Stamp Magazines for July

By F. S. PHILLIPS

OWING perhaps to the fact that summer has not yet put in an appearance, the Press, as a whole, is singularly free from the usual "silly-season" subjects, and even the "great sea-serpent" has not so far made his appearance. Wet weather during the period once associated with summer weather has, however, a beneficial effect on stamp collecting, as it minimizes the danger of the philatelist being lured away from his hobby by outdoor pursuits, and perhaps, for this reason, the quality of the articles in the philatelic papers for July is in no way below the average.

The London Philatelist contains the first portion of an article giving a mass of interesting information with reference to "The Specifications of Patents Connected with Postage and Revenue Stamps, granted by the United States Patent Office from 1863 to 1898," accumulated by the Earl of Crawford, in the course of his researches into the postal history of the United States. Some of these patents having been applied in the actual manufacture of the stamps of the country, this article should be read by all who specialize in its stamps. Mr. M. P. Castle contributes an article on "The First Issue of New Zealand (Printed in London)," in which he gives a useful résumé of the true facts concerning the issue of these stamps, which, he states, are in danger of being forgotten.

The Philatelic Record continues important articles on "The Postage Stamps of Sweden, 1855-1905" by the Sveriges Filatelist Forening, the "Handbook of the Postage Stamps of Switzerland" by M. Ernst Zumstein, who in this number deals with the envelopes, etc., of the Republic, and "British Abnormals" by "Quilp."

We have to congratulate our contemporary *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* on the issue of its 40th number during the past month. This issue contains a short biographical sketch of Mr. J. A. Tilleard, the popular and hard-working Hon. Secretary of the Royal Philatelic Society, who has just completed his fifteenth year of office, while in the number dated July 23rd the Hon. Secretary of the Birmingham Philatelic Society, Mr. G. Johnson, B.A., takes his

place in "Philatelists of To-day." Other interesting contributions are those dealing with "The Empire of Morocco, its Foreign and Private Posts," by Mr. Fred. W. Edwards, and "Comb and Single Line Machines," by Mr. Irwin Faris, the latter being illustrated by diagrams enabling the reader better to distinguish between the perforations produced by these two types of machine.

In *The Stamp Lover* there is an interesting contribution by Mr. R. E. R. Dalwigk dealing with Bisected Provisionals, with illustrations of copies of some of these varieties, while the continuation of articles on the stamps of Prussia, Cayman Islands, and Savage Island (Niue) help to make up a very instructive number. The last-mentioned article is a good example of what can be made of a small country by a keen specialist.

Mr. B. W. H. Poole contributes to *The West-End Philatelist* some notes on "Early Postal Arrangements in Bermuda, prior to the Issue of Postage Stamps." In these days when the specialist in a particular country is expected to know not only everything about the stamps themselves but also the geography and history of the country, any further light on postal arrangements, even before the issue of postage stamps, is very helpful.

An interesting account of a visit to Messrs. Whitfield King's business at Ipswich is contained in the issue of *The Postage Stamp* dated July 23rd.

Collectors of the stamps of the old German States will find much information in an article in the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*, concerning the postal monopoly managed by the Princes of Thurn and Taxis. The writer, who has charge of the archives of the house of Thurn and Taxis, gives a brief summary of documents relating to the postal affairs of the Princes from 1504-1866.

Altogether the round of the stamp magazines will well repay the reader, and while still regretting that so many of our continental contemporaries contain little besides advertisements and a new issue chronicle, we can congratulate the English periodicals on setting a good example to the world, both in the quality and quantity of the philatelic fare which they provide for their readers.

Foreign Notes

By NORMAN THORNTON

Automatic Registration

AT the General Post Office in Brussels an automatic registering machine has been set up for the deposit and registration of small parcels and letters. The machine, which is very simple, has a little door which is opened to slip in the package. Then, following the directions, one "turns the handle twice," and immediately a slip of paper, constituting a receipt, falls into a little tray, set for the purpose.

The Administration, which assumes the same responsibility for objects committed to this contrivance as for those delivered over the counter, insists that the package should be properly fastened and franked, and that the name and address be clearly written. Of course, all claims must be accompanied by the little receipt delivered by the machine. It seems to us that a similar arrangement in London would save the time and temper of thousands of City clerks and of hundreds of postal officials every day towards closing time.

"Kingdom of Montenegro"

As we all know by this time, Montenegro is to be elevated to the dignity and style of "kingdom," on the approaching jubilee of Prince Nicolas, consequently there must be a celebration issue. There are to be twelve values, the subjects to be depicted thereupon including portraits of the Prince when studying in Paris, ascending the throne, and at the present time, and pictures of the battles of Podgoritz, Niksitch, Antivari, and Vondjeido, and finally a combined portrait of the Prince and Princess. There are to be 200,000 sets, which are being prepared in Vienna from designs by Professor Schobaïtch.

Austrian Birthday Celebration

WE have seen the official announcement of the coming birthday celebration issue, which runs as follows:—

"DECREE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE,
15 July, 1910,

"concerning the issue of Postage Stamps in honour of the eightieth birthday of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty.

"In honour of the eightieth birthday of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty the current postage stamps from 1 heller to 10 kronen inclusive will be issued in a modified form.

"The stamps are lengthened above and below by a band about 4 mm. broad; in the centre of the upper band is added the date 1830, in the centre of the lower band the date 1910, the space to right and left of the dates being filled in with various ornaments.

"The issue will take place on August 18, 1910, and will be on sale on this and the following days until the exhaustion of the issue, which will be of restricted numbers. The 5, 10, and 25 heller stamps will be on sale at face value in all post offices, the 1, 2, 3, 6, 12, 30, 35, 50, and 60 heller and 1 krone stamps in all treasury offices, and the 2, 5, and 10 kronen stamps in the chief post offices in capital towns.

"The stamps may be used until December 31, 1910, concurrently with the stamps of the current issue."

We hear that the stamps are to be printed in the following numbers:—

10 heller	. . .	7,800,000
5 "	. . .	7,000,000
25 "	. . .	780,000
1 to 35 heller	. . .	100,000 each.
50, 60 "	and 1 kr.	70,000 "
2 and 5 kronen	. . .	17,000 "
10 kronen	. . .	11,000

In Bosnia a similar celebration series is to be issued on August 18. Here also it will merely be a question of adding a small strip bearing the dates 1830—1910 to the designs of the current stamps. In this case, however, we await with some trepidation the long list of perforation varieties, which seem to be inseparable from any issue of Bosnian stamps.

Japanese Post Offices in Manchuria

ACCORDING to *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, the negotiations which have been proceeding for some time between China and Japan on the subject of the postal service in Manchuria have at last been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The Postal Treaty signed last February in Peking gives Japan the right of maintaining post offices in seven districts in Manchuria, namely, Nion-tchuang, Ta-tung-keon, Antung, Mukden, Liao-yang, Tichling, and Changchun. In exchange, China is accorded the right of making use of the Japanese railway for carrying correspondence entrusted to her own offices. At first Japan claimed the right to establish offices in each of the seventeen districts of Manchuria open to foreign trade, but the maintenance of these offices appeared unlikely to be remunerative, and this claim was renounced, or rather limited to the seven offices named above.

"A Pirated Design" (?)

FROM the same source we gather that our friend with the horticultural top-knot is likely to be the cause of some unpleasantness. It appears that a certain Monsieur A—, who has done a lot of travelling in the French colonies and principally in Gaboon, brought with him on his return to France some photographs, of which he sold the rights



of reproduction to a well-known firm in Nancy for the purpose of making picture post cards. He was then considerably surprised, on returning from a journey of some length, to find reproduced upon the new Gaboon stamps a subject which he considered to be his copyright. He claims that the native of Benito, who appears on the lower values of this series, was photographed by him in the position and with the adornments which we see on the above stamp. Monsieur A—, relying on the French laws

which protect photography to the same extent as other works of art, intends to claim his rights and demand an indemnity. We understand that Monsieur Colmet d'Aage, the designer of these stamps, has been approached on the matter, but replies that the Colonial Ministry alone can receive Monsieur A—'s claim, which leads us to suppose that the subject of the design was chosen by the Ministry itself. The matter being *sub judice*, we must await developments without further comment.

Siamese Postal Union Anniversary

FRIDAY, July 1st, being the 25th anniversary of Siam having entered the Postal Union, the occasion was celebrated by the use of a special date stamp at all the Post Offices. This not only marked an interesting historical date, both literally and practically, but should, no doubt, prove of considerable interest to philatelists. At the same time, also, some special post cards were issued to mark the event. These, besides bearing portraits of H.M. the King and typical Siamese devices, have representations of the Siamese postman, old style and new. In the former he has panung, a cap with a huge peak, and a still more huge paper umbrella; in the latter he is flying along on a bicycle. The designs are the work of Mr. Tamagno, of the Public Works Department.

Our South American Letter

By A. H. DAVIS

BUENOS AYRES,
3rd July, 1910.

Argentine Republic

THE interesting account, by Mr. C. J. Phillips, of his recent trip to South America has been translated into Spanish by Mr. H. A. Tanner, a prominent philatelist and member of the Argentine Philatelic Society, and it is now appearing in the bi-monthly journal of the Society.

Dr. José Marcó del Pont is also publishing a very interesting article on the "Maritime Post Office in the River Plate," from which it appears that as far back as the middle of the eighteenth century there was a properly organized packet service running between Europe and the River Plate. Previous to 1769 there were only four packets a year, but as this number was considered insufficient it was increased to six. At present we have a mail to Europe nearly every day.

The local Stamp Exhibition is to be held in Prince George's Hall, from the 3rd of

September until the evening of the 8th of the same month.

On account of the extraordinary increase of postal business now being dealt with by the Argentine Post Office, Doctor Pedro S. Alcácer, the Director-General, has commissioned five of the principal officials to study and present to him a Bill for the better organization of the Postal and Telegraph services, as the present system is based on the Decrees of October 7, 1875, and October 6, 1876, and it is found, in practice, to be much too antiquated for present-day requirements.

Brazil

I read in a recent number of *G.S.W.* that the 200 reis Commemorative stamp, issued a year ago, was on sale for one day only, and that it was then recalled, as it was found to be contrary to the dispositions of the Postal Convention; but during the last few weeks I have seen this stamp on several

letters, emanating from Rio de Janeiro and Pernambuco, so, for some reason which I am at present unable to explain, this stamp is again on sale at the Brazilian post offices.

Paraguay

A correspondent informs me that the following stamps of Type 40 are now on sale at the post offices :—

\$5,	black and olive.
\$5	„ blue.
\$10	„ blue.
\$10	„ brown.
\$20	„ lilac.
\$20	„ yellow.

Although these stamps were listed by dealers quite two years ago, and have circulated freely amongst collectors, they have only just been officially issued to the public. My correspondent is unable to explain the reason of this, but I should think those previously met with have most probably been stolen from stock.

A new issue is gradually replacing Type 39, and the stamps are very crude, but it is not necessary to describe them, as I see the *Weekly* has already chronicled this issue.

It is really difficult to get large quantities of Paraguayan stamps of recent issues from the post offices as, owing to the big run on them by dealers, the stock ran low, and the authorities would only sell large lots to the newspapers. To obtain Official and Postage Due stamps, a petition has, first of all, to be made on stamped paper, and then, after waiting a long time, and paying various commissions to the underlings of the Post Office, permission is granted to the applicant to purchase a small supply.

The demand for Paraguayan stamps in Europe is greater than is generally supposed, and if one studies your publishers' Catalogue for 1909, and compares it with the 1908 edition, one will find that they have increased in one year the prices of some stamps, even of recent issues, by 300 per cent (No. 97, for example). In fact, taking them all round, this country's stamps have advanced much more in value than the much-boomed Colonials. In Senf's Catalogue the difference is even greater. I am very glad to see the greatly increased interest which is being manifested abroad in South American stamps, especially in such grand old stamps as the early issues of Buenos Ayres, Argentines, Uruguay, Brazil, and Chili; and it now remains to be seen how far the tide in favour of this continent will be arrested by the numerous issues of King George stamps, which I suppose will soon appear.

Uruguay

Contrary to the notice published by the Postal authorities to the effect that the Commemorative set of 2 c. and 5 c. stamps, issued on May 22nd last, would be available for one week only, I see that these stamps are still being used, and I am told it is now intended to keep them on sale until the stock is exhausted, as the Argentine authorities are doing the same with their Centenary issue.

The Director-General has recently had many offers, from English, American, and German dealers, to buy up the whole of the Uruguayan remainders, but of the old issues there is absolutely no stock whatever, because in former years any one who had charge of these stamps helped himself pretty freely, and of the later issues many of the good stamps are also missing; so the Director-General is now considering the advisability of having the whole stock destroyed, in order to prevent the depreciation in the value of Uruguayan stamps to collectors. A friend of mine, who was formerly employed in the Post Office, told me a few weeks ago that on one occasion he was ordered to arrange the stock of stamps, but found it an impossible task as it was in a most chaotic condition. A great many of the sheets were stuck together by the damp, and others were found kicking about the floor or crumpled up behind books and boxes. Many of the sheets were soaked in water to separate them, but as this operation took a long time a good many were torn up and thrown away. This perhaps explains why the 1 c., *black*, of 1866 (S.G. Nos. 108, 109), is so seldom found with full gum. I have had occasion recently to make inquiries for this stamp from dealers in England and France, and all the stocks offered me have been without gum; and although blocks are plentiful, full sheets are very rare. These stamps are catalogued at 4d. and 1s. respectively, but they are really scarce and are worth much more. In the local market No. 108 sells easily at 30 c. (1s. 3d.).

I have just been informed that the current issue of Official stamps is shortly to be sold to collectors, but that to obtain them it is necessary to write a petition to the Director-General, as is done in Paraguay.

I mentioned in one of my letters over a year ago that the authorities were studying the advisability of using automatic machines for the sale of stamps, and now I see that several have recently been installed. Although I believe these machines are in general use in other countries, Uruguay is the first South American State to adopt them. That they are a great convenience to the public, and an economy of time and money to the post offices, is evidenced by

the fact that in Berlin alone these machines have sold 7,541,729 stamps.

Collectors of postal stationery may be interested to learn that the Director-General has been authorized to contract for the printing of 200,000 post cards, of a new type.

There is now appearing in the *Revista del Francobollo* of Rome a translation of the very interesting work entitled "El Correo del Uruguay," written by Don Isidoro E. De-Maria, and published locally. This work gives the history of the Uruguayan Post Office from 1825 to the present day, and, as the author has had the free use of the archives in Buenos Ayres, the information contained therein is authentic, and should clear up many doubtful points relating to the various issues of Uruguayan stamps.

I have seen it stated in several philatelic papers that a new Commemorative set of 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c. stamps, to celebrate the signing of the treaty with Brazil, defining the northern frontier, will shortly be issued. I know that the authorities intended to have a 5 c. stamp printed for use between the two countries for a limited period, but I believe the project has now been abandoned.

The Official Inauguration of the Port of Montevideo has been fixed for next August. It will be remembered that a Commemorative set was issued last year to celebrate this event, but the inauguration was hurriedly postponed, at the last moment, on account of a dreadful maritime disaster, whereby eighty people lost their lives.

New Issues and Discoveries

By NORMAN THORNTON

I should be most grateful if readers would help me by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps, new or projected. If possible a specimen should be sent, which will be returned at once if desired, together with stamp for postage; or to readers subscribing direct, their subscription will be lengthened by one number for each penny face value and postage. Any official information or notices will also be welcome.

N. THORNTON, 891 Strand, London, W.C.

Colombia.—It appears that the 1 c., Type 96, is now being printed without the printer's inscription at the foot of the stamp. This makes a third variety, stamps of this type having been printed by J. L. Arango, Medellin, and the National Lithographic Works, Bogota.



96
1910. Type 96. No maker's imprint.
476| 1 c., green.

Elobey.—The *Postillon* (10.7.10) chronicles a long list of additional provisionals. We have already listed the 10 c. on 50 c.

1909 CORREOS 10 cen de peseta

1909. Fiscal stamp inscribed "POSESIONES ESPAÑOLAS DE AFRICA OCCIDENTAL," surcharged as above.

- (a) In black.
 70 c. on 25 c., red.
 [10 c. on 50 c., green.]
 10 c. on 1 p. 25 c., lilac.
 10 c. on 2 p., violet.
 10 c. on 2 p. 50 c., blue.
 10 c. on 10 p., brown.
 10 c. on 15 p., grey.
 10 c. on 25 p., red-brown.

Finland.—A client in Russia who is a specialist in the stamps of Finland tells us that he has in his collection a rare uncatalogued variety. This is the issue of 1856, 5 kop., blue (large oval), on vertically laid paper. This stamp is complete, and has half of another stamp above it, proving that it cannot be from an envelope. This variety will become No. 5 in our Catalogue.

Luxemburg.—A correspondent informs *The Postage Stamp* that the 1 fr. of 1891-96 has been seen perf. 11 all round.



8
Type B. (c) Perf. 11.
1438. 1 fr., purple.

Salvador.—We have just received from our New York house a supply of the 12 c. of the "Figueroa" set. This is just in time for inclusion in our 1911 Catalogue which is now in the press. The new number will be:—

1910. Type 106. Head in black. Wmk. Multiple Circles.
 Perf. 11½.
 648| 12 c., blue.

Spanish Guinea.—The *Postillon* 10.7.10) lists the following:—

**HABILITADO
PARA
CORREOS
10 cen de peseta**

1910. *Fiscal stamps inscribed "POSESIONES ESPAÑOLAS DE AFRICA OCCIDENTAL," surcharged as Type 2, in black.*

10 c. on 50 c., green.
10 c. on 2 p., violet.
10 c. on 25 p., red-brown

Turks and Caicos Islands.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* (6.8.10) reports the 4d. in a new type, and in colour "lilac-rose," this being a departure from the official scheme for which we can see no reason. The design consists of a frame similar to that of the King's Head stamps, the oval containing a picture of the *Melocactus communis* or "Turk's Head."

1910. New type. *Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.*
116| 4d., lilac-rose.

Venezuela.—In our issue of August 13 the description of the commemorative stamp was unfortunately omitted; this should read:—

406|25 c., deep blue.

Correspondence

The Editor of "Gibbons Stamp Weekly"

CALCUTTA, 14th July, 1910.

DEAR SIR,—The labels of Philatelic Exhibitions and Conferences appear to be in course of attracting attention, and I am sending you a photograph of one that was designed in connection with the Minto Fête Philatelic Exhibition, that was to have been held in Calcutta in January, 1907. It will be remembered that this Exhibition was arranged for, but never held, as the accommodation provided for the stamps was considered insufficient for the purpose by the Exhibition Committee.

I, as Secretary of the Philatelic Society of India, had charge of the arrangements, and a few days before the Fête opened I suggested a



special stamp to commemorate the Fête and Stamp Exhibition. This was officially approved of, and at an interview I had by appointment with Colonel F. B. Longe, who was then in charge of the Survey of India Department, an artist was instructed to design a label in time for the Fête. I left with the Colonel one of the then new Canadian stamps, and we arranged to follow the main lines of that stamp, substituting H.E. the Countess of Minto's head for that of the late King, the Countess being the President of the Fête.

It was then very near to the opening day, and the Survey of India people considered it next to

an impossibility to prepare a label in the short time still remaining, so I was not in the least surprised to learn from the Fête authorities on the inauguration day that the idea of a label had been abandoned owing to the impracticability of making one by the starting date. A special Fête postmark was, however, brought into use, and there was a big public run upon it.

It was a long spell from January, 1907, to July, 1910, and in the interval I had quite forgotten my well-intentioned endeavour in the direction of designing and issuing a stamp that wasn't a stamp, albeit by the permission of the highest lady in the land and bearing her portrait. It so happened, however, that Mr. Goodwin Norman was showing me his Indian collection some evenings ago, and to my astonishment there in his album were envelopes bearing unmarked copies of the label (the photograph of which is now enclosed), and also the official Fête postmark. Mr. Norman had bought and posted the label at the Fête, so that it was obviously not only prepared but issued, and had got past the "Essay" stage. Why so few appear to have been put into circulation is unknown to me, and the matter will probably remain one of the insoluble riddles of the bypaths of Philately.

A look at the label will, however, I think assure you that something quite presentable was turned out by the Survey of India Department, as the result of my suggestion. The colour of the original is the *red* of the current British penny stamp, and the label is roughly perforated. I have only been able to get hold of one copy.

The Fête lasted over a week, and was the means of bringing in an enormous sum for local charities. It seems very strange that no one, beyond a very few, saw or heard of this label, and that no Calcutta newspaper reported its appearance.

Yours faithfully,

WILMOT CORFIELD.

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PORTUGAL

1910.

PORTRAIT OF KING MANOEL

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- 5 „ black.
- 10 „ grey-green.
- 15 „ pale purple-brown.
- 20 „ rose-red.
- 25 „ chocolate.
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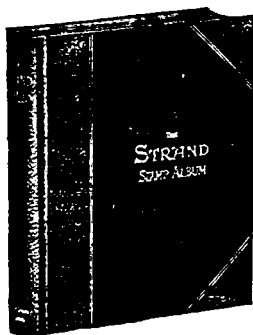
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5 . . .	5 0	5 0	10 . . .	5 0	5 0
6 . . .	6 6	6 6	11 . . .	4 0	4 0
7 . . .	6 0	6 0	12 . . .	4 0	4 0

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(Ad. 14)

COLOMBIA

1910.

*Issue Commemorative of the
Centenary of Independence.*

LARGE PORTRAIT TYPES.

½ c., black and dull violet (Camilo Torres)	s.	d.	
	0	1	
1 c., green (Policarpa Salavarrieta)	0	1	
2 c., scarlet (Narino)	0	2	
5 c., blue (Bolivar)	0	5	
10 c., plum (Caldas)	0	9	
20 c., grey-brown (Santandar)	1	3	
1 p., purple (Begging liberty for the slaves)	6	0	

Registration Stamp.

10 c., black and red (View of troops)	0	9
--	---	---

Acknowledgment of Receipt Stamp.

5 c., green and orange (Acevedo Gomez)	0	5
---	---	---

*We have received a supply of the above
handsome stamps, which both in design
and execution are much above any of the
former issues of the country.*

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

COSTA RICA.

1910. *New issue. Various types.*

	s.	d.
1 c., brown (Statue)	0	1
2 c., green (Portrait)	0	1
4 c., red (")	0	1
5 c., orange (")	0	2

HOLLAND.

1910. *Type 52. Perf. 12½.*

3 c., ultramarine and black	0	1
-----------------------------	---	---

PARAGUAY.

1910. *New type. Revised list.*

1 c., grey-black	0	1
5 c., mauve	0	1
10 c., green	0	2
20 c., red	0	3
50 c., carmine	0	6
75 c., deep blue	0	8

SALVADOR.

1910. *New type. General Figueroa.
List to date.*

1 c., black and brown	0	1
2 c. " green	0	2
3 c. " yellow	0	2
5 c. " violet	0	4
6 c. " vermilion	0	4
12 c. " blue	0	5
17 c. " sage-green	0	9

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 10
Whole No. 296

SEPTEMBER 3, 1910

Vol. XII

Postage Stamps in the Making

A General Survey of the Practices and Processes employed in the Manufacture of Postage Stamps

By FRED. J. MELVILLE, *President of the Junior Philatelic Society*

(Continued from page 200.)

CHAPTER V.—WATERMARKS AND THEIR ARRANGEMENT—*contd.*

WATERMARKS CLASS B.

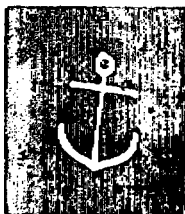
Special Designs Adapted for Postage Stamps.



Modena.

A.—The letter A within a single-line border in the 1 lira, Modena, 1852, is the initial of the firm of Pietro and Agostino Amici, paper-makers, of Modena.

A with Crown.—See CROWN.



Large Anchor.



Small Anchor.



Fouled Anchor
with wooden stock.



Fouled Anchor.

Anchor.—There are six distinct papers used for the postage and fiscal stamps of Great Britain containing an anchor device as a watermark. All were fiscal papers, but the "Large Anchor" and the "Small Anchor" were also used for postage stamps. The names by which the varieties are designated are:—

1. *Anchor* (16 mm. high). This is the same as No. 6 in this list, but *without* the cable.
2. *Large Anchor* (20 mm. high).
3. *Medium Anchor* (18 mm. high). This is similar to No. 2, but smaller.
4. *Small Anchor* (14 mm. high).

5. *Foul Anchor with wooden stock.* This variety is properly placed as shown in the illustration. The Catalogue describes this watermark among the postal fiscals as "inverted," whereas this is its correct position.

6. *Foul Anchor* (16 mm. high).

Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 were arranged 240 in the sheet, in twenty rows of twelve; No. 2 occurred 224 times in a *mill* sheet, in four panes of fifty-six, but the mill sheet was always cut into half-sheets of 112.



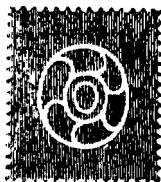
Cape of Good Hope.



The Anchor and Cabled Anchor watermarks of the Cape of Good Hope, both 240 to the sheet. The former was used for the triangular stamps, and on account of the paper being occasionally inserted sideways in the press, it sometimes happens that portions of two watermarks show sideways in one stamp.

Arabic characters.—A watermark of Arabic characters, stated to signify Sarkar Asfia Sana 1322 (Government of Asaf Jah, the founder of the present ruling dynasty, and date), appeared in the stamps of Hyderabad in 1905, and was arranged to give a watermark to each of the 240 stamps in one sheet, disposed in sixteen horizontal rows of fifteen.

Cap of Liberty.—Watermarked in stamps printed *circa* 1896-8 by the Hamilton Bank Note Co. for Ecuador, Nicaragua, Salvador.



Siam.

Chakr.—A Siamese weapon which, together with a *kri*, forms the royal crest. The watermark is repeated 120 times to the sheet, in ten horizontal rows of twelve.

Correos e u m.—Abbreviation for Correos Estados Unidos Mexicanos, the ten letters appearing across each row of ten stamps. Mexico, issue of 1890 *et seq.*



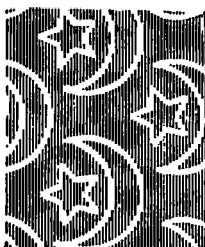
Travancore.

Conch shell.—This design, which figures in the Arms of the Indian Native State of Travancore, seems to have been used from the beginning in 1888, when it formed a large design in the centre of the sheets of the *laid* paper (1888). With the introduction of the *wove* paper, fifty-six watermarks in eight vertical rows went to a sheet of eighty (ten vertical rows) stamps of 1 and 2 chuckrams; forty watermarks in eight vertical rows to a sheet of sixty of the 4 ch. Later sheets of stamps comprised six horizontal rows of sixteen stamps, with four horizontal rows of twelve watermarks. Consequently the

watermark does not show consistently, and is frequently sideways or missing altogether. Since about 1901 the sheets have contained eighty-four stamps (six horizontal rows of fourteen), but it was not till 1904 that the watermarks appear to have been adapted to fit this arrangement. They now show in an upright position, one watermark to each stamp.

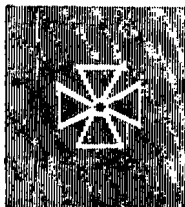


Egypt.



Sudan.

Crescent, with Star.—Single, Egypt ; multiple, Sudan. The latter is popularly believed to have been introduced in lieu of the quatrefoil watermark, mistaken by the Moslems for the Christian symbol of a cross.

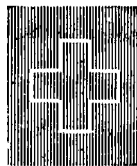


Great Britain.

Cross.—A cross *pattée* figures in the paper used for the first large stamps for high values, 5s., 10s., and £1, used in Great Britain. It was a machine-made paper, and the sheets, measuring $15\frac{1}{4}$ in. in width and $13\frac{3}{4}$ in. in height,* are divided into quarters by a horizontal and a perpendicular watermarked line running through the centre. In each quarter are twenty cross *pattée* watermarks (five horizontal rows of four). Used also for certain telegraph stamps.



Switzerland.



A cross "couped," i.e. the extremities of which do not touch the edge of the shield, figures as an impressed substitute for a watermark on the 1862 and subsequent issues of the Swiss Confederation, of which this is the heraldic device. This is styled in the Catalogue an impressed watermark, but it cannot be properly styled a watermark at all, and is only included here for convenience. The Swiss authorities appear to describe it as a "transparent mark." Mr. Zumstein† calls it a "control mark" and states that it was impressed on the paper when in a dry state. "The paper passed between a smooth cylinder and a steel plate bearing 400 patterns, which were thus impressed into the paper. The impression was often so strong as to cause the oval pattern to fall out of the stamp."

* Measurements given by *Wright and Creeke*.

† "Handbook of the Postal Stamps of Switzerland," *Philatelic Record*, 1909.

The unframed cross was introduced as an actual watermark in the stamps of Switzerland in 1905. There are about eighty to the sheet, so distributed as to show portions of the design in each stamp in the sheet.



Spain.

Crossed lines.—Spain. 1856. See also LOZENGES (Bavaria).

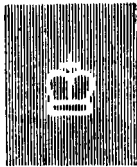


Dominican Republic, etc.

Crosses and Circles.—One of the papers used at the German Imperial Printing Office contains this watermark: vide Wurtemberg and Dominican Republic. It is sometimes described as "Noughts and crosses." The fact that the German Government has been printing stamps for the Dominican Republic might surprise the yellow journals.

Crown.—A crown forms the watermark device or part of such device in the stamps of Great Britain, many British Colonies, and various foreign countries.

Great Britain's "crown" watermarks are of three kinds, known to philatelists as "small crown," "large crown," and "crown, 1880."



Small Crown.



Large Crown.



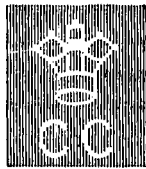
Crown, 1880.

"Small crown" is the watermark of the first 1d. and 2d. stamps of Great Britain, 1840 to 1855, 240 to the sheet (20 horizontal rows of 12). It underwent a slight change in 1853 ("small crown, second type"), but for most purposes the one definition covers the watermark as used until superseded by the "large crown." The second type of small crown is slightly taller, but it will be found that the visible designs in this paper vary a good deal, both before and after 1853.

"Large crown," used for the 1d. and 2d. British stamps from 1855, and for the 1½d. from 1870; this watermark was arranged similarly to "small crown," 240 to the sheet (20 horizontal rows of 12). This "large crown" also underwent a slight change in 1861, the two vertical bars which jut up from the base of the crown (representing the fleur-de-lis in the crown) in the first type being removed in the second. A malformed bit appears to have been used in one of the moulds, and is described as an error of this watermark.

Crown over CC and Crown over CA.—The small style of Crown over CC was arranged in paves of 60 (10 horizontal rows of 6) for the London-printed stamps of numerous British Colonial stamps circa 1863 to 1882. The large watermark with the same letters CC

was used for the large stamps chiefly of high denomination, and has been subject to several sheet arrangements; it continued in use after the small "Crown over CC" had been superseded by the Crown over CA. The letters CC standing for "Crown Colonies," it appears that this designation did not apply to all the parts of the British Empire in which the stamps on these papers were used, and in 1882 the Crown Agents for the Colonies, who have charge of the arrangements for the production of most of the Colonial stamps printed in London, changed the watermark to Crown over



CA, the CA signifying Crown Agents. A diagram of the full sheet of original "Crown over CA" paper is shown elsewhere (4 panes of 60, 2 x 2; each pane having 10 horizontal rows of 6). This continued in use until 1904, when the multiple watermark began to supersede it. Although the Crown over CA paper was cut from the reel in sheets of 4 panes, it was divisible into printing sheets of 120 (2 panes) or 60 (1 pane) for printing orders which did not justify the full-sized plates or which would not work in with other orders for other Colonies.

The watermark "CA over Crown" was for certain fiscal stamps of the British Colonies, some of which (Sierra Leone and Western Australia, for example) came to be used for postal purposes. It was also used for the first postage stamps of Labuan, where it is found sideways, the complete watermark extending over two stamps.



Since 1904, instead of giving one watermark to every stamp, as was done in the case of the small Crown over CC and Crown over CA, the latter device and letters have been crowded closer together on the dandy-roll, so that each stamp bears portions of two or more watermarks. This is done to render the paper more generally serviceable for nearly all London-printed Colonial stamps, even when the plates are not all constructed exactly alike. It also provides against the possibility of any of the stamps missing the watermark altogether by bad registering of the paper and plate in the printing-press. This new form of watermark is styled the "Multiple Crown over CA," and sometimes is referred to briefly as "Crown C A C" or "Cr. C A C."

It should be mentioned that in several cases the ordinary (small) Crown over CC and Crown over CA papers have been used for printing stamps, the plates of which have been quite different in their arrangement from that of the watermarked paper. This is referred to in the introduction to this chapter.

(To be continued.)

Argentine Republic

The Rivadavia Stamps, 1864-1872

By JOSÉ MARCÓ DEL PONT

From "The Journal of the Argentine Philatelic Society"

TRANSLATED FROM THE SPANISH BY A. H. DAVIS

(Continued from page 175.)

THE PAPER.

THE paper, of linen, made by hand, came in sheets for two hundred stamps; but as the plates were for one hundred only, the sheets were cut in half to receive the impression.

All hand-made paper varies in thickness; in this case the differences are enormous, as paper may be met with ranging from almost tissue to card, with all the intermediate graduations; the composition does not always appear to be the same, and the grain is more or less coarse in accordance, generally, with the thickness. There are stamps in which the paper is soft and flexible, and in others it is rough and hard; it is therefore difficult to make a classification of them, because although it is easy to determine which is thick paper and which is thin, it is not so easy to classify the intermediate variations.

If the different thicknesses corresponded with different printings, it would be our duty to endeavour in every way to make this classification as nearly as might be possible; but it is not so, as stamps which belong to the same printing show great differences in the thickness of the paper, and it is probable that occasionally the same sheet would show appreciable differences.

We must therefore content ourselves with making these observations; collectors may, if they wish, make all kinds of classifications.

We have, it is true, to devote some attention to an interesting variety, which is found principally in the stamps belonging to the first printing. We refer to the paper called *ribbed*, which in default of a better description we will term *laid*.

The lines in this *laid* paper, which is thin, are vertical, horizontal, or oblique, and in some cases appear to be both vertical and horizontal, giving the appearance of a series of small squares. The thickness in this variety is, in general, medium; but this appearance may be found, both in imperforate and in perforated stamps, some of them on very thin paper.

On comparing the note of the contents of the cases sent by Messrs. A. Gibbs and Sons and the invoice forwarded by Señor Marcó del Pont, we conclude that the paper was furnished by weight, 10 lb. to each ream;

but as the thickness varied so much, the weight also must have been uneven.* For this reason the above-mentioned invoice dispenses with the weight and speaks only of reams containing a certain number of sheets.

All the paper arrived with the watermark



or "filigrana" (Republica Argentina) produced in the pulp.

Looking at the stamps from the front, the watermark shows in its natural position; but seen from the back, as is usually the case, it appears in this form, which we will



A

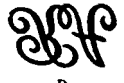
call A. Sometimes, looked at from the back, it appears in the following positions:—



B



C



D

but it is not commonly the case, which proves that in this respect the printer was sufficiently careful.

The size of the watermark varies somewhat; the height is about $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and the width from $14\frac{1}{2}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The distance of the one from the other is about 6 mm., but sometimes it is 7 mm.

Each group of 100 watermarks, corresponding to an equal number of stamps, was framed by a line, also in watermark, of less than half a millimetre in thickness; for this reason stamps are frequently met with which have a watermarked line at right or left, above or below.

* Individual sheets varying in thickness and weight, it is customary, we believe, to mix thick and thin sheets together so as to make the reams of paper approximately the same weight.—Ed. G.S.W.

THE PERFORATION.

For the first time in the Argentine Republic perforation was employed to separate the postage stamps one from another.

In No. 2 of this *Journal* Señor Juan Soutomayor maintained, erroneously interpreting the documents published in the *Post Office Annual*, that all the stamps issued in 1864 were perforated, and that those known without perforation appeared in 1865, on account, according to him, of a breakdown of the perforating machine.

The positive statement of Señor Soutomayor, in complete disagreement with the opinion previously prevailing, occasioned doubts among the Argentine collectors, nearly all of whom were beginners, and as no one replied to this gentleman these doubts still exist.

Nevertheless Señor Soutomayor was completely mistaken; the three stamps were issued imperf. in 1864, as, with reason, all the catalogues have maintained, and continue so to do. A simple examination of the stamps is sufficient to disprove his assertion, as nearly all the imperforate 10 and 15 centavos stamps are those that show the clearest impression; but the final and indisputable fact is that many of these imperforate stamps are to be found on letters of the year 1864.

In the collection of Señor Roberto Soto, and in our own, there exist letters of the month of April, 1864, franked with imperforate stamps; we have before us one with a 5 c. stamp, dated April 21st; another with 10 c., April 24th; another with 5 c. and 15 c. stamps, April 28th; and, finally, one with a 15 c. stamp, dated May 12th. All these come from the *Oficina Marítima* (Maritime Office), to which the whole of the first instalment of imperforate stamps appears to have been sent, since most of them bear the following postmark, which belongs to this office.



This Maritime Post Office was established in the office of the Captain of the Port on the 12th of August, 1861, with the object of receiving, until the latest possible moment, the correspondence for maritime and river routes, for which service only the ordinary tariff was charged; it was called *maritime*, but it was principally river, because most of the correspondence destined for the river towns passed through this office. As soon as it was installed, the private post

offices which existed in the "Club del Progreso," the Stranger's Club, and the Stock Exchange were closed.

In the Central Office, and in the province of Entre Rios, imperforate stamps were also used, and if the cancellation stamps employed at that period had been those called "almanac" stamps [Query, "date stamps."—E.D. G.S.W.], we should no doubt come across a good many imperforate copies used in other parts of the country; but this kind of cancellation stamp was seldom used; as a rule the postmark was composed simply of dots or signs which tell us nothing, as they have not been studied.

In our collection we have a pair of 10 c. stamps, imperf., used on the 4th of May, 1864, and another copy of the same denomination, used also in the same month, both originating from the Paraná post office, almost the only office which used the "almanac" stamp; unfortunately the employees frequently forgot to change the date, so these stamps are useless for determining doubts; nevertheless at this period the cancelling stamp was in good order, because we have in our collection several 5 c. stamps, perforated, undoubtedly of the first printing, cancelled with the dates of the middle of the year 1864. We have also seen letters of this period whose dates coincide with those of the postmarks.

When we made our study of the postage stamps of the 1862 issue, we arrived at the conclusion that the 5 centavos stamp *without accent* belonged to the third printing, that is to say, that of February, 1863; but having come across two used copies dated 25th of November and 7th of December, 1862, dates anterior to the third printing, we were obliged to abandon our theory which we had considered irrefutable; in doing this we had to prove to our satisfaction that these dates were not due to an error of the cancelling stamp, for which we had not then sufficient evidence: we thus said:—

"Although this fact appears conclusive, it does not convince us, because it is quite possible that it is simply due to an error in the date stamp of Paraná, from which office the two copies in question emanated. . . ."

The proofs which we then required we obtained later, and at present there figure in our collection two letters of the 21st and 28th December, 1863, franked with 5 centavos stamps, *without accent*, with the Paraná postmark, dated 1862; we have also seen several other letters of this year with the same error.

We therefore take this opportunity of returning to the subject, and declaring that, as we have always believed, the Arms stamps of 5 centavos *without accent* appeared only in

the third printing, that is to say, in February, 1863.

As we have mentioned in the text, when in 1864 the stamps which we are now studying were issued, the "almanac" stamp was in good working order, but at the beginning of 1865 the date of the previous year was unchanged, and this explains how it is that we have copies of this issue postmarked January, 1864. The same thing happened in 1867. We have succeeded in collecting twelve letters, written from Paraná, from March to September of this year, all with the postmarks dated 1866.

We have also several copies of the stamps issued in July, 1867, on ordinary unwatermarked paper, perf. and imperf., with the Paraná postmark of the year 1866.

In an article which M. J. B. Moens published in the *Numéro Jubilaire du Timbre-Poste* in the year 1887, entitled "De l'utilité des timbres oblitérés," he stated that he had come across various copies of the perforated 5 centavos, of the provisional issue of 1867, cancelled *Correos del Paraguay* [sic] *Septiembre* 1866; which caused him to enter into a long dissertation to prove that these copies demonstrated that the issue had been made before the date fixed in the published records.

In Rosario de Santa Fe a postmarking stamp was also used, in which the date was unchanged, as we have seen, in the collection of Señor Tardáguila, of Montevideo, a 5 centavos stamp of the provisional issue of July, 1867, postmarked 1st April, 1865.

We fully admit the importance of used stamps for the purposes of study, but on condition that the cancelling stamp is not wrongly dated, as in these cases. They then not only cease to be useful, but are actually prejudicial, as they may be the cause of doubt, and even of great errors.

M. Jacquier,* who took into account and followed in great part the article of Señor Soutomayor, found himself involved in a labyrinth from which he could not extricate himself in the six columns he dedicated to these stamps; it is not surprising that this should have happened, considering that he started from a false basis; his article is an uninterrupted series of doubts, vacillations, contradictions, and errors; the fault, however, is not his, it is that of our friend Señor Soutomayor, who wrote his article without knowing his subject, and based it on an erroneous interpretation of the *Post Office Annual*. The principal mistake of M. Jacquier was in regarding the said article as the opinion of this *Journal*, the organ of the Argentine Philatelic Society; he should have taken it simply as that of the person above whose signature it appeared, the more so when the writer's opinion differed from that of such an authority as M. Moens, who was already a distinguished philatelist when this issue took place. We who write for this *Journal* are solely responsible for the opinions expressed by us. The *Journal* is merely the vehicle which affords us an opportunity to propagate those opinions, mistaken or otherwise. M. Jacquier paid dearly for his error, because he had literally to rack his brains to endeavour to explain what to him must have appeared absolutely inexplicable.

If he had glanced through the pages of the very journal in which he wrote he would have come across a long article written by Dr. Magnus (Dr. Legrand), which appeared in *Le Timbre-Poste* from October, 1866, to April, 1867, under the title of "Dentelés et non dentelés." In writing about the "Rivadavia" stamps it says, "*omis non dentelés pendant quelques jours*" (issued imperforate for a few days only).

* *Le Timbre-Poste*, No. 452. "Quelques observations sur les timbres de la République Argentine."

(To be continued.)

Perforations Galore

OR THE LAST WORD (to date) ON THE PERFORATIONS OF THE "HOLLAND AND COLONIES" STAMPS

By A. J. WARREN

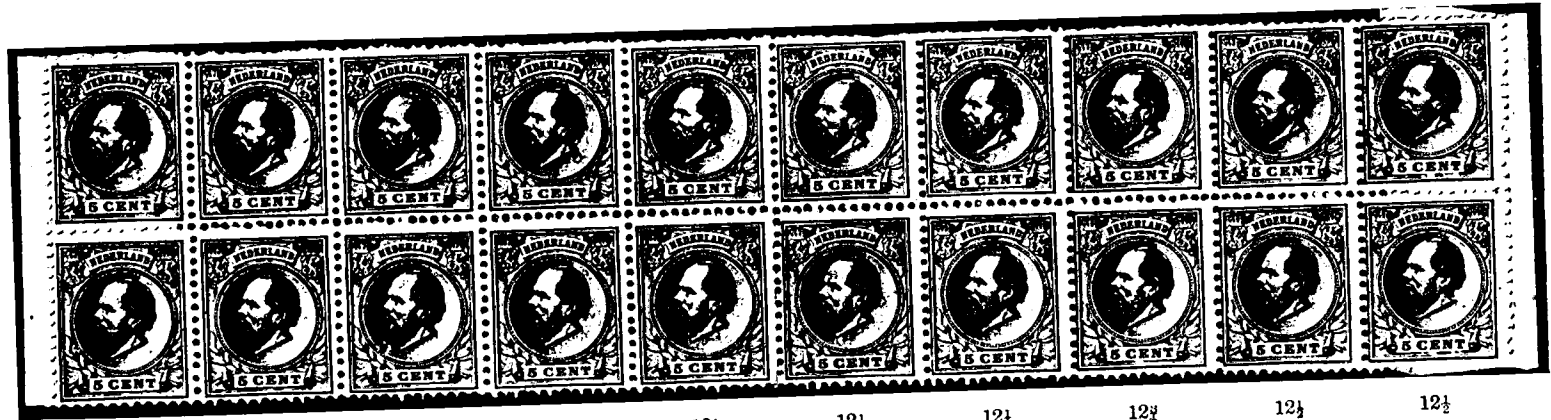
IN their early struggles to arrive at a satisfactory scheme of perforation the Dutch (i.e. Messrs. J. Enschedé and Sons, of Haarlem) seem to have been particularly unfortunate, to judge at least by the many changes in the gauge made during the first twenty years. Let us, however, gladly acknowledge that they ultimately overcame their difficulties, and since 1886 have steadily adhered to one useful gauge.

In England the gauge has been so steadily "14" that our students and advanced specialists have rather got into the way of thinking that the "perforation" does not need to be studied. Our Dutch friends, however, have not had that excuse, and should long ere this have given a proper description of the products of those "early struggles."

From time to time, when making displays



1. 12½ × 12. 1864-68.



11½

12½

12½

12½

12½

12½

12½

12½

12½

12½

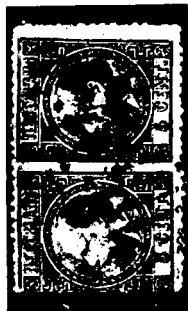
2. 12½ × 12 A. 1872-85.



3. 12½ x 12 B. 1885-89.

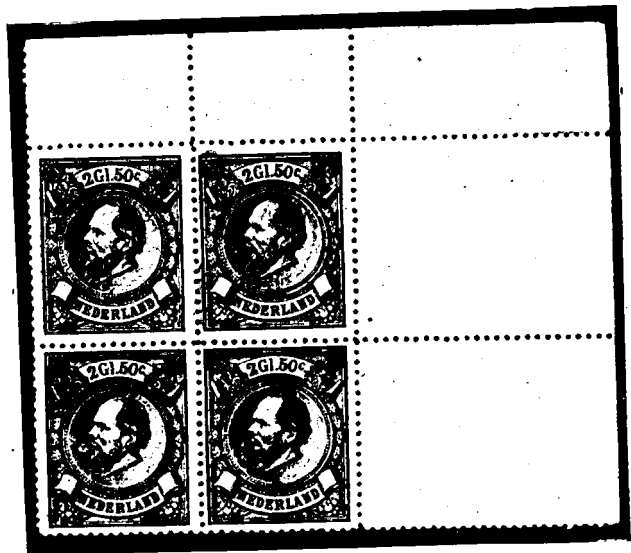


4, 5. 1869. 13½ Comb-machine.





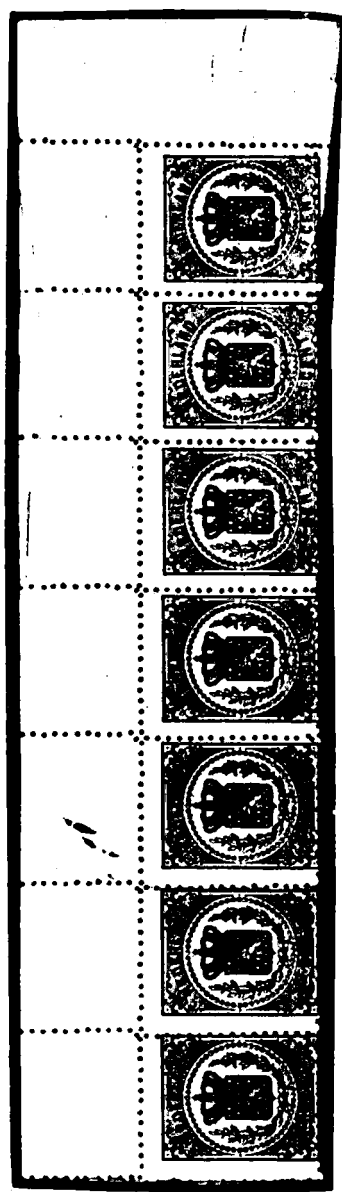
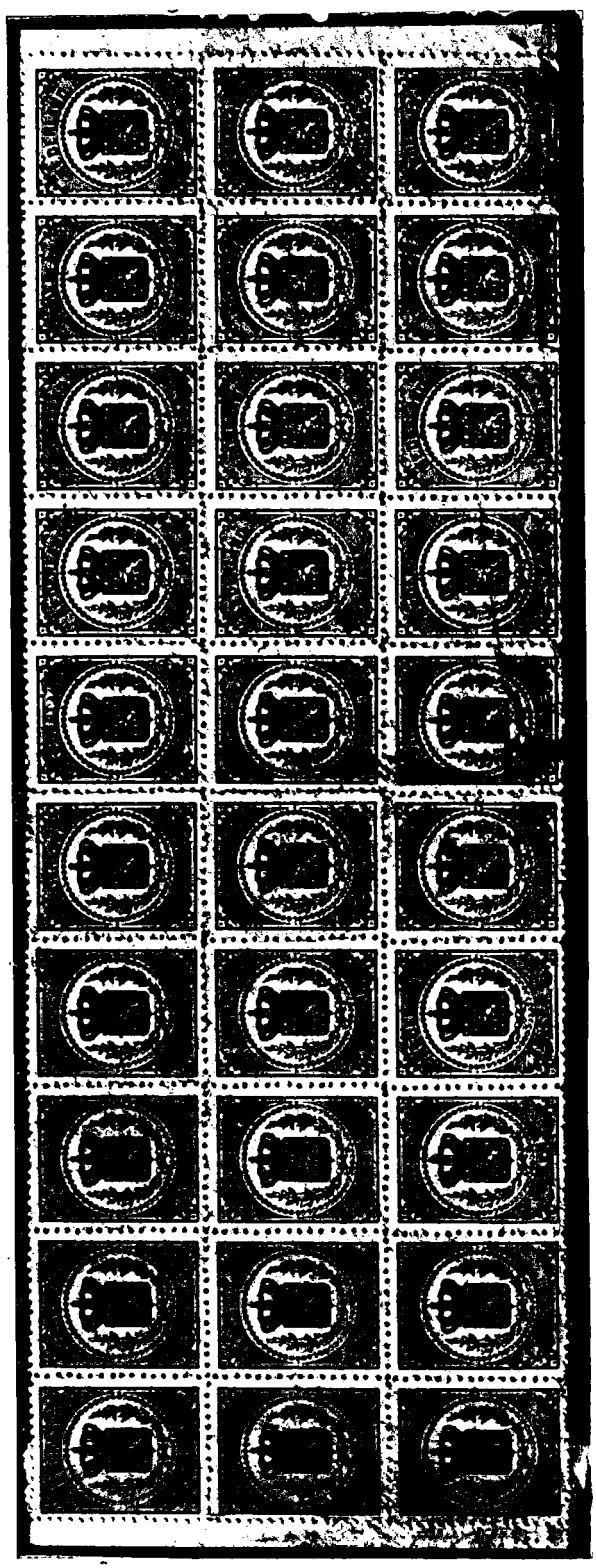
6. Line-machine, 14.

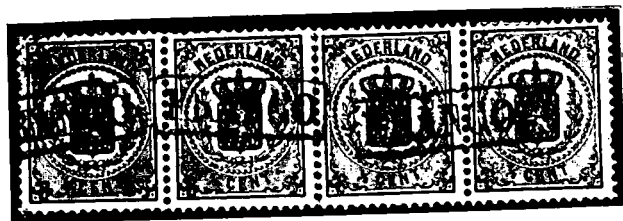


7. Line-machine, 14.



8. Line-machine, 14, large holes (1874).

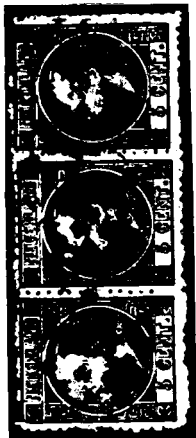




11, 12. Comb-machine, $13\frac{1}{4}$, large holes (1875).



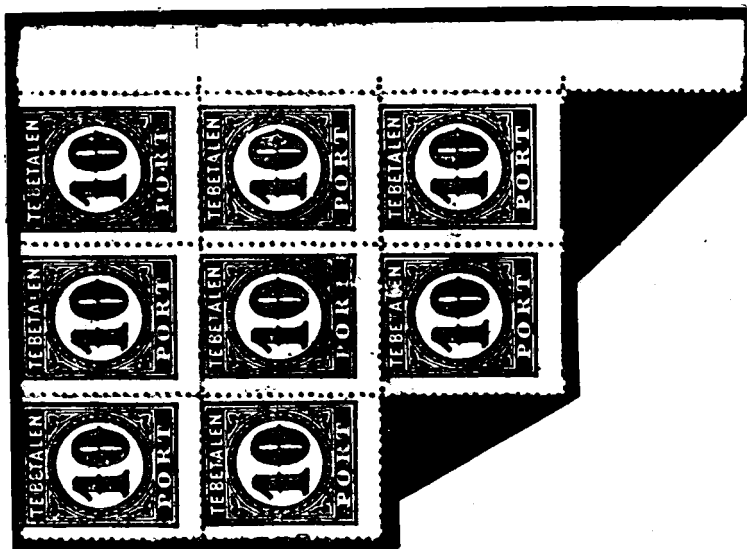
13. Perf. $13\frac{1}{4} \times 14$, showing misplaced perforations in every horizontal row.



15. Perf. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ (1872).



16. Perf. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ (1872).

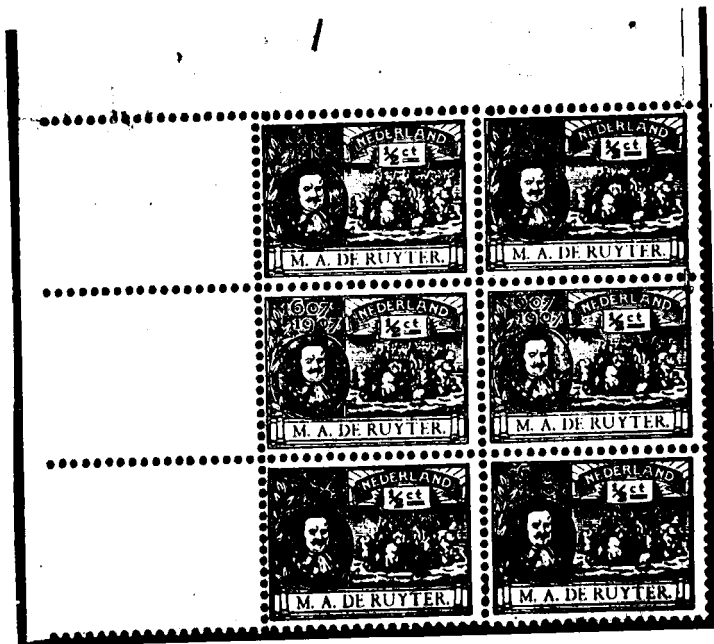
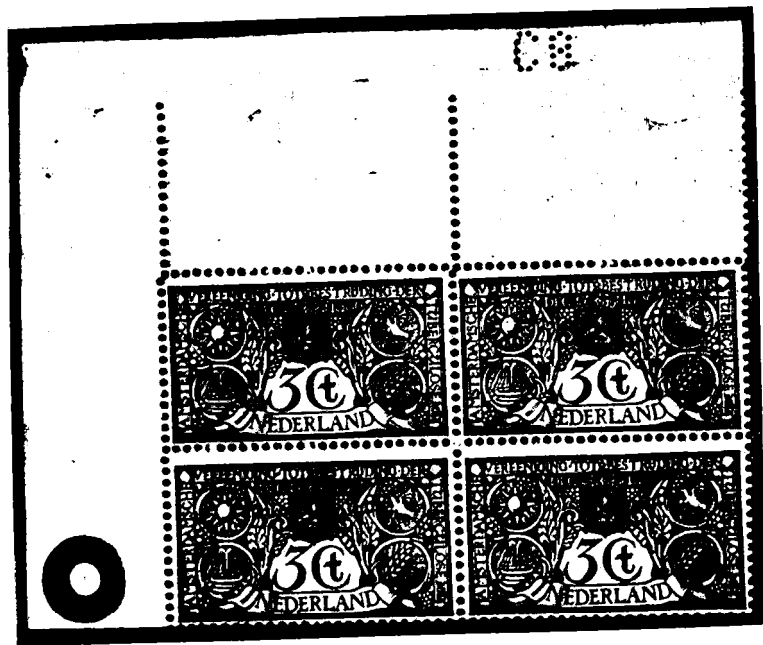


14. Perf. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ (1874).

17. Perf. 12½, small holes (1885).



18. Perf. 12½, large holes (1886-7).



19. 1906 "Tuberculosis" issue. Perf. 12½.

20. 1907 "De Ruiter" issue. Perf. 12½ x 12.



21. 1869. Perf. 10½ x 10.

of the stamps of "Holland" or "Colonies," I have shown the result of my studies of the perforations "as far as I had got," and as certain material which I have lately secured enables me to clear up several points, even to showing that some of my conclusions have been wrong, I am going to bring this matter up to date. My conclusions have been drawn entirely from my stamps, and are, of course, subject to correction from inner sources of information not open to me.

Meantime I have to acknowledge the help given me on several points by Mr. Koning and Mr. Bohlmeier, both of Amsterdam, though I fear they may be surprised at some of my conclusions and perhaps but half convinced!

The first perforations we have to deal with are the $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$. There are three of them:—

- 1st. In 1864-8 a fairly true " $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$," with no variations or peculiarities except the kink at the top of the fourth vertical row of holes. (Illustration No. 1.)*
- 2nd. In 1872-85 the better-known " $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ " with " $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ " in the first column, and sundry changes to " $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ " and " $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ " in others: one or two of the vertical columns are really " $12\frac{1}{2}$." (Illustration No. 2.)
- 3rd. In 1885-8 a " $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ " with no variations horizontally, but occasionally " $11\frac{1}{2}$ " vertically. (Illustration No. 3.)

These are, of course, three separate machines, but as the old idea that Nos. 2 and 3 are adaptations of No. 1 is not yet entirely dead, it may be well to recapitulate the reasons against it, the truth of which has already been acknowledged in the Dutch *Tijdschrift*.

The machine of 1864 had a horizontal line of pins 190 mm. long, thus allowing about 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. between the vertical lines; the later machines are 209 and 208 mm. long, with intervals of, say, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Now even if we suppose that No. 1, having lain idle for four years, was to be resuscitated, imagine the tinkering that would have had to go on in lengthening the horizontal line and shifting all the verticals to make it suit the new size of stamps! And even if that were done how could the first space have been made to gauge 11 $\frac{1}{2}$? An æsthetic "defect," perhaps, but the woebegone condition of the machine did not prevent its doing good work for thirteen years. Remember also that from 1872 to 1874 the machine worked with "small pins."

Some adherents to old ideas may still think that the 1864 machine was revived in 1885. What! after seventeen years' rest? And how about the "tinkering" work?

* This illustration is taken from a fine block of the 15 c. stamps of the second issue, which was supplied to me by Mr. Lincoln.

Let us rather accept the fact that there were three machines,* and call them—

- No. 1. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.
- No. 2. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ A. (with $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, etc.).
- No. 3. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ B.

We need not delay over the " $10\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ " perforation, also produced by a Comb machine; it was found unsuitable, probably because the holes were too far apart for convenient or safe separation of the stamps.

The next group to consider is that of the $13\frac{1}{2}$, $13\frac{1}{2}$, and 14 perforations, small or large holes.

We shall find here a dodging backwards and forwards between "Comb" and "Line" machines, the cause of which is, I think, explained by my newly acquired strips.

If you will look at Illustration No. 1, and compare it with No. 10, it can be seen that when the stamps have been placed too close together we do not get a proper perforation between them with the "Comb." In such a case a better perforation was secured by a Line machine, as shown in the illustrations of "perf. 14" (see also the use in the nineties of the " $11\frac{1}{2}$ " Line machines for various-sized stamps). We shall therefore find that a " $13\frac{1}{2}$ Comb" had its vertical bars removed, and was thus turned into a "Guillotine." Probably the " $13\frac{1}{2}$ Comb" suffered the same fate.

The 1867 issue of Holland was first perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, and after a year we find the $10\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ perforation in use, and the $13\frac{1}{2}$ (my earliest date, February 14, 1869) and the 14, used first for the "Newspaper" stamps of January, 1869.

The " $13\frac{1}{2}$ all round" was a Comb machine, Illustrations Nos. 4 and 5 show this clearly. It has hitherto been considered, both by myself and others, to have been done by a Line machine, because we find " $13\frac{1}{2}$ " in combination with "14," but we come to this presently.

The " 14 all round" was a Line machine, in the form of a "wheel," the perforation running the whole length or width of the paper as shown in Illustrations 6 and 7.

Later on, in 1874, we get the "perf. 14, large holes," which I have always been inclined to think was made by altering the pins of the existing 14 machine, but Illustration 8, a corner block of Curaçao, shows that the perforation was no longer carried through the margins.

The "Newspaper" stamps of 1869 were "perf. 14," but the issue of the following

* We philatelists are sometimes puzzled through confusion between the perforating machine and its accessories. We find two different perforations, and we say that there must have been two different machines; the authorities may assure us that they never possessed more than one machine, but if pressed they will acknowledge that it was, at a certain period, fitted with a new set of pins and a new bed-plate.—Ed. G.S.W.

year is found "perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$ all round." This was a Comb machine, see Illustrations 9 and 10. The remainders of these stamps were perforated, in 1875, with another "Comb $13\frac{1}{2}$ " shown in Illustrations 11 and 12; this was much the finest perforation of the lot, which, however, we never see again.

Why was not the whole issue finished off with " $13\frac{1}{2}$ small holes," both this and the "Postage Dues" of 1870?

Because the *vertical lines of pins were taken off* to enable Messrs. Enschedé to get on quicker, in 1871-2, with the other work, the stamps of the 1867 issue being too small for the Comb. Their work had greatly increased, as stamps were also wanted for Dutch Indies, Curaçao and Surinam, and by using the " $13\frac{1}{2}$ " machine as a "Guillotiné" for the horizontal perforations, and the "14" for the vertical, the work was done quicker. Therefore, " $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ " is found in Holland, in 1872, and in Dutch Indies in 1873-4.

I must produce my proofs.

Look at Illustrations 9 and 10 ($13\frac{1}{2}$ Comb), and 13 and 14 ($13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$), and you will find the same little irregularity in both, in the

positions of the ninth and tenth holes, counting from the right, and again at the twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth holes; also note the space between the second and third holes from the left.

Illustrations 15 and 16 show the $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ and $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ of Holland, the earliest date said to be 1872. But I have no material to prove anything about the $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$; the $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$, and the new discovery, in Holland, of $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$, still await elucidation.

I shall not trouble you about the " $13\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$," large holes. The horizontal line is longer, and the spacing wider than in the $13\frac{1}{2}$ of 1869. One is only inclined to wonder how it is that so many of the vertical lines gauge " $13\frac{1}{2}$."

Illustrations 17 and 18 show the "perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ all round Comb," first with small holes, in 1885, and then large holes, in 1886-7.

The last illustrations, 19 and 20, show [the "Tuberculosis" stamps of 1906, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, apparently done by temporarily removing every alternate vertical line of the existing machine, and the "de Ruyters" of 1907, perf. " $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$," exceptional size.

Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

The rarity of certain perforation varieties of Brazil

DURING my visit to Rio de Janeiro I purchased a mixed parcel of Brazilian stamps, collected from all parts of the country, and numbering some 300,000. The contents of this parcel included the issues from about 1893 to 1908, and I have had the whole of the stamps carefully sorted in Rio, and I think that collectors of this most interesting country may like to know how very rare certain varieties of perforation are shown to be.

The following numbers are those of our new Catalogue for 1911:—

Cat. No.	Perf.	No. found.
239	1894. $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 14, 20 r. .	2 in 30,000
242	" " 200 r. .	7 " 29,000
243	" " 300 r. .	13 " 3,300
273	" $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 14, 200 r. (thickpp) 8	" 29,000
350	1899. $9 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ 20 r. .	16 " 30,000
352	" " 200 r. .	30 " 29,000
358a	1900. $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 14, 200 r. .	36 " 20,000
	This 200 r. is not yet catalogued.	
367a	1900. $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 14, 100 r. .	24 " 28,000
	This 100 r. is also not catalogued in Die II.	
370	1905. $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 14, 200 r. .	23 " 20,000
370a	" $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 \times 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$, 200 r. .	4 " 20,000
	This last 200 r. is also not catalogued.	

These few figures will serve to show collectors how really rare some of these varieties are; the prices, instead of being 2s. 6d. to 10s. each, ought to be several pounds each.

I might also mention that it has cost us considerably over £20, in labour alone, to sort out this parcel of Brazilian stamps, and I really think that collectors, who sometimes complain of the prices asked by dealers for rare varieties of perforation or rare types of a common stamp, should bear in mind the tremendous labour and expense that the dealer is put to in finding the rare little varieties.

The more I study the stamps of Brazil, from the first issue to the last, the more interesting do I find them, and there are indeed many, many problems still to be worked out in the issues of this country.

Perhaps in the future we shall find a "Hausburg" or a "Bacon" who will devote a few years' study to the issues of Brazil, and evolve order out of chaos.

New Stock Books arranged and priced since last list published in G.S.W.

Great Britain.

Two very good books of *Unused Postage Stamps* are now ready, and, together, they are the best books of *unused* that we have been able to make up for some years.

Amongst rarer stamps I note about twenty

of the 6d., 10d., and 1s. octagonal, several copies of the 4d. "Small Garter" and "Medium Garter," both on *blue* and on *white*, a nice lot of early 1d., with various perforations, dies, etc.

The 1d., with plate numbers, are a really very fine lot, as we recently made a purchase of over 3000 of these unused—beautiful, well-centred copies, with full gum. The shades of these 1d. stamps are really marvellous, and worth the attention of specialists.

The plate numbers of the higher values are nearly all well represented, and there are many uncatalogued varieties, such as imperforate stamps, etc.

The later issues are very complete, and the scarce series of 1884 is unusually well represented.

Of the ½d. and 1d. stamps there are large numbers of copies with "Control Letters."

Postal Fiscals and Official Stamps.

This, the seventh volume of British stamps, is now finished, and it forms a fine book. The series of "Officials" are especially good, and include a number of rarities, such as the "I. R. Official" 5s., 10s. and £1, etc. All our "Officials" are absolutely guaranteed, as they have only been bought from undoubted sources.

British Stamps Used Abroad.

These form the eighth volume of British stamps, and they are a very fine and interesting lot, well worth the attention of collectors of these stamps.

British Telegraph Stamps.

This is the *ninth* and last volume. It contains a good selection of the rare and interesting Private Telegraph stamps, and also a fair lot of the Government Telegraph issues.

United States of America.

Three very fine books of the stamps of this country have now been arranged; the early issues are especially good, and a great many fine and rare old stamps will be found in these books.

Thurn and Taxis.

This book is now ready; it contains some fine rarities, such as *unused*, *mint* strips and pairs of the early issues, but is rather poor in the older issues *used*, for which there is an increasing demand from Germany, etc., each year.

Servia.

This is a really very fine book, and contains a number of early sheets, and many fine blocks, rare varieties of perforation, etc.

Twentieth Century Colonials

WRITTEN AND COMPILED BY D. B. ARMSTRONG

Part III.—British Possessions in Africa

(Continued from page 160.)

Rhodesia

POSTAGE stamps issued for use in this region were not until recently inscribed with the name of the issuing country, but with the official title of the Chartered Company, under whose auspices it is being developed. Consequently it is best known to philatelists by the name under which it has appeared for many years in the leading catalogues, "British South Africa."

Stamps first issued December, 1890. Entered Universal Postal Union March 1st, 1901.

Imperial Penny Postage adopted December 1st, 1908.

To a series of postage and revenue stamps, the issue of which was commenced in 1898, there were added during the first eight years of the twentieth century thirteen values, completing the set, which contains stamps ranging in value from ½d. to £100.

Of these thirteen stamps, seven only will be found listed here, as, in view of the state-

ment made by the Rhodesian postal authorities, those of a higher face value than £1 may be safely regarded as fiscals only. In reply to an inquiry as to what stamps were actually available for postal purposes, the following announcement was made:—

"Stamps of the value of £1 only are recognized by this Department as available for postage purposes; it has, however, occasionally happened that letters have been posted with £5 or even £10 stamps attached, in addition to proper postage, and these have been defaced in the ordinary course."

The stamps are of a handsome design, consisting of the Coat-of-Arms of the British South Africa Company, and are in three types, one each for the pence, shillings, and pounds values, each having some slight variation of the framework, the pounds being in addition considerably larger than the rest.

The Arms consist of a Shield supported by two springboks, emblematic of the fauna of the country, whilst above the shield is a crest formed by a lion, indicative of British dominion, and the shield itself

contains a number of devices which are partly allusive to the natural resources of the country, and partly taken from the Arms of the Duke of Abercorn. They include gold discs, ears of wheat, oxen, and an elephant, with wavy lines and small galleys typical of the rivers Zambesi and Limpopo.

They are printed by the well-known firm of Waterlow and Sons, of London Wall, from plates engraved in *taille-douce*. The low values are printed in sheets of 240 composed of four panes of 60, containing six rows of ten stamps, and the pound denominations in single panes of 60 only, in ten rows of six. All values are, however, for the sake of convenience, usually issued in panes of 60. The sheets have control numbers, printed in *black*, in the lower right-hand corner, and are devoid of marginal lines or decorations, excepting those of the 3s. only, which have the imprint "Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London Wall, E.C." at the foot.

The 2½d. value was issued in November, 1901, preparatory to the reduction in the postal rate to Great Britain to 2½d. per half-ounce on the following 1st December, as an outcome of the country's admission into the Postal Union.

Stamps of the current issue may be purchased in quantities from the Company's Offices, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C., for a price slightly in excess of their nominal face value.

It is stated that, as a precaution against fraudulent cleaning, all stamps employed for other than postal purposes are now perforated with the initials "B.S.A."

1902-8.



Designs as above. Unwatermarked. Perf. 14 to 15. Line-engraved. Dates of issue appended in brackets.

- 2½d., cobalt-blue (November 18th, 1902).
- 3d., light pink (May 19th, 1908).
- 2s. 6d., grey-lilac (November 2nd, 1906).
- 3s., deep violet (May 19th, 1908).

- 7s. 6d., black (November, 1901).
- 10s., bluish green (May 19th, 1908).
- £1, purple (July, 1901).

Shades.

- 2½d., bright blue *instead* of cobalt-blue.
- 2½d., dark " " " "

In July, 1905, this hitherto unimpeachable philatelic country blossomed forth with a gorgeous and unnecessary celebration issue of six values. The occasion was the opening of the new railway bridge over the Zambesi, spanning the famous Victoria Falls, one of the most important links in the Cape to Cairo Railway, the British Association visiting the country for this purpose. The stamps, which were large and oblong in shape, depicted the famous Victoria Falls, which are said to rival Niagara in magnificence. They were inscribed with the name of the Company at the head and "VICTORIA FALLS" at the foot, with the value in figures in the lower and the date "1905" in the upper corners. The sheets consisted of twenty-five stamps in five rows of five, with plain margins, and had the sheet number in *black* at the lower right-hand corner. The stamps, which were line-engraved, were extremely handsome, and executed in Messrs. Waterlow and Sons' best style.

The supply printed was not a very large one, and by March, 1906, the three low values had become exhausted. They were in concurrent use with the permanent issue of 1898-1908.

July 14th, 1905.



Pictorial design as above. Unwatermarked. Thick wove paper. Perf. 14 to 15.

- 1d., red.
- 2½d., ultramarine.
- 5d., claret.
- 1s., blue-green.
- 2s. 6d., black.
- 5s., mauve.

Variety.

One sheet of the 1s. value was found with a single row of horizontal perforations missing, thus producing five vertical pairs imperforate between.

Imperforate horizontally at one side.
1s., blue-green.

It is said that the sale of this celebration issue contributed over £4000 to the annual budget of the Company.

A complete new series of eighteen values, from ½d. to £1, consisting of stamps printed from existing plates as above overprinted "RHODESIA" in fancy type, was placed on sale at the Company's offices in London on April 15th, 1909.

Four new denominations, 5d., 7½d., 10d., and 2s., were included in this series, being extemporized by surcharging some of the old stamps with the new values.

The overprint was applied by means of lithography to panes of 60, in six rows of ten, special printings being made from the old plates for this purpose, differing considerably in shade from previous printings.

The type was transferred in strips of ten in the case of the 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. stamps, and in strips of five for the remaining values.

April 15th, 1909.

RHODESIA

RHODESIA
5d

RHODESIA
TWO SHILLINGS.

Stamps of the 1898-1908 series. Overprinted "RHODESIA" in fancy type as above, and in the case of the 5d., 7½d., 10d., and 2s., with a new value in figures or words. Printed and overprinted by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons in London. No wmk. Perf. 14 to 15.

½d., green.
1d., rose.
2d., brown.

2½d., blue.
3d., claret.
4d., olive.
5d. on 6d., purple.
6d., purple.
7½d. on 2s. 6d., bluish grey.
10d. on 3s., deep violet.
1s., bistre-buff.
2s. on 5s., orange.
2s. 6d., bluish grey.
3s., deep violet.
5s., orange.
7s. 6d., black.
10s., dull green.
£1, grey-purple.

Shade.

6d., lilac *instead of purple.*

There are numerous minor varieties of this overprint, but none of them are worthy of note by any save the advanced specialist in these issues, being produced for the most part by damaged or imperfect letters. There is, however, one notable error formed by the omission of the full stop after the word "RHODESIA". It is found on the following seven values only, and is not of any great degree of rarity, as all the stamps in one horizontal row of ten in each pane show this peculiarity.

No stop after "RHODESIA".

2½d., blue.
4d., olive.
6d., purple.
1s., bistre-buff.
2s. 6d., bluish grey.
5s., orange.
10s., dull green.

(To be continued.)

The Debates of the "Tyro" Stamp Club

(Continued from page 163.)

MR. E. CRAWFORD: So far as I can follow you, Mr. Trevor, your recommendation amounts to this: that every collector, however young, should start by being a sort of limited specialist. You have in your creed no sympathy at all with simplified collecting.

Mr. TREVOR: Yes, it really amounts to that; I think that collecting only on simplified lines loses the collector practically all the real interest of his hobby.

Mr. E. CRAWFORD: Well, to me it seems to be rather a big thing for the youngster to be expected to grasp, and also rather a big thing to expect to be able to find people to teach. I don't suppose there are enough collectors for you to be able to find one in every school able or willing to teach such a subject,

as that is what it really comes to. It would be like adding another subject to the school curriculum, and what is now a pastime might degenerate into a "swot." Please don't think I am accusing our own meetings as being in the form of a "swot," I am only too grateful to Mr. Fording for everything he has done for us; but all the same, I don't think it is so easy to arrange as might at first appear. It is possible every Head may not be so obliging as ours. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. S. FOSTER: I quite agree with Mr. Crawford that there will probably not be opportunities in every school, but I think that is all the more reason why effort should be made to start it in those schools and districts where it is possible. I know that before this show started here I was a very don't-care sort of collector, but now I am

jolly keen and interested, and would like to make others the same. (Applause.)

Mr. W. WARE: I think it a splendid idea to try to get chaps to be keen collectors, but if every one starts to collect stamps and goes into minor varieties, it seems to me that it is likely to send up the price of stamps. I suppose the price of stamps depends upon the demand, and with a greatly increased demand I don't see how we are going to avoid a considerable increase in price.

Mr. R. ANNESLEY: I don't see that the young collector is likely to be deprived of as many stamps as he is likely to want at the lowest prices. Of course the prices of the older stamps and limited issues will continue to go up as collectors increase, but as far as I can see from present indications, stamps are likely to multiply much more quickly than collectors. No one can ever now, I suppose, aspire to collect all the stamps in the world, and if he does I expect he will be jolly soon disappointed. (Laughter.) For my part, I am not going to think of doing anything so foolish. Knowing from a minute mental observation of myself what beastly nuisances small-boy collectors make themselves to all those of their acquaintances who can possibly ever, at any time whatever or at all, have possessed or hope to possess a foreign stamp, I am of opinion that there will be a jolly sight more stamps rescued from the dustbin than there will be increased in price. (Cheers and laughter.) Why, I even saw one of you chaps stop in the street the other day and turn over an envelope on the chance of a foreign stamp being stuck on the other side. (Laughter.) Once upon a time I used to love all my relations more or less equally, but now I only classify them in the order in which I am likely to get the largest number of stamps. I even am inclined to judge the standard of other people's friendship for me by the number of stamps they present me with. (Laughter.) I don't think prices would go up, and I would welcome the new Association and its teaching, just to inculcate in me the lesson of philatelic brotherhood and teach me that the joy of collecting lies not in the spoliation of the Egyptians. (Cheers, laughter, and rude remarks.)

Mr. J. SMEDLEY: I think it is a good thing to get hold of the collector early, even if only from the point of view that it may prevent him from swooping away a lot of stamps which he may regret the lack of in later days. At present beginners do exchange and give away a lot of stamps which really have points of difference from others, apparently the same, in their collections. It would be therefore of material help to them to learn the value of their stamps as soon as possible.

Mr. K. HOOD: I suppose that the form

of instruction you suggest, Mr. Trevor, would be on the same lines as we have here, quite informal and nothing "schooly" about it. I quite understand the feelings Mr. Crawford had about it, and to be a success it would have to be something like this. Suppose there were no master to help, couldn't the Association do something in the way of correspondence, the boys forming a club among themselves, and the Association sending down a suitable syllabus for instruction or self-instruction? There always will be boy collectors, but the difficulty will be how they can be got hold of. I suggest dealers should have pamphlets on this subject, and whenever a boy collector makes a purchase the dealer could consult his directory of societies, clubs, etc., and, if necessary, enclose a copy of the pamphlet with the order. I don't know whether any one has suggested this directory, but I think it would be awfully useful to any one who wanted to join a club. There are so many useful things one keeps on thinking of which the Association might do, and a Directory of Clubs and Societies would be one of the most useful.

Mr. J. BUCKLEY: I think the boy collector would get rather fed up with having sheaves of circulars poured into him whenever he ordered any stamps.

Mr. K. HOOD: I don't think it would be much worse than the approval sheets, lists of sets, etc., which we now get, and it might easily be more useful.

Mr. J. R. TREVOR: Some such system as that suggested would certainly have to be adopted in cases where no master or other suitable person was to be found, and I do not see why boys, with such help, should not be able to fare pretty well for themselves.

Mr. C. CARR: There is no doubt that we have profited greatly by the kindness of Mr. Fording, but, of course, he has helped us all individually and personally. We have not exactly had lessons. I suppose that where, in other schools, any one could be found to look after the show, it would be very much like it has been here; but what about those other schools where no one is available? What sort of things would you teach them?

Mr. J. R. TREVOR: Well, first, I think, we should have to show them what are the component parts of possible interest and difference in a stamp, and counsel them never to part with a stamp until they have carefully examined it to see if it possesses points of interest or difference from the normal—that is, until they have classified it. I assume that it is already agreed to impress upon them the points with which I dwelt before, i.e. selecting good and clean copies, neatness, properly mounting and arranging. The vital parts of a stamp are really five in number. Can you suggest what they are?

Mr. C. CARR: Design, for one. Colour, paper, means of separation, and, I suppose, the way in which they are printed.

Mr. TREVOR: That's right. Let us discuss design first, shall we? How do stamps differ in design?

Mr. J. JOHNSON: If there were much

difference I should say it was a different stamp. It might, of course, be due to a new plate or die of the same design, or a plate retouched, but that would not often affect the boy collector. There are some cases where a design has been slightly altered for better effect or other causes where it might be possible not to notice the difference.

(To be continued.)

New Issues and Discoveries

By NORMAN THORNTON

I should be most grateful if readers would help me by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps, new or projected. If possible a specimen should be sent, which will be returned at once if desired, together with stamp for postage; or to readers subscribing direct, their subscription will be lengthened by one number for each penny face value and postage. Any official information or notices will also be welcome.

N. THORNTON, 891 Strand, London, W.C.

Colombia.—We have received a supply of the new issue in commemoration of the Centenary of the Independence of the Republic. The stamps are the product of the American Bank Note Co., and form a very handsome series, with portraits of local heroes and celebrities—a vast improvement upon the mean lithographed issues we have lately had from this country. If the Colombian Government could see their way to making this a permanent issue, we feel sure that their stamps would be much more sought after by collectors. Having once launched out on this set of plates, they could print from them for many years without any great expense.

It should be noted that the Registration stamp sets forth a subject new to Philately, namely, the execution of certain Argentine patriots at Cartagena. These unfortunate gentlemen may be distinguished, surrounded by the platoon of soldiers conducting them to their doom.



106



107



108



109

AUGUST, 1910. Issue commemorative of the Centenary of Independence. Types 108 to 109. Perf. 12.

- 481 ½ c., black and dull violet.
- 482 1 c., green.
- 483 2 c., scarlet.
- 484 5 c., blue.
- 485 10 c., plum.
- 486 20 c., grey-brown.
- 487 1 p., purple.
- 488 10 p., lake.

REGISTRATION STAMP.



C 11

Type C 11.

68/10 c., black and red.



102



103

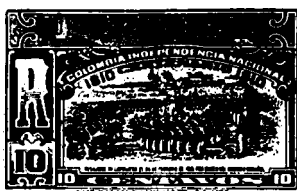


104



105

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT STAMP.



C 25

Type c 25.
66a] 5 c., green and orange.

Fiji.—We have seen the 2½d. in one colour.

1910. Type 23. *Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.*
199]2½d., ultramarine, O.

Macao.—Messrs. Graça and Co. have sent us a letter, the envelope of which is franked with four copies each of our Nos. 183 and 205, all bisected to do duty for some lower value. The letter left Macao on July 14, and reached us on August 18. It is registered, and has evidently passed through the post without comment from the postal authorities. We should be interested to hear under what circumstances this bisection of the stamps was authorized.

Notes and Queries

High Treason in Austria

AN Italian correspondent sends us the following extract from the *Corriere della Sera*.—

“It would seem quite impossible, but that it has actually happened, to suggest that the placing of a stamp on an envelope or post card in such a position as to form a symbol in the language of love, could be regarded as a crime—the crime of high treason. But it is so in Austria.

“The placing of the stamp, bearing the Effigy of the Emperor, in one corner rather than in another, upright or sideways, to signify ‘remember me,’ or ‘I dislike you,’ or ‘I love you for ever,’ etc. etc., is an offence to his Sovereign Majesty, who in certain private matters must never be referred to!

“The ‘Tribunale Circolare’ of Cattaro has just ordered the seizure and prohibited the circulation of an illustrated post card, showing the meaning attached to a postage stamp, in the language of love, according to the position in which it is placed, the seizure and prohibition being ordered under Article 63 of the Penal Code, which relates to the crime of giving offence to his Sovereign Majesty.”

Uneasy indeed must lie the crowned head whose rest can be disturbed by the position of a Postage Stamp! We may be thankful that we live in a country where the position of the Sovereign's head is sufficiently secure to enable both the King and his advisers to regard with complete indifference the affixing of stamps crooked or upside down, whether by accident or design. We are reminded of the case of King “Bomba,” whose ministers

St. Vincent.—The 2½d. has arrived in the latest type.



18

1910. Type 18 (with dot below 4). *Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.*
120] 2½d., ultramarine.

Spain.—The 25 c. has arrived in the new type.

1910. Type 64. *Perf. 13×12½.*
506.25 c., blue.

Travancore.—We learn from the *Echo de Timbrologie* that a new value, 6 cash, has been issued, the design being a new one of similar character to those of the previous stamps of this State.

1910. *New type. Wmk. Type 2. Perf. 12.*
26] 6 cash, red-brown.

employed an artist to design a special postmark, for fear lest his Sovereign Majesty should be treasonably obliterated!

Errata and Corrigenda

OUR correspondent “Desdichado” points out to us that, in our remarks on the subject of “Egypt, Issue of 1875,” in *G.S.W.* of August 6, we failed to note the fact that those stamps are not *lithographed*, but *surface-printed*. The moral, however, is the same; we believe it is quite true that these stamps were printed from plates, electrotyped or stereotyped, not from stones, but the original dies were, as we stated, one for the central portion of the design and others for the ends of the various values. When a fresh plate of the 5 paras was wanted in 1875, the separate portions of that value were put together wrong, and thus all the reproductions had the centre inverted with reference to the ends. There were further complications in the sheets, occasioned by some of the clichés being set one way up and some the other.

The same correspondent also points out, more in sorrow than in anger, that in his “Twopence Halfpenny” article, page 108, second column, “first Penang, Bahamas” should have been “first Penny Bahamas.” We do not know whether to tell him that this was due to his bad writing or to the perversity of the printer—the editor, of course, assumes no responsibility for the erratic statements of contributors!

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[AD. 44.]

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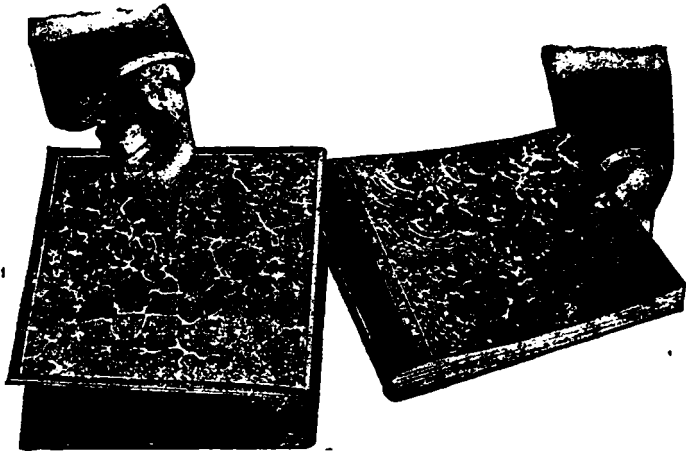
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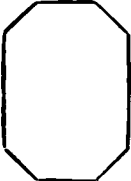


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[AD. 52.]

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" 5 . . .	"	5 0	" 10 . . .	"	5 0
" 6 . . .	"	6 6	" 11 . . .	"	4 0
" 7 . . .	"	6 0			

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The following abbreviations are used in giving an opinion:—B. Bogus; i.e. never existed; F. Forged; G. Genuine; G.F. Stamp genuine, surcharge forged; R. Reprint.

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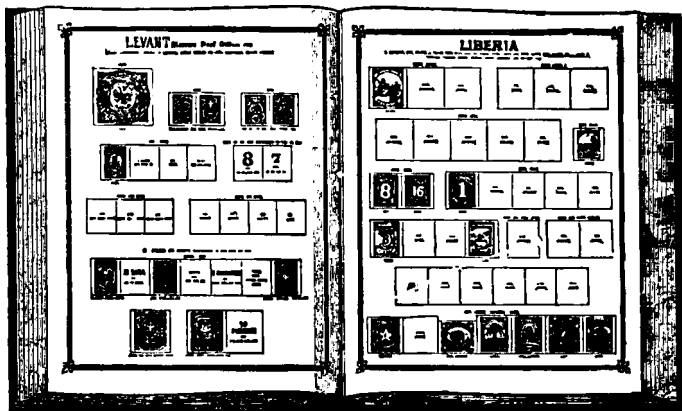
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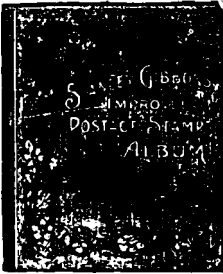
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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 11
Whole No. 297

SEPTEMBER 10, 1910

VOL. XII

The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies

By L. HANCIAU

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

(Continued from page 203.)

THERE was no Decree for the following issue, the stamp being of the type of that on the card of 1895.

Issue of January, 1896-1902.

Similar to the ordinary inland cards of 1893-5, with the oval stamp described above in the right upper corner.

10 c., carmine on cream.

These were dated "95," "96," "97," "98," "99," "900," "901," "902."

* * *

"HUMBERT I,

"By the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation

"KING OF ITALY.

"In view of Articles 18 and 22 of the Postal Laws approved by the Decree of the 20th June, 1889, No. 6151, 3rd Series;

"And of Article 137 of the regulations for the carrying on of the Postal Service approved by the Royal Decree of the 2nd July, 1890, No. 6454;

"At the instance of Our Minister the Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs, and by advice of Our Council of Ministers,

"WE HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE AS FOLLOWS:—

"Art. 1. In commemoration of the happy marriage of His Royal Highness the Heir to the Throne with Her Royal Highness the Princess Hélène Petrovitch of Montenegro, there shall be printed and put on sale, at the price of 10 centesimi, a special Post Card which will have circulation both in the interior of the kingdom and abroad, and also in the Italian offices in foreign countries, and those in the Colony of Eritrea and the Republic of San Marino.

"Art. 2. The sale of these cards will take place in all the postal establishments, as well as at the offices of the vendors of stamps, from the 21st of October until the supply is completely exhausted.

"Art. 3. The produce of the sale of the Post Card mentioned above will form part of the regular revenue of the Post Office.

"We ordain, etc. etc. etc.

"Given at Monza the 9th October, 1896.

"HUMBERT.

"SINEO."

"Countersigned,

"G. COSTA,

"Keeper of the Seals."

Issue of October 21st, 1896.

The cards of 1896, with head of Humbert I in an oval, bearing a design on the back, showing an armed Female Figure standing at the left-hand side; behind her head is a circular Shield on which are a Star and the date "XXIV OTTOBRE M-DCCC-XC-VI"; her left hand points to the Arms of Savoy and Montenegro, side by side, and beyond the Shields is a scroll inscribed "PER LE NOZZE —DI S.A.R. IL PRINCIPE DI NAPOLI—CON LA PRINCIPESSA ELENA DI MONTENEGRO." At the foot of the figure, in the background, are the Cathedral of St. Peter and the Coliseum; on the lower border of her dress is the word "FERT" (the motto of the house of Savoy. See *G.S.W.* July 25th, 1908); in the left lower corner is the inscription "DECR. REALE 9 OTTOBRE, 1896." The design is signed "*Balbesco.*"

This design was surface-printed by Signor Calzone, of Rome, in six different colours, on the backs of the ordinary cards, dated "96."

10 c.,	carmine on cream;	picture	black.
10 c.	"	"	blue.
10 c.	"	"	brown.
10 c.	"	"	greenish grey.
10 c.	"	"	dull red.
10 c.	"	"	sepia.

The original design was probably a wash-drawing, which seems to have been reproduced by one of those processes which cover the whole of the background with a network

of dots; these dots would have been scraped away by the photo-engraver, so as to produce the blank space for the written communication at the right of the figure, etc. This scraping process was evidently done on the plate, and would not be regarded as of any special importance by the workman, and it is thus that we get a number of varieties, differing in the shading at the right of the figure, and below and to right of the Coliseum. I have found twelve varieties, and probably more exist, perhaps as many as twenty-four. There are also some variations in the swallow-tail ends of the scroll, due to the same cause.*

The printing was done from a plate containing twelve (or twenty-four?) impressions of the picture, arranged in horizontal rows of three.

Essay.—I do not know whether the following, of which I possess a copy, should be considered an essay. It should come from the middle of the top row of a sheet; the face is like that of the ordinary cards, but on the back, instead of the picture described above, there is printed in *gold*:—

The Arms of Savoy on a Royal Mantle, in the upper centre; below this the following inscription, in five lines: "CARTOLINA POSTALE—COMMEMORATIVA—EMESSA CON REALE DECRETO DEL 9 OTTOBRE 1896—PER LE NOZZE DI S.A.R. IL PRINCIPE DI NAPOLI—CON LA PRINCIPessa ELENA DI MONTENEGRO"; and lower down "24 Ottobre 1896," in left lower corner "E. Calzone—Inc." and in right lower corner "Calzone Villa Impresse."

* * *

New cards were announced in July, 1902, as follows:—

"No. 295.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL III,

"By the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation
KING OF ITALY.

"Article 1. The Post Cards which, in virtue of Articles 56 and 133 of the principal regulations for the Postal Service, confirmed by Our Decree of the 10th February, 1901, are to be issued on the 1st October, 1902, will bear Our Effigy in the vignette denoting the postage.

"Art. 2. The Letter Cards enumerated in Article 62 of the general regulations quoted above, and which are to be issued on the 1st October, 1902, will bear the postage vignette of the type of the adhesive stamps, in accordance with Our Notification, No. 255, of the 6th June, 1902.

* We have before us seven of these cards, all that we possess, and they are all different, as described by M. Fianciau. We are inclined to think that photo-lithography was the process employed. The impressions are singularly smooth, and show no sign, on either side of the card, of printing from a plate in relief.—ED. G.S.W.

"Art. 3. The Post Cards and Letter Cards at present in use will remain available down to the 31st December, 1903. After that date their postal use will be forbidden; they will be allowed, however, to be exchanged at all the Italian Post Offices from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1904.

"After that date they will have lost all legal value.

"Art. 4. In accordance with Art. 139, of the Regulations confirmed by Our Notification No. 130 of the 10th February, 1901, the *Department of Posts and Telegraphs* is authorized to fix the prices at which the post cards and letter cards now in use may be sold to collectors.*

"We ordain, etc. etc. etc.

"Given at Rome the 3rd July, 1902.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL.

"T. GALLIMBERTI.

"Countersigned,

"COCCO-ORTU,

"Keeper of the Seals."

Issue of October 1st, 1902.



Form of the ordinary cards of the preceding issue, but without the instruction at the left-hand side, and with the stamp of the type of the adhesives of 1901, with head of Victor Emmanuel III.

10 c., carmine on cream.

These cards are dated "902," "03," "04," "05," and "06."

* * *

"VICTOR EMMANUEL III,

"By the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation
KING OF ITALY.

"In view of the request of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition of Milan, the object of which is to obtain permission for the stamping, by means of the five centesimi die, of not more than one million of special, illustrated commemorative cards,

"In view of the Royal Decree of the 30th May, 1895, No. 355;

"And of Articles 131 and 132 of the general regulations relating to the Postal Service, approved by the Royal Decree of the 10th February, 1901, No. 120, and of Articles 69b and 69c of the alterations to the same regulations, approved by the Royal Decree of the 6th October, 1905, No. 519;

"By advice of the Council of State,

"With the consent of the Council of Ministers,

"At the instance of Our Minister the Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs, in accord with the Secretary of State for the Treasury;

* See what forethought is displayed.

"WE HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE:—

"Single Article. There is authorized the stamping of not more than one million of illustrated cards commemorative of the Exhibition of Milan, to be issued by the Executive Committee of the said Exhibition.

"The cards must not exceed in dimensions and weight those of the Government cards, and the expenses for the printing upon them of the five centesimi postage stamp, which will be done by the *Officina delle Carte-Valori* of Turin, under the regulations and with the precautions to be prescribed by the Department, shall be at the charge of the above-mentioned Committee, in addition to the amount of the postage stamp.

"We ordain, etc. etc. etc.

"Given at Rome the 1st February, 1906.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL.

"A. FORTIS.

"MARSENGO.

"CARCANO.

"*Countersigned,*

"C. FINOCCHIARO-APRILE,

"*Keeper of the Seals.*"

There is no mention in this Decree of the opening of the Simplon Tunnel, in celebration of which this card was also supposed to be issued.

Issue of April, 1906.

In the upper part of the front is a wide tablet printed in grey, designed by the painter V. Cessanti; at the left-hand end of the tablet is a circular plaque showing a nude figure of a man lifting a winged wheel with both hands, emblematic of Industry, on the plaque are the letters "E.M.S." (Milan Exhibition and Simplon?); in the centre is a female head, surrounded by laurel branches, and by a ribbon inscribed "IN LABORE PAX"; at right a rectangle containing the stamp, of the type of the 5 c. adhesive of 1906-8, with profile of Victor Emmanuel III to left in an oval, with "POSTE ITALIANE" above and "5 CENTESIMI 5" below. Along the lower part of the tablet is the inscription in two lines, "INAUGURAZIONE DEL SEMPIONE" (Inauguration of the Simplon) — "ESPOSIZIONE INTERNAZIONALE MILANO MCMVI APRILE-NOVEMBRE."



Below the tablet, towards the right, are the words "CARTOLINA COMMEMORATIVA." The signature of the painter, "V. CESSANTI," is at the left, with the modest initials of the engraver, "A.L." in monogram.

On the back is a picture in three colours, a photogravure, filling the whole of that

side. In the centre a semi-nude male figure, standing with the left arm raised, and the right pointing out the entrance of the tunnel to three persons—a man holding a caduceus, a woman carrying a wheel and rack under her arm, and another woman behind crowned with flowers and holding a large bouquet in her hands, representing Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture. At the top "SEMPIONE 1906."

This design is by the painter A. Beltramo, whose signature is appended to the work; the execution was entrusted to the *Officina Grafiche*, Pilate Rocco and Co., of Milan, and printed from the plates of the *Unione Zincografi* of the same city.

The concession for this card was granted to the Exhibition Committee, who had it manufactured by the firm of Pilate Rocco and Co. There were twenty-four cards to the sheet, and 500,000 copies were printed, not a million as stated in the Decree (put no trust in Decrees for accuracy!).*

At first these cards were sold at 1 lira each, afterwards at 80 centesimi, when the sale was not very brisk; and finally, the remaining stock, some 80 per cent, was handed over to the *Officina Carte Valori*, which passed them on to the Government, by whom they were sold at the price of the stamp. [Evidently nothing like a million was wanted.—ED. G.S.W.]

The cards sold on the occasion of the Inauguration of the Simplon Tunnel were obliterated, in black, with a mark bearing "ISELLE—NOVARA" in a circle, with the date in the centre, and groups of three curved lines outside forming a square.

The cards used at the Milan Exhibition have the stamp obliterated "MILANO—FERROVIA," in a circle with date in the centre, and the mark of the Exhibition "ESPOSIZIONE INTERNAZIONALE—MILANO 1906," with three horizontal lines above and below.

The stamp was engraved by Alberto Repettati, and printed at the *Officina Carte Valori*, at Turin, on white card.

There are three lines for the address, two of which are dotted.

(a) *With coloured picture on back.*

5 c., green; tablet in brown or grey-brown.

(b) *Without the picture on the back or the stamp on the front.*

No value; tablet in grey-brown, on glazed white card.

* But the Decree said "not more than one million." The Committee was under no obligation to print the whole number; presumably it would have been done if the demand was sufficiently large —ED. G.S.W.

(To be continued.)

Postage Stamps in the Making

A General Survey of the Practices and Processes employed in the Manufacture of Postage Stamps

By FRED. J. MELVILLE, *President of the Junior Philatelic Society*

(Continued from page 225.)

CHAPTER V.—WATERMARKS AND THEIR ARRANGEMENT—*contd.*

Crown Watermarks (British Empire).

The States now forming the Australian Commonwealth have used Crown devices with letters indicating the State for which the paper was prepared, but these papers have in some instances got much mixed up with the stamps of the other States. The device of a crown over the letter A for Australia was adopted in 1905 by the States of the Commonwealth, but that the adopted designs are still far from being uniform will be seen from the illustrations.



Australasian States and Dependencies.

The Postage Due stamps of the Australian Commonwealth have appeared with two of the Crown A types of watermark. New South Wales has used three of the varieties. Papua, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia have used various forms of Crown A paper. An entire sheet of the third type of watermarked paper illustrated, was described *G.S.W.*, I, 364 as consisting of two full sheets of 240, each composed of 4 panes of 60 (10 rows of 6). One of the marginal inscriptions was incorrectly spelt COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.



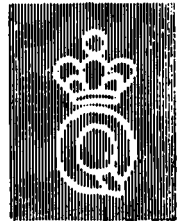
New South Wales.



Queensland.



Queensland.



South Australia.



Victoria.



Western Australia.

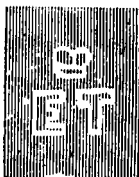
Crown over NSW (New South Wales) has also been used for certain Australian Commonwealth stamps. *V over Crown* has been used (in addition to Victoria) for certain stamps of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia.

Crown Watermarks (Foreign).



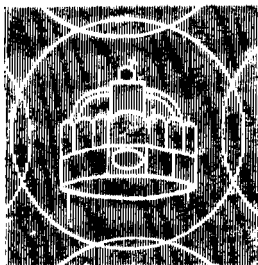
Denmark.

Denmark's first stamps were on a hand-made paper with the first of the above types of Crown watermark, this paper being superseded by a machine-made paper in 1864 with the larger device. Both types figure in stamps of Danish West Indies, and the second is also to be found in Iceland stamps.



Greece.

Greece has, since 1901, used a crown device over the initials E T arranged in panes of 100.



Hungary.

Hungary adopted as a watermark a device representing the Crown of St. Stephen, which is always shown with the slanting cross. When first introduced the crown within interlaced circles extended over four stamps, the watermark superseding the "Kr in circles" (q.v.). Since 1905 two types of small device of the Crown alone have been used.



Italy.

The Italian Crown watermark figures in stamps of Italy and San Marino, and is arranged in panes of 100 (10×10) for the Italian issue of 1863, though the sheet as printed comprised four such panes; in San Marino the watermark is sideways except in the two stamps of 1899 issued for internal use.



Sweden.

The Swedish Crown watermark is in panes of 100 (10×10).

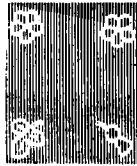
Crown.—See also Class A.

Eagle.—See R M, and also Class A.



India.

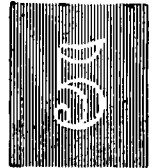
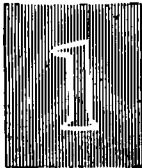
Elephant's Head.—Issues of India 1865-77.



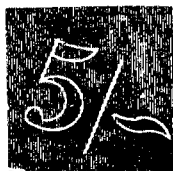
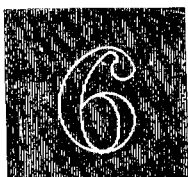
Great Britain.

Emblems.—The Heraldic Emblems of the United Kingdom, at the top two Roses, at bottom left a Shamrock, at bottom right a Thistle, constituted the watermark in a handmade paper used for various surface-printed British stamps from 1856; 240 to the sheet, disposed in twelve panes of twenty; five horizontal rows of four in each pane.

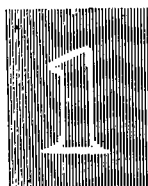
ET with Crown.—See CROWN (Foreign).



Types of the Chilian Figure Watermark.



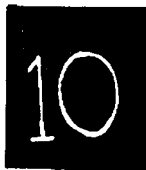
Types of the New South Wales Figure Watermarks.



Types of the Tasmania Figure Watermarks.



* Also borrowed from New South Wales by Tasmania.
† Also borrowed from Tasmania for use by Victoria.



Types of the Victorian Figure Watermarks.

Figures.—Paper watermarked with figures is generally so arranged that each stamp gets the complete watermark, and the watermarked figure is intended to represent the same denomination as the printed impression. But watermarks not always being readily discernible, where several different papers are being used in the same works, the papers get used occasionally for the wrong denominations. The liability to error is less with intaglio printing, for in laying down a watermarked sheet of paper on a smooth steel plate the watermarked design is generally very prominently thrown up into view of the operator. Nevertheless we get the error of Chili 10 c. on paper watermarked "20." The other Chilian numeral watermarks are tabulated in the illustrations.

A variety of figures appear in the papers used for New South Wales, Tasmania, and Victoria. In the case of high values the shilling sign ("/-") is added.



Russia.

The Russian numeral watermarks call for particular notice, as they are not produced by the dandy roll in the usual way which has been described in previous chapters. The figures were engraved in recess on a smooth metal cylinder which was rolled over the soft unformed paper in its passage over the machine. A slight embossing effect was produced, and the watermark designs show dull white impressions on the backs of the stamps.



Great Britain.

Garters.—The British 4d. of 1855 was watermarked with a "Small Garter" design, which in later deliveries of the paper was increased in size, giving "Medium Garter" and "Large Garter." There are 240 devices to the sheet. Dimensions: "small" 14 × 19 mm.; "medium" 19 × 23 mm.; "large" 19 × 23½ mm.



Great Britain.

Half penny.—The two words in Script extend across three of the small halfpenny stamps of Great Britain, 1870-1880. There were 160 repetitions to the sheet of 480 stamps.

(To be continued.)

Countries of the World

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(Continued from page 132.)

Holland

HOLLAND, or the Kingdom of the Netherlands, to give it its official designation, lies between the North Sea and the Prussian provinces of Hanover and Westphalia, with Belgium on the south. From north-east to south-west it measures 210 miles, while its greatest breadth from east to west is 110 miles. It has a total area of 12,630 square miles, i.e. little more than one-tenth the size of the United Kingdom. Holland has a population of about 5½ millions, and is thus one of the most densely peopled countries of Europe. The inhabitants are descendants of the ancient Frisians in the north, of the Franks in the middle, and of the Saxons in the south; but the purity of their blood has been to some extent modified by admixture with French Huguenots, Walloons, Scotsmen, and others. More than three-fifths of the population are Protestants, 1½ millions are Roman Catholics, and there are about 104,000 Jews, the majority of these congregating at Amsterdam.

The ancient inhabitants of the country, the Batavians and Frisians, became subjects or allies of the Romans in the first century A.D., and so remained, till in the fourth century their territories were overrun by the Saxons and Salian Franks. At the end of the eighth century the Low Countries submitted to Charlemagne, and various feudal dukedoms, counties, and lordships were gradually established (the countship of Holland in the eleventh century). In 1384 the earldom of Flanders passed to the dukes of Burgundy, and Philip the Good (1450) made the Low Countries as prosperous as any part of his Burgundian state. The Emperor Charles V inherited the Burgundian dominions, and under his son, Philip II of Spain, broke out the bitter quarrel between Holland and Spain, between Dutch Protestantism and persistence and Spanish tyranny and persecution, which ended in 1581 in the establishment of the Dutch Republic as an independent state under William the Silent (of Orange), though the war continued with intervals till 1648, and the Belgian provinces abode by their allegiance to the kings of Spain. In the seventeenth century Dutch commerce, especially at sea, Dutch science, Dutch classical scholarship, Dutch literature, and Dutch art attained an eminence hardly afterwards equalled. The rivalry of Holland and England at sea led to the unfortunate wars of 1652-4 and 1664-7.

The accession of William III of Orange to the Stadtholdership of the United Provinces (1672) proved the salvation of the republic from France; in 1678 Louis XIV signed the peace of Nimeguen. Ten years later William was hailed as the saviour of English liberties, and became King of Great Britain and Ireland. On William's death the United Provinces became a pure republic once more; the hereditary Stadtholdership was re-established in 1747; and when, after the French Revolution, French armies overran Holland, the Stadtholder William V fled to England, and the United Provinces became the Batavian Republic. In 1806 Louis Bonaparte was made King of Holland by Napoleon; and on the fall of Napoleon the Northern or Dutch (and mainly Protestant) provinces were united with the Southern or Belgian (and purely Catholic) provinces into the ill-assorted kingdom of the Netherlands, under the princes of the Orange dynasty. Belgium seceded in 1830, and Holland freely recognized the independence of the Belgian kingdom in 1839.

Holland ("Hollow-land") is mainly a delta formed by the alluvium from the great rivers that flow through it into the North Sea. It is not only flat—the highest elevation is only 65 feet—but is actually hollow, much of the area lying below the level of the water, salt or fresh. Along the canals the meadows are often ten or twelve feet beneath the water-line; between land and water at high tide there may be a difference of twenty-five feet or more. Of course, all these lands have to be protected by embankments or dykes, the tops of these, which are broad and flat, being used for carriage-roads or footpaths. The country is covered with a network of canals, which are mostly navigable for small craft, help to irrigate the land, and in winter form splendid ice-highways. The cutting and maintaining of the canals and dykes is one of the chief functions of the Waterstaat, a public department. The maintenance of the latter is no sinecure, and when the rivers are in flood the department has many anxious moments. Some of the sea-dykes are veritable ramparts formed by piles supporting a superstructure of earth and stones. The annual cost of keeping one of these in repair may reach to as much as £10,000, and yet, despite all precautions, disasters through inundations form but too familiar a feature in the history of Holland. Violent irruptions of the ocean in the thirteenth century created the Zuyder Zee, which

it is now proposed to reclaim at the estimated cost of about £16,000,000.

The government of Holland is a limited constitutional monarchy. The Crown is the executive power, while legislation is vested in the States-General of two chambers. The upper or first chamber consists of fifty members elected for three years by the provincial councils, while the second or lower chamber embraces a hundred deputies, elected every four years by practically universal suffrage.

The army on a war footing consists of about 80,000 of all ranks, and the navy is made up of nine battleships, eight cruisers, and some coast-defence vessels.

Holland still remains a considerable Colonial power, its overseas possessions having an area of upwards of 720,000 square miles (more than three times the area of the German Empire), with a population of about 36,000,000. They fall into two groups, (1) Dutch East Indies, including Java and Madura, Sumatra, the Moluccas, Celebes, parts of Borneo, and the western part of New Guinea; and (2) Dutch West Indies, of which the chief are Curaçao and Surinam.

Its Philatelic History

Judging from the number of articles which have been published in the philatelic Press, it would appear that the stamps of Holland have always had a warm place in the estimation of collectors specializing in European stamps. There are a good many reasons to account for this popularity; the perforations have always provided a large field for exploration, and though the catalogue lists are now fairly extensive there is always the possibility of fresh discoveries. Then there are the type varieties of the third issue, which have always attracted the philatelic student; the Postage Due labels have always offered a fertile field for research, and during the last eighteen months interest has again been intensified by the discovery of certain interesting retouches in the stamps of the first and second issues.

The first set consisted of three values only

—5 c., 10 c., and 15 c.—which appeared on January 1, 1852. In 1864 a new design was introduced, the set consisting of the same three values, and these stamps were perforated. October, 1867, saw another change of design, and in the new set three new values—20 c., 25 c., and 50 c.—were included. There are two distinct varieties of all the values of this issue, and matters are further complicated by the existence of two sorts of paper and five varieties of perforation. All three issues were printed from engraved plates, but the stamps of the subsequent issues were printed typographically, with the exception of the golden values of the 1898 type. In the period 1869-71 new-value stamps of a different design were issued for use on printed matter. In 1872 the design for the ordinary stamps was changed, the new set comprising eight values. This was augmented in 1888 by the addition of 7½ c., 22½ c., and 1 gul. stamps. A new design for the newspaper stamps was introduced in 1876. The stamps of the period 1872-91 are rich in perforation varieties.

Queen Wilhelmina ascended the throne in 1890, and in the following year a set of twelve stamps bearing her portrait was issued, these furnishing quite a number of shades during the time they were in use. The 2 g. 50 c. stamp of this series was of rather larger size than the lower values, and in 1896 the 50 c. and 1 gul. and a new value, 5 gul., were issued in the same type. The coronation of the young Queen (1898) was celebrated by a complete new issue of stamps of the type now current, though in the interval there have been changes of colour and additional values. In 1906 a small series of three stamps was issued for charitable purposes, and in 1907 the De Ruyter tercentenary was celebrated by a special set of three low values. These are the only two issues that the most carping critic can take exception to among the highly respectable issues of Holland. It is worthy of note that none of the ordinary postage stamps have ever been surcharged.

(To be continued.)

A Plea for Commemoratives

By W. T. ELLIOT, B.A. CAMB.

THERE has been going on for several years a considerable discussion as to which stamps a philatelist should collect and which reject. "Commemoratives" (the class of stamp I now propose to deal with) have over and over again been condemned as being unworthy of a collector's notice.

At the Second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, one of the subjects for discussion was "To Discourage the Issue of Unnecessary or Speculative Stamps." The first sub-heading of this debate was "Commemoratives." I contend that these stamps serve a very useful purpose as a rule, and are very very seldom of a speculative nature.

Philatelic papers have contained many articles against the collecting of these stamps, and philatelic editors, in periodicals other than philatelic, have invariably warned their readers against the collecting of "Commemoratives," which they style "trash." But such an appellation is hardly a fair one. Certainly there are several issues that could be called by such a name, but in the majority of cases the historical reference is of sufficient importance to justify a special method of proclaiming it to the world. What then could be better for the purpose than the humble stamp, which travels for the smallest cost all over the world and enters regions where even a newspaper is never seen? The low values of the "Columbus" issue of the United States were received on letters by thousands of people who before had never given a thought to Columbus—in fact, had never even heard of him nor of his discovery. The schoolboy, although perhaps knowing (?) of the event, had never before had an inclination to commit the date of the discovery to memory. But the date, being prominently displayed in the top left corner of every stamp of the issue, was forced into the schoolboy's brain, although perhaps contrary to his wishes. So other events, although, maybe, of less importance, are nevertheless made the subject of exhaustive inquiries by means of the "Commemorative" stamp.

Again, there can be no doubt that these stamps more than any others are the bait by which the new collector is lured on to the fascinating hobby (science later) of stamp collecting. Surely this should be a sufficient reason for their existence. With very few exceptions the issues are of a most artistic nature. But these issues must, as their very existence shows, give us a dip into the history of the country issuing such stamps, as they are invariably issued to commemorate some event in past history. That would show the new collector the educational side of collecting at the commencement of his philatelic career.

But what about the financial side of the question? If these stamps ought to be ignored, why are they catalogued at such high prices in the leading catalogues? True, there are not such quantities printed as of the regular issues; but then, if there is a corresponding decrease in the demand for these stamps (as there should be, always provided that they are not worth collecting), this would tend to bring the prices down. But the reverse is the case. For instance, among British Colonials there is the Barbados 1897 Jubilee issue. The face value of this set is 5s. 3d., while Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., price it, unused, at 36s. 7d., and many of the varieties on *blued* paper are priceless. Among foreign countries there are the Portuguese St. Anthony of Padua Celebration

stamps, issued in 1895. The face value of this set is just over 10s., and the catalogue price is 98s. 7d. unused, and 91s. 7d. used. "Quite so," you will say; "but how about those of Ecuador, or the 1902 issue of the Dominican Republic, which, although listed at 2s. 2d. the set, can be obtained for 5d.?" Certainly here the reverse is the case. But there are exceptions to every rule, and these will very easily be accounted for later on.

With regard to British Colonial Commemoratives, a great point in their favour is that, with the exception of the New South Wales Centenary issue, these stamps are devoid of the usual number of minor varieties of perforation, watermark, etc. (so prevalent in the regular issues), thus making the collecting of them a pleasure to the general collector. They also would appeal to the type collector, one stamp of each set being invariably sufficient for his needs. The most noteworthy exceptions to this rule would be the 1898 Jubilee issue of British Guiana (two types), Canada, 1908, Quebec issue (eight types), Newfoundland, 1897, Cabot and Jubilee issue (fourteen types), the Centenary issue of New South Wales (eight types), and the New Zealand, 1906, Exhibition stamps (four types).

Concerning foreign countries, the commemorative issues are really few when compared with the number of stamp-issuing countries, and the number of regular issues. But I must admit that there are many commemorative issues which certainly present a speculative side. Even these are not as bad as the issues of the Central American and other countries, which came out with a new series every one or two years; and that was preferable to the new dodge of surcharging practically everything issued with a fresh value, as at the present day (e.g. Nicaragua and Paraguay).

There can be very little doubt when such an issue is of a speculative nature. The issue is advertised to be on sale for a very limited period only (generally a few days, and sometimes only in one town or post office). Naturally there is a rush made by speculators, who wish to hold a stock until there is a philatelic demand for the stamps. The result is that the stamps are sold out and the country has made a substantial profit. Or, on the other hand, at the expiration of the time limit, there may be a quantity of remainders (i.e. stamps unsold), and these, instead of being sold at face value or destroyed, are sold at considerably under face value. Even this method, as a rule, gives the country a profit on its outlay. But it is hardly fair to the persons that bought the set at face value; and what a hard knock for the speculator! However, this state of affairs has its beneficial side. The set becomes cheap (e.g. the Dominican Republic 1902

issue mentioned above), and is, therefore, within reach of the poorest collector, in first-class mint condition. Such a set gives the collector a feeling of the greatest satisfaction, and fires him with enthusiasm and a greed for more; and while appreciating the great beauty of his stamps, another of the great educational advantages of the hobby will present itself to his notice, namely, "Design."

Now British collectors seem to be the people who are most opposed to "Commemoratives." Do they remember that Great Britain led the way in issuing this class of stamp, whether we take the 1887 Jubilee issue or the Special Envelope issued in 1890? The former became a permanent issue, as did also the 1888 Centenary of New South Wales. But I never heard of any of these special envelopes being sold anywhere in the provinces. Surely, then, these collectors who have a grudge against other countries must not forget that their own country led the way not only in the issuing of Commemoratives, but also in the method of their sale. No one can gainsay the fact that these original issues were made for very laudable objects, namely, the Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign and the Jubilee of Penny Postage. Other countries may not issue their Commemoratives for such praiseworthy purposes, but at any rate they make for us some beautiful stamps. However, if these stamps are so offensive, why not restrict them to a special collection? Such a collection would be artistic and of especial historic note, and its contents would be far more interesting than postal fiscals or postage dues. Like these, they could also be classed under a separate heading in the catalogues, as Messrs. Gibbons have classed the Commemoratives of Japan. The only difficulty would be caused by those Commemoratives that have also been permanent issues like the 1887 Great Britain and the 1908 Austrian issues.

[The above article presents fairly enough one side of a much-vexed question, but there are some points in it that call for a certain amount of remark.

Our own objections to Commemorative stamps, and we have expressed our objections very strongly on various occasions, are based entirely on the fact that they are unnecessary. They were not required by the Post Office, they were issued *because there are persons who collect stamps*, and because they therefore form a cheap means of celebrating some event, the cost being defrayed by a certain class of the community. The fact that they are attractive and interesting, and that they may have a tendency to spread the pursuit of Stamp

Collecting, does not influence us, because we regard them as wrong in principle. It seems to us that the object of a collector should be to collect things that came into being on their own account, as it were, and not on his. Thus the Philatelist should collect stamps issued for postal or fiscal (not for philatelic) purposes; the Numismatist is not, we believe, troubled with Commemorative Coin issues, unless we regard the Maundy Money as such; and the Naturalist avoids unnatural curiosities manufactured for his annoyance. Our feeling is that if it can fairly be said that a certain stamp would not have been issued if Stamp Collecting did not exist, the issue of that stamp is a fact to be deplored, and such issues should be discouraged.

Our contributor is quite mistaken in supposing that "Great Britain led the way in issuing" Commemorative stamps. If we remember right, the first issue of the kind was the United States envelope of 1876, a very innocent beginning. The Jubilee issue of Great Britain, in 1887, was not one of this nature at all; no one can deny that a new set of low-value stamps was greatly wanted in this country at that date, and the Jubilee of Queen Victoria was a fitting occasion for the new regular issue which then took place. It would be equally correct to say that the stamps with the head of King Edward were Commemorative of his accession. No one condemns a new regular issue of stamps because it was made upon some special occasion, but if such occasions come too often collectors may feel somewhat suspicious.

We cannot consistently defend the Envelope and Post Card of 1890, but the Jubilee of Penny Postage, in the country where the Postage Stamp first came into being, was a somewhat exceptional occasion, both from a postal and a philatelic point of view.

If Columbus, now, had invented the Adhesive Stamp, he might be appropriately commemorated in that form; but we must confess that we have a strong prejudice in favour of stamps issued solely for the convenience of the general public, as compared with those whose purpose is to collect subscriptions from one section of it.

The St. Anthony labels of Portugal are a curious example; they have become rare simply because, when first announced, they were regarded (in our opinion quite rightly) as such manifest rubbish that neither collectors nor dealers would have anything to do with them. They were issued and used, nevertheless, and, having been made rare by the treatment they received, are now highly priced! Our own opinion of them is none the higher for that!—ED. G.S.W.]

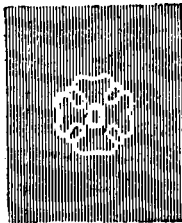
The Postage Stamps of Sudan

By TIM BROLOGIE

(Continued from page 134.)

1898. The second issue appeared early in the year 1898, and the following announcement is taken from the *Journal Officiel*, published at Cairo on February 28th, 1898:—

"New postage stamps of 1, 2, 3, and 5 millièmes, 1, 2, 5, and 10 piastres will be issued on the 1st March, 1898, for the prepayment of postage on letters, etc., originating in the Sudan. A stock of these stamps will also be kept at the Financial Secretary's Office, War Office, Cairo, where they may be purchased."



This issue, in accordance with the above, duly appeared. The stamps bore the well-known "camel design," and were all bi-coloured. The animal depicted on the stamps, though generally referred to as a camel, is really a dromedary—a much more swiftly-moving animal. Interesting inscriptions (which are so small that a magnifying glass is needed to decipher them) may be found on the mail-bags on the camel's back. On the upper bag will be found the word "Khartoum," and on the lower "Berber." It is interesting to note in passing that Kitchener had not reached these places at the time when these stamps were engraved.

The stamps were printed in London by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., in sheets of 120, consisting of two panes of 60, one above the other, the stamps on each pane being arranged in five horizontal rows of twelve. Perf. 14.

The watermark has been variously described as a Maltese Cross, a lotus flower, and a quatrefoil—the latter term appearing to be the best definition, for the resemblance to a Maltese Cross or a lotus flower is somewhat slight. The inscription is changed from the French to the English language, also, in this issue, this accounting for the new spelling "SUDAN."

Eight values appeared in the new issue, exactly the same as in the surcharged series:—

- 1 millième, brown and pink.
- 2 millièmes, green and brown.
- 3 " mauve and green.
- 5 " carmine and black.
- 1 piastre, blue and brown.
- 2 piastres, black and blue.
- 5 " brown and green.
- 10 " black and mauve.

(The centres are printed in the first colour.)

1903. In September, 1903, the Post Office at Khartoum ran short of the 5 millièmes value, and the expedient of surcharging had to be resorted to. Fifty thousand of the 5 piastres were surcharged "5 Millièmes" in Khartoum, and were found sufficient to last until the new supply of the 5 m. (wmk. Star and Crescent) arrived.

The printing was well done and few varieties are to be found, but the inevitable "invert" appeared, one sheet of 120 being found with the surcharge inverted.

5 Millièmes

Provisional. Watermark Quatrefoil.
Perf. 14.

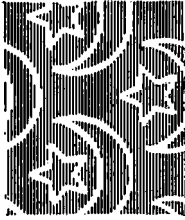
"5 Millièmes" on 5 piastres, green and brown.

1902-7. Meanwhile, it is stated that the natives being mostly Mohammedans, had objected to the Maltese Cross watermark. Indeed, according to *Mekel's Weekly* (27.2.09) the following notice appeared in the *Egyptian Gazette*:—

"A good instance of the scrupulous manner in which the feelings of the faithful are respected by British Authorities has lately been exemplified in the Soudan. Most people have failed to observe that the present Soudan Telegraph stamp is watermarked with a Maltese Cross. The symbol has, however, not escaped the keen eyes of certain Soudanese sheikhs. They spotted it at once, and forthwith brought the matter to the notice of the Sirdar. Lord Kitchener thereupon gave immediate orders that the Star and Crescent is to figure in the next issue, and that the philatelic scruples of the Soudanese Moslems are no longer to behold the Maltese Cross in the stamps."

The objections, it seems, appeared primarily against the Telegraph stamps (which bore the same watermark as the postage stamps), but the change was applied to all the stamps for use in the Sudan, and the multiple Star and Crescent was adopted as the watermark for use in the future.

The previous issues were used up, however, and the stamps were printed on the new paper just as necessity demanded. For instance, the new-watermarked Telegraph stamps appeared in 1898, whilst the first postage stamp to appear on the new paper



was the 2 mill. in November, 1902. The 3 mill. and 5 mill. appeared in 1903; the 1 piastre in 1904; the 1 mill. in 1905; and the 2 and 5 piastres in 1908. The 10 piastres, on the new paper, I have never seen or heard of as yet.

In January, 1907, a new value, 4 millièmes, was issued in *blue and olive-brown*, but later in the year the colour was changed to *red and brown-orange*. Something like 180,000 stamps, in the first colours, are said to have been printed. The second 4 m. stamp has the central picture printed from a new plate, generally known as Plate 2. No copies of this stamp are known to exist with centre from Plate 1.

Some specialists in this country assert that the 4 m., blue and olive-brown, was printed from two different plates, but this is extremely doubtful, as I have never seen nor heard of any sheets of this value bearing any marginal number at all. There are, however, slight differences in printing which account for specialists regarding this stamp as being printed from two plates. For instance, there is a notable difference in the thickness of the reins stretching from the driver to the camel. In some copies of this value these reins are almost straight and rather thick, whilst in most values the reins droop a little and are much thinner. There has been much confusion with regard to this "reins" variety, some authorities confidently asserting that the thick-reins variety was "Plate 1," whilst others just as confidently stated that this was Plate 2. The reins have nothing at all to do with the two plates, as most of the values, whether from Plate 1 (as in the earlier issues) or Plate 2 (as in the more recent issues), have the thin reins.

The usual manner by which the two "plates" of this value—the 4 m., blue and olive-brown—are distinguished, however, is by the thickness of the shading about the camel's legs, the shading on the stamps supposedly printed from Plate 1 being much

more solid than that in the other type. This, in my opinion, however, is simply due to the different printings, and to the fact that at the time when these stamps were printed the first plate was getting worn, hence these variations in the printings.

On looking through some sheets of supposed "Plates 1 and 2" stamps of this same value, I found that on all the sheets, whether supposed to be of Plate 1 or Plate 2, the sixth stamp in the third row of the top pane had a curious flaw immediately at the junction of the camel's head and neck. This practically disposes of the "two plates" theory, as it is highly improbable that the same flaw in printing would occur in exactly the same position on each sheet, if printed from two different plates.

Several of the values have, however, been printed from two plates, as the later printings of the 1 millième, 3 millièmes, 5 millièmes, and 1 piastre values are now being issued, bearing the marginal plate number 2.

The complete list of stamps printed on the multiple Star and Crescent paper is now:—

1 millième, brown and carmine (1905)	} PLATE 1 PLATE 2
2 " green and brown (1902)	
3 " mauve and green (1903)	} PLATE 1 PLATE 2
4 " blue and olive-brown (1907)	
4 " red and orange-brown (1907)	} PLATE 1 PLATE 2
5 " carmine and black (1903)	
1 piastre, blue and brown (1904)	} PLATE 1 PLATE 2
2 " black and blue (1908)	
5 " brown and green (1908)	

Postage Due Stamps.

1897. Four values of the Egyptian Unpaid Letter stamps were overprinted in March, 1897, with exactly the same surcharge as the postage stamps which appeared in that month. Consequently exactly the same varieties are to be found, and the remarks applied to the varieties of surcharge of the 1897 issue of postage stamps apply in exactly the same way to this series. The issue consisted of the following four values:—

Watermark Star and Crescent. Perf. 14.

2 mill., green.
3 " marqne.
1 piastre, ultramarine.
2 " orange.

I have seen a very dangerous forgery of the 2 mill., green—the colour of the ink having been copied exceedingly well—but, as in the case of the ordinary issue, the overprint is not quite horizontal.

1901. In 1901 the well-known "Nile Steamboat" issue appeared. The stamps were of the same shape as the previous issue, but the watermark was the multiple Star and Crescent, whereas in the previous issue the watermark was the Star and Crescent (single). They were perforated 14 in common with all the stamps of the Sudan.



The type of steamboat depicted on this series has proved very useful, as owing to their flat bottoms they are able to approach within a very short distance of the shore. The native word for this type of boat is "Dahabeah."

Four values appeared in this series:—

2	millièmes,	black and brown.
4	"	brown and green.
10	"	green and mauve.
20	"	ultramarine and carmine.

(To be continued.)

Bermuda for the General Collector

By J. IRELAND

BERMUDA is not a country that presents any great difficulty in the way of arrangement, and is one that can well be taken up by a junior with a very fair chance of his being able to complete it unused, there being no values above One Shilling. The designs are, in the writer's opinion, some of De La Rue's best work, and the stamps form a particularly attractive page in a general collector's album.

Ignoring watermarks, perforations, and overprints, the reference list is as follows:—



Queen's Head. 1865-93.

Cat. No.		Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
(19)	½d., brown (1880)	0	6	0	6
(21)	½d., green (1892)	0	2	0	2
(24)	1d., rose	0	3	0	1
(25)	2d., blue	1	6	1	6
(26)	2d., brown-purple (1893)	0	3	0	4
(27)	2½d., ultramarine (1884)	0	6	0	2
(5)	3d., buff (1873)	15	0	10	0
(28)	3d., grey (1886)	0	9	0	9
(34)	4d., orange-brown (1880)	0	6	0	6
(7)	6d., mauve	0	8	0	8
(11)	1s., green	4	0	4	0
(29)	1s., brown (1893)	1	4	1	6

In 1901 the need for a farthing stamp arose for the payment of postage on newspapers within the island. (Previous to this newspapers had been conveyed free!) These stamps were required at rather short notice, which left no time for a special plate to be prepared, and a special printing was made from the Shilling plate in grey, and the new value overprinted by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. before the stamp was issued; so that this stamp does not exist without the overprint. This being the case, the stamp was never on sale at a shilling, so

we must give first place to the surcharge in this instance.



ONE FARTHING

1901. Provisional issue. Shilling stamp printed in grey and surcharged "ONE FARTHING" in black.

Cat. No.		Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
(30)	½d. on 1s., slate-grey	0	1	0	1

This completes the Queen's Head issues. Most of the stamps are still easily obtainable. The 3d., buff, is the most difficult stamp to get in fine condition, and the 2d., blue (No. 25), is well worth the 1s. 6d. at which it is catalogued unused, especially if well-centred.



1902-9. Floating Dock.

Cat. No.		Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
(34a)	½d., brown and lilac (1908)	0	1	—	—
(35)	½d., black and green (1903)	0	1	0	1
(36)	1d., brown and carmine	0	3	0	1
(37)	2d., grey and orange (1907)	0	3	—	—
(38)	2½d., brown and ultramarine (1906)	0	4	0	4
(33)	3d., magenta and sage-green	0	5	0	5
	4d., blue and brown (1909)	—	—	—	—

1908-10. Printed in one colour.

(41)	½d., green	0	1	0	1
(42)	1d., rose	—	—	—	—
	2½d., blue (1910)	—	—	—	—

It will be seen that twenty-three stamps will complete this country, and, as the used cost as much as the unused, it is advisable to take the latter.

The demand for stamps in Bermuda must be very small, as it will be noticed on referring to the date of issue that the farthing provisional was in use for *seven years*.* The

* This is partly to be accounted for by the fact that the whole of the first supply sent out was bought up by local speculators, and that consequently a large second supply was at once ordered.—E. G. S. II.

bicoloured "Floating Dock" set is particularly attractive, and it will be a great pity if the colour scheme is adopted, and such attractive combinations of colours as those of the farthing and twopence values should give way to *brown* and *grey*. However, as this is very likely to take place, the moral is, hurry up and complete your bicoloureds:

New Issues and Discoveries

I should be most grateful if readers would help me by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps, new or projected. If possible a specimen should be sent, which will be returned at once if desired, together with stamp for postage; or to readers subscribing direct, their subscription will be lengthened by one number for each penny face value and postage. Any official information or notices will also be welcome.

N. THORNTON, 381 Strand, London, W.C.

Colombia.—Two illustrations were unfortunately inserted in wrong places in the last number: Type C 11 should be Type C 25, and vice versa.

Newfoundland.—The following extract from *The Daily Mail* of August 20 describes a new Commemorative Issue for this Colony. We do not know whether the responsibility for this little outbreak is to be laid on the shoulders of the Colonial authorities or upon those of our enterprising contemporary; the connection between "Mails" and "Postage Stamps" needs no pointing out, and the 10c. stamp should be of special interest to the readers of the paper:—

"Newfoundland, the oldest British Dominion, is this week celebrating the tercentenary of the foundation of the first permanent settlement in the country. To paint the history of the Dominion within the small compass of a series of postage stamps has been one of the means chosen to make the occasion memorable. One of the first-issued sets of these unique stamps reached *The Daily Mail* office yesterday. They constitute, in the delicate tracing and fine colourings of the engraver's art, the smallest and most detailed history-book on record, covering the three hundred years from 1610 to 1910.

"There are eleven of the stamps in all, ranging in value from one to fifteen cents, each carrying a different picture in varying colours. The representations upon the stamps are:—

"One Cent.—The portrait of King James I of England, who granted a charter to one John Guy, an alderman of Bristol city, to found a settlement in Newfoundland.

"Two Cents.—The arms—two crowned lions rampant and two chained unicorns—of the London and Bristol Company, which developed the settlement.

"Three Cents.—The head of Alderman John Guy, the first to form a permanent settlement in 1610.

"Four Cents.—The good ship *Endeavour*, upon which Guy sailed to Conception Bay.

"Five Cents.—The town of Cupids, one of the chief centres of Newfoundland's great fishing industry.

"Six Cents.—The head of Lord Bacon, the guiding spirit in the first colonization of Newfoundland.

"Eight Cents.—A view of Mosquito, a Newfoundland township close to Harbor Grace, the second town in the country.

"Nine Cents.—A logging camp upon Red Indian Lake, with the hewn spruce logs used for paper-making lying in the foreground, and at the back the rough shanties of the men.

"Ten Cents.—The great paper mills at Grand Falls. An excellent picture of the mills belonging to the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, where paper for *The Daily Mail* and allied publications is manufactured. This stamp is particularly interesting as commemorating Newfoundland's new industry.

"Twelve Cents.—The profile of King Edward VII.
"Fifteen Cents.—The portrait of the King, full face. The first stamp issued with King George's features upon it."

The final statement is more or less correct; this is the first stamp with the portrait of the King issued since his accession, but is not by any means the first stamp with his "features upon it."

Illustrations of the designs of the stamps are given in the paper from which we quote, and beneath them is the little paragraph quoted below, a portion of which seems to us to require italics:—

"To commemorate the Tercentenary of Newfoundland the Government of the oldest Colony have issued the above stamps, with pictures of the chief events in its history, from the founding of the first settlement in 1610 to the installation of the *'Daily Mail'* paper mills at Grand Falls 300 years later."

South Africa.—Another Commemorative is promised here. The Pretoria correspondent of *The Sunday Times*, of Johannesburg, writes as follows in the paper of July 31:—

"Some months ago when the air was full of talk of Union the suggestion was put forward that a commemorative postage stamp should be issued to mark the consummation of that ideal.

"The idea was that the stamp should be issued on May 31. The Transvaal authorities took the matter up and considered various designs, which were also submitted to the administrations in the other colonies. Mr. Merriman, however, was not enamoured of the designs, so report has it, as he did not find them artistic enough. Eventually he appeared less enthusiastic about having a commemorative stamp as it seemed that it would be impossible to have them ready for issuing by May 31.

"Subsequent to that date, however, the authorities considered other designs, and I am now informed by the Postmaster-General for the Union (Mr. W. T. Hoal) that it is the intention of the Government to introduce, concurrently with the opening of the Union Parliament in November next (and therefore practically in commemoration of the culminating fact of Union) a postage stamp of the 2½d. denomination.

"This represents the Universal Postal Union unit of postage, and the stamp, which will be issued in advance of and apart from the inevitable general issue for the South African Union, will in no way be limited in its period of currency, although the issue is not likely to be repeated.

"The design will include a representation of the present King's Head and the arms of the four Provinces composing the Union."

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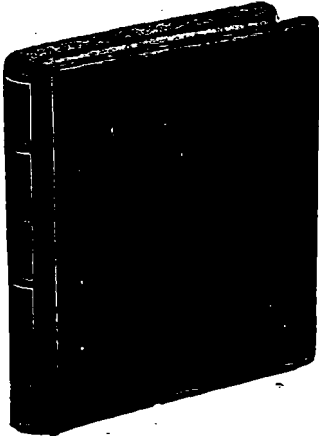
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[Ad. 41.]

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[AD. 29.]

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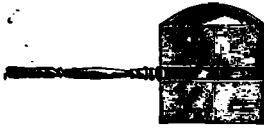
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[AD. 19.]

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{AD. 1.

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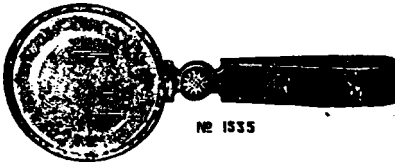
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[Ad. 52.]

GIBBONS STAMP

WEEKLY



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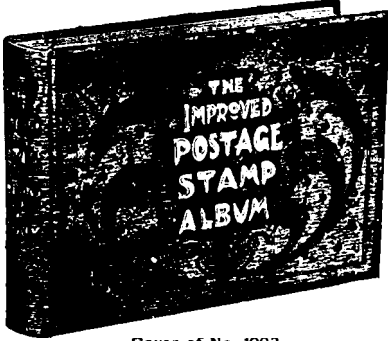
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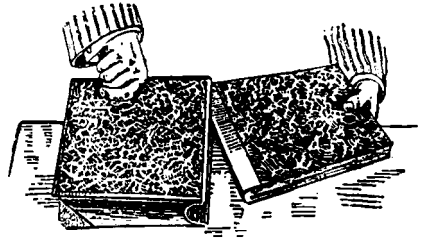
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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 12
Whole No. 298

SEPTEMBER 17, 1910

VOL. XII

Postage Stamps in the Making

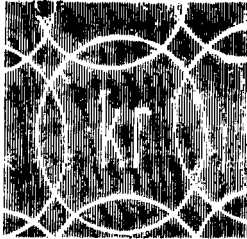
A General Survey of the Practices and Processes employed in the Manufacture of Postage Stamps

By FRED. J. MELVILLE, *President of the Junior Philatelic Society*

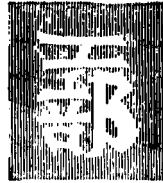
(Continued from page 252.)

CHAPTER V.—WATERMARKS AND THEIR ARRANGEMENT—*contd.*

Kr in interlaced Circles.—The design shown in the illustration extends over each block of four stamps in the sheets of Hungary, 1881, etc. The "kr" is the abbreviation for *Krajczar*—Kreuzer.



Hungary.



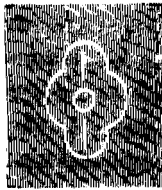
Shanghai.

Kung pu.—Chinese characters watermarked in the 1889 issue of Shanghai. The Catalogue states "Kung" (Labour) "Pu" (board) to be a contraction for *Kung pu chu*, Office of the Labour Board, or Board of Works Office, the title adopted by the Shanghai Municipal Council, the authority issuing the stamps.

Laurel branches.—A hand-made wove paper manufactured by Gebrüder Ebart, of Berlin, arranged for 150 watermarks in each sheet of 150 stamps of the first issue of Prussia. The "bits" are stated to have been stamped out of brass. There is a watermarked marginal inscription breaking a single-line outer frame: at top, FREIMARKEN; right, DER; bottom, KOENIGL PREUSS; left, POST.



Prussia.



Liberia.



Norway.

Liberia.—The watermark device in the stamps printed for this republic by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, is styled (*faute de mieux*) a rosette by Kohl; we have not discovered its significance.

Lion.—An heraldic lion is the device repeated 200 times in the sheets of 200 stamps of Norway, first issue. The stamps, however, are frequently out of register and the watermark is often indistinct. The illustration should show the lion turned the other way to be strictly correct.



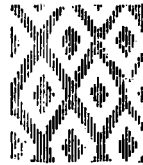
Belgium.

L L.—These letters, in a monogram within a lined frame, figure in the paper made by Olin Frères of Brussels for the first stamps of Belgium (1849). The monogram appears sideways on the stamps, 200 times to the sheet (two panes of 100). The watermarked monogram, but without the frame-line, was continued in the 1851 issue.

Loops.—A bluish hand-made paper used for Spain, 1855, arranged to show a portion of each of two rows of loops as in the illustration.

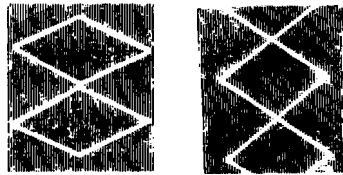


Spain.



Germany and Colonies.

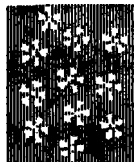
Lozenges.—Another of the papers used at the German Imperial Printing Works, for the stamps of the German Empire and the German Colonies.



Bavaria.

On the introduction of perforations Bavaria replaced the old silk-thread paper with a so-called "lozenge-pattern" watermark, of which the Catalogue gives two types. Mr. Westoby says, however, that "as both are used contemporaneously, it is probable that some of the rows of lattice wire were not laid down exactly the same on the dandy, but were more stretched." The diagonal measurement given in the Catalogue of type 1 is 17 mm., of type 2, 14 mm. The watermark might be more correctly styled "crossed lines" or "lattice pattern," as there are two sets of five vertical rows of the pattern in the sheets of 60 stamps (two panes of 30).

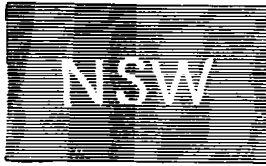
There is a lozenge pattern watermarked in one of the green papers used for the upright oblong "Un real" stamps of the Dominican Republic.



Lubeck.

Myosotis.—A fancy paper which, not being intended for printing stamps, ought perhaps to come in Class A, but the stamps of Lubeck, 1859, each show a number of the small flowerets of the *genus* Myosotis. The paper was procured from a Lubeck stationer.

Houghts and Crosses.—*Supra*, CROSSES AND CIRCLES.



New South Wales.

NSW.—This was a fiscal paper of New South Wales, but used during an emergency in 1885 for 1d. and 2d. postage stamps, the watermark in these extending across two stamps; but the plates did not precisely fit even this arrangement, the four corner stamps of the sheet being left unwatermarked, and other stamps receiving portions of the marginal watermark NEW SOUTH WALES. Some of the fiscals printed on this paper were used postally.

The letters NSW also occur as a watermark with a crown device. See CROWN NSW.



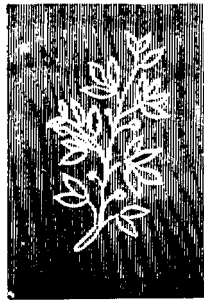
New Zealand.

NZ.—The initials of New Zealand in plain block capitals figure in the postage stamps of 1864 *et seq.* (first illustration), and in the postal fiscals of 1882 (second illustration). The same initials occur with a Star design, for which see STAR.

Oak branches. bent oval-wise, succeeded the plain *rectangle* (q.v.) watermark of Hanover, and figure in the coloured papers used for the gutengroschen and thaler values of 1851-5, and the white paper of the 3 pfennige of 1853. The use of the watermark was apparently abandoned in favour of the burelé design (*vide* Chapter IV, BURELÉ) printed on the surface of the paper.



Hanover.



French Congo.

Olive branch.—French Congo, a paper used for the high values of the 1900-4 issue.

One Penny.—See VALUE IN WORDS.

Orb.—A design used for both postage and fiscal stamps of Great Britain, being in a machine-made paper containing the device 192 times (two panes of 96, eight horizontal rows of 12) for the 2½d. postage stamp of 1876, and 240 times (two panes of 120, ten rows of 12) for the penny fiscal of 1881. The oblong £1 (Queen's Head) was printed in error on this fiscal paper in 1888, instead of on "Large Crown" (1880) paper.

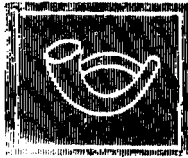


Great Britain.



Jamaica.

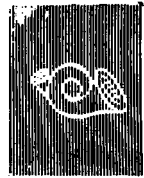
Pine-apple.—The first stamp watermark of Jamaica, arranged in panes similarly to most of the colonial stamps of Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s manufacture.



Brunswick.



Holland.



Norway.

Posthorn.—The Brunswick watermark was arranged in panes of 100 devices marked off in squares by watermarked lines.

The Holland horn is perhaps not correctly described as a posthorn, but is an emblem of the House of Orange. The watermark was in sheets of 100 divided into four panes of 25 (5 × 5); the devices vary considerably, and enthusiasts are said to be plating this (1852) issue with the aid of the watermark.

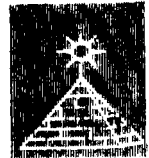
Norway's posthorn watermark was in a paper covered with these devices, including the margins of the sheets of 100 stamps (10 × 10).

The first two papers (Brunswick and Holland) were hand-made, that of Norway machine-made.

P R.—Initials of *Posta Romana*, in two types, in the stamps of Roumania, 1893, etc.



Roumania.

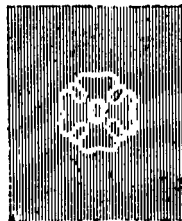


Egypt.

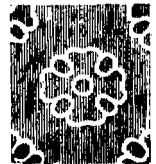
Pyramid and Sun.—The first stamps of Egypt, except the 1 piastre, have this watermark.



Johore and Za: zibar.



Sudan.



Maldives, Papua, and Zanzibar.

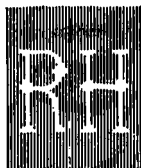
Quatrefoil.—A design that appears in slightly varying forms in two or three different papers used by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. The Johore paper was inadvertently used for one printing of the 2 cents, green, Sarawak stamp; so we get this quatrefoil design in stamps of Johore, Sarawak, Sudan, and Zanzibar, the last-named having now a multiple watermark of similar pattern. The Multiple Quatrefoil paper is also used for the stamps of the Maldives, and for those of Papua (British New Guinea) printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., in which the device is commonly termed a Rosette. The dimensions of the quatrefoils (or rosettes), and the spaces between them, are not the same in both directions, hence the expressions "wide rosettes" and "narrow rosettes," or "horizontal" and "vertical" watermarks; these variations appear to be simply due to the different ways in which the paper was cut up into small sheets for printing.

RA in script letters, initials of Republica Argentina, figure in the 1864 issue of that country. One hundred to the sheet.

Rectangle.—A plain rectangular frame line is the only watermark in the first 1 gutengroschen stamp of Hanover. The frame is nearly the size of the stamps, and as the stamp *clichés* were 120 in number to the sheet size (12 horizontal rows of 10) it would seem probable that this was the arrangement also of the watermarked rectangles.



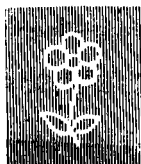
Argentine Republic.



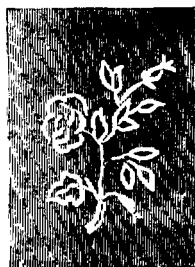
Hayti.

RH in elongated Grecian capitals, initials of Republique d'Haiti, form the watermark in the rather attractive series of stamps prepared by the Compagnie Française des Papiers Monnaies for this country, but of which only two denominations ever came into postal use. Arranged in sheets of 100 (10 x 10).

RM in a monogram, and also in Roman capitals, with a device of an eagle, represent two watermark types of Mexico.



Great Britain.



French Congo.

Rose.—"A spray of rose" is the watermark in a machine-made paper used for various postage and telegraph stamps of Great Britain, 1867-80, 240 devices to the sheet, arranged in twelve panes of 20, disposed similarly to the "emblems" device (q.v.) which also included two small rose devices. The "spray of rose" is sometimes described simply as "spray."

A spray of rose, or "rose branch," is the watermark in the intermediate values of the 1900 issue of French Congo.

Rosettes.—See QUATREFOILS.

(To be continued.)

Argentine Republic

The Rivadavia Stamps, 1864-1872

By JOSÉ MARCÓ DEL PONT

From "The Journal of the Argentine Philatelic Society"

TRANSLATED FROM THE SPANISH BY A. H. DAVIS

(Continued from page 228.)

SOME Argentine collectors, and M. Jacquier also, give as a reason for the existence of the imperforate stamps, the inexperience of the operator charged with the perforation, who, they say, would put several sheets in the machine at the same time, with the result that the needles did not perforate the bottom sheets, and base their opinion on the fact that stamps are frequently found in which the needles have scarcely marked the paper without puncturing it.

The true facts demonstrate that this supposition is entirely erroneous, because the perforation, good or bad, is always in the very narrow space which exists between the stamps, and this assuredly would not be the case if several sheets had been perforated at the same time.

Besides, the stamps with the imperfect perforation exist in all the subsequent printings, and, in particular, in those printed with *carmine* ink, and yet, so far, not a single copy of these has been found absolutely imperforate.

Supposing, hypothetically, that things happened as some suppose, there would only be very few imperforate stamps, because the Administration which paid the operator so much for perforating each sheet would not have accepted an appreciable number of unperforated sheets, and it is necessary to remember that if these stamps are now scarce they were plentiful enough forty years ago; we refer to the 5 centavos, because the other two values were, we believe, always rare, in spite of Maury's Catalogue of 1867, which quoted the three stamps at the uniform price of 2 francs. They remained at this figure until 1872, when Moens' Catalogue left the 10 c. and 15 c. unpriced.

M. Moens also fell into the error of supposing that the unperforated stamps came from England in company, according to him, with the plates. We have already shown that the only stamps which came with these were the proofs.

The existence of the unperforated stamps is due to quite a different cause, namely, the circumstances preceding their emission. It is sufficient to know them, to understand how it happened; there is no mystery

about it whatever, so it is quite unnecessary to draw upon one's imagination.

In our article on the stamps of the issue of 1862 we described these circumstances, which Señor Soutomayor did not know, because his article appeared before our own. We then stated that, counting upon the early arrival of the material ordered from Europe, Señor Posadas made a series of small printings which were soon exhausted; thus, the three last, each one representing \$f* 5,001.50, were made in November, 1863, the beginning of January and the beginning of February, 1864, so that when the new plates arrived, the stock of stamps must have been greatly reduced, because more than a month had elapsed since the last supply was printed.

The printing of the new stamps could not be done immediately; it was necessary first to install the machinery in the Post Office, and this was only completed by the beginning of April; in this manner another twenty days were lost, a period more than sufficient to use up nearly the whole of the existing stamps.

To proceed with the printing it was necessary to obtain a Decree of the Government, and this was signed on the 8th of April, in response to the verbal request made by Señor Posadas to the Minister, impressing upon him the importance of proceeding immediately with the printing of this issue. The same day on which this decree was communicated to him Señor Posadas applied for authority to print the stamps and for the necessary paper, and although the authorization was only signed on the 11th he received the paper on the 9th.

This haste, corroborated by the note passed on the 16th of April by Señor Posadas to the Accountant's Department, confirms our assertion that the stamps of the previous issue were almost exhausted, and proves that it is not a mere supposition of our own.

As there was this urgent necessity for stamps, and copper-plate printing being a slow process, the perforation also being a slow operation—especially when we remember that the printer only worked after the conclusion of his daily labours at the Mint, and that the perforator could not have had

* Pesos, silver.

any experience—it is natural that they were unable to comply with the requirements of the service, and that, meanwhile, some of the stamps were used without perforation.

This would not cause any surprise to the public, accustomed as they were to unperforated stamps; perforation was a novelty and a convenience with which they were unacquainted. Such is the opinion of the old collectors, as we have always heard, and, moreover, letters of the period indicate that such was the case.

The explanation is, as we can see, extremely simple.

The fact is also in accordance with the records, because, in spite of the assertion of Señor Soutomayor, the *Post Office Annual* does not say that all the stamps were perforated; it merely states that the perforation was contracted for. We have read, besides, all the notes addressed by Señor Posadas to the Government, and to the Administrators of Foreign Post Offices, informing them that the new stamps had been put into circulation, and in no case is any mention made of the perforation. Señor Soutomayor undoubtedly misread the statements made.

It appears to us to be useless to occupy ourselves any further with this detail, because, in our judgment, it has been fully elucidated.

Another point relating to the unperforated stamps, which has been a subject of discussion amongst Argentine collectors, is that referring to their classification. Do they constitute an *issue*, or should they be considered simply as *varieties*?

We do not find that it has yet been decided, philatelically, what should be considered an *issue*, and what should be classed as a *variety*. Very likely this distinction has not been made, on account of the difficulty of making it sufficiently clear and complete; nevertheless, to decide the question before us, we find ourselves obliged to attempt it, recognizing that the rule which we now formulate is not absolute and may have many exceptions.

We call an *issue* the series of postal values officially placed in circulation, and a *variety* we consider to be that part of this series which presents some irregularity of which the issuing authority has no cognizance.

Applying this distinction to our subject, the solution does not appear to us to be difficult.

If the unperforated stamps were due to the inexperience of the operator, as is generally believed, they must be placed in the category of *varieties*, on a par with the large number of stamps which have appeared in recent issues, in which, owing to the carelessness of the workman, there is absent the horizontal or vertical perforation, or both; but this was not the cause here, as they were knowingly issued by the responsible authority in this

condition, and we unhesitatingly consider that they constitute an *issue*, and in accordance with this opinion we continue to include them in the catalogue in the same form as hitherto.

This distinction is not so unimportant as might be supposed, as on this depends the arrangement of the collection. Several of our principal collectors, who consider these stamps as mere varieties, relegate them to the end of the issue, while those who think otherwise, place them at the beginning, in accordance with the date of their appearance.

M. Jacquier thinks that the machine perforated the whole sheet in one operation. We have been unable to discover any official information regarding this, but the existence in our collection, and in that of Señor Tardaguila of Montevideo, of pairs in which there is no vertical perforation, though the horizontal is perfect, and of a copy in the collection of Señor Roberto Soto, in which the horizontal perforation is missing while the vertical is perfect, clearly proves to us that this supposition is erroneous, and that this was not even one of the comb machines, but simply one of the same class as those at present in use here, which only perforate a row of holes at a time.

It certainly must have been an imperfect system, because the result was very bad; some of this is probably due to the inexperience of the person who manipulated the machine, and although he was bound to acquire practice in time, it is not very apparent, because in the latest printings the perforation is nearly always poor, and the copies which have their four sides well perforated are scarce.

The perforation always gauges 11½.

Some years ago, in this *Journal* (Nos. 21, 27, and 28), there was a controversy between Señor Juan D. Borchers and Señor León Brummer, because the latter had stated in the Review *Das Postwertzeichen*, of Munich, that rouletted copies of these stamps existed.

Although mistaken, the statement of Señor Brummer had some foundation in fact, because there are some of the 5 c. stamps which have the appearance of being rouletted.

This peculiarity, although rare, is met with in some of the *carmine* stamps, used in 1867 and the end of 1866; as a rule it appears only on one side or part of it, and copies which present this peculiarity on all four sides must be extremely rare, if indeed such exist.

The perforating machine, which was never good, was in very bad condition at the period when the stamps of this colour were printed. The paper, thick and hard as a rule, contributed to render the operation more difficult, so much so that we have not seen one of these stamps in which the needles

have succeeded in cutting out all the little round pieces of paper. The public and the postal officials were obliged to use scissors to separate the stamps, neglecting entirely this pretence of perforation, because when an attempt was made to separate them in this fashion, the stamps were nearly always torn, and sometimes in such a way as to present the appearance of being rouletted.

In other cases the needles made such minute holes that they appeared to be farther apart than they really were, and produced the appearance of what is called pin-perforated, a class of perforation which has also been supposed to exist with these stamps.

Before proceeding further, we have to observe that the 10 centavos stamps genuinely unperforated are extremely rare, and the 15 centavos still more so, and that nearly all those now in circulation are perforated stamps from which the perforation has been cut.

The fraud is not limited to the use of scissors, because for the use of these exceptional copies would be required and such are difficult to find, and as the stamps are rare and much sought after, ingenuity has been whetted and stimulated.

We have recently discovered several systems of fraud and we proceed to explain them, hoping that by so doing we may render a service to collectors.

The first method is very simple; it consists merely in finding copies which show only the needle-marks of the perforating

machine, and from which none of the paper had been cut out; the paper is softened, and when this has been done every indication of the perforation is made to disappear, an operation which is easily effected. This is the most dangerous fraud.

Second method—artificial margins, veritable works of art; those which have passed through our hands have been 15 c. stamps in mint condition, but they have not withstood boiling for half an hour.

A third method, as ingenious and artistic as the last, consists in reducing the paper of the original stamp to the thinnest possible substance, and then affixing it to a paper of similar appearance to the genuine, upon which a false watermark is impressed. We have only seen 10 c. stamps treated in this fashion, but we see no reason why the 15 c. should not also exist. Half an hour's boiling at the outside is sufficient to destroy this patient and artistic work.

The specimens which we have seen emanate from Italy, and they certainly bear witness to the number of true artists to be found among the inhabitants of that beautiful country.

Apparently the French have endeavoured to emulate their ingenious neighbours, and in fact they have established a workshop in their capital from which emanate some veritable prodigies of skill.

Later on, we shall mention other falsifications, some of them as clever and dangerous as the foregoing.

(To be continued.)

Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

1911 Catalogue

I HAVE pleasure in announcing that Part II of our new Catalogue for 1911 is now printed, and supplies will be on hand in a few days; *prepaid* orders will be executed in rotation, as they come in.

Part I of the Catalogue is in preparation, but cannot be ready before the end of October, at earliest; *prepaid* orders, however, can be booked.

The prices will be—

Part I, 2s. 6d. ; post free, 2s. 9d.

Part II, 2s. 6d. ; post free, 2s. 10d.

We have had many complaints from local stamp dealers that it interferes with their trade if we supply Catalogues to the secretaries of Stamp Societies at the trade price; we have therefore to give notice that this cannot be done in future, and the Catalogues will only be sold at regular trade prices to

stamp dealers, stationers, booksellers, and the regular trade and export agents.

The alterations and improvements in this edition are greater and more important than any we have made for many years, and nearly seventy pages have been added to the Catalogue without any increase in the price.

These alterations are so numerous and important that we will refer to them in some detail:—

AFGHANISTAN

This list has been entirely rewritten, based upon the Handbook of Sir David Masson and Mr. Gordon Jones.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

Entirely rewritten and rearranged; the new prices are the current selling prices of the day in Buenos Ayres.

BUENOS AYRES

Carefully rewritten with the aid of the finest collections in the Argentine Republic.

BOSNIA

Rewritten with the kind help of Mr. A. Passer. The new prices correctly represent the actual rarity of the different varieties.

BRAZIL

Carefully rewritten with the aid of the best collections in Rio de Janeiro.

CHILI

Entirely rewritten with the aid of the leading collectors of Santiago and Valparaiso. The prices are the actual selling prices of the day in Chili.

CHINA

Entirely rewritten and reprinted.

JAPAN

Entirely rewritten and rearranged with the kind assistance of Messrs. Peplow and Fulcher, who have carefully studied these stamps during many years.

NICARAGUA

Revised and brought up to date from the articles published by Mr. J. B. Leavy.

PARAGUAY

Entirely rewritten and reprinted.

PERU

Entirely rearranged after the newest list of the Peru Philatelic Society and with the kind assistance of Mr. T. W. Hall.

SIAM

Entirely rewritten and all minor varieties included.

SWITZERLAND

The later issues have been rewritten with the kind assistance of Mr. E. Zumstein.

TURKEY

The sale of the stock of 26,000,000 has now taken place, and they are held in strong hands on the Continent, and the new prices have been carefully fixed, based on the new wholesale quotations.

UNITED STATES

The lists have been carefully revised and priced by our Mr. E. B. Power, who has made a study of these stamps.

URUGUAY

Entirely rewritten and based on the Handbook of Mr. H. Griebert.

In some of these countries an attempt has been made at a new method of classifying the minor varieties and errors (see Argentine Republic, Peru, Chili, Uruguay, etc.).

The prominent variety is shown in normal type with a number, the minor variety is

shown under the letters a, b, c, etc., and is in smaller type.

If our clients like this new arrangement (which has much to recommend it) we propose to extend it gradually, as we can find time to rearrange our lists, albums, and stock books.

A very large number of prices have been raised in this portion of the Catalogue, as we found that our quotations were much below those in other countries, and we could not replenish our missing stamps, even at our old Catalogue prices.

The chief increase in prices will be found in the stamps of the old German States, the Portuguese Colonies, many of the European countries, and in most of the South American countries.

Alterations in the Quoted Prices in this Catalogue.

We reserve the right to raise or lower the prices quoted in this Catalogue without any further notice, and we give no guarantee to supply all stamps priced. The prices quoted are those at which we can supply the stamps when that particular country is written up, but that is often some months before the Catalogue is published, and the prices are subject to considerable fluctuations.

Important Purchase

WE have recently purchased the unique collection of the stamps of the Oil Rivers and Niger Coast, formed during the past ten years by Mr. C. J. Daun. This collection is the finest and most complete one of these countries in existence, and cost Mr. Daun just under £2000 to compile.

It contains ALL the great rarities, notably the three varieties of the 20s. on 1s., of which only eight specimens were printed, five in *violet*, two in *vermilion*, and one only in *black*.

There are many other stamps in this superb collection of which only from two to twelve of each exist, and there are many very rare strips and pairs of stamps from the trial sheets, which were set up as samples and inadvertently issued during the absence of the postmaster in England.

The later issues are very complete in blocks of four of all shades, and the present is a unique opportunity for advanced collectors to secure undoubtedly genuine copies of stamps which are very seldom to be met with.

Another good Purchase

MR. BATCHELDER has been over in London with the celebrated "Paul" Collection, and we were able to have "first pick," and secured about £1300 worth of stamps that we were short of, mostly in the older British Colonials, including a large number in mint blocks of four.

New Stock Books arranged and priced since last list published in G.S.W.

Madagascar.

A VERY fine book ; indeed, it is by far the best and most complete lot of these rather rare stamps that we have had during the past ten years. In it there are a number of rare and uncatalogued errors, with control mark omitted, double control marks, etc.

Wurtemberg.

A good book with a fine lot of rarities of the earlier issues unused.

Cyprus and Uganda.

Quite a fine lot of both countries, including a number of rarities and errors of the British stamps overprinted "CYPRUS," and a superb lot of the "Missionary" Ugandas, including a number of fine blocks, with *l'été-bêche* and other rare varieties.

New South Wales.

Two good volumes : the earlier issues are rather weaker than we care to see, but still

there are over a hundred Sydneys, and a really good lot of the "Laureated" and other interesting issues.

Owing to large purchases made from Mr. Hagen, we have been able to make considerable reductions in the prices of many of the later issues of this ever-popular country.

British East Africa, East Africa and Uganda, and Zanzibar.

A good book, including a number of rare errors and varieties in B.E.A. and Zanzibar.

New Republic, South Africa.

A very fine lot of stamps, including many of the rarest dates, for which we are constantly looking, in order to fill up gaps.

Transvaal.

Two very good books of this most interesting country are now ready : they contain many rarities and a fine lot of all the standard old stamps.

Old Papers Reopened

By SYDNEY CAMMERAY

No. 1.

I HAVE had occasion recently to go over old files of newspapers published from 1840 to 1845, and being interested in Philately my attention was frequently riveted by paragraphs, etc., touching the early days of postage stamps. By keeping notes as I proceeded in my search for other matter, I have collected what seems to me to be an interesting series, and I trust they will be found equally so by readers of this paper.

Just before the introduction of the adhesive penny stamp in 1840, the rates of prepaid postage were lowered, so that tradesmen began to send light articles by post, as it saved about fifty per cent on carriage by other means. In the *Sheffield Mercury* of 27th March, 1840, it is stated that "a novel enclosure was received by post by a resident in Hull, being a package containing 2500 needles, and the charge for postage amounted to sixteen pence." What would they think of some of our parcels now, and how many needles could we send for sixteen pence at our present rate?

The ultimate success of the "adhesives" seems to have been looked upon by some editors as very doubtful, and both the "adhesives" and the Mulready envelopes called forth a great deal of ridicule when first introduced. At the end of April, 1840, just previous to the issue of the stamps and

envelopes, many papers published a notice stating that :—

"Mr. Hill's plan of transmitting letters free, without actual cash payment of postage, is likely to come into operation very shortly, and the three modes of carrying it into effect, which were proposed last summer and led to a good deal of discussion and controversy, are all to be brought into operation, viz. : 1. Paper may be sent to the Stamp Office, and prepared for passing free by the post by the application of a stamp. 2. The public will have the opportunity of purchasing small adhesive labels, which they can stick on to their letters. 3. They may purchase stamped covers, or envelopes printed on a paper manufactured by Mr. Dickenson, with lines or thread in the interior of the sheet : and it is stated that by causing part of the lines to be nearest to one surface of the paper and part to the other, he has superadded a great protection against forgery."

There are two or three ambiguous statements in this notice which have a somewhat humorous side, as, for instance, the first one as to "transmitting letters free without actual cash payment of postage." Unfortunately we have to pay for the postage stamps still, but it is evidently from this point of view that the "free from tax" derivation of the word "Philately" had its birth.

The Post Office authorities issued a notice on 28th April, 1840, by which the issue of postage stamps was fixed for 6th May, 1840.

That there may be no error about this I attach the original piece from my collection of newspaper cuttings. In the Catalogue the date is given as 1st May, 1840, but this notice is official and fixes it five days later.*

"General Post Office, *April 28th*, 1840.

"NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

"The Lords of the Treasury having fixed the 6th of May next for the issue of postage stamps, on and after that day all letters written on stamped paper, or enclosed in stamped covers, or having stamps affixed to them, the stamps in every such case being equal in value or amount to the rates of postage now chargeable on such letters if prepaid, will pass free of postage in whatever part of the United Kingdom they may be posted.

"In those cases where the value of stamps on the letter is less than the amount of the postage to which it would be now liable, if prepaid, the letter will be charged double the amount of such difference on delivery. An inland letter, for example, weighing more than half an ounce, and not exceeding an ounce, if bearing only a penny stamp, will be charged twopence on delivery.

"The same regulation applies to letters prepaid by money, where the full and proper rate of postage has not been paid in advance.

"Stamps may be used for printed votes and proceedings in Parliament; if the stamps, however, should be less in value than the proper rate of postage to which these documents are subject, only the difference, and not double the difference, is to be charged.

"Stamps may also be used on foreign, colonial, and ship letters, etc., outwards. If any letter, however, addressed to places beyond sea shall bear an insufficient number of stamps, it will be sent to the Dead Letter Office to be returned, in all practicable cases, to the writer. Stamps are not permitted to be used on letters arrived in the United Kingdom from the colonies or foreign countries. In such cases, therefore, letters will be chargeable with the same rates as they would be if not bearing stamps.

"All these regulations will be applicable to newspapers in those cases where they are liable to postage.

"It must be distinctly understood, that it is optional with the public either to use stamps or to forward their letters, etc., prepaid or unpaid, as at present.

"The instructions issued in December and on the 4th of February last remain in full force, the only alteration being that the stamps are permitted to be used in certain cases, instead of the postage being paid in money.

"By command,

"W. L. MABERLY,

"Secretary."

The Mulready envelopes evidently were seen in London on Saturday, 2nd May, 1840, for in a paragraph in a paper then issued called *John Bull*, it is stated that "much

amusement was caused in the city on that date by the appearance of these envelopes," and it adds, "the grouping is exquisitely droll and does infinite credit to Mr. Mulready, R.A., by whom it has been designed expressly to record and immortalise the foolery of Rowland Hill."

Mark the sting in the tail of this comment. What would the editor of that old paper think now of the "foolery of Rowland Hill"?

The Standard, in May, 1840, remarks, within a few days of the introduction of the system, "Many letters to which the 'adhesive' stamp had been applied, arrive at the post office minus that 'adhesive' stamp. The plan of prepayment at the time letters are put into the post office is decidedly preferable to the 'plaster' system, in fact, very few comparatively of the former have yet been used."

Involved sentences seemed fashionable at this period in the best papers, but I do not find in any subsequent issue that *The Standard* ever said it had altered its opinion.

"The Adhesives" seems to have been the popular term used for the stamps, and I find in the *Morning Herald* of the 12th of May, 1840, this remark:—

"At the West-end of the town, since the appearance of postage labels, the Ministers are called the 'Adhesives,' and it is supposed they patronised the stamps because they are emblematical of their own peculiar ingenuity in sticking to their places."

Both the stamps and the envelopes got their full share of rhymes and ridicule, some of the efforts at poetry occupying full columns of the provincial papers, but the following, which I find I have clipped from an issue of *John Bull* in May, 1840, is worth noting. I have not been able to find the letter to which it refers.

"Speaking of Ladies of the Court, a letter has been published exonerating Mr. Mulready from the charge of originating that most extraordinary caricature of Britannia, the lion, the tortoise, the camels, the elephants, and everything else, represented on the Post-office envelope, and stating that a lady of high rank made the design, and that Mr. Mulready's share in the conspiracy was confined to reducing it to a particular scale. The lady's name has not transpired, but we do think Mr. Mulready might have done something in the way of fitting out the poor fellow whom her Ladyship has left sitting on the stone with his back to the company, without 'nothing whatever in the world to keep him warm.'"

In the *Bristol Journal* of the 11th July, 1840, it is stated that:—

"A new stamp for the postage envelope is already prepared to supersede the Mulready landscape of savages, camels, barrels, and Britannias. It consists simply in a well-executed likeness of the Queen, resembling the label, but circular in

* It is, however, a fact that the stamps, covers, and envelopes were issued, i.e. put on sale, on May 1st, although they could not be used until May 6th.—*Ed. G.S.W.*

form, and is to be printed on the right-hand upper corner of the envelopes and covers. Some expense will be incurred by the change."

These envelopes did not come into use until 1841, so the *Bristol Journal* evidently got early information.

In the *Bucks Herald* of the 8th August, 1840, I find a serious complaint headed:—

"WE AND THE PENNY POST"

The editor says:—

"The Penny Post may save us Rural Editors a few pence a week, but it unquestionably damages us in the advertisements. Now circular

letters can be sent so cheaply, we are inundated with requests to insert this small paragraph, and that little bit, and this short extract from Mr. Octavo's new Book of Travels in Noland, etc. etc."

The editor then goes on to say that a paper has to live by its advertisements, and he is not going to give "gratis notices."

One naturally contrasts this with our broader-minded methods of the present day, and no doubt much of this broadening of the public mind has been brought about by the introduction and success of the ridiculed "adhesives."

Education owes an unpayable debt to the Postage Stamp.

The Debates of the "Tyro" Stamp Club

(Continued from page 235.)

MR. R. ANNESLEY: Mr. Trevor, please, would new plates or dies not often be of interest to the beginner? I think they are the most awfully interesting of the whole lot, mostly because they need so much looking for. I remember the great interest with which I discovered there were both smooth and hairy lions to be found in the British South Africa stamps. All the varieties given in the present Stanley Gibbons, I think, would be not above the veriest beginner, but, of course, the beginner wouldn't find out things on his own—he must have a catalogue to tell him about them. I think all these things should form part of the early instruction of beginners.

Mr. F. POPE: The young collector would not be able to get along without a catalogue even to do any proper collecting at all. I don't suppose many could afford to buy catalogues, so a club where catalogues could be consulted would be a great institution. I saw in Gibbons' Catalogue the other day that lots of Queensland stamps show differences in design—being apparently printed in sheets of groups, all the stamps in each group being different. I suppose they would also come under differences in design, wouldn't they?

Mr. J. R. TREVOR: Yes. Both those mentioned by Mr. Annesley and yourself would come under this heading. You get these differences of design in what is to all intents and purposes the same stamp owing to several causes. In some cases, especially early stamps, every stamp on a sheet varies slightly from every other, owing to a separate engraving having been made by hand for each. The best engraver could not make every one individually identical by such means. These differences usually occur only in rare stamps, and require an advanced

specialist to deal with them. Then, as Mr. Pope says, there are stamps like certain of Queensland, in which so many groups of two, four, or six slightly different stamps go to make up a plate. Others of course may be caused by minor alterations in shading and detail being put into a new die of the original design, either as an intended improvement in effect or merely by chance. This sort of variation in design exists in our own penny red, and in many of our colonies, such as the big British South Africa stamps, and the colonial types, as illustrated at the beginning of the Stanley Gibbons Catalogue. These latter differences in design usually show a marked difference in value. From a real philatelic point of view differences in design are perhaps the most important, and they certainly call for the most study and research.

If I remember right, our second heading is "Colour." I don't suppose I need say much about that, as differences in colour are obvious to most people. It is worth while to keep all the various shades of a stamp which one may come across—a good range of shades of one stamp makes a nice display in an album, and sometimes one may happen upon quite a rare stamp in this way. In collecting shades, however, one needs to be very careful not to include those caused by fading, the effect of water when cleaning the stamps, or by oxidation, but it is almost always fairly obvious when shades are due to these causes. In cases of doubt there is no harm in keeping a stamp until experience shows whether it is natural or not. Stamps printed in colours produced by a mixture of several others, usually show very considerable variation. In collecting shades the best effect is produced by grading them from one into another. You must understand that these brief remarks are merely intended as a general guide as to varieties to look for, and by no means cover the whole of the varieties.

Mr. B. PORTER: When you talk about colours oxidizing, do you mean that they turn black, like some of the old red penny stamps do?

Mr. J. R. TREVOR: Yes. The same thing may be seen in a good many stamps.

Mr. B. PORTER: And what do they mean when they talk about fugitive colours?

Mr. J. R. TREVOR: Properly speaking, I suppose, they are colours that run. They principally object very strongly to water and run in all directions whenever it is applied. Many stamps, therefore, have to be very carefully treated when being cleaned, or they are hopelessly ruined.

Mr. P. ENRIGHT: Don't you think the catalogues ought to note specially any stamps that are liable to run and entirely lose their colour by contact with water? The late green 1s., Queen's Head, and also the twopenny for the matter of that, generally look simply beastly, and there are lots of stamps just the same. Every beginner, I expect, spoils dozens of stamps in this way. I think our ideal catalogue ought to provide for the pointing out of these stamps.

Mr. J. R. TREVOR: I quite agree that it would be very useful, and it ought not to give much extra trouble. Most stamps can be safely cleaned from the paper to which adhering by being laid face upwards in water, and as this is much the most simple and usual way of doing it, stamps which would be harmed by such treatment should be marked (F) after the colours.

Mr. R. PARKER: I have noticed how awfully hard it is to tell colours of stamps by artificial light; stamps that seem alike at night are obviously different shades by daylight. I always think it one of the drawbacks of stamps that they really want to be collected in daylight, whilst one can usually only get time for it in the evening.

Mr. H. FORDING: That is quite true. Many stamps are impossible to examine for shades by artificial light. I find the best thing to do is to fix the shades by daylight (clear daylight without too much sun), and do the mounting, arranging, etc., after dark. Post Office employees often find difficulty with blues and greens by artificial light, and that is, I believe, what led to the alteration in colour of our $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and the Indian $\frac{1}{2}$ anna to a much paler pea-green colour.

Mr. R. ANNESLEY: The one thing I cannot get hold of in colours is any system by which I can know their names. I see two colours of a stamp priced in a catalogue at 1d. lilac, 3d. violet, 2d. purple, etc., and unless I've got the whole lot I never know which is which. You see a stamp catalogued in one book as existing in lilac and mauve, in another in purple and violet, and probably your album says lilac and purple. What

the dickens is a chap to do? The catalogue, of course, helps one by letting you know that there are two colours, but even a colour dictionary doesn't seem to help one as to which is which. There are simply heaps of stamps in the catalogue of which I have one of the two shades mentioned, but even stress of mental concentration and brain-fag have not led me to any conclusions as to which of the two mine is. On one day I thought, "Now if I order both I shall know which is which." So in my wisdom I did so, and along came the stamps. However, I had forgotten that they wouldn't come with labels stuck on each, so all I learned was that my copy was identical with one of them, and I had no more notion than before as to which was which. (Laughter.) Determined not to be done, I then, after carefully considering my original one, ordered what I felt sure would be the other one, and of course it wasn't. (Laughter.) However, that fixed the colours, and I had both of them at last, but the expense had been heavy, for I had paid Gibbons 1d. each for two stamps which I had to swop away at about $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each. (Laughter.) "Ha, ha!" said I. "Now we shall see what we shall see. I have a definite stamp lilac in shade, and I shall be able to put all my collection right." But could I? Bless you, not a bit of it. I had only one other so-called lilac stamp that matched it in shade; all the others were catalogued as purple, violet, puce, etc. Personally I don't believe that anybody (except perhaps ladies' costumiers) has the faintest notion which colour is which. I'm afraid I've talked too much, so I'll sit down.

Mr. J. R. TREVOR: Not at all, Annesley; not at all. I very much agree with you about these colour names. As regards actual collecting, however, I don't think you need worry much; if you have the different shades it doesn't much matter in which space you put them. I always group them as I like and call them what I like, and I should advise others to do the same. Of course, when it comes to exchanging, it is more important to know which is which, but it is perhaps the best (for exchange purposes) to imagine that yours is the more valuable of the two, and let other people have their share of the worry trying to fathom which it is. (Laughter.)

Mr. H. FORDING: I am sorry to have to interrupt, but our time is up. I suggest that this discussion be continued in our next, if Mr. Trevor can come again on the 9th October.

Mr. Trevor having expressed his great willingness to attend again to continue his subject, the usual vote of thanks was passed, and proceedings then terminated.

(To be continued.)

Notes and Queries

Odious Comparisons

COMPARISONS are proverbially odious, and it would seem that some incautious person on this side of the Atlantic has been drawing comparisons between the Philatelic Literature of Great Britain and that of the United States in a fashion that is not entirely complimentary to the latter.

Good people are fond of telling us that we all get just what we deserve in these matters, and we are glad to see that an exponent of Stamp Collecting over there is able to assure us that the stamp journals of the United States are exactly what the stamp collectors of that country desire. What they require is a Stamp Newspaper, not a Philatelic Magazine, and accordingly the Newspaper flourishes and the Magazine languishes.

"Americans," we are told, "have blood of a good red colour which forbids dreaming and mooning over things they will never actively come in contact with. . . . The Englishman, on the other hand, prides himself on being blue-blooded, and as such finds a partial outlet for his ennui in dilettanteism." We do not quite know what this means, but it seems to be contradicted by the words that follow. "It suits his tastes better to revel in scholarly but abstruse articles." We cannot quite picture the dilettante reveller letting out his ennui "in scholarly but abstruse articles." The dilettante is the last person that we should expect to find indulging in revels of that sort.

No one, of course, will find fault with a newspaper because its contents are of a different nature from those of a scientific magazine. We should not dream, for instance, of comparing the *New York Herald* with the Proceedings of an Archaeological Society, to the prejudice of either the one or the other. But Stamp-Collecting, or Philately, is supposed to be a more or less scientific hobby, and we expect its nature to be reflected to some extent in its literature. A Stamp Newspaper, like *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, has its uses from a social and personal point of view, and it also publishes from time to time philatelic articles, which we believe its readers are quite capable of appreciating; but we greatly regret that the United States does not produce more journals of the nature of the defunct *American Journal of Philately* or the resuscitated *Philatelic Journal of America*, and when the Stamp Newspaper takes the form of a tiny publication containing about $4\frac{1}{2}$ pages of reading matter, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ inches, we feel that the materials for stamp

literature must be rather small in quantity, however excellent they may be in quality.

Poland

A NEAT little book on the subject of the stamp and envelopes of this country, or rather of that fragment of it which now forms part of the Russian Empire, is sent us by the publisher of *The Stamp Collector*, Mr. G. W. Linn, of Columbus, Ohio. The book, which is "Compiled and Arranged by Messrs. George K. Smith Jr., Henry S. Adair, George W. Linn," is issued as a Souvenir of the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Society, and contains a very interesting summary of the history of the old Kingdom of Poland, and an account of the one adhesive stamp and a few varieties of envelopes that were issued in the Russian portion, between 1858 and 1865. Such limited issues are perhaps appropriately dealt with in a book of very small size, some thirty pages, measuring $3 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; but these tiny volumes are more suited for the waistcoat pocket than for the bookshelf, where they are so apt to conceal themselves behind their more bulky brethren and thus to get overlooked and forgotten.

The little book is very nicely got up, well printed on one side of the paper only; we presume that the large figures "30" on the last page imply that such is the number of pages; the others are unnumbered, which we must record as a fault. There seems also to be a little confusion in one place as to the correct order of the two varieties of the local envelopes; on one page plates II and III, giving illustrations of the two types, are placed in that order, we believe rightly; on the opposite page plate III is described as "(a)," and plate II as "(b)," while in the check list at the end the type shown on plate II is again placed first. The descriptions and lists, however, appear to be very complete, but we would suggest that the inscription on the lower part of the adhesive would be more correctly given in three words "ZA LOT KOP," instead of "ZALOT KOP."

We recommend both the book and its subject to any of our readers who are in search of an interesting country for limited specialism; entire used copies of the envelopes will be found sufficiently difficult to obtain.

Penny Postage with France

A CORRESPONDENT, with whose views we fully sympathize, suggests that a fitting method of commemorating King Edward the Peacemaker and further cementing the

Entente Cordiale, to which his friendly actions contributed so much, would be the establishment of Penny Postage between this country and France. When we say that we fully sympathize, we must not be understood as expressing any opinion upon the practicability of the proposal; we fear that at present it is quite impracticable, for various reasons. First of all, the revenue authorities neither of this country nor of France are prepared to risk the large immediate loss of revenue that would be incurred by this reduction of the postal rate; and secondly, it would be impossible, even if it were desirable, to restrict the reduction to the two countries named. Holland, Belgium, Germany, indeed we might say the whole of Europe, would have to come in before such an arrangement could be made.

We have not the slightest doubt that such cheapening of the means of communication, between all the principal countries of the world, would go far towards bringing about that era of universal peace which the late King did so much to promote, but we fear that the time is not yet. Bring the peoples together in friendly correspondence, and let them get to know one another, and they will not want to fight, even if they "have got the ships, and got the men, and got the money too." Some day, let us hope, Mr. Henniker Heaton, or one of his successors, will succeed in sticking the whole world together by means of a Penny Postage stamp, and probably the Post Offices will not lose so much as they seem to expect.

But all this is not Philately, unless a special Commemorative Stamp should be issued, and that, we are happy to say, our correspondent does not suggest.

Postally Used?

A CORRESPONDENT in the more or less Far East sends us a conundrum, which at first

sight appears simple enough, but to which it is not really quite so easy to give a fully appropriate answer. He writes as follows:—

"Last week, a native of Burma, who is living in the districts, having a grievance, forwarded a petition to the Local Government, but instead of affixing the (8 anna) Court Fee Stamp to the petition, as should be done in such a case, he, through ignorance, affixed it to the envelope and posted it. It was duly stamped by the Post Office and forwarded on to its proper destination. The addressee, however, had to pay Postage Due. The question is whether the Court Fee Stamp can be regarded as being postally used, for though it bears a postmark, yet it did not do the work of a Postage Stamp."

Now most people would say at once that the stamp in question was not "postally used"; it was a fiscal stamp, it did not pay the postage on the letter, it did not even defraud the Post Office, to the benefit of some other Department, which fiscal stamps sometimes succeed in doing, and in our opinion it has no business in a Postage Stamp Collection, except as a curiosity. But that is not exactly the question asked us. The stamp evidently is no longer *unused*, therefore it is *used*. How has it been used? The sender used it on his envelope, the Post Office clerk *used* it, that is to say, made it a *used* copy by postmarking it; it was not fiscally used, it seems almost as if it must be postally used. It is a very pretty question. Supposing that we pay the postage on a letter with a penny stamp, and stick a five shillings stamp by the side of it, because we have a prejudice in favour of *used* copies; if the five shillings stamp was a postage stamp, it will be recognized as having been "postally used"; but if it was a fiscal stamp, what then? In neither case has it paid any part of the postage, and it seems to us that the two stamps have much the same philatelic interest, from the *postally used* point of view!

Correspondence

The Editor of "Gibbons Stamp Weekly"

CALCUTTA, 10th August, 1910.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose a cutting from last Monday's *Englishman*, referring to a suggestion by Sir William Lee-Warner, K.C.S.I., for the use of the term "Semi-Sovereign States" when speaking or writing of the "Native States" of India. I should like myself to see the term brought into use in albums, catalogues, and philatelic literature generally, and with this in view am writing now in the hope that the idea may be considered by editors, dealers, and others.

"Sir William makes a suggestion for the use of the term 'Semi-Sovereign States' when speaking or writing of the Native States of India. His plea has much to recommend it, and will, it may

be hoped, meet with the ready acceptance of authority; its adoption would lead to the strengthening of 'the tie which unites' and to the gratification of the Indian princes and noblemen upon whose loyal co-operation with the Crown so much depends."

Yours faithfully,

WILMOT CORFIELD.

["Semi-Sovereign" is a rather lengthy substitute for "Native," but we shall be quite willing to adopt it if it is brought into general use. Stamp collectors, however, would be more interested in finding some suitable term to distinguish the States using the overprinted British Indian stamps from those which still employ their own stamps—if there is any actual difference in their position or in that of their Post Offices.—ED. G.S.W.]

The Editor of "Gibbons Stamp Weekly"

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the query in G.S.W. of April 20th last, concerning the *tête-bêche* and inverted frame varieties of the 100 reis bicoloured stamp of 1891, it may be of interest to record that I have the following varieties, in addition to those therein mentioned:—

Tête-bêche:

100 reis, carmine and blue, perf. 12½ to 14, varieties 1 and 2.

Inverted Frame:

100 reis, carmine and blue, perf. 12½ to 14, 1 variety.
100 " " " ultramarine, " 11, 11½, 1 "
100 " " " " compound, 1 "

This brings the list up to the following:—

Tête-bêche:

100 reis, carmine and blue, perf. 12½ to 14, varieties 1 and 2.
100 " " " " 11, 11½ " 1 and 2.

Inverted Frame:

100 reis, carmine and blue, perf. 12½ to 14, 1 variety.
100 " " " ultramarine, " " 2 vars.
100 " " " " " 11, 11½, 1 variety.
100 " " " " " compound, 1 "

In Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' new Spanish Catalogue I notice that the 50 reis, *green*, of 1900 is catalogued as printed from two plates, as well as from one plate only. This is incorrect, as the change to a single plate was made much earlier. Presumably it was intended originally to

print this stamp in two distinct colours, like the other values of 1894, etc., and when the first plates were worn out a combined one was constructed. The 50 reis, *blue*, perf. 12½ to 14, perf. compound, and perf. 11½ on *thick paper*, were all printed from the two plates. The 50 reis, *blue*, perf. 11, 11½ on *thin paper*, may be found printed from two plates and also from one, while the 50 reis, *blue*, perf. 5½ to 7, and perf. 8½ to 9½, appear to exist printed from one plate only.

It does not appear to have been recorded that some of the values of the 1894-1904 issue exist on thin *buff* or *brownish* paper, similar to that used for the 10 reis newspaper stamp of 1890. I have the following:—

1894. 10 reis, blue and carmine, perf. 11, 11½.
1897. " " " " (2nd type), " " "
1899. 10 " " " " " " 8½ to 9½.

I am at present studying the essays and proofs of Brazil, and if any of your readers have any I should be very glad to have an opportunity of examining them.

Yours faithfully,

G. F. NAPIER.

[Copies of Essays or Proofs should be sent direct to Captain G. F. Napier, Dial House, Bickley, Kent.]

Philatelic Societies

Prahran Philatelic Society

Secretary: G. W. Minty, corner Kooyong and Wattletree Roads, Armadale.

Society's Rooms: Protestant Hall, Cecil Place, off Chapel Street.

THE annual meeting of the Prahran Philatelic Society was held in the Protestant Hall, off Chapel Street, on Saturday evening, July 16, the President, Mr. F. C. Boscher, in the chair, twenty-two members being present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. After the correspondence had been dealt with, the Secretary's balance-sheet was received and adopted. This showed that the Society was in a satisfactory condition financially.

The President's report was then received and adopted, in which he dealt with the progress of the Society during the past year.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mr. D. F. Stevenson; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Lawson and Oveson; Secretary, Mr. G. W. Minty; Treasurer, Mr. H. W. Maynard; Exchange Superintendent and Librarian, Mr. H. W. Johnston; General Committee, Messrs F. C. Boscher, F. Best, A. Flavell, C. E. Lovett, and F. Ziegeler; Auditors, Messrs. A. Flavell and A. Thewlis.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society: Messrs. Derrick, A. C. Ke'ison, Littlewood, and Rev. Lane.

The following were proposed for membership at our next meeting: Mr. MacKnight, Mr. Cadogan, and Mr. F. Wilhelm.

Messrs. Boscher, Minty, and Johnston were appointed a committee to confer with representatives from the Victorian Philatelic Society, with a view to arranging a suitable welcome home to Mr. F. Hagen on his return from England and the Continent (of Europe). It was resolved to hold a sale of stamps by tender at our next

meeting, and at our September meeting to read another magazine, contributed by the members.

The ballot for the next exchange book was proceeded with, after which the President declared the meeting closed.

Swadlincote Philatelic Society

President: Fred W. Edwards, Esq., F.R.P.S.L., F.C.S.,
64, Coppice Side, Swadlincote, near Burton-on-Trent.

"THE Postage Stamps of Three Hundred Countries and Colonies, presented to the Swadlincote Free Library by Fred W. Edwards, F.R.P.S.L., F.C.S. (President Swadlincote Philatelic Society, 1910), in commemoration of King Edward VII's glorious reign," is the printed inscription on a novel and valuable gift, comprising a massive picture framed in oak and gilt which now hangs in the Swadlincote Library. The 300 stamps, which are neatly mounted and framed, comprise one stamp from each country, and including over 100 from British Colonies and possessions. That the gift is an appropriate souvenir of our late King's reign is shown by the fact that 28 of the stamps bear his Majesty's portrait, whilst 24 others display the effigy of Queen Victoria. Amongst the remainder is a veritable portrait gallery of contemporary kings and rulers, including the Kings of Austria, Belgium, Italy, Portugal, and Spain, the Sultans of Johore and Zanzibar, and several princes and queens. Great Britain is represented by the famous "Penny Black" stamp of 1840, the first postage stamp issued in the world; and amongst other varieties is a valuable stamp from the siege of Mafeking. The stamps selected from savage and semi-civilized countries for inclusion in this unique collection are generally exceedingly crude and quaint in design, and embrace some of the ugliest stamps in the world. This collection, which has taken Mr. Edwards several years to accumulate, will increase in value every year.—*The Burton Chronicle*, Thursday, August 11, 1910.

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[Ad. 50.]

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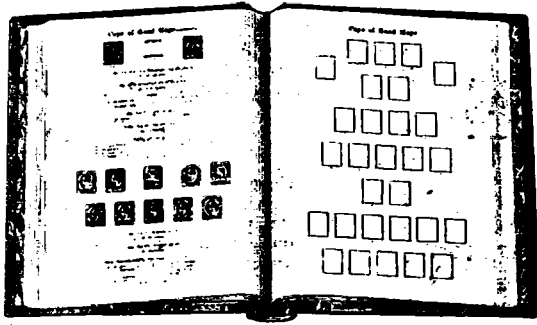
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[Ad. 43.]

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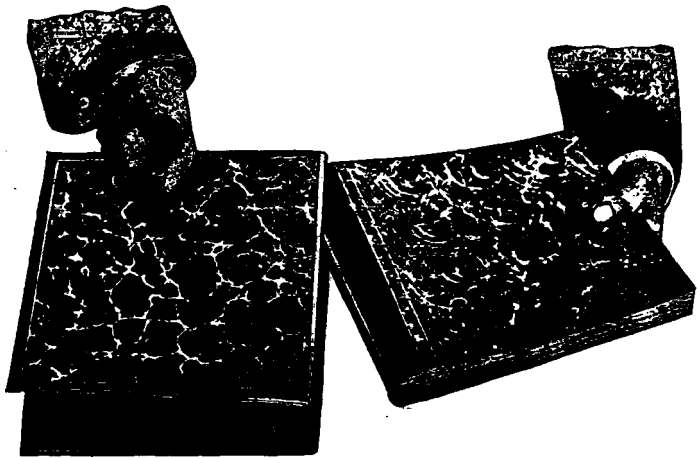


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2. Antigua (2.09)	6..0	4	66. Ceylon (1.09)	26..1	2	138. Tuscany (3.10)	10..0	6
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4. Barbados (2.09)	12..0	6	68. India (1.09)	22..1	0	140. Italian P.O.'s Abroad (4.10)	28..1	3
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7. Dominica (3.09)	10..0	6	71. Brunei (2.09)	6..0	4	143. Montenegro		
8. Granada (3.09)	14..0	8	72. North Borneo (2.09)	22..1	0	144. Norway		
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12. Nevis (3.09)	10..0	6	76. Negri Sembilan (2.09)	4..0	3	148. Russian Levant, Wenden, and Poland		
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14. St. Kitts-Nevis (3.09)	4..0	3	78. Perak (2.09)	12..0	6	150. Russian P.O.'s Abroad		
15. St. Lucia (3.09)	12..0	6	79. Selangor (3.09)	8..0	4	151. Servia		
16. St. Vincent (3.09)	8..0	4	80. Sungei Ujong (3.09)	6..0	4	152. Spain and P.O.'s Abroad		
17. Tobago (3.09)	6..0	4	81. Fed. Malay States (3.09)	6..0	4	153. Sweden		
18. Trinidad (3.09)	22..1	0	AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.			154. Switzerland		
19. Turks Islands (3.09)	8..0	4	82. Australian Commonwealth (3.09)	6..0	4	155. Turkey		
20. Turks and Caicos Islands (4.09)	4..0	3	83. Papua (3.09)	8..0	4	COLONIES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.		
21. Virgin Islands (4.09)	8..0	4	84. Brit. Solomon Is. (3.09)	4..0	3	156. Belgian Congo (10.09)	16..0	9
AMERICAN COLONIES.			85. Cook Islands (3.09)	6..0	4	157. Danish W. Indies (12.09)	12..0	6
22. British Columbia (5.08)	4..0	3	86. Fiji Islands (4.09)	16..0	9	158. Anjouan (12.09)	4..0	3
23. Canada (4.09)	22..1	0	86a. New Hebrides (4.09)	4..0	3	159. Annam & Tonquin (12.09)	4..0	3
24. New Brunswick (5.09)	4..0	3	87. New South Wales (4.09)	68..2	10	160. Benin (12.09)	10..0	6
25. Newfoundland (10.09)	12..0	6	88. New Zealand (5.09)	70..2	10	161. Cochinchina (12.09)	4..0	3
26. Nova Scotia (6.08)	4..0	3	89. Queensland (5.09)	26..1	2	162. Dahomey and Dep. (12.09)	10..0	6
27. Prince Edward Is. (6.08)	4..0	3	90. South Australia (6.09)	42..1	9	163. Diego Suarez (12.09)	10..0	6
28. British Guiana (6.08)	22..1	0	91. Tasmania (6.09)	26..1	2	164. Djibouti (12.09)	12..0	6
29. Honduras (6.08)	8..0	4	92. Tonga (6.09)	12..0	6	165. French Congo (12.09)	8..0	4
30. Falkland Islands (6.08)	6..0	4	93. Victoria (7.09)	42..1	9	166. French Guiana (1.10)	8..0	4
AFRICAN COLONIES.			94. Western Australia (7.09)	24..1	0	167. " Guinea (1.10)	10..0	6
31. Brit. Bechuanaland (6.08)	8..0	4	EUROPE.			168. " Somali Coast (1.10)	8..0	4
32. " Central Africa (6.08)	8..0	4	95. Austria (8.09)	44..1	10	169. " Sudan (1.10)	4..0	3
33. " East Africa (6.08)	12..0	6	96. Austrian Italy (9.09)	10..0	6	170. Gaboon (1.10)	4..0	3
34. " Somaliland (6.08)	10..0	6	97. Austrian P.O.'s Abroad (9.09)	20..0	10	171. Grand Comoro (1.10)	4..0	3
35. Rhodesia (3.10)	10..0	6	98. Hungary (9.09)	26..1	2	172. Guadeloupe (1.10)	36..1	6
36. Cape of Good Hope (1.10)	20..0	10	100. Belgium (10.09)	28..1	1	173. Indian Settlements (3.10)	4..0	3
37. E. Africa and Uganda (6.08)	6..0	4	101. Bulgaria, etc. (10.09)	26..1	2	174. Indo-China (3.10)	10..0	6
38. Gambia (7.08)	6..0	4	102. Crete (10.09)	32..1	4	175. Ivory Coast (3.10)	16..0	9
39. Gold Coast (7.08)	6..0	4	103. Denmark (11.09)	20..0	10	176. Madagascar (3.10)	4..0	3
40. Gibraltarr West (7.08)	10..0	6	104. Iceland (11.09)	22..1	0	177. Madagascar & Dep. (4.10)	14..0	8
41. Lagos (7.08)	8..0	4	105. France (11.09)	34..1	5	178. Martinique (4.10)	18..0	10
42. Madagascar (7.08)	22..1	0	106. French P.O.'s Abroad (12.09)	116..4	9	179. Mauritania (4.10)	8..0	4
43. Mauritius (7.08)	24..1	0	107. French Colonies (General Issues) (12.09)	12..0	6	180. Mayotte (4.10)	4..0	3
44. Natal (7.08)	20..0	10	108. Baden (12.09)	6..0	4	181. Middle Congo (4.10)	4..0	3
45. New South Afr. Repub. (7.08)	22..1	0	109. Bavaria (12.09)	20..0	10	182. Mohéli (4.10)	4..0	3
46. Niger Coast (7.08)	8..0	4	110. Bergedorf (1.10)	4..0	3	183. New Caledonia (4.10)	16..0	9
47. Northern Nigeria (7.08)	4..0	3	111. Bremen (1.10)	4..0	3	183a. New Hebrides [Fr.] (4.10)	4..0	3
48. Orange River Col. (8.08)	26..1	2	112. Brunswick (1.10)	6..0	4	184. Nossi-Bé (4.10)	10..0	6
49. St. Helena (8.08)	8..0	4	113. Hamburg (1.10)	6..0	4	185. Obok (4.10)	12..0	6
50. Seychelles (8.08)	8..0	4	114. Hanover (1.10)	6..0	4	186. Oceanic Settlements (4.10)	4..0	3
51. Sierra Leone (8.08)	10..0	6	115. Lubek (1.10)	4..0	3	187. Réunion (4.10)	14..0	8
52. Southern Nigeria (8.08)	4..0	3	116. Mecklenburg-Schwerin (1.10)	4..0	3	188. Ste. Marie de Madagascar (5.10)	4..0	3
53. Stellaland (8.08)	4..0	3	117. Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1.10)	4..0	3	189. St. Pierre and Miquelon (5.10)	16..0	9
54. Sudan (9.08)	14..0	8	118. Oldenburg (1.10)	6..0	4	190. Senegal (5.10)	12..0	6
55. Swaziland (9.08)	4..0	3	119. Prussia (1.10)	6..0	4	191. Senegambia and Niger (5.10)	4..0	3
56. Transvaal (9.08)	66..2	9	120. Saxony (1.10)	6..0	4	192. Tahiti (6.10)	10..0	6
57. Uganda Protec. (10.08)	10..0	6	121. Schleswig-Holstein (1.10)	6..0	4	193. Tunis		
58. Zanzibar (10.08)	16..0	9	122. Thurn and Taxis (1.10)	8..0	4	194. Upper Senegal and Niger } Ready shortly.		
59. Zululand (10.08)	4..0	3	123. Wurtemberg (1.10)	20..0	10	UNITED STATES & COLONIES.		
EUROPEAN COLONIES.			124. North Germ. Conf.d. (1.10)	8..0	4	238. Postm'ters' St'ps (12.08)	6..0	4
60. Cyprus (10.08)	10..0	6	125. Alsace & Lorraine (1.10)	4..0	3	239. Gen. Issues, etc. (12.08)	56..2	4
61. Gibraltarr (5.09)	16..0	9	126. German Empire (1.10)	16..0	8	240. Carriers' Stamps (12.08)	8..0	4
62. Heligoland (10.08)	4..0	3	127. German P.O.'s Abroad (2.10)	20..0	10	241. Newspaper St'ps (12.08)	22..1	0
63. Ionian Isles (10.08)	4..0	3	128. Greece (2.10)	42..1	9	242. { Confed. States { Postm'ters' St'ps } (12.08)	14..0	8
64. Malta (3.10)	6..0	4	129. Holland (2.10)	32..1	4	243. { Confed. States } { General Issues } (12.08)	4..0	3
			130. Modena (2.10)	10..0	6	244. Cuba (12.08)	14..0	8
			131. Naples & Neap. Prov. (2.10)	8..0	4	245. Guam (12.08)	4..0	3
			132. Parma (2.10)	8..0	4	246. Philippine Islands (12.08)	10..0	6
			133. Romagna (2.10)	4..0	3	247. Porto Rico (12.08)	8..0	4
			134. Roman States (2.10)	8..0	4	SOUTH AMERICA.		
			135. San Marino (2.10)	10..0	6	249. Argentine Republic (5.10)	52..2	2
			136. Sardinia (3.10)	10..0	6	250. Bolivia		
						251. Brazil (6.10)	58..3	5

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WEEKLY



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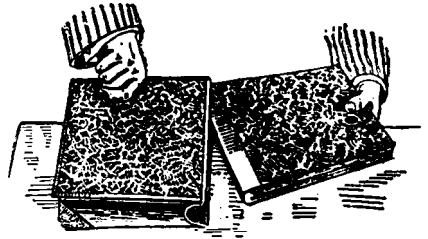
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EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

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SEPTEMBER 24, 1910

VOL. XII

The Berne Philatelic Exhibition

September 3rd to 12th, 1910

Notes by CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

AN International Philatelic Exhibition of Postage Stamps, etc., was held in Berne from September 3rd to 12th.

The Exhibition was held in the magnificent Casino, built about three years ago, in the centre of the town and only three minutes' walk from the Houses of Parliament.

This building is fireproof, being built throughout of stone; it is divided into a number of halls and salons, and three of these on the first floor were taken up with the stamp exhibits. The chief hall is a noble one, with large galleries all round and with a fine organ at one end. This hall is very artistically decorated and the light is perfect, in fact the accommodation is fully as good as at the last London Exhibition, and the surroundings are far more beautiful. On the ground floor of the Casino there is a large and well-appointed restaurant which was well patronized by dealers and collectors, especially by those who wanted to do a little business, which was not permitted in the Exhibition except to those who took stalls.

I may say at once that the Exhibition was much better than I had anticipated, and taken all round I think it is the best that has been held in the last twenty years, with the exception of those in London and Manchester.

The credit for this result must be given to collectors of Switzerland, Great Britain, Italy, and the United States. For some reason which I do not understand there were practically no fine exhibits from France or Germany, which was much to be regretted.

Those of us who have taken part in the organization of exhibitions know the immense amount of work and the vast correspondence that are necessary, and I think that here in Berne too much credit cannot be given to Baron A. de Reuter-skiöld the President, M. J. Schieb the Vice-President, M. F. Furi the Secretary, and M. Ernst Zumstein, who have, above all, worked

hard and continuously for some months past, and I am glad to say that their labours have been crowned with great success.

I do not yet know if the Exhibition will pay for itself financially; the expenses are heavy; for instance, the rent of the Casino is £140, and there are many other items that are very heavy.

The formal opening took place on Saturday, September 3rd, at 10.30 a.m.

Monsieur E. Ruffy, Director of the Universal Postal Union, made the opening speech in French, and said that he specially greeted and welcomed to Berne all the Delegates of the great Societies, and thanked those who had brought collections from abroad. He thought that the attraction of Philately is felt at every age, and that all collectors wanted the "Dove of Basle" and the "Eagle of Geneva"—certainly most of the collectors start at school, but now we have collectors from schoolboys to kings.

H.M. King George V had been good enough to send an exhibit, and they were profoundly obliged to him, and this action on the part of His Majesty would draw attention throughout the world to the importance of Philately.

He thought it was interesting to know that Switzerland was one of the first countries to issue stamps, and to-day they were pleased to see such fine exhibits of their stamps, which were a joy to the eyes of all.

In conclusion, he extended a warm welcome to all who visited the Exhibition, which he now declared to be open.

The chief exhibits were as follows:—

Class I. Switzerland.

This is subdivided into seven classes, which I group together in my notes.

No. 1. *Frau E. Räuber-Borter.*

A general collection, the best things being:—

GENEVA, 5 + 5 c.
 BASLE, on letter.
 ZURICH, 4 rp., on letter and single.
 VAUD, 4 c., on letter.

No. 2. C. Seinet-Jeanmeret.

General collection, including :—

GENEVA, 5 c., green on white, and 5 + 5 c., on part of letter.
 ZURICH, 4 rp., on letter.
 BASLE, on letter with a scarce postmark.

In the silk-thread issue a rare item is an envelope franked with two 2 c., grey, and half a 2 c. used for 5 c. in 1862.

This collection contains a nice lot of stamps on letters, essays, and full sheets of modern issues.

Nos. 3 and 7. Victor Beaujeux.

A very choice and beautifully arranged collection mounted on a novel plan. Briefly, the stamps are arranged on one sheet, then another sheet is placed over them and spaces are cut out of the upper sheet for the stamps to show through, and spaces are also cut out to hold a full description, which is written in German, French, and English.

The following are a few of the better things :—

ZURICH, 4 rp., on letter.
 BASLE, in carmine and deep blue, a scarce colour, dated Dec., 1846.
 GENEVA, 5 + 5 c., on letter; and left and right halves, each on its original cover.
 GENEVA, 5 c., on white, on letter dated 1851.
 ZURICH, 6 rp., retouched, on a letter.
 VAUD, 4 c., on letter.
 15 rp., rose-red, small figures, full gum; and 15 c., also with gum, two rare stamps in this condition.
 Poste Locale, 2½ rp., no frame, fine unused, a very rare stamp.

Very fine reconstructed plates of the Poste Locale, with frame, and Orts-Post with and without frame. Rayon I, dark blue, frame and no frame, and a superb plate of the pale blue, the latter of fine *unused* stamps from the Mirabaud Collection.

The silk-thread issues are a fine lot and include many blocks.

In the 1862 issue I noted the 5 c., brown, figures etc. double printed, on white paper, and unused, the only one I remember to have seen.

The later issues are a superb lot and most beautifully worked out; they are shown in numerous blocks of four of each stamp in all shades unused, and classified by the perforations. I consider this portion of the collection a really fine piece of philatelic work, and I have never seen a better lot of the rather complicated modern issues.

Nos. 4 and 8. H. J. Duveen.

I am very pleased to see that an English collector is able to show our friends in Switzerland one of the most magnificent collections of Swiss ever got together. This collection is specially noteworthy for the wonderful blocks of unused stamps. I need only mention the following, as a few of the gems that are seldom even seen by the ordinary collector :—

BASLE. A block of fifteen in five rows of three, in superb condition, with margins on three sides, and the scarce deep carmine and bright blue colour, unused.

GENEVA, 10 c., a block of six complete stamps and three half-stamps from the upper left-hand corner of the sheet with the full inscription. A block of twenty 5 c., Geneva, large eagle, yellow-green, with the whole of the top margin, showing five lines of inscription. A block of twelve 5 c., blue-green, Geneva, large eagle.

In the ZURICH, the 4 rappen is shown complete, unused, with the five types horizontal and five types vertical lines. Of the 6 rappen there is a fine strip of five unsevered, the middle stamp being the retouched variety.

In the VAUD there are three specimens of the 4 c., unused, and a block of eight of the 5 c. In the used Cantonals all varieties are well represented, many being on letters. Amongst the best things I notice 4 and 6 rappen, Zurich, used on one letter, exceedingly rare in this form. Also one and a half 4 rappen, Zurich, used for 6 rappen; this was used at Zurich on the 25th September, 1849, and, in my opinion, is one of the rarest things among the rarities of Switzerland.

Of the Orts Post and Poste Locale Mr. Duveen has reconstructed sheets in superb condition. He has even attempted the reconstruction of the Poste Locale with the frame to cross, and lacks only nine specimens of this rare stamp.

Of the Rayons there are many magnificent blocks unused and reconstructed sheets used. I must not omit to mention that among the unused there is a superb 15 rappen, small figures, and a strip of three of the 15 c.

The silk threads of 1856 and onwards are certainly not the least important of this fine collection, and here we have a large number of blocks, even blocks of the great rarities. Among these I might mention a mint block of eight of the 5 rappen, rich reddish brown, Munich print on thin paper, with the emerald-green thread; a block of four of the same printing, 40 rappen, bright emerald-green; and two single perfect specimens of the rare apple-green.

The Berne printing includes many very rare blocks in superb condition.

The later issues are all very well worked

out in all shades, up to about 1890, but the collection does not contain anything in the way of the curious and interesting retouches that have been discovered of recent years, as, in general, this collection is only up to the year 1892.

Nos. 5 and 9. H. Jäggl-Weber.

A fine general Swiss collection, interesting items being :—

VAUD, 4 c.

BASLE, on part of letter.

ZURICH, 4 rp., unused.

ZURICH, 6 rp., several interesting varieties, such as the No. 98 on the plate with the large retouch, Nos. 72 and 81 with slight retouches. A curiosity is a 6 rp., one half of which has the vertical red lines, and the other has no lines, as they have all been faded out by exposure to strong sunlight. A very rare obliteration, which I have never met with before, is shown on a 6 rp.; this is a large oval with the inscription inside, "AUSLAG VON ZURICH," in red; this is believed to be an obliteration that was used on fiscal documents at the Finance Department in the town of Zurich.

GENEVA, 5 c., on white, two on letters, one with the red cross postmark, and the rarer one with a postmark consisting of a diamond of thin blue lines.

ORTS POST. A rare item here is a pair of the 2½ rp., with frame, postmarked with the blue Zurich cross.

POSTE LOCALE, a pair of the first printing, with the framework unusually sharp and well defined.

Fine plates are shown, reconstructed, of the Orts Post, Poste Locale, and the Rayons issue. The later issues are a fine lot, and the collection is a really interesting one, and shows that it is the work of a keen student of Philately.

No. 10. A. Strässle-Cottel.

This collection consists of the issues from 1850. The silk-thread stamps are fine, and include unused 5 rp., red-brown, thin paper, and 40 rp., pale yellow-green—two of the rarest of the stamps of the first printing. The later issues are very good in blocks and in full sheets, and the collection is strong in retouches shown in blocks of four.

No. 11. Alph. Thommen.

A special collection of the issues from 1850, classified after the Zumstein Handbook. A choice specimen is the Rayon I, dark blue, an unused block of four with frame to cross. From 1862 there is a fine series of unused blocks of four. In reconstructed plates I noted the Poste Locale framed, the Rayon I, dark blue, framed and unframed, also the pale blue and orange-yellow.

No. 12. Peter Halter.

A good collection of the obliterations of the Canton of Lucerne, used between 1850 and 1862, the greater part on letters.

No. 13. K. Lemp-Wyss.

A similar collection to the above, but strong in pairs and blocks of the Rayons with rare obliterations.

No. 14. Baron A. de Reuterskiöld (Hors Concours).

A remarkably fine collection of obliterations, probably the most complete known, and strong in real rarities. It is almost impossible to note these without illustrations, but I can just draw attention to a few rarities, such as :—

LENZBURG. The black double grille, forming squares.

PFYN. The curious ornament used here as a postmark on the 5 rp., dark blue, and 5 rp., pale blue.

Thick wavy bars on the 10 rp., yellow, town of origin not known.

A great curiosity is a large black bird about 1½ inches long, used on the 5 rp., pale blue, on part of letter.

Large P. P. used in Baden, and the still larger single P., nearly as high as the stamp, used at St. Urban.

Nos. 15 to 19 are collections of post cards, money order cards, envelopes, etc.

No. 20. The Postmaster-General of Switzerland.

A large and most interesting collection of proofs, essays, etc., of modern Swiss stamps, with a number of sheets. As this exhibit might have interest for future writers, I give the following rather full particulars :—

Essays of the Unpaid stamps of the 1910 issue: designed by M. L'Éplattenier, of Chaux-de-Fonds, plates etched by Hengi and Co., of Berne; proofs from the Federal Mint, of Berne. A complete set of the new issue of Unpaid stamps, in blocks of four and in entire sheets.

Competition of the 18th to 25th March, 1901, held for the purpose of obtaining designs for the new postage stamps of the 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, and 15 centimes values. Sheets showing coloured photographic reductions of the designs, essays in blocks after the designs submitted by various artists. The origin and successive development of the stamps, showing Tell's son and the bust of Helvetia, represented by numerous essays. Exhibition of all essays relating to the present set of stamps, from the 20 c. to the 3 francs, in two colours; coloured impressions of these stamps after the design had been finally adopted.

Historical Notes on the collection of Swiss stamps and proofs exhibited by the Postal Administration of Switzerland.

Many discussions took place as to the desirability of modifying the type of the Swiss stamps of 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, and 15 centimes, 1882 issue, which had been printed typographically; this type of stamp left much to be desired. Without depreciating the fairly practical advantages which the old stamps possessed, such as the easy recognition of the Unpaid stamps, yet the Swiss Federal Council, in view of a report from its Postal Department, decided in the Session of the 13th of November, 1900, to open a Competition for a new type for the 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, and 15 centimes postage stamps. The final choice was reserved for the Federal Council, whose decision would be delivered after the advice of a Commission of Experts.

The Competition was announced on the 16th of November, 1900, in the paper *L'Art Suisse*, the official organ of Swiss artists. The essential conditions of the Competition were the following :—

(a) All artists living in Switzerland or abroad could participate in the Competition.

(b) Entire liberty was given to the artists as to the design. The stamp, however, must bear the word "Helvetia," the figure of value in the Unpaid stamp must be drawn in such a way that it be evident at a glance. Besides that, it is necessary that the stamp can be easily cancelled.

(c) A period of three months is granted to the competitors, that is, till the 16th of February, 1901, for the presentation of their designs.

(d) The designs will be submitted to the examination and advice of a Commission of Experts, named by the Federal Council.

(e) Prizes totalling up to three thousand francs will be distributed to the authors of the three or four best designs. The amount of each prize will be fixed by the Commission of Experts.

There were numerous entries for the Competition; 336 competitors presented 541 designs. These designs were examined from the 18th to the 25th of March, 1901, by the jury named by the Federal Council. There was no first prize awarded. On the other hand there were given one second prize, one third, two fourth, and two fifth prizes, of a total value of three thousand francs. Besides these, fifteen honourable mentions were granted.

All the designs were exhibited to the public from the 21st to the 31st of March, 1901, on the first floor of the Museum of Arts and Trades at Berne. In accordance with the conditions of the Competition, all the prize-winning designs became the property of the Postal Administration. The authors of some designs which had received an honourable mention presented them to the Ad-

ministration; while the remaining designs, with the exception of a single one, were acquired by the Administration on reasonable terms. Of the designs which did not obtain prizes, a great number were placed gratis at the disposition of the Administration, for exhibition in the Postal Museum.

The Postal Department sent to the Federal Council not only the photographic reductions of the designs submitted by their authors to the Administration, but also coloured reproductions of the exact size of the stamps, and asked the Council to choose the designs which should serve for the making of the new Swiss 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, and 15 centimes stamps, after having examined the written report of the Commission of Experts, and also the opinion expressed by the Head Post Office. Neither the Postal Department nor the Federal Council were able to decide upon the best design. Consequently the Federal Council authorized the Postal Department on the 14th of October, 1901, to open a new restricted Competition, which should take place on a date to be fixed by the Council.

Amongst the designs resulting from this restricted Competition the Federal Council, in the Session of the 23rd of January, 1906, chose the one representing the son of Tell with crossbow, submitted by the painter Albert Welter, of Munich and Berne, for the 2, 3, and 5 centimes values, and the one representing the bust of Helvetia, by M. L'Eplattenier, professor of drawing at Chaux-de-Fonds, for the 10, 12, and 15 centimes values. The design representing Helvetia standing was temporarily reserved for the values from 20 centimes upwards.

After a thorough examination into the question of designs, and a conference of experts, the work was given to M. H. Berthold, of Berlin.

In view of a petition of the Swiss Society of Painters and Sculptors, the Federal Council decided to hand over to two Swiss artists, recommended by that Society, the making of the design of Helvetia standing, in competition with the Berlin firm just mentioned.

The original dies, ordered in Berlin, were delivered to the Post Office on the 27th of October, 1906, and proved to be excellent work. The designs of the two Swiss artists, Messrs. Dunky, of Geneva, and Munger, of Berne, were sent direct to the engravers on the 12th and 19th of October, 1906, respectively. On the 13th of December, 1906, one of the engravers informed the Post Office that, in consequence especially of a lack of the necessary material (which had to be brought from Paris for such special work), it was impossible to finish the order, and sent back the original. The other engraver delivered his engraving on the 22nd of

December, 1906, instead of the 19th of November, which had been fixed upon.

In order that the first design should not be wasted, it was sent to the Berlin firm, which had already made the other original dies satisfactorily.

After this die had been made, the Postal Department submitted the three designs representing Helvetia standing to the approval of the Federal Council, asking the latter to choose the design which should be used for the 20 centimes values and upwards. It was a question of the following designs :—

1. Designed and engraved by Mr. Berthold, of Berlin.
2. Designed by Mr. Munger, of Berne, and engraved by Mr. Sprenger, of Berne.
3. Designed by Mr. Dunky, of Geneva, and engraved by Mr. Berthold, of Berlin.

In their Session of the 25th June, 1907, the Federal Council decided to put aside these three designs, and to invite M. L'Eplattenier, of Chaux-de-Fonds, in collaboration with M. Geel, of the same town, to have a new design engraved based on the old type.

In the meantime it had been necessary to continue the making of the 20 centimes stamps and higher values with the old design. In accordance with this decision, the Post Office opened up relations with M. L'Eplattenier. On the 22nd of February, 1908, the latter submitted new designs to the Head Post Office. It was seen from these designs that M. L'Eplattenier, after a careful examination, had not tried to create a new stamp with the image of Helvetia standing, but had worked upon the old type, as he had received instructions. In view of the restricted space, he had not been able to form a good design for a stamp to be printed by means of ordinary typography, on the basis of the old stamps (Helvetia standing), engraved in copper-plate.

Amongst the designs submitted by the artist, the Federal Council in their Session of the 24th of March, 1908, chose the type of the stamps put in circulation from the end of 1908 for all the values from the 20 centimes to the 3 francs. The new design, printed in two colours, represents Helvetia seated on a rock, her hand resting on a sword.

At the same time as the current stamps of the 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 100, and 300 centimes values were put in circulation, there also appeared, on the 1st of November, 1908, two new stamps, the 35 and 70 centimes.

Further, the original types of the 2 and 15 centimes stamps were modified by M. Welti. The figure of value is shown only once. The figure of Tell's son and the crossbow were slightly retouched.

The design of the stamp representing the bust of Helvetia, made by M. L'Eplattenier, was given a more accentuated Swiss character; the mountains in the background stand out better.

The stamp representing Tell's son (2, 3, and 5 centimes) was again modified in 1910. The more recent type differs chiefly from the old one by putting the string of the crossbow in its right place, that is to say, on the side of the archer.

As stamps of all the values were now issued in the new designs, it appeared desirable for different reasons to issue Unpaid stamps also in a new type. The type of these stamps had remained the same ever since their introduction in 1878. Consequently the Postal Department decided in April, 1909, to issue new Unpaid stamps on the date when the present stock should be exhausted. The preparation of the new design was confided to the artist who had drawn the designs for the postage stamps from 10 centimes upwards (bust of Helvetia and Helvetia seated).

The new design represents, in the centre, the Federal Arms surrounded by rhododendrons; the background is formed by snow mountains; and the figure of value is in the middle of the lower margin. The new Unpaid stamps will be printed in two colours.

Class II. Championship Class.

For collections that have been awarded a Gold Medal at an International Exhibition.

No. 23. *L. L. R. Hausburg. Victoria.*

This is undoubtedly the finest collection of Victorian stamps in the world. It has been shown on one or two previous occasions, but has been considerably improved since it was last exhibited. It is a collection that is very difficult to describe and that should be seen to be appreciated. I can only very briefly mention a few of the gems.

One of the most interesting things in this collection is a fine lot of proofs of the early issues, and amongst these, one strip of three, consisting of the first type 2d., 3d., and 1d. arranged in this order, is of the greatest interest. The impression of the 2d. has been scratched out and a new pencilled design of the Queen drawn above it.

In the issue of 1850 Mr. Hausburg has some superb blocks, notably twelve of the 1d. of the T. Ham printing, with frame, and stamps close together. Also some superb strips of the printing of Campbell and Fergusson, including some in very rare colours. Of the used stamps there are remade plates, or groups of the varieties, showing the manner of transferring from the original dies to the stones. The printing of Ham was in sheets of 120 stamps in two

panes of sixty, and each pane consisted of five groups of twelve types.

The first printing of Campbell and Fergusson was in four panes, each of twenty-four stamps, and Mr. Hausburg shows one pane reconstructed, chiefly of unused specimens, and a full reconstructed sheet of ninety-six, mostly in the brown-red shade. Of this printing he also shows a large number of varieties in flaws of transfer, and a further reconstructed sheet of the stamps in the pink colour.

Of the 2d. the most noticeable is a superb specimen with fine background and fine border, in perfect unused condition. Also a number of the later printing, including some unused blocks and strips, and in the used a marvellous lot of shades and varieties. To me the most interesting page in these 2d. stamps is that containing three specimens of the 2d. with the value omitted, which occur in the printing of 1850. One of these is shown in a pair with the normal stamp, which was also slightly damaged, the second "E" of "PENCE" being obliterated. This pair is probably one of the rarest things amongst Australian stamps.

In the 3d. stamps there is a wonderful strip of three of the first state of the die in bright blue—a very sharp, clear impression. Also several pairs of these rare stamps. Of Die 2 there are a large number of blocks and singles in all shades, including a pair of the 3d., perf. 12. The third issue has also been reconstructed: it was originally printed by Campbell and Fergusson in four panes of twenty-four, the full sheet consisting of ninety-six stamps. This is shown used in light and in dark blue. The complete pane is shown made up partly by unused stamps.

Of the 2d. Queen on Throne, of 1852, there is a full proof sheet from the steel plate, consisting of fifty stamps in black; also proofs in the correct colour before and after the letters were inserted. In the issued stamps the engraved are wonderfully fine. Amongst other things there is an unused block of four and a superb block of ten. Of the lithographs there are several pages of unused, including a number of pairs and strips, and many interesting varieties containing defective transfers, "TWO" broken, errors in lettering, etc.

In the issue of 1854 Mr. Hausburg has reconstructed the sheets of the 6d., orange; 6d., yellow; 6d., black; 2s., green, imperf.; 2s., green, perf.; 2s., blue, unused and used; 1s., octagonal, blue, imperf. and perf.; but only those people who have studied these stamps closely can appreciate the enormous amount of work which has been put into these issues. Space will only allow mention of a few other varieties, amongst which I must not omit to note the 1860 6d., orange, beaded oval, two specimens unused in perfect condition, one

with full gum, being the celebrated specimen imported about 1861 by the late Monsieur Rondot.

The later issues are practically complete in all known varieties, most of them shown used and unused, and the perforations being thoroughly worked out.

This is certainly one of the finest specialized collections that to-day exist in the whole world.

No. 24. *Franz Reichenheim. France.*

I think this is the finest specialized collection of French stamps existing out of France, and even there I know only three finer collections.

The stamps are nearly all in perfect condition, and most are shown in blocks of four in all shades.

The following are a few of the gems:—

- 1849. Unused, *tête-bêche*, 1 fr., carmine.
- 1850. " " " 25 c., blue (three shades).
- 1853. " " " 80 c. and 1 fr. (very rare).
- 1863. 4 c., grey " two pairs.

And all the later *têtes-bêches*.

In the 1849 issue there are three unused and a pair used of the 1 fr., orange-vermilion.

- 1855. 20 c., blue, several on green, greenish, and yellowish paper.
- 1870. 20 c., Bordeaux, two shades, unused.
- 1876. 25 c., ultramarine, a pair, showing Types I and II; and a great rarity is the 25 c., Type II, ultramarine on greenish paper, used on a letter.

Class III. Europe.

SECTION A.

No. 25. *Cav. A. A. Cave Bondi. Italy and States.*

A magnificent collection, but unfortunately only two small sheets of rarities were shown, and the bulk of the collection was in about sixteen albums, of which I was able to see several. I specially note the following:—

Parma.

- 1852. 15 c., black on rose, two *tête-bêche* pairs on letters.
- 1859. 80 c., olive-yellow, on letter addressed to Paris and postmarked "Parma 11 Dec. 59." This is exceedingly rare, and I think only one other genuinely used copy is known.
- 1853. Newspaper stamp. 9 c., black on blue, used on newspaper.

Tuscany.

- 3 lire, two unused, four used, and one used on portion of letter.

Naples.

- Arms, blue, unused; pair used on letters and three singles on letter.

Modena.

1 lira, black on white, strip of seven used on one letter.

Many fine errors used and unused.

No. 26. C. Guggenheim. France.

A nice general collection, with many pairs and blocks of the issues 1849 to 1876, with a speciality in used stamps.

I noted a quarter 80 c., Republic, used for 20 c., on the letter, and postmarked "105 in a diamond of dots"; also half of 10 c., bistre, perf., used on a letter with a 20 c. for the 25 c. rate. Bordeaux 20 c., blue, forgery used postally from Marseilles, and postmarked "2240 in a diamond of dots."

No. 30. J. Schieb. Great Britain.

A really fine collection of Great Britain, with the stamps carefully selected and well arranged and studied. A number of plates have been reconstructed according to the corner letters: 1d., black, complete; 2d., blue, no lines, only three missing; 2s., blue; 5s., plate 1; 10s., blue; and £1, green, with only a small number missing.

In unused the following are the finest: two 6d., five 10d., and two 1s., octagonal.

Plate numbers in all values, fairly complete, lacking only the abnormal numbers; 10s. and £1, both wmk. Cross and wmk. Anchor, in fine specimens.

Mulready 1d. envelope, India-paper proof signed by R. Hill, and noted as from the Castle Collection.

The Official stamps are a fine lot; a very interesting one is the Penny, black, "V.R." used on entire letter.

A fine collection of British stamps used abroad.

SECTION B.

No. 32. Mrs. A. H. Bridson. Portugal.

This fine collection has been shown in London, but is now much improved. The stamps have been selected with great care and are all beautiful specimens. In unused I note briefly: 1853, several shades in superb condition of the 5 and 25 reis, but no 50 or 100 reis; 1855, both types of the 25 reis, blue; 1856, fine shades of the 5 reis. And used: 1870, 25 reis, perf. 11, and 5, 25, 80, and 100 reis, perf. 14; the later issues being very complete in all varieties, shades, papers, etc.

No. 33. Maurice Jonas. Greece.

A perfect gem of a specialized collection, beautifully arranged and written up. The collection is specially strong in fine shades, unused, in singles and blocks of four, and attention has been given to the plate flaws and minor varieties. The following are amongst the best:—

Oct., 1861. Paris. Large figures on back, "o" of "10" inverted, unused and used.

1861. First Athens, 10 l., yellow-ochre, used.

1862. Second Athens, 10 l., reddish orange, unused.

1861. First Athens, 20 l., Prussian blue, used.

1862. Second Athens, 20 l., Prussian blue and steel-blue, both unused.

1865. 20 l., pale blue, void corners, five unused.

1870. 20 l., indigo, clear double print at top.

1870. 40 l., a grand lot of shades, including the rarest, but impossible to name them.

1870. 80 l., bright carmine, on thin semi-transparent paper, two fine unused.

Errors of the figures on back.

5 l., yellow-green, clear double "5."

5 l., on cream, pair, one with and one without figure.

10 l., reddish orange on greenish blue, a block of four, two upper stamps with figure, two lower ones no figures.

1862. 10 l., red-orange on blue, figure on face of the stamp.

No. 34. E. J. Mertzhanoff. Greece.

This is, I think, the finest collection of Greek stamps in the world, and is specially noticeable for unique blocks, sheets, and essays. The following are worth notice:—

A full sheet of essays in blue, type of the first French stamps, but inscription altered to "Essai 1858" at top and "oo Postes oo" at bottom. Inscription on the lower margin reads, "Typographie Ernest Meyer, Rue de Verneuil 22, à Paris." The sheet is composed of forty-seven stamps in four rows of ten and seven stamps on the top row; the three spaces to the left having no stamps, in these three spaces and on a full row of ten spaces above the top row of stamps the large figures "10," used on the first Paris printings for Greece, have been printed in bright blue. This is evidently a design submitted by the printer Meyer of his proposed use of the large figures.

In the issued stamps there is a superb lot of the Paris-printed, both unused, used, and on letters; a grand thing here is a part sheet of the 10 l., orange on blue, large figures, containing thirty-two stamps, one having the "o" of "10" inverted.

Of the first Athens there are five copies of the 10 l., yellow-ochre on greenish blue, but I think that at least four of these are not the printing of 1861, but are those of 1862.

1876. 30 l., brown, Paris, fine block of twelve unused.

1878. 60 l., green, Athens, fine block of eight unused.

In Unpaid, I noted in the 1875 issue, perf. 10½, the 1 and 2 dr. with inverted centres.

No. 35. C. L. Pack. Spain.

A grand lot of Spain, divided into two collections, consisting of unused and used separately. The rarest unused are as follows:—

1854. 1 rl., pale blue.
 1855. Watermark loops, vertical pair, one stamp
 1 real and the other the error 2 reales.
 Jan., 1867. 25 mils., inverted centre, but barred
 with two lines.

In the used I noted :—

1851. Pair and grand block of four of the
 2 reales.
 1852. Pair and strip of three 2 reales.
 1853. Pair 2 reales.
 1854. Pair 1 real, pale blue.
 1855. Block of four 1 rl., blue, with error
 2 reales.

The stamps are in fine condition and there are some wonderful shades, and the whole collection is most beautifully arranged and displayed.

No. 36. A. Passer. Bosnia.

A special collection, which I have already described in these pages, as it was shown in Amsterdam.

No. 37. A. Passer. Turkey.

Mr. Passer, who is associated with the speculators in Vienna, who have bought the stock of 22,000,000 Turkish remainders, has carefully searched through this grand stock and has found a marvellous lot of shades, errors, etc., and has thus been able to get together a truly superb lot of the stamps of this very interesting and difficult country. In the first issue Mr. Passer puts in a number of stamps with borders in wrong colours, and although some are used, I consider nearly all these to be essays or trials.

I note pairs printed *tête-bêche* of the 1 pi. on greenish yellow and the 1 pi. on yellow, these being in the colours of the 20 paras.

1865. 2 pi., blue, block of ten, imperf.
 1865. Vertical pair of 5 pi., carmine, on letter, upper stamp with correct inscription, lower one with inscription of the 20 paras.
 1865. Two carmine stamps on letter without any inscription.
 1865. 5 pi., carmine, inverted inscription.
 1865. Unpaid, 25 pi., dark brown, no inscription.
 1869. 10 par. in three distinct shades, with inscription inverted.
 1869. A stamp in the lilac colour of the 10 par., but with inscription of the 20 par.
 1869. 2 pi., red, no inscription.
 1869. 2 pi., red, large block with double inscription.
 1871. Large perf., 1 pi., yellow, inscription on back.
 1871. 5 pi., blue, block of ten, with inscription on back.
 1871. Large perf., 5 pi., grey, no inscription.
 1871. Large perf., 5 pi., grey, inscription inverted.
 1875. 10 par., lilac, inscription on back.
 1875. 1 pi., yellow, with inscription of the 10 par.

1876. 1 pi., blue and yellow, error in colour of the 50 par., in both perfs. 13½ and 11½.
 1884. Perf. 11½, 5 pi. in yellow, the colour of the 2 pi., both used and unused.

I almost forgot to mention the finest thing in this grand collection : 1863, 1 pi., slate, a sheet complete except one row. Eleven rows of twelve stamps are shown in perfect unused condition.

Nos. 38 and 39. W. von Polansky. Russia and Finland.

- Russia, 1866. 10 k., inverted centre.
 Russia, 1890. 14 k., inverted centre.
 Russia, 1903. 10 k. and 25 k., inverted centres.
 Russia, 1903. 3 r. 50 k., inverted centre.
 Russia, 1866. 1 k., block of eight used on letter, with background inverted.
 Russia, 1903. 1 r., centre shifted to upper right corner of the stamp.
 Levant, 1900. 4 p. on 1 p., inverted surcharge.
 Levant, 1903. 20 p. on 4 p., inverted surcharge.

Poland, a grand collection of the postmarks. A very interesting collection of forgeries is also shown.

No. 40. A. J. Warren. Holland.

Shown at and fully described after the Amsterdam Exhibition. The chief additions since then are :—

- Full sheet in four panes of the 1905 reprint by Moesman of the 10 c., imperf., in orange-yellow.
 1854. 10 c., block of ten in two rows, showing distance between the two panes.
 A series of 10 c. dated copies, those up to June 4, 1861, showing no trace of horn on forehead, those from July 1, 1861, all with horn.
 1864. 15 c., orange, perf., superb unused block of thirty.
 1869. 10 c., perf. 10 x 10½, superb unused block of fifteen.

SECTION C.

No. 42. Dr. A. Chiesa. Sicily.

A superb lot of colour trials and essays. A grand specialized collection, strong in blocks, stamps on letters, an enormous lot of retouched varieties, and the following plates :—

- 1 gr. Plate I. Plate complete all but fifteen stamps and including many pairs and strips.
 1 gr. Plate II. Complete all but seven.
 2 gr. Plate I. Unused sheet in two halves.
 2 gr. Plate II. Two uncut sheets.
 5 gr. Plates I and II. Uncut sheets.
 50 gr. Unused sheet, reconstructed from a few large blocks.

No. 43. Dr. Emilio Diena. Austrian Italy.

One of the most beautiful and interesting exhibits shown, and containing wonderful rarities.

Unused.

1850. Thin paper. 5 c., orange, block of eight.

- 1850. Thick paper. 15 c., dark red, corner block of twelve.
- 1850. Thick paper. 15 c., block of nineteen with four crosses.
- 1850. Ribbed paper. 15 c. and 30 c.

The forgeries of the first issue used postally are interesting, and include 15 c. in three types, 30 c. in two types, and 45 c. in two types.

In the used there is a fine lot with crosses, on letters, and some very rare letters franked with envelope stamps cut out and used as adhesives.

The finest thing shown by Dr. Diena is, I think, a sheet of the Austrian Newspaper stamps of 1863, which were printed for use in Lombardy. The sheet contains 100 stamps in ten rows of ten, and stamp No. 17 is inverted. These are the (1 kr.), pale lilac.

No. 44. H. Dietsche. Baden.

A collection of used, with special attention to the obliterations.

No. 45. F. Doll. Wurtemberg.

A fine used collection of this country, with some beautiful blocks, such as six of 18 kr., blue, and two blocks of six of the 70 kr.

No. 46. The Right Honourable the Earl of Crawford, K.T., etc. Naples.

Lord Crawford shows one of the old Italian States, a marvellous collection of these stamps. Here we have Philately in its highest form. A collection consisting of used and unused single stamps, pairs, blocks, sheets, forgeries, reprints, and all varieties of cancellation. Among the forgeries, the most interesting are those of the 1858 issue, made to deceive the Government, of which several types of the three values exist. Lord Crawford has a number of these used on original letters, very scarce and interesting in this form. Of the 5 grana several are found double printed on face, and there is also a fine specimen printed on both sides. The gems of this collection are, of course, the $\frac{3}{4}$ tornese, blue, of 1860. Of the $\frac{1}{2}$ t., Arms, I note no less than three unused and thirteen used, seven of which are on letters and newspapers. Of the $\frac{1}{2}$ t., Cross, there are five unused and nineteen used, including two very fine pairs and a number used on letters. In the issue of 1861 Lord Crawford has a fine lot of errors, such as head inverted, used postally on and off originals. He has also the mezzo tornese and the due grana in black, being printed in the colour of the un grano. These two specimens are used and are marked as proofs used postally, although I have frequently seen it claimed that they are *bona fide* errors.

No. 47. K. Günther. Saxony.

A very beautiful collection of Saxony, well displayed, and written up with full notes of

the designers, printers, dates, numbers issued, etc.

The collection contains some very fine essays.

- 1850. 3 pf., in black, unique proof printed by J. B. Hirschfeld; and of the issued stamps there are four unused and three used.

- 1851. Very fine essays and colour trials. $\frac{1}{2}$ ngr. on pale blue, the rare error.

Essays for an 18 pfennig stamp, square with large figures in centre, with background in green and also in blue.

- 1855. A set of five in unused strips, gummed by hand with yellow gum.

No. 48. S. Heidrich. Sicily.

Fine special collection, with a beautiful lot of shades, blocks, stamps on letters, and retouches, but no plates.

No. 50. Baron E. de Leijonhufvud. Sweden.

A beautiful collection, mostly unused and in superb shades and blocks.

In the 1855 issue I noted, unused, five 3 skbco., green, four 6 skbco., eight 8 skbco., and five 24 skbco., and a fine lot of used; and all shades, etc., of the reprints.

3 öre, brown, printed on both sides.

17 öre, grey, mint block of four.

"Tretio" öre on 20 öre, no less than four unused and three used, two of which are on M.O. notices.

Officials. 10 on 12 öre, and 10 on 24 öre, both with inverted surcharge.

Unpaid. Two of the 6 öre printed on both sides.

No. 52. Captain P. Ohrt. Oldenburg.

A beautiful little exhibit, but quite spoilt by bad arrangement, the stamps being crowded together in any order on three or four small sheets.

- 1852. Block of six unused, $\frac{1}{8}$ th. on blue, in Type A.

- 1861. 1 gr., blue, and 3 gr., yellow, printed on both sides.

- 1861. Several transfer errors in the $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., green.

- 1861. Five pairs and blocks on letters, including a used pair of the $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., orange.

No. 53. F. Robert. Sicily.

A very nice collection, with a number of blocks, many retouches, and many stamps on letters, but no plates.

No. 55. E. Zumstein. Oldenburg.

A fine special collection, the stamps having extra large margins, and including:—

- 1851. Unused, $\frac{1}{8}$ th., two of Type 1 and two of Type 2.

- 1851. Unused, $\frac{1}{8}$ th., five fine copies.

- 1859. Unused, very fine set, and many used.

This collection, unfortunately, does not contain the rare errors.

Class IV. Colonies.*No. 62. A. J. Warren. Colonies of Holland.*

This fine philatelic collection was shown at Amsterdam, and I then described it in *G.S.W.* A few copies have been added, but nothing of great importance.

No. 66. M. Z. Booleman. Transvaal.

Also shown at Amsterdam and then described, and I do not find any important additions made since that time.

No. 67. P. M. Bright. Cape of Good Hope.

An exceedingly large lot of the popular triangular stamps. Of the Woodblocks I note in the 1d., red, used, two blocks of four, block of three, two pairs, and twenty-two singles; of the 4d., blue, there are two unused, and in the used, three pairs and fifteen singles.

Of the errors there are two of the 1d., blue, but none of the 4d., red.

4d., dark blue, ten used.

4d., retouched corners, three used.

1863. Pair of 1d., carmine, watermark Cr. and CC. "Three Pence" on 4d., blue, pair unused, one being the error "PENCE."

No. 68. H. J. Duveen. Mauritius.

This collection is one of the finest, if not the finest collection of Mauritius in the world, the only others that approach it in any way to my knowledge being those formed by His Majesty King George the Fifth and by Monsieur La Rénotière. Space will only allow mention of a few of the best things.

Amongst these are the celebrated Post Office 1d. and 2d., both unused, these being the specimens that I bought in Bordeaux some twenty years ago, when the prices were very much less than they are now. In the second issue the gem of the collection is a block of four of the 1d., earliest impression, on yellowish paper, unused, mint, also three other unused single specimens and a sheet partly reconstructed, used.

Of the later impressions of the 1d., both on the blue and yellowish papers, there are a large number of unused specimens, and several very fine reconstructed sheets. To my mind the gem page of this collection is one containing no less than six unused specimens of the 2d., deep indigo-blue, earliest impression, on yellowish paper. Very few collectors have even a single specimen of this stamp in really fine condition, but here there are six wonderful specimens, every one fine, and in the most beautiful shades. There are also on the following page three superb used copies. Of the later impressions of the 2d. there are a block of four in the medium state of the plate, a number of unused copies, and

several reconstructed sheets. Of the 2d. of March, 1859, we find thirteen unused and a large number of used, including two remade plates. Of the Large Fillet of October, 1859, there are two unused and a reconstructed plate of the twelve types used.

In the lithographs of December, 1859, there is a very interesting page of the 1d., there being no less than ten unused and ten used, and of the 2d. there are two pairs unused and four singles. The later issues are complete in all varieties and many fine shades.

No. 70. C. L. Pack. Cape of Good Hope.

This collection is to-day the finest and largest collection of Cape of Good Hope in the world.

The triangular stamps of Perkins Bacon and Co. and De La Rue and Co. are represented in all shades, unused and used, in singles, pairs, and large blocks.

The *Woodblocks* are wonderful, and as follows:—

1d., red, unused, pair and nine singles.

1d., red, used, two blocks of four, four pairs, and thirty-four singles.

4d., blue, unused, pair and twelve singles.

4d., blue, used, five pairs and many singles.

4d., deep blue, one unused; two pairs, and eleven singles, used.

Errors. 1d., blue, three; 4d., red, five; 4d., blue, retouched corner, pair and two singles.

The later issues are wonderfully strong in every issue, but want of space will not allow me to describe them.

No. 71. Baron A. de Reuterskiöld. India (Hors Concours).

The three stamps of Scinde.

India, rare essays, with Lion under Palm, and reprints of the same.

1854-5. $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 a., divided into the various transfers.

1866. The twenty types of the long 6 a.

The rare essay "NINE," in black, on 8 pies, mauve.

1866. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., thirteen of the forty-eight types.

1866. Long "Service," 2, 4, and 8 annas.

No. 72. H.M. the King. Nevis.

His Majesty was good enough to allow a section of his Nevis collection to be shown, the exhibit comprising completed plates of the first type.

On every hand I heard words of keen appreciation of this favour, and this exhibit alone proved a great attraction.

The exhibit comprised proofs on card of the following full sheets:—

1d., green; 4d., dull purple; 6d., orange; 1s., lake.

And issued stamps, as follows:—

1861. Perf. 13, 1d., two reconstructed sheets in fine shades; 4d., rose, unused.

1861. 6d., grey, and 1s., grey, both shown used and unused.
 1867. Engraved. 1d., unused; 4d., used and unused; 1s., used.
 1879. Lithographed. Four uncut sheets of 1d., in fine shades.
 „ 6d., mint sheet; 1s., light and dark green.
 „ 1d., perf. 11½, two uncut sheets.

No. 73. A. L. Adutt. Cayman Islands.

A very fine exhibit, including large blocks, panes, and stamps on letters.

Of rarities I note:—

- ½d. on 5s., double surcharge.
 ½d. on 5s., pair, one with surcharge inverted.
 ½d. on 5s., strip of three, middle stamp no surcharge.
 2½d. on 4d., surcharge inverted, used.

No. 74. M. P. Castle. Trinidad.

Mr. Castle exhibits only the lithographs issued between 1852 and 1860, but these show a magnificent lot of original work. Here we have, firstly, specimens of each printing from the earliest to the very latest. Mr. Castle divides these stamps into seven different printings. We have then a large number of single specimens showing all varieties of impression, colour, etc.; and finally there is a *unique reconstructed sheet* of the fifty-four blue stamps. Mr. Castle has been able to reconstruct this plate by means of blocks of the red stamps, of which he also shows a complete sheet made up from a few large blocks. This has been a very interesting and original piece of work, and is, I believe, the only plate that has been reconstructed.

In order to show the strength of this small collection, I might mention that there are no less than 217 of the blue lithographs, so one can understand how it is that these have become rare when one specialized collection absorbs so much material.

No. 77. C. L. Pack. New Zealand.

A very fine collection, strong in rarities and large numbers of shades, etc.

I can only note a few of the best. In unused:—

1855. Two 1d., London prints; 2d. and 1s. on blued paper.
 1856. 1s., green on blue paper, unused.
 Thick paper, no wmk., three 1s., unused.
 Pelure, imperf., three 1d., four 2d.
 N Z, imperf., two 6d.; perf., 1s., green.

Used, a grand lot:—

- 1d., red on blue, pair and four singles.
 1s., green on blue, superb pair (very rare).
 Half of 1s., green on blue, used on a letter with three of 2d. (making 1s. rate), letter dated 22 Jan., 1858, and addressed to Bremen.
 No wmk., pin-perf., 2d. and 6d.
 No wmk., serrated, two 1d., 2d., two 6d., and four 1s.
 No wmk., rouletted, 2d., 6d., and two 1s.

- Wmk. Star, serrated, 1s., postmarked "Nelson, Oct. 9, 1862."
 2d., vermilion, portion of a reconstructed sheet, showing position of the retouched varieties.
 Wmk. Lozenge, five 2d., one of them retouched.

A very beautifully arranged and written-up exhibit.

No. 78. Stanley Gibbons Limited. Fiji Islands (Hors Concours).

This study collection, which was formed by Mr. C. J. Phillips for the purpose of writing his handbook on these stamps, is shown at the request of the Committee, as it is the only one containing remade plates of the early issues. The collection is entered not for competition, as the firm never on any occasion wish to compete with their clients.

Amongst the rarities to which I would draw attention here are the remade plates. The best of these are the *Fiji Times Express* on quadrillé paper, plate complete except one 6d. and one 1d. This includes a unique block of eight stamps of a high degree of rarity. The later setting on *bâtonné* paper is shown complete, and here we notice that three 9d. stamps have been substituted for three 3d. on the right-hand side of the lower row, which are not found on the quadrillé paper. The other rare plates are as follows: 2d., with Gothic and Roman "V.R.," forty varieties out of fifty, many unused, and showing the position of the errors, such as inverted "A" for "V," one round and one ordinary stop, two round stops, large cross patée after "R" and so on; 6d., carmine-rose, plate complete, with the exception of six stamps; many of these are unused, and nearly all are fine specimens. In the Provisional issue, 2d. on 6 c., there is a complete plate, excepting five varieties, showing the same make-up as regards the "V.R.," with extra varieties as regards the "2d.," such as a stop between "2" and "d," no stop after "d," and so on. The very rare 2d. on 12 c. is only represented by fourteen varieties and several photographs. The make-up of this sheet is entirely different from that of the other Provisionals, and has not yet been proved.

The later issues are very complete, including full sheets, blocks of four, and used copies with the earliest dates that have been found. Also a few forgeries are shown, which are of some interest.

Class V. Foreign Countries.

SECTION A.

No. 80. Col. F. H. Hancock. Afghanistan.

Nearly all the plates reconstructed, and most of them complete.

Of the shahi, dated 1290, there are eight entire sheets, each of sixty stamps, showing different papers and watermarks.

The issue of 1292, complete sheets in black and in purple. Of the rare "tablet" type of 1293, there are twenty-one types of the black and nineteen types of the purple.

Later issues very complete, including many real rarities.

No. 81. W. Jacoby. Shanghai.

A nice collection of single copies of the first type, but no attention paid to plating.

Of the Provisionals, there is the scarce 1 c. on 3 c., rose on rose, but none of the other *rare* Provisionals are shown, and the later issues lack most of the rare varieties.

No. 83. A. Markl. Abyssinia.

A very fine exhibit, with correct dates and interesting particulars supplied by the Director of Postes at Addis-Abeba.

Very strong in errors, used stamps on letters, etc.

SECTION B.

No. 88. Dr. A. Chiesa. Argentine Republic.

A very fine specialized collection of this interesting country, very rich in sheets, stamps on letters, blocks, and rare postmarks. I can only briefly note a few of the fine things in this collection, which is no doubt the best one of this country outside South America.

Confederation. 1858. 10 c., green, bisected and used for 5 c., four on whole letters and seven on parts of letters. Those on whole letters are postmarked thus: "FRANCA" and "R 30. 40." "FRANCA" in long oval. Large oval enclosing inscription "FRANCA ROSARIO."

The rarer one-third of 15 c. used for 5 c. is shown on a whole letter postmarked "MERCEDES DEL—URUG." in double-lined oval; also two of these one-third stamps on parts of letters postmarked "FRANCA" in large block letters and "FRANCA" in small letters in an oval.

A very fine collection of postmarks on stamps of this issue is also shown.

Argentine Republic. 1862. 5 c. with accent, two uncut sheets in rose-red and red, and a sheet in black of a transfer pulled from the reverse plate and reading backwards.

1862. 10 c. with accent, six unused, including a remarkable deep green.

1862. 15 c. with accent, three unused and eleven used.

1863. No accent. 5 c., sheets in rose-lilac (rare) and in pale rose.

1863. 10 c., yellow-green, six unused.

1863. 15 c., blue, two used of this rare stamp.

1864. Rivadavia. 10 c., three unused and four used.

1864. Rivadavia. 15 c., two unused and one used.

These are *all* superb impressions and very early prints.

1867. No wmk. 10 c., *pair* and two singles unused and one used.

1867. No wmk. 15 c., *pair* unused and three used.

These pairs are superb and of great rarity. Middle issues and provisionals very fine with almost all the known varieties.

1891. 20 pesos, green, strip of three unused, block of four used.

1892. 5 c., green, *error*, two unused.

1899. 1 peso, inverted centre, used.

Very fine lot of "OFICIALS" in blocks and singles.

No. 89. Dr. A. Chiesa. Buenos Ayres.

A very fine and highly specialized collection. As the "Ship type" (*Los barquitos*) are so much sought for, I give a list of the stamps in this fine collection:—

2 pesos, blue, seven unused and sixteen used.

3 " pale green, three unused.

3 " green, three unused, five used, and two on letters.

3 " dark green, five unused, three used.

4 " red, three unused, five used.

5 " orange, three unused, four used.

5 " yellow-ochre, one unused.

5 " brownish yellow, one used.

4 reales, brown, pair and ten singles unused, and pair and nine singles used.

4 " brown, error P₂, two unused, two used.

" : IN P₂," brown, eight unused, thirteen used.

" : IN P₂," variety "CIN P₂," unused and used.

" : IN P₂," blue, fourteen unused, and strip of three, two pairs, and thirty-five singles used; also one stamp entirely double printed.

" TO R₅," blue; pair and twenty-one unused, pair and thirteen used; also three sheets of the rare reprints and a block of twelve reprints of the 3 p., green.

A grand lot of the 1859-62 issues.

Unfortunately this grand collection is rather spoilt by the inclusion of two or three forgeries of the 3 p., green, a forged 4 p., red, and a forged 5 p., citron.

No. 90. M. Küpfer. United States.

A poor collection, the only scarce stamps in it being the Carrier, blue on pink, used on original, and 1869 inverted centre 15 c.

No. 91. C. L. Pack. Brazil.

A very fine and highly specialized collection of the issues of 1843 to 1866.

Mr. Pack has not attempted to plate the 1843 issue, but he has drawn attention to many of the interesting varieties and retouches that occur in this issue, in which there is yet so much to learn.

The following are interesting:—

1843. 90 reis, pane of eighteen in three rows of six. This is *very* badly stained and in poor condition, but is valuable for plating,

1843. 90 r., blocks of four and of six.

- 1845. Sloping figures. 180 r., pair unused and block of eight used.
- 1845. 600 r., pair unused.
- 1861. 280 r., vermilion, and 430 r., yellow, block of four of each unused.

SECTION C.

No. 93. *E. M. Taylor. Tonga.*

A highly specialized and complete collection of the stamps of Tonga, probably the finest specialized collection of this country in existence. The collection consists of used and unused, in singles, large blocks, and even in full panes, where the panes are necessary for showing the position of the different errors and varieties. The collection is beautifully written up and well arranged. Amongst the rarer items I can only draw attention to a few. For instance, in the printing of November, 1891, the issue with stars, there are very interesting singles and pairs, showing three, four, and five stars on the id. stamps, very difficult to get in fine condition. The issue of June, 1894, shows all varieties, such as no stops, and the error "G" for "C." Some full panes are included, which are most interesting, because they show the exact positions of the errors. The same is also the case with the interesting lithographed stamps of 1895.

To my mind the finest portions of this collection are the typewritten overprints of 1896, of which there are no less than five full pages. Included here there are two complete panes, each consisting of twenty-four stamps, in four rows of six: there are also numbers of very rare varieties, such as the "large stop" after "Half" and "Penny," in place of the hyphen, a unique pair with double surcharge, shown in a block of four, with the surcharge very clear and quite separate.

In the issue of June, 1897, the printing of De La Rue and Co., there are a single and a block of four of the rare error 7½d. with the centre inverted. This issue has been divided by the watermark, two sets being made with the watermark upright and watermark sideways, which I have not noticed before. The later issues are also very complete, as are the Official stamps.

Class VI. Rarities of any Country.

The class for "rarities" seems popular and there were nine exhibits. The finest are the following:—

No. 95. *Dr. A. Chiesa. Italian States and Uruguay.*

- 1856. 60 c., five pale blue, one blue, three dark blue, but not one of the rare indigo colour.
- 80 c., nine unused and one penstroked.
- 1 rl., sixteen unused.
- 60 c., second type, two, one in pale blue and one dark blue (cut on right).

- 1858. 120 c., eleven unused, five used.
- 180 c., seven used.
- 240 c., two used, very rare thus.
- 240 c., the unique sheet; uncut and with the seven vacant spaces.
- 1859. Thick figures. 180 c., block of four unused.
- 80 c., block of eight used.
- 1895. 25 c., inverted centre, used.

Austrian Italy.

- 1850. Thin paper. 10 c., with two crosses, on letter.
- 15 c., with four " "
- Thick paper. 15 c., with two " "
- Fiscal used postally, 50 c. on letter.

Roman States.

- ½ baj. on bluish grey, two *tête-bêche* pairs, one on letter.
- 1 baj. on greenish grey, printed on both sides, on letter dated "13 Ago. 58."

Romagna.

- 6 baj., yellow-green, five on letters.
- half-stamp used on letter for
- 3 baj. and dated "15 Gen. 66."

Naples.

- Arms. ½ tor., blue. Two unused, pair and two single used.
- Cross. ½ tor., blue. Half-stamp used on letter cancelled "ANNULLATO" and dated "Octobre 1860."
- 1 gr., lake, strip of five on letter, printed on both sides.
- ½ g., lake, half-stamp used on newspaper and dated "2 Mag. 1861."

Neapolitan Provinces.

- ½ tor., green, head inverted, on newspaper, dated "2 Apr. 1862."

Tuscany.

- 2 soldi, three used strips, each of five stamps.
- 60 cr., three unused, used pair, three on letters and five singles.
- 3 lire, two *superb* unused, one with full gum, and five used, one of which is on pelure paper.

Parma.

- 1852. 15 c., grey-black on rose, double impression.
- 1854. 5 c., yellow, double impression.

Italy.

- Feb., 1863. A rare series of forgeries of the 15 c., used on letters from Naples and Aquila.

No. 99. *Prince A. Doria Pamphili. Italian States.*

A small but very choice collection of first-class rarities; amongst them is one of the rarest Italian stamps:—

Sicily.

- ½ gr., error in blue, colour of 2 gr., used.

Roman States.

- ½ baj., *tête-bêche* pair.

Austrian Lombardy.

- 75 c., fiscal used postally on letter.

Naples.

2 gr., lake, with impression of a 1 gr. on the back.

Neapolitan Provinces.

Two of the *error* 2 gr., black, on letters.

Sicily.

Several of the rarest retouches in the 1 gr., Pl. I.

Parma.

Newspaper stamp, 9 c., on blue, used postally.

Tuscany.

3 lire, unused.

Italy.

1865. 15 c., with 12 points, without surcharge, and unused.

1865. 20 c. on 15 c., surcharge inverted, used.

No. 101. *Baron A. de Reuterskiöld* (Hors Concours).

A superb and very valuable lot of great rarities in fine condition. I only note a few:—

Zurich.

4 rp., an unsevered strip of the five types, unused.

Geneva.

5 + 5 c., unused.

Vaud.

Unique complete reconstructed sheet of the 100 types, including 48 unused in a block.

Rayon.

10 rp., orange-yellow, a strip of three on letter, with frame complete.

Orts-Post.

No frame, a complete reconstructed plate of the forty types; the only one I know complete.

With frame, some of the very rare errors of transfer, in horizontal pairs, Types 3 + 2, 7 + 7, and 39 + 39.

Silk-thread Issues.

Some very interesting fractions of stamps, the rarest being one and a half 2 rp., grey, used as 3 rp. on a letter to Italy. This was the only officially authorized bisection, and is very rare. Others are two-thirds of a 15 rp. used as 10 rp.; half of a 5 rp. and a quarter of a 2 rp. used as 3 rp. on a letter to Italy; and several 10, 15, and 20 rappen bisected and used for half their value—these last I do not consider very rare.

Barbados.

1d. on half 5s.; three pairs.

British Guiana.

1862. Reconstructed plates.

1 c., only one missing.

2 c., complete.

4 c., two missing.

Mauritius.

Large Fillet. 2d., blue; eleven out of the twelve types.

No. 103. *E. Zumstein.*

A grand selection of rarities from the Mirabaud Collection.

Class X. Obliterations.

A very interesting collection of postmarks used in Oldenburg, both before and since the introduction of stamps, is shown by Capt. Ohrt.

Mr. J. Schieb shows a truly magnificent collection of postmarks, used during the war in 1870-1, classed alphabetically, on parts of letters, and some hundreds on whole letters.

This is a really fine piece of work; it is interesting and historical, and it must have taken a long time to get such a magnificent collection together. The collection contains nearly 3000 stamps, and is the *best* of this nature that I have ever seen.

Class XI. Forgeries, etc.

There were numerous exhibits, but I only noted two:—

Mr. A. E. Glasewald showed a very fine collection of 400 forgeries that had been used postally, and thus defrauded the various Governments; amongst these were several I had not previously seen.

Mr. E. Zumstein showed a fine lot of Swiss forgeries—I should think practically complete.

Class XII. Literature, etc. etc

Many dealers exhibited albums, catalogues, handbooks, etc., and most of them received diplomas, but I never saw any one looking at this portion of the Exhibition, and think it waste to exhibit such goods.

I was very glad to hear that Mr. Hugo Griebert secured the highest award—a silver medal—for his new and fine work on the stamps of Uruguay.

LIST OF AWARDS.

Below I give the chief awards:—

Class I. Switzerland.*Grand Prize.*

M. Jäggli-Weber . . .	Silver cup.
Mr. H. J. Duveen . . .	Gold medal.
Mr. Victor Beaujeux . . .	Silver-gilt medal.
M. C. Seinet-Jeanerret . . .	"
M. C. Eugène Hoffmann . . .	"
Mr. Victor Beaujeux . . .	Silver medal.
M. C. Seinet-Jeanerret . . .	"
M. A. Thommen . . .	"
M. A. Strässle-Cottet . . .	"

Class II. Championship.*Grand Prize.*

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg . Silver cup, in recognition of the great work in his collection of Victoria.

Cavalière A. A. Cave Bondi Gold medal.

Mr. F. Reichenheim . Diploma of Honour, specially awarded by the Jury, in recognition of the magnificent condition of the stamps shown, and of the manner in which the whole collection is written up.

Class III. Europe.	
Dr. A. Chiesa . . .	Gold medal.
M. J. Schieb . . .	Silver-gilt medal.
Mr. A. J. Warren . . .	"
M. E. J. Mertzanoff . . .	"
Mr. C. L. Pack . . .	"
Dr. E. Diena . . .	"
The Earl of Crawford . . .	"
Herr K. Günther . . .	"
Baron E. de Leijonhu- fvud . . .	"
M. C. Guggenheim . . .	Silver medal.
Mr. M. Jonas . . .	"
Mr. A. Passer . . .	"
M. S. Heidrich . . .	"
M. E. Zumstein . . .	"
Capt. Ohrt . . .	"

Class IV. Colonies.	
M. Erich Unger . . .	Silver-gilt medal.
M. J. Roussette . . .	"
Mr. A. J. Warren . . .	"
Mrs. E. Field . . .	"
M. M. Z. Booleman . . .	"

Mr. C. L. Pack (Cape) . . .	Silver-gilt medal.
Mr. M. P. Castle . . .	"
(Special medal given by the jury for original study.)	
Mr. C. L. Pack (New Zealand)	Silver-gilt medal.
Mr. P. M. Bright . . .	Silver medal.

Class V. Foreign Countries.	
Dr. A. Chiesa (Argentine)	Silver-gilt medal.
Mr. C. L. Pack (Brazil) . . .	"
Col. F. H. Hancock . . .	Silver medal.
Mr. W. Jacoby . . .	"
Mr. E. M. Taylor . . .	"

Class VI. Rarities.	
Dr. A. Chiesa . . .	Silver-gilt medal.
Prince A. Doria Pamphilj	Silver medal.
Mr. E. Zumstein . . .	"

Class VII. General Collections.	
Dr. R. Ferrario . . .	Gold medal.
Mr. O. Fearnley . . .	Silver-gilt medal.
Mr. E. J. Mertzanoff . . .	"
Miss Kitty Nelke . . .	"

(To be continued.)

American Notes and News

By EUSTACE B. POWER

New King's Head List

THE new check list of twentieth-century stamps, which we produced in July, lists *separately* all the various papers, and prices most of them. As a guide to twentieth-century stamps it is the very latest thing, and the modest price of 1 dime ought not to stand in the way. Roll in your money and get one.

1911 Catalogue

PART II of the Catalogue will appear ahead of Part I, and is expected in New York about November 15. Although the book has some sixty additional pages the price still remains 1 dollar, but the postage must in future be 25 cents, so this year it will be \$1.25 post free. For the benefit of those who imagine we are getting rich on the production of this work, I might mention we *lose* about 25 cents on every copy we sell.

My Return

To New York from London, Paris, and Sing-sing will take place on about September 25th. In Paris I was nearly killed by the taxi-drivers, in London by too many eight-course dinners, and in Sing-sing by the want of them; so life is just one blooming thing after another, or, as the rooster said, "What is the use? yesterday an egg, tomorrow a feather-duster."

United States Stamps

ARE bound to show an increase [in number or price?—ED.] very shortly. I have been

carefully through nearly all the leading dealers' stocks for good copies, but in most cases nothing of any importance turned up. Our new Catalogue reflects the *actual* values of U.S. adhesives to-day, and is as near the market as I can get it. I might mention that I found in England one of her *cleverest philatelists* specializing in our U.S. issues 1870-80, and that's a bully good sign that U.S. are on the up grade again.

Keep your eye

ON some twentieth-century Colonials that are going to jump one of these balmy mornings; amongst others I might mention Cyprus, 2 pi., King, single; Cayman, 4d., on *yellow*; British Guiana, 60 c., *green and rose*, etc. If any reader is sufficiently interested in prophecy, he will find that some five or six years ago I warned collectors to get this Guiana at \$1.50; now it is 5 dollars, and I suppose in another year it will be 7 or 8 dollars, and so on. There are stamps, too, that are overpriced, but I won't mention them for fear of treading on some one's toes.

New Selections

MANY of our Stock Books have been remade, and the well-known "red-covered" books of approval specimens are in fine shape to send out. The season is now opening, and I should be glad to hear from old and new clients who want early picks of certain countries. Our New Issue Books are particularly fine, and will only be sent out on the distinct understanding that they be returned within a week.

Philatelic Societies

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 near Liverpool.

MEETINGS of the Society will be held at St. George's Restaurant, 5 Redcross Street, on the dates named below at 7.30 p.m.

SESSION 1910-11.

1910.
 Sept. 26. President's Address. Display: Belgium, Cyprus.
 Oct. 10. Short Papers by various Members. Display:
 Ceylon (Pence Issues), Tuscany.
 " 24. Paper on "Sarawak," by G. Edmondson.
 Display: Sarawak, Buenos Ayres.
 Nov. 7. Public evening. Paper on "St. Vincent" (with
 lantern slides), by J. J. Darlow. Display:
 St. Vincent and General Display.
 " 21. "Some of the things Philately teaches," by
 Rev. W. Clarke Hudson. Display: Argentine
 Republic.
 Dec. 5. Sale.
 " 19. "Six Interesting Stamps," by all the Members.
 Display: Stamps on Original Covers (limited
 to twenty) and Bahamas.
1911.
 Jan. 9. "How some Common Stamps may be Interest-
 ing," by W. E. Whitnall. Display: U.S.A.,
 1870-92, Nova Scotia.
 " 23. "British Stamps used in Levant," by the
 President. Display: British Levant, Trian-
 gular Capes.
 Feb. 6. Paper on "Colours," by R. A. Mannings.
 Display: Peru, Grenada.
 " 20. "Notes on some 1910-11 Colonials," by N.
 Clissold. Display: Sierra Leone, Russia.
 Mar. 6. "Early Issues of Holland" (with lantern slides),
 by W. H. Cleaver. Display: Holland.
 " 20. Paper on "Prince Edward Island," by P. L.
 Pemberton. Display: Great Britain, 1870-86,
 Prince Edward Island.
 Apr. 3. Paper on "Canada," by W. M. Mackay.
 Display: Canada.
 " 24. Annual Meeting. Display: Dutch Colonies.
 May 8. Discussion: "Suggestions for Next Year's
 Programme." Display: Straits Settlements.

Liverpool Junior Philatelic Society

President: J. H. M. Savage.
Committee: Mrs. Burton, G. J. Edmondson, A. S. Allender,
 N. Clissold.
Hon. Exchange Secretary: Sydney Pearn, 67 Clare Road,
 Bootle.
Hon. Librarian: P. A. Fletcher.
Hon. Treasurer: R. S. Archer, jun., Clifton House, Clifton
 Park, Birkenhead.
Hon. Secretary: R. A. Mannings, 21 Well Lane, Rock Ferry.

MEETINGS of the Society will be held on the dates named below, at 7.30 p.m., in the Board Room of the Incorporated Trade Protection Society, 42 Castle Street, Liverpool. Visitors, including ladies, are welcome.

SESSION 1910-11.

1910.
 Sept. 19. Paper: "Romantic Insights into Philately."
 F. S. Chilcott. Display: Orange River
 Colony.
 Oct. 3. Paper: "Methods of Collecting." W. C. Taylor.
 Display: Gibraltar.

- Oct. 17. Paper: "Notes on the Postage Stamps of
 Brazil." The Secretary. Display: Brazil.
 " 31. Paper: "Reprints." The President. Display:
 New South Wales.
 Nov. 7. Invitation from the Liverpool Philatelic Society,
 St. George's Restaurant, 5 Redcross Street,
 Liverpool. Paper on "The Stamps of St.
 Vincent," with lantern slides, by J. J. Darlow.
 " 14. Paper: "The Postage Stamps of the Falkland
 Islands." W. H. Lawson. Display: Falkland
 Islands.
 " 28. Short papers by members. Display: Bulgaria.
 Dec. 12. Paper: "Rectangular Stamps of Cape Colony,"
 J. Bate. Display: Cape Colony.
1911.
 Jan. 16. Paper: "The Postage Stamps of Egypt."
 A. S. Allender. Display: Egypt.
 " 30. Paper: "Some of the World's Postal Arrange-
 ments." R. S. Archer, jun. Display: Italy.
 Feb. 13. Paper: "Colour and Colour Changes." H. W.
 Greenwood. Display: Argentine.
 " 27. Paper: "Colonial Issues of 1910," with Display.
 N. Clissold. Display: Great Britain (issues
 after 1855).
 Mar. 13. Paper: "Philatelic Notes." P. A. Fletcher.
 Display: Canada.
 " 27. Paper: "Biographical Notes on United States
 Stamps," with Display. A. W. Brown.
 Display: United States of America (issues
 from 1850 onwards).
 April 10. Paper: "Elementary Explanations." R. O.
 Dagg. Display: Gold Coast.
 May 1. Annual Meeting.

Standard Philatelic Society

President: L. E. Jones.
Vice-President: A. Clarke.
Secretary: R. W. Miller, 248 Hornsey Road, London, N.
 Meetings held every Wednesday at Wortley Hall, Finsbury
 Park, at 7 p.m.

PROGRAMME.

- Sept. 14. Paper: "The Charm of Philately." L. E.
 Jones.
 " 21. Paper and Display: "Early Issues of Great
 Britain." A. Clarke.
 " 28. Paper and Display: "Methods of Locomotion
 as Illustrated on Stamps." R. W. Miller.
 Oct. 5. Paper and Display: "Later Issues of United
 States." M. Joslin.
 " 12. Paper: "Reprints, and How to Detect Them."
 L. E. Jones.
 " 19. Debate: "Old Issues v. New."
 " 26. Paper and Display: "Denmark." F. White-
 head.
 Nov. 2. Paper by C. M. C. Symes.
 " 9. Paper: "Some Interesting Overprints." A.
 Clarke.
 " 16. Displays of Single Countries. Members.
 " 23. Paper and Display: "Canada." L. E. Jones.
 " 30. Paper and Display: "Sweden." J. H. Moore.
 Dec. 7. Paper: "Karest Stamps in the World." M.
 Joslin. Paper and Display: "Orange Free
 State." A. Clarke.
 " 14. Paper and Display: "New South Wales."
 H. B. Watson.
 " 21. Paper and Display: "Costa Rica." R. W.
 Miller.
 " 28. Short Papers. Members.

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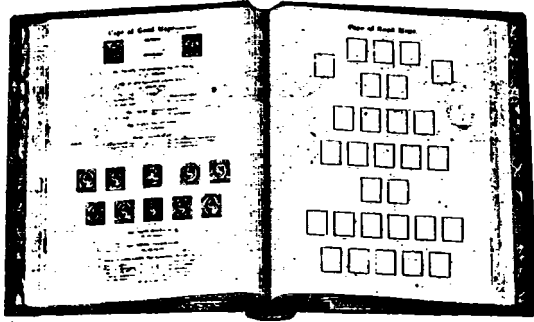
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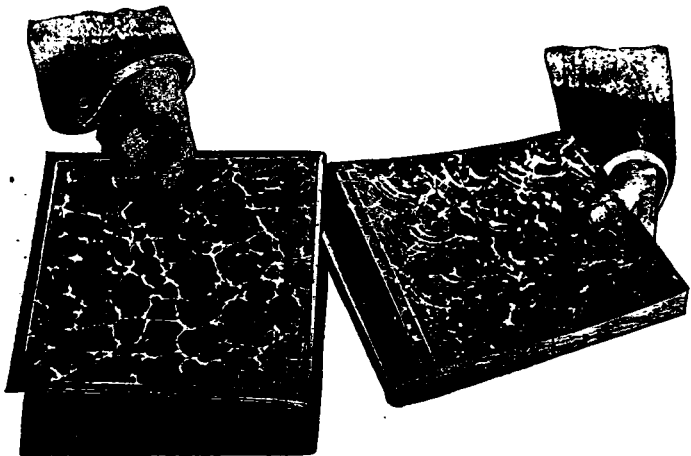


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3. Bahamas (3.09)	8..0	4
4. Barbados (2.09)	12..0	6
5. Bermuda (2.09)	6..0	4
6. Cayman Islands (2.09)	6..0	4
7. Dominica (3.09)	10..0	6
8. Grenada (3.09)	14..0	8
9. Jamaica (11.08)	12..0	6
10. Leeward Islands (3.09)	6..0	4
11. Montserrat (3.09)	6..0	4
12. Nevis (3.09)	10..0	6
13. St. Christopher (3.09)	10..0	6
14. St. Kitts-Nevis (3.09)	4..0	3
15. St. Lucia (3.09)	12..0	6
16. St. Vincent (3.09)	8..0	4
17. Tobago (3.09)	6..0	4
18. Trinidad (3.09)	22..1	0
19. Turks Islands (3.09)	8..0	4
20. Turks and Caicos Islands (4.09)	4..0	3
21. Virgin Islands (4.09)	8..0	4

AMERICAN COLONIES.

22. British Columbia (5.08)	4..0	3
23. Canada (4.09)	22..1	0
24. New Brunswick (5.08)	12..0	6
25. Newfoundland (10.09)	12..0	6
26. Nova Scotia (6.08)	4..0	3
27. Prince Edward Is. (6.08)	4..0	3
28. British Guiana (6.08)	22..1	0
29. Honduras (6.08)	8..0	4
30. Falkland Islands (6.08)	6..0	4

AFRICAN COLONIES.

31. Brit. Bechuanaland (6.08)	8..0	4
32. " Central Africa (6.08)	8..0	4
33. " East Africa (6.08)	12..0	6
34. " Somaliland (6.08)	10..0	6
35. Rhodesia (3.10)	10..0	6
36. Cape of Good Hope (1.10)	20..0	10
37. E. Africa and Uganda (6.08)	6..0	4
38. Gambia (7.08)	6..0	4
39. Gold Coast (7.08)	6..0	4
40. Giquialand West (7.08)	10..0	6
41. Lagos (7.08)	8..0	4
42. Madagascar (7.08)	22..1	0
43. Mauritius (7.08)	24..1	0
44. Natal (7.08)	20..0	10
45. New South Afr. Repub. (7.08)	22..1	0
46. Niger Coast (7.08)	8..0	4
47. Northern Nigeria (7.08)	4..0	3
48. Orange River Col. (8.08)	26..1	0
49. St. Helena (8.08)	8..0	4
50. Seychelles (8.08)	8..0	4
51. Sierra Leone (8.08)	10..0	6
52. Southern Nigeria (8.08)	4..0	3
53. Stellaland (8.08)	4..0	3
54. Sudan (9.08)	14..0	8
55. Swaziland (9.08)	4..0	3
56. Transvaal (9.08)	66..2	9
57. Uganda Protect. (10.08)	10..0	6
58. Zanzibar (10.08)	16..0	9
59. Zululand (10.08)	4..0	3

EUROPEAN COLONIES.

60. Cyprus (10.08)	10..0	6
61. Gibraltar (6.09)	16..0	9
62. Heligoland (10.08)	4..0	3
63. Ionian Isles (10.08)	4..0	3
64. Malta (8.10)	6..0	4

ASIATIC COLONIES.

Section.	Pages, s. d.	Price.
65. Bangkok (1.09)	4..0	3
66. Ceylon (1.09)	26..1	2
67. Hong Kong (1.09)	14..0	8
68. India (1.09)	22..1	0
69. Indian Con. States (1.09)	64..2	8
70. Labuan (1.09)	18..0	10
71. Brunei (2.09)	6..0	4
72. North Borneo (2.09)	22..1	0
73. Sarawak (2.09)	8..0	4
74. Straits Settlements (2.09)	14..0	8
75. Johor (2.09)	8..0	4
76. Negri Sembilan (2.09)	4..0	3
77. Pahang (2.09)	4..0	3
78. Perak (2.09)	12..0	6
79. Selangor (3.09)	8..0	4
80. Sungai Ujong (3.09)	6..0	4
81. Fed. Malay States (3.09)	6..0	4

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

82. Australian Commonwealth (3.09)	6..0	4
83. Papua (3.09)	8..0	4
84. Brit. Solomon Is. (3.09)	4..0	3
85. Cook Islands (3.09)	6..0	4
86. Fiji Islands (4.09)	16..0	9
86A. New Hebrides (8.09)	4..0	3
87. New South Wales (4.09)	58..2	10
88. New Zealand (5.09)	70..2	10
89. Queensland (5.09)	26..1	2
90. South Australia (6.09)	42..1	9
91. Tasmania (6.09)	26..1	2
92. Tonga (6.09)	12..0	6
93. Victoria (7.09)	42..1	9
94. Western Australia (7.09)	24..1	0

EUROPE.

95. Austria (8.09)	44..1	10
96. Austria Italy (9.09)	10..0	6
97. Austrian P.O.'s Abroad (9.09)	20..0	10
98. Hungary (8.09)	26..1	2
101. Belgium (10.09)	26..1	2
102. Crete (10.09)	32..1	4
103. Denmark (11.09)	20..0	10
104. Iceland (11.09)	22..1	0
105. France (11.09)	34..1	5
106. French P.O.'s Abroad (12.09)	116..4	9
107. French Colonies (General Issues) (12.09)	12..0	6
108. Baden (12.09)	6..0	4
109. Bavaria (12.09)	20..0	10
110. Bergedorf (1.10)	4..0	3
111. Bremen (1.10)	4..0	3
112. Brunswick (1.10)	6..0	4
113. Hamburg (1.10)	6..0	4
114. Hanover (1.10)	6..0	4
115. Lubeck (1.10)	4..0	3
116. Mecklenburg-Schwerin (1.10)	4..0	3
117. Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1.10)	4..0	3
118. Oldenburg (1.10)	6..0	4
119. Prussia (1.10)	6..0	4
120. Saxony (1.10)	6..0	4
121. Schleswig-Holstein (1.10)	6..0	4
122. Thurn and Taxis (1.10)	8..0	4
123. Wurtemberg (1.10)	20..0	10
124. North Germ. Confed. (1.10)	8..0	4
125. Alsace & Lorraine (1.10)	4..0	3
126. German Empire (1.10)	16..0	8
127. German P.O.'s Abroad (2.10)	20..0	10
128. Greece (2.10)	42..1	9
129. Iceland (2.10)	35..1	4
130. Modena (2.10)	10..0	6
131. Naples & Neap. Prov. (2.10)	8..0	4
132. Parma (2.10)	8..0	4
133. Romagna (2.10)	4..0	3
134. Roman States (2.10)	8..0	4
135. San Marino (2.10)	10..0	6
136. Sardinia (3.10)	10..0	6

EUROPE—continued.

Section.	Pages, s. d.	Price.
137. Sicily (3.10)	4..0	3
138. Tuscany (8.10)	10..0	6
139. Italy (Kingdom) (3.10)	28..1	3
140. Italian P.O.'s Abroad (4.10)	28..1	3
141. Luxemburg (5.10)	32..1	4
142. Monaco		
143. Montenegro		
144. Norway		
145. Portugal		
146. Roumania		
147. Russia		
148. Russian Levant, Wenden, and Poland		
149. Finland		
150. Russian P.O.'s Abroad		
151. Servia		
152. Spain and P.O.'s Abroad		
153. Sweden		
154. Switzerland		
155. Turkey		

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COLONIES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

156. Belgian Congo (10.09)	16..0	9
157. Danish W. Indies (12.09)	12..0	6
158. Anjouan (12.09)	4..0	3
159. Annam & Tonquin (12.09)	4..0	3
160. Benin (12.09)	10..0	6
161. Cochin China (12.09)	4..0	3
162. Dahomey and Dep. (12.09)	10..0	6
163. Diego Suarez (12.09)	10..0	6
164. Djibouti (12.09)	12..0	6
165. French Congo (12.09)	8..0	4
166. " Guiana (1.10)	8..0	4
167. " Guinea (1.10)	10..0	6
168. " Somali Coast (1.10)	8..0	4
169. " Soudan (1.10)	4..0	3
170. Gaboon (1.10)	4..0	3
171. Grand Comoro (1.10)	4..0	3
172. Guadeloupe (1.10)	36..1	2
173. India Settlements (3.10)	4..0	3
174. Indo-China (3.10)	10..0	6
175. Ivory Coast (3.10)	16..0	9
176. Madagascar (3.10)	4..0	3
177. Madagascar & Dep. (4.10)	14..0	8
178. Martinique (4.10)	18..0	10
179. Mauritania (4.10)	8..0	4
180. Mayotte (4.10)	4..0	3
181. Middle Congo (4.10)	4..0	3
182. Moheli (4.10)	4..0	3
183. New Caledonia (4.10)	16..0	9
183A. New Hebrides (Fr.) (4.10)	4..0	3
184. Noui-Bé (4.10)	10..0	6
185. Obock (4.10)	12..0	6
186. Oceanic Settlements (4.10)	4..0	3
187. Réunion (4.10)	14..0	8
188. Ste. Marie de Madagascar (5.10)	4..0	3
189. St. Pierre and Miquelon (5.10)	16..0	9
190. Senegal (5.10)	12..0	6
191. Senegambia and Niger (5.10)	4..0	3
192. Tahiti (6.10)	10..0	6
193. Tunis		
194. Upper Senegal and Niger		

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238. Postm'ters' St'ps (12.08)	6..0	4
239. Gen. Issues, etc. (12.08)	56..2	4
240. Carriers' Stamps (12.08)	8..0	4
241. Newspaper St'ps (12.08)	22..1	0
242. { Confed. States } (12.08)	14..0	8
243. { Postm'ters' St'ps } (12.08)	4..0	3
244. Cuba (12.08)	14..0	8
245. Guam (12.08)	4..0	3
246. Philippine Islands (12.08)	10..0	6
247. Porto Rico (12.08)	8..0	4

SOUTH AMERICA.

249. Argentine Republic (5.10)	52..2	8
250. Bolivia (6.10)	14..0	8
251. Brazil (6.10)	58..2	5

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BUENOS AIRES.—Carefully rewritten with the aid of the finest collections in the Argentine.

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CHINA.—Entirely rewritten and repriced.

JAPAN.—Entirely rewritten and rearranged with the kind assistance of Messrs. Peplow and Fulcher, who have carefully studied these stamps during many years.

NICARAGUA.—Revised and brought up to date from the articles published by Mr. J. B. Leavy.

PARAGUAY.—Entirely rewritten and repriced.

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SIAM.—Entirely rewritten and all minor varieties included.

SWITZERLAND.—The later issues have been rewritten with the kind assistance of Mr. E. Zumstein.

TURKEY.—The sale of the stock of 26,000,000 has now taken place, and they are held in strong hands on the Continent, and the new prices have been carefully fixed, based on the new wholesale quotations.

UNITED STATES.—The lists have been carefully revised and priced by our Mr. E. B. Power, who has made a study of these stamps.

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WEEKLY



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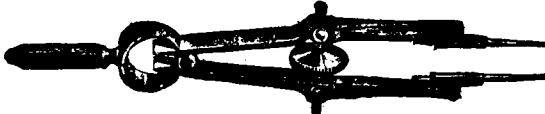
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1911 Priced Catalogue

OUR PRICED CATALOGUE OF
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FOR 1911

IS NOW READY. Price 2/6, or post-free 2/10; Abroad 3/1

No fewer than 67 pages have been added without any alteration in the price.

The following are the chief alterations:

AFGHANISTAN.—This list has been entirely rewritten, based upon the Handbook of Sir David Masson and Mr. Gordon Jones.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Entirely rewritten and rearranged; the new prices are the current selling prices of the day in Buenos Aires.

BUENOS AIRES.—Carefully rewritten with the aid of the finest collections in the Argentine.

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NICARAGUA.—Revised and brought up to date from the articles published by Mr. J. B. Leavy.

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PERU.—Entirely rearranged after the newest list of the Peru Philatelic Society and with the kind assistance of Mr. T. W. Hall.

SIAM.—Entirely rewritten and all minor varieties included.

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TURKEY.—The sale of the stock of 26,000,000 has now taken place, and they are held in strong hands on the Continent, and the new prices have been carefully fixed, based on the new wholesale quotations.

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URUGUAY.—Entirely rewritten and based on the Handbook of Mr. H. Griebert.

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 14
Whole No. 300

OCTOBER 1, 1910

VOL. XII

The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies

By L. HANCIAU

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

(Continued from page 247.)

THE Postal Congress, assembled at Rome in 1906, provided us with an unstamped Post Card intended exclusively for the use of the members of the Congress, of which the following is a description:—

Issue of April 14th, 1906.

Inscription at top in two lines: "CAR-TOLINA POSTALE ITALIANA—(CARTE POSTALE D'ITALIE)." At right a dotted rectangle intended for the stamp, but without any inscription in it; at left of this rectangle, in two lines: "Indirizzo del Destinatario—Adresse du Destinataire." Four dotted lines for the address, and at the left-hand side of the card a more or less undraped female figure, seated on a wheel, hovering over a Map of the World, and closely examining the contents of an open box, from which letters are falling; below the figure is the inscription "Officina Calcografica Italiana—Biglietti di Banca, Francobolli postali, titoli bancari, ecc."

On the back of the card, at top, a wide label containing, in the centre an Eagle with outspread wings within a wreath of Oak leaves, with a scroll below; at left "UNIONE POSTALE UNIVERSALE," at right "ROMA—VI CONGRESSO—MCMVI." At the lower part of the card—"EDIZIONE UFFICIALE RISERVATA."

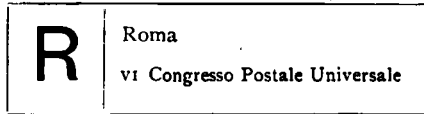
This was printed at Rome, by the copper-plate process, at the *Officina Calcografica*, the address side in *black* and the back in *orange*, on white card with rough edges. Size 142 x 90 mm.

No value, black and orange.

The number printed was 3200.

On the same occasion two special obliteration marks were created, both of them circular. One inscribed "VI° CONGRESSO DEI CHIMICI," with the date in the centre; and

the other inscribed "ROMA" at top, and "VI CONGRESSO POSTALE UNIVERSALE," below, also with the date in the centre. Finally, on registered letters there was affixed a label, inscribed thus:—



with a number below, all in *black*.

There were also placed at the disposal of the members of the Congress envelopes, with an inscription in three lines in the left upper corner:—"UNION POSTALE—UNIVERSELLE—VI CONGRÉS," and at right "ROME MCMVI," in *red*.

The gentlemen taking part in the Congress were thus bountifully provided for.

* * *

Although they had been ready ever since September, 1906, the following cards were not put on sale until sometime in March, 1907, in accordance with the Decree of the 5th April, 1906 (see *G.S.W.*, March 26, 1910).

Issue of March, 1907.

Similar to the card of October, 1902, but with stamp of the type of the adhesives of November, 1906, with profile of King Victor Emmanuel to left. No instruction; five lines for the address, including the dotted line in brackets. Dated "06" and "07."

to c., carmine on *cream*.

* * *

The sixth Congress, held in May, 1906, authorized the public to make use of the left-hand portion of the address side of the card for written communications (as well as the

reverse side). The following Decree issued the cards with the new arrangements:—

"No. 494.

"ROYAL DECREE which issues new Post Cards for correspondence, modified in accordance with the regulations established by the Universal Postal Congress held in Rome in 1906.

"(Published in the Official Gazette of the Kingdom the 28th August, 1908, No. 201.)

"VICTOR EMMANUEL III,

"By the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation

"KING OF ITALY.

"In view of Article 137 of the general regulations relating to the postal service, approved by Royal Decree of the 10th February, 1901, No. 120;

"And of Art. 16 of the regulations for the execution of the international conventions and agreements relative to the postal service, signed in Rome on the 26th May, 1906, and confirmed by Law No. 579 dated the 19th July, 1907;

"At the instance of Our Minister the Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs,

"WE HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE:—

"Art. 1. The post cards for correspondence, at ten, fifteen, and twenty centesimi, at present in use, shall be altered, by drawing in the centre of the front side a vertical line, so as to divide the blank portion into two equal parts, so as to leave at the disposal of the sender, in addition to the reverse side of the card, the left-hand part of the front also.

"Art. 2. The new cards shall come into use immediately; those at present in use will continue to be available until notice to the contrary.

"We ordain, etc. etc. etc.

"Given at Rome the 18th June, 1908.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL.

"SCHANZER.

"Registered at the Court of Accounts on the 24th August, 1908. Reg. 44. Acts of Government, *folio* 101.

"A. ARMELISSO.

"Countersigned,

"ORLANDO,

"Keeper of the Seals."

Issue of September (?), 1908.

Similar to the preceding cards, except that the address side is divided into two parts by a vertical line, the left-hand portion being reserved for the communication, and the right-hand portion for the address; there are four lines of dashes for the latter, the first being headed by a plain letter "A," without flourishes.

The second line of the heading has no period at the end. The cards are dated "08" and "09," and no doubt will have "10," etc., in the future; the date is in the left upper corner.

10 c., carmine on cream.

B. Reply-paid Cards.

Issue of January 1st, 1874.

Similar to the single cards of the same date, but the second line of the heading on the first half reads "CON RISPOSTA PAGATA—QUINDICI C^{MI}," and on the second half the heading is "RISPOSTA," in an arch, without indication of any value. The two parts are joined at the top, and rouletted along the fold, and the impressions are on the first and fourth pages.

15 c., brown on rose; double card.

Variety with "C^{MI}" for "C^{MI}"

15 c., brown on rose.

* * *

Issue of April 1st, 1879.

Similar to the single card of the same date, with head of King Humbert, with the same alterations as those described above, but the value on the first half is expressed as "QUINDICI CENT^{MI}." The impression is on the first and fourth pages as before, but the top of the first half is joined to the bottom of the second; rouletted along the fold.

15 c., brown on rose; double card.

In 1881 the date was added at left on each half, and these cards are found dated "81," "82," and "84."

* * *

Issue of January 1st, 1882.

Similar to the single cards for foreign correspondence of the same date. The value is expressed on both halves; the first is identical with the single card; on the second, the third line of the heading is "RISPOSTA—DIECI CENTESIMI." Printed and joined like the last cards, and rouletted as before.

10 + 10 c., brown on green.

* * *

Issue of March 1st, 1883.

Similar to the single cards of the same date for correspondence with distant countries of the Postal Union; the second half has "RISPOSTA" below the value. Printed, joined, and rouletted like the preceding cards.

15 + 15 c., brown on grey.

* * *

Issue of 1884.

Similar to the cards of April, 1879, but printed on the first and third pages, and joined together at the top. Rouletted as usual.

15 c., brown on rose; double card.

These cards bear dates of all the years from "84" to "89."

Issue of September, 1889.

Similar to the single 10 c. cards of the same date, but the first half headed "CARTOLINA POSTALE CON RISPOSTA—(CENT. 7½)" above the Arms. The stamp, in the right upper corner, shows the portrait of King Humbert I in an oval band, inscribed "POSTE ITALIANE" above, and "CENTMI SETTE E MEZZO" below, in coloured letters on plain ground, enclosed in a rectangular frame, with "7½" in coloured figures in each spandrel. Three lines for the address, the first head "A"; in the left lower corner "(a) —" within large brackets, and in the right lower corner, "(a) Provincia." At the left-hand side is the usual instruction, reading upwards, and at the right-hand side "NB. Alla presente deve essere lasciata unita la parte del risposta."

The second half is headed "CARTOLINA POSTALE—RISPOSTA—(CENT. 7½)" in three lines; there are no Arms; and the instruction at right reads "NB. Questa parte può essere spedita isolata."

The stamp was engraved by Bigola and Enrico Repettati, and the whole is surface-printed on coloured card; the impression is on the first and third pages, the two parts being joined at the top, and rouletted as usual. Size 138 × 79 mm.

7½ + 7½ c., carmine on rose.

These cards are dated "89" and "90," on the first half only.

* * *

Issue of September, 1890.

Similar to the preceding, but the second line of the heading on the first half is "(CENT. 15)," instead of "(CENT. 7½)," and the value is not given in the heading on the second half. There are four lines for the address, in addition to "(Provincia di —)" at lower left. No inscription at lower right.

7½ + 7½ c., carmine on rose.

These cards are dated "90," "91," "92," "93," on the first half only.

* * *

Issue of the end of 1893.

Similar to the last, but with the following modifications: The second line of the heading on the first half is thus "(Cent. 15)," the word having a large capital "C" and "ent." in small letters; the Arms are of the type with smaller flags and branches; the first line of the heading of the second half has a large initial to "CARTOLINA," the remainder of the word being in capitals as

before. The instruction at left has the words "della presente" inserted in it, reading "NB. Sul lato anteriore della presente," etc. Size 141 × 90 mm.

7½ + 7½ c., carmine on rose.

These cards are dated, on both halves, "93" to "97."

* * *

Bulletin No. xxii of 1897, page 671, contains the following circular, § 465:—

"There having been occasion for a printing of cards with reply at 15 cent. (7½ + 7½), the oval form of postage stamp has been adopted for the impression upon them, in substitution for the rectangular form. The new cards will be supplied in small quantities, and should be put in circulation concurrently with those of the same value now in use."

Issue of the end of 1897.

The same as the last in every respect, with the exception that the stamp is of the oval shape, as stated above, and as described under the single cards of 1895.

7½ + 7½ c., carmine on rose.

These are dated "97" only.

* * *

In compliance with the Postal Law of the 20th June, 1889, and the regulations of the same date, Art. 133 (see *G.S.W.*, September 4, 1909), the card described below was issued in 1900!

Issue of March, 1900.

Card with the oval stamp in the right upper corner; Arms with the small flags, etc., on both halves. The first half is headed "CARTOLINA POSTALE ITALIANA, CON RISPOSTA—(CARTE POSTALE D'ITALIE, AVEC RÉPONSE)," in two lines; the second half is headed "CARTOLINA POSTALE ITALIANA (Carte postale d'Italie)—RISPOSTA (Réponse)," in two lines. The instruction at the left-hand side reads *NB. Scrivere da questa parte l'indirizzo soltanto.* There are four lines for the address, the first headed "A," and a dotted line between brackets at lower left; this line is headed "(a)" on the first half, which also has "(a). Stato di destinazione." at lower right; the second half has neither "(a)" nor the inscription.

Printed on the first and third pages, joined at top, and rouletted. Dated "98" only.

10 + 10 c., carmine on green.

* * *

(To be continued.)

Postage Stamps in the Making

A General Survey of the Practices and Processes employed in the Manufacture of Postage Stamps

By FRED. J. MELVILLE, *President of the Junior Philatelic Society*

(Continued from page 273.)

CHAPTER V.—WATERMARKS AND THEIR ARRANGEMENT—*contd.*

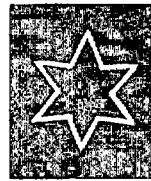
Star.—A six-rayed star of varying dimensions was a watermark device common to a number of Colonial stamps printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon. There were 240 to the sheet (20 horizontal rows of 12), but the plates printed upon the papers did not in all cases cover the whole of the watermarks. The stars vary slightly in the same sheet; but the varieties of paper are identified by the terms Large Star, Small Star, and Broad Star. The description of these given at the beginning of the Catalogue (Part I) is con-



Large Star.



Small Star.



Broad Star.

veniently concise; but for an extended study of these papers see the Gibbons Handbook on *Barbados* :—

"The watermarks in the stamps printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. for various British possessions were Large Star, measuring from 15 to 16 mm. across the star from point to point, and about 27 mm. from centre to centre vertically; Small Star of similar design, but measuring from 12 to 13½ mm. from point to point, and 24 mm. from centre to centre vertically. The Large Star paper was made for long stamps like Ceylon and St. Helena, the Small Star paper for ordinary-size stamps, as Grenada, Barbados, etc.; consequently, when the former was used for the smaller stamps, the watermark only occasionally comes in the centre of the paper, and frequently is so misplaced as to show portions of two stars above and below (this eccentricity will very often determine the watermark when it would be difficult otherwise to test it); and Broad Star in which the points are broader."

The Large Star paper was used for stamps of Barbados, Grenada, New Zealand, St. Helena, Queensland, South Australia, and Victoria.

The Small Star for Barbados, Grenada, Natal, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Turks Islands.

The Broad Star was made for South Australia, but was also used (probably in an emergency, to make up a deficiency of ordinary Large Star paper) for Grenada in 1881.



Truncated Star.



India.

The small "Truncated Star" (six-pointed) used with the word QUEENSLAND in single-lined Roman capitals (the name repeated four times across the sheet) is the watermark of the 1868-74 stamps of Queensland. The star occurs once to every stamp, but the accompanying capital letters only show in portions of a letter to a stamp, or are missing altogether. The star measures 11 mm. from point to point.

A five-pointed Star has been used as the watermark of stamps of the Empire of India since 1882, arranged 240 to the sheet, in two panes of 120 each (10 rows of 12).

The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. newspaper postage stamp of New Zealand was in 1875 printed on paper prepared for fiscal use watermarked with a six-pointed star. The other star water-



New Zealand.

marks of New Zealand are accompanied by the initials N Z. (See Chapter IV, "Waterlow," "Basted Mills," and "Cowan" papers.)

The second and fourth types of watermark illustrated were also used for Cook Islands, the second was also used for stamps of Samoa and Tonga, printed at the New Zealand Government Printing Office.

Star with Crescent.—See CRESCENT.

Sun.—The watermarks in the 1892 and following issues of Argentine Stamps are the subject of but two types in the Catalogue, "small" and "large," but actually there were three kinds of paper with varying watermarks, which the specialist will probably divide into "small," "medium," and "large" suns with the growing interest in South American stamps. The "small sun" paper was made by the Fabrica Nacional Argentina, and the diameter of the circle is $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 mm. This will be found in the 2c. and 5c. Columbus stamps of 1892, and the first printings of the regular stamps on the watermarked paper. The second paper, made also by the Fabrica Nacional, shows a thicker and plainer watermark, diameter of circle 6 mm. The third paper was of German manufacture and shows a still more prominent (thicker and larger) watermark, diameter of circle 7 mm. The first illustration is slightly inaccurate, dots alone appearing to indicate the eyes, without eyebrows, the latter being peculiar to the German paper. (For fuller details see *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, Vol. X, p. 216.)



Small Sun.



Large Sun.



Western Australia.

Swan.—A paper used by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. for the early stamps of Western Australia, and, like most of the Colonial papers used by that firm, arranged for 240 stamps, each stamp having one watermark design.



Tasmania.



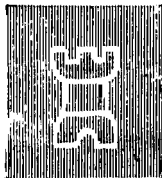
TAS.—Abbreviation for Tasmania. After having borrowed paper from New South Wales (watermark figures), Tasmania got a distinctive paper for printing the stamps of the De La Rue design (first illustration). The second variation was introduced when De La Rue made a printing in 1878, and was a glazed paper watermarked in panes of 60, as usual with this firm's papers. The multiple TAS was brought into use by De La Rue for the first printings of the pictorials, 1900.

Thistle branch.—The watermark of the low values of the 1900 set of French Congo.

Tower.—The device in the 1876 issue of Spain printed by Bradbury Wilkinson. There were 250 stamps in the printed sheets (12 rows of 20 + 1 row of 10), and as this left 10 spaces without stamp impressions in the top row it would seem probable that the paper contained 260 watermarks (?)



French Congo.



Spain.



Tonga.

Turtles.—A device known as "multiple turtles" was used in the paper specially made for the pictorial stamps of Tonga, printed by De La Rue. The stamps were in sheets of 60, but several of the devices and portions of the devices figure in each stamp.

Two Pence.—See VALUE IN WORDS.

Umbrella.—A large umbrella had been a sheet watermark of Cochin from 1892 (see Class A), but from 1897 a small umbrella device for each stamp was introduced.

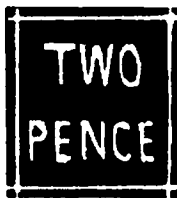
USPS.—United States Postal Service. The United States stamps were unwatermarked until 1895, when these initials were introduced, in outline Roman capitals, arranged to read across and down the paper, each quarter-sheet of 100 stamps having 90 letters, (10 horizontal rows of 9) reading

```

U S P S U S P S U
S P S U S P S U S
P S U S P S U S P
S U S P S U S P S
U S P S U S P S U
S P S U S P S U S
P S U S P S U S P
S U S P S U S P S
U S P S U S P S U
S P S U S P S U S

```

A similar paper, watermarked USIR (United States Internal Revenue), was used for fiscal stamps, and has apparently been used in error for a few of the 6 cents and 8 cents stamps of the triangles series. The 8 cents on this paper has been known for some time, the 6 cents is a recent discovery.



Victoria.



Value in Words.—The face value of some of the stamps of Victoria has been indicated in words in the watermark. This arrangement rather lends itself to the production of philatelic "errors," and S.G. 75 and 75a are examples. It is a question, however, whether the 4d. watermarked five shillings of 1862 is properly an error; 3000 sheets of paper were supplied watermarked as illustrated for stamps of a 5/- denomination, but as there was no stamp of that denomination the paper was used for the 4d. value.

VR in *sans-serif* capitals appeared, 40 times repeated, in the sheet of 40 of the embossed 6d. stamp of Great Britain. It was a hand-made paper made by the firm of Stacey Wise. The same initials in interlaced script capitals figure in a paper used for some English fiscals and military telegraph stamps, and also for the shilling denominations of the "unappropriated dies" used for British Bechuanaland.



Great Britain.

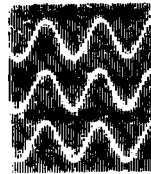


Luxemburg.

W.—The initial of the Grand Duke William III of Luxemburg, which figures 200 times in the sheet of 200 stamps (20 × 10, but printed from two plates of 10 × 10). A hand-made paper.



Bavaria.



Hamburg.

Wavy lines.—The first of the wavy-line papers was manufactured by Baron Beckh, at the Pasing Mill near Munich. The paper is found either with or without laid lines, the explanation being that the wavy lines for the watermark were so thick that they made a high relief on the dandy roll and prevented the laid marking from showing consistently. It is, however, but one paper made with a single dandy. The lozenge (lattice) pattern already described for Bavaria, made at the same mill, shows similar peculiarities.

The second and third wavy-line watermarks of Bavaria, illustrated above, are from one and the same dandy, but represent two ways of cutting up the mill sheets. This paper was made by the München-Dachau Papierfabrik, a firm owning mills at Dachau, Munich, and Pasing.



China.

Ying-yang.—A symbol of the two principles of nature, represented by the male and the female in animate bodies. Used as a watermark by China since 1885, being arranged to give one design to each stamp in the sheets, which have been of various sizes in successive issues. As first used, however, the watermark was arranged to fit two panes side by side of 20 stamps (5 × 4).

(To be continued.)

The Berne Philatelic Exhibition

September 3rd to 12th, 1910

Notes by CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

(Continued from page 307.)

No. 138. *E. M. Taylor. Panama Proofs.**

THIS is a marvellous and unique collection of die proofs of the stamps prepared for the Panama issue of 1906-8. It is a most interesting series, as it contains impressions of the dies in different states, showing how they were built up. Impressions of the centrepieces are shown; dies of the frames in different stages of the engraving, and eventually the completed stamps in various colours, and even in the issued colours. This is really an historical collection, and should be of great interest to specialists in the stamps of the United States and Possessions.

* * *

The first Official Banquet was held on September 6th in a quaint old restaurant in the suburbs of Berne. No less than 152 tickets were sold, and nearly all were made use of.

Mr. Franz Hasler presided, and was supported by some of the chief officials of the Postal and Telegraph Union, by the Postmaster of Berne, and by most of the members of the Jury.

The speeches commenced after the soup, and between each course there was an interval of about half an hour for speeches, music, and singing. The success of the evening was undoubtedly the singing of the mixed choir Helvetia, in which some twenty young girls took part, dressed in the quaint old Bernese costumes.

Mr. F. Hasler, in the first speech, extended a welcome to the Director of the Postal Union and to the Postmaster of Berne, and also to the visitors from England, America, France, Germany, etc. He also thanked the Jury for coming from so far, and mentioned that five countries were represented. Mr. Hasler stated that a few years ago stamp collecting was the plaything of children, now it was the favourite hobby of Kings and Princes. In conclusion, he said that he thought that Swiss Philatelists might be proud of this Exhibition, and he thanked all the Swiss who had exhibited for their help.

Mr. Franz Reichenheim, who spoke in German, returned thanks in the name of the English for the kind welcome they had

received. He thought this one of the finest Exhibitions that had been held, and he hoped that representatives of other nations would also respond. In conclusion, he drank to the health of the Organization Committee: Baron A. de Reuterskiöld and Herren J. Schieb, F. Furi, E. Zumstein, and F. Arnold.

Herr —* said that he spoke in the name of the Germania Ring, and therefore he returned thanks on behalf of the Germans, and he hoped that all the Societies on the Continent would help the Swiss Society in its fight against forgeries.

Signor A. E. Fieccchi returned thanks for the Italians and spoke briefly against the issue of so many jubilee stamps. He drank to the health of the Berne Philatelic Society, to Switzerland, and to Italy.

Herr H. Jäggli-Weber replied as the President of the Union of Swiss Philatelic Societies. He thought that it required great courage to take up the work of arranging such an Exhibition, that it was a great responsibility and needed much time and work to carry it through, but when they were lucky enough to have a man like Baron A. de Reuterskiöld at their head, then success was assured. (Great cheers.) He mentioned that there were more than 160 exhibits, and that he believed that it was one of the best exhibitions that had been held and as such it was an honour to Switzerland. He also drew attention to the literature of Philately, which was now so important, and he thought the science was somewhat akin to Numismatics and Heraldry. In conclusion he hoped that one of the results of this Exhibition would be to start many new collectors.

Baron A. de Reuterskiöld then read out the list of awards as drawn up by the Jury. Before doing this he stated that the Jury had worked very hard for two days, and that in many cases the exhibits were so numerous and so fine that they had great difficulty in allotting the awards.

[In regard to this I may say that I have talked with many exhibitors, and I find a general consensus of opinion that the awards have been made most fairly and impartially.—C. J. P.]

After the awards had been read out Mr. A. Passer said a few words and drew attention

* The description of this exhibit unfortunately reached us too late for insertion in its proper place last week.—Ed. G.S.W.

* I unfortunately was unable to ascertain the name of this gentleman.

to the Exhibition of Stamps it was proposed to hold in Vienna next year, and expressed the hope that as many as possible would exhibit and also would visit them in Vienna, where they were assured of a hearty welcome.

The final banquet was held in the restaurant of the Casino on Saturday, September 10th, over seventy ladies and gentlemen being present. After the dinner the room was cleared and a cotillion took place, and dancing went on until long after daylight did appear.

An excursion had been planned to Niesen, high above the lake of Thun, where a new mountain railway has recently been opened, but owing to the cloudy weather this was abandoned.

On Tuesday an interesting sight, on the balcony of the Exhibition, was the despatch of a batch of carrier pigeons, with letters addressed to various towns.

On Thursday a visit was paid to the Postal Museum, which is at the Central Post Office. Here there are many hundreds of essays and original sketches for Swiss stamps. The visitors saw the interesting processes employed in making the small pocket-books of 5 c. and 10 c. stamps, and also the cutting up of sheets of post cards into single specimens ready for sale.

A visit was then paid to the Mint, where the stamps are printed, and at the time of this visit the new Postage Due stamps were being printed in two colours at the same time, by a machine recently purchased from America. This bicolour printing at one operation has, I think, only recently been introduced into postage-stamp printing.

The process of gumming the paper was also shown. Here the paper is gummed before the stamps are printed, as in the case of our current stamps, and the operation takes about forty-five minutes. The sheets of paper are brushed over with the mucilage and then passed above currents of hot air, on endless bands, until they are dry.

The perforating was also shown, and is interesting, as it is done by means of a *harrow* machine, which perforates three sheets, each of a hundred stamps, at one operation.

We also saw the engraving of the original dies for the new high-value Postage Due stamps.

The Exhibition was visited by rather more than five thousand people, in addition to the officials, stallholders, and season ticket holders; and, taken all round, I think it has been a great success.

The Exhibition closed at 6 p.m. on Monday the 12th, and in a few minutes we were at work on the English exhibits; we had a good number taken down and packed by 10 p.m., and finished them on the following morning.

A fair amount of business was done, and one day was set aside for a Stamp Bourse. The room containing the publications was cleared and a lot of small tables placed around it. I think some hundreds of dealers attended during the day, and I picked up a pretty good lot of desirable British Colonials. I also bought a superb special collection of Peru, formed in Peru by a man who resided there for many years. The early issues are here by the hundred, and many in wonderful blocks; for instance, of the 1 peseta *rose* and *red*, second issue, there are blocks of 57, 24, 12, and so on, things that during thirty years in the stamp business I have never seen before.

Altogether I purchased some £800 of stamps, and sold for considerably more than that amount.

Other dealers also did good business, and I think that a stamp bourse for at least one day would be a great success if adopted at the next London Stamp Exhibition.

An English collector bought a nice collection of Sicily for a little over £300, and the stallholders seem to have done a big business, especially in common stamps.

A Letter from Downing Street

MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING and Co. have very kindly sent us a copy of the very important circular letter given below, which has been sent out by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governors of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates. This is not the first time that it has been found necessary to issue instructions of this nature; those of seventeen years ago appear to have been forgotten, at any rate they have been ignored, to the great disgrace of some of our smaller colonies. Let us hope that those now circulated will be treated with rather more

respect and that sufficiently strong measures will be taken in the case of their infringement.

"CIRCULAR.

"DOWNING STREET,
"July 13, 1910.

"SIR,

"I have the honour to inform you that my attention has recently been called on several occasions to disputes and irregularities in various Crown Colonies arising in connection with the sale of postage stamps to persons who deal in them for purposes of trade.

"2. The more serious difficulties which have

recently been experienced have been connected with issues of surcharged stamps. Attention was called to the objections to such issues in Lord Ripon's circular despatch of August 18, 1893, in which it was pointed out that surcharging should be unnecessary if proper care is taken to maintain a sufficient supply of stamps. I concur in this view, and, with the object of avoiding such issues for the future, I have decided that the Officer Administering the Government, the Colonial Secretary, and the Colonial Postmaster of the various Crown Colonies and Protectorates should be held collectively and individually responsible for ensuring that an adequate stock of stamps is kept in the Colony or Protectorate, and for ordering a fresh supply as soon as the stock in hand falls below the amount normally required for a period of, say, six months.

"3. It will, I believe, be found in practice that no difficulties will arise if a large supply of halfpenny and penny stamps is always kept in hand. Multiples of these could always be used either separately or in combination with other stamps in the event of a temporary shortage in any stamp of a higher denomination.

"4. I find that in certain cases Colonial Governors have accepted from dealers standing

orders for the supply of new issues, etc. Such arrangements are calculated to lead to irregularities and complaints, and should be discontinued. They are quite outside the ordinary functions of a Post Office, and I consider that any dealer making such a proposal should be informed that his order can only be accepted if it is for a definite supply of stamps in current use.

"5. While it is, no doubt, generally understood by members of the Civil Service of the Colonies and Protectorates that dealings in postage stamps for purposes of private profit are not allowed, I desire to impress on all Postmasters, Treasurers, or other financial officers that they will render themselves liable to grave censure if they engage in any transactions of this nature.

"6. In this connection I think it well to lay down, following the practice of the General Post Office in this country, that all officials should refuse to comply with requests to affix stamps to letters or to cancel stamps which are not affixed to letters. You will be good enough to see that this rule is adopted throughout the territory under your Government.

"I have, etc.,

(Signed) "CREWE."

Philately in Chili

ACCORDING to news sent us by a correspondent at Valparaiso, this country, whose early issues have always been regarded with interest by collectors, is indulging in a kind of orgy of speculative Philately, which must greatly damage its reputation.

First of all we were to have fancy reprints of the old 20 centavos stamp of the first issue, adorned with equally fancy surcharges increasing their nominal value, if not their philatelic. Our correspondent writes as follows:—

"At the beginning of the present year, Dr. Hahn of this city offered the Government the printing-plate of the 20 c., green, stamp of the first issue of this country, which he purchased in Hamburg. His one condition in letting the Government have this plate was that the Government should issue a re-emission of this stamp, surcharging it with the new values, 1, 5, 10, and 20 dollars.

"The Government, under date of the 29th March, ordered the work and accepted the tender of the Imprenta Universo for the printing of these stamps as follows:—

400 sheets, yellow, surcharged	\$1 in black.
200 " red	" \$5 in dark blue.
47 " blue	" \$10 in carmine.
4 " green	" \$20 in violet."

It seems possible that this first act in the drama may not be played.

Then we have an issue of stamps for the descendants, if any, of Robinson Crusoe and Man Friday in Juan Fernandez, the history

of which sounds like burlesque, but it appears to be quite true; the things exist and have actually been used, but not, so far as we know, in the islands for which they were supposed to be intended!

"Under date of 25th June, to the surprise of all the collectors here, the Ministry of the Interior issued a decree for a special issue of stamps for the Juan Fernandez Islands, surcharging the 12 c. and \$1 stamps of the present issue, which have not yet been put on sale at the Post Office, and which a syndicate composed of high officials of the Ministry were trying to urge the Government not to put on sale.

"The surcharged stamps are as follows:—

1,500,000 12 c. surcharged	5 c.
400,000 \$1	" 10 c.
400,000 \$1	" 20 c.
200,000 \$1	" \$1.

"All the surcharges on the 1 dollar stamps to be in red, and that on the 12 c. in blue, and the stamps to be on sale on the 1st of August."

Under this decree, we are told, practically the whole stock of the 12 c. and \$1 stamps would be surcharged, as 1,000,000 of the higher value had already been overprinted with the word "Impuesto," and thus the few copies of both stamps which had been obtained unsurcharged would greatly increase in value.

"In view of the abuse that was going on, the *Diario Ilustrado* of Santiago published an article on the 21st of July, calling the attention of the Government to the scandal connected with the

Chili stamps, and on the 24th of the same month published another article regarding the scandal of the Navy Stamps (Sellos de Marina), and the stamps which were to be issued from the plate offered by Dr. Hahn.

"Dr. Hahn demanded that he should have the right to purchase \$20,000 worth of the stamps, and, as is natural, his intention was to buy the \$20, and thus make himself the sole possessor of the stamps of that value. Apart from this he was to have the right to buy two sheets of the different stamps issued from the printing-plate. These speculations were largely attacked in the article of the *Diario Ilustrado*, and thus the Government's attention was drawn to the matter.

"The Government then called in the Director-General of Posts, with the object of consulting him about these issues" (it seems as if he might well have been consulted earlier), "and the result of his interview with the Vice-President of the Republic was that the decree relating to the issue of the early 20 c. stamp was cancelled. In regard to the Juan Fernandez Islands stamps, the decision was left for another opportunity, which led the syndicate to believe that these would also be cancelled, and the members therefore put them on sale through the Fiscal Treasury in Santiago, in the following numbers:—

10,000 of the	5 c.
10,000 "	10 c.
5,000 "	20 c.
1,000 "	\$1.

"These stamps were put on sale six days before the date mentioned in the Decree, which was the 1st of August. The Ministry, however, on the 27th July issued the following decree:—

"The circulation of the stamps, issued for the use of the Juan Fernandez Islands, is to be postponed until further orders."

"This decree was signed by the Minister of the Interior. The syndicate, however, managed to get them sold through the Tesoreria at Santiago.

"In view of this abuse, the papers both in Santiago and Valparaiso have published articles protesting against this, and it is believed that the Government has the intention of putting the

stamps on sale in all the Fiscal Treasuries of the Republic."

A later letter shows that this comical idea was actually carried out. Our correspondent writes that the Government issued the following notice:—

"In view of the note received by the Ministry from the Director-General of Posts in which he mentions that there is no necessity for such a large number of stamps for the use of the Juan Fernandez Islands, taking into account that these Islands are Chilean Territory and that the inhabitants are very few and consequently very little correspondence emanates from the said Islands, the postage of these Islands may be carried on with the ordinary stamps now circulating.

"Therefore:—The surcharged Juan Fernandez stamps may be sold for use for both interior and exterior postage in all the Fiscal Treasuries and Post Offices of the Republic, and this decision is to be made known to the Universal Postal Union at Berne."

What are we to say about interesting curiosities of this description? We should fancy that their philatelic reception will be rather a chilly one (if any hypercritical reader should see any traces of a venerable pun in this suggestion, the comic-opera circumstances of the case must be our excuse). Our publishers have received letters from Santiago and Valparaiso franked with these precious labels, which are thus admitted to regular postal use. The authorities of Chili treat the most important part of the overprint upon them as non-existent; we should advise the general collector to go a little further and disregard the overprint altogether, treating the stamps as copies of the 12 c. and \$1 that have been more or less disfigured. Specialists in the stamps of Chili—well, specialists are a law unto themselves anyway, and this is a comparatively small affair which will not hurt them much.

Stamp Magazines for August

By STANLEY PHILLIPS

IN *The Australian Philatelist* for July, naturally a somewhat belated arrival, the Editor gives some very valuable information on "Recent and Current Perforations of Australian Stamps," which several of the English papers are quoting freely. This is a history in brief of the perforating machines and the resultant perforations of the six States, and coming from the pen of one who, no doubt, has many opportunities for obtaining authoritative information, should be read by all interested in the later Australian issues. Under the heading of "Federal Prospects," we read, "The Federal Parliament assembled last week, and the

Governor-General's speech contained the following: 'A Bill will be submitted providing for uniform postage rates through the Commonwealth, and it is proposed shortly to make arrangements for the issue of a uniform Commonwealth stamp.' (The speech does not say 'stamps')." "Instructions have been given to the officers of the Postal Department by the Postmaster-General to frame conditions for a competition in designs for a new Commonwealth stamp."

Mr. Dalwigk, in *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, gives some notes on the interesting Samoan "Express" issue, in

which he recognizes two types, as mentioned in Kohl's catalogue, Type 1 having the two parallel horizontal lines above the word "EXPRESS" quite straight, while in Type 2 there is a very noticeable flaw in the lines above the letter "x." Mr. Dalwigg considers that Type 1 is considerably rarer than Type 2, and concludes that the 1s. value does not exist in the latter type.

In *The Stamp Lover* for August, Mr. R. W. Harold Row commences an article on "The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Siam," a country in which much remains to be discovered, and which will well repay study. Mr. Ireland puts forward a new idea for what he calls a "branch collection," namely, to collect stamps on the coloured Crown and CA papers, and gives a brief paragraph to each stamp issued on the five coloured papers. Excluding those stamps issued under the new colour scheme, the collection comprises stamps on red paper, 23, blue 17, yellow 15, buff 4, and green 1, but the new colour scheme is rapidly increasing these numbers. Mr. Ireland also simplifies Trinidad in another short article, reducing the number of collectable varieties from 142, according to Gibbons, to 45 according to his system. This style of collecting may be popular with some collectors, but with many such a reduction of the field would take all the "body" out of their hobby.

The Philatelic Record continues the articles referred to last month, and also gives a useful Auction Report, noting the most interesting things in recent sales.

"Cornelius Wrinkle," writing in *The Postage Stamp* for August 20, strongly condemns the proposed Dickens "stamp," and suggests that a special book-plate would be more appropriate. The issue of such labels cannot be too strongly deprecated, as owing to the resemblance to a stamp endless trouble is caused to dealers by those who, having bought the labels at the time of issue, expect that in a few months they will increase in value, and can hardly be brought to believe that they are only so much waste paper. In the issue for August 27 there appears an interview with Mr. S. E. Gwyer, of Glendining and Co., Ltd., the well-known firm of auctioneers.

The London Philatelist gives another long instalment of the Earl of Crawford's article on the U. S. patents, and fully reviews some recent philatelic publications.

To the series of "Philatelists of To-day" in *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, brief biographical sketches have been added of Mr. J. W. Scott, of J. W. Scott and Co., Ltd., the Father of American Philately, and

of Mr. Chas. H. Greenwood, Hon. Sec. of the Huddersfield and District Philatelic Society, and of the Primrose Stamp Exchange Club. The issue for August 6 also contains some miscellaneous "New Zealand Notes," by Mr. Irwin Faris, which will be of interest to specialists. In an article in the number dated August 20, on "The Law as to Philatelic Illustrations, Its Absurdities and Illogicalities," Mr. Percy C. Bishop points out some of the anomalies of the existing law on the subject, which bears hardly on dealers, publishers of periodicals and catalogues, and collectors alike, and does little to prevent the forging of stamps, which is of course its main object.

Collectors of U.S. stamps are not having a very easy time of it, to judge from an article in *The Philadelphia Stamp News*. The writer, Mr. William C. Webb, states that in order to have all varieties of the current issue it is necessary to have more than forty stamps, not including shades, which are numerous!

A well-filled number of the *Germania Berichte* contains, amongst other matter of less general interest, an article showing the influence of the Universal Postal Union in changing the colours of postage stamps, tables being given to show the dates when the various countries joined the U.P.U., the face values of the stamps which were affected by the regulations as to colour, and the dates on which these values in the various countries first conformed to the rule as to colours laid down by the Union. Another interesting feature consists of some notes on the forgeries of the "Tien-Tsin Provisional" overprint of German China, and also of forgeries of Bulgaria "ot" on 2 stot., 1895, surcharge inverted, illustrated by plates showing the differences between the genuine and the forged surcharges.

To the uninitiated reader of the philatelic papers, month by month, it must appear that, with so many energetic workers in the various fields of research, in a few years little will remain to be discovered; but those who know what vast areas remain practically untouched will welcome the appearance of every new periodical, every fresh worker and every publication which can add to our knowledge of stamps in all their numerous and varied aspects.

STAMPS AND STAMP COLLECTING. By Major E. B. EVANS

The young collector is frequently perplexed by the meaning of the various terms used in stamp collecting, and the fullest explanations of these will be found in this book.

2s. 9d. in Paper Cover, or 4s. 6d. strongly bound in Cloth.

New Issues and Discoveries

By NORMAN THORNTON

I should be most grateful if readers would help me by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps, new or projected. If possible a specimen should be sent, which will be returned at once if desired, together with stamp for postage; or to readers subscribing direct, their subscription will be lengthened by one number for each penny face value and postage. Any official information or notices will also be welcome.

N. THORNTON, 381 Strand, London, W.C.

Austria.—We have seen some of the values of the Jubilee emanation, which we have not recorded sooner owing to the fact that the stamps appeared just after our chronicler's holidays fell due. In each case the date labels have been very cleverly incorporated in the design. We understand that there was a great rush for these stamps, and that practically the whole issue was in dealers' hands within an hour or two after the sales commenced. It is certain that postally used copies will be exceedingly scarce.



37



38

AUGUST 18, 1910. Issued in celebration of the eightieth birthday of Franz Josef I. Stamps as issue of 1908, but with addition of date labels as shown in Types 37 and 38. Perf. 13½.

- 417 1 h., black.
- 418 2 h., lilac.
- 419 3 h., purple.
- 420 5 h., yellow-green.
- 421 6 h., buff.
- 422 10 h., rose-carmine.
- 423 12 h., vermilion.
- 424 20 h., reddish brown.
- 425 25 h., blue.
- 426 30 h., pale olive-green.
- 427 35 h., slate-blue.
- 428 50 h., olive-green.
- 429 65 h., deep carmine.
- 430 1 kr., dull violet.
- 431 2 kr., olive-green and violet.
- 432 5 kr., violet and olive-brown.
- 433 10 kr., deep brown, blue, and ochre.

Barbados.—The 2d. and 1s. have appeared in the new "universal" colours.

1910. Type 6. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA, Type w. 8. Perf. 14.

- 2d., greyish slate.
- 1s., black on green.

Bosnia.—We have seen the Jubilee set of this country, which is a much more simple affair than that for Austria, being simply produced by the addition of a narrow strip to the foot of the stamp with the date thereon. We have only seen one perforation at present.



20



21

1910. Issued in celebration of the eightieth birthday of Franz Josef I. Stamps as issue of 1907, but with addition of date label at foot as shown in Types 20 and 21. Perf. 13½.

- 288 1 (h.), black.
- 289 2 (h.), violet.
- 290 3 (h.), olive-yellow.
- 291 5 (h.), deep green.
- 292 6 (h.), orange-brown.
- 293 10 (h.), carmine.
- 294 20 (h.), deep brown.
- 295 25 (h.), blue.
- 296 30 (h.), green.
- 297 35 (h.), blue-black.
- 298 40 (h.), orange.
- 299 45 (h.), orange-red.
- 300 50 (h.), purple.
- 300a 1 k., lake-red.
- 300b 2 k., bronze-green.
- 300c 5 k., grey-blue.

British South Africa.—Messrs. Bridger and Kay have shown us two envelopes posted to themselves, franked amongst other stamps with blocks of the 3d. and 1d. of the 1898-1908 issue, Type 10, in an imperforate condition. Both envelopes were registered and certified by the postmaster at Mprika.

Ceylon.—We understand that the following values of the new set have all been issued; we have ourselves seen only the 10 c. and 50 c. at present.



48

1910. Change of colour and new values. Type 48. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA, Type w. 8. Perf. 14.

- 241 10 c., sage-green and marone.
- 242 25 c., grey.
- 243 50 c., chocolate.
- 244 1 r., purple on yellow.
- 245 2 r., red on yellow.
- 246 5 r., black on green.
- 247 10 r. " on red.

Chili.—*Juan Fernandez Islands.*—We have received from a correspondent in Chili a supply of the current stamps of that country overprinted and surcharged, originally intended for use in the Juan Fernandez Islands, which are used as a penal colony of Chili. It will be remembered that it was on one of the islands of this group that our old friends Robinson Crusoe and Man Friday led the simple life. As will be seen from a letter which we publish elsewhere, it is now decided to allow these stamps to be used throughout Chili.

ISLAS DE
JUAN FERNANDEZ

ISLAS DE
JUAN FERNANDEZ

5 10 Cts.

1910. Current stamps of Chili, surcharged, or overprinted without value (*1 p.*), as Types 1 and 2, in blue (5 c.) and red.

- 1) 5 c. on 12 c., black and lake.
- 2) 10 c. on 1 p., grey, green, and gold.
- 3) 20 c. on 1 p. " " "
- 4) 1 p. " " "

Colombia.—*The Metropolitan Philatelist* reports that in addition to the 1 c. listed in our issue of August 27 the 2 c. has also appeared without maker's imprint. By an unfortunate error the wrong illustration was inserted when we recorded the 1 c.



101

1910. Type 101. No maker's imprint at foot. Perf. 10 X 13, 13½.

- 478) 1 c., green.
- 479) 2 c., carmine.

Kiautschou.—Several of our contemporaries have listed the 10 c. on watermarked paper.



9

1910. Type 9. Wmk. Lozenges. Perf. 14. 77)10 c., ultramarine.

Macao.—Referring to our chronicle in the issue of September 3rd, Mr. J. M. Shields sends us the following information received in a letter from Hong Kong. The bisected provisionals

were made to deal with a shortage of 1 and 2 avos stamps, the 3 avos being used for 1 avo and the 6 avos for 2 avos. They were only in use for about two weeks. It is expected that a further surcharging of various values will shortly take place for the purpose of using up old stamps, after which there will be a regular new issue with the portrait of King Manuel.

Newfoundland.—We are now able to illustrate the new set described in our issue of September 10th. The stamps are lithographed by Messrs. Whitehead, Morris, and Co., Ltd. The colours are for the most part unsuitable for postage stamps, and the whole effect of the set is cheap. The title of the pictorial subject is clearly shown on each stamp, so that further comment in this direction is unnecessary.



46



47



48



49



50



51



52



53



54



55



56

1910. Types 46 to 56. *Perf.* 12.
- 95 1 c., green.
 - 96 2 c., rose.
 - 97 3 c., drab.
 - 98 4 c., violet.
 - 99 5 c., cobalt.
 - 100 6 c., claret.
 - 101 8 c., fawn.
 - 102 9 c., olive-green.
 - 103 10 c., slate.
 - 104 12 c., pale brown.
 - 105 15 c., black.

Straits Settlements.—Two correspondents at Singapore have kindly sent us letters the stamps on which bear a special postmark, used, we understand, for four days only at an exhibition held there from the 17th to the 20th of August. It does not appear to us to possess much *philatelic* interest, as it is inscribed "AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SHOW," but it might have been worse—there might have been an "Angry Haughty Commemorative Stamp" of some kind, which we should have had to chronicle, and which some of our readers would have had to collect.

Sweden.—Dr. C. Lundberg has sent us the new 5 öre Official stamp. The design is by O. Hjartsberg, and the stamps are typographed by Yahab Bagge, Stockholm. The 10 öre and 30 öre are to be issued immediately.



63

1910. Type 63. *Wmk.* Type 10. *Perf.* 13.
- 456 5 öre, green.
 - ? 10 " carmine.
 - ? 30 " brown.

Transvaal.—Messrs. Bright and Son kindly inform us that they have received the current 6d. stamp on ordinary paper.



44

1910. Type 44. *Wmk.* Multiple Crown CA, Type w. 8. *Perf.* 14.
- 567 1 6d., black and orange, O.C.

Uruguay.—We have received a small supply of stamps overprinted for official use in a new type.

OFFICIAL

1910

156

1910. Various stamps overprinted with Type 156, in black, or red (5c. and 10c.).
- 706 79 2 c., vermilion.
 - 707 80 5 c., blue-green.
 - 708 81 10 c., dull lilac.
 - 709 41 20 c., blue-green.
 - 710 43 25 c., brown.
 - 711 90 50 c., rose.

THE YOUNG COLLECTOR'S PACKET

No. 66, 500 varieties, is strongly recommended as the cheapest collection of 500 different Stamps ever offered—the Stamps could not be bought separately for three times the marvellously low price at which it is now offered. The Stamps, etc., are clean, picked specimens fit for any collection. The best 500 varieties in the trade.

4s. 1d., post-free.

Correspondence

The Editor of "Gibbons Stamp Weekly"

DEAR SIR,—There are one or two errors in *G. S. W.* of September 3 which it is perhaps as well to note and correct.

Mr. Melville's statement that the "Chakr" watermark "is repeated 120 times in the sheet" is not quite accurate, or, rather, requires a little amplification. The sheets of watermarked paper contained 240 of these devices arranged in two panes of 120 each, one above the other. In the margin the words "POSTAGE-SIAM-REVENUE" were watermarked six times—twice at each side and once at top and bottom—the space between the panes being plain. It is extremely probable that the stamps were printed in sheets of 240,

though they were actually issued in "Post Office" sheets of 120. It should also be noted that the watermarked paper was only used for the stamps of the first De La Rue type.

With regard to the Rhodesian stamps mentioned on page 232, Mr. Armstrong is incorrect in assuming that all except the £1 value were printed in sheets of 240. The 2d., 3d., 2s. 6d., 3s., and 10s. values were certainly printed in sheets of this size, but for some unexplained reason the 7s. 6d. stamp was printed in small sheets of 60. All values, too, have the imprint of the company at the foot of *each pane*, and not only the 3s.

With regard to the "Rhodesia" surcharges, it is doubtful whether "special printings" were made

for all the values, for the purpose of overprinting, though that this was the case in some instances is obvious from the shades. Mr. Armstrong says: "The type was transferred in strips of ten in the case of the 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. stamps, and in strips of five for the remaining values." So far as I know, only the 3d., 6d., and 7s. 6d. were transferred in strips of five, though all the other values were in strips of ten.

The error without stop occurs in at least three settings, and is found in the stamps of one vertical row and not in all the stamps in a horizontal row. In addition to the values mentioned, it is known on the 1d., 2d., and 3d.

Yours faithfully,
B. W. H. POOLE.

The Editor of "Gibbons Stamp Weekly"

ORURO, BOLIVIA.

DEAR SIR,—The following, taken from *La Prensa*, published in Cochabamba, will no doubt be of some interest to readers of *G.S.W.*

The Director-General of Posts has signed a contract with Señor Manuel C. Aguila, representing the "Lithografía Universal de Valparaiso, Chili," for the printing of 2,250,000 stamps com-

memorating the centenary of the War of Independence for the departments of Potosi, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz, in the following form: 250,000 20 centavos, with bust of Don Estevan Arce, with the date "14 de Septiembre de 1810"; 1,000,000 of 10 centavos, with bust of Don Miguel Betanzos, with date "10 de Noviembre de 1810"; and 1,000,000 of 5 centavos, with bust of Don Ignacio Warnes, with date "24 de Septiembre de 1810." The above stamps, I understand, are to be on sale on the 14th September.

Yours truly,
R. H. G. T.

P.S.—I don't quite understand "commemorating the centenary of the War of Independence for the departments of Potosi, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz."

[Perhaps it means that the stamps are for those provinces. Our correspondent's letter, posted on the 30th July, is franked with a 20c. stamp which agrees with the description given above: the portrait of Don Estevan Arce (it is spelt thus on the stamp) is in black, and the frame, with suitable inscriptions, in violet. Possibly a similar label, in another form or other colours, was to be issued on September 14—Ed. *G.S.W.*]

Philatelic Societies

Johannesburg United Philatelic Society

P.O. Box 4967, Johannesburg, S.A.

The meeting of the Johannesburg United Philatelic Society on August 9, though poorly attended, had all the interest that has of late been so pleasantly familiar. The formation of the Natal Railway Philatelic Society was announced, and a letter from the Philatelic Society of Rhodesia revealed still another addition to our friendly rivals. Interesting communications were read from outside centres, notably one from Mr. S. A. Klagsbrun, of Pretoria, as to the Society's journal. The President, Mr. J. C. Hand, was nominated to act with the Editor on the technical and business details of an enterprise that is going very strongly. Some interesting "Stamp Talk" followed, much of which will, it is hoped, see the light of day as "Letters to the Editor," or in the "Notes and Queries" columns of the next number of the paper. Messrs. W. P. Cohen, Henderson, and A. J. Cohen, showing fine collections of the countries set down for the evening's exhibition, but the subject—"The Six Stamp-issuing Colonies of Portuguese East Africa"—was really too vast to be philatelically educative.

Junior Philatelic Society Brighton Branch

President: Mr. Fred J. Melville.
Chairman: Mr. W. Mead.
Hon. Secretary: Mr. J. Ireland, 103 Western Road, Hove.
Assistant Hon. Secretary: Mr. J. B. Boulton.
Executive Committee: Mr. Herbert Clark, Mr. W. Cyril Owen, Mr. Gilbert H. Type.
Curator of the Forgery Collection: Mr. Bertie Morley, 27 St. George's Road, Kemp Town.
Exchange Packet Superintendent: Mr. J. C. Dallimore, 27 Highdown Road, Hove.
Hon. Librarian: Mr. C. E. Dunoomba, 28a Church Road, Hove.

MEETINGS held at the Express Creamery, 200 Western Road, Brighton, from 7.30 to 10 p.m. Displays and papers at 8. Second and four. 5 Thursdays.

PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS.

SESSION 1910-11.

- 1910.
- Oct. 13. Display: "New South Wales" Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P., Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.
- Oct. 27. Display: "Foreign and Colonial Post Cards and Envelopes" Mr. Herbert Clark.
Paper: Mr. P. C. Bishop.
(An unused Post Card will be presented to each member present.)
- Nov. 10. Paper and Display: "Postage Stamps in the Making" Mr. Fred J. Melville.
- Nov. 24. British Postmark evening.
Paper and Display: "N.P.B. Obliterations" The Rev. H. C. Bond, M.A.
"London District Obliterations" Mr. J. Ireland.
- Dec. 8. Display: "Queensland, Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon" Mr. Leicester A. B. Paine, F.R.P.S.L.
- Dec. 29. Ten Minute Papers. By Members.
(A reconstructed sheet of Penny Reds (1858) will be presented to the reader of the best paper.)

1911.

- Jan. 12. Display: "British Telegraph Stamps" Mr. Herbert Clark.
- Jan. 26. Display: "Belgium" Mr. W. Mead.
Display: "Some Colonial Stamps" Mr. C. J. Smith.
- Feb. 9. Paper: Mr. A. B. Creeke, jun.
Paper: Mr. Charles Nissen.
- Feb. 23. Display: "Ceylon" Baron Anthony de Worms, F.R.P.S.L.
- Mar. 9. Display: "Holland" Mr. B. B. Kirby.
Display: Mr. H. H. Harland.
- Mar. 23. Single Country Display By Members.
- Apr. 13. Paper: "The Advancing Stamp Collector" Mr. Herbert Clark.
- Apr. 27. Display: "Prussia" Mr. Ralph Wedmore.
- May 11. "Philatelia" Messrs. S. R. Turner and H. Lee.
- May 25. Annual General Meeting.

Manchester Philatelic Society

ESTABLISHED 1891.

SESSION 1910-11.

*President: W. Darning Beckton.**Vice-Presidents: J. H. Abbott, G. B. Duerst, W. Grunewald.**Hon. Treasurer: C. H. Coote, Holly Bank, Ashton-on-Mersey, Manchester.**Hon. Librarian: J. R. M. Albrecht.**Hon. Secretary: J. Steffox Gee, 96 Mosley Street, Manchester.**Hon. Asst. Secretary: Mendel Albrecht.**Comptroller: J. H. Taylor.**Committee: J. K. King, W. W. Munn, J. S. Higgins, jun.*

THE meetings are held at the rooms of the Manchester Geographical Society, 16 St. Mary's Parsonage, on Friday evenings, at 7.30.

SYLLABUS.

- 1910.
- Oct. 7. Exhibition of Stamps by Members and Social Evening in Geographical Hall.
- " 14. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
- " 21. Paper: "A few Notes on Venezuela." W. Darning Beckton.
- " 28. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
- Nov. 4. Display, with Notes: "Japan." F. J. Peplow.
- " 11. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
- " 18. Paper: "The Postal Monopoly of the Counts of Thurn and Taxis." Nathan Heywood.
- " 25. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
- Dec. 2. Display, with Notes: "Malta." J. C. North.
- " 9. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
- " 16. Display, with Notes: "Sicily." Herbert Wade (Leeds Philatelic Society).
- 1911.
- Jan. 9. Display, with Notes: "The Official and Postal-Fiscal Stamps of Great Britain." W. M. Gray (Bradford Philatelic Society).
- " 13. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
- " 20. Display, with Notes: "Nevis." W. Waite Sanderson (Newcastle Philatelic Society).
- " 27. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
- Feb. 3. Paper: "Further Roumanian Novelties." G. B. Duerst.
- " 10. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
- " 17. Paper: "The Registered Envelopes of Great Britain." J. R. M. Albrecht and J. S. Higgins, jun.
- " 24. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
- Mar. 3. Paper on "Colours." R. A. Mannings, n.s.c. (Liverpool Philatelic Society).
- " 10. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
- " 17. Display: "British North American Colonies." J. H. Abbott.

THE LIBRARY.

The books belonging to the Society are kept in book-cases at the Geographical Society's Rooms, and may be borrowed on application to the Hon. Librarian. Books borrowed may be renewed at the end of fourteen days, unless required by another Member. All books must be in the Library during the ordinary meetings of the Society.

Hon Librarian: J. R. M. ALBRECHT,
2 Seadley Terrace, Pendleton, Manchester.

THE EXCHANGE CLUB

Is open to Active and Corresponding Members. The packets are sent cut on the 1st of each month from October to May. Details and rules may be had on application to the Comptroller:—

JOHN H. TAYLOR,
182 Ayres Road, Old Trafford, Manchester.

Philatelic Society of Rhodesia

THIS Society has just been started with the following gentlemen as office bearers:—

Chairman, L. H. Whitmore; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, W. L. Simon, P.O. Box 121, Bulawayo, Rhodesia, S.A.; General Committee, G. A. Pingstone, Sidney Redrup, J. P. Furber, C. C. Wollacott, E. R. D. Hall.

The first meeting was held on August 9, when rules

and regulations were passed for the management of the Society.

It is hoped that the Exchange Department will be largely supported by collectors, not only in Rhodesia, but also in other parts of South Africa; and later on it is hoped to enlarge the Exchange Department so that countries overseas may be included. The subscription is only nominal, and the Hon. Secretary will be pleased to hear from intending members and to send them the rules of the Society.

The Hon. Secretary would be very grateful for the rules of other Societies, and for any information relating thereto that might be furnished.

Philatelic Society of Victoria

128 Russell Street, Melbourne.

THE Annual Meeting was held at 128 Russell Street, on Thursday, July 21, 1910, at 8 p.m.

The President, Mr. C. H. Edmondson, was in the chair, and there was a good attendance of members.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read and confirmed.

The leading feature of the meeting was the retiring President's address, which was listened to with the keenest interest, the members present declaring it to be one of the best addresses delivered at the Society's meetings. Although necessarily brief, it yet embraced a large range of subjects, including the history and prospects of Philately, both in this continent and abroad, personal pars, and a short résumé of the Society's work during the past year, written in Mr. Edmondson's excellent literary style.

The annual report and balance sheet was then received and adopted.

The next business was the election of officers for the coming year, the result being as follows: President, Rev. H. W. Lane; Vice-President, Mr. H. Glazbrook; Hon. Secretary, Exchange Superintendent, and Treasurer, Mr. S. O. Smith; Librarian, Mr. L. A. Chester; Committee, Messrs. W. Bretschneider, A. G. Kelson, Jas. Welsh, and J. Willamson.

It was proposed and seconded that members be permitted to contribute not more than eight sheets to each exchange book (in place of four, as at present), and in order that the books should not become too bulky, the Exchange Superintendent to be empowered to use his discretion when too many sheets were sent in.

After some discussion the motion was carried, and referred to the Committee for framing, as was also a motion that "Notice of any alteration of rules to be proposed at Annual Meeting shall be given in annual notice sent to members."

The retiring officers were then accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

The ordinary monthly meeting was held at the above address on Thursday, July 21, 1910, at 9.30 p.m., after the close of the Annual Meeting, the same members being present.

The resignation of Mr. W. Davis was received, and accepted with regret.

The report of the Historical Society of Victoria was received.

As the result of a discussion which took place at our last monthly meeting, a letter was received from the Prahran Philatelic Society, proposing the co-operation of the two societies for a "Welcome Home" to be given to Mr. Hagen on his return from abroad.

It was proposed and seconded that a Special Committee, consisting of the President, the Secretary, and Mr. Bretschneider, be appointed to confer with the Prahran Philatelic Society's Committee.

The application for membership by Mr. Howard Davis was referred to the Committee.

Mr. F. J. Tadgell was balloted for, and duly elected a member of the Society.

Messrs. G. W. V. Minty and F. S. Cook were proposed for election at the next meeting.

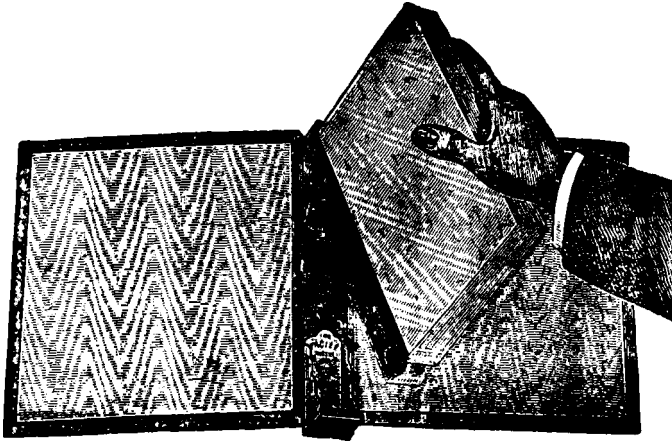
The ballot for positions in Exchange Book No. 206 then took place.

It was proposed and seconded that the Hon. Secretary write to Mr. A. G. Kelson, who was injured in the railway collision at Richmond on the previous Monday, expressing the sympathy of the Society with him.

A sale of stamps to the highest tenderer concluded the meeting.

The "FACILE" Postage Stamp Albums.

(PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.)



A—SHOWING LEAVES RELEASED.

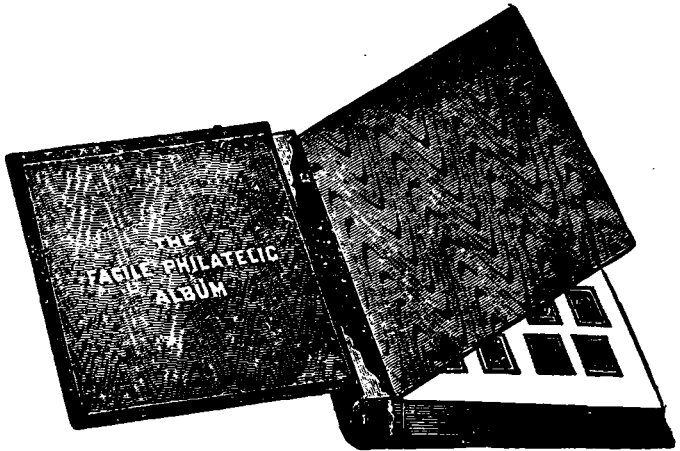
THESE Albums present externally the same appearance as our well-known

"ORIEL" and
"PHILATELIC"
Blank Albums,

and are identical in all respects except as regards the method of holding the detachable leaves which is

now a vast improvement upon the old system.

The leaves instead of being threaded upon pegs have a groove cut across each end of the linen joint (see A), and, together with a protecting cover, are held in position by means of two "V"-shaped projections, the whole being securely fastened by an ingenious spring.



B—SHOWING LEAVES SECURED.

When it is desired to remove the leaves it is only necessary to release the spring, when the "V"-shaped projections open automatically, and the contents can be removed with one hand. A great feature of this improvement is that a single leaf can be inserted or detached without disturbing the contents of the Album. Collectors already using the "ORIEL" and "PHILATELIC" can conveniently continue with the "FACILE."

(AD. 4)

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[Ad. 5.]

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GIBBONS STAMP

WEEKLY



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Sydenham, London, S.E.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, complaints as to non-receipt of the paper, etc., should be addressed to

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391 Strand, London, W.C.

PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS.—Publishers of Magazines, etc., who exchange with *G. S. W.* are requested to be so kind as to send one copy of their publications to each of the above addresses.

CORRESPONDENCE.—The Editor regrets that he has very little time for direct correspondence. Letters requiring a reply will be dealt with as far as possible under the heading of "Answers to Correspondents."

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Vol. 3	post-free	7	6	Vol. 8	post-free	6	0
" 4	"	5	6	" 9	"	5	0
" 5	"	5	0	" 10	"	5	0
" 6	"	6	6	" 18	"	4	0
" 7	"	6	0				

EXAMINATION OF STAMPS.—Owing to the great number of forgeries being offered for sale by unscrupulous persons, a great portion of our time is taken up with the expert examination of surcharges, cancellations, perforations, added margins and corners, and the scores of other tricks that are resorted to by the faking fraternity.

As this examination can be done only by experts, whose time is valuable, we have found it necessary to increase our charges, which in future will be as follows: 1s. per stamp, postage and registration extra.

The stamps should be sent lightly fastened on sheets, with sufficient space above each stamp for the insertion of the desired information.

The following abbreviations are used in giving an opinion:—B. Bogus; i.e. never existed; F. Forged; G. Genuine; G.F. Stamp genuine, surcharge forged; R. Reprint.

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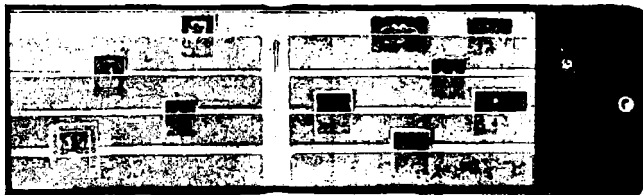
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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 15
Whole No. 301

OCTOBER 8, 1910

VOL. XII

Postage Stamps in the Making

A General Survey of the Practices and Processes employed in the Manufacture of Postage Stamps

By FRED. J. MELVILLE, *President of the Junior Philatelic Society*

(Continued from page 323.)

CHAPTER VI.—THE ARTIST'S DESIGN.

Art as Forgery Preventative.—At the beginning of the system of prepayment of postage by means of stamped stationery and adhesive labels, art was very properly deemed an important factor in securing immunity from forgery. It was considered that in securing the services of the ablest available artists and engravers, for both the Mulready envelope and cover, and the Queen's Head of 1840, the authorities were protecting themselves against fraudulent imitation. Both the Mulready design and the stamp were, to all intents and purposes, free from any forgeries made to defraud the Revenue. In the case of the former, we may doubt if the art of the well-known Academician would have saved the Mulready from contemporary imitation, had the envelopes and covers not been speedily withdrawn on account of their unpopularity. The printed portions, additional to the Mulready drawing, were probably a greater safeguard than the emblematic sketch. In the case of the adhesive label, however, the original type had a very long life, and good forgeries were unknown throughout the period of its currency.

William Wyon, the chief seal-engraver of his time, was the originator of the head, Mr. Henry Corbould prepared the drawing, and Mr. Charles Heath, if he did not actually engrave the head die himself, had the supervision of the work of his son Frederick, who was no unworthy successor to his father.* This combination of talent produced a stamp which is the admiration of the philatelic world to this day, and Judge Philbrick has ably likened the issuance of the first adhesive postage stamp to the Greek legend of Pallas springing in full armour from the cleft brain of Zeus.

In this connection the importance of the portrait is not to be overlooked. A really good familiar portrait presented the greatest difficulty to the forger who had no other means of imitation than his own skill of hand, and was under the necessity of working in secrecy.

The Importance of Portraiture.—Mrs. Eleanor C. Smyth, in her biography of her father Sir Rowland Hill,† deals with this feature. She says: "To become a financial success it was necessary that the stamps should be produced cheaply, yet of workmanship so excellent that imitation could be easily detected. Now there is one art which we unconsciously practise from infancy to old age—that of tracing differences in the human faces we meet with. It is

* Mr. J. Dunbar Heath at the Second British Congress of Philatelists, mentions Charles Heath as the engraver, but we learnt from him, at one of the meetings, that he had done so without being aware of the question which has puzzled philatelic students. Wright and Creeke ascribe the engraving to Frederick, and this was done on the authority of notes left by Mr. Hastings Wright. We have elsewhere shown our documentary evidence left by Edward Henry Corbould, a colleague of Frederick Heath, showing the latter to have been the engraver, and are now able to add a note from the obituary notice of Charles Heath in the *Art Journal* of January, 1840. It is there stated that: "Mr. Heath's very extensive engagements led to the employment of many pupils and assistants, some of whom have already acquired reputations. . . . Of late years he may be said to have been the principal of a School of Engraving, for of the many works that came forth under his name there were but few that were executed by his own hand, his principal occupation being the superintendence of the numerous publications in which he was interested." We have thus a good reason for believing the accuracy of Mr. Hastings Wright's note on the subject, supported by Edward Henry Corbould, by the entry in Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co.'s books, and by the most intimate family recollections. Vide *Great Britain; Line Engraved Stamps*.

† *Sir Rowland Hill; the Story of a Great Reform*. London, 1907. T. Fisher Unwin.

this art or instinct which enables us to distinguish our friends from strangers; and it was, perhaps, recognition of this fact that long ago led to the placing on the coinage of the portrait of the reigning monarch, because it was familiar to the public eye, and therefore less likely than any other face to be counterfeited. In an engraving of some well-known countenance, any thickening or misplacing of the facial lines makes so great an alteration in features and expression that forgery is far more easily detected than when the device is only a coat-of-arms or other fanciful ornament." [In a footnote Mrs. Smyth adds that so profoundly did Rowland Hill feel the importance of this fact, that he invariably scouted a suggestion occasionally made in the early days of postal reform, that his own head should appear on at least one of the stamps.] "For this reason, therefore, it was decided in 1839 to reproduce on the postage stamp the youthful queen's head in profile designed by Wyon."

Possibilities of Modern Mechanical Reproduction.—Nowadays the value of art, whether heraldic, scenic, or portraiture, is lessened in this respect by the modern facilities for the mechanical reproduction with great exactitude of almost any production of the printing press. But that it is still no inconsiderable factor as a forgery preventative, is due to the necessity for the counterfeiter working in secrecy, and with a minimum of skilled assistance from others. With modern facilities, we think it would not be a very difficult matter for a new contractor to reproduce, with the closest exactness, most of the surface-printed designs of our British stamps even without the transfer of the dies. But for an unauthorized person working in fear of detection to produce an identical impression (regardless of colour) would be well-nigh if not actually impossible. Simple as Messrs. De La Rue's designs appear to be, good forgeries of them are almost unheard of.

Art Adds Charm to the Stamp Album.—That the productions of practised artists have been so largely used in the making of postage stamps is a matter of congratulation to us, for art imparts an added charm to the pastime of stamp collecting. The subject of stamp designs and their authors is therefore of the highest interest, and even the collector who shuns the technicalities of paper and printing experiences a pleasure in studying the designs, and in learning what may be known of their origins and creators.

Art criticism is not within our already comprehensive scope. The methods of artists are individual rather than collective, and the studio of the stamp designer is practically a terra incognita to the philatelist. Definite descriptions of individual methods therefore cannot be given, but we may indicate in a general way some factors to be considered in the composition of stamp designs.

Dissecting a Postage-stamp Design.—A postage-stamp design is usually more than a single sketch. The central device, if a portrait or a view, is generally a separate piece of work from the frame which ultimately is to encompass it on the finished stamp. Thus we find that in many cases we have to attribute the designing of a stamp to two or more artists, the centre being the work of one and the frame the work of another. Often it happens that the frame is left to an engraver, who is generally a different engraver from the one who produces the portrait or view. It is scarcely necessary to point out that an able designer may have no skill at figure work, just as a successful portrait painter may be but a poor landscape artist. And this applies to the artist working with pen, pencil, or *burin*, for engraving on steel or wood, or in any other way than mechanical reproduction, is as much the work of artists as painting an Academy picture. For that reason we have included both artists and engravers in our annotated list in the next chapter.

Stamp Designs generally larger than the Stamp.—It may be taken as a general rule that an original drawing in pen and ink or in colours will be considerably larger than the stamp. This allows the artist more freedom, and admits of the inclusion of detail which would be more laborious in a sketch about one square inch in size. Such detail has to be drawn with clean, well-defined lines, so that in subsequent reductions the whites do not fill in and make the resulting picture a solid blotch. Four or eight times the ultimate size, as required by specifications to which reference is made later in this chapter, may be commonly used among stamp designers, but our recollection of Herr Fuchs's representation of King Edward VII for the British stamps was that the sketch was considerably larger.

The De La Rue Original Drawings.—Messrs. De La Rue and Co. evidently have a use for designs large and small, for we remember to have seen an original drawing of a Cyprus stamp in a large size, and in our collection we have two sketches in colours for British Central Africa, which are reproduced here in the exact size of the original drawings. It will be seen in the design for the ordinary-sized stamp that the Arms in the centre have been drawn slightly too large for the opening in the frame, and were accordingly reduced, with improved effect, in the die. The white lettering at the top and the figure of value are

AA

July 13th 96



Original Colour Drawing, actual size, for the 1897 issue of postage stamps
for British Central Africa.

BB

July 13th 96



Original Colour Drawing prepared but not adopted for the high-value stamps
of British Central Africa.

painted in with Chinese white, commonly used by artists for white lettering on a black or coloured ground. The horizontally lined ground of the frame is indicated by a light-green wash, just as, in ordinary reproduction work, artists blue-pencil parts that are to be filled in with mechanical tints (i.e. grounds of dots or lines). The design for the large-sized stamps was not adopted, except so far as the central device was concerned, that device representing the Arms of the Protectorate, which were designed by an amateur in heraldic art, Sir Harry Johnston.

Harmony in Stamp Designs.—In working a design composed of two parts (whether drawn separately or together), as for example a central vignette and an ornamental border, the two have to be drawn in relative proportions so that they will harmonize when brought together in the finished work. The general effect of the small stamp depends to a great extent on the proper balance and size of the central drawing within its frame. A grotesque instance will be readily familiar in the "Big Head" stamp issued in the United States in 1863, where the portrait of Andrew Jackson is altogether out of proportion to the frame design.



Head too big.



Head too small.



Head and frame correctly balanced.

It is equally disastrous to have too little head and too much frame, as exemplified in the final stamp portrait of Andrew Jackson. In the current series of United States stamps the correct balance of picture and frame seems all that could be desired and the stamps are (in our judgment at least) a complete success both from the artistic and the practical point of view.

Mr. J. Dunbar Heath, in his paper on the manufacture of stamps, at the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, referred to an instance where a customer of his firm, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., had supplied his own sketch from which the stamp referred was to be made of a given size. "But you can all see," said Mr. Heath, on showing sketch and photograph, "that no stamp engraver made the sketch! The stamp having to be 25 mm. high by 21 mm. wide, while the sketch is 300 by 210, in reducing the design to less than one hundredth of its present size (by photography) the head appears no larger than that of a pin. The design had therefore to be redrawn, enlarging the head and reducing the frame, resulting in a fairly respectable stamp, with the design of which our customer cannot quarrel, as he is himself responsible for it."

Herr Emil Fuchs's Design for British Stamps.—The method of dealing with the artist's sketch to show the approximate effect of the finished stamp is subject to any number of variations, but the method in the case of our King Edward VII stamps is fairly typical of what is frequently done. His Majesty King George described the method, in *Notes on the Postal Issues of the United Kingdom during the Present Reign*, in *The London Philatelist*, 1904. Herr Emil Fuchs, an Austrian artist, had in 1900 prepared a profile portrait of His Majesty King Edward, which profile being considered very suitable for the new stamps, it was not deemed necessary to invite artists to submit other designs. For the purposes of the new stamps Herr Fuchs prepared an original drawing, for which the King granted a sitting. This original sketch will be remembered by visitors to the International Exhibition in London in 1906, where it was on view. In the course of his paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, His Majesty thus described the subsequent processes:—

"It was determined to adopt a new design for the frame of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 6d. stamps, and, in the case of the bicoloured series, to utilize the dies and plates of the Queen Victoria stamps for the second colours, so that new dies would only be required for the parts printed in the same colours as that of the portrait. The design for the new frame and border was prepared by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., under Herr Fuchs's instructions, from a sketch furnished by him.

"From the original sketch a photograph was taken. The design for the border was also photographed, and the two prints so obtained were placed together, and a fresh photo-

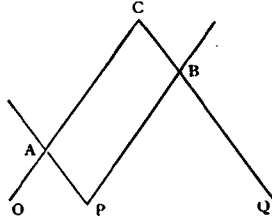
graphic impression taken of the whole. This was submitted to the King, and was approved by His Majesty, the original, with the written approval, being now in my collection.

"Temporary copper plates were then engraved to indicate the effect that would be obtained. From these plates proofs were taken for approval, and amongst the stamps shown to-night will be found three of the proofs referred to. In the first, the centre has been filled in with a photograph of the head, which will show more clearly the portrait as prepared by the artist. In the other proofs the head is engraved, and although in this operation some of the delicacy of the original work has been lost, the general effect has been retained, and the portrait is satisfactory and pleasing. The third proof only differs from the second in the posing of the head, and is the one approved by Herr Fuchs on behalf of the King, subject to a slight reduction in the width of the wreath, a suggestion made, I believe, by the Queen.

"The preparation of the dies was then proceeded with, and proofs are shown from the preliminary head dies in the sizes requisite for the various adhesive stamps. In the engraving of the dies the character and expression of the portrait has undergone considerable change, and the result is by no means so satisfactory, in general effect, as in the case of the temporary plates."

Reducing a Design to Stamp Size.—Having procured a large original, either in the form of a sketch on paper or an engraving on metal, there are various ways in which this can be reproduced in postage-stamp size on a die or direct upon a plate or lithographic stone. In certain cases a large model of the design is made and a cast taken in brass, from which the small-sized die is made by a mechanical reducing apparatus. The well-known instrument, the pantograph, which is commonly used by artists and in cheap forms is a favourite toy amongst children, is a convenient means of making an enlarged or reduced size copy of an original sketch. The instrument is also used in engraving. The *Harmsworth Encyclopædia* gives the following concise explanation of the principle of the pantograph:—

The Pantograph, "an instrument for mechanically tracing a figure similar to a given figure, but enlarged or diminished in a definite ratio. It consists of four rods forming a pointed parallelogram, with sides continued to convenient distances beyond the joints, as shown in the figure.

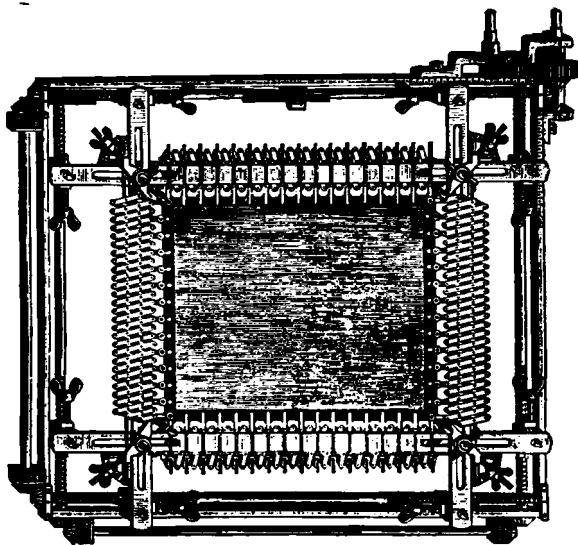


O C, C Q are two rods of equal length hinged at C, and C A P B forms a parallelogram, the sum of whose sides, C A, C B, is equal to C O or C Q. The ratio of the sides may, however, be altered at will by means of sliding clamps. For any given adjustment it is clear that O P Q lie in one straight line, and that the ratio of O P to O Q is equal to the ratio of O A to O C—that is, as C B to C B + C A. If then the point O is kept fixed, and the point P is made to trace out a given curve, the point Q will trace out an exactly similar curve larger than the former in the ratio named—a ratio which remains the same for any given adjustment of A and B, however the linkage may alter its form as the points P and Q trace out their respective curves. Similarly, if Q is made to trace a given curve P will trace out a diminished reproduction of it."

The pantograph is not only used for making small copies of original large drawings of stamps; it has been shown to have been used for engraving stamp plates, either for printing in *intaglio* or *en creux*. It will be obvious that it is equally serviceable for working the point P direct on to a lithographic stone.

The principle of the pantograph has been known from earlier times. It will be obvious that unless the point P is kept level with the pencil or etching needle touching the paper or plate there will be gaps in the design, and this, as will be shown later, is the cause of some of the varieties in stamps of which the plates or stones have been worked upon by the pantograph.

The Elastic Reducing Machine.—A modern and quicker mode of reducing is used now by artists and lithographers, and we are indebted to Messrs. Winstone and Sons, Ltd., of Shoe Lane, London, for the illustration. The idea is, we believe, of French origin and the machines on the market are mostly of French manufacture. The one illustrated is typical of the principle of all, though the details of construction may vary considerably. The centre of the illustration represents an elastic sheet made of rubber, held taut on all four



The Elastic Reducing Apparatus.

sides by means of clamps attached to sliding rules. By means of a handle the rubber is expanded or reduced, always maintaining a perfect rectangle, so that a picture drawn upon it and reduced does not become contorted but is a mathematically exact reduction of the original large picture. A composition is spread upon the elastic sheet before use and the artist is thus able to draw in large size with the requisite detail what would take a great deal longer to produce in the first instance in small size, or to copy upon the lithographic stone in small size of a postage stamp. The reduced drawing can be transferred direct to lithographic transfer paper, and from thence to the lithographic stone.

(To be continued.)

Argentine Republic

The Rivadavia Stamps, 1864-1872

By JOSÉ MARCÓ DEL PONT

From "The Journal of the Argentine Philatelic Society"

TRANSLATED FROM THE SPANISH BY A. H. DAVIS

(Continued from page 276.)

ESSAYS AND PROOFS.

WE only know of proofs or essays of colour.

Señor V. Marcó del Pont, in the letter of 7th February, 1864, which we have transcribed, says: "I enclose proofs of the three stamps, printed from the aforesaid plates, on paper which has been specially

manufactured." He uses the word "matrices" for plates, confusing, as is evident, the printing plates with the dies, and if it were not for what he says at the beginning of the letter, we should have to acknowledge the existence of proofs, printed from the dies on special paper; we quite understand that he knew very little of such matters, and that he did not waste his time in collecting and studying

these little bits of paper, as his descendant, the present writer, does.

He clearly states that the essays, or rather proofs, were printed on the special paper; but were they in the colours which were subsequently adopted? If they were, they might easily have been mistaken for those printed locally, and they might even have been issued with them, which would explain their having passed unnoticed; if they were not, then we must admit that proofs in different colours existed on the special paper, which would certainly not have passed unnoticed, and have completely disappeared.

It is not out of place to draw attention to the fact that in the account of the stamps no entry is made in this connection, and although we do not attach much importance to this fact, it is just possible that they may have been utilized to replace those spoiled in the printing.

In point of fact, we must acknowledge our absolute ignorance concerning these proofs, whose existence is only known from the mention made of them by their sender.

The cause of this ignorance may be due to the fact that Señor Posadas forwarded the proofs, with the invoice and letters of Messrs. Gibbs and Señor Marcó del Pont, to the Government, and that they may have been filed together. If this is what happened, we shall never know what they were like, because they have disappeared, together with the papers referred to.

Owing to want of space in the record rooms at Government House, or, we should rather say, to want of arrangement, all the records relating to the years 1859 to 1864, as also all the documents of the Confederation, were kept in two of the store rooms at the Custom House, situated, one in the building recently demolished, and the other in the present edifice, standing at the corner of Calles Victoria and Balcarce.

It is known that the Customs authorities are accustomed to sell, from time to time, to paper factories, the huge piles formed by the documents used in the despatch of merchandise, which after several years are quite useless. It appears that in one of these sales, which took place only a few years ago, there were included all the records for the years 1859 to 1864, and the whole of the archives belonging to the Confederation!

We do not suppose that such an enormity could have been intentionally ordered, and we must believe, for the honour of our country, that it was due to some error. We do not know if any inquiry into the affair will be made.

The portion of these records which was deposited in the present Custom House was also lost when a main water-pipe burst and flooded the building. The only articles

saved were the contents of the two boxes enclosing the stamps of the Confederation, which had been removed previously, as we mentioned in our article on those stamps.

Fortunately for us, Señor Posadas left a copy in the archives at the Post Office of the documents which we have reproduced in the preceding chapter.

Messrs. Antony Gibbs and Sons also sent proofs.

In reading the invoice which we have transcribed, it will be seen that case No. 1 contained "proofs of each denomination." Now what were these proofs like?

We cannot be positive, but we are quite convinced that they were the well-known ones, printed on card, which for many years were in frames in the Stamp Department of the old Post Office, situated in Calle Bolívar, No. 115, which disappeared when the Post Office was moved into the building expressly constructed for it in the old plaza "25 de Mayo." We believe these were the identical proofs, because the beauty of the impression showed that they had been taken from new plates and by workmen experienced in the art of printing.

These proofs were printed in the adopted colours; but the 5 c. also existed printed in *black*, a proof which probably arrived with the others, but was not framed because there were no stamps of this colour, and therefore it could not serve as a guide to the public as did the other three.

Of the 10 c. and 15 c. we have only known of one sheet, and we are inclined to believe that no others existed, although there have been frequently mentioned in the philatelic journals unperforated stamps without watermark, or with a false watermark, obtained from proofs printed on card.

Before all these proofs arrived, Señor Posadas received others, which had doubtless been sent him by Señor Balcarce, printed on plain white paper. These he forwarded to M. J. B. Moens, of Brussels, because, according to the latter,* they enabled him to reproduce the three types in *Le Timbre-Poste* of the 15th March, 1864. Their colours were:—

5	centavos,	carmine-red and vermilion.
10	„	dark green.
15	„	greenish blue.

These proofs require some remark, among others the 5 centavos, *vermilion*, the colour of which was correctly stated (nevertheless the stamps were printed in the other colour), and the 15 centavos, *greenish blue*, which should have been *sky-blue*.

In the collection which formerly existed in the Post Office, we had an opportunity of

* *Timbres de la République Argentine*, Vol. I, p. 45.

seeing the three values, printed in *green*, on a strip of thick paper, as far as we can remember.

The above-mentioned are, we believe, the only proofs which came from England, but many others were printed locally.

We have, for instance, the 5 c., 10 c., and 15 c. printed on thin plain paper, which the authorities forwarded as specimens to foreign postal administrations, stamped, as a rule, on the back, in *blue* ink, with the seal of the Director-General, we suppose to prove their authenticity. Sometimes in addition to this the word "*Muestra*" (specimen) was written in *black* ink also on the reverse side and across two stamps.

These proofs were printed in 1867; those of the 5 c. in *rose*; the 10 c. in *green*, not quite so *yellow* as is usual in this value, and presenting a blurred appearance which is noticeable; the 15 c. in *slate-blue* and in *dark blue*, the latter also much blurred. Previous to this, there was used for the same purpose, but without the stamped seal at the back, a printing of the 5 c., on paper of medium thickness, printed in a *carmine* tint.

We cannot account for this proceeding, because genuine stamps existed with the overprint "*MUESTRA*"; the three values are found in the collections of Messrs. Miguel Gambin and Gregorio F. Rodriguez. Probably there was only a small quantity of these—at least their rarity leads us to suppose so—and the stock being exhausted others were provided to replace them, printed on ordinary paper, we may suppose as printer's proofs, in order to avoid having to enter them in the accounts, with the necessary intervention of the Accountant-General of the Nation; or having to buy stamps with funds intended for emergencies, as happened with the first supply of stamps which were engraved in the United States. However, this would not have prevented their using the word "*MUESTRA*" instead of applying the seal of the Director-General to the back of the stamps.

These proofs were not all employed for the purpose stated; the remaining stock was used, it appears, by Señor Posadas for making presents to foreign post offices and sometimes to private individuals.

Numerous other proofs exist, which we believe were merely printing trials, probably made to test the condition of the plates or the colour of the inks.

Those of the 5 c. are very plentiful; they exist on several kinds of ordinary paper, and in many different shades. We know the following: On thick laid paper, in *carmine* and *brick-red*; on smooth wove paper, of varying thickness, in *brick-red*, *red*, *carmine-red*, *greyish red*, and *yellowish red*.

Of the 10 c. we have only seen the proofs

on card, and those which we have already mentioned.

Of the 15 centavos, besides those mentioned above, there exists an impression in a *dark blue* colour on thick smooth paper.

The date 1867, which we have given for the proofs of the 5 c., 10 c., and 15 c., is that fixed by M. Moens; but it is tolerably certain that they were printed earlier than this.

Since writing the preceding paragraphs, we have seen, in the collection of Dr. Achililo Chiésa, one of these proofs of the 10 c., used in Rosario de Santa Fe, bearing on the back the *blue* seal of the Director-General and part of a manuscript inscription which looks like the word "*Muestra*." The postmark does not inspire us with any confidence whatever, but at the same time it might easily happen that copies could be found which have really done postal duty, as there was absolutely no indication on the face of the stamps to prove that they were only *proofs*, and the employees therefore could not recognize them, so that if it occurred to any one to use them for franking letters, they would perforce have to pass them.

This is one of the points which render the proceeding of the Post Office still more incomprehensible, and we are the more surprised since Señor Posadas, who was very thorough, should not have overlooked this detail.

Supposing, for the sake of argument, that the little stamp with the word "*MUESTRA*" was mislaid, it seems to us that there was nothing to prevent the seal of the Director-General being applied to the face of the stamp, instead of to the back, taking, for example, four stamps for the purpose, which its size would have perfectly well allowed. This is one of the many obscure points relating to these stamps which can never now be explained.

M. Moens, in his book, *Timbres de la République Argentine*, Vol. I, pp. 36 and 46, describes some stamps with the portrait of Rivadavia, and others with the Arms of the Argentine Republic, which he calls speculative Essays. These lithographs, which existed both as adhesive stamps and on envelopes, were ordered by a young collector, Florencio Villegas, who had also had lithographed another stamp with his own portrait and the inscription *Oficio particular*, an office which never existed. M. Moens describes these stamps and mentions their values and colours, because, although doubtful about them, he could not be positive that they were only due to the fancy of a private individual; we, however, are quite certain about the matter, from information given to us by the author himself, who is still living. We therefore content ourselves with this reference to them.

(To be continued.)

Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

New Stock Books arranged and priced since last list published in "G. S. W."

DURING my absence abroad a considerable number of books have been rearranged, and I have priced the books described below since the last list published in these pages.

The prices in books of "Foreign Countries" are those that will be found in our new Catalogue for 1911, and the prices in British Colonial books are those that will be quoted in our new Catalogue, Part I, which is now in the press.

British Guiana.

This book is now ready, and is one of the poorest we have made up for some time; I am surprised to find that we are almost sold out of many minor varieties.

Ceylon.

An average book of this popular country has just been rearranged, with a fair lot of the fine old "pence" stamps, and a fine lot of modern issues.

Falkland Islands, Niger Coast, Northern and Southern Nigeria.

A very popular book, and all issues are pretty well represented; a good many rarities are included, especially among the scarcer Niger Coast provisionals.

Gibraltar, Morocco Agencies, and Malta.

Quite a good book, fairly strong in early issues and minor varieties, also including some good blocks of four and a few full panes of 60 of the Morocco Agencies stamps, showing the position of various minor varieties.

Atwar, Bamra, and Bhopal.

A very good book, with many new and interesting varieties that we have not had in stock for some years previously.

Bhor, Bundi, Bussahir, Charkhari, Cochin, Holkar, and Hyderabad.

Another good volume with many interesting varieties.

Jammu and Kashmir.

A fine book of this difficult country is now ready; it contains many scarce things in the early issues, and of the later stamps strips of 5, and sheets of 8, 15, and 20 varieties of type, as well as many scarce shades, both unused and used.

Jhind, Kishengarh, Nepaul, and Poonch.

Also a very good book, with many scarce varieties and several new discoveries.

Sirmoor, Travancore, and Wadhwan.

The last of the stock books of the Native States, containing several new varieties of the Sirmoor Officials.

Orange River Colony.

A very strong book containing many of the rarities, a grand lot of the errors, and a large number of panes of 60 stamps, showing various settings. This book is well worth the attention of even advanced specialists.

North German Confederation, Alsace and Lorraine, and the German Empire.

Two good volumes of the above are now ready, containing many interesting blocks and pairs. The "Alsace and Lorraine" are especially good, and besides the unused there are some quite rare things amongst the used copies, with scarce town obliterations.

Confederate States and U.S. Possessions.

The "General Issues" of the Confederate States are a fine lot, and include scarce shades, stamps on letters, margins with various imprints, and other interesting varieties of these old "War Issues."

The rarer "Confederate Locals" are kept in small books, which will be sent to collectors on request.

This volume also includes the stamps issued in Cuba, Porto Rico, Guam, and the Philippine Islands, since the U.S. took possession in 1899.

The Intermediate Type of the 2 mark "Deutsches Reich"

Translated by permission of the Editor of the "Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung"



IN the *Mitteilungen der Firma Paul Kohl*, No. 1, December, 1908, appeared the following account of a discovery:—

"An interesting stamp has just been shown us, the 2 mark stamp of 1902 with the sunset rays of Type 1 and the large figure '2' in the upper corners betokening the first engraving, whilst the inscription 'Deutsches Reich' is in Roman type, denoting the re-engraving altered to accord with the Berne regulations. The stars before and after the word 'Reich' are also remarkable, being in the case of this stamp fairly large and clearly five-pointed, whereas in the case of the final type, with finer rays and altered '2,' the stars are smaller and almost round. Whence can this stamp or, rather, the plate have come, of which no one has up till now heard or read? There are two possible explanations: first, that the intention was to make the best possible use of the first plate, and only to alter the inscription; and that after this had been done the plate was for some reason not accepted and was returned to stock; or, secondly, that the Roman plate was at once prepared, the first plate being at the same time altered and held in reserve. But how comes it that impressions should have been taken, or, rather, that such impressions could have found their way out into the light of day? It would be interesting to discover whether any further examples of this stamp are known, and to what extent and by what means they have found their way into the hands of their lucky possessor."

We have only lately had a sight of copies of this intermediate type. Herr Philipp Kosack has submitted them to us with other examples of the "Reichspost" and "Deutsches Reich" issues. In this little collection are set out the various shades which occur in both issues, but which are caused solely by soft, fine-lined or heavy coarse-lined printing. The finer lines of the original die can be distinguished only in the case of good clear prints. The colour of the issued stamps was always the same

dark blue, and the light blue appearance of part of the picture (the angel and so on), compared with the deeper blue of the two warriors, is only to be found in the current issue. We shall have more to say on the subject of this shading later on.

The original die for the 1 mark stamp was prepared in the Engraving Department of the State Printing Office, whilst the dies for the higher values—2, 3, and 5 marks—were entrusted to Herr Geheimen Regierungsrat Professor Wilhelm Röse, chief of the Copper Engraving Department. The result might have been foretold by any practical printer; the engraved 1 mark stamp, in spite of the unfavourable red colour, gave clearer impressions than the three etched dies of the 2, 3, and 5 mark stamps.

"Caligraphy" is a name of Greek derivation for copper engraving, and it might thus be supposed that the dies made by the chief of this department were copper-plate engravings. This presumption, however, is incorrect, for the three dies were prepared by a chemical process, a method of etching on copper, intended to take the place of copper engraving. As also in Paris, so in the German State Printing Works, attempts are being made to solve this problem, but the results have everywhere been disappointing, as the Danish portrait stamps of 1904, for example, have shown. The entire replacing of the graver by acid will probably remain a Utopian dream.

Special difficulty stood in the way of chemically engraving the 2 mark stamp, which had to show an angelic figure shedding rays of light, beside two strongly drawn old German warriors, and in the background of the picture, mountains with eternal snows. The chemical process did

not succeed in satisfactorily reproducing this appearance, so an endeavour was made to produce the desired effect by means of the printing ink, to which end a quite *light blue* colour was chosen, which showed up the angel figure very well. Satisfied with this result, the orders to print in this colour had been given when the matter was laid before a certain philatelist, also experienced in matters appertaining to printing, with the request that he would give his opinion on the new 2 mark stamp. The verdict was an unexpected one. The *light blue* colour was condemned as altogether unsuitable, because it did not sufficiently bring out the figures of the two warriors, and also left the frame of the picture indistinct, and a *dark blue* ink was at once ordered for the printing. Of the *light blue* impressions, nothing more has been seen.

The intermediate type submitted to us recalled to our recollection this little story of the jugglery with the 2 mark stamp.

As a result of the decision of Würtemberg to abandon its own type of stamps and to make use in future of stamps of the "Reichspost" type, it was decided to alter the inscription "Reichspost" to "Deutsches Reich." This alteration was accomplished without difficulty on all the stamps except the 2 marks. It seemed that some correction was called for in the picture of this stamp. At any rate the type of the inscription was altered, with the description of the country. To be in keeping with the picture the Roman letters were abandoned, and old German characters adopted. Since, however, the Postal Union regulations require that stamps destined for use throughout the world should bear Roman-lettered inscriptions, the old German lettering had to be again removed shortly after the issue was made. In the same way as the so-called Gothic inscriptions were inserted in the original dies, or more probably into a replica of the original die, so also the Roman letters were next substituted on the same die.

This was the origin of the intermediate type. These repeated corrections naturally damaged the design to some extent, and gave occasion for the decision (perhaps as early as the time of the first corrections) to make a perfectly new die. The chief reason for this re-engraving was found in the angel's figure, together with the wish to improve the appearance of the water, mountains, and sky. The now current stamps show with what great success the preparation of this new die was carried out. Only in a few too heavily inked impressions does the figure of the angel stand out above the two warriors. As a rule it appears as a luminous apparition. The mountain ranges appear more distant, the shading on the cliff walls can be seen, the two heroes appear strong and lifelike, the frame is more clearly engraved. There are also a number of more or less noticeable departures from the drawing of the first original die.

The chief object, that of making the angel of peace stand back from the two warriors, has been well carried out by means of engraving the new die instead of etching it chemically as before. All the lines are distinct, and even the finest lines of shading are clear. It is a matter for congratulation that the State Printing Office has recognized the impracticability of chemical copper etching, and, like Denmark, has reverted to the noble art of engraving. The intermediate type is unknown in a used condition. It exists certainly ready gummed and perforated $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$, but must have fulfilled its mission in the essay stage. Its discovery, six years after its preparation, gives it naturally a higher value amongst collectors as a really interesting subject for any specialist's collection. Common it can never become, and no collector need be distressed that this stamp, which really never came into use, is likely to remain on the list of the unattainables.

Countries of the World

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(Continued from page 254.)

Holland—continued

The First Issue

ALTHOUGH during the last twelve years many new varieties of perforation have been found and much interesting information relating to the manufacture of the earlier stamps has been brought to light, the fact remains that the most generally useful article on the stamps of Holland is that

written by M. Moens and published in *Le Timbre-Poste* for 1898. An admirable translation of this article appears in *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* for 1898 (Vol. IX), and of this we have made liberal use in the following notes.

Prior to 1750 the postal services of the various provinces comprised in the Netherlands were in a somewhat chaotic condition, some being in the hands of rural administrations, others being managed by corpora-

tions, and others, again, by private persons. On July 1, 1750, the services were consolidated into a more or less united system controlled by Thurn and Taxis, whose influence on continental postal administration had been marked from very early times. In the year 1807 the King of Holland published an official document, having reference to the postal service within the precincts of his kingdom, which invalidated the monopoly hitherto wielded by Thurn and Taxis. The temporary annexation of the country by France had a beneficial effect on the unification of the postal service, and the rates and taxes then introduced were unaltered until Holland's independence was assured.

A royal decree, dated January 18, 1818, re-established Article 5 of the old law of 1807, with one or two minor alterations, and this remained in force until 1850, when the system was modelled on the lines of that then obtaining in England. A decree was published on April 12, 1850 (*Staatsblad*, No. 15), fixing the rates of postage and giving the full rules and regulations of the reorganized service. Article 9 of this decree foreshadowed the introduction of adhesive stamps for the prepayment of postage, and it was announced that the labels would be ready by January 1, 1851. Evidently the authorities found some difficulty in getting the stamps manufactured, for on December 22, 1850, a printed decree was published announcing the postponement of the issue of stamps, viz:—

"The date fixed by Article 9 of the decree of 12th April, 1850, is prorogued until another day to be fixed by Us, which ought, however, to be at the latest, the 31st December, 1851.

(Signed) "WILLIAM.

"The Minister of Finance,
"VAN BOSSE."

Whatever difficulties arose to account for this postponement were overcome in 1851, and on November 12 of that year the final decree announcing the issue of the stamps was published, viz.—

"No. 143.

"Royal Decree of 12 November, 1851, introducing the use of postage stamps.

"We, WILLIAM III, by the grace of God, etc. etc.

"We have decided and decide:

"ART. 1. The day for the introduction of postage stamps is fixed for the 1st of January, 1852.

"ART. 2. The postage stamps are at the disposal of the public in all offices where letters are accepted. They are provided by Our Minister of Finance, and can be had for payment of their nominal value.

"ART. 3. They bear Our portrait, and the inscription *Postzegel*, as well as the indication of the value.

"ART. 4. There are three kinds of postage stamps, namely five cents, ten cents, and fifteen cents.

"ART. 5. Each value of these stamps is printed in a different colour as follows:—

Blue, the stamps of 5 cents.

Red, the stamps of 10 cents.

Orange, the stamps of 15 cents.

"ART. 6. They are used to prepay the postage of letters addressed to the interior of the country. They can, however, be used also for letters addressed for foreign countries, if the sender does not act contrary to the conventions and provisions that exist with foreign governments and administrations and conforming with the rules of Article 14 hereafter.

"ART. 7. The letters provided with stamps are put by the senders into the letter boxes which are now intended to receive letters thus franked.

"ART. 8. The franking of letters by payment to the officials of the Post Office is still allowed. Our Minister will, however, instruct the officials to affix stamps to such letters.

"ART. 9. The stamps will have to be affixed in the upper left-hand corner of the address side.

"ART. 10. More than one stamp of the same value or of different values can be affixed to the same letter to complete the postage.

"ART. 11. Each stamp can only be used once. The stamps affixed are obliterated at the despatching office in a manner to be fixed by Our Minister of Finance.

"ART. 12. Letters franked with stamps that have been used already are surcharged, and the surcharge has to be paid by the addressee. If, however, it can be seen that the stamps being used a second time have been manipulated in such a manner as to lead to the belief that the obliteration has been removed, or that they have been otherwise fraudulently tampered with, it shall be acted in this case according to the instructions of Article 15 hereafter.

"ART. 13. The value of the stamp or stamps used for the franking of a letter must be at least equal to the postage due. The distance as well as the weight has to be taken into consideration in estimating the amount of postage. If insufficiently franked with stamps, the writer will be surcharged with the amount of postage due.

ART. 14. The meaning of the last sentence of the preceding Article does not apply in the case of foreign letters which are insufficiently franked.

"ART. 15. Letters franked with postage stamps which are imitations or forgeries, or with real stamps, the looks of which create suspicion, will be kept back and put into the hands of special officials who are ordered by law to find out and prosecute the authors.

"ART. 16. Our Minister of Finance will prepare a short notice for the public, describing the way in which postage stamps have to be used, and this notice will be sold to the public at the lowest possible price.

"Our Minister of Finance is charged with the execution of the above decree, one copy of which will be sent to the *Chambre Generale des Comptes* to be published in the *Staatsblad*.

(Signed) "WILLIAM.

"The Hague, 12 November, 1851.

"The Minister of Finance,
"VAN BOSSE."

The "short notice" referred to in the concluding Article of the above Decree contained full instructions for the edification of the public. It is somewhat longer than the Decree itself, but as it is interesting we give the full translation of the nineteen Articles as published in *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*.

"ART. 1. Postage stamps are a means to frank letters. They are principally used for inland correspondence. The use of postage stamps is not obligatory in any case. If preferred letters can be prepaid as before. Letters can also be sent not franked, with the exception of single letters for foreign countries.

"ART. 2. Every one can procure postage stamps at all post offices. They are sold all the time that the office is open to the public. The stamps are only delivered for cash. A higher price cannot be charged for them than the one printed on the stamps. In the parishes where there is neither a head nor a sub-post office, stamps can be ordered from the nearest office. All orders of this description will be executed free of charge; only the value of the stamps has to be paid.

"ART. 3. The stamps bear the portrait of the King, the inscription *Postzegel* (postage stamp), and the value in numerals. There will be stamps of 5, 10, and 15 cents. Each kind will be in a different colour as follows:—

- BLUE, the stamps of 5 cents.
- RED, the stamps of 10 cents.
- ORANGE, the stamps of 15 cents.

"ART. 4. The stamps will be printed on sheets of paper, each containing one hundred. The price of each sheet is—

- 5 florins for the stamps of 5 cents.
- 10 florins for the stamps of 10 cents.
- 15 florins for the stamps of 15 cents.

Each sheet is divided into four panes of 25 stamps for fl. 1.25, 2.50, and 3.75.

"ART. 5. Intending buyers can obtain stamps of any kind, and in any quantity they like. It is, however, desirable in the interests of the service, that buyers should, if possible, take whole sheets of 100, panes of 25, or such quantities that can be divided by 5; therefore, 5, 10, 15 stamps, etc.

"ART. 6. Postage stamps are provided on the back with an adhesive matter, which has to be moistened, in order to be fixed on the letters. It is to the interest of senders to fix them carefully, in order to avoid their becoming detached. They are to be placed on the top left-hand corner of the address side.

"ART. 7. More than one stamp can be put on one letter; they may be the same sort or different. The kind of stamp is indifferent, so

long as postage is paid. For instance, to pay the postage of 10 cents one can affix two 5 cents, or one 10 cents stamp. To prepay 15 cents one can use a stamp of this value, or one 5 and one 10 cents, or, lastly, three 5 cents stamps.

"ART. 9. The monetary value of the stamps with which a letter is franked must at least be equal to the postage due. If the monetary value is larger the Treasury benefits by the surplus. If, on the contrary, the monetary value is smaller the letter is surcharged at the Post Office, and the supplementary postage has to be paid by the receiver.

"ART. 10. In order not to make any mistake in the calculation of the postage it is necessary to know the basis according to which inland letters have to be franked. The following is to be considered:—

- "1. The distance between the despatch office and the destination of the letter.
- "2. The weight of the letter as soon as it is more than 15 grammes.

"ART. 11. (This deals with the calculation of postages.)

"ART. 12. The following are a few examples which may serve as a basis:—

- "Single letters from Utrecht to Gouda 5 cents.
- " " " " The Hague 10 "
- " " " " Groningen 15 "
- " " " " Voorburg 10 "

"It costs 10 cents from Maarsse and Utrecht to Arnheim. It costs 5 cents from Maarsse to De Biet.

"ART. 13. When letters weigh more than 15 grammes the postage is proportionately augmented.

From 15 gr. and not exceeding 30gr	the postage is	as times.
" 50 "	" 50 "	" 3 "
" 50 "	" 100 "	" 4 "
" 100 "	" 250 "	" 5 "
" 250 "	" 400 "	" 6 "
" 400 "	" 550 "	" 7 "
" 550 "	" 700 "	" 8 "
" 700 "	" 850 "	" 9 "
" 850 "	" 1000 "	" 10 "

and so on, adding one postage for every 150 grammes.

"ART. 14. Every one can obtain a complete list of postages at all post offices for 25 cents.

"ART. 15. Letters, the postage of which is paid in cash, have stamps affixed to them to the same value.

"ART. 16. It is forbidden to use a postage stamp more than once for franking. In order to prevent stamps being used again they are cancelled at the despatching office after verification, and are by this means of no value in future.

"ART. 17. Letters posted and franked with forged, imitated, or falsified stamps, or with stamps that have been used before, etc. etc., are kept and given to officials specially charged with the discovery and prosecution of their makers.

"ART. 18. Although the stamps are specially intended for the franking of inland letters, they can nevertheless be used for foreign letters, provided that all the rules concerning the calculation of the postage relative to this kind of correspondence are observed. These rules being very much diversified cannot be given here. It is best to

apply in such cases to the postal officials. Foreign letters not sufficiently franked are considered as not franked at all. Such letters, the postage being paid in cash, are not provided with stamps by the postal officials.

"ART. 19. Postage stamps can be used from the 1st of January, 1852."

The stamps, regarding which such copious instructions are given in the above-quoted document, were all of similar design. In the centre is a profile portrait of King

William III with head to right, on a horizontally lined ground, within a highly ornate oval frame. There are scrolls at the top, bottom, and sides, while across the top is "POSTZEGEL" on a vertically lined ground. The value is shown in the lower corners—numerals at the left and "C" at the right—also on a background composed of vertical lines. The whole is enclosed in a double-lined rectangular frame measuring 19½ by 17½ mm.

(To be continued.)

Seychelles

For the General Collector

By J. IRELAND

MANY collectors possess the idea that Seychelles is a difficult country to take up, because some of the stamps are high priced, and because they will attempt to collect the two dies, and the surcharged stamps as well as the unsurcharged. In other words, they attempt too much. Any collector who will take up Seychelles on the lines of this article, and get it complete, can go into the question of dies and surcharges afterwards; but get it complete first.

Currency 100 cents = 1 rupee = 1s. 4d.



1890. Queen's Head. The number is that of the cheapest variety in the Catalogue.

		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
9	2 c., green and rose	0 6	0 6
32	2 c., brown ,, green (1900)	0 2	0 3
25	3 c., lilac ,, orange (1893)	0 2	0 3
10	4 c., rose ,, green	0 4	0 4
33	6 c., rose ,, (1900)	0 4	0 3
11	8 c., lilac ,, blue	1 0	—
12	10 c., blue ,, brown	1 6	1 6
26	12 c., brown ,, green (1893)	0 9	1 6
5	13 c., grey ,, black (1900)	1 3	2 0
27	15 c., green ,, lilac (1893)	0 9	0 9
34	15 c., blue	0 8	0 9
6	16 c., brown ,, blue	3 0	3 0
35	18 c., blue ,, (1897)	1 0	1 9
36	36 c., brown ,, rose (,,)	7 6	10 0
28	45 c., ,, ,, (1893)	7 6	7 6
7	48 c., yellow ,, green	6 0	5 0
37	75 c., ,, ,, lilac (1900)	6 0	—
8	90 c., lilac ,, rose	14 0	15 0
38	1 r. ,, ,, red (1897)	5 0	5 0
39	1 r. 50 c., grey and rose (1900)	6 6	—
40	2 r. 25 c., lilac ,, green (,,)	10 0	10 0

(21 stamps in set.)

The values above the 18 c. have all been surcharged, and are really cheap at half catalogue—if you can get them!

The lower values are still fairly easy to obtain.



1903. King's Head.

		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
67	2 c., brown and green	0 1	0 1
68	3 c., green	0 1	0 1
69	6 c., carmine	0 2	0 2
70	12 c., olive and green	0 3	0 4
71	5 c., blue	0 4	—
72	18 c., sage-green and carmine	0 5	—
73	30 c., violet ,, green	0 7	—
74	45 c., brown ,, carmine	0 10	—
75	75 c., yellow ,, violet	1 6	—
76	1 r. 50 c., black ,, carmine	2 8	—
77	2 r. 25 c., purple ,, green	4 0	—

(11 stamps in set.)

The Seychelles stamps are printed in some of the prettiest combinations of colours it is possible to find. This is because they are only inscribed "POSTAGE." The Queen's Head "Postage and Revenue" stamps were always printed in either lilac or green, and it is this fact which accounts for the monotony of colouring in many sets. Seychelles has not, so far, adopted the Colonial Colour Scheme, and it is to be hoped will not do so. The stamps only being available for postage such a course is not necessary. The same argument, however, applied to Gambia, and that country appears to have been unable to resist the temptation to increase the revenue by such a simple expedient as changing the colours of its stamps; and where Gambia has fallen, can we expect Seychelles to keep to the straight path? Time will show.

New Issues and Discoveries

By NORMAN THORNTON

I should be most grateful if readers would help me by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps, new or projected. If possible a specimen should be sent, which will be returned at once if desired, together with stamp for postage; or to readers subscribing direct, their subscription will be lengthened by one number for each penny face value and postage. Any official information or notices will also be welcome.

N. THORNTON, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Bolivia.—Mr. F. G. Pocock has shown us two copies of the 5 c. of 1894—thick paper—perforated 11. This is a variety quite new to us, but might be accounted for if some of the sheets were found in an imperf. condition and perforated at La Paz, with the 11 machine used for the 1893 stamps. Mr Pocock also says that he has the 20 c., on thick paper, in a *deep blue* shade.



We have never seen one, but there are numerous shades of some of the other values. This is an issue about which there has been a good deal of uncertainty, and we should be glad to know whether any of our readers have met with the varieties of perforation here mentioned. In default of any good reason to the contrary they will be noted for inclusion in the Catalogue.

Funchal.—Messrs. A. and L. St. Aubyn have shown us the 65 reis, Type 2, of Funchal, with a perforation that is new to us, being 11½ top and bottom and 12 at each side. This perforation was also used for the 1906 issue of Azores and for some of the Postage Due and private stamps of Portugal.



1897-9 (or later). Type 2. Name and value in black.
(c) Perf. 11½ x 12.
47a 65 r., steel-blue.

Southern Nigeria.—Messrs. Taylor Brocs., of Liverpool, have drawn our attention to what appears to be a new plate of the 1d. of this colony. The chief variation from the old plate is in the "d" of "1d.," which is clearly larger than before. The shape of the "1" is also



slightly different, and other modifications may be found, as, for instance, the row of pearls round the crown being clear and each showing a distinct dot in the centre, and the shading on the forehead now reaching right across instead of ending short of the outline of the head.

Switzerland.—We are now able to illustrate the new Postage Due stamps.



53

1910. Type 53. Value, shield, and flowers in red. Wink. Cross. Type 13. Perf. 11½.

343	1 c., blue-green.
344	5 c. "
345	10 c. "
346	20 c. "
347	25 c. "
348	50 c. "

THE BEST STAMP HINGES

We have prepared a new stamp hinge, of convenient size, put up in *air-tight tin boxes*, each containing 1000 hinges of good tough paper, doubly gummed, and thus easily peelable.

Post-free, 7d. per box.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
391 Strand, London, W.C.

Philatelic Societies

Manchester Junior Philatelic Society

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 Lond., 7 Green Street, Manchester.

PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS, 1910-11.

MEETINGS are held on alternate Thursdays at the Deansgate Hotel, Deansgate, Manchester. The meeting-room of the Society is open on meeting nights at 6 p.m. This affords members an exceptional opportunity for the exchange of their duplicate stamps and social intercourse.

Oct. 6.	7.0 p.m.	Presidential Address.
	7.45 "	Members' Display of Twelve Interesting Stamps, with Explanatory Notes.
" 20.	7.0 "	Paper and Display: "Gt. Britain" Line-Engraved Series.
		Dr. E. W. Floyd.
Nov. 3.	7.0 "	Papers and Display: "Gt. Britain" (1) Embossed Series, 1847-54.
		H. Lowe.
		(2) British Post Offices in the Levant
		U. F. Allen.
" 17.	6.30 "	*Auction.
Dec. 1.	7.0 "	Paper and Display: "Gt. Britain" Surface Printed Series.
		I. J. Bernstein.
" 15.		*Social Evening.
1911.		
Jan. 12.	7.0 p.m.	Paper and Display: "Gt. Britain" Official Stamps.
		I. J. Bernstein.
" 26.	7.0 "	Paper: "The Arrangement of a Collection"
		J. K. Sidebottom.
Feb. 9.	7.0 "	Paper and Display: "Gt. Britain" Postal Stationery.
		J. R. M. Albrecht.
" 23.	6.30 "	*Auction.
Mar. 9.	7.0 "	Papers and Display: "Gt. Britain" (1) Railway Letter Stamps
		A. Wilson.
		(2) Stamps officially overprinted for private firms, etc
		J. S. Higgins, jun.
" 23.	7.0 "	Paper: "What to Look for in Recent Issues."
		D. A. Berry.
Apr. 6.	7.0 "	Paper and Display: "Gt. Britain" Postal Fiscals.
		J. S. Higgins, jun.
" 20.	7.0 "	Five minutes' papers by Members.
May 1.		* Annual Meeting.
June		* Annual Picnic.

* Full details of these meetings will be sent to the members.

The *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* offers one Silver and one Bronze Medal for the two best papers read before the Society.

Subscription 2s. 6d. per annum, which entitles members to a copy of the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* free, on payment of postage, 1s. 1d.

THE EXCHANGE CLUB.

Sheets belonging to members will be circulated monthly, the packet being despatched on the Monday following the first meeting in each month. Stamps should be mounted on one side of the paper only, priced net, and enclosed in the official covers which can be obtained from the Superintendent, price 3d. per dozen, post free. Further particulars and rules from the Hon. Packet Superintendent.

CHAS. S. GLEAVE,
56 Rosemeath Road, Urmston.

LIBRARY.

The books of the Society will be kept at the rooms in the Deansgate Hotel, and may be borrowed as per the rules from the Hon. Librarian,

J. TAYLOR,

Oakdene, Bury Old Road, Prestwich.

Members having any philatelic literature they have no further use for are invited to give it to the Library. All donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

Standard Philatelic Society

President: L. E. Jones.

Vice-President: A. Clarke.

Secretary: R. W. Miller, 248 Hornsey Road, London, N.

Meetings held every Wednesday at Wortley Hall, Finsbury Park, at 7 p.m.

The first meeting of the session took place on September 14th, the attendance numbering eleven. The Vice-President (Mr. A. Clarke) occupied the chair, and an address was given by the President (Mr. L. E. Jones) on "The Charm of Philately." At the close of the address a short discussion on specialising took place. A hearty vote of thanks to the speaker closed a very enjoyable evening.

On September 21st Mr. A. Clarke gave a lecture on and display of "The Early Issues of Great Britain." The speaker dealt with all the issues up to and including the year 1824, and at the close of his lecture a hearty vote of thanks was passed to him.

Swadlincote Stamp Society

President: Fred W. Edwards, Esq., F.R.P.S.L., F.C.S.

Hon. Sec.: W. Oakley, Newhall, near Burton-on-Trent.

Meetings: Third Tuesday in each month, in Mr. W. W. Hilton's Office, Midland Road, Swadlincote.

Two subjects were taken at the meeting of the above Society in the Swadlincote Free Library, "The Empire of Morocco" and "Russian Rural Stamps," both being given and illustrated by Mr. F. W. Edwards. At this meeting Mr. W. Oakley exhibited some valuable stamps on envelopes which he secured while on a recent visit to France.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

N. E. W.—The stamps of Great Britain on chalk-surfaced paper made their appearance first, so far as we can ascertain, about the middle of the year 1905. We noted the 1½d., 2d., 9d., 10d., and 1s. on that paper in the *Monthly Journal* for September, 1905, and some of these had been chronicled previously. The 4d., orange, and the 7d. are not known to us on chalky paper.

A. J. H.—You will find an account of the different types of letters in the lower corners of the old penny stamps in *G.S.W.* of August 29 and December 26, 1908, July 3, July 24, and July 31, 1909.

J. H. D.—The only particulars we can give as to New South Wales No. 99a are, that the plate having been damaged in a certain part, apparently from overheating, that part, covering portions of four stamps, was touched up, fresh lines being cut by hand and differing from the original lines as shown on the remaining impressions.

1911 Priced Catalogue

OUR PRICED CATALOGUE OF
FOREIGN COUNTRIES (Part II)
FOR 1911

IS NOW READY. Price 2/6, or post-free 2/10; Abroad 3/1

No fewer than 67 pages have been added without any alteration in the price.

The following are the chief alterations:

AFGHANISTAN.—This list has been entirely rewritten, based upon the Handbook of Sir David Masson and Mr. Gordon Jones.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Entirely rewritten and rearranged; the new prices are the current selling prices of the day in Buenos Aires.

BUENOS AIRES.—Carefully rewritten with the aid of the finest collections in the Argentine.

BOSNIA.—Rewritten with the kind help of Mr. A. Passer. The new prices correctly represent the actual rarity of the different varieties.

BRAZIL.—Carefully rewritten with the aid of the best collections in Rio de Janeiro.

CHILI.—Entirely rewritten with the aid of the leading collectors of Santiago and Valparaiso. The prices are the actual selling prices of the day in Chili.

CHINA.—Entirely rewritten and repriced.

JAPAN.—Entirely rewritten and rearranged with the kind assistance of Messrs. Peplow and Fulcher, who have carefully studied these stamps during many years.

NICARAGUA.—Revised and brought up to date from the articles published by Mr. J. B. Leavy.

PARAGUAY.—Entirely rewritten and repriced.

PERU.—Entirely rearranged after the newest list of the Peru Philatelic Society and with the kind assistance of Mr. T. W. Hall.

SIAM.—Entirely rewritten and all minor varieties included.

SWITZERLAND.—The later issues have been rewritten with the kind assistance of Mr. E. Zumstein.

TURKEY.—The sale of the stock of 26,000,000 has now taken place, and they are held in strong hands on the Continent, and the new prices have been carefully fixed, based on the new wholesale quotations.

UNITED STATES.—The lists have been carefully revised and priced by our Mr. E. B. Power, who has made a study of these stamps.

URUGUAY.—Entirely rewritten and based on the Handbook of Mr. H. Griebert.

Part I, GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES,
is in the press and will be ready in November.

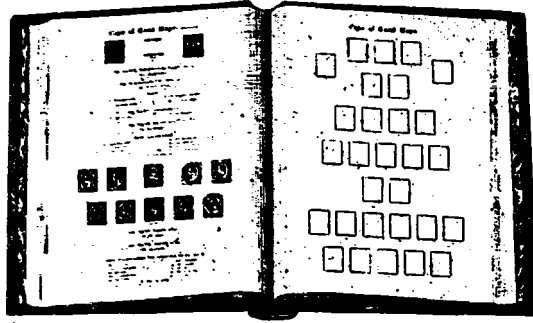
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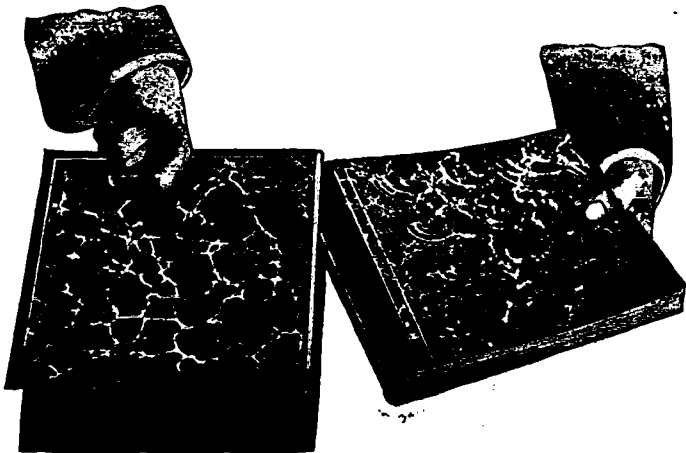
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Section	Price. Pages. s. d.	Section.	Price. Pages. s. d.	Section.	Price. Pages. s. d.
1. Great Britain (10.09)	86..3 9	69. Indian Con. States (1.09)	64..2 8	142. Monaco	..
WEST INDIES.		70. Labuan (1.09)	18..0 10	143. Montenegro	..
2. Antigua (2.09)	6..0 4	71. Brunel (2.09)	6..0 4	144. Norway	..
3. Bahamas (4.09)	8..0 4	72. North Borneo (2.09)	22..1 0	145. Portugal	..
4. Barbados (2.09)	12..0 6	73. Sarawak (2.09)	8..0 4	146. Roumania	..
5. Bermuda (2.09)	6..0 4	74. Straits Settlements (2.09)	14..0 8	147. Russia	..
6. Cayman Islands (2.09)	6..0 4	75. Johor (2.09)	8..0 4	148. Russian Levant, Wenden, and Poland	} Ready shortly.
7. Dominica (3.09)	10..0 6	76. Nepri Sembilan (2.09)	4..0 3	149. Finland	
8. Grenada (3.09)	10..0 6	77. Pahang (2.09)	4..0 3	150. Russian P.O.'s Abroad	..
9. Jamaica (11.08)	12..0 6	78. Perak (2.09)	12..0 6	151. Servia	..
10. Leeward Islands (3.09)	6..0 4	79. Selangor (3.09)	8..0 4	152. Spain and P.O.'s Abroad	..
11. Montserrat (3.09)	6..0 4	80. Sungai Ujong (3.09)	6..0 4	153. Sweden	..
12. Nevis (3.09)	10..0 6	81. Fed. Malay States (3.09)	6..0 4	154. Switzerland	..
13. St. Christopher (3.09)	10..0 6	AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.		155. Turkey	..
14. St. Kitts-Nevis (3.09)	4..0 3	82. Australian Commonwealth (3.09)	6..0 4	COLONIES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.	
15. St. Lucia (3.09)	12..0 6	83. Papua (3.09)	8..0 4	156. Belgian Congo (10.09)	16..0 9
16. St. Vincent (3.09)	8..0 4	84. Brit. Solomon Is. (3.09)	4..0 3	157. Danish W. Indies (12.09)	12..0 6
17. Tobago (3.09)	6..0 4	85. Cook Islands (3.09)	6..0 4	158. Antigua (12.09)	4..0 3
18. Trinidad (3.09)	22..1 0	86. Fiji Islands (4.09)	16..0 9	159. Annam & Tonquin (12.09)	4..0 3
19. Turks Islands (3.09)	8..0 4	87. New Hebrides (3.09)	4..0 3	160. Benin (12.09)	10..0 6
20. Turks and Caicos Islands (4.09)	4..0 3	88. New South Wales (4.09)	68..2 10	161. Cochinchina (12.09)	4..0 3
21. Virgin Islands (4.09)	8..0 4	89. New Zealand (5.09)	70..2 10	162. Dahomey and Dep. (12.09)	10..0 6
AMERICAN COLONIES.		90. Queensland (5.09)	26..1 2	163. Diego Suarez (12.09)	10..0 6
22. British Columbia (5.08)	4..0 3	91. South Australia (5.09)	42..1 9	164. Djibouti (12.09)	12..0 6
23. Canada (4.09)	22..1 0	92. Tasmania (6.09)	26..1 2	165. French Congo (12.09)	8..0 4
24. New Brunswick (6.10)	4..0 3	93. Tonga (6.09)	12..0 6	166. " Guiana (1.10)	8..0 4
25. Newfoundland (10.09)	12..0 6	94. Victoria (7.09)	42..1 9	167. " Guiana (1.10)	10..0 6
26. Nova Scotia (4.10)	4..0 3	94. Western Australia (7.09)	24..1 0	168. " Somali Coast (1.10)	8..0 4
27. Prince Edward Is. (2.10)	4..0 3	EUROPE.		169. " Sudan (1.10)	4..0 3
28. British Guiana (6.08)	22..1 0	95. Austria (3.09)	44..1 10	170. Gaboon (1.10)	4..0 3
29. " Honduras (6.08)	8..0 4	96. Austrian Italy (9.09)	10..0 6	171. Grand Comoro (1.10)	4..0 3
30. Falkland Islands (6.10)	6..0 4	97. Austrian P.O.'s Abroad (9.09)	20..0 10	172. Guadeloupe (1.10)	35..1 3
AFRICAN COLONIES.		98. Hungary (9.09)	26..1 2	173. Indian Settlements (3.10)	4..0 3
31. Brit. Bechuanaland (6.08)	8..0 4	100. Belgium (10.09)	28..1 3	174. Indo-China (3.10)	10..0 6
32. " Central Africa (6.08)	8..0 4	101. Bulgaria, etc. (10.09)	26..1 2	175. Ivory Coast (3.10)	16..0 9
33. " East Africa (6.08)	12..0 6	102. Crete (10.09)	32..1 3	176. Madagascar (3.10)	4..0 3
34. " Somaliland (6.08)	10..0 6	103. Denmark (11.09)	20..0 10	177. Madagascar & Dep. (4.10)	14..0 8
35. Rhodesia (3.10)	10..0 6	104. Iceland (11.09)	22..1 0	178. Martinique (4.10)	18..0 10
36. Cape of Good Hope (1.10)	20..0 10	105. France (11.09)	34..1 5	179. Mauritania (4.10)	8..0 4
37. E. Africa and Uganda (6.08)	6..0 4	106. French P.O.'s Abroad (12.09)	116..4 9	180. Mayotte (4.10)	4..0 3
38. Gambia (7.08)	6..0 4	107. French Colonies (General Issues) (12.09)	12..0 6	181. Middle Congo (4.10)	4..0 3
39. Gold Coast (6.10)	8..0 4	108. Baden (12.09)	6..0 4	182. Mobeli (4.10)	4..0 3
40. Griqualand West (7.08)	10..0 6	109. Bavaria (12.09)	20..0 10	183. New Caledonia (4.10)	16..0 9
41. Lagos (7.08)	8..0 4	110. Bergedorf (1.10)	4..0 3	183a. New Hebrides [Fr.] (4.10)	4..0 3
42. Madagascar (7.08)	22..1 0	111. Bremen (1.10)	4..0 3	184. Nosé-Be (4.10)	10..0 6
43. Mauritius (7.08)	26..1 2	112. Brunswick (1.10)	4..0 3	185. Obok (4.10)	12..0 6
44. Natal (6.10)	26..1 2	113. Hamburg (1.10)	6..0 4	186. Oceanic Settlements (4.10)	4..0 3
45. New South Afr. Repub. (7.08)	22..1 0	114. Hanover (1.10)	6..0 4	187. Réunion (4.10)	14..0 8
46. Niger Coast (7.08)	8..0 4	115. Lubeck (1.10)	4..0 3	188. St. Marie de Madagascar (5.10)	4..0 3
47. Northern Nigeria (7.08)	4..0 3	116. Mecklenburg-Schwerin (1.10)	4..0 3	189. St. Pierre and Miquelon (5.10)	16..0 9
48. Orange River Col. (8.08)	26..1 2	117. Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1.10)	4..0 3	190. Senegal (5.10)	12..0 6
49. St. Helena (8.08)	8..0 4	118. Oldenburg (1.10)	6..0 4	191. Senegambia and Niger (5.10)	4..0 3
50. Seychelles (8.08)	8..0 4	119. Prussia (1.10)	6..0 4	192. Tahiti (6.10)	10..0 6
51. Sierra Leone (8.08)	10..0 6	120. Saxony (1.10)	6..0 4	193. Tunis	} Ready shortly.
52. Southern Nigeria (8.08)	4..0 3	121. Schleswig-Holstein (1.10)	6..0 4	194. Upper Senegal and Niger	
53. Stellaland (8.08)	4..0 3	122. Thurn and Taxis (1.10)	8..0 4	UNITED STATES & COLONIES.	
54. Sudan (9.08)	14..0 8	123. Wurttemberg (1.10)	20..0 10	238. Postm'terr' St'ps (12.08)	6..0 4
55. Swaziland (9.08)	4..0 3	124. North Germ. Confed. (1.10)	8..0 4	239. Gen. Issues, etc. (12.08)	56..2 4
56. Transvaal (9.08)	66..3 2	125. Alsace & Lorraine (1.10)	4..0 3	240. Carriers' Stamps (12.08)	8..0 4
57. Uganda Protect. (10.08)	10..0 6	126. German Empire (1.10)	16..0 8	241. Newspaper St'ps (12.08)	22..1 0
58. Zanzibar (10.08)	16..0 9	127. German P.O.'s Abroad (2.10)	20..0 10	242. [Confed. States Postm'terr' St'ps] (12.08)	14..0 8
59. Zululand (10.08)	4..0 3	128. Greece (2.10)	42..1 9	243. [Confed. States General Issues] (12.08)	4..0 3
EUROPEAN COLONIES.		129. Holland (2.10)	32..1 3	244. Cuba (12.08)	14..0 8
60. Cyprus (10.08)	10..0 6	130. Modena (2.10)	10..0 6	245. Guam (12.08)	4..0 3
61. Gibraltar (4.09)	16..0 9	131. Naples & Neap. Prov. (2.10)	8..0 4	246. Philippines Islands (12.08)	10..0 6
62. Heligoland (10.08)	4..0 3	132. Parma (2.10)	8..0 4	247. Porto Rico (12.08)	8..0 4
63. Ionian Isles (10.08)	4..0 3	133. Romagna (2.10)	4..0 3	SOUTH AMERICA.	
64. Malta (3.10)	6..0 4	134. Roman States (2.10)	8..0 4	249. Argentine Republic (6.10)	52..2 2
ASIATIC COLONIES.		135. San Marino (2.10)	10..0 6	250. Bolivia (6.10)	14..0 8
65. Bangkok (1.09)	4..0 3	136. Sardinia (3.10)	10..0 6	251. Brazil (6.10)	58..2 5
66. Ceylon (1.09)	26..1 2	137. Sicily (3.10)	4..0 3	252. Chile	} Ready shortly.
67. Hong Kong (1.09)	14..0 8	138. Tuscany (3.10)	10..0 6	253. Paraguay	
68. India (1.09)	22..1 0	139. Italy (Kingdom) (3.10)	28..1 3	254. Uruguay	
		140. Italian P.O.'s Abroad (4.10)	28..1 3		
		141. Luxemburg (6.10)	32..1 4		

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[AD. 52.]

GIBBONS STAMP

WEEKLY



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HEAD OFFICE: 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

(Opposite The Hotel Cecil)

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INC., 198 BROADWAY.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED

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" 5 .	Jan. to June, 1907 .	5	0
" 6 .	July to Dec., 1907 .	5	0
" 7 .	Jan. to June, 1908 .	5	0
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" 11 .	Jan. to June, 1910 .	5	0

These volumes are replete with useful information to all collectors.

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These are replete with interesting articles by the best writers of the past eighteen years, and a set should be in the library of every stamp collector; their cost will be returned tenfold by the useful information you will find contained in them.

Vol. 3	post-free	7	6	Vol. 8	post-free	6	0
" 4	"	5	6	" 9	"	6	0
" 5	"	5	0	" 10	"	6	0
" 6	"	6	6	" 11	"	4	0
" 7	"	6	0				

EXAMINATION OF STAMPS.—Owing to the great number of forgeries being offered for sale by unscrupulous persons, a great portion of our time is taken up with the expert examination of surcharges, cancellations, perforations, added margins and corners, and the scores of other tricks that are resorted to by the faking fraternity.

As this examination can be done only by experts, whose time is valuable, we have found it necessary to increase our charges, which in future will be as follows: 1s. per stamp, postage and registration extra.

The stamps should be sent lightly fastened on sheets, with sufficient space above each stamp for the insertion of the desired information.

The following abbreviations are used in giving an opinion:—
B. Bogus; i.e. never existed; F. Forged; G. Genuine; G.F. Stamp genuine, surcharge forged; R. Reprint.

NOW READY.

NOW READY.

BINDING CASE FOR VOLUME XI

In special red art cloth, lettered in gold on front and back, suitable for binding up Volume XI, inclusive of advertisement pages.

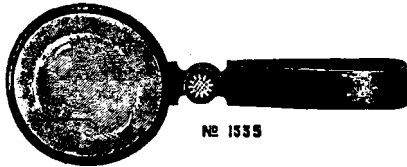
No. 1777. Price 1s. 3d.

Or 1s. 6d. post-free (anywhere).

STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand (Opposite Hotel Cecil), London, W.C.

New "Folding" Magnifying Glass.

We have long been asked for a cheap Magnifying Glass, and have at last been able to arrange for the manufacture of a good quality glass of medium power, which we offer at the extremely low price of 1/-.



(HALF-SIZE.)

The lens is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and is mounted in celluloid, the handle being of the same substance. The lens can be folded back into the handle, and is thus protected from injury in the pocket.

Length: Open, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; shut, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Packed in cardboard box.

No. 1535. Price 9d.

Postage 1d.; British Colonies, 2d.; Foreign, 4d.

[Ad. 11.]

Pocket Magnifying Glass.



1092.

THIS Glass consists of two specially worked lenses, mounted in a handsome polished black horn frame, and folds up compactly for the pocket. The lenses may be used singly, or together, should a high power be required.

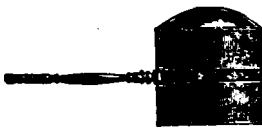
The Glass is absolutely identical with that formerly sold at 7/6, and at the present price cannot be equalled elsewhere. Packed in cardboard box.

No. 1092. Price 4/-.

Postage 1d.; British Colonies, 2d.; Foreign, 4d.

[Ad. 12.]

"Coddington" Magnifying Glass.



1093.

A FINE "Coddington" Glass, of high power and large field; the base is flat, so that the Glass may be placed right on the stamp to be examined.

Of the greatest use in detecting forgeries, and examining stamps for retouches or flaws. Packed in cardboard box.

No. 1093. Price 5/-.

Postage 1d.; British Colonies, 4d.; Foreign, 7d.

[Ad. 13.]

TWEEZERS FOR HANDLING STAMPS.

These are invaluable to every Philatelist.

They are of the best obtainable quality, with points very slightly milled, so as not to damage the Stamps.

They can be put into water without rusting, and can therefore be used in soaking Stamps.

No. 1094.

Five inches long. With broad ends.



No. 1095.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. With rounded ends.



No. 1096.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. With pointed ends.

ALL ONE PRICE

Each **2s.** Each

Postage 1d.; Foreign, 4d.

[Ad. 16.]

SURCHARGE MEASURER.



1090.

THE above half-size illustration gives a better idea of this extremely useful accessory than would any printed description. It will suffice to say that the widest opening of the points is 37 mm. and that the latter are adjustable, and are made with one end blunt, so that they may be reversed for carrying. The instrument is made of the best nickelled steel, highly polished, and has a very fine screw adjustment. For measuring surcharges it will be found invaluable, as a forgery is rarely of *exactly* the same size as the original.

Packed in stout cardboard box. Weight, 2 oz.

No. 1090. Price 4/-; post-free, 4/1; abroad, 4/4.

[Ad. 17.]

Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.

ECUADOR

1892.

TYPE 17.

ERROR OF COLOUR.

5 sucre, green.

(Cat. No. 36a.)

The opportunity to obtain this Stamp at our greatly reduced price should not be missed, as the supply is limited.

Special Bargain Price

For the above Stamp, unused,

6s.

POST-FREE.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

COREA.

- 1895-99. *Perf. compound of 11½, 12, and 12½, 13.* s. d.
 Cat. No.
 13. 50 p., violet 10 0

GIBRALTAR.

1910. *King's Head. New colour.*
 2d., grey used 0 2

GUATEMALA.

1902. *Fiscal Stamp surcharged with Type 38.*
Perf. compound of 12 and 14.
 190. 2 c. on 1 c., indigo 1 6
 1909. *Type 49 surcharged with Type 54.*
 218. 12½ c. on 2 p., black and vermilion 0 2
 1909. *Variety "CENTAVOS" for "CENTAVOS."*
In pair with normal stamp.
 220. 2 c. on 75 c., black and lilac 5 0
 221. 6 c. on 50 c., blue and brown 5 0

We can also supply the minor variety of both the above values with small "s" in "CENTAVOS," at 5/- each, in pair with normal stamp.

RUSSIAN P.O.'s IN CHINA.

1910. *Current stamps of Russia overprinted with Type C1.*

27. 1 k., orange used 0 2
 31. 7 k., dull blue " 0 2
 32. 10 k., deep blue " 0 3

URUGUAY.

1910. *Type 98. Centaur.*

376. 2 c., carmine-red used 0 2
 377. 5 c., blue " 0 4

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 16
Whole No. 302

OCTOBER 15, 1910

Vol. XII

The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies

By L. HANCIAU

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

*(Continued from page 319.)**Issue of April (?)*, 1903.

THE same formula as the last, but the stamp is of the type of the adhesives of 1901, with portrait of Victor Emmanuel III. No date.

10 + 10 c., carmine on green.

This card was chronicled by *Le Timbrophile Belge* in March, 1904, and afterwards by the *D.B.Z.* in August, 1907!*

* * *

Issue of February (?), 1904 [or earlier].

Similar to the cards of the end of 1897, the stamp only being changed to that with head of Victor Emmanuel III, type of the adhesives of 1901.

7½ + 7½ c., carmine on rose.

These are dated "03," "04," "05," "06," on both halves.

Variety. With "04" on the first half and "05" on the second, the printer having no doubt forgotten to change the figure on the first half.

7½ + 7½ c., carmine on rose; "04" and "05."

* * *

"Bolletino No. 22—1906.

"NEW POSTAGE STAMPS AT CENTESIMI 5 AND 10.

"(No. 160, 835 (UZ).

"With reference to Royal Decree No. 148, dated the 5th April last,† published in paragraph 312 of the *Bollettini* of the current year, it is notified that by Ministerial Decree of the 25th April it has been decided to give legal circulation to new postage stamps at centesimi 5 and 10, also upon the cards for correspondence and upon the letter cards at centesimi 5, mentioned in the above-named Royal Decree, to take effect from the 28th of that month.

"It will be understood that the postage stamps of those values, as well as the cards and letter cards, that are now in use, will continue to be available until notice is given to the contrary."

* Both this and the following card were chronicled in *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* in August, 1903, and probably were issued about that time.—Ed. G.S. W.

† See G.S. W., March 26, 1910.

Issue of September, 1906.

Cards with Arms, as last, on the first half only, and stamps of the types of the 5 c. and 10 c. adhesives of 1906 in the right upper corner. Heading, on the first half:—"CARTOLINA POSTALE con RISPOSTA (Cent. 15).—(CARTE POSTALE avec RÉPONSE)," in two lines. On the second half:—"CARTOLINA POSTALE—RISPOSTA—(CARTE POSTALE—RÉPONSE)," in two lines. Four lines for the address, the first headed "A," and "(Provincia di.....)" at lower left. At the left-hand side, vertically, reading upwards, on the first half only:—"NB. Per spedire questa cartolina all'estero, oppure questa parte separata dalla—risposta fuori del distretto postale, occorre aggiungere centesimi 5 in francobolli," in two lines.

The impression on the first page is in green, with a 5 c. stamp, and that on the third page in carmine, with a 10 c. stamp; on greenish grey card

5 c., green, + 10 c., carmine on grey.

These cards are dated "06" and "07" on both halves.

Similar to the 10 + 10 c. cards of March, 1900, and April, 1903, but with stamp of the type of the adhesive of 1906, and without the instruction. Dated "06" (?) and "07" on both halves.

10 + 10 c., carmine on green.

* * *

Issue of September (?), 1908.

Stamps of the types of the adhesives of 1906, as before; heading "CARTOLINA POSTALE CON RISPOSTA PAGATA—(CARTE POSTALE AVEC RÉPONSE PAYÉE)," below this the Arms, on the first half of both; the lower portion divided into two parts, the left half for the communication, the right half for the address; four lines for the latter, the first headed "A."

1. The four lines for the address are continuous. The second half is headed "CARTOLINA POSTALE—RISPOSTA

—(CARTE POSTALE—RÉPONSE)" in two lines. No Arms. Dated "o8" (and later?) in the left upper corner, on both halves.

5 c., green, + 10 c., carmine on grey.

2. The last line is dotted, and between brackets; and on the first half only it is headed "(a)," and has below it "(a). *Stato di destinazione.*" The second half is headed "CARTOLINA POSTALE ITALIANA (Carte postale d'Italie) — RISPOSTA (Réponse)," in two lines, with the Arms below. Dated "o8" (and later?) in the left upper corner, on the second half only.

10 + 10 c., carmine on green.

PRIVATE POST CARDS.

Article 132 of the Regulations for carrying out the Postal Service, decreed on the 2nd July, 1890, authorized the stamping of Post Cards for private persons under certain conditions, the most important of which was that they should supply the cards.

I do not think it necessary to give a full list of these things here; I will only remind my readers that there were divers commemorative cards brought out, most of them of a speculative nature, of which the following were the principal :—

- May 1, 1894. Exhibition of Stamps at Milan.
- March 18, 1895. In memory of the five days, 18th to 22nd March, 1848 (Milan).
- April 26, 1895. Centenary of Tasso (Sorrento).
- Aug. 30 " St. Anthony of Padua (Padua), 1895, Exhibition of Arts at Venice.
- June 24, 1896. Inauguration of the Monument to Victor Emmanuel at Milan.
- Oct. 14, 1896. Marriage of the Heir Apparent to the Princess of Montenegro.
- May 15, 1897. 1500th Anniversary of St. Ambrose (Milan).
- May, 1897. Fête for the benefit of Foundling Children, at Milan.
- May, 1897. Centenary of the Fall of the Venetian Republic (Venice).
- April, 1897. Fine Arts Exhibition at Venice.
- March, 1898. In honour of E. Zola.
etc. etc. etc.

The stamping of private cards was abolished by the Decree of the 30th May, 1895 (see page 101), nevertheless it is since that date that these curiosities have flourished most luxuriantly.

LETTER CARDS.

The first Letter Cards were authorized by the Royal Decree of the 20th June, 1889, as follows :—

"Art. 24. There is introduced a form of closed epistolary correspondence denominated *Biglietti Postali*. It bears an impressed postage stamp and is furnished by the Post Office Department.

"The rate is the same as that for single-rate letters weighing 15 grammes; if a letter card containing a sheet of paper or other object exceeds the weight of 15 grammes, it must be

franked by affixing the postage stamps necessary for the extra weight, according to the tariff laid down for letters."

Articles 60 and 135 of the General Regulations (under the Law of the 20th June, 1889) also make mention of them (see under "Adhesive Stamps," where these Articles have already been quoted, *G.S.W.*, September 4th, 1909).

These cards were the following :—

Issue of August 1st, 1889.



Folded sheet of paper, with impression on the first page, the other pages blank. Stamp, of the type of the corresponding adhesives, in the right upper corner; heading "BIGLIETTO POSTALE — DA 5" [or "20"] "CENTESIMI," in two lines; three lines for the address, the first headed "A," the third shorter than the other two. The 20c. has in addition "(Provincia di —)" at lower left. The fold is at the top, and the margins at sides and below are perforated off, the perforations extending to the edge of the card in both directions. In the lower margin is the instruction—"Per aprire il biglietto strappare il margine, seguendo la perforatura." (To open the letter tear off the margin, following the perforation.) The whole impression is surface-printed in colour on coloured paper, 142 x 81 mm. when folded.

5 c., green on grey.
20 c., red on orange-yellow.

[It may be worthy of note that the 5c. exists on two distinct shades of paper, and that in the case of specimens in our collection the gum on the darker shade of the 5c. and on the 20c. is on the *third* page of the paper, while that on the lighter shade of the 5c. is on the second page, that is to say, on the back of the printed page. Probably the position of the gum is variable.—*ED. G.S.W.*]

* * *

The following were not announced by any Decree or Postal Notice :—

Issue of March, 1892.



The same as the preceding, with the exception that the stamp is of the type of the adhesive of 1891, with inscription in colour on plain ground, and Arms on a lined ground instead of a solid one.

5 c., green on grey.

[Our copy of this card has the gum on the second page.—ED. G.S.W.]

* * *

Issue of April, 1897.



The same heading, etc., with stamp of the type of the adhesive of 1897. [Same gum.]

5 c., green on grey.

* * *

Issue of December, 1900.



Heading, etc., of the 20 c. of 1889, but with stamp of the type of the adhesive of 1895. [Gum on the third page.]

20 c., red on orange-yellow.

* * *

Issue of May, 1903.



Same as before, but with stamp of the type of the adhesive of 1901.

5 c., green on grey.
5 c. " bluish.*

* This variety is not listed by M. Hanciau. It is the same colour as that given below under "1906," but has no date upon it. It was, no doubt, later than the issue on grey, but we have a copy used in April, 1904. Our copies on grey have the gum on the second page, those on bluish on the third. The grey card was noted in *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* in April, 1903, perhaps from a "specimen" copy.—ED. G.S.W.

* * *

Issue of the end of 1903.



Similar to the preceding 20 c. cards, but with stamp of the type of the adhesives of 1901. [Gum on the third page.]

20 c., red on orange-yellow.

* * *

Issue of September 1st, 1905.

In accordance with the Decree of the 5th August, 1905, the rate for Letter Cards was reduced from 20 c. to 15 c.; and in order to utilize the stock on hand the preceding cards received a surcharge in black, "c." in the left lower corner of the stamp, "15" in the right lower corner, and "15" in larger figures over the figures "20" in the heading. Two varieties of the figure "5."

15 c., in black, on 20 c., red on orange-yellow.

[The card described above is the actual 20 c. Letter Card with value altered; but there was issued, probably at about the same time, a similar card, with stamp surcharged in the same way, but a separate printing, with the printed heading "DA 15 CENTESIMI" in colour.

Card with heading altered.

15 c., in black, on 20 c., red on orange-yellow.

M. Hanciau does not appear to have seen this.—ED. G.S.W.]

* * *

Issue of 1906.

The 5 c. Letter Card of 1903 with date, "04" and "05," added at left.

5 c., deep green on bluish.

* * *

The following card was announced by the Postal Circular, No. 22, 1906 (quoted under Reply Post Cards of 1906), and was put in circulation in October of that year.

Issue of October 1st, 1906.



Same as the previous 5 c. Letter Cards, but with stamp of the type of the adhesives of 1906. Dated "06," "07," and probably later.

5 c., green on bluish.

(To be continued.)

Postage Stamps in the Making

A General Survey of the Practices and Processes employed in the Manufacture of Postage Stamps

By FRED. J. MELVILLE, *President of the Junior Philatelic Society*

(Continued from page 346.)

CHAPTER VI.—THE ARTIST'S DESIGN—*continued.*

Stamp Designs procured by Artists' Competitions.—In preparing a new issue of postage stamps, a Government will frequently open a competition or *concours*, in which prizes are offered for the most suitable designs submitted by artists. Students of the stamps of Great Britain are aware that, prior to the commencement of Uniform Penny Postage and subsequent to the passage of the first Penny Postage Act (1 and 2 Victoria, Cap. 52), the Lords of the Treasury offered prizes for suggestions submitted in open competition for stamped covers, stamped paper, and stamps to be used separately. The Treasury Minute is dated six days after the passing of the Act, and includes the following provisions:—

"Before my Lords can decide upon the adoption of any course, either by stamp or otherwise, they feel it will be useful that artists, men of science, and the public in general may have an opportunity of offering any suggestions or proposals as to the manner in which the stamp may best be brought into use. With this view, my Lords will be prepared to receive and consider any proposal which may be sent in to them on or before the 15th day of October, 1839.

"All persons desirous of communicating with my Lords on the subject, are requested to direct to the Lords of the Treasury, Whitehall, marked 'Post Office Stamp.'

"My Lords will be prepared to award a premium of £200 to such proposal as they may consider the most deserving of attention, and £100 to the next best proposal.

"My Lords will feel at liberty to adopt, for the public service, any of the suggestions which may be contained in any communications made to them, except, of course, where parties have any right secured by patent.

"The points which this Board consider of the greater importance are:—

"1. The convenience as regards the public use.

"2. The security from forgery.

"3. The facility of being checked and distinguished in the examination at the Post Office, which must of necessity be rapid.

"4. The expense of the production and circulation of the stamps."

Although above 2700 suggestions were received as a result of the Treasury offer, none was deemed exactly suitable, and my Lords added an extra £100 to the prize total and awarded £100 each to the following competitors:—

Mr. Benjamin Cheverton.

Mr. Charles Whiting.

Mr. Henry Cole.

Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.

An Artists' Competition in New South Wales.—In 1887 a competition was thrown open to artists for designs for the Centennial issue of New South Wales. The conditions laid down for this contest throw considerable light on the manner of preparing stamp designs for the Government Printing Office in Sydney.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, SYDNEY,

15 November, 1887.

Designs for New Postage Stamps.

Designs will be received at this office until noon on Tuesday, the 6th December, for eight new Postage Stamps, intended to be commemorative of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the foundation of the Colony.

The designs must be drawn in black and white, to a scale four times the size of the present penny postage stamp. A distinct design will be required for each of the following denominations, viz.:—

One Penny.

Two-pence.

Four-pence.

Sixpence.

Eight-pence.

One Shilling.

Five Shillings.

Twenty Shillings.

The value of each stamp must be expressed in words, and the words "New South Wales Postage" and "One Hundred Years" to be common to all.

Tenderers may submit designs for one or the whole.

A premium of £10 10s. will be given for the best design for each denomination, and £3 3s. for the second best.

The designs for which premiums are given to become the property of the Government ; those that have not obtained prizes will be returned to the owners.

The designs are to be addressed to "The Secretary, General Post Office, Sydney," from whom any further information can be obtained.

Each design to be marked on the right-hand lower corner with some distinctive sign or motto, and the name and address of the tenderer enclosed in a sealed cover marked with the same sign and motto, to accompany the design, which cover will not be opened until the selections have been made.

CHARLES J. ROBERTS.

NEW SOUTH WALES—ARTISTS' COMPETITION.



(View of Sydney.)
First prize.



(Captain Cook)
First prize.



(Queen Victoria and Arms of Colony.)
First prize.

Designed by M. TANNENBERG.



(Map of Australia.)
First prize.

Designed by CHARLES TURNER.



(Portraits of Captain Phillip and Lord Carrington.)
First prize.

Designed by Mrs. F. W. STODDARD.

The Successful Artists.—As a result of this contest the Postmaster-General of New South Wales received 956 designs from which to select those most suitable for the eight stamp denominations. The first prizes of £10 10s. each were awarded :—

For 1d. stamp	M. Tannenberg.
For 2d. stamp	Miss Devine.
For 4d. stamp	Henry A. Barraclough.
For 6d. stamp	M. Tannenberg.
For 8d. stamp	M. Tannenberg.
For 1s. stamp	Charles Turner.
For 5s. stamp	Charles Turner.
For 20s. stamp	Mrs. F. W. Stoddard.

Miss Devine also secured two second prizes (1d. and 6d. stamps), M. Tannenberg four second prizes (2d., 4d., 1s., and 5s.), and Charles Turner two second prizes (8d. and 20s.).

All the first-prize designs were not, however, adopted, and none of the second-prize designs were used. Those adopted for the 1d., 4d., 6d., 5s., and 20s. were prize designs as illustrated.

New Zealand's Pictorials the Result of an Open Competition.—New Zealand has also held competitions among artists for its stamp designs, and the designs of the beautiful pictorial stamps of the colony were procured in this way. The conditions of the competition were as follows :—

PRIZES OF £150 AND £100 OFFERED FOR DESIGNS FOR POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS.

Designs are invited for a new issue of POSTAGE and REVENUE STAMPS. For the series of designs which may be adjudged by the Postmaster-General to be the best,

there will be prizes of £150 and £100 respectively. Specifications may be seen at the General Post Office, Wellington, or at any chief post office.

W. GRAY, *Secretary*.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, WELLINGTON,
20th March, 1895.

The specifications were as follows :—

SPECIFICATIONS OF DESIGNS FOR NEW ISSUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

1. The design of each stamp must include a representation of characteristic or notable New Zealand scenery or genre, but may otherwise be of any pattern, provided the words "New Zealand Postage and Revenue" and the value in figures, or in figures and words, are plainly shown.

2. The design must be of a size of $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $\frac{1}{2}$ in., or $\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (For an example of the large size, see the Columbus issue of the stamps of the United States; for the smaller, see the current New Zealand stamps.)

3. The design proper must be coloured, but uncoloured drawings or enlargements may accompany them. Photographs of any kind are excluded.

4. The values of the stamps to be printed anew are :—

1d.	3d.	6d.	2s.
2d.	4d.	8d.	5s.
2½d.	5d.	1s.	

5. The designs are to be sent under cover of a pseudonym or a motto, accompanied by the name of the sender enclosed in a sealed envelope, bearing the same assumed title outside, addressed to "The Secretary, General Post Office, Wellington," not later than the 31st of July next.

6. All designs, whether originals or copies, submitted will become the property of the Postmaster-General.

7. The Postmaster-General reserves the right to select the best and second best designs from any of the series submitted, and to divide the prizes proportionately.

W. GRAY, *Secretary*.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
20th March, 1895.

In the case of the New Zealand contest, about 2500 designs were submitted, and it is curious to note that only one of the successful competitors was a well-known postage-stamp engraver, and his design for the penny stamp, although awarded a first prize, was yet not included in the designs adopted. It is highly probable that his design was prepared with a view to surface printing, to which he was accustomed, and which was then the method of manufacture of New Zealand stamps. A design for a line-engraved stamp would naturally

NEW ZEALAND—ARTISTS' COMPETITION.



(Mount Cook or Aorangi.)
Second prize.
Designed by H. W. YOUNG,
of Ponsonby, Auckland.



(View of White Terrace, Rotomahana.)
First prize.
Designed by J. GAUT, of Wellington.



(View of Pembroke Peak, Milford Sound.)
First prize.



(Sacred Huia birds.)
Second prize.
Designed by R. BOCK, of Wellington.



(View of Pink Terrace, Rotomahana.)
First prize.



(Kakas, or hawk-billed parrots.)
First prize.



(Lake Taupo and Mount Ruapehu.)
Second prize.



(Apterix or Kiwi.)

Second prize.

Designed by E. HOWARD, of Melbourne.



(Native war canoe.)

Second prize.



(Lake Wakatipu and Mount Earnslaw—correct design.)
First prize.



(View of Otira Gorge and Mount Kuapehu.)

Second prize.



(Mount Cook.)

Second prize.



(Milford Sound.)

First prize.

Designed by E. T. LUKE, of Melbourne.

be more pleasing in effect, and so the design which secured the second prize for the one penny denomination was adopted. In the division of the prize money the winners of the first prizes received £13 12s. 9d. each, and the second prizes amounted to £9 1s. 10d. each. All the designs were placed on exhibition for a period in Wellington, Auckland, Dunedin, and Christchurch, and the proceeds of the exhibitions given to a charity.

The foregoing instances of competitive designs for stamps do not, of course, exhaust the cases in which this method has been adopted by colonial administrations. But they are typical, and foreign countries have used open competitions for this purpose to a greater extent than the British colonies have done.

Swiss Artists in Competition.—A contest initiated by the Swiss Federal Council in 1900 was communicated to artists in the journal *L'Art Suisse*, official journal of the Swiss art world. The contest was open to Swiss and to foreign artists, absolute freedom in the composition of the designs was permitted, but the drawings had to bear the name Helvetia, and the denominating figures of value were to be readily distinguishable. It was necessary also that the designs should be such as would permit of easy obliteration of the stamps in use. A period of three months from the date of the first announcement was granted to the artists to prepare their drawings (16 November, 1900, to 16 February, 1901), and a committee of experts was nominated by the Federal Council to examine and judge the entries. A total of 3000 francs was to be awarded in prizes to the three or four best designs, the amount of each award being fixed by the committee of experts.

The Committee received 541 designs from 336 entrants, but no first prize was awarded. Instead, a second and a third prize, two fourth and two fifth prizes of the total value of 3000 francs were awarded, and fifteen designs were accorded the distinction of honourable mentions. The designs were exhibited at the Musée des Arts et Metiers at Berne in March, 1901. Many of the designs were ultimately presented to the postal authorities for placing in the postal museum.

It cannot be said that the Swiss contest was a success, for it had to be followed by a limited contest, which resulted in the acceptance of the designs of M. Albert Welti and M. L'Eplattenier, now familiar to collectors in more or less modified forms in the Swiss stamps displaying the son of William Tell and the latest emblematic figure of Helvetia.

Art and Quasi-Art.—The origins of the vast variety of designs used for stamps cover a very wide range of art. The works of old and modern painters, of sculptors of the old world and the new, of the medallists and coiners of remote and recent periods, have been utilized to a great extent. Amateur art of a low order is represented by the crude designs of a

French sergeant for the first issue of New Caledonian stamps, and the historic imitation of the French stamps by a baker's boy, which imitation provided the interesting set of stamps of Corrientes, which is after all not much worse than M. Lapiro's *tête de singe* design of 1859 for our British colony of Mauritius, nor yet the Grecian border stamps of M. Dardenne's lithographing for the same colony. The Baden-Powell stamps of Mafeking come within the amateur class, but they are fairly creditable productions to be reproduced in stamp size by ordinary photography. There are stamps of a higher artistic order, which are the work of amateur artists, such as Lady Carter's dainty "Olive Blossom" stamp of Barbados.

Photography's Part in Stamp Designs.—Photographic art is extensively represented in the stamp album. Stamp portraits are frequently from photographs from the life. Many of the stamps with scenic vignettes are from photographic views. The Jamaica Llandoverly stamp was engraved from a photograph taken by a Dr. James Johnson, which is one of a popular series of views sold in the island. The stamp design was copied from it without the permission, so it is said, of the photographer. The British New Guinea vignette was copied from a photograph of a *lukatoi*, taken by an officer in the Navy; and a professional photographer, Mr. Joseph Martin, of Auckland, New Zealand, made a special trip to Tonga, at the invitation of that island's dusky ruler, to photograph the book of stamp views on the 1897 series of Tongan stamps. Even the artist in stained glass has contributed his quota to the stamp album, an instance of which is the stamp issued in 1898 to commemorate the discovery of Trinidad. The central picture on this stamp is from a photograph of a window in the Council Chamber at Trinidad's capital.

It is some years ago since the publishers of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* held a competition for the selection of the twelve ugliest stamps. Unfortunately for the interest of the results of that contest no limitation was put upon competitors to keep their criticism within the realms of Western Art. Most of the ugly stamps at the top of the list were the productions of Oriental workers, and those quite unprovided with facilities for producing stamps according to European ideas. It seems scarcely fair to class them in competition with the productions of advanced countries, especially where they are modestly limited to inscriptions in native characters without any pretence to design. Of the stamps that might fairly be judged along with the postage stamp art of Europe,



the 1897 2½d. of New South Wales was the chief of the Uglies. The 9d. Commonwealth stamp was, perhaps, too new to have been familiar to the competitors.

Among continental works of some pretensions, M. Paul Merwart's curious "Panther in Ambush" design for the French Congo was awarded the palm. Perhaps on some future occasion the contest may be repeated under rules which will eliminate stamps whose producers have made no pretence at *design*, for obviously



BAMRA
postage
१।०।०



an unpretentious little label like the Bamra stamp is scarcely to be judged in the same category as its more ambitious Indian colleagues of Kishengarh, which latter represent true "Infantine Art, divinely Artless."

(To be continued.)

Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

A Fine Auction Sale

MESSRS. GLENDINING & CO. held a wonderfully successful auction sale of stamps at their rooms, 7 Argyll St., Oxford Circus, W., on September 20th and 21st last. During the summer vacation considerable alterations have been made at these offices, and there are now two large sale rooms in place of one. There was a great necessity for this extra room, as the goods from one sale had to be cleared away before another lot could be put on view.

Now coins, medals, musical instruments, etc., can be selling in one room, while stamps can be shown or sold in the other.

The clerks' offices have also been rearranged and enlarged, and it is believed that many more sales can be now worked into a season than has hitherto been the case.

This first stamp sale of the season contained the first portion of a truly superb lot of Colonial stamps, which is being sold for a well-known collector.

Catalogues of the second and third portions of this fine collection have gone out to foreign buyers, as Messrs. Glendining are endeavouring to get out their auction catalogue quite six weeks before each sale, as they find this brings in an enormous number of bids from the Continent and from America, and thus enables them to obtain much better prices for the collections placed in their hands.

The following are a few of the important lots:—

Bergeedorf.

½ sch., black on *blue*, on original £ s. d.
7 0 0

Bangkok.

32 c. on 2 a., yellow, unused 11 0 0
8 c., orange, inverted overprint, used 12 0 0

Straits Settlements.

5 c. on 8 c., no stop, unused 8 10 0
8 c., in *blue* and red, on 12 c., unused 14 10 0
32 c., *rose*, error, no surcharge ,, 10 5 0

Negri Sembilan.

4 c. on 8 c., double surcharge, unused 5 5 0

Pahang.

8 c., yellow, unused 4 0 0

Perak.

1 c. on 2 c., rose, no stop (No. 26), unused 6 10 0
1 c. on 2 c., rose, "ONE" inverted (No. 33a), unused 5 10 0

Official.

10 c., slate, G and S wide, unused 11 0 0
12 c., purple ,, ,, 10 0 0
24 c., green ,, (CA) ,, 10 0 0
24 c. ,, ,, (CC) ,, 23 0 0

Sungei Ujong.

4 c., rose (No. 10), unused 11 10 0
4 c. ,, (No. 11) ,, 10 10 0
4 c. ,, (No. 12) ,, 23 0 0

(These last three are very high prices, higher than those that we are asking for mint copies in our stock books.)

2 c., brown (No. 45), overprint inverted 19 0 0

British Bechuanaland.

5s., green 5 5 0
10s. ,, 7 15 0

British Central Africa.

£25, blue-green, used 15 0 0
1d. on 3s., error "PNEY," unused 10 10 0

Barbados.

1d. on half 5s., pair, used 13 10 0

British Guiana.

1850. 12 c., *blue*, cut square, used 20 0 0
1876. 4 c., blue, perf. 12½, unused 7 0 0

New Stock Books arranged and priced since last list published in G.S.W.

Sudan and Suez Canal Co.

THIS is always a good selling book, and the stamps are decidedly interesting. In the Sudan first issue we have a fine stock, and in most values show the six types of the overprint in unsevered strips, as well as other interesting varieties that occur less often in the panes.

Of the Suez Canal stamps we have some very rare copies that have been postally used; these are postmarked "5129" in a diamond of dots, and we have one stamp with a dated circular postmark, upper portion not legible, lower reads, "ISMAL (IA)" and the date is "22 JEN 69." This must be a stamp that passed the post by accident, as the issue was suppressed in October, 1868.

Canada.

This is the best selling country of all the North-American Colonies, and the book has to be remade about twice a year. We shall have to purchase considerable quantities of the middle and later issues to bring this book even moderately up to date, as it is at present decidedly weak.

Cape of Good Hope.

A good book, strong in the old triangular stamps, and with a good lot of the "wood-blocks," including unused and used in singles and fine pairs. The later issues are very complete, and show many fine shades in the unused.

New Zealand.

Three very fine volumes have just been re-arranged, and they contain a fine lot of the early stamps, including a number of rarities

and interesting varieties, such as half-stamps used on letters, early postmarks, scarce retouches, etc.

The "picture" issues are very complete, and include a grand lot of the rarest varieties, many in pairs and blocks.

These books should be examined as soon as possible by collectors who are interested in this fine country.

Lagos and Sierra Leone.

Two of the ever popular colonies in West Africa, the stamps of which sell easily, and are much collected.

This book is poor in many issues, and will want a lot of filling up, which we find none too easy at remunerative prices.

Gambia and Gold Coast.

Another book similar to the last, but with a rather better lot of stamps.

Countries of the World

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

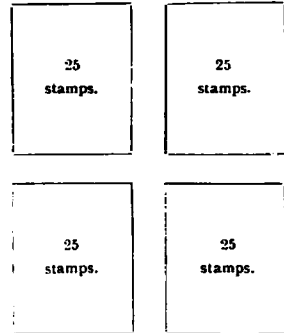
(Continued from page 354.)

Holland—continued

THE original die consisted of the whole of the design, with the exception of the numerals of value, and this was engraved in recess on steel by M. Jacques Wiener, of Brussels, who had only a few years previously engraved the dies used in the production of the first two issues of Belgian stamps. From this original die M. Wiener produced three subsidiary dies, one for each value, and on these the figures of value were engraved. These dies were then hardened, and from them the first plates for the 5 c., 10 c., and 15 c. values respectively were made. The method of procedure was that usually adopted in making plates of this description. From the original die (a flat piece of steel) an impression was taken on a transfer roll, and this transfer roll, when hardened, was applied as many times as necessary until the plate was complete. It is interesting to note that each die has its own little peculiarity, which was reproduced on all the impressions forming a plate. On the 5 c. the thin line at the base of the bottom shading is broken to the left of the scroll; on the 10 c. the corresponding line at the right is broken in a similar manner, while in the case of the 15 c. the line is quite complete.

The stamps were laid down on copper plates, each being composed of 100 impres-

sions, arranged in four panes of twenty-five each (five horizontal rows of five), viz. :—



Each pane was about 98 mm. wide and 110 mm. high, and there was a space of 10 mm. between the panes both vertically and horizontally.

The stamps were printed on a hard, hand-made paper varying from thick to very thick. It was white wove, and watermarked with a device consisting of a Posthorn slung from a single loop, these being so arranged that one watermark appeared on each stamp. Around each sheet was a marginal watermarked frame of four parallel lines, and in the centre of each side the second and third lines were interrupted to admit of the inser-

tion of the word "POSTZEGEL" in large capitals. The paper at first used was so hard that before long signs of wear appeared on the plates, and at a later date a softer paper with less size in it was used. Apparently this softer paper was only used for the 5 c. and 10 c. values. The gum varies from nearly white to brown, and the stamps were all issued imperforate.

The plates—the first one, at any rate—were supplied by M. Wiener, together with all the appliances necessary for the printing of the stamps. They were manufactured by the Mint at Utrecht, and at first the authorities of the Mint controlled the whole work of production. By a royal decree, dated January 28, 1853, an inspector was appointed to supervise the printing and take charge of the plates, etc. By 1860 the demand for stamps had increased to such an extent that the accommodation at the Mint was found inadequate, and it was ultimately decided to acquire a building adjoining and carry out the manufacture of the stamps there.

How many plates were made it is impossible to say with certainty. There were at least three for the 10 cents, and though specialists can only state with positiveness that there were two for the 5 c., it is probable there were more, judging by the numbers printed. According to the *Nederlandsche Tijdschrift* the total quantities were as follows:—

5 cents	20,874,200
10 "	17,043,300
15 "	2,382,500

The second (?) plate for the 10 c. can be identified by the appearance of a prominent flaw caused either by an accident to the die or to the impression on the transfer roll. The flaw consists of a long uncoloured horn-like projection from the centre of the forehead above the eyebrows. Mr. A. J. Warren has a dated copy showing this flaw used on August 17, 1861, and another used in July, 1862. Some time after this latter date the plate was repaired, the horn-like projection being carefully removed from each of the one hundred stamps. Early in 1863 a new plate was made, and from this the impressions are quite clear and distinct. In the same year a new plate was made for the 5 c., the impressions from this also being characterized by exceptional clearness and distinctness in all details of the design. It is quite possible, as we stated before, that there were other plates, but there is, at present at any rate, no means of identifying these.

The plates, being of copper, showed signs of wear at a comparatively early date, and there is no doubt that the thick, hard paper used had a lot to do with this. From time to time certain stamps were retouched to

strengthen lines which had disappeared from the plate altogether or which failed to show in printing. To Mr. R. W. Wilkinson, of Gateshead, belongs the distinction of first having noted these retouches, while, we believe, they were first mentioned in print in Mr. Melville's little brochure on the stamps of Holland. In the 5 c. the retouches are generally found in the upper corners, the vertical lines of the background being recut. The scroll at the top left is also known recut, the inner side-lines on some stamps were redrawn, and we have found a copy with the inner frame-lines on the right at the base recut. In the 10 c. retouches are also most frequently met with in the upper corners, either the scrolls or lines of the background being recut. Retouches are also known in other parts of the design, a prominent variety having the inner frame-line on the left redrawn. So far the 15 c. has furnished few varieties of this sort, the only ones known consisting of slight recutting in the top left corner.

There are endless varieties showing wearing of the plates, while others of interest to the specialist consist of "hair-lines" in various positions between the inner and outer frame-lines. We also note the 10 c. with the frame-line broken at one of the lower corners.

The 5 c. furnishes a fine range of shades varying from a dark almost indigo blue to a pale milky blue. The dark shade evidently marks the first printing, for an official Notice (No. 70) dated June 15, 1852, recommends officials to apply a heavy cancellation to the blue stamps, as owing to the dark colour the obliterations do not show very clearly. The same notice announced that the next printing of this value would be in a lighter colour, so that the change from dark to pale blue was not accidental, but was officially authorized.

The colour of the 10 c. does not vary so much, but a nice range of shades running from dull rose to a fairly bright carmine can be obtained. There is an interesting variety of this issue printed from dirty or over-inked plates, which gives the stamps the appearance of having been printed on paper tinted with a blotchy ground of pink.

A number of reprints were made in 1895 at the time that the Dutch Philatelic Society were producing their "Standard-work." It was found that one of the plates of the 10 c. was still in existence at the Mint, and this was borrowed so that a print of one of the panes could be given with each copy of the book. The plate was entrusted to Mr. J. A. Moesman, a printer at Utrecht who belonged to the Society, and he promptly took a number of impressions in various colours and exhibited them in his window. An official of the Mint noticing these, there was a terrible row, and the return of the plate was peremptorily demanded. After a time matters were

calmed down, and impressions in green were taken from the right-hand upper pane for distribution with the "Standard-work." These all have the word "NADruk" (Reprint) printed on the back and were, of course, on unwatermarked paper. The Moesman impressions were all supposed to have been burned, but as these are fairly common we may safely assume that a number were saved. They formed the subject of a special warning issued by the Dutch Society, viz. :—

"WARNING.

"Mr. Jos. A. Moesman, of Utrecht, has made reprints of the Dutch stamps, issue of 1852, 10 cent, red. The reprints are in black, red, blue, brown, and green. The differences between them and the original stamps in red and the essays in blue are the want of the watermark and the bad execution. A great stock was bought by Mr. D. E. Schreuders, at the Hague, while some German and English firms also have bought them. We warn collectors against these worthless things."

(To be continued.)

M. Moens said of them : "The plate was much worn, the execution is not good, and they cannot be confounded with the originals. They are neither interesting as reprints nor as essays."

These stamps were in use for about twelve years, but they were not demonetized until November 1, 1879 (by an official notice dated October 10, to which we shall refer later).



1852. Wmk. Posthorn. Imperf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
5 c., blue	10 0	0 4
10 c., rose	15 0	0 2
15 c., orange	20 0	2 0

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Stock Books, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

Our South American Letter

By A. H. DAVIS

BUENOS AYRES,
31st August, 1910.

Uruguay

ACCORDING to an official notice, published by the postal authorities on the 19th instant, the Commemorative stamps which were issued on the 22nd of May last, and were originally for one week's circulation, are to be withdrawn to-day, although I think both values have been sold out for some time. Uruguay has also been having some Centenary festivities, extending from the 25th to the 28th instant. One of the items in the programme was the inauguration of the Port of Montevideo, which, you will remember, was postponed last August on account of the wreck of the *Colombia*.

Argentine Republic

It appears that there is some trouble with the Belgian Post Office, as it refuses to recognize the Jubilee issue as a legitimate one, and has been treating all letters franked with these stamps as unpaid, while newspapers and circulars are refused and are being returned to this country. The authorities allege as a reason that they have received no official communication from Berne to say that this issue is intended to

replace that of 1908-9, San Martin type. So far as I know, no other country has questioned this issue. In an interview, the Secretary of the Argentine Post Office stated that the U.P.U. at Berne had been duly notified of the new issue, so apparently the fault lies with the latter office. Meanwhile the Belgian action is causing a great deal of inconvenience and annoyance, and a curious part of the whole thing is that no other stamps are being sold at the post offices, although all previous issues are available for postage; but then it is not every one who lays in a stock of stamps.

The Centennial Stamp Exhibition is to be officially opened in Prince George's Hall at 9 p.m. on the 3rd proximo, and it will remain open until the 8th. This Exhibition has created a great deal of interest amongst philatelists throughout the Republic, and collections from France, England, the United States, Uruguay, etc., are also being shown. The following is the complete list of exhibitors :—

Domingo Menichelli de Macerata, Italy :— collection of telegraph stamps; collection of fiscal stamps of Cordoba.

John D. Simons, of Buenos Ayres :— collection of the Argentine Republic.

Gregorio F. Rodriguez, of Buenos Ayres:—collection of the Argentine Republic.

Carlos Jose Armstrong, of Buenos Ayres:—collection of a group of European countries.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., of London:—collection of Fiji.

Jorge E. Rodriguez, of Buenos Ayres:—general collection of unused stamps.

Victor Las Cazes, of Montevideo:—general collection of unused stamps.

Silvio Ghirlanda, of Rosario:—general collection of America; collection of telegraph stamps.

Eloy Udabe, of Buenos Ayres:—collection of Paraguay; general collection of postage stamps.

Juan P. Udabe, of Buenos Ayres:—collection of Peru.

Firso Rojo, of Buenos Ayres:—general collection of stamps, used and unused.

Miguel Gambin, of Buenos Ayres:—general collection of the Argentine Republic or of Buenos Ayres; collections of postal marks anterior to the introduction of adhesives.

José Marcó del Pont, of Buenos Ayres:—general collection of the Argentine Republic; collection of Mexico; collection of Uruguay; collection of postal marks anterior to adhesives.

Ernesto Marcó del Pont, of Buenos Ayres:—general collection of the Argentine Republic; collection of Uruguay; collection of English Colonies in America; and United States.

Roberto de Soto, of Buenos Ayres:—collection of Spain and Colonies.

Henry A. Tanner, of Buenos Ayres:—general collection of postage stamps; general collection of telegraph stamps; general collection of fiscals.

Agustin Molteni, of Buenos Ayres:—

general collection of postage stamps, used and unused.

Edward M. Taylor, of London:—collection of Paraguay; collection of Bolivia.

Th. Lemaire, of Paris:—collection of Brazil.

Charles Lathrop Pack, of New Jersey:—collection of Uruguay.

Whitfield King and Co., of Ipswich:—stamp albums.

William S. Lincoln, of London:—stamp albums and catalogues.

León R. Raay, of Amsterdam:—study of forgeries of the Transvaal.

N. Yaar and Co., of Amsterdam:—journal *Le Nederlandsche Philatelist*.

Herausgeber and Redakts, of Russia:—journal *Marken und Kollektionens*.

Carlos Llorca, of Valencia:—journal *El Eco Postal*.

Julio Tedeschi, of Turin:—journal *Il Francobollo*.

Charles Haviland Mekeel, of St. Louis, U.S.A.:—journal *The Philatelic Journal of America*.

T. H. Hinton, of London:—*Hints for Stamp Collectors*.

Hugo Griebert, of London:—philatelic works and a monograph on the Stamps of Uruguay.

Th. Lemaire, of Paris:—albums and catalogues.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., of London:—philatelic publications.

Dr. Emilio Diena, of Rome, has consented to be one of the Judges.

To give your readers an idea of the value of some of the collections to be exhibited, I may mention that the collections of Messrs. José Marcó del Pont, Gregorio F. Rodriguez, Gambin and Jorge Rodriguez, are estimated to be worth half a million pesos.

New Issues and Discoveries

By NORMAN THORNTON

I should be most grateful if readers would help me by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps, new or projected. If possible a specimen should be sent, which will be returned at once if desired, together with stamp for postage; or to readers subscribing direct, their subscription will be lengthened by one number for each penny face value and postage. Any official information or notices will also be welcome.

N. THORNTON, 891 Strand, London, W.C.

Bechuanaland Protectorate.—Several of our contemporaries have listed the current 6d. Transvaal overprinted for use here.

1910. *Current stamp of Transvaal overprinted with Type 9, in black.*

79|6d., black and orange, C.

Mexico.—Mr. I. Minner tells us that he has the 50 c. with the Official overprint Type 73.

OFICIAL

73

1910. *Contemporary stamp overprinted with Type 73, in black.*

693|50c., black and marone.

Montenegro.—We have seen the new stamps just issued in celebration of the elevation of Prince Nicholas to the dignity of king. They are evidently modelled on the Austrian jubilee series, and show portraits of His Majesty at various ages. It appears that the currency has been altered, the previous kruna values being superseded by stamps bearing the value in "perpera," which is evidently another name for a similar sum.



9



10



11



12



13



14



15

1910. Types 9 to 15. Issue to celebrate assumption of title of King. Line-engraved. Perf. about 12.

- 273 9 1 para, black.
- 274 10 2 para, chocolate.
- 275 11 5 para, blue-green.
- 276 12 10 " carmine.
- 277 13 15 " slate-blue.
- 278 14 20 " olive.
- 279 15 25 " blue.
- 280 16 35 " chestnut.
- 281 17 50 " violet.
- 282 18 1 perpera, lake.
- 283 19 2 perpera, yellow-green.
- 284 20 5 perpera, sky-blue.

Nyassa.—Mr. H. Ahrens has shown us an interesting variety of the recently issued provisional 50 r. on 100 r.

The top line of stamps of one whole sheet of fifty has escaped the surcharge "50 reis," and appears with the word "Provisorio" only. If this is, as appears likely, the only sheet on which this omission occurs, then there can only be five copies of this variety extant, and its rarity can easily be calculated. We should be interested to hear whether any further sheets have been found in this condition.



3

1910. Type 3. Overprinted as Type 5, *se tenant* vertically with stamp also surcharged with Type 8.

52|100 r., black and bistre.

Russian P.O.'s. in China.—*The Postage Stamp* lists the current 25 kop. of Russia in a new shade overprinted in blue and the 14 kop. with overprint in black (these values formerly had the overprint in red).



C 1

1910. Nos. 148 and 151 of Russia overprinted in black and blue respectively.

- 33|14 k., rose and blue.
- 34|25 k., mauve and pale green.

Salvador.—The following values of the "Figueroa" set have appeared; these make the series complete.



106

1910. Head in black. Wmk. Multiple Circles. Perf. 11.

- 641a 10 c., bright mauve.
- 652 19 c., chestnut.
- 653 29 c., chocolate.
- 654 50 c., yellow.
- 655 100 c., turquoise-blue.

St. Vincent.—The ½d. has appeared in the redrawn type.



18

1910. Type 18 redrawn (dot below d). Wmk. Multiple Crown C. A. Perf. 14. ½d., yellow-green.

Uruguay.—Mr. A. H. Davis informs us that the 1908 set of Official stamps has been appearing

with a crown-shaped hole punched out of the stamp. All the values recently chronicled with the 1910 overprint have also this crown-shaped punch applied to them. Collectors can, however, obtain from one to four sets of the stamps without this disfigurement by direct application to the Director-General. The most of the authorities will sell at one time is four sets, and Mr. Davis understands that no dealers need apply. We do not gather from this whether the crown is punched out before or during use, or whether a special stock of unpunched stamps is kept on hand for the benefit of collectors who may apply for them. If this latter is the case, it would seem as though they are to be permitted to purchase something which would not be allowed to pay postage in that condition. The subtleties of the official intention in this respect are beyond us.

Philatelic Societies

Herts Philatelic Society

President: Franz Reichenheim.

Hon. Secretary: H. A. Slade, Nine Fields, St. Albans.

MONTHLY meetings from October to April inclusive at 4 Southampton Row, W.C.

Official Organ: *Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society*, free to members. Entrance Fee, 5s.; Annual Subscription, 5s.; Life Membership, £2 2s.

PROGRAMME FOR THE SESSION

1910-1911.

- 1910.
- Oct. 18. Display of a Part of his Collection, by the Earl of Crawford, K.T.
- Nov. 15. General Display, by Members.
- Dec. 20. Display of the Postage Stamps of the Belgian Congo, by the Vice-President. Address, by Mr. Percy Ashley.
- 1911.
- Jan. 17. Display of the Postage Stamps of Kashmir, with Paper, by Mr. Alexander J. Seft.
- Feb. 21. Display of the Postage Stamps of Cayman Islands, with Notes, by Mr. A. Léon Adutt. Address, by Mr. Percy Ashley.
- Mar. 21. Display of Errors of Philately, by the Vice-President. Display of Errors of Philatelic Literature, by Mr. Percy Ashley.
- April 25. Paper on the Manufacture of Stamps, with Specimens, etc., by Mr. J. Dunbar Heath.
- May 16. Annual Meeting.

Promises to give Papers and Displays are regarded as strictly conditional, and changes of programme and alterations of dates may be made at the discretion of the Committee.

Junior Philatelic Society

President: F. J. Melville.

Hon. Treasurer: H. F. Johnson.

Hon. General Secretary: Ralph Wedmore, 54 Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E.

The twelfth annual general meeting of this Society was held in Prince Henry's Council Chamber, 17 Fleet Street, on Saturday, September 17th, at 8 o'clock. The President was unfortunately prevented from attending, and the chair was taken by the Vice-President, Mr. Douglas Ellis.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved, the annual reports of the Hon. General Secretary (Mr. Ralph Wedmore), the Hon. Librarian (Mr. B. E. Kirby), the Superintendents of the Exchange Branch (Mr. D. S. Darkin) and of the Beginners' Exchange Branch (Mr. C. W. Care) were taken as read, as they had already been published in *The Stamp Lover*. The above-mentioned reports having been put to the meeting and adopted, the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. H. F. Johnson) read the financial report as passed by the Hon. Auditor (Mr. C. B. Purdom). This report was put to the meeting and adopted.

The Hon. Auctioneer (Mr. E. M. Gilbert Lodge) and the Hon. Curator (Mr. H. Lee) were prevented from attending the meeting, and their reports had not been received.

The meeting next proceeded to the election of officers for the season 1910-11. The Presidential office being held for a term of three years, of which only one year has expired, Mr. Fred. J. Melville continues to guide the destinies of the J.P.S. in the suave and successful manner with which we have long been familiar. All the old officers offered themselves for re-election, and were unanimously accepted. The constitution provides that the Council shall consist of the officers and six other members of the Society. Eight names having been proposed to the Council, a ballot was held. Votes of thanks to the officers, the two retiring members of the Council (Mr. R. W. H. Rowe and Mr. Frank Grundy), the official auditor, the official solicitors, and the Board of Management were passed.

Mr. Wedmore then proposed that the meetings should begin on "Bourse nights" at seven o'clock instead of eight o'clock. The proposal having been discussed, the motion, seconded by Mr. Cartwright, was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. D. B. Armstrong, who is collaborating with the President in the task of arranging the programme for this season, addressed the meeting on the subject, reminding the members that there are eighteen meetings each season, that approximately thirty-six papers and displays are required, and exhorting them one and all to make such contributions as lay in their power.

Council, 1910-11.—The newly elected Council will consist of the officers (with the exception of the Hon. Auditor and Solicitors) and the following six members:—D. B. Armstrong, A. J. Watkin, E. A. Leigh, W. Haworth, E. Aggleton, and A. Grelrier, jun., the last-named being Assistant Secretary.

Liverpool Philatelic Society

The Society's opening meeting of the season was held on Monday, September 26th, 1910, at the St. George's Restaurant, Redcross Street, Liverpool.

The President, Mr. W. H. Lawson, in the course of an interesting address, gave a brief review of the recent history and the present position of Philately, illustrating his remarks with comparative statements of the numbers of postal emissions of the various stamp-issuing countries during the past ten years. Mention was also made of the very satisfactory position to which the Society had attained, and the hope expressed that this would be further strengthened by the accession of new members.

The stamps of Belgium and Cyprus were shown by some eight members, the exhibits of Messrs. Clissold and Savage, and, in the junior section, of Mrs. Burton, deserving special mention. The President also showed some new issues.

The programme for the present season is a specially attractive one.

Northampton Philatelic Society

The annual general meeting was held on September 14th, at which the President presided over a good attendance. It was decided unanimously to hold the meetings this season at 48 Marefair, the Hon. Librarian having kindly offered the use of a suitable room at a nominal rent; the Society's Library will thus be available for easy reference at the meetings. It was also arranged to open the room from 7 p.m. on meeting-nights for the benefit of those desiring to come early for exchange or other purposes, and to subscribe to the principal philatelic papers, which will be at the disposal of those interested. The Hon. Secretary then read his report and presented the balance-sheet, which was passed as satisfactory, a considerably larger balance being on hand than last year, this being accounted for by profit on the working of the exchange section, of which the Superintendent states that both contributions and sales have more than doubled since last season, the average percentage of sales being now 16 per cent. There are vacancies for a few more good buying and selling members. The Hon. Librarian reported the donation of a number of books and papers from various members, and the funds have allowed of a good proportion of these being bound up, but there are still some volumes which require binding, and donations to the binding fund from those who have not already given will be appreciated.

Miss M. Brooks and Mr. S. C. Veal were elected members, and resignations have been received with regret from Rev. T. J. Watts and Mr. K. A. Floyd. Rules and subscription remain as before. Officers were elected and programme fixed for the ensuing season as follows:—

OFFICERS:

President: H. E. Archer.

Vice-Presidents: H. Bennett, F.R.P.S.L.; J. Jelleyman.

Exchange Superintendent: B. A. Swift, 12 Abington Grove, Northampton.

Librarian: W. Fox, 48 Marefair, Northampton.

Auditor: E. T. Phillips.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: W. Nichols, 70 Stimpson Avenue, Northampton.

Committee: All the above Officers and Messrs. A. Crick, W. B. Shoosmith, R. L. Thompson.

PROGRAMME.—SEASON 1910-11.

- 1910.
- Oct. 12. Display: "Italian States on Original Envelopes"
Mr. A. P. Walker, of Birmingham.
- Oct. 26. Ten Minute Papers: "Any Philatelic Subject"
All Members.
Display: "British Colonials"
Mr. B. A. Swift.
- Nov. 9. Display, with Notes: "Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher"
Mr. J. E. Heginbottom, B.A., F.R.P.S.L.
- Nov. 23. Paper: "Of what should a Collection of Postage Stamps Consist?"
Mr. E. T. Phillips.
To be followed by Discussion in which all Members are asked to take part.
Display: "Recent Issues"
Mr. H. E. Archer.
- Dec. 14. Display, with Notes: "St. Lucia and St. Vincent"
Mr. J. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
"The Study of Philatelic Literature"
Mr. B. A. Swift.

1911.

- Jan. 11. Display: "United States"
Mr. J. Jelleyman.
- Jan. 25. Display, with Notes: "Trinidad, Tobago, Virgin Islands"
Mr. J. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
- Feb. 8. Display: "Straits Settlements"
Mr. H. Bennett, F.R.P.S.L.
- Feb. 22. Display: "British Bechuanaland, B. C. Africa, B. S. Africa, B. Somaliland"
Mr. J. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
- Mar. 8. Display: "Malay States"
Mr. H. Bennett, F.R.P.S.L.
- Mar. 22. Display: "B. E. Africa, Gold Coast, Gambia"
Mr. J. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
- Apr. 12. Paper: "Japanese Forgeries"
Dr. A. E. Payne, of Leicester.
Display: "Norway and Sweden"
Mr. W. Nichols.
- Apr. 26. Paper and Display: "Great Britain—Line-engraved Issues"
Mr. W. Nichols.

North of England Philatelic Society

REPORT of seventh annual general meeting held at the Y.M.C.A., Newcastle, on September 15th.

Mr. W. J. Cochrane was in the chair, and there was a large attendance of members.

It was unanimously agreed to recommend Mr. R. W. Wilkinson's name to *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* for the medal offered by the paper for the most interesting paper read during the session. This was Mr. Wilkinson's paper on "The First Issue of Holland."

It was decided to hold two meetings monthly in future, from September to May, on the first and third Thursdays in each month.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

President—M. H. Horsley, Esq., J.P. (re-elected).

Vice-Presidents—Messrs. G. B. Bainbridge, W. J. Cochrane, and W. Waite Sanderson.

Committee—Messrs. C. T. Bagnall, L. E. Buckell, J. Coltman, Mark Easton, T. D. Hume, and R. W. Wilkinson.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. Hugh R. Viall, Whitley Road, Whitley Bay, Northumberland.

Exchange Secretary—Mr. Denton Hepworth.

Hon. Librarian—Mr. J. B. Denley.

It was decided to form a Permanent Collection for the Society, and a Committee was elected to settle details.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society: Messrs. Henry Clapham and Allen Graham.

At the close of the meeting the Chairman, on behalf of some seventy of the members, presented to Mr. Mark Easton, the retiring secretary, a vellum scroll and a cheque as a token of appreciation of the services rendered by him to the Society during the past seven years. He also handed Mr. Easton a gold curb bracelet for Mrs. Easton as a memento of the occasion.

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FOR 1911

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No fewer than 67 pages have been added without any alteration in the price.

The following are the chief alterations:

AFGHANISTAN.—This list has been entirely rewritten, based upon the Handbook of Sir David Masson and Mr. Gordon Jones.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Entirely rewritten and rearranged; the new prices are the current selling prices of the day in Buenos Aires.

BUENOS AIRES.—Carefully rewritten with the aid of the finest collections in the Argentine.

BOSNIA.—Rewritten with the kind help of Mr. A. Passer. The new prices correctly represent the actual rarity of the different varieties.

BRAZIL.—Carefully rewritten with the aid of the best collections in Rio de Janeiro.

CHILI.—Entirely rewritten with the aid of the leading collectors of Santiago and Valparaiso. The prices are the actual selling prices of the day in Chili.

CHINA.—Entirely rewritten and repriced.

JAPAN.—Entirely rewritten and rearranged with the kind assistance of Messrs. Peplow and Fulcher, who have carefully studied these stamps during many years.

NICARAGUA.—Revised and brought up to date from the articles published by Mr. J. B. Leavy.

PARAGUAY.—Entirely rewritten and repriced.

PERU.—Entirely rearranged after the newest list of the Peru Philatelic Society and with the kind assistance of Mr. T. W. Hall.

SIAM.—Entirely rewritten and all minor varieties included.

SWITZERLAND.—The later issues have been rewritten with the kind assistance of Mr. E. Zumstein.

TURKEY.—The sale of the stock of 26,000,000 has now taken place, and they are held in strong hands on the Continent, and the new prices have been carefully fixed, based on the new wholesale quotations.

UNITED STATES.—The lists have been carefully revised and priced by our Mr. E. B. Power, who has made a study of these stamps.

URUGUAY.—Entirely rewritten and based on the Handbook of Mr. H. Griebert.

Part I, GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES,
is in the press and will be ready in November.

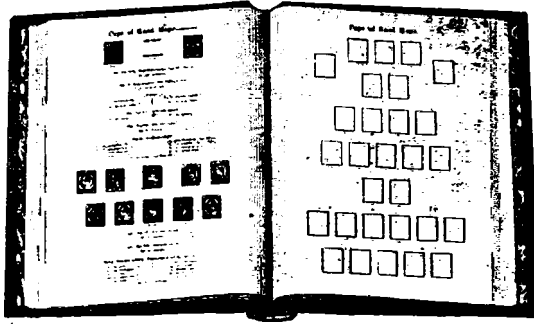
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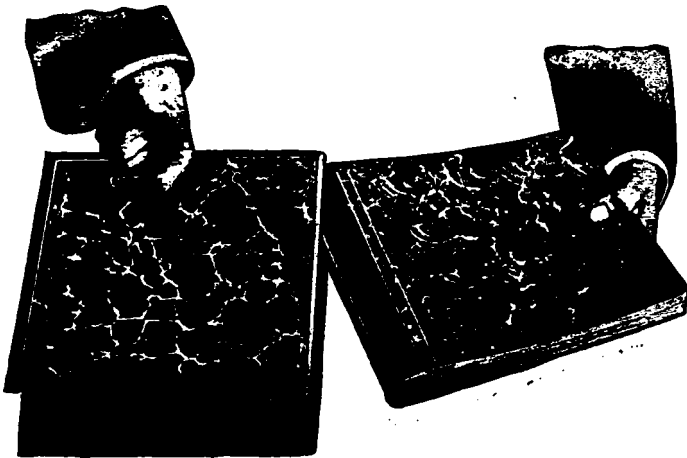
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The figures in brackets indicate the month and year when the LATEST EDITION of each Section was published.

Section	Pages, s. d.	Price	ASIATIC COLONIES—contd.	Section	Pages, s. d.	Price
1. Great Britain (10.09)	86..3	8	70. Labuan (1.09)	142. Monaco		
WEST INDIES.			71. Brunel (2.09)	143. Montenegro		
2. Antigua (2.09)	6..0	4	72. North Borneo (2.09)	144. Norway		
3. Bahamas (4.09)	8..0	4	73. Sarawak (2.09)	145. Portugal		
4. Barbados (2.09)	12..0	6	74. Straits Settlements (2.09)	146. Rumania		
5. Bermuda (2.09)	6..0	4	75. Johor (2.09)	147. Russia		
6. Cayman Islands (2.09)	6..0	4	76. Negri Sembilan (2.09)	148. Russian Levant, Wenden, and Poland		
7. Dominica (8.09)	10..0	6	77. Pahang (2.09)	149. Finland		
8. Grenada (3.09)	12..0	6	78. Perak (2.09)	150. Russian P.O.'s Abroad		
9. Jamaica (11.08)	14..0	6	79. Selangor (3.09)	151. Servia		
10. Leeward Islands (3.09)	6..0	4	80. Sungai Ujong (3.09)	152. Spain		
11.Montserrat (3.09)	6..0	4	81. Fed. Malay States (3.09)	152r. Spanish P.O.'s Abroad		
12. Nevis (3.09)	10..0	6	AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.			
13. St. Christopher (3.09)	10..0	6	82. Australian Commonwealth (3.09)			
14. St. Kitts-Nevis (3.09)	4..0	3	83. Papua (3.09)	6..0	4	
15. St. Lucia (3.09)	12..0	6	84. Brit. Solomon Is. (3.09)	8..0	4	
16. St. Vincent (3.09)	8..0	4	85. Cook Islands (3.09)	4..0	3	
17. Tobago (3.09)	6..0	4	86. Fiji Islands (4.09)	6..0	4	
18. Trinidad (3.09)	22..1	0	87. New Hebrides (4.09)	16..0	8	
19. Turks Islands (3.09)	8..0	4	88. New South Wales (3.09)	4..0	3	
20. Turks and Caicos Islands (4.09)	68..2	10	89. New Zealand (5.09)	70..3	0	
21. Virgin Islands (4.09)	26..1	2	90. Queensland (5.09)	26..1	2	
AMERICAN COLONIES.			91. South Australia (6.09)	42..1	0	
22. British Columbia (5.09)	4..0	3	90. Tasmania (6.09)	26..1	2	
23. Canada (4.09)	22..1	0	92. Tonga (3.09)	12..0	6	
24. New Brunswick (6.10)	4..0	3	93. Victoria (7.09)	42..1	0	
25. Newfoundland (10.09)	12..0	6	94. Western Australia (7.09)	24..1	0	
26. Nova Scotia (4.10)	4..0	3	EUROPE.			
27. Prince Edward Is. (2.10)	4..0	3	95. Austria (8.09)	44..1	0	
28. British Guiana (3.09)	22..1	0	96. Austrian Italy (9.09)	10..0	6	
29. Honduras (6.08)	8..0	4	97. Austrian P.O.'s Abroad (9.09)	20..0	10	
30. Falkland Islands (6.10)	6..0	4	98. Hungary (9.09)	26..1	2	
AFRICAN COLONIES.			99. Bosnia and Herzegovina (7.10)	30..1	4	
31. Brit. Bechuanaland (6.08)	8..0	4	100. Belgium (10.09)	28..1	2	
32. " Central Africa (6.08)	8..0	4	101. Bulgaria, etc. (10.09)	26..1	2	
33. " East Africa (6.08)	12..0	6	102. Crete (10.09)	32..1	4	
34. " South Africa (6.08)	10..0	6	103. Denmark (11.09)	20..0	10	
35. Rhodesia (3.10)	10..0	6	104. Iceland (11.09)	22..1	0	
36. Cape of Good Hope (1.10)	20..0	10	105. France (11.09)	34..1	6	
37. E. Africa and Uganda (6.08)	6..0	4	106. French P.O.'s Abroad (12.09)	116..4	10	
38. Gambia (7.08)	6..0	4	107. French Colonies (General Issues) (12.09)	12..0	6	
39. Gold Coast (6.10)	8..0	4	108. Baden (12.09)	6..0	4	
40. Griqualand West (7.08)	10..0	6	109. Bavaria (12.09)	20..0	10	
41. Lagos (7.08)	8..0	4	110. Bergedorf (1.10)	4..0	3	
42. Madagascar (7.08)	22..1	0	111. Bremen (1.10)	4..0	3	
43. Mauritius (7.08)	24..1	0	112. Brunswick (1.10)	6..0	4	
44. Natal (6.10)	26..1	2	113. Hamburg (1.10)	6..0	4	
45. New South Afr. Repub. (7.08)	22..1	0	114. Hanover (1.10)	6..0	4	
46. Niger Coast (9.10)	8..0	4	115. Lubeck (1.10)	4..0	3	
47. Northern Nigeria (7.08)	4..0	3	116. Mecklenburg-Schwerin (1.10)	4..0	3	
48. Orange River Col. (8.08)	26..1	2	117. Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1.10)	4..0	3	
49. St. Helena (8.08)	8..0	4	118. Oldenburg (1.10)	6..0	4	
50. Seychelles (8.08)	8..0	4	119. Prussia (1.10)	6..0	4	
51. Sierra Leone (8.08)	10..0	6	120. Saxony (1.10)	6..0	4	
52. Southern Nigeria (8.08)	4..0	3	121. Schleswig-Holstein (1.10)	6..0	4	
53. Stellaland (8.08)	14..0	6	122. Thurn and Taxis (1.10)	8..0	4	
54. Sudan (9.08)	14..0	6	123. Wurttemberg (1.10)	20..0	10	
55. Swaziland (9.08)	4..0	3	124. North Germ. Confed. (1.10)	8..0	4	
56. Transvaal (9.08)	66..2	0	125. Alsace and Lorraine (1.10)	4..0	3	
57. Uganda Protect. (10.08)	10..0	6	126. German Empire (1.10)	16..0	8	
58. Zanzibar (10.08)	16..0	8	127. German P.O.'s Abroad (2.10)	20..0	10	
59. Zululand (10.08)	4..0	3	128. Greece (2.10)	42..1	0	
EUROPEAN COLONIES.			129. Holland (2.10)	32..1	4	
60. Cyprus (9.10)	10..0	6	130. Modena (2.10)	10..0	6	
61. Gibraltar (4.09)	16..0	8	131. Naples & Neap. Prov. (2.10)	8..0	4	
62. Holyland (10.08)	4..0	3	132. Parma (2.10)	8..0	4	
63. Ionian Isles (10.08)	4..0	3	133. Romagna (2.10)	4..0	3	
64. Malta (3.10)	6..0	4	134. Roman States (2.10)	8..0	4	
ASIATIC COLONIES.			135. San Marino (2.10)	10..0	6	
65. Bangkok (1.09)	4..0	3	136. Sardinia (3.10)	10..0	6	
66. Ceylon (1.09)	36..1	3	137. Sicily (3.10)	4..0	3	
67. Hong Kong (9.10)	28..0	10	138. Tuscany (3.10)	10..0	6	
68. India (6.10)	24..1	0	139. Italy (Kingdom) (3.10)	28..1	2	
69. Indian Con. States (1.09)	64..2	8	140. Italian P.O.'s Abroad (4.10)	28..1	2	
			141. Luxemburg (6.10)	32..1	4	
			EUROPE—contd.			
			142. Monaco			
			143. Montenegro			
			144. Norway			
			145. Portugal			
			146. Rumania			
			147. Russia			
			148. Russian Levant, Wenden, and Poland			
			149. Finland			
			150. Russian P.O.'s Abroad			
			151. Servia			
			152. Spain			
			152r. Spanish P.O.'s Abroad			
			153. Sweden			
			154. Switzerland			
			155. Turkey			
			COLONIES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.			
			156. Belgian Congo (10.09)	16..0	10	
			157. Danish W. Indies (12.09)	12..0	6	
			158. Anjouan (12.09)	4..0	3	
			159. Annam & Tonquin (12.09)	4..0	3	
			160. Benin (12.09)	10..0	6	
			161. Cochin China (12.09)	4..0	3	
			162. Dahomey and Dep. (12.09)	10..0	6	
			163. Diego Suarez (12.09)	10..0	6	
			164. Djibouti (12.09)	12..0	6	
			165. French Congo (12.09)	8..0	4	
			165r. " Guinea (1.10)	8..0	4	
			166r. " Guinea (1.10)	10..0	6	
			166r. " Somali Coast (1.10)	8..0	4	
			169. " Soudan (1.10)	4..0	3	
			170. Gaboon (1.10)	4..0	3	
			171. Grand Comoro (1.10)	4..0	3	
			172. Guadeloupe (1.10)	36..1	6	
			173. Indian Settlements (3.10)	4..0	3	
			174. Indo-China (3.10)	10..0	6	
			175. Ivory Coast (3.10)	16..0	10	
			176. Madagascar (3.10)	4..0	3	
			177. Madagascar & Dep. (4.10)	14..0	8	
			178. Martinique (4.10)	18..0	10	
			179. Mauritania (4.10)	8..0	4	
			180. Mayotte (4.10)	4..0	3	
			181. Middle Congo (4.10)	4..0	3	
			182. Moheli (4.10)	4..0	3	
			183. New Caledonia (4.10)	16..0	10	
			183a. New Hebrides [Fr.] (4.10)	4..0	3	
			184. Nosé-Bé (4.10)	10..0	6	
			185. Obock (4.10)	12..0	6	
			186. Oceanic Settlements (4.10)	4..0	3	
			187. Réunion (4.10)	14..0	8	
			188. St. Marie de Madagascar (6.10)	4..0	3	
			189. St. Pierre and Miquelon (6.10)	16..0	10	
			190. Senegal (6.10)	12..0	6	
			191. Senegambia and Niger (5.10)	4..0	3	
			192. Tahiti (6.10)	10..0	6	
			193. Tunis			
			194. Upper Senegal and Niger			
			UNITED STATES & COLONIES.			
			238. Postm'ters' St'ps (12.08)	6..0	4	
			239. Gen. Issues, etc. (12.08)	56..2	4	
			240. Carriers' Stamps (12.08)	8..0	4	
			241. Newspaper St'ps (12.08)	22..1	0	
			242. Confed. States Postm'ters' St'ps (12.08)	14..0	8	
			243. Confed. States General Issues (12.08)	4..0	3	
			244. Cuba (12.08)	14..0	8	
			245. Guam (12.08)	4..0	3	
			246. Philippine Islands (12.08)	10..0	6	
			247. Porto Rico (12.08)	8..0	4	
			SOUTH AMERICA.			
			249. Argentine Republic (6.10)	52..2	2	
			250. Bolivia (6.10)	14..0	8	
			251. Brazil (6.10)	58..2	6	
			252. Chili			
			257. Paraguay			
			274. Uruguay			

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[AD. 52.]

GIBBONS STAMP

WEEKLY

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" 5	5	0		" 10	5	0	
" 6	6	6		" 18	4	0	
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EXAMINATION OF STAMPS.—Owing to the great number of forgeries being offered for sale by unscrupulous persons, a great portion of our time is taken up with the expert examination of surcharges, cancellations, perforations, added margins and corners, and the scores of other tricks that are resorted to by the faking fraternity.

As this examination can be done only by experts, whose time is valuable, we have found it necessary to increase our charges, which in future will be as follows: 2s. per stamp, postage and registration extra.

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The following abbreviations are used in giving an opinion:—B. Bogus; i.e. never existed; F. Forged; G. Genuine; G.F. Stamp genuine, surcharge forged; R. Reprint.

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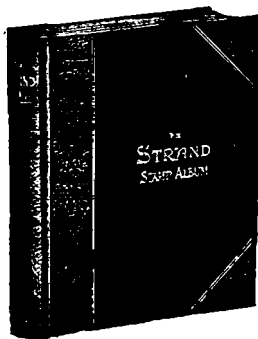
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[AD. 81.

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 17
Whole No. 303

OCTOBER 22, 1910

VOL. XII

The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies

By L. HANCIAU

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

(Continued from page 367.)

ITALIAN POST OFFICES ABROAD.

THE Italian Government established Post Offices in foreign countries, which at first supplied for the franking of postal packets the same stamps as were used in Italy. This was a mistake, because of the difference in the exchange, which gave an opening for speculation, and enabled the speculators in stamps to make a certain amount of profit at the expense of the Italian revenue.

To obviate this inconvenience, the Government made certain arrangements, the most important of which consisted in making some alterations in the designs of the stamps then current, as was announced in the following document:—

“VICTOR EMMANUEL II,

“By the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation

KING OF ITALY.

“At the instance of Our Minister for public works,

“WE HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE AS FOLLOWS:—

“Article 1. For the franking of the correspondence posted in the boxes of the Italian Post Offices now existing, or which may be established in foreign countries, there are created special Postage Stamps of the same values as those at present in use.

“Art. 2. These Postage Stamps will be distinguished from those in circulation in the interior of the Kingdom by the ornaments in the corners and by the word ‘ESTERO’ (foreign), printed in black in the centre.

“Art. 3. The present Decree shall come into force on the 1st of January, 1874, and from that date correspondence despatched by the Italian Post Offices abroad which is franked with postage stamps of any other nature will be regarded as if it were not franked.

“We ordain that the present Decree, etc. etc.

“Given at Rome the 18th December, 1873.

“VICTOR EMMANUEL.

“SPAVENTA.”

There is no question here of special stamps for the offices in the *Levant*, but of stamps for the offices in general established in foreign countries. The overprint “Estero” (foreign) abundantly proves what was the intention of these stamps, which should have been overprinted “Levante” if they had really been for the purpose that has been assigned to them hitherto.

Besides, see where they were employed:—

At Alexandria (Egypt), Assab (on the Red Sea), Beyruth (Syria), Buenos Ayres (Argentine Republic), Constantinople (Turkey), Massowah (Abyssinia), Montevideo (Uruguay), Smyrna (Asia Minor), Tripoli, and Tunis.

Finally, these stamps were sold on the majority of the Italian mail packets.

Issue of January 1st, 1874.

Designs of the stamps issued in Italy in 1863, 1865, and 1867, but with alterations made in the corners; these alterations were engraved on the *plates*, consequently there are numerous varieties. On the lower part of the stamp, below the effigy on those bearing the head of the King, was printed the word “ESTERO,” in black, in a curve; *there is only one type of this overprint without any variety.*

ESTERO

Paper, watermark and perforation of the Italian stamps.

- 1 c., green.
- 2 c., red-brown.
- 5 c., green.
- 10 c., ochre-yellow.
- 20 c., blue.
- 30 c., red-brown.
- 40 c., carmine.
- 60 c., lilac.
- 2 l., orange.

Varieties.

(a) Overprint inverted.

- 1 c., green.

- (b) *Overprint inverted, corners unaltered.**
1 c., green.
- (c) *Right lower corner without the vertical line.*
10 c., ochre-yellow.
- (d) *Two dots in the right lower corner.*
1 c., green.
- (e) *Three dots in the right upper corner.*
1 c., green.
- (f) *The right lower corner unaltered.*
5 c., green.
- (g) *Both lower corners unaltered.*
10 c., ochre-yellow.
- (h) *Left upper corner unaltered.*
10 c., ochre-yellow.
- (i) *Double overprint.*
30 c., red-brown.

This last variety is listed in the Catalogue of the Société Française de Timbrologie; but unless it was produced by a slipping of the sheet in the press, we are unable to account for a double overprint.

Forgery.

La Gazzetta dei Filatelisti described in January, 1910, a forged stamp of very perfect execution. The design, paper, and watermark left nothing to be desired; the perforation alone differed slightly from that of the genuine, gauging $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$, instead of 14 all round! The design showed traces of the letters "ES" of "ESTERO" in red, which was accounted for by the supposition that the stamp had been copied (by photography, presumably) with the overprint, and that the latter had been incompletely erased from the die.

The copy in question bore an obliteration formed of large dots.

2 lire, orange; *overprint* in black.

Essays.

The following are known:—

1. With the corners unaltered, but with the overprint "ESTERO," in black.
10 c., ochre-yellow.
30 c., red-brown.
2. With the corners altered, but without the overprint.
1 c., green.
2 c., red-brown.

* * *

A Royal Decree of September 8, 1878, No. 4510, 2nd Series, ordains that the postal rates for places abroad where Italian post

* If this exists with inverted overprint, should it not also exist with the overprint the right way up?—*Ed. G.S.W.*

offices have been established shall be from October 1, 1878, as follows:—

Letters prepaid . . .	20 c. per 15 grammes
„ not prepaid . . .	30 c. „ 15 „
Single cards . . .	10 c.
Reply paid cards . . .	15 c.
Commercial papers and MS. . .	20 c. per 50 grammes.
Samples and proofs . . .	2 c. „ 40 „

For registration of letters, cards, commercial papers, MS., samples, and proofs, 30 c., in addition to the postage.

The weight of a sample not to exceed 300 grms.
„ „ „ packet of proofs „ 2000 „

In consequence of the change made, in 1877, in the colours of the Italian 10 c. and 20 c. postage stamps, these values of the series for foreign correspondence underwent the same changes, from January 1, 1879.

Issue of January 1st, 1879.

Change of colour of the foregoing stamps of 1874, printed probably from the same plates, as the type of the 20 c. remains unchanged, while that of the Italian stamp, of 1877, of the same value had undergone slight modifications.

10 c., blue.
20 c., orange-yellow.

If, as seems probable, the 10 c. stamps were printed from the plate of 1874, the following varieties should exist; they have, however, never been chronicled.

- (c) *Right lower corner without the vertical line.*
10 c., blue.
- (g) *Both lower corners unaltered.**
10 c., blue.
- (h) *Left upper corner unaltered.**
10 c., blue.

After the 31st of December, 1889, these stamps and those of 1874 ceased to be available for postage (see *G.S.W.*, September 4, 1909), but they could be exchanged up to the end of December, 1875.

Essay (or "specimen" copy).—We have seen the 20 c., orange-yellow, with the word "SAGGIO" in red.

* * *

The following Decree establishes an Italian Post Office at Sousah, in Tunis:—

"HUMBERT I,
etc. etc. etc.

"WE HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE:—

"Art. 1. There is established from the 1st of October, 1880, at the Italian Vice-Consulate at

* But it is possible that these clichés may have had their corners altered after the previous printing.
Ed. G.S.W.

Sousah, a Post Office authorized to despatch and receive ordinary and registered correspondence, and to issue and pay money orders.

"Art. 2. There is granted to the Vice-Consul an allowance of two thousand five hundred lire, as compensation for the expenses that will fall upon him for his staff, lodgings, and offices.

"This sum will be charged under chapter 46, 'Allowances to the heads of Italian Post Offices abroad,' in the budget of the Ministry of Public Works, for the subsequent period.

"We ordain, etc. etc. etc.

"Given at Monza this 21st of September, 1880.

"HUMBERT.

"A. BACCARINI."

This office had but a very brief existence, for it must certainly have been suppressed in 1881, when Tunis was placed under the protectorate of France.

* * *

Another Royal Decree fixed the rates for correspondence exchanged between the Italian offices established on the coast of Tunis and Tripoli, and although there is no mention of special stamps, it is probable that this correspondence was franked with the "Estero" stamps.

"HUMBERT I,

"By the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation

"KING OF ITALY.

"In view of our Royal Decree by which was established a Post Office at our Vice-Consulate at Sousah, in Tunis, which raises to the number of four the Italian offices on the coast of Barbary;

"Recognizing that it is a fitting occasion for fixing the rates for correspondence of all kinds exchanged between the places in the Regency of Tunis and Tripoli in Barbary, where there are Italian Post Offices;

"In view of Article 8 of the Law of the 4th December, 1864, No. 2031;

"At the instance of our Secretary of State the Minister for Public Works,

"WE HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE:—

"Article 1. The rates for correspondence exchanged between the places in the Regency of Tunis and Tripoli in Barbary, where Italian Post Offices are established, are fixed as below:—

Letters; full postage to their destination, if prepaid on despatch, 15 c. per 15 grammes.

Letters not prepaid, charged on delivery, 30 c. per 15 grammes.

Post Cards; single, 10 c.

 " reply paid, 20 c.

Commercial papers, manuscripts, samples of merchandise, under wrappers—prepayment compulsory, 2 c. per 50 grammes.

Fee for registration, 25 c., in addition to the postage.

Acknowledgment of receipt for registered packets, 10 c.

The weight of a packet of Commercial Papers must not exceed 2000 grammes. The weight of a sample must not exceed 300 grammes.

"These rates will come into force on the 1st of October, 1880.

"Art. 2. Correspondence of all kinds, if insufficiently prepaid, will be charged to the addressee at a rate double the amount of the deficiency.

"We ordain, etc. etc. etc.

"Given at Monza this 21st of September, 1880.

"HUMBERT.

"A. BACCARINI."

* * *

In 1881 the stamps with the effigy of Victor Emmanuel II were replaced by the following:—

Issues of March, 1881, to 1883.

Design of the stamps of Italy issued in August, 1879, with head of King Humbert; the corners are slightly altered and the stamps are overprinted "ESTERO," as before.

Same paper, watermark, and perforation.

Feb., 1882.	5 c., green, deep green.
April, 1883.	10 c., carmine.
March, 1881.	20 c., yellow, pale yellow.
April "	25 c., blue, deep blue.
May "	50 c., violet.
	2 l., orange.

There was no 30 c. in this series, and the 2 lire, although it had been printed, was never put in circulation.

Variety (?).—*The London Philatelist* for February, 1903, describes a specimen of the 5 c. with the right lower corner unaltered; the variety is noted with some reserve, as follows:—

"The variety in question is very minute, probably due to imperfect cleaning off of the plate.* In the normal stamp there are in the angles two small dashes and two dots, which were removed for the 'Estero' series. In this case there are still slight traces of these visible in the lower right corner."

The ordinary stamps of Italy replaced these special stamps from January 1, 1890.

* * *

Turkey had on various occasions, September 6, 1874, May 26, 1879, and December 10, 1883, made representations to Italy, complaining that its postal revenue had diminished considerably since the establishment of the Italian offices in Turkey, and insisted upon their removal.

In compliance with these requests, the Italian Government, towards the end of December, 1883, suppressed the post offices that had been opened at Beyruth, Constantinople, and Smyrna; but this concession was more apparent than real, as we shall see later.

* We suppose that this means that the dot, etc., might have been incompletely removed from one of the corners of one of the blocks composing the plate.—*E.D. G.S.W.*

The establishment of foreign post offices in Turkey dates from the commencement of the eighteenth century. As early as that period the Austrian Consul at Constantinople despatched his official communications by a land route, through the services of a private post; while those addressed to the Republic of Venice were sent by sea. Towards the middle of the eighteenth century Austrian Post Offices were opened at Smyrna, Salonica, and in other places.

The commercial treaty, concluded on the 10th of June, 1783, between Turkey and Russia, conceded the same right to the latter country, and this right was then recognized as belonging to all the other powers. It was thus that France made use of the same privilege in 1812, Great Britain in 1832, and Greece in 1834. The latter at once established post offices at Alexandria, Candia, Constantinople, and Smyrna (and even at Marseilles and Messina), which were under the charge of its consuls; in 1835 and 1836 the Greek consuls at Salonica and the Dardanelles were entrusted with the same duties. In 1849 the most important of the improvements "adopted during that year" was considered to be the regulation of the Greek Post Office at Constantinople, entrusted to special officials, which put an end to the irregularities and caprices of the censorship exercised by the Turkish functionaries. In August, 1852, the Consul and Vice-Consul at Janina and Arla were in charge of the Greek Post Offices in those two towns; in 1853 the same was the case at Prevesa; in 1854, through the interruption of relations with Turkey during the Crimean War, the office at Constantinople was temporarily suppressed, but it was re-established in December, 1855. In 1857 the management of the post offices at Smyrna and Alexandria was placed on the same footing as that at Constantinople, and in the same year offices were opened at Bucharest and Ibraila, and a little later at Jassy, and finally, in January, 1860, at Galatz and Larissa.

Germany in its turn opened post offices in Turkey in 1870, then came Egypt; in 1896 Roumania attempted to establish a postal agency in Constantinople, but this disappeared almost immediately.

At the International Postal Congress of 1874, at Berne, the Turkish Delegates demanded the suppression of the foreign post offices, but the Congress disclaimed competence to deal with the question. In 1901 a fresh attempt was made on the part of Turkey, on the opening of the railway from Salonica which connected the Turkish system with the railways of Europe. An attempt was even made at that time to suppress the foreign post offices by force, by taking possession of the mails both to and from abroad at the railway station at

Constantinople. But the protests of the powers prevailed against this attempt.

In 1908, at the request of Italian subjects, the Minister for Foreign Affairs reversed the decision of 1883 and decided upon re-establishing Italian Post Offices at Constantinople and Smyrna, and also opened other offices at Jerusalem, Salonica, and Valona. The Porte was informed verbally of this decision, through the Italian Ambassador, and replied, on the 30th of March, that the opening of these offices was absolutely inadmissible.

On the 9th of April the Italian Embassy transmitted a fresh communication from its Government, in which it was pointed out that the rights of establishment of Post Offices in Turkey were indisputable, based as they were upon the most-favoured-nation clause of the treaties between the two countries. In any case, the Italian Government undertook to suppress its post offices if at any future time those of the other powers should be suppressed, to which the Porte replied by warning the Italian Embassy that the opening of the offices would be prevented by force.

In view of this provocation, the Italian Government resolved upon supporting its claims by a naval demonstration, which, fortunately, proved unnecessary, the Porte then hastening to recognize that "so long as the Italian Government only desired to open post offices in the five towns where there already existed the post offices of other powers, there was no reason to adopt towards Italy different treatment from that accorded to the other powers, and that, as the opening of foreign post offices in the Empire was not based upon any actual concession, or upon any engagement entered into by the Ottoman Government, it should remain understood that the Italian offices should be regarded in the same manner as had been decided upon in reference to the position in the future of all the foreign post offices, and that it should remain acknowledged that the opening of these offices was not to be regarded as an established right."

The new Turkish Government has since opened fresh negotiations with the countries interested, to obtain the closing of the foreign post offices established on Turkish territory, and has proposed, as a temporary measure, their combination in a single International Post Office at Constantinople.

Pending the realization of this desire on the part of Turkey, the misunderstanding between that country and the Italian Government had ceased to exist; and the last named, which in spite of all that had taken place looked forward to a peaceful agreement, had already taken steps for the opening, on the 5th of May, 1908, of a post

office at Valona (or Aulona) in Albania, and others at Smyrna on the 15th, at Salonica on the 26th, and at Jerusalem and Constantinople on the 1st of June. At the last town there were even three offices opened, at Galata, Pera, and Stamboul. The rate was fixed at 15 centesimi for single-rate letters to and from Italy.

There would therefore be the following foreign post offices in Turkey:—

Austrian	. 37
British	. 4
French	. 24
German	. 7 (3 of them at Constantinople)
Italian	. 10 (including those in Albania)
Russian	. 22

In accordance with the agreement between Austria and Turkey, it was afterwards decided that the Austrian Post Offices established in places where there is no other foreign post office, should be closed from

the 5th of May, 1909, that is to say, those at Adrianople, Gallipoli, Lagos, Rodosto, and Teschsmé; this is a first step towards other and more important reforms, for which we must wait a little longer, especially in view of the reorganization of the Turkish Postal Service, which has been in the hands of the Belgian Director-General of Posts since September, 1909. This reorganization will certainly carry with it the suppression of the foreign post offices in Turkey, and will increase the revenues of that country by more than half a million pounds Turkish, a sum not to be despised, especially by a Treasury which is near the end of its resources.

Before studying the stamps issued by the various Italian Post Offices recently established, let us first look at those which made their appearance previously in Albania, and which were not protested against in any way by the Ottoman Government.

(To be continued.)

Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

IN January, 1905, this little paper was born, and at the end of December next it will have completed its twelfth half-yearly volume, and *G.S.W.* will then cease to exist.

I started this paper as an advertisement, and ran it for between two and three years in addition to the *Monthly Journal*; but to publish both entailed too much work and expense, and after careful consideration I decided to drop the *Monthly Journal* and stick to the *Weekly*.

I have now published the latter for six years in all, and have to consider whether it has fulfilled the aim I had in view, and with much regret I must confess that this has not been the case. I hoped that by the aid of the railway bookstalls and other means of distribution I might be able to reach a weekly circulation of ten to fifteen thousand copies, but the maximum has never exceeded eight thousand a week.

With regret I have come to the conclusion that English collectors do not read stamp papers to anything like the extent that the Germans do! I have the best authority for stating that one German stamp paper, that published fortnightly by Messrs. Senf Bros., has a circulation of 18,000 per number.

If I had ever been able to reach figures like that I should have been tempted to persevere with the labour of producing a weekly paper, because of the advertisement

that it would have been to our firm, but I must acknowledge that under the present circumstances the game does not seem to be worth the candle. The *Weekly* involves a loss of about £1250 a year, which has to be charged to advertisement accounts; and in addition to that it is no easy matter to find new and interesting articles to fill its pages week by week.

Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal

WILL be recommended in January, 1911, and will be published on the last day of each month as heretofore. Every endeavour will be made to turn out a first-class Philatelic Monthly. It will be printed on fine paper and profusely illustrated. It is also intended to increase the number of pages; during the season the usual monthly number will contain twenty-four pages of reading matter besides advertisements, and this may be increased on special occasions and perhaps somewhat reduced during the summer months.

The subscription to the *Monthly Journal* will be 3s. per annum, post free.

Subscribers to *G.S.W.*, who have a portion of their subscriptions unexpired on December 31st next, will be credited with the balance due as a subscription to the *M.J.* for three, six, or twelve months, according to the amount to their credit.

Major E. B. Evans will edit the *M.J.*, and in his hands its high quality may be considered assured.

Major Evans will be pleased to receive *original articles* of philatelic interest, and for such liberal payment will be made; we do *not* wish for any contributions of stamp stories, poetry or snippy paragraphs, but only desire to receive serious articles that contain information likely to be of use to collectors.

A Sign of the Times

A GREAT proof of the growing popularity of stamp collecting is the increased space that is being given to it in the daily Press. A striking example occurred recently, when *The Daily Telegraph* gave a full column of stamp news, and I learn that it has arranged to publish a similar column each Thursday.

That a paper like *The Daily Telegraph*, with a circulation approaching half a million a day and an immense demand on its space, should think it worth while to devote a column a week to our hobby is a sure sign that many of its readers are interested in stamp collecting, and I look forward to seeing other daily papers follow the lead thus given.

New Stock Books rearranged and priced since last list published in "G.S.W."

Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Montserrat, and Virgin Islands.

A GOOD representative book, with some nice blocks of Jamaica, and a fair lot of interesting errors and varieties. The prices

for stamps with the *pine-apple* watermark have been somewhat advanced, as our old stock of these stamps is practically exhausted.

Antigua, Bahamas, Nevis, and Seychelles.

A very fine book indeed. The Bahamas stamps are a very nice lot, the unwatermarked being unusually fine and including quite a number of unused copies. Nevis is also very strong, with fine rows of the old issues, unused, and in good shades, and some rare sheets, such as 4d., *rose*, unsevered, very rare thus.

British Somaliland.

A small book, including some interesting varieties, and a few full panes, showing the position of the errors, etc. Also a few rare Officials, unused and used.

Hong Kong.

A good and very complete book; the unused stamps are very fine, and include scarce shades, blocks of four, etc.

Barbados.

A very good book, strong in early unused stamps, and including many rarities. We find difficulty in keeping up the stock of early issues, *used*, and in many cases have had to considerably advance the prices. This has always been one of those countries in which the demand is almost greater than the supply.

Argentine Republic

The Rivadavia Stamps, 1864-1872

By JOSÉ MARCÓ DEL PONT

From "*The Journal of the Argentine Philatelic Society*"

TRANSLATED FROM THE SPANISH BY A. H. DAVIS

(Continued from page 348.)

III.

THE FIVE CENTAVOS STAMPS.

First Printing.



WE now resume our interrupted story. As we have seen, the three new stamps were put on sale on the 17th of April: 5 centavos, lake; 10 centavos, green; and 15 centavos, blue. The total printing of the 3417 sheets terminated on the 18th of June, so that the work occupied sixty-nine days. In reporting the termination of the work, Señor Posadas sent the following letter on the 18th of June:—

"To His Excellency the Minister of the Interior.

"I have to inform Your Excellency that on this date has been concluded the manufacture of the postage stamps carried out by the Postal Department in accordance with the Decree of the 1st of April last, and the instructions which you considered necessary for the regulation of the procedure in this responsible matter, a copy of which I enclose, together with one of the keys of the safe, in which are deposited the plates used for the printing of the said stamps.

"The issue, representing a value of \$400,100 currency, or, say, \$20,005 silver, has been effected, as I advised Your Excellency and the Accountant-General on the 9th of April last when applying for the 3417 sheets of special paper, in view of the urgent necessity for the supply of postage stamps to the post offices as follows:—

3000 sheets of paper with 100 stamps, lake colour.	
300,000 value 5 c.	300,000
250 sheets of paper with 100 stamps, green colour.	
25,000 value 10 c.	50,000
167 sheets of paper with 100 stamps, blue colour.	
16,700 value 15 c.	50,100
	\$400,100

at the exchange of 20 to 1 equals 20,005 \$ f.

"According to the book in which are noted the proceedings relating to the manufacture of postage stamps, it appears that the printer and perforator have worked for sixty-nine days, and the delay is explained by the fact that the former only commenced operations on the termination of his daily labours at the Mint.

"Finally, the above-mentioned workmen have been paid with the moneys which the central office has at its disposal for petty expenditure, preferring to postpone the payment of other accounts rather than render the said workmen discontented. I contracted with the printer first for 4 reales and afterwards for 6 reales per sheet, and with the perforator 4 reales per sheet of one hundred stamps. The total expenditure is \$4073 currency, as shown by the vouchers forwarded to the Accountant-General and those which will be despatched at the end of the current month.

"God guard Your Excellency for many years."

The description of the stamps is as follows:—

5 centavos: Bust of Rivadavia to the left, in a double oval, and within this the inscription "REPUBLICA ARGENTINA" above and "CINCO CENTAVOS" below; in each of the four corners the figure "5." Dimensions $24\frac{1}{2}$ by $19\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

10 centavos: The same bust to the left in a simple oval; "REPUBLICA" above and "ARGENTINA" below in curved lines; at top the word, "DIEZ" in a tablet and at foot in a similar tablet the word "CENTAVOS"; in the four corners the figures "10" in small stars. Dimensions $24\frac{1}{2}$ by $19\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

15 centavos: Bust of Rivadavia in a double oval, containing the inscription "REPUBLICA ARGENTINA" above and "QUINCE CENTAVOS" below; at the sides, cutting the oval, are two smaller ones, enclosing the figures "15." Dimensions $24\frac{1}{2}$ by $19\frac{1}{2}$ mm.*

The three values have the ground adorned with various designs, and in order that their details may be seen more distinctly, we reproduce an enlargement of the central oval of each of them.

The colour of the 5 centavos stamps, officially called *lake*, characteristic of this first printing, is a *carmine* nearly approaching a *reddish brick*; there are, however, amongst the perforated stamps specimens which incline to *brown-red*.

Although absolutely new plates had been employed, the printing of the stamps of this value sometimes leaves much to be desired, and this is undoubtedly due to the haste in which they were manufactured and the inexperience of the printer; the printing of the 10 and 15 centavos is, on the contrary, generally very clear. This difference is easily explained, because, as there was a great scarcity of stamps, it was natural to commence the printing with the 5 c. value, which was greatly needed; more time was taken over the other two values, while the printer had acquired some experience. The condition of the ink may also have influenced the relative clearness of the impression.

The thickness of the paper on which the 5 c. stamps, both perforated and unperforated, were printed, varies greatly; it ranges from very thin to thick.

Amongst the 1708 $\frac{1}{2}$ (double) sheets, which were delivered to the Post Office for this first printing, was found the *laid* paper of which we have already spoken.

On this paper were printed the 5 c. stamps, which exist both with and without perforation, and are found not only on paper of various thickness, as we have said already about the paper in general, but also in several shades—*carmine-brick*, *pale carmine-brick*, and *bright red-brick*, all of which proves that copies on this laid paper are not so rare as is generally believed.

Stamps of 10 c. and 15 c. also exist printed on this paper, but we believe they belong to a subsequent printing; later on we will return to this subject.

To this printing belong the 5 c. stamps without vertical or horizontal perforation, which we have already mentioned.

As regards the perforation of these stamps, we can make the same distinction as the English do when they classify some of those of their colonies, calling it clean-cut or rough perforation, according to the manner

* As the inscriptions are given in capital letters, there are no accents on any of them.

in which the needles of the machine have cut out the little discs of paper, or have failed to do so. We have said that the result produced by this machine was very bad, but undoubtedly we must take into account not only the inexperience but also carelessness on the part of the operator, because among the first stamps issued, used during the month of May, 1864, are to be found several specimens with very imperfect perforation, although the machine was absolutely new.

Specialists may therefore classify the 5 c. stamps of the first printing as follows:—

Wove paper.

Stamps without perforation.	
“ “ vertical perforation.	
“ “ horizontal “	
“ with perfect perforation.	
“ “ imperfect “	

Laid paper.

Stamps without perforation.	
“ with perfect perforation.	
“ “ imperfect “	

To which they must add the varieties of colour and the various thicknesses of paper; but we do not advise them in this case to make a distinction between perfect and imperfect perforations, because it is frequently difficult to determine this, as the same stamp may have good perforation on one side and bad perforation on the other.

The gum used for this first printing was white and thin.

In the watermark of the 5 c. stamps are to be found the following varieties:—

Wmk. B; wove paper; without perforation.
“ B; wove paper; without vertical perforation.
“ B; wove paper; perforated.
“ B; laid paper; perforated.
“ C; wove paper; perforated.

These stamps were printed in inks of greatly differing colours, and as they are

frequently found on original covers, it is possible, as a rule, to determine to which printing a stamp belongs; but with the 10 c. and 15 c. stamps this cannot be done, because, although they are in many different shades, the colour is always the same, as only one ink was used for each. Of the 10 c. we have at hand many copies, on letters of all the years from 1864 to 1869, and they are all in the same *yellow-green* colour, varying slightly in shade, so that once they are removed from the letters, it would be impossible for us to decide to which period they belong.

We also possess single specimens in much more pronounced shades, including the *blue-green*, which assuredly does not appertain to the first printing. There were five printings; to which do they correspond? *That is the question!*

Of the 15 c. we have been able to examine comparatively few on letters of the period, and the difficulty is the greater, not only on this account, but because the varieties of shade are much more numerous. We know that the colour of those of the first printing is *greyish blue*, and that the *bright blue* and the *slate-blue* correspond with the latest printings; but we do not know to which printing the intermediate shades belong, and, besides, those indicated above are common to more than one of the five printings.

An elemental prudence therefore counsels us to avoid doubtful classifications, as they would lead us to commit useless errors.

Of the 5 c. we can make a classification, because, in addition to the circumstances which we have mentioned, there exists documentary evidence which assists us to work it out.

In order to make the subject quite clear, we think it better to proceed at once with the 10 c. and 15 c. stamps as though they had all been printed at the same time, and to return later to the various other printings of the 5 centavos.

(To be continued.)

Stamp Magazines for September

By STANLEY PHILLIPS

ON turning to the philatelic magazines for September, the reader is not surprised to find that a considerable amount of space has been devoted by many of them to an account of the great International Philatelic Exhibition at Berne, but though particulars of the great event of the philatelic year are of much interest to readers of these papers, there is of course a resultant decrease in the number of articles worthy of mention.

The Stamp Lover contains the continuation of Mr. R. W. Harold Row's article on the "Stamps of Siam." No pains have been spared in illustrating this important contribution to the history of these fascinating issues, pairs, and, where necessary, large blocks being shown. A paper by Mr. Fred W. Edwards, read before the Junior Philatelic Society earlier in the year, gives some instructive notes on the local stamps of Scandinavia. Another paper, also read at meetings

of the Society in London and Brighton by Mr. Herbert Clarke, goes into the subject of the various classes of stamps. The writer first classifies stamps under the five headings of Postage Stamps, Railway Letter Fee Stamps, Telegraph Stamps, Railway Stamps for Newspapers, Parcels, etc., and Fiscal Stamps. The Postage Stamps are then subdivided into fourteen classes, such as Unpaid, Officials, etc., special divisions being allotted to Local, Charity, and Commemorative stamps. Brief notes on each of the various classes give the reasons for issuing such stamps and the status of each kind from the collector's point of view.

The series of "Philatelists of To-day," in *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, is continued in the two issues for September, with biographical notices of Mr. A. Leon Adutt, President of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, and Mr. H. A. Slade, Hon. Secretary of the Herts Philatelic Society, who has done so much to gain for the Society the high position it now holds. The two numbers also contain a paper by Mr. Fred W. Edwards on "The Rurals of Russia." In this article, as well as in that in *The Stamp Lover* mentioned above, Mr. Edwards makes his subject so interesting that many readers will be tempted to take up the study of these neglected local issues.

The Philatelic Gazette is a welcome arrival from America. In introducing this, the first number, to the public, the Editor states that the paper will keep clear from the "politics" which take up so much space in many of the American philatelic periodicals. At the same time the contents run more on the lines to which English readers are accustomed, a feature being made of original articles. Mr. Edward H. Mason contributes notes on "The Proofs and Essays for U.S. Envelopes," while Mr. J. M. Bartels writes on "The Reprints of New Brunswick" and "The 1902 Series of the U.S.," this portion of the latter article dealing with the shades, plate numbers, etc., of the 1c, green, of that issue. Altogether, a very interesting number, and it is to be hoped that the venture will meet with success.

A correspondent writing in *The Philadelphia Stamp News*, under the pseudonym of "Post Officious," gives some interesting information about the experiments made by the U.S. Post Office, in trying to obtain a paper, on which to print stamps, which would not shrink while drying, in order to obviate the irregular perforation now so much complained of.

The Postage Stamp, in the issues dated September 3rd and 10th, has an article entitled "Philately in Farthings," dealing

with the various stamps of this facial value, a complete collection of which can be made at very little cost. In the number dated September 24th there is a very useful diagram showing the colonies which have adopted the new Colour Scheme, and the extent to which it has been applied to the stamps of each to date.

The Philatelic Record gives further instalments of articles on the stamps of Sweden, Switzerland, and the later issues of Belgium.

In addition to a long account of the Berne Exhibition, *The London Philatelist* contains the programme of the Royal Philatelic Society for the coming season. From this it appears that members will have the opportunity of inspecting, at the various meetings, some of the best specialized collections of stamps which the world can show, and with such attractions a successful season is assured.

Mr. Louis Senf contributes to the September number of *Die Post* the first portion of an article entitled "The Silver Lion," being notes on the issues of Persia from 1868-78, fully illustrated.

An entirely novel form of stamp periodical has been received from the Continent, in the shape of what is practically a philatelic comic paper. Published under the title of the *Humoristische Markenzeitung*, it gives, in place of the usual contents of a journal devoted to stamps, a large proportion of its space to anecdotes and jokes dealing with stamps. That there is a large amount of humour in both philatelists and their hobby is well known, but it is hardly likely that its exploitation in this manner will prove profitable.

So ends a brief account of the stamp magazines of what may be called the last month of the philatelic "close season," as with the October issues many of the papers enter on a new lease of life and reflect in their pages the increased activity of the World of Philately.

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Twentieth Century Colonials

WRITTEN AND COMPILED BY D. B. ARMSTRONG

Part III.—British Possessions in Africa

(Continued from page 233.)

St. Helena.

THE island and Crown Colony of St. Helena, world-famed as the scene of Napoleon's incarceration after his final defeat at Waterloo, lies far out in the Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles south of the Equator, and 1140 from the nearest point on the West African coast.

Early in March, 1902, two new low-value stamps bearing the head of King Edward VII were issued for use here. They were printed from the general De La Rue Colonial "POSTAGE—POSTAGE," King's Head key-plate, and are in all respects similar to contemporary issues of Gambia and the Cayman Islands. In explanation of the fact that these two values only were issued in this type, it should be stated that the remainders of certain values of the old line-engraved series of the colony, which had been unsuccessfully offered for sale by tender in London by the Crown Agents, were reshipped back to the colony in the latter part of 1901, and again placed on sale concurrently with the later issues of the colony.

The two stamps in question, however, had a very short life, being superseded a little more than a year afterwards by these denominations of the handsome pictorial series now in use, and they are consequently somewhat scarce.

Letters received from this colony are sometimes to all appearance overpaid, that is to say franked with stamps apparently in excess of the ordinary postal charges. In connection with this circumstance the following very interesting information is given by a correspondent of *The Philatelic Record*.

According to this gentleman, the regular European mail leaves the island only once a month, and during the intervening period between the mails letters are frequently sent by the various freight steamers which from time to time call at Jamestown to replenish supplies, etc. By way of compensating the masters of these vessels for the rendering of this service, a decree was issued by the Governor directing that an extra fee of one halfpenny per letter should be charged on all correspondence despatched in this manner, or carried by any but the regular mail steamer, and that an extra stamp of this value should be affixed to all such letters, the value of such stamps being paid to the ship's captain.

March, 1902.



King's Head design. Inscribed "POSTAGE—POSTAGE." Wmk. Crown CA (single). Perf. 14. Name and value inserted from separate "duty" plates at a second operation. Typographed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., in London, in sheets of 120 stamps, arranged in two panes of 60 side by side, each containing ten rows of six stamps. Continuous coloured lines round panes, and plate number "1," at all four corners of the sheet, in white upon a solid disc of colour.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green.
1d., carmine.

A picturesque series of a particularly attractive design appeared on May 30th of the following year, consisting of six large stamps of values ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s., showing, beneath a medallion containing His Majesty's profile, handsome views of the Government House and the wharf at Jamestown, on alternate denominations. Like the previous issues they were inscribed "POSTAGE" only, and were not available for fiscal use. Attached to the 8d. stamp of this issue is the somewhat curious soubriquet of the "potato stamp," arising out of the fact that this value was included in the new series in consequence of the postal tariff on 1-kilo samples of new potatoes destined for the Cape Town market having been fixed at 8d. in the previous year; this denomination is almost exclusively employed in connection with this trade, the exportation of new potatoes forming one of the staple industries of the island. The 2s. is intended for the prepayment of the 7-lb. parcel rate to Great Britain and the 2d. for purposes of registration.

All stamps bearing the portrait of the late Queen Victoria, then current in the island, were withdrawn from use on March 31st, 1904.

May 30th, 1903.



Large pictorial designs as above. Wmk. Crown C.C. Perf. 14. Unsurfaced paper. Picture in second colour. Typographed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., in London, in sheets of 60, five rows of twelve, with plate number "1" in all four corners of sheet.

- ½d., grey-green and brown (Government House).
 1d., carmine and black (Wharf).
 2d., sage-green and black (Government House).
 8d., brown and black (Wharf).
 1s., brown-orange and brown (Government House).
 2s., violet and black (Wharf).

Supplementary to the above series, four additional values were issued in May, 1908. The depression which settled on the island following the withdrawal of the imperial garrison rendered it necessary that economy should be observed in every form as far as was practicable, and we therefore find that with the appearance of these new stamps, the Postage and Revenue series of the colony are combined, the colonial authorities probably, and rightly, regarding it as an unnecessary piece of extravagance to employ two separate issues of stamps where a single one could

be made to answer the purpose. At all events, whatever the reasons for the change may have been, the new stamps are inscribed "POSTAGE & REVENUE" instead of "POSTAGE" only, as was the case with all former issues of St. Helena. The first consignment was received at Jamestown on the 19th May, and was placed on sale at the Post Office on the day following. It consisted of stamps of four denominations, printed in the regulation size from the ordinary De La Rue Colonial "Postage & Revenue" key-plate, in accordance with the new general colour scheme.

The sheets contain 120 stamps in two horizontal panes of 60, with plate number "1". All except the 2½d. are printed on chalk-surfaced paper, the 10s. having the old Crown CA (single) watermark.

May 20th, 1908.



King's Head design as above. Name and value in second colour. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA, except the 10s. which has single. Chalk-surfaced paper for all except the 2½d. Numbers of first consignment given in brackets.

- 2½d., ultramarine (8160).
 4d., black and red on yellow (8160).
 6d., lilac and violet (8160).
 10s., green and red on green (3120).

Australian Notes

By J. H. SMYTH

IT may interest some of your readers to know that things philatelic in Australia are just now advancing at a rapid rate. The following appeared in *The Sun* (Sydney) on the 27th August:—

"PENNY POSTAGE

'WILL NOT BE LONG DELAYED.'

PRIME MINISTER'S ASPIRATIONS.

"MELBOURNE, Saturday.

"The Federal Government proposes to introduce a uniform system of stamps for postage payments. On January 1 next the present stocks of stamps in hand will be superimposed with the words Commonwealth of Australia. They will then carry a letter throughout any portion of the Commonwealth. As soon as the stocks in hand have been used up, there will be a new issue

with a Commonwealth design. A penny rate will not necessarily be introduced throughout the Commonwealth, but Mr. Fisher hopes it will not be long delayed. He stated that the introduction of penny postage within those States which at present charge twopence for country letters was hardly worth bothering about, and that when action is taken it will be in the direction of introducing a uniform minimum postage of one penny throughout the Commonwealth. He hopes this will be preparatory to a uniform charge of one penny throughout the Empire."

Ten years ago I suggested that all Australian stamps should be overprinted with the letters "C. of A., 1901." My suggestions were approved of by a conference of Postmasters-General held a few weeks later, but the Federal Postmaster-General decided that in future stamps should not be either

overprinted or surcharged. At this late hour of the day it does seem strange that the authorities should deem it advisable to make a temporary alteration. There is still ample time between now and the 1st of January to have a new series of stamps. It is certainly hardly worth while going to the trouble and expense of the extra printing on the State stamps. There is already a great outcry at the proposed innovation, and most likely steps will be taken to induce the Postmaster-General to alter his decision. According to a rough estimate, about ninety different stamps would have to be overprinted, and the additional cost of the extra printing would in a very short time more than cover the initial cost of the new series. This will be one of the points which will be impressed upon the Postmaster-General.

* * *

A few weeks back our New South Wales 2d. stamps appeared in a *deep bright ultramarine* shade with the background slightly different. This effect has been produced, I have been informed, by having some portions of the original die (woodblock) recut and new electrotypes made therefrom. There is a vast difference between the superseded and the current dies. I enclose a block of four, which please accept with my compliments.

* * *

The Victorian and Prahra Societies entertained to dinner last week Mr. Fred Hagen, managing director of Fred Hagen, Ltd., on his return from Europe. The affair was a success, and helped to bring the members of the junior and senior Societies more into touch with each other.

* * *

Last night (29th August), the officers and some of the Metropolitan members of the

Sydney Philatelic Club entertained to dinner Mr. Hagen and Mr. Kelson (of Melbourne). The function took place in Sargent's Café; sixteen sat down at 6.45, and the menu and wines were excellent. The health of the guests was proposed by the President, Mr. Pettifer, and those of kindred Societies, the Hon. Secretary and the Hon. Treasurer, by Messrs. Basset Hull, J. H. Smyth, and B. Blumenthal respectively. Mr. Basset Hull sang several songs, and Mr. J. H. Smyth presided at the piano. Most of the toasts were drunk with musical honours.

When responding to the toast of his health, Mr. Hagen said that during his visit abroad he had been received right royally everywhere he went. He mentioned some of the various collections he had seen, notably those in the British and Berlin museums, and of Messrs. Hausburg and Yardley, to whom he referred as the greatest philatelic students of the present day. He said further that Australian stamps were highly appreciated and much studied everywhere, not only in England, but on the Continent, especially in Germany, but there was a strong desire on the part of foreign collectors to see the long-delayed Commonwealth issue. He referred to the fact of the discovery at home of the 2d. Diadem, lithographed, but this statement was received incredulously, Mr. Basset Hull expressing the opinion that, as there was no account of a lithographed issue in the records, he would hesitate before accepting the statement that they were legitimately issued stamps. Others expressed the belief that lithographed diadems were forgeries.

Those present adjourned at 9.15 to "Billiards Ltd.", to witness a challenge match between Messrs. Pettifer and Williams and Messrs. Hagen and Casper. At the conclusion of the night's play honours were easy, and the company adjourned at eleven o'clock, after indulging in a "Doc and Doris."

Notes and Queries

The Sad News from Chili

WE are not surprised to find that the cool proceedings in Chili, which we announced in our number of October 1, have been sufficient to produce the effect of cold shivers down the spine of our friend Mr. Heath, of Perkins Bacon and Co., Ltd., who has sent us the following letter:—

"SOUTHWARK BRIDGE BUILDINGS,
"LONDON, S.E.

"The Editor, *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*."

"SIR,—We are accustomed to look through your paper without the expectation of receiving alarming shocks. The philatelic news from Chili in your issue of October 1 was, however, disconcerting enough, and when we read of the 20 c. printing plate, made by us in 1860, and shipped

to Chili by the good ship *Vicar of Bray* in September of that year, being purchased by a Dr. Hahn in Germany, we positively gasped! and talked incoherently of 'fowl' play! We presume it was our plate that was referred to, the first issue of that value, according to the books, being at the date mentioned.

"Of course, we had no further responsibility after the plate, paper, etc., left our factory; but can you enlighten us at all as to how the plate left Chili and turned up at Hamburg after many days? Better a decent burial by our files and planing machines, or even a shipwreck, than a resurrection like this!

"Your astonished and obedient servants,

"PERKINS BACON AND CO. LTD.

"JAMES D. HEATH,

"*Managing Director.*"

We have no further information as to the contemplated outrage, or as to the history and adventures of the plate about which our correspondent inquires. Whether the plate was not only steel but stolen, or whether the Chilian Government can have sold it as useless, without taking steps to render it so, we are unable to say. We do not even know whether there is any possibility that it may turn out to be a spurious plate, "made in Germany," and that it was Dr. Hahn who was sold. If it is indeed the original 20 c. plate, what has become of the plates of the 5 c. and 10 c.? This is a question which philatelists in Chili might endeavour to answer.

The Good Old Times

A CORRESPONDENT in Italy has very kindly sent us an extract from an article in *Chambers's Journal* of December 17, 1881, entitled "London Sixty Years Ago," in which some account is given of postal facilities and methods of the year 1821. We fear that if we endeavoured to keep it over until 1921, with a view to bringing it out as an original article on "The Posts of a Century Ago," it might get mislaid—or we ourselves may have got mislaid before that—so we produce it now. The Old Times, as we think has been remarked before, were not always so good as they might be, and if the despatch of the Daily Mail was a more imposing ceremony than that it is in these more prosaic days, postal conveniences were certainly less obvious than they are in the twentieth century, and, a more important matter still to *philatelists*, there were *no postage stamps* for our grandfathers and grandmothers to collect. How can they have existed without them?

"Our postal service, without being so comprehensive in its various ramifications as at present, was infinitely more costly to the general public. The principal office in London was located in Lombard Street, the same premises indeed as those now occupied by the branch. We had a 'twopenny' post, which included London and its suburbs, and a 'general' post which covered the whole of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. There was no uniform fee for letters carried beyond the London district, but each missive was charged upon its own merits, having regard to weight and distance. On two nights in each week—Tuesday and Friday—the foreign mails were made up and despatched. The mail coaches gathered their precious freights from the southern side of the building, opposite St. Swithin's Lane; and thence, heralded by a flourish on the horn of the guard, they proceeded on their several ways. The scene, as may be supposed, was a busy one. Four horses were attached to each vehicle; the driver and guard—personable men—were superbly attired in scarlet coats richly embroidered with gold lace. The bags were placed under the care of the guard, who in case of an attack on the road was fur-

nished with a loaded blunderbuss and a pair of pistols. This precaution was by no means unnecessary in those days; the roads were dark, and for the most part unprotected, and the race of highwaymen was by no means extinct. As a rule we had but one delivery of country letters during the day, and that was usually the first; those posted in town—that is, the 'twopenny'—were left more frequently. The 'general' postman wore a red coat without lace, and the 'twopenny' ditto sported a blue one: each garment being liberally garnished with metal buttons of a gold colour. Another peculiarity deserves mention: in order to facilitate the night collection, a red-coated man paraded the principal streets with a large leathern bag and a bell; the ringing of which was a summons to merchants and others to deliver to the bearer all those letters that were at the moment ready to be posted."

The Prevention of Forgery

WE are indebted to our friend Mr. J. N. Luff, of New York, for a copy of the letter quoted below, which was received by a collector in that city from the United States Post Office Department at Washington:—

"MR. HUGO MEYER,
"222 WEST 48TH STREET,
"NEW YORK, N.Y.

"SIR,—Please accept the Department's thanks for the printed articles submitted.

"Referring to your suggestion that Italy and Switzerland be asked to enact laws against the counterfeiting of United States postage stamps, you are advised that this is provided for in the convention of the Universal Postal Union as follows:—

"The high contracting parties engage to adopt, or to propose to their respective legislatures, the necessary measures for punishing the fraudulent use for the prepayment of postal articles, of counterfeit postage stamps, or postage stamps which have already been used. They likewise engage to adopt, or to propose to their respective legislatures the necessary measures for prohibiting and suppressing the fraudulent manufacture; also offering for sale, or distribution of embossed and adhesive stamps in use in the postal service, counterfeit or imitated in such a manner as to be mistakable for the embossed and adhesive stamps issued by the administration of any one of the contracting countries."

"Respectfully,
"A. M. TRAVERS,
"Acting Third Assistant Postmaster-General."

This letter appears to us to illustrate in the usual fashion the official view of the matter, and to show what is, and probably always will be, the official attitude towards the question of the imitation of stamps—a question which is of far greater importance to stamp collectors than to any Post Office Department. The clause quoted does not seem to cover the manufacture and sale of obsolete stamps, or the sale of obliterated imitations,

which could not defraud the Post Office. The very things that most affect us would be regarded as of no *official* consequence, and the persons likely to be guilty of the one class of offence are quite different from those who perpetrate the other. The skilful artists who produce wonderful imitations of old and valuable rarities would never turn their attention to the penny postage stamp of daily use, any more than the coiner of spurious florins and half-crowns would possess either the desire or the capability for imitating ancient coins and medals; and however swift and severe might be the punishment inflicted upon the one class of offenders, it would not act in any way as a deterrent to the other. Our own opinion is that, as stamp collectors, we can hope for very little help in this matter from Postal Laws or Revenue Authorities.

A Jamaican Discovery

THE following letter gives us some very interesting information regarding a curious variety of the Shilling stamp of Jamaica, of which we must confess we had never heard before; and as some at least of our readers may share our ignorance, it may be well to explain that copies of this stamp have been discovered, in which the letter "s" of the word "SHILLING" has vertical scratches upon it, producing a letter resembling the dollar sign, thus "\$."

Dr. Taylor's further discovery that this variety, due no doubt to some accidental damage to one of the electrotypes composing the plate, exists on all the different natures of paper employed, seems to prove not only that the same plate has been used throughout, which we might well have supposed, but also that these marks were upon it from the beginning, and were not the result of injury during its use.

"To the Editor of *G.S.W.*

"DEAR SIR,

"I fancy Mr. Astley Clerk and myself came across this curious marking of the letter 's' in the word 'SHILLING' in the Crown over CA issue about the same time, some two or three years ago, and I endeavoured to trace this marking through the various issues, viz. the Crown over CC, and the Pineapple watermark papers, but without success.

"At the Berne Philatelic Exhibition Mr. Melville told me it had been found in the Crown over CC issue, and I have at last been fortunate enough to find this marking in the Pineapple wmk. issue.

"In my specimen, this curious scratching is most strongly marked, and gives more pointedly the appearance of the 'dollar' sign than any other specimen I possess on the Crown over CA paper.

"This discovery is interesting, in that it proves that the same plates did service for the printing of all three issues, viz. Pineapple,

Crown over CC, and Crown over CA. Moreover, as my specimen on the Pineapple paper is postmarked 'A OI,' which is a Kingston cancellation and one of the earliest if not the earliest used in the island, one may fairly come to the conclusion that only one plate has ever been used for the printing of the Shilling issues.

"I am, Sir,

"Yours, etc.,

"R. STANLEY TAYLOR, M.A., M.D. Cantab."

Sudan

REFERRING to the note in an article that appeared in our number for September 10, on the values that have been found with the number "2" in the margin, a correspondent kindly tells us that he possesses the 2 millèmes and the 2 and 5 piastres with this marginal number, so that it appears that all the values found upon the Multiple Star and Crescent paper have been printed from both plates.

Answers to Correspondents

G. H.—The difficulty of colours and shades is always with us, but the nearest approach to the book you suggest is the *Colour Dictionary* published by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons.

A. E. S.—The ½d. and 1d. stamps with inverted watermark are not at all uncommon; one half of the booklets sold at the Post Office contains stamps with the watermark in that position.

A. G. K.—We are very much obliged for the list of varieties and the notes you have kindly sent us, and we append some remarks upon them, premising that in the stamps of Indian Native States, cases of broken and defective letters, the presence and absence of dots, etc., are so frequent that they are hardly worthy of notice.

Banra, No. 20, lettered "Feudatory" for "Feudatory." We have found specimens in which this appears to be the case, but a magnifying glass shows that in our copies the letter is a defective or badly printed "e."

Bhopal, No. 181, with second letter "A" of "JAHAN" like an inverted "v." In examining sheets of the various stamps of Bhopal it will be found that there is hardly a single stamp throughout the lists, of which copies cannot be found with the bar of a letter "A" deficient. The same may be said of the stamps of Cochin and Kishengarh, which show the same peculiarity.

Bhopal, No. 92, with 8 lines in the right upper spandrel and 9 in the other three. It must be remembered that there are 32 varieties of this stamp, with the lines varying to some extent in each.

Bhopal, No. 187, 1 rupee, rose on laid paper. We should like to see this before

adding it to our lists; at present we have only seen the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna of the last issue on *laid*, we have it in two shades of *dull red* and in *bright rose*, but all with the circular embossing.

Cochin, No. 16, with an additional dot in the centre of the ornaments between the upper and lower inscriptions. The electro-types or stereotypes are very defective; we find varieties of this nature and even more marked ones on almost every sheet, sometimes due to permanent defects and sometimes apparently to little bits of dirt that have lodged on the plate.

Jhalwar, No. 2, on vertically as well as horizontally laid paper. The paper seems to have been cut up more or less indiscriminately; the majority of our copies of No. 1 are laid *vertically*, but we have both 1 and 1a laid *horizontally*. No. 2 we also find more common laid *vertically*, but we have some early strips laid *horizontally*.

Las Bela, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on *greyish blue*, with full-stop after "STATE." There are dots to be found in this and other positions on various copies in our collection, but all we have seen are quite accidental and irregular; we should not dignify them with the name of "stops."

Travancore, No. 5, with the limbs of the "H" of "ANCHEL" joined at foot, and resembling an inverted letter "K." We cannot find this on any of our sheets, though we have a few different ones showing various defects, and we think that a white line joining the feet of the "H" could only be produced by a tiny fragment of something lodging on the paper during printing and being brushed off afterwards.

Travancore, No. 6, with the two dots between the upper and lower inscriptions absent. We have this variety both in No. 6 and in No. 5, in each case evidently due to the plate being over-inked or the ink being too liquid, and thus spreading over the dots. These dots, of course, are represented by little holes in the die, which

may become filled with ink in the course of printing; on some sheets of No. 5 we find several copies with one or both of the dots covered over with colour.

Travancore, No. 10, one stamp $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in width from line to line of the outer frame, instead of being 20 mm. wide; and another stamp with the outer line of the frame at left omitted. We cannot understand the existence of the first stamp, unless it is of the same nature as the second, in which case it should also be described as having no frame-line at left; we have portions of sheets of the $\frac{3}{4}$ chukram which show that either the plate was not always properly inked, or that something happened to prevent the left-hand side of the plate from printing, the left side of each stamp of the left-hand vertical row has failed to print, and the frame of the sheet at that side is also conspicuous by its absence. The narrowest copy that we possess of these defective impressions is 18 mm. wide, and there may be others narrower still.

No one, we hope, will imagine that we wish in any way to discourage the closest of research; we have only endeavoured to account for the variations mentioned. In cases like the above, it is necessary to compare single copies with entire sheets, in order to be able to estimate the importance of the varieties noted.

India, 1854, 1 anna, red. The illustrations on page 102 are intended to show the ordinary type with rounded bust (Dies I and II), and the rarer one with pointed bust (Die III). We do not know No. 109 in *greyish green*, possibly the colour has undergone some chemical change.

Greece, No. 14. From your sketches we gather that you mean Type 14, but you do not say which value you have found with one thick line or two thinner lines below the scroll at lower left.

Turkey, Type 63. This was inserted upside down in the Catalogue of 1909, and is in its correct position in the new edition.

New Issues and Discoveries

By NORMAN THORNTON

I should be most grateful if readers would help me by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps, new or projected. If possible a specimen should be sent, which will be returned at once if desired, together with stamp for postage; or to readers subscribing direct, their subscription will be lengthened by one number for each penny face value and postage. Any official information or notices will also be welcome.

N. THORNTON, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Australian Commonwealth.—Mr. C. W. Scott sends us from New South Wales the following cheerful item from the *Sydney Evening News*: "From January 1st all postage stamps within the Commonwealth will have 'Australia' printed across them and will have currency all over the continent and Tasmania. Later on there will be uniform Commonwealth stamps." The last remark has been ancient history for

some years. It is always "*later on*"! As a matter of fact, we believe the work is really in hand this time. But the prospect of having every shade and perf. variety of all values now current in each State of the Commonwealth, duplicated by the addition of a futile overprint which has been quite unnecessary during the last eight years, is one that makes our blood run cold.

Bolivia.—Mr. R. Hare tells us that he has the 2 c., 5 c., and 10 c. of the 1894 issue perf. 11, like the stamps mentioned in our issue of October 8th.

Bosnia.—Messrs. Nissen and Co. tell us of two very complicated compound perfs. in the 1906-7 issue.

(h) *Perf. compound of* $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$.
288|25 (h.), deep blue.

(i) *Perf. compound of* $10\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.
289 35 (h.), blue-black.

† This $10\frac{1}{2}$ perf. has not been known hitherto in this series.

Funchal.—Referring to our chronicle of the 65 r., perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, in our issue of October 8th, a correspondent informs us that in 1904 he purchased a complete set with this perforation. We shall have to include these in our next Catalogue.

Gibraltar.—The 4s. has at last appeared in the new universal colours.

1910. Type 9. *Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.*
73|4s., carmine and black, C.

Malta.—The 5d. has arrived in a new shade of pale sage-green, this being the official "universal" colour for engraved stamps of that value.



7

1910. Type 7. *Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.*
5d., pale olive-green.

Mauritius.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces that the 1 r., 2½ r., and 5 r. have now appeared in the King's Head type.



47

1910. Type 47. *Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.*
1 r., black on green.
2½ r., black and red on blue.
5 r., green and red on yellow.

Mexico.—We have received eight values of the new commemorative issue of this country. Whether these constitute the whole set we are unable to say, but we should have looked for a 20 c. value. The stamps, which as before are produced by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co., are very delicately line-engraved; in fact, this work is too fine for such a small space, and most of the stamps present a "fuzzy" appearance. Our knowledge of Mexican history does not include an acquaintance with many of the heroes depicted on the stamps, es-

pecially of the ladies, Josepa Ortiz and Leona Vicacio; doubtless they were as good as their pictures are beautiful.



33



34



35



36



37



38



39



40

1910. *Issue commemorative of the Independence of Mexico. Types 33 to 40. Centres in first colour. Wmk., inscription in sheet. Perf. 14.*

- 345 1 c., dull purple.
- 346 2 c., green.
- 347 3 c., chestnut.
- 348 4 c., carmine.
- 349 5 c., orange.
- 350 10 c., orange and blue.
- 351 15 c., lake and dull ultramarine.
- 352 20 c., blue and red.

New Zealand.—Messrs. Wilcox, Smith, and Co. inform us that the 3d. and 1s., King's Head, are now in use with the official overprint. All official stamps are getting scarcer and scarcer, as nearly all Government offices are being fitted with machines.

1910. Types 53 and 58 overprinted with Type 183, in black. *Wmk. Single-lined NZ and Star. Perf. 14.*
758 3d., chestnut.
763 1s., vermilion.

Philatelic Societies

Royal Philatelic Society, London

Patron—His Majesty King George V.

Council for the Year 1910-11.

President: The Earl of Crawford, K.T.

Vice-President: M. P. Castle, J.P.

Hon. Sec.: J. A. Tillaard.

Hon. Assistant Secretary: H. R. Oldfield.

Hon. Treasurer: G. E. McNaughtan.

Hon. Librarian: L. W. Fulcher.

Committee: E. D. Bacon, C. N. Biggs, T. W. Hall, L. L. R. Hausburg, T. Wickham Jones, T. Maycock, F. J. Peplow, Franz Reichenheim, R. B. Yardley.

Programme of Meetings, Papers, and Displays for the Season 1910-11.

- 1910.
- Oct. 20. Display of the Stamps of the United States of America. The Earl of Crawford (President).
- Nov. 3. Display of the Stamps of some of the Australian States. The Rev. H. A. James.
- " 17. Paper on "The Stamps of Trinidad printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co." Mr. E. D. Bacon.
- Dec. 1. Display of the Stamps of New Zealand. Mr. C. L. Pack.
- " 15. Notes on, with Display of, "The 1853 Issue of British Guiana." Mr. M. P. Castle (Vice-President).
- 1911.
- Jan. 5. Paper on, with Display of, "The Stamps of the Cayman Islands." Mr. A. Léon Adutt.
- " 19. Display of the "Pictorial Issues" of New Zealand. Mr. A. H. Stamford.
- Feb. 2. Display of the Stamps of Nevis. Mr. J. A. Tillaard.
- " 16. Notes on, with Display of, "The Stamps of Roumania." Mr. W. Dornig Beckton.
- Mar. 2. Display of the 1871-76 Issues of Japan on Entires, with Notes on "The Cancellations." Mr. F. J. Peplow.
- " 16. Paper on "The Early Issues of Mexico," obtained from official documents, with Display. Mr. S. Chapman.
- April 6. Display of the Collection of Portuguese Reprints (presented by H.M. King Manuel of Portugal to the Royal Philatelic Society, London).
- " 20. Display of the Stamps of Switzerland. Mr. H. J. Duveen.
- May 4. Paper on, with Display of, "The Early Issues of Chili." Mr. T. W. Hall.
- " 18. Display of the Stamps of South Australia, arranged according to dated copies, with Notes. Mr. R. B. Yardley.
- June 1. Annual General Meeting.

All the meetings will commence punctually at 6 p.m. By the kind invitation of the Earl of Crawford, President, the first meeting will be held at 4 Cavendish Square; all the other meetings will take place at 4 Southampton Row.

L. L. R. HAUSBURG,
Hon. Sec. Programme Committee.
(From *The London Philatelist*.)

Huddersfield and District Philatelic Society

SESSION 1910-1911.

- 1910.
- Oct. 6. President's Address and Display.
- " 20. Visit and Display by Halifax Philatelists.
- Nov. 3. General Display: Griqualand and Uruguay.
- " 17. Display: Triangular Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope. W. M. Gray.
- Dec. 1. Exchange Night.
- " 15. General Display: Great Britain and Roumania.

- 1911.
- Jan. 12. Display: Japan. W. D. Haigh.
- " 26. Display: Dr. Adair.
- Feb. 9. Overprints on British Stamps: Paper and Display. W. Denton Roebuck, F.L.S., F.R.P.S.L.
- " 23. General Display: Heligoland and Russia.
- Mar. 9. Display: Dr. James.
- " 23. General Display: New Zealand and Greece.
- April 6. General Display: Gambia and Turkey.
- " 27. Annual General Meeting.

Meetings are held on alternate Thursday evenings, at 7.30 at the Lion Restaurant, opposite the railway station;

On "General Display" evenings members are particularly requested to bring their collections of the countries to be displayed.

C. H. GREENWOOD,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
49 Perseverance Street, Primrose Hill, Huddersfield.

North London Philatelic Society

President: Alex. J. Siff.

Vice-Presidents: P. J. W. Deverell, A. W. Merrington.

Hon. Exchange Superintendent: M. K. Clarke, 75 Mayola Road, Lower Clapton.

Hon. Curator of Forgery Collection: P. J. W. Deverell, 49 Hilldrop Road, Camden Road, N.

Committee: A. R. Maisey, D. Thompson, H. S. Wymer.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: C. S. Muratori, 41 Navarino Mansions, Navarino Road, Dalston, N.E.

HEADQUARTERS for Meetings: 7 Canonbury Square, Upper Street, Islington, N. (near to Highbury Station, N.E. Railway, L. and N.W. Railway, G.N. Railway and City Tube.)

SYLLABUS, 1910-11.

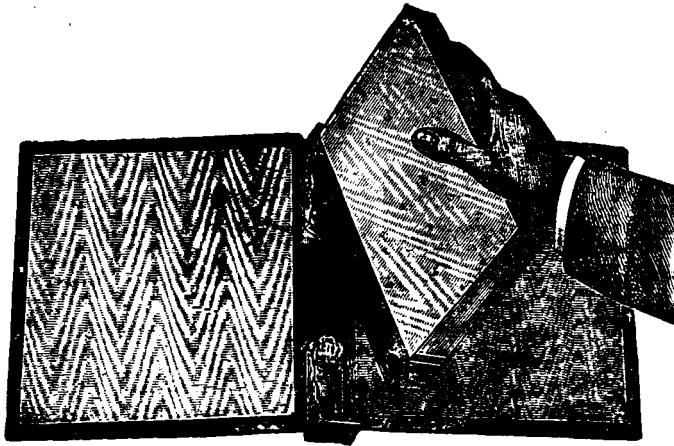
- 1910.
- Oct. 6. Opening Night. President's Evening.
- " 20. Paper and Display: "British Curiosities" and "English used abroad," by D. Thompson.
- Nov. 3. Informal Meeting. (See Note 1.)
- " 17. Paper and Display: "Postage Stamp Printers and their Work," by Alexander J. Siff.
- Dec. 1. Members' Display: Post Cards and Postal Stationery.
- " 15. Paper and Display: "Famishing Stamps or their equivalents of the world," by Miss E. M. Merrington.
- 1911.
- Jan. 5. Informal Meeting. (See Note 1.)
- " 19. Paper and Display: "British Guiana from '76, British Honduras, and Falkland Isles," by E. Heginbottom, B.A., F.R.P.S.L.
- Paper: "Automatic Franking," by A. R. Maisey.
- Feb. 2. Members' Display: South American States. (See Note 2.)
- " 16. Informal Meeting. (See Note 1.)
- Mar. 2. Informal Meeting. (See Note 1.)
- " 16. Paper and Display: "Ceylon and Hong Kong," by E. Heginbottom, B.A., F.R.P.S.L.
- Paper: "A Comparison between Gibbons' 1887 and 1911 Catalogues," by A. W. Merrington.
- Apr. 6. Members' Display: France. (See Note 2.)
- " 20. Display: Colonials, by J. C. Sidebotham.
- May 4. Informal Meeting. (See Note 1.)
- " 18. Annual General Meeting.

NOTE 1.—These meetings have been arranged on the recommendation of the Annual General Meeting. Members are requested to bring anything interesting in the way of discoveries, new issues, etc., or short articles from Philatelic Papers.

NOTE 2.—Members are requested to bring their collections of these countries, however small. The Committee will award a diploma at each Members' Display, not necessarily to the largest collection, but for points, as completeness, condition, neatness in arrangement, etc.

The "FACILE" Postage Stamp Albums.

(PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.)



A—SHOWING LEAVES RELEASED.

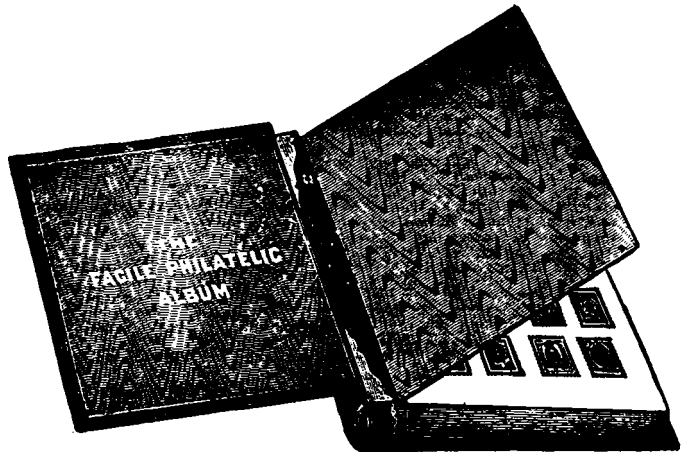
THESE Albums present externally the same appearance as our well-known

**"ORIEL" and
"PHILATELIC"
Blank Albums,**

and are identical in all respects except as regards the method of holding the detachable leaves which is

now a vast improvement upon the old system.

The leaves instead of being threaded upon pegs have a groove cut across each end of the linen joint (see A), and, together with a protecting cover, are held in position by means of two "V"-shaped projections, the whole being securely fastened by an ingenious spring.



B—SHOWING LEAVES SECURED.

When it is desired to remove the leaves it is only necessary to release the spring, when the "V"-shaped projections open automatically, and the contents can be removed with one hand. A great feature of this improvement is that a single leaf can be inserted or detached without disturbing the contents of the Album. Collectors already using the "ORIEL" and "PHILATELIC" can conveniently continue with the **"FACILE."**

(Ad. 4)

Leading Features of the "FACILE."

1. It is undoubtedly the "acme" of loose-leaf albums.
2. Changing position of, or adding to the number of the leaves can be effected instantly and without disturbing contents of Album.
3. The binding of cover being rigid, all possibility of friction between the leaves is prevented.
4. The patent binder has no loose or detachable parts, and therefore cannot get out of order.
5. The action of the patent binder is automatic, and can be perfectly understood the moment it is seen.

The "Facile" Oriel Album

Containing fifty detachable leaves ($10\frac{3}{8}$ in. \times $9\frac{1}{4}$ in.), of the best handmade paper, faced with Japanese tissue paper and bound in half red morocco with cloth sides, finished in gold.

Each Album is contained in a cloth drop-in case lined with lamb's-wool.

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The "Facile G.H.-S." Album

Each containing eighty detachable leaves ($10\frac{3}{8}$ in. \times $9\frac{3}{8}$ in.), best handmade paper, backed Japanese tissue, and bound whole padded morocco, finished in gold, rounded corners.

Each Album is contained in a specially designed cloth-covered case, lined swan's-down.

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[Ad. 5.]

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BUENOS AIRES.—Carefully rewritten with the aid of the finest collections in the Argentine.

BOSNIA.—Rewritten with the kind help of Mr. A. Passer. The new prices correctly represent the actual rarity of the different varieties.

BRAZIL.—Carefully rewritten with the aid of the best collections in Rio de Janeiro.

OHILI.—Entirely rewritten with the aid of the leading collectors of Santiago and Valparaiso. The prices are the actual selling prices of the day in Chili.

OHINA.—Entirely rewritten and repriced.

JAPAN.—Entirely rewritten and rearranged with the kind assistance of Messrs. Peplow and Fulcher, who have carefully studied these stamps during many years.

NICARAGUA.—Revised and brought up to date from the articles published by Mr. J. B. Leavy.

PARAGUAY.—Entirely rewritten and repriced.

PERU.—Entirely rearranged after the newest list of the Peru Philatelic Society and with the kind assistance of Mr. T. W. Hall.

SIAM.—Entirely rewritten and all minor varieties included.

SWITZERLAND.—The later issues have been rewritten with the kind assistance of Mr. E. Zumstein.

TURKEY.—The sale of the stock of 26,000,000 has now taken place, and they are held in strong hands on the Continent, and the new prices have been carefully fixed, based on the new wholesale quotations.

UNITED STATES.—The lists have been carefully revised and priced by our Mr. E. B. Power, who has made a study of these stamps.

URUGUAY.—Entirely rewritten and based on the Handbook of Mr. H. Griebert.

Part I, GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES,
is in the press and will be ready in November.

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GIBBONS STAMP

WEEKLY



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Topical Notes. By Charles J. Phillips.

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CORRESPONDENCE.—The Editor regrets that he has very little time for direct correspondence. Letters requiring a reply will be dealt with as far as possible under the heading of "Answers to Correspondents."

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" 5	5	0	" 10	5	0
" 6	5	6	" 11	5	0
" 7	5	0	" 12	5	0

EXAMINATION OF STAMPS.—Owing to the great number of forgeries being offered for sale by unscrupulous persons, a great portion of our time is taken up with the expert examination of surcharges, cancellations, perforations, added margins and corners, and the scores of other tricks that are resorted to by the faking fraternity.

As this examination can be done only by experts, whose time is valuable, we have found it necessary to increase our charges, which in future will be as follows: 1s. per stamp, postage and registration extra.

The stamps should be sent lightly fastened on sheets, with sufficient space above each stamp for the insertion of the desired information.

The following abbreviations are used in giving an opinion:—B. Bogus; i.e. never existed; F. Forged; G. Genuine; G.F. Stamp genuine, surcharge forged; R. Reprint.

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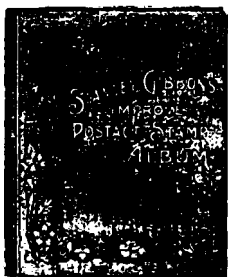
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1890. Locomotive, etc.		
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1891. Allegorical Figure.		
1 c. to 10 pesos	Set of 10	1 3
1892. Discovery of America.		
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1893. Arms.		
1 c. to 10 pesos	Set of 10	1 3
1894 Allegorical Figure.		
1 c. to 10 pesos	Set of 10	1 3
1895. Arms.		
1 c. to 10 pesos	Set of 10	1 3
1896. Map of Nicaragua.		
1 c. to 5 pesos	Set of 9	3 0
1897. Map of Nicaragua.		
1 c. to 5 pesos	Set of 9	3 0
1899. Allegorical Figure.		
1 c. to 5 pesos	Set of 11	1 3

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 18
Whole No. 304

OCTOBER 29, 1910

VOL. XII

Postage Stamps in the Making

A General Survey of the Practices and Processes employed in the Manufacture of Postage Stamps

By FRED. J. MELVILLE, *President of the Junior Philatelic Society*

(Continued from page 372.)

CHAPTER VII.—A BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX OF ARTISTS AND ENGRAVERS

IN his work on *The Postage Stamps of Sicily*, Dr. Emilio Diena points out that "in almost all the philatelic monographs that have been published the authors have omitted to give any information as to the engravers of the stamps, however skilful those engravers may have been, an omission which, it seems to us, should not be left unsupplied." Much the same might be said of the treatment of the artists who have originated the designs for postage stamps, though in many cases the work of both designers and engravers has linked stamp collecting with Art of a high order.

Dr. Diena himself has provided some interesting records of engravers in his monographs, and latterly the authorship and execution of our stamp designs have attracted the attention of other writers on Philately, and Messrs. Stanley Gibbons's Catalogue has been very considerably amplified in the matter of information on designers and engravers, and the sources of the subjects depicted.

In discussing Postage Stamps in the Making it seemed appropriate to us to give some details, a biographical index, of most of the known artists who have been in any way associated in originating or perpetuating the designs of postage stamps. It will be readily obvious that no index of this character can be complete, and it must be admitted that the present one lacks details of some of the artists who should be at least tolerably well known to their own countrymen, and of whom further information should be forthcoming. But the index is fairly comprehensive for a first collection of such material, and will, we trust, be the means of aiding students in identifying the interesting individuals who have given us so great a variety of design and impression.

Allessandri, M.—Engraver, of Florence. Engraved the first issue of Tuscany, and prepared the electrotypes from which the Florentine Grand Ducal Printing Office manufactured the stamps.

Aloisio, Tommaso Francesco Ferdinando.—Engraver. Born January 12, 1809, at Messina, died May 29, 1875. Son of Giuseppe Aloisio and Nicoletta (Juvara) his wife. He added the maternal name to his surname, being proud of his descent on the mother's side from the celebrated architect, Filippo Juvara (1685-1735). Tommaso, who early displayed a talent for engraving, began his instruction in that art under Antonio Minasi, of Messina, afterwards under Letterio Subba, an artist and engraver of merit. Later, at Rome he was pupil of Camuccini, then at Parma, of Paolo Toschi, returning to Messina in 1836 as Professor of Engraving at the Accademia Carolina. Shortly afterwards he proceeded to Paris and London in the pursuit of his studies. On his return to Messina he became instructor at the Royal Academy of Naples. In 1868 he contributed a paper before the Academy of Archæology, Literature, and Fine Arts at Naples on "The Past History and Present Condition of the Art of Engraving." In 1872 he became co-director of the Royal Institute of Engraving at Rome, where he compiled his *Catalogue of the Prints engraved with the Rurin and with Aquafortis*. Aloisio was in later life the victim of various unfounded attacks, and in a condition of despondency committed suicide on May 29, 1875. His last words were written on the wall of one of his rooms at the Royal Institute, written

with his own blood, expressing forgiveness to his enemies and asking pardon for his final deed. He was buried with great honour in the cemetery of Campo Verano, at Rome. His engraved works are very numerous, and Dr. Emilio Diena, in his *History of the Postage Stamps of Sicily*, gives a very comprehensive record of the work of this renowned artist, from which record our details have been culled. Aloisio engraved the die in *taille-douce* for the much-appreciated postage stamps of Sicily.

Alvez, V.—Engraver of the frame designs of the 1882-7 issues of Portugal, the portrait of Dom Luiz in the centre of which was by the French engraver Mouchon (q.v.). He also did the frame for the first Dom Carlos issue of 1892, the portrait for which was by Netto (q.v.).

Angeli, Heinrich von.—Hungarian painter, born 1840 at Oedenburg, studied at Vienna and Dusseldorf. Settled in Vienna 1862 as a portrait painter, and in 1877 became professor at the Vienna Academy. He visited Germany and Great Britain, painting the portraits of the royalties of both countries. His portrait of Queen Victoria, painted by command, was copied for the British Empire post card (1889), the Universal Postal Union post card (1892), the 2, 3, and 5 rupees of India (1895), and the 3 pies (1899), and Southern Nigeria (1901).

Archer, Mr., of the firm of Archer and Daly, is credited with the engraving of the 2, 10, and 20 cents stamps of the Confederate States of America, which were printed by his firm at Richmond, Va., in 1863.

Barnard, J.—A watchmaker and jeweller living in Mauritius who engraved the copper dies for the 1d. and 2d. Post Office Mauritius, 1847, from which the stamps were printed direct one at a time. His initials "J. B." appear in microscopic letters at the base of the neck. He also engraved the *plates* for the Post Paid stamps of 1848, each of the twelve stamps on the plate of either value being engraved separately by hand.

Barre, Desiré Albert.—Engraver. Born May 6, 1818, died December 29, 1878. Son of Jean Jacques Barré (q.v.) and his successor as chief engraver to the Paris Mint, in which capacity he engraved the dies for the issues of postage stamps of France from 1863 to 1870. He also engraved the dies of the first Persian stamps, and the well-known first type of stamp design for Greece.

Barré, Jean Jacques—Engraver. Born August 3, 1793, at Paris. Studied under M. Trolier as an engraver of coins. Many notable medals were produced by him of historical and artistic subjects. He engraved bank-notes also for the banks of France, Rouen, Lyons, and Toulouse, and some of the French currency. He was an authority on various forms of printing, receiving high awards for *taille-douce* engraving and for lithography, and making an important contribution to the literature of printing in a paper on "Ancient and Modern Processes of Printing in France," read before the Committee of Arts and Historical Monuments. He became the chief engraver to the Mint at Paris on December 22, 1842. He engraved the dies for the postage stamps of France 1849-60, and the Eagle type of the general issues for the French Colonies.

Barth-Wahl.—Engraver. He was sent with a M. Michel, a mechanician, by the Luxemburg Government to visit the Belgian State Printing Establishment about 1852, and on their return M. Barth-Wahl engraved the dies for the first postage stamps of Luxemburg, 1852.

Belom, Silvestre Correia.—Artist. Designer of the 10 reis, Portugal, 1898, showing Vasco da Gama embarking at the Rastello beach.

Bernadelli, H.—Artist. Designer of the Brazilian stamp of 1908 commemorative of the centenary of the opening of the ports of Brazil to foreign commerce; and the Pan-American Congress stamp of 1906; also the Medical Congress stamp of 1910.

Berthold, H.—Engraver and printer, of Berlin. Engraved the die and made the clichés for Finland 1902 to 1908, after which the clichés were made at Helsingfors by Lilius von Hertzburg.

Blanc, Joseph.—Painter. Born 1846 at Paris, died September, 1904. Received the Grand Prix de Rome at the age of twenty-one. His work was chiefly that of a decorative painter, the most notable being the frescoes in the Pantheon, on which he laboured for ten years. Other decorative paintings of importance exist in a number of churches, at the War Office, and on the grand staircase of the Hôtel de Ville. The Blanc type of postage stamp.

introduced in France in 1900, is of the decorative order of art, and was used for the values from 1 to 5 centimes. The design was also used for the key plate of the low-value stamps of the period used at the French Consular Offices.

Bock, R.—Artist, of Wellington, New Zealand. Designer of the 2d, 3d., 9d., and 1s. pictorial stamps of New Zealand (see chapter VI).

Bourne, Herbert.—Born 1825, died November 13, 1907. Engraver. He attained a considerable repute and produced a large number of plates. His dies for postage stamps were also numerous, though his name has not hitherto been associated with any particular stamps. In a collection of his *reliques*, acquired by the writer after Mr. Bourne's death, there were engraver's working proofs in various stages which would appear to identify him with several firms of manufacturers, notably Perkins Bacon and Co., Skipper and East, Waterlow and Sons, Waterlow Bros. and Layton, and Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co. Only in the case of the Salomon head type of Hayti does the artist appear to have engraved the whole die, the other examples of his work being chiefly portrait vignettes, including some of those on stamps of Queensland, Spain, Liberia, Costa Rica, Chili, Ecuador, Uruguay, and the Nyassa pictorials, for which he did the tiny head of King Carlos. A number of his dies were also for fiscal stamps. Mr. Bourne was at work right up to the time of his death, which occurred at the age of eighty-two. He was actually engaged on a stamp plate the day before he died.

Brandstake, W.—Engraver. Produced the die for the Finland 1875 type from a design by the *Litografiska Tryckeribolaget*. The 1889 issue was also engraved by him.

Brehmer.—Engraver to the Mint, Hanover. He engraved the 1859 portrait type of Hanover stamps, copying a photograph of King George V.

Broch, Lieutenant-Colonel.—Designed the numeral type of Norway stamps, 1871.

Brozik, Wenceslas.—Painter. Born 1851 at Tremosyna, near Pilsen, Bohemia, died aged forty-nine. Chiefly renowned for paintings of historical subjects. His painting of "Columbus soliciting aid of Isabella," used on the 5 cents Columbus stamp of the United States, is preserved in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.

Calvert, S.—Engraver. Of the firm of Calvert Bros. He engraved, and his firm produced the 1854 type of Victoria. The "Too Late" and "Registration" stamps of the same colony were also engraved by him on boxwood.

Campos, Aug. de.—Artist and engraver. Designed and engraved the die for the Dom Luiz issue of Portugal, October, 1870. He also engraved the 2 reis, 1884.

Carmichael, John.—Engraver, of Sydney, New South Wales. He produced the original plate of the Two Pence, Sydney View, 1850, at a cost of twelve guineas, and the Registration stamp of 1856. The Postmaster-General of the period described him as "the most competent engraver in Sydney." Carmichael was a deaf mute.

Carter, Lady.—*Née* Gertrude Codman Parker. Married Sir Gilbert Thomas Carter, K.C.M.G., in 1903, who became Governor of Barbados, 1904. Lady Carter designed the rather pleasing "Olive Blossom" stamp of Barbados, 1906.

Casse, E.—Artist. He designed the first stamps of Tunis, which were at first reproduced by a mechanical process, but afterwards (1888) were engraved on steel by M. Mouchon.

Cerrachi, Giuseppe.—Sculptor. Born *circa* 1760 in Italy, died 1801. Visited Philadelphia, 1791, where he made busts of Washington, Hamilton, and other American celebrities. In 1796 he was back in Europe working on a bust of Napoleon Bonaparte. In 1800 he participated in a design to assassinate the First Consul, and for the fulfilment of this purpose arranged to prepare a new statue of him. The plot was discovered, and Cerrachi was guillotined in 1801. His bust of Alexander Hamilton was the source of the portrait on the 30 cents, U.S., 1870-1; his other busts used for stamps being the Benjamin Franklin, 1 cent, 1869 and 1887, Thomas Jefferson, 30 cents, 1890, and 50 cents, 1894.

Chalon, Alfred Edward.—Artist. Born February 15, 1781, at Geneva, died October 3, 1860, in London. A.R.A. 1812, R.A. 1816. Appointed painter in water-colours to Queen Victoria, and his coronation portrait of Her Majesty in robes of State, July 17, 1837, was the source of the New Zealand stamp portrait of 1855, which was engraved by Humphrys

for Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. Mr. Edward Henry Corbould, R.I., is understood to have made a drawing in water-colours from the mezzotint of this portrait, by Samuel Cousins, R.A., from which copy Humphrys worked.

Claudius, M.—Engraver. Produced the die for the Schleswig-Holstein issue of 1850. He was apparently in the employ of or temporarily engaged by the firm of H. W. Köbner and Lehmkühl of Altona, which firm submitted a series of essays to the Government, of which M. Claudius's design was one.

Clayton, Robert.—Engraver and printer. After practising his calling in Dublin, for the Stamp Office in which city he claimed to have produced dies, he went to Sydney, New South Wales, as a printer. Examined before the Select Committee on the Postage Bill of the colony in 1849, he claimed to be able to undertake to produce a stamp die similar to that used by the Post Office in England, and stated that he was familiar with the details of stamp production in England. His first tender of £36 to cover "the whole expense necessary for the full completion of the work you require for the General Post Office Establishment" appears to have been very low. He was ultimately entrusted with the engraving of the copper plate bearing twenty-five engravings of the One Penny Sydney View stamp, for which he was paid £10. Respecting an offer from Clayton to engrave steel plates at 25s. a head, the Postmaster-General wrote to the Colonial Secretary on October 28, 1850, "that from the trouble and disappointment sustained last year by Clayton's non-performance of work he engaged for, and the manner in which he engraved the 1d. stamp, now in use, I do not feel justified in recommending his employment on the present occasion" (i.e. for the laureated head series engraved by Carmichael, q.v.).

Clemencat, E.—Administrator of the Corean Post Office Department, an officer lent by the French Post Office Department to organize the Corean posts. He designed the long oblong stamp of Corea, 1903.

Clevenger, Shobal Vail.—Sculptor. Born October 22, 1812, at Middletown, Butler Co., Ohio; died September 23, 1843, at sea. The bust of Daniel Webster was the source of the portrait on the 15 cents stamp of United States, 1870, copies of this bust being found in many collections and libraries.

Coard, C. W.—Engraver. He engraved the plates for the first Tasmanian stamps printed in the works of the *Hobart Courier* by Messrs. H. and C. Best.

Coelho, José Julho Goncalves.—Artist. Designer of the 50 reis, Portugal, 1898, showing one of the ships of Vasco da Gama's fleet under full sail.

Corbould, Edward Henry.—Artist. Born 1815, died 1905. Son of Henry Corbould, F.S.A. (q.v.). A member of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours. He made the drawing for the 5s. stamp (coin design) engraved by Frederick Heath (q.v.) for New South Wales (1860). This stamp design had a life of nearly thirty years, and another design attributed to the same artist, that of the 5d., 6d., 8d., and 1s. stamps of New South Wales of 1854-5 (engraved by Humphrys), had a still longer life in the 5d. denomination. The portraits of the Queen on the first stamps of New Zealand, Natal, Ceylon, and St. Helena were from water-colour drawings by this artist.

Corbould, Henry.—Artist. Born 1787 in London, died 1844 at Robertsbridge. Third son of Richard Corbould, under whom he began his art studies, afterwards continued under Fuseli at the Royal Academy. He was a friend of Flaxman, Westmacott, Chantry, and the Heaths. He exhibited a considerable number of pictures, but spent the greater part of thirty years on a collection of drawings of "Ancient Marbles" in the British Museum. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. His original designs are described as amongst the most graceful of the age, and his drawings as models of accuracy and truth. He was commissioned to make the drawing from Wyon's city medal for the first adhesive postage stamp in 1840, and received £12 (? guineas) for the work. He died of apoplexy, brought on by exposure.

Coromina, Bartolomeo.—Engraver. He engraved the dies for the stamps of Spain with portrait of Queen Isabella II, 1850 to 1852, and several of the later portrait stamps, 1867 and 1869.

(To be continued.)

Countries of the World

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(Continued from page 376.)

Holland—continued

The Second Issue

IN 1864 it was decided to have new stamps, and at the same time to introduce perforation for the convenience of the public. In May a circular describing the change was issued to the postal officials as follows:—

“The Hague, 13th May, 1864.

“ART. 1. The officials are notified that a new type of stamps has been prepared in order to be issued as soon as the stock of old stamps still on hand is exhausted. The new stamps are of the same values as the old ones, viz. 5, 10, and 15 cents. They bear the portrait of the King according to a new engraving, and the inscription *Postzegels* [?] in place of the values.

“The paper on which they are printed is no longer provided with a watermark; in future each sheet will contain two hundred stamps instead of one hundred as heretofore. Besides the above alterations, there will be on the sheets throughout the length and width as many perforated lines as will be necessary, that every stamp can easily be separated by hand without having to use any cutting instrument. During this month, in order to cope with the demand, stamps of 10 cents of the new type will be sent to all offices; some have already been issued in error, as no information had been given to the officials.

“As the stock of the old 5 cents stamps is not sufficient to be sent to all offices, some of them will on this occasion receive the new ones. The new stamps of 15 cents will probably be put in circulation towards the month of October. The postmasters will not sell any new stamps until the stock of the old type on hand at the offices is exhausted.”

The new stamps are larger than the ones they replaced, measuring $21\frac{1}{2}$ by $17\frac{3}{4}$ mm. In the centre a portrait of the King in military uniform is shown on a ground of lines cross-hatched vertically and horizontally, within an oval frame. The oval band is delicately shaded, while under it the word “POSTZEGEL” is curved. In the upper corners the value—numerals at the left and “c” at the right—is shown on a ground of fine vertical lines, while the design is completed by the addition of a rectangular frame.

The original die was engraved by M. J. W. Kaiser, an Amsterdam engraver, on steel, and the plates were probably of copper, as in the case of the preceding issue. The original die was complete with the exception of the numerals of value in the left upper corner. From this three subsidiary dies

were taken, and on these the requisite numerals were engraved. Mr. Melville suggests that the first or original die was prepared for the 10 c., and that from this two copies were taken, the top left corners erased, and the values “5” and “15” respectively added.

It would appear that the rectangular frame-line did not form part of the working dies, but that the rectangles were ruled on the plates first. This is borne out by the fact that the space between the design and the frame varies in different stamps, and, as the impressions were not always correctly placed, the bases of the letters “TZ” of “POSTZEGEL” often encroach on the lower frame-line. The lines of the rectangle, too, sometimes project at one or other of the corners and form minor varieties of some interest to the specialist.

The plates, as stated in the official notice quoted above, consisted of 200 stamps. M. Moens states that these were divided into two panes, each containing 100 stamps in ten rows, but we are not told whether the panes were placed side by side or vertically. In our publishers' Catalogue, however, it is asserted that the panes were placed side by side.

The paper was hand-made wove, showing a slight tinge of blue, and it was unwatermarked.

The perforation was performed by a comb-machine having a gauge of $12\frac{1}{2}$ for the long horizontal lines and of 12 for the short vertical lines.

The gum varies from white to yellowish, the former distinguishing the first printings, and M. Moens records the 10 c. with quite brown gum.

The stamps were at first printed at Utrecht—presumably in the premises adjoining the Mint referred to in our last chapter—and after a time the plates began to show signs of wear. There were attempts at retouching, as in the case of the first issue, these being generally confined to strengthening the frame-line on the left, or recutting some of the design at the left side. The work was crudely done, and the retouches are easy to identify. The right-hand frame-line, too, was recut on some stamps. So far as is at present known, the retouching was confined to the 5 c. plate, but it is of course quite possible that similar varieties may exist in the other values.

According to M. Moens, the 5 c. was issued in July, 1864, the 10 c. on May 12th,

1864, and the 15 c. on January 1st, 1865, while the *Nederlandsche Tijdschrift* tells us that the total numbers issued in this type were as follows:—

5 cents	12,427,000
10	12,222,000
15 ,,	1,645,000

The continual increase in the output of stamps somewhat embarrassed the Mint authorities with their limited accommodation, and in 1866 the Government commenced negotiations with Messrs. J. Enschedé and Sons, of Haarlem, who had for a long time printed the Dutch bank-notes. A contract was made with this firm on October 1st, 1866, and since that date they have printed all the stamps of Holland. Under this contract it was stipulated that the manufacture should take place under the control of the State, and for that purpose a Government Inspector was installed at Haarlem. This office is still maintained, and the inspector not only supervises the whole manufacture of the stamps, but also the manufacture of all the materials. The paper is furnished by the State, each sheet being stamped with a seal containing the letters "P Z" (Post Zegel). Every sheet of paper has to be strictly accounted for, and at every third monthly visit of the Postmaster-General the waste sheets are burned in his presence after verification.

As soon as the contract with the Mint expired the Government handed over the printing plates to Messrs. J. Enschedé and Sons, and on December 29th, 1866, a printing of the 5 c. and 10 c. values was made by this firm. On May 15th, 1867, they also printed a supply of stamps from the 15 c. plate. M. Moens, who characterizes the colours of the Haarlem prints as bright blue, carmine, and olive-yellow respectively, says: "Apart from the brighter colours the 5 and 10 cents can be distinguished by the colour having tinted the paper; the colour of the 15 cents is very distinct. Otherwise we cannot find any distinctive points between the Haarlem and Utrecht prints. Only one printing exists of them."

Writing in *The Stamp Lover* with regard to the same stamps, Mr. Warren says: "The printings are readily recognizable. The Haarlem 5 ct. is not so white on the forehead; the 10 ct. is of a brighter crimson; and the 15 ct. a yellow-orange."

Not only were the colours brighter, but evidently the workmanship was superior, for Mr. Melville tells us that "the light oval band on the Haarlem printing is very prominent, standing out much more clearly than in the Utrecht printings."

The use of the stamps of this type ceased on November 1st, 1879, although this fact is

not mentioned in the Royal Decree of October 10th, 1879.



1864. No wmk. Perf. $1\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
5 c., blue	10	0	0	6
10 c., rose	12	0	0	3
15 c., orange	25	0	3	0

The Third Issue

While waiting for the expiration of their contract with the Mint authorities, the Dutch Government asked Messrs. J. Enschedé and Sons to submit proposals for a new design. M. Moens tells us "they applied to J. Vurtheim, of Rotterdam, and in February, 1866, thirteen types were delivered. The first contained the coat of arms of Holland and was intended for printed matter. The second contained the head of the King *en face*. The third showed the head of the King to the right and was intended for the Dutch Colonies. They were all printed together on thick white paper and submitted to the King, who, however, did not approve of them. Other types were submitted by Ch. Derriey, of Paris, O. Berger-Levrault, of Nancy, and J. M. van Kempen et Fils, of the Hague. Fresh designs submitted by J. Vurtheim, of Rotterdam, were at last approved of by the King, and were very similar to the stamps issued in 1869."

Apparently many essays were circulated at this period, for in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for March, 1866, we read: "We have just been favoured with a series of essays in fifteen different colours and two values, proposed for adoption to the Dutch Government. They are executed by a peculiar process, and have a pleasing effect." In the following month a more extended description was given, viz.: "The essays referred to last month are anticipatory of a change of type for the existing values, and have been produced by a novel and special process of engraving known only as yet to its inventor. There are two values which, reproduced in different colours on various tinted papers, form no fewer than 700 distinct varieties, with which our collection is about to be enriched by the liberality of the proprietor. The effect is peculiar, showing the great diversity producible by impressions of the same hue on various tints. The style of the pair is similar—profile of reigning sovereign to the right in an oval. In the 5 cents this oval is enclosed in a square frame, 'NEDER-

'LANDE' above, 'POST' and 'ZEGEL' at sides, value beneath. The 10 cents has '10' and 'c.' at upper and lower angles; both oval and outer frame beaded; 'POSTZEGEL' above and value beneath, each in a curved band."

These essays were, however, not adopted, but the design chosen was one by M. J. Nusser, of Dusseldorf, and a set of stamps in this design was exhibited at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

A Royal Decree was issued on September 4th, 1867, announcing the appearance of the new stamps, as follows:—

"ART. 1.—A new type has been made for postage stamps used for the franking of letters from and for the interior of the country, as well as for those intended for the Colonies and foreign countries.

"ART. 2.—They bear Our portrait and the inscription *Nederland* as well as the value.

"ART. 3.—Six kinds of stamps of various values will be issued in the new type, namely, of 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 50 cents.

"ART. 4.—Each value will be printed in colours as follows:—

- Blue, the stamps of 5 cents.
- Red, the stamps of 10 cents.
- Ochre, the stamps of 15 cents.
- Green, the stamps of 20 cents.
- Violet, the stamps of 25 cents.
- Golden, the stamps of 50 cents.

"ART. 5.—The meaning of the last paragraph of Art. 13 of Our decree of the 12th November, 1851, does not apply any more to insufficiently stamped letters addressed to foreign countries. They will in future be surcharged according to the agreements made with the administrations of the various countries.

(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Stock Books, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

Reports of Stamp Exhibitions

IN the general Press make interesting reading, but it is a pity that the reporters do not submit their articles to a stamp man before publishing them. Mr. Frank Phillips has sent me a clipping from a Buenos Ayres paper with an account of the Exhibition there, and there is indeed some interesting reading in it; for example, I read that a main feature of Mr. E. M. del Pont's collection is the rare British Guiana 6 c., blue, 18 c., red (!), and 24 c., green, of 1863; two of these are of no great rarity, and the other does not exist! He is also credited with showing a sheet of 100 c., red,

"ART. 6.—The stamps of the new issue of 5 and 10 and 15 cents will be sold as soon as the present stock is cleared.

"ART. 7.—The stamps of 20, 25, and 50 cents will be put into use from the 1st October, 1867.

"ART. 8.—Articles 3, 4, 5, and 14 of Our decree of 12th November, 1851 (*Staatsblad* No. 113) are repealed by the present decree.

"The other articles of the above decree remain in force, inasmuch as they run concurrently with the present decree.

"Our Minister of Finance is charged with the execution of the present decree, a copy of which will be sent to the Account Office and will be published in the *Staatsblad* as well as in the *Staatscourant*.

"The Hague, 4th September, 1867.

"(Signed) WILLIAM.

"The Minister of Finance,

"R. J. SCHIMMELPENNICK."

The stamps referred to in the above decree form the most interesting and puzzling of all the issues of Holland. They have formed the subject of long and able articles by such experts as Dr. Chance, Mr. E. W. Wetherell, the late Mr. Gordon Smith, etc.; but even now there are many points which require elucidation.

The 20 c., 25 c., and 50 c. values were, as officially stated, placed on sale on October 1st, 1866, but as the 5 c., 10 c., and 15 c. of 1864 were not sold out, these values of the new set were not issued until later. *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* states that the 5 c. and 10 c. were placed in circulation on December 28th and 29th, while the 15 c. did not appear until the 27th or 28th June, 1868.

1865, Argentine. I should like to see even a single copy of Rivadavia 10 c. printed in red.

Mr. J. E. Rodriguez is stated to have shown a collection of *Japan* complete with one exception, this being the 96 c., *yellow-brown*!! I think that even my friend Mr. Peplow has not got this 96 c. in his *small* Japanese collection.

In noting Mr. Gambin's collection of Argentine stamps, the reporter states that he shows complete sheets of the first issue, and that they have not been through the post, thus enhancing their value!! As a matter of fact these stamps would be worth

from ten to twenty times as much if they had been used postally (even in entire sheets).

Talking of *sheets* reminds me of a still more extraordinary instance of the confusion produced by philatelic terms upon a non-philatelic reporter. A London daily paper not long back solemnly informed its readers that "almost all stamps really worth collecting have been printed from a *wooden 'sheet'*." Sheets of this description might be appropriate to a "plank bed," but have never before been heard of in connection with stamp collecting.

Peru Records

IN going over the fine collection of Peru that I recently purchased in Peru, I have found a few varieties not included in our new Catalogue, so I have to record as follows:—

No. 100a.	20 c.,	carmine and black, <i>Arms inverted.</i>
.. 304a.	1 c.,	green, <i>red triangle double.</i>
.. 304b.	1 c.,	,, <i>horseshoe inverted.</i>
.. 320a.	5 c.,	ultramarine, <i>head inverted.</i>
.. 322a.	50 c.,	green ,, ,,
.. 352b.	1 c.,	bistre-brown, "FRANQUEO" <i>double.</i>
.. 507a.	20 c.,	blue, "GOBIERNO" <i>double.</i>
.. 514a.	2 c.,	carmine, <i>both overprints inverted.</i>
.. 642a.	50 c.,	brown, <i>triangle 4 double.</i>
.. 645a.	1 c.,	bistre-brown, "DÉFICIT" <i>double</i>
.. 646a.	5 c.,	red ,, ,,
.. 646b.	5 c.,	,, <i>inverted.</i>
.. 648a.	20 c.,	blue ,, <i>double.</i>
.. 650a.	1 sol,	sepia ,, ,,

New Stock Books arranged and priced since last list published in G.S.W.

South Australia.

Two fine books with a really good lot of all issues, many fine copies of the rarer early printings, including some superb mint specimens of scarce things. Owing to advantageous purchases, many prices have been reduced, and collectors will find these books well worthy of early inspection.

Grenada, St. Christopher and St. Kitts-Nevis.

Another good book; the Grenada stamps are a nice lot in the early issues, including some fine unused copies of the first type.

India.

Two good books are now ready. There is a fine lot of the early issues, divided under the various printings, transfers, and retouches; also some interesting blocks and strips.

The later issues are very complete, and there is a good lot of the "Service" stamps, etc.

St. Lucia and Tobago.

The St. Lucia stamps are a good lot of a popular colony, with a fine selection of shades of the first type, and the later issues fairly complete, all issues being well represented.

The Tobago are not such interesting stamps, but they are a fair lot with some rare and interesting blocks.

Natal.

I cannot call this a good book; it is weak in the embossed and the provisional stamps, but fairly complete in the middle and later issues.

* * *

An Omission

WE regret that, in publishing a translation of the very interesting article entitled "The Intermediate Type of the '2 Mark Deutsches Reich,'" which originally appeared in the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*, we omitted to state that the author of the article was Mr. Hugo Krötsch. Our excuse must be that Mr. Krötsch, who is Editor of the journal in which the article was published, had modestly not attached his name to it, and we could therefore only have guessed at its authorship from the absence of any other name. We congratulate Mr. Krötsch upon his article, and are glad to have this opportunity of thanking him for his kindness in permitting us to make use of it.—ED. G.S.W.

The Postage Stamps of Sudan

By TIM BROLOGIE

(Continued from page 259.)

Official Stamps.

IN 1900 it was deemed necessary to have special stamps for use on Official Correspondence, and the 5 millièmes of the 1897 issue was perforated with the letters "S.G." meaning Sudan Government. The perforating was done with a small hand machine, which evidently only punched one stamp at a time, or, at any rate,

only one little bundle of stamps at a time, judging by the irregularities that occur in these stamps. Many varieties are to be found, inverted letters being frequently met with, whilst stamps with the perforation reversed also exist. These reversed perforations are caused, of course, by the operator of the perforating machine putting in the stamps with the back upwards.

Soon afterwards the 1 mil. and 5 mils. of

the 1898 issue, with Quatrefoil watermark, were perforated in the same way. These stamps are decidedly scarce; in fact, the writer has never seen a copy of the 5 mils. According to *Der Philatelist*, 1000 of the 1 m. were prepared and only 500 of the 5 m. As most of the latter were destroyed, it will be seen that the 5 m. is a decidedly scarce stamp.

This method of preparing Official stamps was found far too primitive for the growing needs of the Sudanese officials (who form a very large class). Most of the stamp users in this territory are Government officials, and this has the result of making some of the Official stamps of the Sudan more plentiful than the ordinary issues.

Accordingly it was decided in 1903 to overprint the current Sudan stamps "O.S.G.S." (On Sudan Government Service). The first value to be overprinted in this manner was the 1 m. with Quatrefoil watermark. The overprinting was done in Khartoum, and 1000 panes of thirty were issued. The margins were torn from the panes before the overprinting was executed. There are many varieties of this stamp to be found, foremost amongst which is the well-known one with "round stops." The panes were arranged in five horizontal rows of six, and the bottom line has all the stops of the overprint round, instead of square, as in the four top lines. The first stamp in the fourth row has a distinctly oval "O," making another variety, which only occurs once on each pane. Copies of this issue are also known with inverted overprint, but probably only one sheet was issued in this condition, and specimens are very scarce indeed.

A few months after the issuing of the 1 m. with Quatrefoil watermark, a further issue of stamps overprinted "O.S.G.S." was printed in London. These stamps were on the multiple Star and Crescent paper, and between 1903 and 1906 seven values, the 1, 2, 3, and 5 millièmes, and the 1, 2, and 5 piastres, appeared on this paper.

These stamps were overprinted with a slightly different type from that used for the 1 m. watermarked Quatrefoil. The difference is most easily observed in the letter "G," which in the second, or London, type is much more *closed* than in the local overprint. The 10 piastres appeared with the London overprint, in 1906, on the Quatrefoil paper. This, of course, is not at all strange, as the 10 piastres has not yet appeared, *in any form*, on the Crescent and Star paper. Practically all the stamps of this issue are fairly plentiful, if we except the scarce varieties of the 1 m. local print, and though at first the unused copies were well guarded by the authorities, vast quantities are now on the market in that condition.

This brings the full list of stamps surcharged "O.S.G.S." to :—

Perf. 14. Wmk. Quatrefoil.

- 1 m., brown and pink.
- 10 p., black and mauve.

Perf. 14. Wmk. Multiple Star and Crescent.

- 1 m., brown and pink.
- 2 m., green and brown.
- 3 m., mauve and green.
- 5 m., carmine and black.
- 1 p., blue and black.
- 2 p., black and blue.
- 5 p., brown and green.

Army Official

In January, 1905, the officials of the British Army in Sudan were provided with a special stamp, the 1 m. on the multiple Star and Crescent paper overprinted "ARMY OFFICIAL." The word "ARMY" is printed on the left of the stamp reading upwards, whilst "OFFICIAL" is on the right reading downwards. The overprinting was done in Khartoum, on panes of thirty, without margins. Sixty thousand of these stamps are said to have been printed altogether, but thirty thousand were destroyed after the issue of the "Army Service" series in the following year.

Four panes of thirty were found overprinted in this manner, but bearing the Quatrefoil watermark. As only one hundred and twenty of these stamps exist, they are decidedly scarce.

Varieties are to be found on every sheet of the Army Official issue, whether on the Star and Crescent or the Quatrefoil watermarked paper. On the sixth stamp of the first and second rows the words "ARMY OFFICIAL" are in much smaller type, quite easily distinguished from the ordinary overprint. Another error of surcharge, not so noticeable as the foregoing, is to be found on the fifth stamp of the bottom row, where the word "OFFICIAL" has an exclamation mark in place of the first "I." As the "small surcharge" variety occurs twice and the "exclamation mark" error only once, in each pane of thirty, it goes without saying that these stamps on the *Quatrefoil* paper are extreme rarities, only eight copies of the former and four of the latter having been printed.

Copies of this issue bearing an inverted surcharge are known to exist on the Star and Crescent paper.

Wmk. Quatrefoil.

- 1 m., brown and pink.

Wmk. Multiple Crescent and Star.

- 1 m., brown and pink.

Army Service

In January, 1906, a complete set of stamps was issued for the use of the Army in Sudan, surcharged "Army Service." The first stamps to appear were the 1 m. to 1 pi. on the multiple Star and Crescent paper. Almost immediately afterwards (or some writers would say before) appeared the three higher values, viz. 2, 5, and 10 piastres, on the Quatrefoil paper.

In 1908 the 2 and 5 piastres were issued on the Star and Crescent paper, thus leaving only the 10 pi. on the Quatrefoil paper. This value has not, of course, appeared on the "Multiple" paper as yet. The whole issue was overprinted in Cairo in complete sheets of sixty.

Many scarce errors of these stamps occur, some of which are exceedingly rare. Inverted overprints are to be found on the 1 m. and 5 m. It is stated on good authority that only one sheet of sixty of each value was issued in this condition; thus copies of these "inverts" are very desirable stamps. Two sheets, i.e. one hundred and twenty stamps, of the 1 m. were issued with the distance between "Army" and "Service" 14 mm., instead of 12 mm. Two sheets also of the 5 m. have been found with double overprint, and a block of twenty-four stamps of this value has been found with the overprint double and one of the impressions inverted. According to Gibbons Catalogue, copies of the 2 m. are known without overprint *se tenant* with the normal overprinted stamp, which is evidently very scarce indeed.

As these varieties are rather complicated, it might be of advantage to make a list of them.

- (a) *With words of overprint 14 mm. apart instead of 12 mm.* 1 mil. (120 issued).
 (b) *Overprint inverted.* 1 mil. (60) and 5 mil. (60).
 (c) *Double overprint.* 5 mil. (120).
 (d) " " (one inverted). 5 mil. (24).
 (e) *Without overprint se tenant with normal.* 2 mil. (quantity unknown).

The stamps of the "Army Service" issue, if we exclude the errors, are all fairly easy to obtain in used condition, though the unused stamps are rather expensive. Many interesting minor varieties of surcharge are to be found which add very largely to the interest of a specialized collection, though not in themselves sufficiently interesting to be catalogued.

The full set is:—

Wmk. Multiple Star and Crescent. Perf. 14.

- 1 m., brown and carmine.
- 2 m., green and brown.
- 3 m., mauve and green.
- 5 m., carmine and black.
- 1 p., blue and brown.
- 2 p., black and blue (1908).
- 5 p., brown and green (1908).

Wmk. Quatrefoil. Perf. 14.

- 2 p., black and blue.
- 5 p., brown and green.
- 10 p., black and mauve.

The later printings of all the values are printed from a rather different type from what was in use formerly. They are easily distinguished by the fact that in the new printings the "y" in "Army" has a much shorter tail.

* Must there not have been a whole sheet of sixty?—
 Ed. G.S.H'.

Twentieth Century Colonials

WRITTEN AND COMPILED BY D. B. ARMSTRONG

Part III.—British Possessions in Africa

(Continued from page 399.)

Seychelles

THE Seychelles, or Mahé Archipelago, are a group of some eighty-nine small islands, situated in the Indian Ocean, about 940 miles to the north of Mauritius and 1100 east of Zanzibar. Included in the colony are also the Amirantes, Aldabra, and Assumption Islands, bringing the total area up to 148½ square miles. Mahé, with an area of fifty-six square miles, is the principal island of the group, the other most important islands being Praslin, Silhouette, Curieuse, and La Digue.

At the beginning of the present century this colony succeeded in bringing its postal issues into considerable disrepute in philatelic circles, by reason of the large numbers of provisional and surcharged stamps which its postal authorities thought it necessary to create. This, together with the fact that in the majority of cases practically the whole of these issues were cornered by a gang of local speculators (making it a matter of extreme difficulty for either dealers or collectors to obtain supplies, excepting at greatly enhanced prices), brought down the wrath of the entire philatelic Press and public upon the un-

worthy heads of the Seychelles Post Office officials, who, it was freely asserted, if not actually engaged in the manipulation of the issues themselves, at least connived at it. This supposition, however, was subsequently proved to be erroneous, and the postal authorities may be safely exonerated from all suspicion of complicity in the matter.

In considering the question of the necessity for the issue of so many provisional stamps in so short a space of time, among the most important points to be taken into account are the facilities existing for communication with the outer world. It is to the non-arrival of fresh supplies of certain values, on order from the printers in England, rather than to any speculative inclinations on the part of the island authorities, that most of these surcharged stamps should be attributed.

Steamship communication between Great Britain and Seychelles is both infrequent and erratic. Although homeward-bound steamers from Australia and eastern ports touch at Victoria with a certain amount of regularity about once a fortnight, those voyaging in the opposite direction are uncertain in the extreme, and on one occasion it is reported that no mail was received from Europe between the months of April and September. It will thus be seen that the local postal authorities were in no wise to blame for the large crop of provisionals which these islands have brought forth, whilst the responsibility for the variety of values which had to be utilized at different times in the production of the provisional stamps, lies at the door of the speculative clique, whose operations were a source of considerable embarrassment to the Seychelles Post Office, and whose machinations the authorities appear to have done everything in their power to circumvent.*

The first of these provisional issues made its appearance in June, 1901. At that time the stock of 3 cents stamps on hand at the Seychelles Post Office had run exceedingly low, and the arrival of a fresh printing on order from England was almost momentarily expected. This information appears to have reached the ears of local speculators, who immediately proceeded to buy up the remaining 3 cents stamps, whilst a further delay in the arrival of fresh supplies from England assisted them in their project, and forced the hand of the local postal authorities, compelling them to resort to surcharging, as a temporary measure. For this purpose practically the whole stock on hand of the 36 cents value of the 1897 series was overprinted locally with the denomination 3 cents, and issued to the public

* They carefully refrained from doing the one thing that would at once have put an end to all the trouble, without causing much inconvenience to any one, viz. refusing to issue provisionals and letting people pay postage in cash—Ed. G. S. W.

on June 21, 1901. These stamps sufficed to meet the postal necessities of the islanders for two full months, at the end of which period the new printing of this value in the permanent type was still missing. Accordingly additional supplies were provided, the 16 cents value being requisitioned for this use. Concurrently with the issue of this new provisional the entire remaining stock of 8 cents stamps was reduced by means of a surcharge to the value of 6 cents only, there being no longer any demand for the former value. Both of these stamps were placed on sale in August, 1901. They were, however, almost immediately bought up by speculators, some say within twenty-four hours of issue, but this seems unlikely, as it was not until the following month that other 3 cents provisional stamps were issued, produced from the 10 cents of 1890. This, the third and final provisional, seems to have been left severely alone by the speculators, who were already experiencing considerable difficulty in disposing of their holdings of the previous issues, much to the relief of the postal authorities, and the supply overprinted lasted until the arrival of the long-delayed consignment, which was received in the islands about the end of the year. It contained, in addition to 3 cent stamps, printed from Plate 2 of the general Colonial "Postage" type, fresh supplies of 2 and 6 cents stamps also.

1901.



3 cents

Provisional issues. Stamps of 1890 and 1897 surcharged "3 cents" and "6 cents" respectively, in one line, in black. Wmk. Crown CA (single). Perf. 14. The 3 cents surcharge has two parallel black bars cancelling the original denomination, whilst the 6 cents is printed at the foot of the stamp, over the original tablet. Name and value in second colours given. Total numbers of each value overprinted appended in brackets.

- 3 cents on 10 c., bright ultramarine and bistre (42,000), September.
- 3 cents on 16 c., chestnut and ultramarine (31,000), August.
- 3 cents on 36 c., brown and carmine (60,000) June 21st.
- 6 cents on 8 c., purple and ultramarine (40,000), August.

Varieties.

The above stamps were originally printed in sheets containing 120 (in two horizontal panes of 60, ten rows of six), with continuous marginal lines round each pane, and Plate No. 2 four times in the margins. The type for overprinting them was set up in five rows of six, one quarter-sheet being consequently surcharged at each impression, four operations being necessary to completely overprint the sheet. The work appears to have been carried out with considerable care and accuracy, and there are not nearly so many varieties as might have been anticipated under the circumstances. The most important are the double and inverted surcharges.

Double surcharge.

3 cents on 16 c., chestnut and ultramarine.
6 cents on 8 c., purple and ultramarine.

Inverted surcharge.

3 cents on 16 c., chestnut and ultramarine.
6 cents on 8 c., purple and ultramarine.

There are other and less notable varieties, showing a broken letter "e" in "cents," and stamps surcharged with the bars only, or with only one bar instead of two.

There are believed to have been two printings of the 6 cents on 8 c., the first concurrently with the 3 cents on 16 c., consisting of 12,000 copies, and the second at the same time as the 3 cents on 10 c., of 28,000.

About Midsummer, 1902, surcharging had again to be resorted to, three provisional stamps of the values 2 c., 30 c., and 45 c. respectively being issued on June 5th of that year. Apparently a local demand was felt for a 45 c. stamp, which denomination had been omitted from the previous issue, whilst at the same time it was found that the stock of 2 cents had run very low indeed. The 30 cents was an entirely new value. Stamps of all these denominations were included in the new King's Head series then on order, and pending its arrival they were provisionally created by overprinting other values then in stock. It would seem that the available supplies of the current stamps had been seriously depleted, as in the production of the 30 and 45 cents provisionals, two separate values had in each instance to be employed. In order to prevent as far as possible the speculative cornering of these stamps, it was decreed that not more than one complete sheet of any value should be supplied to any person at one time.

The stamps were overprinted in single panes of 60, at two operations from type set up in five rows of six as before, except in the case of the 45 cents on 1 rupee, of which apparently a whole pane of 60 stamps was done at a single operation.

June 5th, 1902.



Provisional issue. Stamps of 1890 and 1897 surcharged as before with new denominations, in one line, in black, with two parallel bars through the value tablet.

2 cents on 4 c., carmine and green (18,000).
30 ,, on 75 c., yellow and violet (9,000).
30 ,, on 1 r., mauve and deep red (9,000).
45 ,, on 1 r. ,, ,, (9,000).
45 ,, on 2 r. 25 c., lilac and green (6,000).

Varieties.

With the exception of the substitution of the figure "2" for "3," the type used in the surcharge 2 cents on 4 c. was identical with that employed in the production of the 3 cents provisionals of 1901, the variety with the broken "e" occurring in precisely the same position on the sheets. For the remaining values new settings had to be made, and as the type used was inferior and worn, minor varieties of these stamps are fairly numerous. There is a notable variety, however, of the 30 cents on 1 rupee having a double overprint.

Double surcharge.

30 cents on 1 r., mauve and deep red.

In setting up this surcharge the local printer completely exhausted his stock of figures "0," of which the establishment could only produce twenty-six of one kind, so that for the remaining four surcharges those of a different fount had to be employed, which were taller and narrower than the remainder. This variety consequently occurred eight times in each pane of sixty stamps overprinted—Nos. 18, 26, 27, 28, 48, 56, 57, and 58.

Tall narrow "o" in "30."

30 cents on 75 c., yellow and violet.
30 ,, on 1 r., mauve and deep red.

In the second setting of the 45 cents surcharge there is another wrong-fount variety, the first in the fourth row having a tall, narrow "5" in "45." This variety consequently figures as Nos. 19 and 49 on the sheet.

45 cents on 2 r. 25 c., lilac and green.

There are several other varieties showing broken letters and off-centre overprints, which I do not consider it necessary to list.

By the autumn of 1902, the 2 c. on 4 c., and 45 c. on 1 rupee were finished, and by

the beginning of 1903 the 45 c. on 2 r. 25 c. was also exhausted.

In the latter part of May, 1903, an entirely new series with the head of King Edward VII, comprising eleven stamps, ranging in value from 2 cents to 2 r. 25 c., was brought into use in the colony. They were printed from Plate 1 of the new general Colonial "Postage—Postage" key-plate, which has already been fully described under Gambia and St. Helena.

May, 1903.



King's Head designs. Wmk. Crown CA (single). Perf. 14. Name and value in second colours. Typographed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., in London, in sheets of 120 (two panes of sixty, in ten rows of six), with continuous coloured lines round panes, and Plate Number "1" in white upon a solid disc of colour at all four corners of the sheet.

- 2 c., chestnut and green.
- 3 c., dull green.
- 6 c., carmine.
- 12 c., grey-brown and dull green.
- 15 c., ultramarine.
- 18 c., sage-green and carmine.
- 30 c., violet and dull green.
- 45 c., brown and carmine.
- 75 c., yellow and violet.
- 1 r. 50 c., green-black and carmine.
- 2 r. 25 c., mauve and green.

On all except the three highest values, the denomination is contained in a lined tablet, whilst on those stamps it is in coloured figures upon a plain ground.

Shade.

There were second printings, upon paper having the Single Crown CA watermark, of the 2 and 3 cents of the above series only, which were issued in the colony about November of the same year. That of the 2 cents differed slightly in shade from the original issue.

2 c., orange-brown and green, *instead of* chestnut and green.

Other surcharged stamps, issued shortly after the appearance of the above King's Head series, are said to have owed their origin to the fact that a resident in the colony, who wished to give trouble, proceeded to buy up all the 3 cents stamps remaining at the Post Office, after they had been on sale for about two days only, and secured about 25,000 out of the total quantity of 40,000 printed. A fresh supply was

cabled for from England, but the issue of provisional stamps was found to be unavoidable, in order to provide for the requirements of the public, and in consequence the 15 cents value was surcharged "3 cents," and issued provisionally. Out of the 32,000 copies overprinted, the same individual bought up over 20,000, although the postal authorities refused to supply any one with more than a single pane of sixty of these stamps.

He succeeded in accomplishing his end by employing a large number of negroes, each of whom was commissioned to purchase a pane. By this means, in addition to the operations of other local speculators, the entire printing was completely exhausted on the first day of issue. As this was the value in most general demand in the colony for local postage, a further supply was provided by surcharging the 18 cents in a similar manner, which, however, met with a similar fate to that of its predecessors. When, finally, a third provisional had to be issued, the postal authorities determined to check the operations of this man by some means or other, and in order to do so limited the number of copies to be supplied to any one person at one time to five only, and when the sales totalled four hundred copies per diem, stopped the sale of this denomination altogether. These precautions, coupled with the fact that the gentleman in question was beginning to find his scheme a rather expensive one, effectually put a stop to these annoyances. These stamps were further declared to be valid for postal purposes only until January 1st, 1904, after which they were demonetized.

1903.

3 cents

Provisional issue. Various values of the King's Head series, surcharged in black. Numbers overprinted appended in brackets.

- 3 c. on 15 c., ultramarine (32,000), July 3rd.
- 3 c. ,, 18 c., sage-green and carmine (12,000), Sept. 2nd.
- 3 c. ,, 45 c., brown and carmine (24,000), July 21st.

Varieties.

The above surcharge is believed to have been applied to complete panes of sixty, at a single operation, from type that was kept standing.

There is only one important variety, viz. that with a smaller and rounder "c" in "cents."

Small round "c" in "cents."

- 3 c. on 15 c., ultramarine.
- 3 c. ,, 18 c., sage-green and carmine.
- 3 c. ,, 45 c., brown and carmine.

Of the 3 c. on 15 c., 33,000 copies are said to have been originally overprinted, of which 800 were destroyed on account of being poorly done.

A new printing of all the values of the King's Head series was made in London in December, 1905, upon paper having the Multiple Crown CA watermark, and was placed on sale in the colony on March 31st, 1906, this being amongst the last of the Crown colonies to have its postal issues printed on this paper.

March 31st, 1906.

King's Head designs as before. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14. Unsurfaced paper. Numbers of first consignment only appended in brackets.

- 2 c., chestnut and green (60,000).
- 3 c., dull green (60,000).
- 6 c., carmine (60,000).
- 12 c., grey-brown and dull green (30,000).
- 15 c., ultramarine (30,000).

(To be continued.)

- 18 c., sage-green and carmine (12,000).
- 30 c., violet and dull green (12,000).
- 45 c., brown and carmine (12,000).
- 75 c., yellow and violet (6000).
- 1 r. 50 c., grey-black and carmine (6000).
- 2 r. 25 c., mauve and green (6,000).

POSTAL FISCALS.

In the *Monthly Journal* for December, 1901, is chronicled a fiscal stamp used postally, the 10 c. Queen's Head stamp then current in the colony, overprinted "Revenue—4 cents" vertically in two lines in black. The date of the postmark was given as September 7th, 1901.

September 7th, 1901.

Stamp of 1897, surcharged "Revenue—4 cents," vertically in two lines, in black.

4 c. on 10 c., ultramarine and brown.

Mr. E. Heginbottom, H.A., informs me that he has, in addition, the 4 cents King's Head Revenue stamp used postally, but that the date of the postmark is indistinct.

United States Stamps

Notes in regard to the Experimental Printing in 1909

By EUSTACE B. POWER

TO produce the impression of a sheet of postage stamps requires, under the process now used, the dampening of the paper. After the impression has been made the paper is allowed to dry, and in drying it shrinks, thus causing the badly perforated stamps so often met with. In June, 1909, the Bureau of Printing and Engraving used a new kind of paper, of which 65 per cent was pulp and 35 per cent rags. This paper is distinctly bluish in colour, and when held to the light often shows the coarse texture of the rag pulp. So much for the description. Now we come to figures. There were printed of the stamps, according to Government figures, large quantities of the 1 c., green, 2 c., Washington, and 2 c., Lincoln; but of the other values from 3 c. to 15 c. inclusive there was but a very limited number printed. What we know of them is as follows:—

Three cents, purple.

This stamp has just come into our possession in a limited quantity from a person residing out of the city. There were 4000 printed—of which 100 were kept by the Government—leaving 3900 to account for. As it is now sixteen months since they were printed and put into regular distribution stock for postmasters, the chances are that every one has been used up long ago and our small stock the only possible source of

supply. Price is annexed at the end of this list, and on account of the small supply cash in advance is requested.

Four cents, brown.

There were 4400 of this value; there are 100 in the possession of the Government, and as far as we know no other copies have ever been found.

Five cents, blue.

These were advertised at fifty cents each by dealers in Saint Louis, but upon inspection they were found to be merely the ordinary white pulp paper variety. The error on the part of the dealers was probably caused by the fact that the face of the stamps was slightly bluish due to a badly wiped plate. There do exist, however, genuine copies of this value on the "rag" paper. We know of one block of four and three single copies that were found amongst remittances to a mail-order house. One hundred are in possession of the Government at Washington and these seven copies are known; but outside of that the chances are they are all gone into the waste-paper basket as used copies of a too common stamp. For the benefit of any unbeliever I am prepared to borrow from the owner the block of four and exhibit it.

Six cents, orange.

Of this value 5200 were printed, and de-

ducting the usual 100 kept in Washington, we have 5100 to treat with. I believe 1100 were found in Chicago; anyway, all that have ever come to light emanate from the original Chicago lot. Originally sold for \$1.00, the stamp has gradually risen to \$1.75, its present price. The orange ink falling on the blued paper forms a very marked contrast to the ordinary variety on plain pulp paper.

Eight cents, olive.

Four thousand were printed, and with the exception of the 100 in Washington, we have so far seen or heard of no copies of this value. Probably they have all been used up, or may lie in some stock of a post-master, as since the registration rate has been raised to ten cents fewer stamps of eight cents are used.

Ten cents, yellow.

Four thousand were issued. I was the original finder of this value, and that by the merest accident. It was on a Saturday afternoon that I went over to the General Post Office for a supply of 10 c. stamps. It was in the spring, and the electric lights were burning at the stamp window. I bought four sheets of 100 each, and discovered when I reached my office that 200 were on the blue paper. Needless to say, there was some tall scampering back after more, but without result. These 200 copies were sold for \$1.00 each, and were cleaned out in twenty-four hours. A party in New Jersey has lately advertised this stamp at \$5.00, but of his supply or quantity I know nothing. There are 100 in Washington.

Thirteen cents, sea-green.

Four thousand of this value were printed, so that, deducting 100 in Washington, we have 3900 available. I have never seen a single example of this value, although I believe some one in a small town in Illinois reported its existence. As the plate of this value is often poorly wiped, I would prefer to see a copy before actually chronicling its existence.

Fifteen cents, pale blue.

Again 4000 were printed—leaving us 3900 to find. This value is perhaps the hardest of all for an amateur to decide, as the pale blue tint of the ink neutralizes the usual striking blue of the paper. The value turned up in Cleveland and was marketed by a collector in that city; whether he has any now I do not know. Our copies are all more or less badly centred, and many of them have a straight edge.

Prices.

1 c., green	} On bluish experimental paper	6 c.
2 c., red, Washington		10 c.
2 c., red, Lincoln		20 c.
3 c., violet		\$7.50
4 c., brown		—
5 c., blue		—
6 c., orange		1.75
8 c., olive		—
10 c., yellow		—
13 c., sea-green		—
15 c., pale blue		3.00

Note—These prices are net.

New Issues and Discoveries

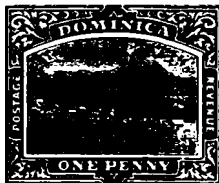
By NORMAN THORNTON

I should be most grateful if readers would help me by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps, new or projected. If possible a specimen should be sent, which will be returned at once if desired, together with stamp for postage; or to readers subscribing direct, their subscription will be lengthened by one number for each penny face value and postage. Any official information or notices will also be welcome

N. THORNTON, 391 Strand, London, W.C

Chili.—We have received a stock of the 2 c. and 50 c., which are the first values to appear of the centenary issue which has been so long promised. The stamps are by the American Bank-note Company, and show pictures of the battles of Chacabaco and Maipo.

Dominica.—The 1/- has appeared in the new colours.



1910. Type 9. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14. 53/15., black on green, C.

Mexico.—We have received the three high values to complete the issue listed last week. Each value sets forth a different incident of the Mexican Revolution; on the 50 c. the Declaration of Independence is being announced; the 1 p.



1910. Issued to commemorate the centenary of the Independence of Chili. Types 32 and 33. Centres in black. Perf. 12.

121/2 c., black and rose-lake.
122 1/2 c., black and dull blue.

shows the celebration of Mass on the "Mount of the Crosses," whilst the inscription in Spanish on the 5 p. is so indistinct that we are unable to distinguish the words, but it is evident that a very exciting scrap is taking place.

We find that last week we listed 50 c. in error for 20 c.



40



41



42



43

1910. Types 40 to 43. Centres in first colour. Wmk. inscription in sheet. Perf. 14.

350 20 c., blue and red.
351 50 c., black and lake.
352 1 p. ,, ,, blue.
353 5 p. ,, ,, red-brown.

Newfoundland.—Apropos of the new lithographed stamps, one of our continental contemporaries draws attention to an inexcusable "howler" on the 6 c. stamp which describes a well-known Elizabethan author as "Lord Bacon," but our critic only makes matters worse in stating that the stamp will be superseded by one bearing the inscription "Sir Bacon"!

New South Wales.—We have seen the 2d. in a totally new shade: this time a deep royal blue. The wmk. is the Crown over single-lined

A, Type 57, and the perf. $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$. The paper is chalk-surfaced. This is the stamp mentioned by Mr. Smyth last week in his Australian Notes. It appears to have been made, as there suggested, from new electrotypes, and compared with the old "die" it is a poor production, showing rougher, less distinct lines, but apart from this fact we have failed to detect the "vast difference" (except in colour); certainly it is insufficient for separate illustration.



52

1910. Type 52 redrawn. Chalk-surfaced paper. Wmk. Crown over A, Type 57. Perf. $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$. 2d., royal blue.

Portugal.—We learn from a correspondent in Lisbon that within a few days the stamps of this country will appear with the overprint "Republic of Portugal." This was only to be expected, and we suppose that the Republic must be recognized as a permanent establishment. The "Dom Manuel" stamps have not had a very long run, and will be worth a good deal more than New Issue prices, especially the higher values.

Russian P.O.'s in Turkish Empire.—We have seen the current 5 kop. surcharged "20 PARA" for use here.



7

1910. Type 7 overprinted with Type 1 x, in blue. Vertically laid paper. 26/20 pa. on 5 k., purple.

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HEADQUARTERS, King's Head Hotel. (Meetings commence at 8 p.m.)

PROGRAMME 1910-11.

1910.
Oct. 5 (a) Annual Meeting. (b) Display: New Issues, by the members.
" 19. General Display: Russia, by the members.
Nov. 2. Competition: Twelve stamps of different countries, catalogue value not to exceed 6d. each. (Last year's prize winners are debarred from this competition.)
" 16. Display: Commemorative Issues, by J. F. Peace, with discussion on same.

- Dec. 7. *Display: Great Britain, by W. C. Fox, F.R.P.S.L.
1911.
" 21. Display: Argentine and Brazil, by the members.
Jan. 4. Sale and Exchange of Stamps.
" 18. Display: Turkey, Greece, Levant, etc., by the members.
Feb. 1. Competition: Six interesting Stamps, with short notes by the exhibitors.
" 15. Dinner.
Mar. 1. *Display: Austria, by J. F. Peace.
" 15. Paper: "What Philately teaches," by R. Sneath.
April 5. *Display: United States of America, by W. C. Fox, F.R.P.S.L.
" 26. *Display: New Zealand, South Australia, by J. H. Chapman.
May 3. *Display: Germany and German States, by C. F. Dalby.
" 17. Display: Italy and Italian States, by the members.

* Members are earnestly requested to bring their collections for the purpose of comparison with the Displays named.
? Prizes will be awarded as usual.

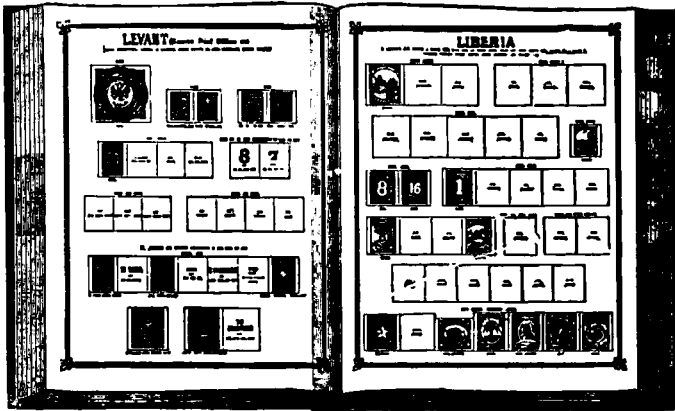
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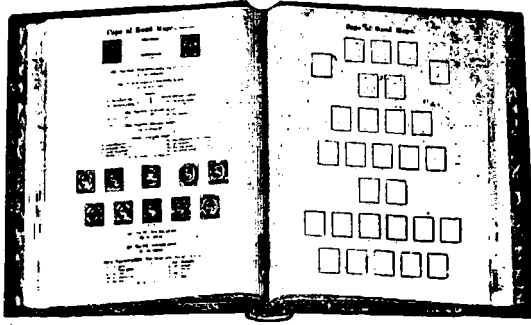
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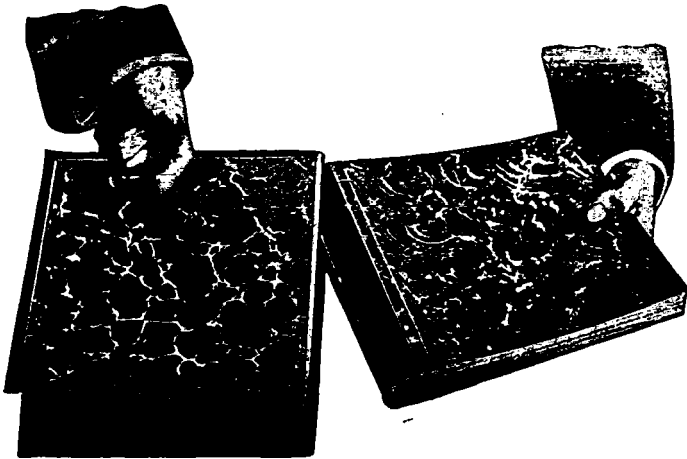
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3. Bahamas (4.09)	8..0	4
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5. Bermuda (2.09)	6..0	4
6. Cayman Islands (2.09)	6..0	4
7. Dominica (3.09)	10..0	6
8. Grenada (3.09)	14..0	6
9. Jamaica (11.08)	12..0	6
10. Leeward Islands (3.09)	6..0	4
11. Montserrat (3.09)	6..0	4
12. Nevis (3.09)	10..0	6
13. St. Christopher (3.09)	10..0	6
14. St. Kitts-Nevis (3.09)	4..0	3
15. St. Lucia (3.09)	12..0	6
16. St. Vincent (3.09)	8..0	4
17. Tobago (3.09)	6..0	4
18. Trinidad (3.09)	22..1	0
19. Turks Islands (3.09)	8..0	4
20. Turks and Caicos Islands (4.09)	4..0	3
21. Virgin Islands (4.09)	8..0	4
AMERICAN COLONIES.		
22. British Columbia (5.08)	4..0	3
23. Canada (4.09)	22..1	0
24. New Brunswick (6.10)	4..0	3
25. Newfoundland (10.09)	12..0	6
26. Nova Scotia (4.10)	4..0	3
27. Prince Edward Is. (2.10)	4..0	3
28. British Guiana (5.08)	22..1	0
29. Honduras (6.08)	8..0	4
30. Falkland Islands (6.10)	6..0	4
AFRICAN COLONIES.		
31. Brit. Bechuanaland (6.08)	8..0	4
32. Nyasaland Protect. (6.08)	8..0	4
33. " East Africa (6.08)	12..0	6
34. " Somaliland (6.08)	10..0	6
35. Rhodesia (3.10)	10..0	6
36. Cape of Good Hope (1.10)	20..0	10
37. E. Africa and Uganda (6.08)	6..0	4
38. Gambia (7.08)	6..0	4
39. Gold Coast (6.10)	8..0	4
40. Griqualand West (7.08)	10..0	6
41. Lagos (7.08)	8..0	4
42. Madagascar (7.08)	22..1	0
43. Mauritius (7.08)	24..1	0
44. Natal (6.10)	26..1	2
45. New South Afr. Repub. (7.08)	22..1	0
46. Niger Coast (9.10)	8..0	4
47. Northern Nigeria (7.08)	4..0	3
48. Orange River Col. (6.10)	26..1	2
49. St. Helena (8.08)	8..0	4
50. Seychelles (8.08)	8..0	4
51. Sierra Leone (8.08)	10..0	6
52. Southern Nigeria (8.08)	4..0	3
53. Stellaland (8.08)	4..0	3
54. Sudan (9.08)	14..0	6
55. Swaziland (9.08)	4..0	3
56. Transvaal (9.08)	66..2	10
57. Uganda Protect. (10.08)	10..0	6
58. Zanzibar (10.08)	16..0	8
59. Zululand (10.08)	4..0	3
EUROPEAN COLONIES.		
60. Cyprus (9.10)	10..0	6
61. Gibraltar (4.09)	16..0	8
62. Heligoland (10.08)	4..0	3
63. Ionian Isles (10.08)	4..0	3
64. Malta (5.10)	6..0	4
ASIATIC COLONIES.		
65. Bangkok (1.09)	4..0	3
66. Ceylon (1.09)	26..1	2
67. Hong Kong (9.10)	18..0	10
68. India (6.10)	24..1	0
69. Indian Con. States (1.09)	64..2	8
70. Labuan (1.09)	18..0	10
71. Brunei (2.09)	6..0	4
72. North Borneo (2.09)	22..1	0
73. Sarawak (2.09)	8..0	4

Section.	Pages. r. d.	Price.
ASIATIC COLONIES—contd.		
74. Straits Settlements (2.09)	14..0	8
75. Johor (2.09)	8..0	4
76. Negri Sembilan (2.09)	4..0	3
77. Pahang (2.09)	4..0	3
78. Perak (2.09)	12..0	6
79. Selangor (3.09)	8..0	4
80. Sungai Ujong (3.09)	6..0	4
81. Fed. Malay States (3.09)	6..0	4
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.		
82. Australian Commonwealth (3.09)	6..0	4
83. Papua (3.09)	8..0	4
84. Brit. Solomon Is. (3.09)	4..0	3
85. Cook Islands (3.09)	6..0	4
86. Fiji Islands (4.09)	16..0	8
86a. New Hebrides (8.09)	4..0	3
87. New South Wales (4.09)	68..2	10
88. New Zealand (5.09)	70..3	0
89. Queensland (5.09)	26..2	2
90. South Australia (6.09)	42..1	0
91. Tasmania (6.09)	26..2	2
92. Tonga (6.09)	12..0	6
93. Victoria (7.09)	42..1	0
94. Western Australia (7.09)	24..1	0
EUROPE.		
95. Austria (8.09)	44..1	10
96. Austrian Italy (9.09)	10..0	6
97. Austrian P.O.'s Abroad (9.09)	20..0	10
98. Hungary (9.09)	26..1	2
99. Eonia and Herzegovina (7.10)	30..1	4
100. Belgium (10.09)	28..2	2
101. Bulgaria, etc. (10.09)	26..2	2
102. Crete (10.09)	32..0	4
103. Denmark (11.09)	30..0	10
104. Iceland (11.09)	22..1	0
105. France (11.09)	34..1	6
106. French P.O.'s Abroad (12.09)	116..4	10
107. French Colonies (General Issues) (12.09)	12..0	6
108. Baden (12.09)	6..0	4
109. Bavaria (12.09)	20..0	10
110. Bergedorf (1.10)	4..0	3
111. Bremen (1.10)	4..0	3
112. Brunswick (1.10)	6..0	4
113. Hamburg (1.10)	6..0	4
114. Hanover (1.10)	6..0	4
115. Lubeck (1.10)	4..0	3
116. Mecklenburg-Schwerin (1.10)	4..0	3
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119. Prussia (1.10)	6..0	4
120. Saxony (1.10)	6..0	4
121. Schleswig-Holstein (1.10)	6..0	4
122. Thurn and Taxis (1.10)	8..0	4
123. Wurtemberg (1.10)	20..0	10
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127. German P.O.'s Abroad (2.10)	20..0	10
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136. Sardinia (3.10)	10..0	6
137. Sicily (3.10)	4..0	3
138. Tuscany (3.10)	10..0	6
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140. Italian P.O.'s Abroad (4.10)	28..1	2
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148. Russian Levant, Wenden, and Poland		
149. Finland		

Section.	Pages. r. d.	Price.
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151. Serbia		
152. Spain		
152a. Spanish P.O.'s Abroad		
153. Sweden		
154. Switzerland		
155. Turkey		
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157. Danish W. Indies (12.09)	12..0	6
158. Anjoman (12.09)	4..0	3
159. Annam & Tonquin (12.09)	4..0	3
160. Benin (12.09)	10..0	6
161. Cochin China (12.09)	4..0	3
162. Dahomey and Dep. (12.09)	10..0	6
163. Diego Suarez (12.09)	10..0	6
164. Djibouti (12.09)	12..0	6
165. French Congo (12.09)	8..0	4
166. " Guiana (1.10)	8..0	4
167. " Guinea (1.10)	10..0	6
168. " Somali Coast (1.10)	8..0	4
169. " Soudan (1.10)	4..0	3
170. Gaboon (1.10)	4..0	3
171. Grand Comoro (1.10)	4..0	3
172. Guadeloupe (1.10)	36..1	6
173. Indian Settlements (3.10)	4..0	3
174. Indo-China (3.10)	10..0	6
175. Ivory Coast (3.10)	16..0	8
176. Madagascar (3.10)	12..0	6
177. Madagascar & Dep. (4.10)	12..0	6
178. Martinique (4.10)	18..0	10
179. Mauritania (4.10)	8..0	4
180. Mayotte (4.10)	4..0	3
181. Middle Congo (4.10)	4..0	3
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185. Obock (4.10)	12..0	6
186. Oceanic Settlements (4.10)	4..0	3
187. Réunion (4.10)	14..0	8
188. Ste. Marie de Madagascar (5.10)	4..0	3
189. St. Pierre and Miquelon (5.10)	16..0	8
190. Senegal (5.10)	12..0	6
191. Senegambia and Niger (5.10)	4..0	3
192. Tahiti (6.10)	10..0	6
193. Tunis (6.10)	14..0	8
194. Upper Senegal and Niger (6.10)	8..0	4
195. Cameroons (6.10)	4..0	3
196. Caroline Islands (6.10)	4..0	3
197. German E. Africa (6.10)	6..0	4
198. " New Guinea (6.10)	4..0	3
199. " S.W. Africa (6.10)	4..0	3
200. Kiasutshou (6.10)	6..0	4
201. Mariannas Islands (6.10)	6..0	4
202. Marshall Islands (6.10)	4..0	3
203. Samoa (German) (6.10)	4..0	3
204. Togó (6.10)	4..0	3
205. Curaçao (7.10)	14..0	8
206. Dutch Indies (7.10)	24..1	0
207. Surinam (8.10)	16..0	8
UNITED STATES & COLONIES.		
238. Postm'terr' St's (12.08)	6..0	4
239. Gen. Issues, etc. (12.08)	56..2	4
240. Carriers' Stamps (12.08)	8..0	4
241. Newspaper St's (12.08)	22..1	0
242. Confed. States		
242. Postm'terr' St's (12.08)	14..0	8
243. Confed. States		
243. General Issues (12.08)	4..0	3
244. Cuba (12.08)	14..0	8
245. Guam (12.08)	4..0	3
246. Philippine Islands (12.08)	10..0	6
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249. Argentine Republic (5.10)	32..2	2
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" 6 . . .	"	5 0	" 11 . . .	"	5 0
" 7 . . .	"	6 6	" 12 . . .	"	4 0
" 8 . . .	"	6 0			

EXAMINATION OF STAMPS.—Owing to the great number of forgeries being offered for sale by unscrupulous persons, a great portion of our time is taken up with the expert examination of surcharges, cancellations, perforations, added margins and corners, and the scores of other tricks that are resorted to by the faking fraternity.

As this examination can be done only by experts, whose time is valuable, we have found it necessary to increase our charges, which in future will be as follows: 1s. per stamp, postage and registration extra.

The stamps should be sent lightly fastened on sheets, with sufficient space above each stamp for the insertion of the desired information.

The following abbreviations are used in giving an opinion:— B. Bogus; i.e. never existed; F. Forged; G. Genuine; G.F. Stamp genuine, surcharge forged; R. Reprint.

NOW READY.

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VOL. XII

The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies

By L. HANCIAU

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(Continued from page 393.)

ALBANIA.

THE first Italian Post Office established in Albania dates from the 1st of November, 1901, according to the Royal Decree quoted below, dated the 21st of October of the same year, and published in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale* of November 19, 1901, No. 274 :—

“ VICTOR EMMANUEL III,

“ *By the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation*

“ KING OF ITALY.

“ Having recognized that it was convenient to establish an Italian Post Office at Scutari in Albania, with the object of providing for the Italians residing there a rapid and more expeditious service, and of thus advancing the interests of Italian commerce, prestige, and influence in that place ;

“ At the instance of Our Minister the Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs ;

“ And by the advice of the Council of Ministers ;

“ WE HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE :—

“ Art. 1. There is established, from and after the 1st of November, 1901, an Italian Post Office at Scutari in Albania.

“ Art. 2. To the Royal Consulate, at that place, to which the carrying on of this office will be entrusted, there shall be assigned a sum of three thousand lire, gold, per annum, all the expenses of the office being defrayed by the Consul, as well as those for providing the premises and staff required.

“ The said sum shall be charged under chapter 23, ‘ Allowances to the staff of the Italian Post Offices abroad,’ in the accounts of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs for the current financial year.

“ We ordain, etc. etc. etc.

“ Given at Capo di Monte (Naples) this 21st October, 1901.

“ VICTOR EMMANUEL.

“ T. GALIMBERTI.”

There is no mention here of postage stamps for the correspondence passing through this office, and as special stamps had ceased to be used since 1890, it is very probable that ordinary Italian stamps were employed without any alteration.

Two other offices were opened in Albania at different dates—

At Durazzo on the 25th June, 1902.

At Janina „ „ 16th August, 1902.

Almost immediately after their establishment these offices were provided with the special stamps announced by the following Decree :—

“ No. 330. VICTOR EMMANUEL III,”

Etc. etc. etc.

“ WE HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE :—

“ Art. 1. For the use of the Italian Post Offices in Albania, there shall be issued a series of special stamps, at 25, 20, and 5 centesimi, and post cards at 10 centesimi. These stamps and cards are those in circulation in the kingdom, with a distinctive surcharge in red :—

“ (a) 25c. stamps, surcharged : Albania 40 parà 40.

(b) 20c stamps, surcharged : Albania 35 parà 35.

(c) 5c. stamps, surcharged : Albania 10 parà 10.

(d) 10c. cards, surcharged : Albania 20 parà 20.

“ Art. 2. The officials of the Italian Posts in Albania will receive the stamps, etc., described above at the rate current in Austria, and will sell them at the price surcharged upon them ; the difference plus or minus, as the case may be, will be carried to the credit or debit of the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

“ Art. 3. This ordinance will come into force on the 1st of September next.

“ Given at Rome the 3rd of July, 1902.

“ VICTOR EMMANUEL.

“ T. GALIMBERTI.”

I. ADHESIVES.

Issue of September 1st, 1902.

Stamps of Italy, 1901, the 5 c. with the Arms, the 20 c. and 25 c. with the head of Victor Emmanuel III, surcharged with the name "ALBANIA," and a fresh value covering

ALBANIA

10 Para 10

the original one, in *black* (not in *red*, as stated in the Decree).

10 para on 5 c., green.
35 " " 20 c., orange.
40 " " 25 c., blue.

* * *

The following Royal Decree of the 9th October, 1903, is not very explicit; it announces a new issue for the 1st *September* [*sic*], leaving still in circulation the stamps that are replaced, although bearing the name "Albania," which seems to have become unacceptable.* But here is the Decree:—

"No. 458. VICTOR EMMANUEL III,
"By the Grace of God and the Will of the
Nation

"KING OF ITALY.

"In view of the single article of the Postal Laws approved by Royal Decree of the 24th December, 1899, No. 501;

"And of the Regulations for the execution of the said article, approved by Our Decree of the 10th June, 1901, No. 255;

"At the instance of Our Minister the Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs,

"WE HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE:—

"Art. 1. The issue is authorized of special stamps at 25, 20, and 5 centesimi, and of special cards at 10 centesimi, for the correspondence despatched from the Italian Post Offices in Albania.

"These stamps and cards will be of exactly the same type as those in use in the interior of the Kingdom, with the following surcharges, in *black*, printed at the Government Offices for Stamped Papers:—

- "(a) On the 25 c. stamps the surcharge '40 para 40.'
(b) On the 20 c. stamps the surcharge '35 para 35.'
(c) On the 5 c. stamps the surcharge '10 para 10.'
(d) On the 10 c. cards the surcharge '20 para 20.'

"Art. 2. The Italian Post Offices in Albania, which will take these postal stamps, etc., on charge at the prices current in the interior of the Kingdom, will retail them instead at the prices

* A more curious fact still is that the stamps without the name "Albania" had come into use at Janina long before this, in fact as early as December, 1902, according to information published in the *Monthly Journal* in June, 1903.—Ed. *G.S.W.*

indicated in the surcharge; and the difference minus or plus, according to the variations in the exchange between Turkish and Italian currency, will be carried, as the case may be, to the debit of the account of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, or to the credit of the account of receipts.

"Art. 3. The said stamps, etc., will be in circulation together with those established by Our Decree of the 3rd July, 1902, No. 330, for correspondence emanating from the Italian Post Offices in Albania, it being understood that the stamps, etc., issued in virtue of the Decree which we have quoted, were also to bear the surcharge in *black*, instead of in *red*.

"Art. 4. The present Decree will come into force from the 1st September, 1903.

"We ordain, etc. etc.

"Given at San Rossore this 9th October, 1903.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL.

"T. GALIMBERTI."

Issue of September 1st, 1903 [or December, 1902].

(For the Offices at Durazzo, Janina, and Scutari.)

The same as the stamps of September, 1902, with the new value surcharged in *black* over the old, but the name of the country where they were to be used is now longer added.

10 para on 5 c., green.
35 " " 20 c., orange.
40 " " 25 c., blue.

Variety. With the surcharge across the middle of the Stamp.

40 para on 25 c., blue.

* * *

After having issued stamps first with the overprint "ALBANIA" and afterwards without, now we have an issue both with and without the name (making a distinction, for which we are given no reason, for the Post Office at Janina), as prescribed by the Decree of the 5th of April, 1906 (Art. 3, second paragraph), which we gave under the stamps of Italy, 1906 (see *G.S.W.*, March 26th, 1910).

Issue of May 30th, 1907.

Stamps of Italy, 1906, with profile of King Victor Emmanuel III to left in an oval, surcharged "10 Para," in *black*, over the original value, and also with the name "ALBANIA" as well as the value.

1. *With the name, for the office at Janina.*
10 para on 5 c., green.
2. *Without the name, for the offices at Durazzo and Scutari.*
10 para on 5 c., green.

The use of this stamp without the surcharge "Albania" was extended from June, 1908, to the three offices in Constantinople

and to that at Valona. The stamp with "Albania" remained for some time unknown; it was in use only five months. It was put on sale at Scutari on the 30th May, 1907, and probably at Durazzo at about the same date. Not having become known to collectors until after it had been suppressed, it is a stamp that will be found wanting in many a collection.

* * *

New values were announced by the following Decree:—

"No. 791.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL III,

"By the Grace of God and by the Will of the Nation

"KING OF ITALY.

"In view of the single article of the Postal Laws approved by the Royal Decree of the 24th December, 1899, No. 501;

"And of the Regulations for the execution of that article, approved by Our Decree of the 10th February, 1901, No. 120;

"And of Our Decree of the 9th October, 1903, No. 458;

"At the instance of Our Minister the Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs,

"WE HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE:—

"Art. 1. The issue is authorized of special postage stamps at 10 and 50 centesimi, for use on correspondence despatched from the Italian Post Offices at Albania, in addition to the kinds of stamps, etc., issued in virtue of the Royal Decree of the 9th October, 1903, No. 458.

"These postage stamps are identical with those in use in the interior of the Kingdom, and will receive a surcharge in black printed at the Government Office for Stamped Papers.

"Art. 2. The above-mentioned issue will consist of two distinct series of postage stamps, the first to serve exclusively for the Italian Post Office at Janina, the second to serve for all the other Italian Post Offices in Albania.

"The overprints will be the following:—

"1st Series.

"On the 10 c. stamps, 20 para 20.

"On the 50 c. stamps, 80 para 80.

"2nd Series.

"On the 10 c. stamps, Albania 20 para 20.

"On the 50 c. stamps, Albania 80 para 80.

"Art. 3. (Same as Art. 2 of the Decree of the 9th October, 1903.)

"Art. 4. The present Decree will come into force from the 1st November next.

"We ordain, etc. etc. etc.

"Given at Rome this 20th of October, 1907.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL.

"SCHANZER."

Issue of November 1st, 1907.

The 10 c. stamp of 1906 and the 50 c. stamp of 1901, surcharged with fresh values,

in black, with or without the addition of the name "ALBANIA."

1. *Without the name, for the office at Janina.*

20 para on 10 c., rose.

80 ,, 50 c., mauve.

2. *With the name, for the offices at Durazzo and Scutari.*

20 para on 10 c., rose.

80 ,, 50 c., mauve.

* * *

2. POST CARDS.

The Decree of the 3rd July, 1902 (see adhesives of that date), provided for the following post cards:—

Issue of September 1st, 1902.

(For the Offices at Durazzo, Janina, and Scutari.)

Cards of Italy, 1896-1902, with head of King Humbert in an oval, surcharged "ALBANIA" in an arch above, and "20 para 20" in a curve below the stamp, in black. Dated "902." [M. Hanciau says "03" also, but this must be a slip of the pen, as the original cards are not known with a later date than "902."—ED. G.S.W.]

20 para on 10 c., carmine on cream.

* * *

Issue of September 1st, 1903.

(For the same Offices as the above.)

Same card, but with value surcharged only, without the name Albania. Dated "902."

20 para on 10 c., carmine on cream.

* * *

Issue of January (?), 1905.

(For the same three Offices.)

Card of Italy, October 1st, 1902, with rectangular stamp bearing the head of King Victor Emmanuel III in an oval, surcharged with the name and the value, in horizontal lines, above and below the stamp, respectively. Dated "04."

20 para on 10 c., carmine on cream.

* * *

Issue of September 1st, 1907.

Italian card of March, 1907, with profile of King Victor Emmanuel III to left.

1. *For the Office at Janina, surcharged with the value only. Dated "06."*

20 para on 10 c., carmine on cream.

2. *For the Offices at Durazzo and Scutari, surcharged with name "ALBANIA" as well as the value. Dated "06."*

20 para on 10 c., carmine on cream.

(To be continued.)

Postage Stamps in the Making

A General Survey of the Practices and Processes employed in the Manufacture of Postage Stamps

By FRED. J. MELVILLE, *President of the Junior Philatelic Society*

(Continued from page 416.)

CHAPTER VII.—A BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX OF ARTISTS AND ENGRAVERS—*continued.*

Cousins, Alfred Ernest.—Engraver, of Wellington, New Zealand. He produced the dies of a number of the stamps of Australasia. He was for a time in partnership with Alfred Bock, of Hobart, Tasmania, and during this period he engraved the dies for the Tongan stamps of 1886. After severing this connection, Mr. Cousins engraved the dies for Tonga, 1891, Cook Islands (the Queen Makea, and the Torea designs, 1893-8). Mr. A. F. Basset Hull, who reported an interview he had with Mr. Cousins when the engraver was visiting Sydney, adds the following New Zealand stamps engraved by him: the ½d. black, 2½d. blue (1891), 5d. grey-black, and the 1½d. letter card. "He also re-cut some of De La Rue's dies of the 1882 issue—the 1d., 2d., 6d., and 8d."

Crawford, Thomas.—Sculptor. Born March 22, 1814, at New York City, died October 16, 1857, at London. His emblematic statue of "Freedom," or, as it is officially designated, "America," from the dome of the Capitol at Washington, forms the central figure on the low-value Periodical stamps of the United States.

Dambourgez, Archange.—Designer, of the firm of Augé Delisle, Bordeaux. Drew the 20 c. Bordeaux issue of France direct upon the lithographic stone, after various experiments in photo-lithography and wood-engraving. His work is known as Type I.

Damman, Benjamin Louis-Augusto.—Engraver. Born at Dunkirk. Studied under Robert-Fleury and Gleyre; first exhibited at 1868 Paris Salon. He has produced a large number of portraits, and his association with stamps is in engraving the pictorial designs of M. Paul Merwart for French Congo and French Somali Coast stamps, and the King Christian portrait stamps of Denmark.

Dargent.—Engraver. Executed the dies for the 1866 low-value stamps of Belgium. designed by M. Delpierre.

Delpierre.—Artist. Designer of the low-value stamps of Belgium, engraved by M. Dargent for the 1866 series.

Doms, A.—Engraver. As engraver to the Belgian State Printing Establishment at Malines, he engraved M. Hendrickx's designs for the 1869-81 series, and the frame designs of the 35 centimes of 1891, the Postage Due designs of M. Hendrickx and M. P. Lemaire, and Belgian Congo first issues. He also engraved the Hendrickx design for Greece, 1886.

Dubois, Alphonse.—Engraver. Born July 17, 1831, at Paris, died 1905. Chiefly an engraver of medals, having studied under the elder Barré (q.v.) and Duret. A frequent exhibitor at the annual Salons, becoming one of the judges in 1900. Became Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1883. He designed and engraved the Commerce type of French Colonial stamp, 1881.

Dumoulin, Louis-Jules.—Artist. Born October 12, 1860, at Paris. He was a pupil of M. Gervaux, and first exhibited at the 1879 Salon. He is the painter to the French Admiralty, and his stamp designs for Tunis, 1906, are among the most successful of the recent pictorial French colonial stamps.

Dupuis, D.—Artist. Designer of the first issue of Monaco, 1885.

Eichens, Friederich Eduard.—Engraver. Born 1804 at Berlin, died 1877 in his native city. Studied his art first under Buchhorn, then proceeding to Paris in 1827 under Foster. Later at Parma he studied under Paolo Toschi, whose school produced some of the greatest engravers of the time. Florence, Rome, Naples, Venice, and Milan were visited by him in the pursuit of art, and on his return to Berlin he became drawing-master at a Government school. He engraved several of Kaubach's frescoes in the Berlin Museum and a

Shakespeare Gallery, and many pictures after the great masters. He designed and engraved on steel the first issue of Prussia, 1850, admittedly a very excellent example of stamp engraving.

Estruch.—Artist, of La Paz. Designer of the first Condor type of Bolivian stamps.

Fickenschner.—Engraver, of Hanover. Engraved the dies for the first and second issues of Hanover.

Florian, S.—Engraver of the Postal Union Jubilee stamp design, by M. Grasset (q.v.).

Formenti, Paolo.—Engraver. Produced the die for the 1857 issue of Parma.

Freire, Francisco Borja.—Engraver. He designed and produced the dies for the embossed first issue of Portugal, with the portrait of Donna Maria, 1853.

Fuchs, Emilo.—Sculptor. Born 1866 at Vienna. Began his studies at the Berlin Royal Academy in 1888. In 1891 he was awarded the German *Prix de Rome* for sculpture, which took him to Italy. Came to London in 1897 to complete a portrait bust commenced in Rome, and has since attained a very high position in the "Art" of the Metropolis. He executed a medallion of Queen Victoria, exhibited at the Royal Academy a few years back, and another of the then Prince of Wales at the New Gallery. The latter was the model for his design for the King Edward VII stamps of Great Britain, all of which bear his portrait, and some of them his frame design. He is a member of the Royal Victorian Order, and of the Royal Society of British Artists.

Gamairo, Roque.—A Portuguese artist whose design showing Vasco da Gama's fleet was selected in public competition for the 2½ r. of 1898.

Gaut, J.—Artist, of Wellington. Designed the "White Terrace" stamp, used for the 1d. New Zealand, submitted in competition (see chapter VI.).

Geel, Albert.—Engraver of the Swiss Postage Due stamps of 1910, and of the other L'Eplattenier (q.v.) designs for Swiss stamps.

Glover, H. H.—Artist. Chief artist and manager of the firm of S. T. Leigh and Co., lithographers and printers, of Sydney, New South Wales. He designed the Samoan Express stamps, the design being transferred to the lithographic stone by a Mr. Bonny, lithographic artist in the employ of the same firm.

Gneco, Azedo.—Designer and engraver of the 2½ reis, Portugal, 1876, for use in franking newspapers. He also engraved the frame of the 1886-7 issue, which enclosed the portrait of Dom Luiz by Mouchon (q.v.), which frame was a copy of the same engraver's work on the 25 reis stamp of Portuguese Guiné.

Grasset, Auguste.—Painter and designer. Born May 6, 1829, at Vitry-le-François, Marne. Showed a talent for designing from a very early age, and first exhibited at the Salon in 1865, his exhibit being "Les Bords de la Seine." He has gained awards at Paris, Versailles, Amiens, Rheims, Chalons, and numerous other centres. He was professor at St. Maure (Seine), and since 1865 at Joinville-le-Pont. He is also an official of the Academy. His first issued stamp design was for the Postal Union Jubilee stamp of Switzerland, 1900, since when a design originally prepared to the order of M. André Lebon, the French Postmaster-General in 1895, but not used for the stamps of France, has been used for French Indo China (1904).

Gregori, Luigi.—Artist. Born July 8, 1819, at Bologna, Italy. Went to United States 1874; appointed director of the art department of the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana. For the main corridor of the University he executed a series of twelve large historical pictures illustrating the life of Columbus, the series including the picture copied on the 10 cents Columbus stamp of United States, entitled "Columbus presenting natives."

Grosso, F.—Engraver. He produced the dies of the typographed stamps of the 1860 and 1862 types of Victoria.

Halpin.—Engraver. Employed in the business of Archer and Daly, of Richmond, Va. He engraved the "10 cents" Jefferson Davis type of the Confederate States, and probably others of the stamps printed by this firm.

Ham, Thomas.—Engraver and lithographer, of Melbourne. He engraved the dies on steel from which the first types of Victoria stamps (1850) were produced by lithography; the printing at first being done by Mr. Ham, afterwards by the firm of Campbell and Fergusson, of Melbourne. Ham also engraved the copper plate for the Queen on Throne type of 1852, from which the stamps were at first printed direct by him, and afterwards by transferring to lithographic stones by Campbell and Fergusson.

Hart, Joel T.—Sculptor. Born 1810 in Clark Co., Kentucky, died March 1, 1877, at Florence, Italy. He executed no fewer than three statues of Henry Clay, one of which was the source of the portrait on the 12 c., United States, 1870.

Haseney, P.—Engraver. Employed in the production of bank-notes for the Bayerische Hypotheken Wechselbank, at Munich. He designed the first issue of Bavaria, for which Seitz (q.v.) engraved the dies.

Hasert, Professor.—Artist. Designer of the surface-printed Swiss Cross type of 1882.

Heath, Charles.—Engraver. Born 1787, died November 18, 1848. Studied engraving under his father, the celebrated James Heath, engraver to the King. The work of Charles was at its best in book illustration, particularly in the form of the Annual, of which he was the projector, though not the originator. His work was in extensive demand, and latterly he employed many assistants. We have referred elsewhere (chap. VI.) to the attribution to him of the engraving of the original Queen's Head die for the first adhesive postage stamps in 1840. This was, we believe, the only work associated with postage stamps with which he was connected, and even in this the evidence seems to point to the work having been executed by his son Frederick (q.v.).

Heath, Frederick.—Engraver. Born 1810, died 1878. Son and pupil of Charles Heath (q.v.), and probably the engraver of the first adhesive postage stamp. The books of the firm of Perkins Bacon and Co. are said to record the payment to him of fifty guineas for the work, and the firm exhibited in 1890, at the London Philatelic Exhibition, what was described as "a proof in black from the original die of the one penny stamp, engraved by Mr. Frederick Heath, March, 1840." He also engraved Mr. Edward Henry Corbould's design for the 5s. (coin design) of New South Wales. His chief work, however, was with book illustrations.

Heaton, Augustus George.—Artist. Born April 28, 1844, at Philadelphia. He painted "The Recall of Columbus" (United States 50 cents, 1893), the original of which was bought by Congress for the Capitol in 1883. He also painted the original of "Hardships of Emigration," which figures on the Trans-Mississippi series (10 cents, 1898).

Hendrickx, H.—Artist. Designer of the Belgian stamps of 1869 to 1881, of the frame enclosing Mouchon's portrait die on the 35 centimes of 1891, the Antwerp Exhibition stamps of 1894, the first Postage Due design, 1870; Belgian Congo, 1886 to 1887; and the second Mercury head type of Greece.

Hernandez, Pablo W.—Artist. He is the Director of the Venezuelan National Academy of Fine Arts, and designed the stamp issued in 1910 to commemorate the centenary of the Independence of Venezuela.

Herrera, Carlos M.—Artist. His painting representing the freedom of Uruguay from the Spanish yoke has been copied for the 2 c. and 5 c. commemorative stamps, 1910. This depicts a centaur with broken chains hanging from his limbs, and in the background the mount from which the Uruguayan capital takes its name—Monte Video. "I see a mountain."

Hirschfield, J. B.—Engraver and printer. Engraved the first issue of Saxony, 1850, following as his model Herr Haseney's design used for the then current Bavarian stamps. He also designed the drei pfennige stamp of 1851.

Hjortsberg, Olle.—Artist. Designer of the new Swedish stamps, which are in three types, of which only two (the small Swedish Crest type and the Royal Arms type) have appeared to date. The other type shows the portrait of King Gustav.

Houdon, Jean Antoine.—Sculptor. Born March 20, 1740, at Versailles, France; died July 15, 1828, at Paris. He accompanied Franklin to the United States, in 1785, to prepare a model for a statue of Washington to the order of the State of Virginia. He passed two weeks at Mount Vernon for this purpose. The statue, which took two years to execute, now stands in the hall of the Capitol at Richmond, and bears the legend, "Fait par

Houdon, citoyen français, 1788." It is said to be the best representation of Washington extant, and a bronze reproduction is in the Capitol at Washington, D.C. Houdon's portrait bust of the first President is familiar to stamp collectors on the 3 cents of 1851, 3 cents of 1870, 2 cents of 1890, and all the values of the current series except the 1 cent.

Howard, E.—Artist, of Melbourne. Designer of the 4d. (at first used for the 1d.), 6d., and 8d. stamps of the New Zealand pictorial series (see chap. VI.).

Hulot, Anatole A.—Engraver, of Paris. Died 1892. He first came into notice in connection with his inquiries into means of preventing forgeries of bank-notes, being then engaged at the Préfecture de Police in Paris. He introduced the electrotyping method for duplicating the plates for printing the bank-notes, with such success that M. Barré père (q.v.), in declining the work offered to him of superintending the manufacture of postage stamps, recommended M. Hulot for the position. Barré was chief engraver to the Mint, and Hulot became assistant chief engraver, and afterwards director of the Stamp Printing Works. He produced the French stamps from 1849 to 1875 (excepting the Bordeaux issues), the dies being engraved by the Barrés, with the exception of the 1872-5 Ceres type, which is attributed to Hulot himself. His manufacture of the stamps was at first undertaken as a servant of the Government, but in 1851 he received a contract to supply the stamps at francs 1.50 per thousand, and in 1860 a new contract modified the price and contained clauses respecting the surrender of dies, plates, and information as to secret processes, in the event of the contract being terminated. Hulot had an inordinate esteem for his own methods, and appears to have considered the process of electrotyping as his own secret, while it was in common use in various forms in many parts of the world. Mr. Ormond Hill, accompanied by his assistant Arliss, who was a good French scholar, visited Hulot's establishment, but the director withheld from them the nature of the substance in which the moulds were taken. But a workman chanced to refer to "those little lead pieces," and the two Englishmen returned with the information, which was used by De La Rue for the British surface-printed stamps. Hulot appears to have bluffed the French authorities continually with his secret processes, and M. Maury describes him as a kind of minor tyrant in defending his lucrative monopoly. When, in 1876, the French Minister of Finance required him to take an assistant who would be able to continue the work, Hulot returned so haughty a reply that the Minister signed the notice of the termination of his contract the same evening, and made new arrangements with the Bank of France. That marked what M. Maury aptly describes as the end of the *reign* of M. Hulot. Hulot did not take his dismissal calmly, but printed an enormous stock of stamps and refused to part with his machinery, rendering the commencement of operations at the Bank very difficult, but not insurmountable. Hulot stored his machinery near the Quai Voltaire, where it remained until after his death, when it was sold by auction. As a manufacturer of postage stamps Hulot also produced the 1872 type of Roumania, showing, it must be confessed, little originality in design. He also designed the first issue of Guatemala, 1871, which was printed at his works.

Humphrys, William.—Engraver. Born 1794 at Dublin, died January 21, 1865, at Villa Novello, Genoa. He spent many years of his life in America, where he was engaged in the engraving of vignettes for bank-notes, and on book illustrations. He engraved the illustrations for editions of the American poets Bryant and Longfellow, published in the United States. He also engraved the portrait of Washington for United States stamps, and on his return to England was employed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., the printers of the British postage stamps. Towards the end of 1854 he was entrusted with the re-engraving of the Queen's Head for the line-engraved stamps of Great Britain, working upon a copy of Heath's original die, and strengthening the lines, yet preserving the general identity of the original. The new die retouched by Humphrys is the Die II, or "Humphrys's Retouch," familiar to the student of British stamps. Humphrys has left philatelists some of the most beautiful examples of engraving in miniature on early stamp issues, printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. for the British Possessions. He engraved the reproduction of the coronation portrait by Chalon (q.v.) for the first stamps of New Zealand, working in this case from a water-colour drawing by Edward Henry Corbould. He also engraved the dies for the first issues of Cape of Good Hope (triangular), Ceylon, St. Helena, South Australia, and other possessions. There are some of his larger engravings which have attained renown, notably the "Magdalen," after the painting by Correggio, "Sancho and the Duchess," after Leslie, etc. In failing health Humphrys had gone to Genoa to recuperate, at the invitation of Alfred Novello, at whose villa the attack of paralysis occurred which terminated his life at the age of seventy-one.

(To be continued.)

Argentine Republic

The Rivadavia Stamps, 1864-1872

By JOSÉ MARCÓ DEL PONT

From "The Journal of the Argentine Philatelic Society"

TRANSLATED FROM THE SPANISH BY A. H. DAVIS

(Continued from page 396.)

THE TEN CENTAVOS STAMPS.



THE principal varieties of colour in which these stamps are to be found are the following:—

- Yellow-green.
- Pale yellow-green.
- Dark yellow-green.
- Blue-green.

These four varieties are the only ones which need be catalogued; but collectors who delight in searching for minor varieties can add many more, because, without a doubt, each one of them, the dark *yellow-green* for example, can be found in several shades.

We have nothing to say against this

pendant for hunting up all possible shades of the same stamp, although we know that very often differences of shade may be found even in the same sheet, conspicuous differences in some cases. We say nothing against it, probably because we ourselves suffer from the same weakness; but we recognize, and all who collect on this scale must recognize also, that this is a fancy which is the peculiar property of the collector; Philately should not be carried to such a pitch.

The thickness of the paper varies greatly (it ranges from almost tissue paper to very thick), although not to such an extent as is to be found in some copies of the 5 c. and 15 c.

It exists also on *laid* paper (*côté*); but it must be scarce, as we have only seen one pair, perforated, which figures in the collection of Señor Gregorio F. Rodriguez; its appearance demonstrates that it does not belong to the first printing.

We have already stated, in passing, that the stamps of this value without perforation—that is to say, the first which were issued,—are nearly always very clear impressions; amongst the perforated stamps there also exist copies of the same clearness, but it is not frequently so, and it is impossible to determine to which printings they belong.

The total number of these stamps was only 200,100 copies, and in printing them two plates were used; so that it is not probable that the plates were worn, and if occasionally stamps are found which appear to have been printed from worn plates, it is more likely to be due to bad printing.

We cannot, however, put aside altogether the idea that the plates, or some of them, may have become worn, because their greater or less durability depends to a great extent on the skill or the ignorance of the printer.

Whether owing to the engraving of the plate or the quality of the ink, the fact is that these are the stamps which as a rule are less badly printed; one rarely fails to see, with more or less distinctness, some part at least of the design of the background, which is not often the case with the 5 c. and 15 c. stamps.

In our previous articles on the old issues of Argentine stamps, we have spoken of the established custom which was prevalent almost throughout the country, of bisecting the 10 c. stamps and using the fractions as 5 c. Señor Posadas prohibited it from the beginning, and incorporated the prohibition among the tariff regulations; but if he at least succeeded in curtailing the custom, he could not put an end to it.

The reason for this usage was generally the indolence of the sub-postmasters, who in order to avoid the trouble of having to write a letter for the purpose, delayed the requisition for 5 c. stamps much longer than should have been the case.

In this issue, the bisecting was more general than in the preceding one.

When letters arrived in Buenos Ayres franked in this manner, Señor Posadas would immediately despatch an energetic note to the local postmaster; but, when the letters were addressed from one part of the interior to another, the infraction passed unnoticed, because, as all the postmasters considered themselves to be on an equal footing, they would not have tolerated observations from a colleague; thus, in order to avoid trouble, they refrained from making any.

Señor Sandalio Echeverría, the Postmaster of Rosario, who appeared to be a conscientious official, obeyed the existing regulations and treated as unpaid all letters arriving at his office with bisected stamps. As the correspondence from Tucuman in February, 1865, repeatedly arrived franked in this manner, the merchants complained of the double postage they had to pay, and Señor Echeverría was obliged to write a letter to the postmaster of the locality, drawing his attention to the matter and requesting him to put a stop to it, which gave offence to the postmaster in question.

The office which most greatly offended in this way was that of Paso de los Libres, particularly in its correspondence with Concordia; at least the majority of the fractional stamps emanate from that place.

As a general rule the stamps were bisected diagonally; but specimens exist, emanating from other offices, divided horizontally.

The perforation of these stamps is nearly always imperfect.

The gum is *white* in some and *yellowish* in others.

As varieties, we have to mention:—

Watermark B and C.

Double vertical perforation.

Double horizontal perforation.

* * *

THE FIFTEEN CENTAVOS STAMPS.



Many are the shades to be found in this value; the principal are:—

Blue.
Dark blue.
Light blue.
Bright blue.
Slate-blue.

This matter of the colours presents many difficulties, not only on account of the practical impossibility in many cases of describing with exactitude the shade of a colour, but also on account of the variability of the human eye; what one man sees in one fashion, another sees differently. Thus Monsieur Moens catalogues these stamps in pale and dark *greenish blue*, shades which, we must confess, we have never seen, notwithstanding the many specimens that we have examined.

For this reason we limit ourselves to pointing out the more distinct shades, leaving to the collector the addition of all the varieties he can find, the number of which is certainly large.

Few stamps exist which present more varieties of colour than those of the 5 c. and 15 c. of this issue, especially the former, although they were in use for little more than three years.

The earliest stamps issued, with and without perforation, are as a rule sufficiently clearly printed; the latest are, on the con-

trary, greatly blurred; but, as in the case of the 10 c. stamps, we cannot come to any definite conclusion upon this point, because the greater or less clearness of impression does not depend on the state of the plate, but is almost entirely due to the amount of care exercised by the printer; the plates employed were two, and the total number of stamps printed in the five printings was only 133,600, a very small quantity, which was quite insufficient to cause any wearing of the plates.

In this value, as well as the two others, only one plate was used for the first printing; so that the other, completely new, must have been first brought into use in one of the later ones, so that the stamps with the clearest impression may have come from one of the later and not from the first.

Paper of every degree of thickness was used for the printing of these stamps, so that they exist on extremely thin paper, almost tissue, and on very thick paper, with all the intermediate graduations.

Those which we have seen printed on this

thick paper, in a *bright blue* colour, very blurred, belong apparently to the last printing.

On *laid* paper we have only found one specimen, the one that is in our collection; the impression is good and the colour a *clear blue*; the paper is thin, and the perforation imperfect.

Although the perforation of these stamps, like that of the 10 c., is usually bad, there is a larger proportion of copies with good perforation.

The gum is the same as that employed for the 10 c. stamps, *white and yellowish*.

In the catalogue published in *Filatelia*, number for March-April, 1902, this stamp is mentioned without vertical perforation; we have not seen it, and in response to inquiries we cannot find that any of our collectors know this variety.

Neither have we seen, nor do we believe that this stamp exists divided in three parts, for use as 5 c.

As varieties we may mention, in the perforated stamps, watermarks B and C.

(To be continued.)

Countries of the World

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(Continued from page 419.)

Holland—continued

THE design shows a profile portrait of William III, with head to left, on a ground of horizontal lines, crossed by diagonal lines at the base, within a circular band of thirty-six loops. The circular medallion almost touches the frame-lines at the sides, and thus interrupts the Greek-pattern borders. At the top, on a straight tablet, is "NEDERLAND" in shaded double-lined capitals, while at the base are numerals denoting the value, followed by the word "CENT" in similar lettering. In the corners are small coloured squares containing a circle intersected by a cross in white. It is curious that in this issue the portrait faces the opposite way to that in the preceding issues, and, while the name of the country is shown for the first time, the word "POSTZEGEL" is omitted, and was never again employed on any Dutch postage stamps.

The die, which included the whole of the design with the exception of the numerals of value, was engraved in recess on steel by M. J. Nusser, of Dusseldorf. The plates were presumably copper, like those of the preceding issue, and according to the late Mr. W. A. S. Westoby, the sheets consisted

of one hundred stamps. There are two distinct types of the numerals for each value, and before discussing the various theories that would account for the way in which these were produced, it will perhaps be as well to describe the differences between the various types.



I.



II.

5 cents.—In Type I the vertical stroke and "flag" of the numeral are much wider than in Type II.



I.



II.

10 cents.—In Type I the serif of the "1" is long, and the side-strokes of the figure join the foot in curves. In Type II the serif is shorter, and the side-lines meet the foot at a sharp angle.



I. II.

15 cents.—In Type I the “1” is much wider than in Type II, and the down-stroke and ball of the “5” are larger in the first type than in the second.



I. II.

20 cents.—The “2” has a larger curve, and is generally thicker in Type I than in Type II. In the second type, too, the space between the ball and down-stroke of the figure is much more pronounced.



I. II.

25 cents.—In Type I the “2” has a wider foot than in Type II, while the body of the “5” and ball of the same figure are larger and wider in the first type than in the second.



I. II.

50 cents.—The “o” is the chief point of distinction in this value. In Type II it is narrower at top and bottom than at the sides, while in Type I it is of nearly the same thickness all the way round.

Specialists are agreed, as we stated previously, that the matrix die consisted of the complete design with the exception of the numerals of value, but how the plates were made and how the differences of type arose are matters on which the most diverse opinions have been expressed.

It has been asserted that the numerals were punched on the plates and two sets of punches used, but this theory would seem to be successfully negated by the fact that the numerals in the same type and value do not vary in position in the slightest.

M. Moens expressed the opinion that “the first series [i.e. type] was most probably printed with the plates delivered by the engraver; the second most likely with

plates provided by the printers, because either the figures were not inserted by the engraver or had been damaged in the printing.” But against this theory of separate plates we have the fact that both types of the 25 c. and 50 c. values are known in pairs or strips *se tenant*. We also know that there was only one delivery of 25 c. and 50 c. stamps by the printers, and it is, therefore, difficult to believe that two separate plates would be required for each of these two values.

This, of course, does not prove that in the lower values the separate types may not have occurred on separate plates, but on this point we cannot do better than quote the remarks of Dr. R. F. Chance in *The Philatelic Record* for July, 1903:—

“The time has now arrived when the suggestion of M. Moens on this point [separate plates] must, I think, fall through, because the two types, at any rate in some of the values, are found *se tenant*. At the Hague Exhibition, Mr. Van Kinschot showed a strip of three of the (?) 50 cent, one of which was Type I and the others Type II. At the same Exhibition was shown a pair of the 25 c. showing the two types, and I have a similar horizontal pair of 50 c. in my own collection. This being so, it is only reasonable to suppose that the two types may yet be found on the same plate in the four lower values. Of course there may have been plates, and there may possibly still exist complete sheets showing only one type, and one can only assume either that the figures were punched on the plate and two punches used, or that there were at least two roller dies used for making the plates, the figures on which were not identical. The latter surmise is probably the one nearest the truth, and what presumably happened was that one roller die was discarded before all the impressions had been made on the plate, and the plate then finished with the second roller die, which was of Type II. This would not in any way interfere with plates having been previously made all of Type I, or subsequently all of Type II. Whatever caused the roller die to be changed, resulting in the two *se tenant* types in the 25 and 50 cents, must have taken place during the making of the plate, and it may be a coincidence that it occurred during the making of a plate in the two highest values. It may also have occurred in the other values, but till we find them showing the two types *se tenant* we cannot prove it. Again, the two roller dies for each value may have been used indiscriminately, but this is unlikely, and until we see a full sheet which shows the two types we cannot say if this were so, or if Type I reaches to a certain stamp, the plate being finished with Type II. The finding of the two types *se tenant* will also crush the opinion held by some that the frame was added to the plate in Type I, and added afterwards to the die which made the plates of Type II.”

This would appear to be all the evidence we have at present, for though Dr. Chance's article was written seven years ago, pairs of the 5 c., 10 c., 15 c., and 20 c. values show-

ing both types *se tenant* have, we believe, never turned up. But before making any further remarks on the probable method of manufacture, we must first consider the perforations, to see if these throw any light on the mystery.

At first the "Utrecht" machine, used in the production of the 1864 stamps, was utilized. After a time, probably about 1869, this was withdrawn from use, but for what reason there is not a shred of evidence to show. Then the printers used a new comb-machine, with a gauge of $10\frac{1}{2} \times 10$, but as the holes produced by this machine were so large the stamps separated too easily, and it was abandoned in favour of single-line machines having a much smaller gauge. There were, apparently, three of these with gauges of $13\frac{1}{2}$, $13\frac{3}{4}$, and 14 respectively, and at times they are not in combination. Now we do not propose giving a detailed list of all the different varieties and combinations, for any reader interested will find them set forth in full in our publishers' Catalogue.

If, however, we examine that list we find that the 50 c. of both types only exists with the first or $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ perforation, so that the two varieties were evidently in use concurrently. Furthermore, the 25 c. when found in any but the $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ perf. is always an extremely rare stamp. Again, in examining these perforation varieties we find that the stamps of Type I are, with one exception, all rare with any but the "Utrecht" perforation. Now had the plates consisted of both types arranged haphazardly, as some writers would have us believe, the relative rarity of the Type I varieties compared with those of Type II could not be anything like that shown in the catalogue lists. The disparity in value is too great.

All sorts of hypothetical theories might be raised, but from what little evidence we have we may reasonably suppose that the varieties of type were caused by two impressions for each value being taken from the original die on two or more transfer rolls. The requisite numerals would then be engraved by hand, and this would fully account for the differences between Types I and Types II. We know that the 20 c., 25 c., and 50 c. stamps were issued first, and it is thus more than probable that the plates for these values were made first. We also know that the two types of the 25 c. and 50 c. exist in *se tenant* pairs, and therefore both types must have been on the same plate. Furthermore, we know that the other values have not been discovered in *se tenant* pairs, and there is thus not a particle of evidence that they ever appeared on the same plate. An ordinary transfer roll will take several impressions without inconveniencing the work of transferring to the plate in the

slightest. We tentatively suggest, therefore, that there were three of these transfer rolls, each holding four impressions. One probably contained the impressions of the 25 c. and 50 c. values, and the others either pairs of the other denominations, or one of each value on each roller. Thus in making the 25 c. and 50 c. plates the operator would see no necessity for discriminating between the two varieties, and they thus appeared haphazardly. In the case of the other values, only one impression of, say, the 20 c. being on the roll, the operator would have no choice, and the second impression would therefore only be used when the first ceased to give satisfactory results, and this happened—on the showing of the scanty evidence available—when new plates were required.

To account for the varieties of Type I with the later perforations, we can only suggest that some of the imperforate sheets of the first printing were mixed with those produced later.

There are no retouches in the stamps of this issue, but in *The Philatelic Journal of India* (October, 1902) Mr. Stewart-Wilson described a variety with an abnormally wide uncoloured space between the top frame-line and "NEDERLAND." Curiously enough, in the same month Dr. Chance described another variety in *The Philatelic Record* in which an abnormally wide space is shown at the base of the stamp, the lower part of "CENT" and the corner ornaments failing to print. Both varieties occur in the 10 c. of Type I with the first perf. The existence of these varieties gave rise to the opinion in some quarters that the frame-lines in Type I were drawn on the plate, but Dr. Chance's explanation, which we quote below, seems much more feasible:—

"The frame would not have been added on the roller die, as it would have been next to impossible to raise it in relief, and it would have been much simpler to have it on the original die. Cannot we, therefore, find some more simple cause for the wide white line and for what I have called a (?) retouch? I believe we can, and it is this. The frame is known to be made up of three or four very fine lines. Could not the lowest of these have become (a) nearly worn out, or (b) filled in with dried ink? This is not only possible, but probable, and it is borne out by a specimen I have in my collection of the 10 c., Type II, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, where the 'white line' is broad at the left end and narrow at the right, and in this, with a lens, one can see the lowest frame-line gradually lessen and finally stop about the first 'E' of 'NEDERLAND.' This theory will also account for my (?) retouch, dried ink having blocked the engraving right across the stamp, the figures only escaping on account of their greater depth, as is noticeable in all the Type I specimens of this value. If this is so, one might ask, why do we not find varieties of a similar nature in the other values? and I suggest as an answer that it may be due to some

inherent peculiarity in the red ink, which is not found in the other colours."

The mystery of the manufacture of these stamps is by no means yet solved, and this third issue of Holland still offers a fine opening for research to some keen student thirsting for philatelic glory. Perhaps the following concluding note may be of assistance in elucidating the puzzle. We have examined a large number of these stamps, and find a minor variety showing a weakness or distinct break in the top frame-line of the value tablet, 2½ mm. from the left-hand end. This occurs in all the 5 c. and 10 c. of Type II we have seen, but never in Type I; it shows on all the 15 c. of both types; it is nearly always present in Type I of the 20 c., but never in Type II; and it does not show in Type I of the 25 c. and 50 c. values.

Reverting to the varieties of perforation. All values are known imperforate, though they were never actually issued for use in this condition. It appears that M. Moens, having received applications for imperforate stamps from one or two customers in 1870, applied to the Head Administrator of Posts for such stamps, and the printers were authorized to supply him with a sheet of 100 stamps of each value in this condition.

The paper at first used was white wove, but in November, 1871, a printing took place on paper having a decided bluish tinge. The gum is nearly always yellowish white.

Considering the number of printings of some of the lower values, it is remarkable that there are practically no varieties in shade in the stamps of this issue.

There was only one delivery of the 25 c. and 50 c. stamps, but several of some of the other values. The total quantities printed,

according to the *Nederlandsche Tijdschrift*, were as follows:—

5 cents	.	.	49,773,000
10 "	.	.	18,878,000
15 "	.	.	2,430,000
20 "	.	.	2,250,000
25 "	.	.	1,375,000
50 "	.	.	1,250,000

By the Royal Decree of 10th October, 1879, these stamps were withdrawn from circulation as and from the 1st November following.

The general collector will probably require specimens showing both types, and while ignoring the perforation varieties, we have included these in the following list:—



1867-71. No watermark. Various perforations.

DIE I.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
5 c., ultramarine	10	0	1	0
10 c., carmine-lake	7	6	0	4
15 c., chestnut	12	0	1	6
20 c., deep green	12	6	1	0
25 c., purple	12	6	3	0
50 c., gold	20	0	3	0

DIE II.

5 c., ultramarine	6	0	0	2
10 c., carmine-lake	10	0	0	2
15 c., chestnut	30	0	3	0
20 c., deep green	60	0	1	0
25 c., purple	40	0	7	6
50 c., gold	50	0	6	0

(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Stock Books, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

American Notes and News

By EUSTACE B. POWER

Poole with us

ON Thursday an event happened which passed unnoticed by the American nation, but which in reality was of almost national importance. Mr. Bertram W. Poole, for many years well known as a rising young London dealer and a prolific writer on philatelic subjects, arrived by the Hamburg-American line, which plainly shows that the Britisher knows where the best beer flows. Mr. Poole goes to California, and

will take up his residence in the State of gold nuggets and Chinamen, and on behalf of all American philatelists I cordially welcome him to our midst.

Leeward Islands

THERE is a scramble going on after the chalky 3d., 6d., and 1s. of these islands. Blocks-of-four men, men with collecting aunts, men who only see shades when a stamp is going up, and such-like, are all run-

ning after these values. For the benefit of speculators, I might mention that I have *trebled* the price of these within the last two days, but I have the stamps in stock.

Another Rag Paper

I AM glad to be able to state that I have just secured a very limited number of the 3 c., purple, on *blue* experimental paper. All denominations above the 2 c. value are bound to be very scarce articles in the future. There were only 4000 printed, except of the 6 c., and of that only 5200; and as they were never put on sale in Washington, but distributed to postmasters in large packets together with those on ordinary paper, they will possibly never show up. The 3 c. is being given away in exchange for \$7.50 United States money, the 6 c. is \$1.75, and the 15 c. is \$3.00. I believe the 4 c. and 8 c. values have never turned up so far, and it is sixteen months since they were printed. Our supply of this 3 c. is very meagre, so any interested reader had better bustle along his money if he wants one.

An Elusive Bulgarian

I FIND in our publishers' Catalogue—to be exact, No. 93—an error which is described as an error of surcharge, "10" on 10 instead of "10" on 15. Diligent search fails to find the original chronicle,* and all the big people I have ever asked always say they never saw it anywhere. Now if any reader ever saw one, or has one, or even can tell me when it was chronicled, I'd like to hear about it. I have a specialist in this country who would like to exchange a few hundred thousand

* Try the *Monthly Journal* for July, 1905. We were shown three copies of the thing, but do not guarantee their character. Any reward for information leading to—?—Ed. G.S.II.

dollars, or some other valuable security, for one.

Papua

FOR a specialist in this country, I would like to secure a few of the values of 1908, perf. 12½, with the fine teeth, or as the specialists call it, the first 12½. With the watermark upright all values, and with the watermark inverted all except the 1s. All must be unused, and the prices must be fairly near the earth.

A Hot One

JUST to show that the old firm is not entirely behind the times, I have for sale at this moment a 30 c., 1869, *inverted flags*, UN-USED. Of course, with my usual modesty, it would be out of place for me to mention the price, but if any American reader wishes to buy himself an early Christmas present he should write to me about it. I also have at this moment two copies of the 1851 24 c. imperf., unused, at \$135.00 each—really cheap for this stamp. The big "Moser" and "Goldsack" collections of United States have been amalgamated with my purchases in Europe, and consequently our United States books are just simply too bulky for words. Procrastination is the thief of time, and the cause of many a hole in a stamp album.

The New Catalogue, American Edition

WILL appear in November. Considering that the price remains \$1.00, as before, and the postage is 25 c. (making in all \$1.25), it is the best value for the money that a collector can possibly get. Over sixty pages have been added, but there has been no rise in price, which is refreshing in these days of boosts and jumps.

New Issues and Discoveries

By NORMAN THORNTON

Bosnia.—*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* tells of the discovery of the 5h. and 10h. in the same compound perforation (9½ × 10½ × 12½) as the stamps chronicled by us in our issue of last week.

Gold Coast.—*The Postage Stamp* reports the 2s. in the new colours.



1910. Type 6. Wmk. Multiple Crown C.A. Perf. 14.
66, 2s., purple and blue on *blue*, C.

Italy.—We have been shown the 5 c. of 1901 imperf. This will be listed as 122c after the 1 c. in the same state.

Japan.—Mr. D. Ostara has shown us some perforation varieties we had not previously seen:—

1899-1907. Types 22 and 24.

(b) Perf. 13 to 14 or 13 × 13½ (comb machine).

257a|1½ sen, pale ultramarine.

264a|50 sen, brown.



1900. Type 56. (b) Perf. 12½.

317a|3 sen, carmine.

1905. Type 57. (b) Perf. 11½, 12.

318a|3 sen, rose-red.

Macao.—Messrs. Graca and Co. send us further information regarding the recent provisionals. They write:—

"Of the 1 a. (half of 3 a.) bisected  61,880 were issued;
of the 1 a. (half of 3 a.) bisected  only 1400 were issued;

of the 2 a. (half of 6 a.), 39,200 were issued.
"There are two shades of the 1/2 a., the darker shade being issued in much smaller quantities than the light shade.

"The stamps of 2 a. (half of 6 a.) cut diagonally instead of vertically were made by some unscrupulous people and passed through the post by favour only, and not authorized by the Government."

Mexico.—We have been shown two perforation varieties which are new to us, namely, the 6 c. of 1885 (No. 175 in our Catalogue), perf. 11, and the 10 c. of 1895 with the same perf.; these will become Nos. 178a and 291b in the Catalogue. Types 42 and 43 were transposed in our chronicle last week.

Papua.—Mr. A. Ashby has shown us an astonishing variety of the 1d. It is in the type of the first 1/2d., that is to say, has the large "PAPUA," a thing hitherto unknown, we believe, in this value. The perf. is 12 1/2, the gum is of the latest white variety, and the sheet does not show the "rift" variety. This pins it down as the latest production, and the whole thing only adds to the mystery of these unstable issues. We are getting a bit fed up with PAP.



1910. Type 5. Wmk. Crown over Δ. Perf. 12 1/2. id., black and carmine.

Persia.—We have seen the provisional 12 sh. on 50 c. of 1885 with the surcharge inverted. This comes after our present 113a.

Trengganu.—The *Colonial Office Journal* states that the stamps for this State have been supplied. The values are 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 20 and 50 cents, and \$1. Our invariable rule has been to include no stamp in the Catalogue until it has actually been issued to the public, but our new edition of Part I is now in the press, and it is a question whether this portion will not have to be passed for press before the stamps reach us. This being so, we feel very much inclined to indulge in a little intelligent anticipation, especially as we know beforehand that the colours will conform to the universal scheme. The trouble is that we shall probably not be able to illustrate the stamps.

Turkey.—We have been shown the 5 par. and 10 par. overprinted for use on printed matter, our Nos. 340-341 with the overprint inverted. This makes a fresh variety to catalogue.

Western Australia.—We have seen the 1/2d., wmk. Crown and Δ, with the perforation gauging 11.



1910. Type 12. Wmk. Crown and Δ, Type 31. Perf. 11. 1/2d., green.

Philatelic Societies

Aberdeen and North of Scotland Philatelic Society

SESSION 1910-1911.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

President: Mr. James Anderson.

Vice-President: Mr. P. J. Anderson, LL.B., F.R.P.S. (London).

Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. Edward Alexander, jun., Glenogle, Cults.

Librarian: Mr. W. Edmund Bell, Solicitor, 81 Union Street, Aberdeen.

Committee: Mr. W. Edmund Bell, Mr. W. C. Cook, Mr. G. E. Hartley, and Mr. George Milne.

SYLLABUS

Meetings will be held in the Y.M.C.A. Small Hall, at 8 o'clock each evening.

1910.
Oct. 5.—President's Address on "Philately." Mr. James Anderson.
" 26.—"The Line Engraved, Surface Printed, and Lithographed Stamps." Mr. George Milne.
Nov. 9.—Display: "The Antigua, Bahamas, and Cayman Islands Stamps." Part of the collection of Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A., F.R.P.S., London.
" 16.—"The Educational Value of Philately." Mr. W. Rae Sherriff, M.A.
Dec. 7.—"Is Philately a Hobby or a Science?" Mr. W. C. Cook.

Dec. 14.—Display: "The Barbados and Dominica Stamps." Part of the collection of Mr. E. Heginbottom.

1911.

- Jan. 4.—"Used and Unused Stamps." Mr. W. Edmund Bell.
" 25.—"India." Mr. Allan M. Robertson.
Feb. 8.—Display: "Jamaica, Grenada, and Leeward Islands Stamps." Part of collection of Mr. E. Heginbottom.
" 15.—Display: "Modern Issues." Part of the collection of Mr. Edward Alexander, jun.
Mar. 8.—Display: "Nevis and Montserrat Stamps." Part of the collection of Mr. E. Heginbottom.
" 29.—Annual Business Meeting.

The first meeting of the newly organized Aberdeen and North of Scotland Philatelic Society was held in the small hall of the Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Aberdeen.

The Secretary read a letter of apology for absence from Mr. J. Thomson, Cove, who regretted his inability to be present through illness, and intimating a gift to the Society of eighteen volumes of books relating to Philately.

The members decided to join the Postage Stamp League. The President, Mr. James Anderson, gave a very interesting address upon the history and progress of Philately, at the close of which he was accorded a very hearty vote of thanks.

Those intending to join the Society should communicate with the Secretary (Mr. Edward Alexander, jun., Glenogle, Cults).

Birmingham Philatelic Society

President: R. Hollick.

Vice-Presidents: W. Pimm, C. A. Stephenson.

Committee: H. Barnwell, F. T. Collier, H. Grindall, T.

Groom, D. Sc., B. B. Tilley, W. F. Wadams.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Councillor G. Johnson, B.A.

Official address: 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

ANNUAL GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING.

THE report for 1909-10, and the balance-sheet, showing a balance in hand of £88 10s. 1½d., were approved, as was the amended programme for 1910-11, as follows:—

1910.
Oct. 27. Display with Notes: "Trinidad." B. B. Tilley.
Nov. 10. Paper: "Antigua and Montserrat." J. J. Darlow.
" 24. Paper: "Queensland." L. L. R. Hausburg.
Dec. 1. Auction at Imperial Hotel. Lots to reach Hon. Sec. by Nov. 1st. Rev. W. N. Usher.
" 15. Display, with Notes: "Great Britain." J. J. Knowles.
1911.
Jan. 5. Lantern display. J. A. Margoschis.
" 26. Display, with Notes: "Interesting Colonials." R. Hollick.
Feb. 9 (Sat.). Display, with Notes: "Iceland." H. L. Hayman.
" 18. Display, with Notes: "Spain." M. P. Castle.
" 23. Paper: "West Australia." M. P. Castle.
Mar. 2. Auction at Imperial Hotel. Lots to reach Hon. Sec. by Feb. 1st.
April 6. Colour Question. By Members.
" 8. Daylight Meeting at Mr. Knowles's.
May 4. Ten Minutes with Interesting Stamps. By Members.
June 7-9. Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain at Birmingham.

The following were unanimously elected members:—Alderman W. H. Renwick, J.P., Councillor E. Marston Rudland, Dr. L. C. S. Broughton, Messrs. H. Burr-Higgs, A. V. Taylor, R. S. Jacobs, Walter Hull, F. A. Bellamy, J. Boschetti-Birch.

The officers and Committee were elected as above.

Mrs. Courtney, Messrs. F. C. Henderson, H. L. Hayman, J. Swaley, and F. Fisher were thanked for recent donations to the Permanent Collection; and Dr. E. Barclay-Smith, Messrs. C. T. Reed, H. S. Hodson, W. H. Peckitt, and P. Kohl for contributions to the Library; also all publishers who had sent periodicals and catalogues during the past year. Detailed lists of these were ordered to be printed in the Annual Report, which will be sent to any one desiring to join the Society.

Further details of the third Philatelic Congress were reported, and it was decided to include in the Report a circular giving particulars up to date. The arrangements already made warrant us in believing that the third Congress will be a real live, interesting, enjoyable and profitable affair for those who come, and we ask all Societies to elect their delegates at once. It is having daily attention, and further particulars will be published as decided. Every suggestion shall have ample consideration, and every delegate and visitor a hearty welcome.

Junior Philatelic Society

President: Mr. Fred J. Melville.

Brighton Branch

Chairman: Mr. W. Mead.

Hon. Secretary: Mr. J. Ireland, 103 Western Road, Hove.

THE first meeting of the Brighton Branch of the Junior Philatelic Society was held at 200 Western Road on the 13th inst. Five new members were elected, viz. Lieut.-Colonel Iremonger, R. H. Kinzett, S. W. Justice Ford.

J. M. Hickley, and H. A. Payne. A letter was read from Mr. Herbert Clark expressing regret at his inability to be present. The Chairman (Mr. W. Mead) in a short opening address said the season promised to be a successful one, a most excellent programme having been arranged, and he was sure no entertainment would be more popular than the one just about to be given by Mr. M. P. Castle. Before resuming his seat Mr. Mead congratulated Mr. Castle on being awarded a silver-gilt medal at the recent Borne Exhibition for philatelic research in connection with his celebrated collection of Trinidad.

Mr. Castle being called upon for his display, said that the item on the programme reading "New South Wales" was more or less a misnomer, it being his intention from the first to show Sydney Views or the first issue of New South Wales only. However, in order to carry out the programme as it stood, in addition to his specialized Sydney Views, he had brought a few pages of subsequent issues; and it transpired later that the rarest specimen shown appeared on one of these pages.

Dealing firstly with the Sydney Views, needless to say all the specimens were in matchless condition, and had been specialized to the last degree. Particular mention may be made of the following:—

- 1d. Plate I. *Yellowish* paper, five horizontal pairs (one pair being on a piece of original) and one vertical pair.
Bluish paper, horizontal pair, the right-hand stamp being the variety no dot in star.
1d. Plate II. Specimens on *yellowish* paper, *grey* to *bluish* paper, and *laid* paper; also the varieties (1) hill unshaded, (2) no clouds, (3) no trees on hill.
Four single specimens in the uncommon *gooseberry* shade, one being a double impression.
2d. Plate I. Showing full clouds; several specimens. Showing partial clouds, single copies, one being exceptionally fine on original cover, dated 22nd March, 1850.
No clouds, also plate retouched by Jervis Feb., 1850, were well represented.
2d. Plate II. All shades and varieties, and a magnificent strip of five showing retouched plate.
2d. Plate III. Two distinct shades, variety fan with six segments.
2d. Plate IV. A splendid copy of the extremely rare *ultra-marine* shade and two specimens on originals, one being in the *Prussian blue* and the other in the *dark blue* shade.
2d. Plate V. Several copies on vertically laid paper.
3d. Two copies on originals, dated Sept. and Nov., 1852.
A fine single in the very rare *myrtle-green* shade.
Several stamps showing varieties of paper, including specimens on vertically laid.

Then followed a selection of the Laureated and Diadem issues, and finally a few pages of the more recent productions.

In the Laureated series the most notable items were the 6d with the error "WALLS" for "WALES," and both 2d. (Plate II) and 3d. lettered "WARES"; and the 3d. watermarked double-lined "2."

The varieties of watermark shown in the Diadem types were numerous, including the 2d. watermarked double-lined "8"; this last Mr. Castle believes to be the rarest stamp in his possession, only one other copy being known.

On the proposition of Mr. Leicester A. B. Paine, seconded by Mr. W. E. Smith, a unanimous vote of thanks to Mr. Castle was carried amidst applause. Mr. Castle spoke a few words in reply, and mentioned the fact that no philatelist possessed a complete collection of the watermark errors occurring in the Diadem issues.

It may be mentioned that the Branch now has a total membership of 60.

THE THIRD PHILATELIC CONGRESS
OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BIRMINGHAM 1911.

To be held under the auspices of the BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC
SOCIETY, June 7th to 9th, 1911.

—•••—
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer :—
COUNCILLOR G. JOHNSON,
308, Birchfield Road,
BIRMINGHAM,

November 1st, 1910.

Dear Sir or Madam,

The Committee is anxious to make the 3rd Philatelic Congress
worthy of the occasion, worthy of their Society and their City. They have
already made preliminary arrangements which will ensure success
for the Congress, if they can be properly carried out.

This will cost at least **£200.**

On behalf of the Committee I venture to appeal to you for a
contribution towards meeting this expense. Kindly fill up attached form
and forward it to me at earliest convenience.

Yours truly,

G. JOHNSON.

To Councillor G. Johnson.

I am willing to contribute £ s. d.
towards the expenses of the THIRD PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF
GREAT BRITAIN, and enclose Cheque for that
amount to Post Office Order

Signed

Address

The THIRD PHILATELIC CONGRESS of GREAT BRITAIN.

BIRMINGHAM 1911.

To be held under the auspices of the BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY, June 7th to 9th, 1911.

President—

R. HOLLICK, Esq., C.C.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—

COUNCILLOR G. JOHNSON, B.A.

308, Birchfield Rd., Birmingham.

Suggestions.—A non-competitive Exhibition of Stamps.

A Stamp Bourse.

Some process of Stamp Printing to be shewn.

Two Garden Parties and a Banquet.

LADY WARWICK has already kindly intimated that she will be pleased to entertain all the Delegates at Warwick Castle.

The GROSVENOR ROOM of the GRAND HOTEL has been booked for the BANQUET, and three other rooms for Social Intercourse during the daytime. The GRAND HOTEL will be the Headquarters of the Congress.

All Papers to be submitted to the Congress Committee two months before the commencement of the Congress.

The following Subjects are to be continued from the previous Congress—

Philatelic Terms.

Forged Stamps.

Colour Questions.

£200 at least will be required to carry out the above suggestions properly, but the scale on which they are carried out must depend on the financial assistance forthcoming. We therefore ask all those interested in the Congress to forward their donations as soon as possible in order that definite arrangements may be made.

Societies are requested to nominate their delegates at once.

All communications to be made to the Hon. Sec., who will be glad to receive further suggestions.

**A Hearty Welcome to all Delegates and other Visitors
to the CONGRESS at BIRMINGHAM, June 1911.**

GRAND HOTEL.—Special Terms—

Bed and Breakfast, 6/6 or 7/6, according to size and position of Bedroom.

**Inclusive of Table d' Hote Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner or Supper
12/- or 12/6.**

Luncheon 2/6.

Dinner 5/-.

Junior Philatelic Society of Scotland

SEASON 1910-11.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

Hon. President: Sir John Ure Primrose, Bart.

Hon. Vice-Presidents: J. E. Heginbottom, B.A., J. L. Thomas.

President: John Muir.

Vice-Presidents: J. M'Dougall, J. Cowan.

Hon. Exchange Secretary: Alex. Mackay, 8 Cove Gardens, Cathcart, Glasgow.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Robt. Borland, Lochside, Milngavie.

Committee: J. R. Donaldson, J. M'Gouran, F. Bruce, J. M. Graham, M. Halley, A. G. Inrig, M. Maclean, R. D. Harvey, D. Sloan, G. Mathewson.

The President, Vice-Presidents, Exchange Secretary, and Secretary and Treasurer *ex-officio*.

SYLLABUS OF MEETINGS.

The meetings are held at Alexandra Hotel, 148 Bath Street, Glasgow, on the undermentioned dates at 8 p.m. The meeting-room is open from 7.15 p.m., thus affording members exceptional opportunity for exchange of duplicates and social intercourse.

1910.

- Oct. 5. Display: Stamps used on Original. Members.
 " 19. "Philatelic Curiosities." John Muir.
 Nov. 2. "British North America." H. A. Wise.
 " 16. Paper: "The Post Office of India." Robt. Borland.
 Dec. 7. "Tasmania." J. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
 " 21. "Specialism at 2/- per lb." Alex. Mackay.
 Display: My Favourite Country. Members.

1911.

- Jan. 18. Junior Night.
 Feb. 1. "Western Australia." J. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
 " 15. "South Africans." J. M. M'Dougall.
 Mar. 1. Great Britain "Used Abroad." J. R. Donaldson.
 " "Falkland Islands." D. Sloan.
 " 15. "Victoria." J. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
 Apr. 12. Annual General Meeting.
 Members are requested to bring their collections of the countries under discussion to each meeting.

Johannesburg United Philatelic Society

P.O. Box 4867, Johannesburg, S.A.

1. The meeting on August 23rd was poorly attended, and for various reasons fell short of the Society's recent standard. The President had been prevented by pressure of business from preparing his promised paper, and the country chosen for exhibition—Straits Settlements and Subsidiary States—drew forth only two exhibitors—Mr. Henderson, who showed a nice lot of Straits proper, and Mr. A. J. Cohen, whose display was fully representative of all the States.

2. The meeting of September 13th proved very successful. The attendance was large, and included four visitors, one of whom was proposed for membership. Letters from Messrs. S. A. Klagbrun, Pretoria, and Emil Tamsen, Nylstroom, and a long communication from the Rhodesian Society, were read, all dealing mainly with our Society's journalistic venture. The whole question will be discussed at a special meeting of the Committee. A suggestion from Rhodesia of inter-society exchange packets was accepted with slight modifications. Mr. A. J. Cohen then showed a fine series of Swiss Cantonal, in perfect condition, on pieces of the original covers. The stamps of Mauritius were the exhibit of the evening, and the six collections shown by the Society and Messrs. Hand (President), A. J. Cohen, W. P. Cohen, Henderson, and Ansell proved rich in rarities.

The International Philatelic Union

FOUNDED 1881.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE.

1910-11.

Hon. President: His Honour Judge Philbrick, K.C.

Hon. Vice-Presidents: W. Dorning Beckton, H. L. Hayman, H. R. Oldfield.

President: J. C. Sidebotham.

Vice-Presidents: W. Schwabacher, L. W. Fulcher, W. Schwartz.

Committee: J. E. Josell, A. B. Kay, Major Laffan, R.E., F. F. Lamb, W. E. Lincoln, P. L. Pemberton, Guy Semple, E. W. Wetherell.

Hon. Assistant Secretary and Exchange Superintendent: Dr. Marx, M.A., Belmont, 11 Woodgrange Avenue, Ealing Common, W.

Hon. Counterfeit Detector: W. Hadlow, St. Vincent, Grove Park, Lee, Kent.

Hon. Librarian: W. S. King, 65 Cadogan Street, Chelsea, S.W.

Hon. Solicitors: Messrs. Oldfields, 13 Watbrook, E.C.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: T. H. Hinton, 28 Cromford Road, East Putney, London, S.W.

ALL the officers of the Union are *ex-officio* members of the Committee.

Is the oldest exchange club. Circulates monthly exchange packets. Holds meetings in London from October to May for displays, discussions, and exchange. The official organ, *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, is sent post-free to all members. Entrance fee, 2/6; annual subscription, 5/-. There are a limited number of vacancies for life membership at a fee of £2 2s. Rules and application forms post-free from the Hon. Secretary, T. H. Hinton, 26 Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.

PROGRAMME—SEASON 1910-11.

1910.
 Oct. 13. 7.30 p.m. Paper: "Oil Rivers and Niger Coast Protectorate." P. L. Pemberton.
 Members are invited to bring their collections of this country.
 Nov. 10. 7.30 p.m. Display, with Notes: Queensland. L. L. R. Hausburg.
 " 14. 7.30 p.m. Smoking Concert.
 At the Horseshoe Restaurant, Tottenham Court Road, W.C.
 Dec. 8. 7.30 p.m. Display: British Guiana, British Honduras, and Falkland Islands. E. Heginbottom, B.A.

1911.

- Jan. 12. 7.30 p.m. Display: Brazil and Uruguay—Postage Stamps: A. H. L. Giles, R.N. Fiscal Stamps: W. Schwabacher.
 Feb. 9. 7.30 p.m. Display: Colombia. T. W. Hall.
 Mar. 9. 7.30 p.m. Display, with Notes: Servia. J. H. Abbott.
 Apr. 6. 7.30 p.m. Paper, illustrated by reference collection: "Great Britain, the Stamps and Entires of King Edward's Reign." L. W. Fulcher, B.Sc. Display: Great Britain Early 1d. and 2d., Officials, etc. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
 May 11. 7.30 p.m. Annual General Meeting, and displays of twelve stamps, with notes, by members present.

N.B.—Members are urgently requested to support the Committee in making these meetings a success by attending as many as possible, bringing with them any visitors, who will be welcome.

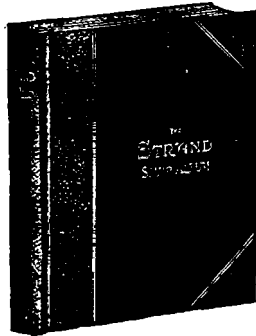
NEW EDITION.

100 POSTAGE STAMPS, all genuine and different, and of a catalogue value of over 8s., are presented with each STRAND ALBUM.

The Strand Postage Stamp Album

THE book, which is printed on an unusually good quality paper, is bound in a new and specially designed cover. The shape is as illustrated, and the size a new and convenient one, viz. 9½ in. by 7½ inches. Sufficient guards have been inserted so that when the Album is full the covers shall be level with each other, and not bulged, as is often the case in imperfectly constructed books.

Nos. 1006 to 1008
include a series of
Six Maps,
specially engraved
for this
Publication, and
beautifully printed
in Colours.



1005.

No. 1005.
320 pages. Spaces for
8000 Stamps.

Nos. 1006 and 1007.
400 pages. Spaces for
11,000 Stamps.

No. 1008.
400 pages interleaved.

Concise Geographical and other particulars with Illustrations are given at the head of each country, the pages being divided into rectangles, as is usual, with this most important innovation, that they vary in size so as to conveniently accommodate the Stamps desired to be placed in position. This is an advantageous improvement that will commend itself to every collector. Post Cards are not provided for, as all Philatelists of experience know it is best to collect them separately.

In numbers 1006 to 1008 a series of six specially drawn Maps is included; they are printed in colours, and give the names of all stamp-issuing countries, to the exclusion of unnecessary matter.

Each Album now has four full-page Illustrations showing the Watermarks found on all Stamps.

No. 1005. Strongly bound in plain cloth, gilt lettered, 320 pages.

Price 2s. 6d.; post-free, 2s. 11d.; abroad, 3s. 4d.

No. 1006. Handsomely bound in cloth, gilt lettered. 400 pages. 6 Maps.

Price 5s.; post-free, 5s. 6d.; abroad, 6s. 1d.

No. 1007. Splendidly bound in half morocco, lettered on back, plain cloth sides. 400 pages. 6 Maps.

Price 8s. 6d.; post-free, 9s.; abroad, 9s. 7d.

No. 1008. Handsomely bound in half art canvas, with art vellum sides, lettered and finished in gold. 400 pages. 6 Maps. Interleaved to prevent any chance of stamps rubbing.

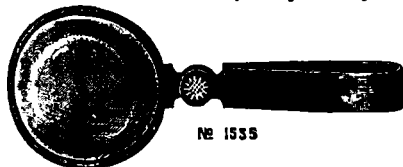
Price 7s. 6d.; post-free, 8s. 1d.; abroad, 8s. 10d.

(AD. 81.)

STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

New "Folding" Magnifying Glass.

We have long been asked for a cheap Magnifying Glass, and have at last been able to arrange for the manufacture of a good quality glass of medium power, which we offer at the extremely low price of 9d.



(HALF-SIZE.)

The lens is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and is mounted in celluloid, the handle being of the same substance. The lens can be folded back into the handle, and is thus protected from injury in the pocket.

Length : Open, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; shut, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Packed in cardboard box.

No. 1535. Price 9d.

Postage 1d. ; British Colonies, 2d. ; Foreign, 4d.

[AD. 11.]

Pocket Magnifying Glass.



1092.

THIS Glass consists of two specially worked lenses, mounted in a handsome polished black horn frame, and folds up compactly for the pocket. The lenses may be used singly, or together, should a high power be required.

The Glass is absolutely identical with that formerly sold at 7/6, and at the present price cannot be equalled elsewhere. Packed in cardboard box.

No. 1092. Price 4/-.

Postage 1d. ; British Colonies, 2d. ; Foreign, 4d.

[AD. 12.]

"Coddington" Magnifying Glass.



1093.

A FINE "Coddington" Glass, of high power and large field ; the base is flat, so that the Glass may be placed right on the stamp to be examined.

Of the greatest use in detecting forgeries, and examining stamps for retouches or flaws. Packed in cardboard box.

No. 1093. Price 5/-.

Postage 1d. ; British Colonies, 4d. ; Foreign, 7d.

[AD. 13.]



TWEEZERS FOR HANDLING STAMPS.

These are invaluable to every Philatelist.

They are of the best obtainable quality, with points very slightly milled, so as not to damage the Stamps.

They can be put into water without rusting, and can therefore be used in soaking Stamps.

No. 1094.

Five inches long. With broad ends.



No. 1095.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. With rounded ends.



No. 1096.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. With pointed ends.

ALL ONE PRICE

Each 2s. Each

Postage 1d ; Foreign, 4d.

[AD. 16.]

SURCHARGE MEASURER.



1090.

THE above half-size illustration gives a better idea of this extremely useful accessory than would any printed description. It will suffice to say that the widest opening of the points is 37 mm. and that the latter are adjustable, and are made with one end blunt, so that they may be reversed for carrying. The instrument is made of the best nickelled steel, highly polished, and has a very fine screw adjustment. For measuring surcharges it will be found invaluable, as a forgery is rarely of exactly the same size as the original.

Packed in stout cardboard box. Weight, 2 os.

No. 1090. Price 4/- ; post-free, 4/7 ; abroad, 4/4.

[AD. 17.]

1911 Priced Catalogue

OUR PRICED CATALOGUE OF
FOREIGN COUNTRIES (Part II)
FOR 1911

IS NOW READY. Price **2/6**, or post-free **2/10**; Abroad **3/1**

No fewer than **67** pages have been added without any alteration in the price.

The following are the chief alterations:

AFGHANISTAN.—This list has been entirely rewritten, based upon the Handbook of Sir David Masson and Mr. Gordon Jones.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Entirely rewritten and rearranged; the new prices are the current selling prices of the day in Buenos Aires.

BUENOS AIRES.—Carefully rewritten with the aid of the finest collections in the Argentine.

BOSNIA.—Rewritten with the kind help of Mr. A. Passer. The new prices correctly represent the actual rarity of the different varieties.

BRAZIL.—Carefully rewritten with the aid of the best collections in Rio de Janeiro.

CHILI.—Entirely rewritten with the aid of the leading collectors of Santiago and Valparaiso. The prices are the actual selling prices of the day in Chili.

CHINA.—Entirely rewritten and repriced.

JAPAN.—Entirely rewritten and rearranged with the kind assistance of Messrs. Peplow and Fulcher, who have carefully studied these stamps during many years.

NICARAGUA.—Revised and brought up to date from the articles published by Mr. J. B. Leavy.

PARAGUAY.—Entirely rewritten and repriced.

PERU.—Entirely rearranged after the newest list of the Peru Philatelic Society and with the kind assistance of Mr. T. W. Hall.

SIAM.—Entirely rewritten and all minor varieties included.

SWITZERLAND.—The later issues have been rewritten with the kind assistance of Mr. E. Zumstein.

TURKEY.—The sale of the stock of 26,000,000 has now taken place, and they are held in strong hands on the Continent, and the new prices have been carefully fixed, based on the new wholesale quotations.

UNITED STATES.—The lists have been carefully revised and priced by our Mr. E. B. Power, who has made a study of these stamps.

URUGUAY.—Entirely rewritten and based on the Handbook of Mr. H. Griebert.

Part I, GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES,

is in the press and will be ready in November.

PREPAID ORDERS may be booked. Price **2/6** each, post-free **2/9**; Abroad **2/10**

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391 STRAND, LONDON

GIBBONS STAMP

WEEKLY



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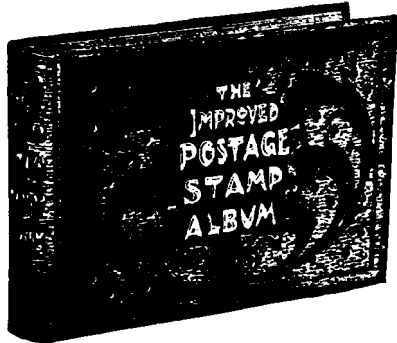
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[Ad. 26.]

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1910. *Issue commemorative of the
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Franz Josef.*

Cat. No.		s.	d.
	1 h., black	0	1
	2 h., violet	0	1
	3 h., olive-yellow	0	1
	5 h., deep green	0	1
	6 h., orange-brown	0	2
	10 h., carmine	0	2
	20 h., deep brown	0	3
	25 h. „ blue	0	4
	30 h., green	0	5
	35 h., blue-black	0	6
	50 h., purple	0	8

BULGARIA.

1909. *Type of overprinted "1909."*

108.	1 st., dull mauve . used	0	1
------	--------------------------	---	---

CHARKHARI.

1909. *Type 2. Lithographed.*

38.	1 pice, chestnut . used	0	3
39.	1 „ „ turquoise-blue „	0	4

JHIND.

1906. *Service. King's Head.*

529a.	3 pies, slate-grey . used	0	2
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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

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VOL. XII

Postage Stamps in the Making

A General Survey of the Practices and Processes employed in the Manufacture of Postage Stamps

By FRED. J. MELVILLE, *President of the Junior Philatelic Society*

(Continued from page 443.)

CHAPTER VII.—A BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX OF ARTISTS AND ENGRAVERS—*continued.*

Inman, Henry.—Painter. Born October 20, 1801, at Utica, New York; died January 17, 1846, at New York City. His portrait of Chief Justice Marshall was the source of the picture on the \$5 United States stamp of 1894.

Jackson, A. L.—Engraver and electrotyper. He designed and engraved on wood the 1871 issue of Fiji, for which he also made the electrotypes. He also designed the die for the frame for the Victorian portrait on the 1s. Fiji stamp of 1881, the first proof of the die for this stamp being pulled by H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor, who was then visiting Sydney. A similar border was designed and engraved by Jackson for the 5s. Fiji Queen's Head stamp.

Jeans, Charles Henry.—Engraver. Born 1827, at Uley, Gloucestershire; died 1879. Studied under Brain and Greatbach. His first plate was produced in 1848. Later he was employed by Perkins Bacon and Co. for the head dies of a number of the stamps of the British Colonies manufactured by that firm. His die for Antigua, 1862, was also used for Turks Islands in 1867, and other of the Queen's Head dies, notably St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and the 4d., 9d., and 2s. (1860-7) stamps of South Australia, have been attributed to him. In book illustrations his vignettes for the "Golden Treasury" series are noteworthy. He also engraved a number of plates after Romney, Millais, Gainsborough, and Edward Henry Courbould.

Jervis, H. C.—Engraver, of Sydney, New South Wales. Produced the original plate for the Three Pence Sydney View stamp of 1850, and was entrusted with the retouching of Clayton's and Carmichael's plates for the other denominations.

Joubert, Jean Ferdinand.—Engraver. Born 1810, in Paris; died 1884, at Mentone. Studied under Henriquel Dupont. Coming to London, he was engaged by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. to engrave the dies for Great Britain, British Columbia and Vancouver Island, Belgium (1865), Ceylon, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Jamaica, Malta, Mauritius, New South Wales, etc., and the first general colonial designs for surface-printed stamps. M. Joubert was the inventor of the process of *acierage*, by which copper plates or electrotype shells were coated with a surface of steel. The process has been much used by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. for their postage-stamp printing.

Julia, Eugenio.—Engraver. Produced many of the dies for Spanish stamps from 1865 to 1889.

Kaiser, Johann Wilhelm.—Engraver. Born 1813; died 1900, at Amsterdam. The first Dutch engraver to engrave postage stamps for Holland. He engraved the dies in *taille-douce* for the 1864 issue of Holland, and the first issue of Dutch Indies.

Kate, Frederick Carol Ten.—Genre painter. Born February 16, 1822, at the Hague. Studied art under Cornelis Kruseman at Amsterdam; at the Academy in that city he gained his first medal at the age of nineteen. He continued his studies in Paris, and finally settled down at the Hague. His works include many well-known pieces, and he designed the 1872 King's Head types of Holland stamps.

Kruger.—Engraver, of Berlin. Engraved the portrait stamps of King Oscar II of Norway, 1878.

Kurz, Louis.—Engraver, of Frankfurt. Engraved the dies by *aqua-fortis* on copper for the 1861-2 stamps of Baden. He also engraved the Arms types for Luxemburg, 1859-63.

Laforesterie, Louis Edmond.—Sculptor. Born at Port-au-Prince, Hayti. He designed the first—Liberty head—type of Haytian stamps, 1881.

Lapirot.—Engraver, resident in Mauritius. He engraved on copper the "small head with fillet" ("small fillet") 2d. stamp of Mauritius, 1859, for which he asked a sum of £10 for engraving the plate of twelve. According to the Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society, "this stamp is generally held to be the greatest libel upon Her late Majesty Queen Victoria that has ever been perpetrated, and is, in fact, known to our neighbours across the Channel as the *tête de singe* issue. Mr. Lapirot's work," he adds, "is far inferior to that of Mr. Barnard [q.v.] and, moreover, the lines are far less deeply cut. The plate hence wore out very rapidly."

Legrange.—Engraver of coins and medals at the Paris Mint. He designed and engraved the Abyssinian coinage from which the first two stamp types were adapted, one from the obverse and one from the reverse of the coin.

Lemaire, P.—Artist, of Ghent. Designer of the Belgian Postage Due stamps of 1895.

Lemaire, V.—Engraver. Executed M. Hendrickx' design for the Antwerp Exhibition stamps of 1894.

Le Maire, H.—The designer and engraver of one of the two types of the Belgian Charity stamps of 1910, showing a portion of Van Dyck's picture of "St. Martin sharing his cloak with a beggar," the original Van Dyck being in Saventhem Church, near Brussels.

L'Éplattenier, C.—Artist, of La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland. He has been the designer of the stamps of Switzerland of the denominations 10 centimes and upwards since 1907 (Helvetia types), while M. Albert Welter's design (Son of William Tell type) has been used for the lower denominations. The 1910 issue of Postage Due stamps of Switzerland was designed by this artist.

Loutze, Emanuel.—Painter. Born May 24, 1816, at Gmund, Württemberg; died July 18, 1868, at Washington, D.C. He was a painter of historical subjects, one of his works being the original of "Columbus in Chains" (United States \$2 stamp of 1893). This work was awarded the gold medal at the Brussels Art Exhibition, and was later purchased by the Art Union of New York.

Lima, Manuel Pedro de Faria.—Designer of the Portuguese 5 reis, 1898, showing the arrival of Vasco da Gama's fleet at Calicut.

Lotto, Lorenzo.—Painter. Born *circa* 1480 at Venice; died 1556 at Loretto. His chief work was that of a painter of religious subjects. A portrait of Columbus by him was copied for the medallion on the \$4 Columbian stamp of the United States, 1893.

Luke, E. T.—Artist, of Melbourne. Designer of the 2½d., 5d., 2s., and 5s. stamps of the New Zealand pictorial issue (see chap. VI.).

Macdonald, Thomas.—Engraver, London. His work is chiefly that of a bank-note engraver. He has completed at the time of writing the engraving of the new (?1910) stamps of Greece. He has also designed and engraved the issues of Salvador since 1906.

MacWhirter, John.—Artist. Born 1839, at Slateford, near Edinburgh. Studied at the Edinburgh School of Design. Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy, 1864; Associate of the Royal Academy, 1879; R.A. since 1894. The original of the picture entitled "Western Cattle in Storm," on the \$1 Omaha stamp (U.S. 1898), was an etching of Mr. MacWhirter's painting entitled by the artist "The Vanguard." The painting under this title was exhibited in the 'nineties at the Royal Academy, and is now in the possession of Lord Blythswood of Renfrew. It was published as an etching by Dunthorne, of Vigo Street, and it was an unauthorized copy of the etching that was made for the postage stamp. The etching is well known, some copies being sold at the Philatelic Auction in aid of the War Fund a few years back.

Marc, A.—Painter and draughtsman. Born 1818, at Metz; died 1886. Editor of *Illustration*, the Paris art journal. He was employed as a drawing-master at Diekirch in Luxemburg, afterwards becoming a pupil of Delaroche. He first exhibited at the Salon in 1847. Designer of the Luxemburg stamps of 1882. The design somewhat resembles the French "Peace and Commerce" type, the figures being emblematic of Agriculture and Trade.

Martin, Josiah.—Photographer, of Auckland, New Zealand. He was commissioned by the native King of Tonga to visit the islands and take the photographs for the handsome pictorial stamps of 1897.

Matraire, F.—Engraver, of Turin. He designed, engraved, and manufactured the stamps of Sardinia, as well as the first provisional issues for Italy. Dr. Diena describes his "homely atelier" in the Palazzo dei Santi Martiri, contiguous to the Post Office, as entirely inadequate, both as regards staff and machinery, for the work of producing postage, revenue stamps, and other Government securities for all the provinces of the then freshly constituted Italian kingdom.

Maura, B.—Engraver. He engraved the Don Quixote series of Spanish stamps, 1905.

Mallgren.—Engraver. Produced the die for the first oval designs used for Finland stamps in 1856.

Merson, Luc-Olivier.—Painter. Born May 21, 1846, at Paris. Son of the art critic, Olivier Merson. Began his art studies at Nantes, proceeding to the École des Beaux Arts, Paris. Exhibited 1867, and regularly thereafter, at Paris. His name is chiefly associated with religious pictures and with decorative paintings. He illustrated Victor Hugo's *Notre Dame*, and has had a considerable connection with literature as illustrator. In 1881 he became Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, in 1889 received a high award at the Paris Exposition. In 1892 he became a member of the Académie des Beaux Arts. He designed a 100-franc bank-note for the Bank of France in 1899, and he was the author of the delicate and fanciful design for the high-value French and French Consular Office stamps of 1900-6.

Merwart, Paul.—Painter. Born 1862 in Russia; died 1902 in Martinique. He studied in Paris. Secured an honourable mention at the Paris Exhibition, 1889. He became Painter to the French Colonial Office, and in 1901 was sent out to the French islands in the Caribbean Sea, and died in the Mont Pelée eruption in Martinique in the following year. He designed the stamps of the French Somali Coast (issued 1902 and 1909), French Congo (1900-4), French Guiana (1904), and Middle Congo (1907).

Mounier, Henri.—Artist. Designer of the 1905-9 stamps of Belgium, the series inaugurated on May 1, 1905, to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of Belgian National Independence. The portrait is said to be after a painting by M. Onier Dicrick, of the Louvain Academy.

Mols, Robert.—Franco-Belgian artist. Born 1848 at Antwerp; died August 19, 1903, at Antwerp. Studied at the School of Fine Arts in his native city, and exhibited his first picture—a marine study—at the Exhibition there in 1863. In Paris, whither he went at the age of eighteen, he continued his studies under Jules Dupré and J. F. Millet, and subsequently exhibited regularly at the Salon from 1873, securing a gold medal in 1875. In 1879 he received the Order of Leopold of Belgium, and in 1900 the Cross of the Legion of Honour. Many of his pictures were purchased or commissioned by the French and Belgian Governments and municipalities. His diorama in collaboration with P. van Engelen, exhibited at the Antwerp Exhibition, was the source of the vignettes on the pictorial Congo Free State stamps of 1894, except the 5 francs denomination, which was from a portrait of the Bangali chief Morangi and his wife, who were brought over to the Exhibition.

Montald, Constant.—Artist. Designer of one of the types of Charity stamps issued in Belgium, in 1910, concurrently with the type designed by M. H. Le Maire (q.v.), and presenting a different arrangement of the Van Dyck picture at Saventhem.

Montarsola, M.—Engraver. Altered the dies of the Roman States to bring them into conformity with the new currency in 1867.

Morandi, Professor.—Artist. Designed the Garibaldi stamps of Italy, April, 1910, to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the freedom of Sicily.

Mouchon, Eugène Louis.—Engraver. Born 1843 at Paris. He works his designs chiefly on steel in relief, four engravings produced in this manner having been exhibited by him at the Salon of 1876. He engraved M. Sage's "Peace and Commerce" type of France (1876), he designed and engraved the "Droits de l'homme" type, he designed the "Commerce and Navigation" type for the French Colonies, evidently taking M. Sage's "Peace and Commerce" design as his model, and has engraved a large number of stamp dies for Persia, Holland, Abyssinia, Monaco, Luxemburg, Guatemala, Greece, Servia, Portugal. He is a member of the Legion of Honour, and was decorated by the Servian Government.

Mountford.—Designer of the "Hope standing" type of Cape of Good Hope, 1893.

Mulready, William.—Artist. Born April 1, 1786, at Ennis, Co. Clare, Ireland; died July 7, 1863, at London. A celebrated genre painter, "in some respects a finer artist than Wilkie." He was the son of poor Irish parents, by whom he was brought to London at an early age. He became an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1815, and R.A. in 1816. His most familiar pictures were "The Fight Interrupted," "Choosing the Wedding Gown," "The Wolf and the Lamb," "The Seven Ages," "Giving a Bite," "The Last In," and "The Sonnet." He was the author of the design of the covers and envelopes issued in Great Britain in 1840, with which his name will always be associated by philatelists.

Netto, Sebastião.—Engraver on wood of the portrait of King Carlos, introduced for the 1892 issue of Portugal, in a frame by Sr. Alvez (q.v.).

Netto, Manuel Diogo.—Engraver on wood of the Vision of St. Anthony design in the St. Anthony series of Portugal, 1895.

Nusser, J.—Engraver, of Düsseldorf. He engraved the third issue of Holland, 1867, and the low-value Newspaper stamps of 1869 to 1871.

Nyman, P. A.—Engraver and printer. He engraved the die for the King Oscar portrait stamps of Norway, 1856. He was in the employ of the Swedish Government Printing Office, Stockholm.

Otto, Adolf.—Court engraver, Gustrow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Engraver of the Transvaal first issues.

Oudinó, Eugène Andre.—Sculptor and engraver. Born 1810 at Paris. Secured the Grand Prix for engraving in 1831. He engraved the Journal stamp issued in 1868, his name figuring in minute letters to the right of the word "JOURNAUX."

Pape, William F. G.—Painter. Born September 3, 1859, at Carlshütte. Painter of portraits and historical subjects. His pictures of the "Unveiling of the Kaiser Wilhelm I Memorial at Berlin," and "Ein Reich, Ein Volk, Ein Gott" appear on the 3 and 5 marks values respectively of Germany (1900). The latter picture was painted in 1896-7.

Pellens, Ed.—Artist, of Antwerp. Professor at the Antwerp Académie des Beaux Arts. Entrusted with the preparation of the new Belgian stamps bearing the portrait of King Albert.

Peterson, K.—Engraver, of Brunswick. He designed and engraved the first issue of Brunswick stamps.

Petit, Charles.—Artist. Born *circa* 1822 (or 1823) at Bordeaux; died 1853 at sea. For some time he was engraver, lithographer, and printer to the French Government, leaving France after the third Revolution and the deposition of Louis Philippe. He went successively to Surinam, Demerara, Cayenne, Barbados, Venezuela, and then to Trinidad, where he remained for two years. In the course of his stay at Trinidad he engraved on stone the design of the locally lithographed stamps of 1852 and subsequent years, from which engraving the lithographic transfers were taken. He left Trinidad for New York and died at sea on the journey.

Plañol, L.—Engraver. He produced the dies for the 1874 Arms type (10 c.) of Spain, and the War Tax stamp of the following year, 1875. The $\frac{1}{4}$ c. of 1872 is also credited to this artist.

Portielje, G.—Artist, resident in Antwerp. Designer of the 5 centimes Brussels Exhibition stamp of 1896, for which he received the second prize of 500 francs in the contest held by the Ministry of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs for stamp designs in connection with the Exhibition.

Poortman, F.—Engraver. In the employ of the Belgian State Printing Establishment at Malines, engraver of the Parcel Post stamps since 1895.

Powell, William Henry.—Artist. Born February 14, 1823, at New York City; died October 6, 1879. His representations of historical subjects are numerous, one, "Columbus in sight of land," being the original of the 1 cent Columbian stamp of the United States, 1893.

(To be continued.)

The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies

By L. HANCIAU

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

(Continued from page 439.)

GENERAL ISSUE FOR OFFICES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE

TAKING advantage of the friendly feeling now displayed by Turkey, which could refuse nothing when kindly and liberally treated, the Italian Government hastened to open Post Offices in the five places which we mentioned earlier, and to supply them with stamps for their immediate requirements.

The Offices in question were opened on the following dates:—

At Valona on the	5th May, 1908.
„ Smyrna „	15th „ „
„ Salonica „	26th „ „
„ Jerusalem „	1st June „
„ Constantinople	1st „ „

Issues of May and June, 1908.

(Overprinted at Turin.*)

Stamps of Italy, 1906-8, with profile to left of King Victor Emmanuel III, surcharged with new values in heavy type in *black*, the word "Parà" with numerals before and after it, across the lower part of the 5 c. and 10 c., and across the upper part of the 25 c. and 50 c.

20 Para 20

10 para on	5 c., green.
20 „	10 c., rose.
40 „	25 c., blue.
80 „	50 c., mauve.

The 10 and 20 para had already been in use at Janina since 1907, and with the addition of the name "ALBANIA" at the offices at Durazzo and Scutari.

The offices at Jerusalem, Salonica, and Smyrna commenced by using provisionally Italian stamps without any overprint, as the supply of surcharged stamps was not sufficient for all the offices. There were only 100,000 copies of the 10, 20, and 40 para, and 25,000 of the 80 para.

* * *

Constantinople was more highly favoured; it received, at the same time as the above, a complete and sufficiently considerable assortment of all the values of the current Italian stamps, without any overprint at all, intended to furnish any values that might run

* Some catalogues have erroneously stated that this surcharge was printed at Rome. It was from that place that the supplies of stamps were despatched, but they were both manufactured and surcharged at Turin.

short, and at the same time to give the Government Printing Office sufficient time to prepare the stamps required.

But at Constantinople full advantage was taken of the opportunity thus afforded for manufacturing provisional issues and reaping an abundant harvest from collectors, and, as has happened only too frequently, it was the collectors themselves who inspired and directed the whole affair. So much was this the case, that we find a Director of Posts, M. Zettiry, who, understanding nothing of all this speculation, gave on the 15th of August, 1908, a certificate of authenticity to forged surcharges, and who a little later, on the 29th of the same month, was obliged, in consequence of remarks that were addressed to him, to recognize that he had been completely taken in!

At the order of the Head of the Italian Offices; the printers of *The Levant Herald* overprinted divers Italian stamps, as described below.

Issue of June 1st, 1908.

(For the offices at Galata, Pera, and Stamboul.)

A. First Constantinople surcharge.

Stamps of Italy of 1901, 1906, 1907, and 1908, surcharged in *black* with new values in "PARA," "PIASTRA," or "PIASTRE," preceded by numerals.

10 PARA

10 para	on 5 c., green (of 1906).
20 „	on 10 c., rose („).
30 „	on 15 c., slate („).
1 piastra	on 25 c., blue (of 1907).
2 piastre	on 50 c., mauve (of 1908).

1 PIASTRA

4 „	on 1 l., brown and green (of 1901).
20 „	on 5 l., rose and blue („).

The word "PARA" is in heavy capitals and there is no accent over the final "A"; there are numerals *before* the word only, as is also the case with the higher values; the figure "4" is wide.

Each of the three offices had a different form of obliterating mark:—

Stamboul. A circular mark, 27 mm. in diameter, inscribed "COSTANTINOPOLI 1" above, and "(POSTE ITALIANE)" in parenthesis below; date in three lines in the middle.

Pera. Circle 27½ mm. in diameter; "COSTANTINOPOLI II" above; "POSTE ITALIANE," not in parenthesis, below; date in three lines in the middle.

Galata. Circle 29½ mm. in diameter; "COSTANTINOPOLI GALATA" above; "POSTE ITALIANE" below; date in one line across the centre, with eight vertical bars, graduated in height, above and below the date.

There were printed:—

1000 copies each of the 10 and 20 para.
 500 " " " 30 para and 1 and 2 piastres.
 100 copies of the 4 piastres.
 50 " " " 20 "

It had been considered that these numbers would be sufficient to last until the regular issue arrived, but speculators were on the watch. In view of the small quantities overprinted they captured the lot, with the exception of a few copies which were distributed to and sold at the Post Offices, in order to establish the authenticity of the issue! It thus became necessary for the Postal Authorities (much against their will?) to order fresh overprinting, which was again carried out by *The Levant Herald*. The surcharges, naturally, differed somewhat from those described above—it was necessary to render the latter of the greatest rarity. These varieties also appeared on the 1st of June, the first printing having been taken up before it was actually put on sale. And to satisfy all comers, the whole stock of stamps received from Rome was thrown on the market.

We thus have:—

B. *Second Constantinople surcharge.*

The same stamps as before, but the word "PARA" is in thinner capitals than before (again without the accent on the final "A"), and "PIASTRA" or "PIASTRE" in thicker capitals. Numerals before the words only; the figure "4" is narrow. The overprints are all in *black*, as before.

10 para on 5 c., green (of 1906).
 20 " 10 c., rose (").
 30 " 15 c., slate (").
 1 piastra on 25 c., blue (of 1907).
 2 piastre on 50 c., mauve (of 1908).
 4 " 1 l., brown and green (of 1901).
 20 " 5 l., rose and blue (of 1901).

The last two values were never used, except one or two copies, but were all bought up by the speculators. The following were the numbers printed:—

19,800 copies of the 10 para.
 16,000 " " 20 "
 20,000 " " 30 "
 16,000 " " 1 piastra.
 3000 " " 2 piastre.
 400 " " 4 "
 200 " " 20 "

In printing and selling all these stamps, pending the receipt of the supply expected from the Post Office Department at Rome, the authorities most evidently have reckoned

upon the assistance of speculators, for the benefit of whom this issue certainly was made; and the speculators made but one mouthful of it, with the exception of the lower values, some of which really were sold publicly at the Post Offices. What further proves the active part that speculation had in the matter is the existence of would-be *errors*, created for the benefit of specialists in things "rare and curious."

The following are a few of which we have been told, and which are quite unworthy of admission into a collection:—

"30 PA" for "30 PARA."
 30 para, *triple surcharge*.
 "1 PIPSTRA" for "1 PIASTRA."
 "1 PIPSTRA" "
 "PIASTRA," without numeral.
 "1 PIASTRA," numeral with pointed head.
 "2 PIASTRE," with numeral 5 mm. from the word, instead of 2 mm.
 "20 PIASTRE" on 50 c., with the figure "0" scratched out.

There were even imitations of errors, of which the following have been noted:—

30 para, *double surcharge*.
 "1 PIPSTRA."
 "PIASTRA," without numeral.
 "20 PIASTRE" on 50 c.

* * *

The 30 para, which really was wanted, as it represented the rate to Italy, was exhausted at the beginning of August, without the Italian Government having thought of sending out a supply at all; fortunately the Post Office Authorities at Constantinople had foreseen this difficulty, and had sent a request to Rome for this value, and for others besides, with the result that the following were received:—

1000 sheets of the 15 c. = 100,000 stamps.
 100 " 1 l. = 10,000 "
 50 " 5 l. = 5000 "

These were dealt with in the fashion described below, by which *three* issues of the 1 and 5 lire were produced:

Issue of August 7th, 1908.

(For the same offices as the preceding.)

C. *Third Constantinople surcharge.*

The 15 c. Italian stamp of 1906, surcharged with the fresh value in *sans-serif* type across the lower part of the stamp, and, in order to distinguish it from the same value of the previous printings, the surcharge is in *red* instead of in *black*.

30 PARA

30 para, in *red*, on 15 c., slate (of 1906).

There were only 100,000 of these stamps, the whole of the supply received from Rome. We have seen two varieties of the figure "3."

* * *

A few days later some new 4 and 20 piastre appeared; the demand for these values had evidently not been foreseen when the first lot were surcharged, as only 100 copies of the lower value and 50 of the higher were manufactured.

Issue of August 12th, 1908.

(For the same three offices in Constantinople.)

D. *Fourth Constantinople surcharge.*

Italian stamps of 1901, surcharged, in black, similarly to the preceding; the numerals are at the lower part of the stamp, and the word "PIASTRE" a little lower down. The figure "4" is open; the lower end of the figure "2" of "20" is turned up.

4 piastre on 1 lira, brown and green.
20 ,, on 5 lire, rose and blue.

There were 6000 copies of the 4 piastre, and 3000 of the 20 piastre.

These had an extremely short life, being at once bought up by speculators.

* * *

Business continued to flourish, and the opportunity was seized for making more varieties of surcharge and using up the remaining stock of 1 and 5 lire stamps, with the following result:—

Issue of September 1st, 1908.

(For the same three offices.)

E. *Fifth Constantinople surcharge.*

Similar to the preceding, but the numerals differ; the figure "4" is closed; the lower part of the figure "2" consists of a horizontal stroke; the figures are thin, and are set higher than the word "PIASTRE" as in the previous printing. The surcharges are again in black.

4 piastre on 1 lira, brown and green.
20 ,, on 5 lire, rose and blue.

Varieties. Errors made to order!

20 piastre on 1 lira.
20 ,, on 5 lire, double surcharge.

There were only twenty copies of these curiosities; were there as many as twenty collectors who wanted them?

Nos. 16, 36, 56, 76, and 96 in the sheets of both values had the "E" of "PIASTRE" without the central bar, the surcharges having been set up in a block of twenty.

There were 4000 copies of the 4 piastre and 2000 of the 20 piastre, including those that follow, which were printed on the same day, but not issued until some three weeks later, to allow no doubt of the exhaustion of the first edition.

* * *

Issue of September 21st, 1908.

(For the same three offices.)

F. *Sixth Constantinople surcharge.*

Similar to the preceding, but the figure "4" is wider, the figures "20" are very similar to the last, the "T" of "PIASTRE" has a thicker bar, and the space between the numerals and the word is different.

4 piastre on 1 lira, brown and green.
20 ,, on 5 lire, rose and blue.

* * *

Whilst the authorities at Constantinople appear to have been racking their brains to produce all kinds of provisional* stamps, the Decree given below made its appearance, at last putting an end to all these speculations:—

"VICTOR EMMANUEL III,

"By the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation
"KING OF ITALY.

"In view of Article 137 of the General Regulations relating to the Postal Service, approved by Royal Decree of the 10th of February, 1901, No. 120;

"At the instance of our Minister the Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs,

"WE HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE:—

"Art. 1. The issue is approved of special postage stamps, correspondence cards, and parcel post cards for use exclusively in the Italian Post Offices in the East.

"Art. 2. The postage stamps, correspondence cards, and parcel post cards will be identical with those in use in the interior of the kingdom, with the overprints detailed in the following Articles, to be printed at the Government Office for Stamped Papers.

"Art. 3. On the ordinary postage stamps and on the correspondence cards, in addition to the corresponding value" [in Turkish currency], "there will be indicated the name of the city in which each of the Italian Post Offices is situated, that is to say:—

"1, Constantinople; 2, Durazzo; 3, Jerusalem; 4, Janina; 5, Salonica; 6, Scutari d'Albania; 7, Smyrna; 8, Valona.

"The ordinary postage stamps are of the following kinds:—

5 c.,	surcharged	10 para.
10 c.	"	20 "
15 c.	"	30 "
25 c.	"	1 piastre.
50 c.	"	2 piastre.
1 l.	"	4 "
5 l.	"	20 "

"The correspondence cards are of the following kind:—

10 c., surcharged 20 para.

* History appears indeed to have been repeating itself in the usual marvellous fashion. We seem to have some recollection of an early Latin poet who expressed himself somewhat as follows:—

"Conturbabantur Constantinopolitani

Innumerabilibus provisionalibus."

Ed. G. S. W

"Art. 4. On the postage stamps for correspondence to be delivered by Express, in addition to the corresponding value, there will be printed the word : *Levante*.

"These postage stamps are of the value of 25 c., with overprint *Levante* 1 piastra.

"Art. 5. The parcel post cards, differing from the other stamps, etc., will not bear any indication of corresponding values, and for all the offices in the East will have simply the overprint of the word *Levante*.

"These cards are of the following kinds :—

"Centesimi 60, lire 1'00, 1'25, 1'75, 2'70.

"Art. 6. The Post Offices in the East, to which the above-mentioned stamps, etc., will be handed over at the price at which they circulate in the interior of the kingdom, will retail them instead at the price indicated in the surcharge, and the difference, minus or plus, according to the variation in the exchange between Turkish and Italian currency, will be carried, as the case may be, to the debit of the account of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, or to the credit of the account of receipts.

"Art. 7. The above-mentioned stamps, etc., will come into circulation immediately.

"Art. 8. The postage stamps, etc., issued in virtue of the Royal Decrees of the 3rd July, 1902, No. 330; the 9th October, 1903, No. 458; and the 20th October, 1907, No. 791, for the Italian offices in Albania and in Janina, will continue to have currency until they are completely exhausted.

"We ordain, etc. etc. etc.

"Given at Sant' Anna di Valdieri the 18th August, 1908.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL.

"SCHANZER."

We have, therefore, under this Decree a special set of postage stamps for each of the eight offices enumerated in Article 3, a profusion of issues which seems quite useless, and the need for which had in no way made itself apparent; there was equal need for the post cards and parcel post cards, a single series of which for all the offices was considered sufficient—and with very good reason. But it is evident that the first thing that the authorities had at heart was to make themselves agreeable to stamp collectors by giving them an opportunity for obtaining eight sets of stamps, instead of one, and due note was at the same time taken of the fact that post cards of all kinds are rather a drug in the market at the present day!

With such evidence of goodwill as is shown here, we need not despair of seeing, one of these days, an Italian Government putting in circulation in its own country a special series of stamps for each of the sixteen or eighteen thousand Communes of which that country is composed; the joy of collectors—and others—will then, indeed, be complete!

From September, 1908, the execution of this Decree commenced, first of all by the putting on sale of the Express Letter stamp and the Parcel Post cards overprinted with the word "LEVANTE," which allows us to reduce the first issue to one series only.

Issue of September, 1908.

(For the offices at the eight places named in the Decree.)

1. *Express Letter Stamp.*

LEVANTE
1 PIASTRA 1

The Italian Express Letter stamp of 1903, surcharged "LEVANTE—1 PIASTRA 1," in two lines, in *black*.

1 piastra on 25 c., carmine.

2. *Parcel Post Cards.*

The Italian Parcel Post cards of 1906, with the stamp overprinted "LEVANTE," in *black*.

60 c.,	brown on cream.
1 lira	" rose.
1 l. 25 c.	" green.
1 l. 75 c.	" yellow.*
2 l. 70 c.	" grey.*

* * *

Issue of January, 1909.

(For the offices in Albania, and from May, 1909, for those in Constantinople.)

Italian stamp of 1906 surcharged, at foot, "20 Para 20," in *violet* (type of the issues of May and June, 1908, printed at Turin).

30 para on 15 c., slate.

* * *

Issue of February, 1909.

(For the offices in the eight places mentioned above.)

1. *Adhesives.*

Italian stamps of 1901, 1906, and 1908, surcharged with new values and with a name, as shown below, in *violet* on the 15 c. and in *black* on the other values.

Costantinopoli	COSTANTINOPOLI
10 Para 10	4 PIASTRE 4

1. For Constantinople.

Durazzo	DURAZZO
10 Para 10	4 PIASTRE 4

2. For Durazzo.

Gerusalemme	GERUSALEMME
10 Para 10	4 PIASTRE 4

3. For Jerusalem.

* Do these two values exist with the stamp bearing the head of Victor Emmanuel III, or are they the cards of 1899?—Ed. G.S.W.

Janina
10 Para 10 **JANINA**
4 PIASTRE 4

4. For Janina.

Salonico
10 Para 10 **Salonico**
4 PIASTRE 4

5. For Salonica.

Scutari
di Albania
10 Para 10 **SCUTARI**
DI ALBANIA
4 PIASTRE 4

6. For Scutari in Albania.*

Smirne
10 Para 10 **SMIRNE**
4 PIASTRE 4

7. For Smyrna.

Valona
10 Para 10 **VALONA**
4 PIASTRE 4

8. For Valona.

- 10 para on 5 c., green (of 1906).
- 20 ,, on 10 c., rose (,,).
- 30 ,, on 15 c., slate (,,).
- 1 piastre on 25 c., blue (of 1908).
- 2 piastre on 50 c., mauve (,,).
- 4 ,, on 1 l., brown and green (of 1901).
- 20 ,, on 5 l., rose and blue (,,).

These stamps reached Constantinople in the course of the month of February, and were immediately issued to the public at the office at Galata, but only on the condition

* The Decree said "Scutari d'Albania," but the overprint is "Scutari di Albania." [The latter we believe to be the more correct.—Ed. G.S.W.]

(To be continued.)

that purchasers took an equal quantity of the stamps of the previous issue, in order to get rid of the latter. A very business-like proceeding, it seems to us.

2. *Post Cards.*

Cards of September (?), 1908, with the left-hand portion of the front reserved for the communication, and stamp of the type of the adhesives of November, 1906, with profile of Victor Emmanuel III to left. Below the stamp is printed, in *black*, the value in Turkish currency, "20 Para 20." Dated "o8."

20 para on 10 c., rose on *cream*.

* * *

Smitten apparently with remorse at its neglect of the best interests of the various offices in foreign parts, the Italian Government reconsidered its original decision and produced post cards for each of the eight offices enumerated above.

Issue of September, 1909.

Similar to the preceding, but overprinted "Constantinopoli," "Durazzo," "Gerusalemme," "Janina," "Salonico," "Scutari di Albania," "Smirne," or "Valona," in addition to the value. Dated "o8."

20 para on 10 c., rose on *cream*.

* * *

Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

A Beautiful Collection

WE have recently purchased a beautiful collection of the stamps of the United States; every stamp is unused, most of them have full gum, and all are carefully selected specimens. The collection is in two of our Oriel Albums, and has been formed within the past fifteen years in Germany.

The owner had tried to get all possible shades, and liked them in blocks of four, or in pairs when he could not get blocks. The result has been to form a very pretty collection, and one that it would be hard to beat in the modern issues. Of many stamps there are twenty to forty specimens, so there will be many shades even for advanced specialists.

Among the Departmentals I may mention that there are complete sets of the State Department \$2, \$5, \$10, and \$20 in both the yellow-green and the rarer blue-green tint.

Other rarities are the 1 c., 2 c., and 4 c. of the 1901 issue with inverted centres.

There are many beautiful things in the issues of 1851, 1857, 1869, etc. etc.

New Stock Books arranged and priced since last list published in "G.S.W."

Bechuanaland and Zululand.

A GOOD book with most of the standard stamps well represented, and with many scarce varieties in pairs and blocks, showing interesting settings of the overprints.

A good few of the early and cheaper stamps of Bechuanaland are advanced in price, as supplies are getting short and it is difficult to fill up just what we require.

British Central and South Africa.

A good book of these two popular little groups has just been repriced, and it includes many nice stamps and scarce provisionals.

*British East Africa, East Africa and
Uganda, and Zanzibar.*

A good book with a fine lot of the minor errors in the surcharges, and an especially good lot of the higher values of the King Edward issues.

North Borneo.

A very good book, very complete in rare provisionals. There are also many interesting errors, proofs, and imperforate stamps, which are probably mostly printer's waste, and some of which bear the cancellations that were applied to the "remainders." I do not think much of this stuff, and have priced it very low, but specialists may like some of these things for study.

Prince Edward Island.

A nice little book with a good lot of unused, used, and stamps on letters. Also some of the scarce bisection varieties, that seem to be collected much more in the United States and in Canada than they are on this side.

St. Helena and Heligoland.

A rather poor book, especially of the latter country. Last year quite a demand arose for Heligoland stamps, both unused and used, and I am surprised to find that our stock of the commoner varieties has run so low.

St. Vincent.

A fairly good book, but weak in the older issues, for which there is a steady and increasing demand. The middle and later issues are all very well represented, both unused and used.

Trinidad.

A fairly good book, with all issues well represented, and the later issues very complete both used and unused.

Turkey.

Two fine books have now been remade, and they contain a lot of interesting varieties in the issues of 1865 to 1890.

The enormous remainders of over *twenty million stamps* (of which a list has already appeared in *G.S.W.*) have been sold, and are now being made up into suitable parcels for the wholesale trade. Having a list of these remainders and samples of all the colours, I was able to price them in the 1911 Catalogue according to the quantities of each stamp, and our new rates will be found to be *very much* under those given in other new catalogues published on the Continent in the last few months.

I should advise collectors to be very cautious in buying such rarities as stamps with double surcharges, inverted surcharges, surcharged on the back, imperforate, etc., as, until the remainders are distributed in the trade, it is impossible to say how many of these things will turn up; but from what I saw in Berne, in a special collection made up out of this stock, I should think that many such things can be sold at reasonable rates.

"Wait and see!"

Uruguay.

Two fine books have been priced, and are worth inspection even by advanced collectors. All issues are well represented, and there are fine lots of blocks of four, and a large number of uncatalogued varieties, such as pairs imperf. vertically or horizontally, misplaced surcharges, scarce obliterations, etc. etc.

Twentieth Century Colonials

WRITTEN AND COMPILED BY D. B. ARMSTRONG

Part III.—British Possessions in Africa

(Continued from page 426.)

Sierra Leone.

THE Twentieth Century postal issues of Sierra Leone call for little remark, and are about the least troublesome of all the British Colonial stamps of this period. They are printed from the De La Rue Colonial "Postage and Revenue" key-plate, and, save for the changes in watermark and paper, there is no variation. A supply of King's Head stamps of all values was received in the colony in December, 1902, but was not immediately placed on sale, as there

were still large stocks of Queen's Head stamps on hand. In the meantime the Colonial Postmaster endeavoured to work off part of this stock by issuing a circular letter to the stamp trade announcing the issue of the new stamps, and appending a list of Queen's Head stamps remaining on hand. This effort does not seem to have met with a great deal of success, and it was not until May 18th, 1903, that the pioneer value of the King's Head series made its appearance, and it was September 29th before the remaining twelve stamps followed suit.

May 18th and September 29th, 1903.



King's Head design. Wmk. Crown CA (single). Perf. 14. Name and value in second colour. Typographed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., in London, in sheets of 120 (two panes of sixty, in ten rows of six).

- ½d., purple and green.
- 1d., „ „ rosine.
- 1½d., „ „ black.
- 2d., „ „ brown-orange.
- 2½d., „ „ ultramarine.
- 3d., „ „ grey.
- 4d., „ „ rosine.
- 5d., „ „ black.
- 6d., „ „ violet.
- 1s., green and black.
- 2s., „ „ ultramarine.
- 5s., „ „ carmine.
- £1, purple on red.

A single value only of this type, the 1d., was issued upon unsurfaced paper, with the Multiple Crown CA watermark, being placed on sale nearly a year previous to the issue of the remaining denominations of the multiple series, which were all printed on the newly introduced chalk-surfaced paper. This stamp is consequently rather scarce, and has made considerable advances in value during the past few years.

August 6th, 1904.

Design, etc., as before. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Unsurfaced paper. Perf. 14.

1d., purple and rosine.

This was the first Crown colony to have its stamps printed on chalk-surfaced paper, and the 1905 issue of Sierra Leone was the pioneer series of British Colonial stamps printed on this paper. They were despatched from London in June of that year, and issued in the colony at various dates during August and September. Pending the receipt of these stamps, in the summer of 1905, several values of the King's Head series were sold right out, and for a short time the same denominations of the Queen's Head type were reissued, previous to the destruction of the entire remaining stock, of which the colonial authorities had been unable to make a satisfactory disposition.

August and September, 1905.

King's Head designs as before. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14. Chalk-surfaced paper. Approximate dates of issue appended in brackets.

- ½d., purple and green (August).
- 1d., purple and rosine (August).

- 1½d., purple and black (September).
- 2d., „ „ orange-brown (August).
- 2½d., „ „ ultramarine (August).
- 3d., „ „ grey (August).
- 4d., „ „ rosine (August).
- 5d., „ „ black (September).
- 6d., „ „ violet (August).
- 1s., green and black (August).
- 2s., „ „ ultramarine (August 10).
- 5s., „ „ carmine (August 10).
- £1, purple on red (August 10).

Variety, inverted watermark.

3d., purple and grey.

Shades.

A new printing of the 1d. value issued in November, 1906, was in an entirely new shade.

1d., dark lilac and rose, *instead of purple and rosine.*

Later printings of several of the low values have had the body of the stamps printed in a shade of *pale lilac*, quite distinct from the *purple* first employed.

- ½d., pale lilac, *instead of purple and green.*
- 1d., „ „ „ „ and rosine.
- 1½d., „ „ „ „ and black.
- 2d., „ „ „ „ and orange-brown.
- 2½d., „ „ „ „ and ultramarine.
- 3d., „ „ „ „ and grey.
- 4d., „ „ „ „ and rosine.
- 5d., „ „ „ „ and black.

During the course of 1907, in accordance with the provisions of the Rome Convention of the Universal Postal Union, three of the low-value stamps were issued printed entirely in the colours prescribed by that body.

1907.

Design, watermark, etc., as before. Unicoloured. Unsurfaced paper. Dates of issue appended in brackets.

- ½d., green (April 11th).
- 1d., carmine (June 10th).
- 2½d., blue (July 9th).

The following values have been issued in new colours conforming to the Crown Agents' colonial colour scheme, which was adopted by the colony in 1908:—

1909-10.

King's Head design as before. New colours. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Chalk-surfaced paper for all values above 2d. Name and value in second colour. Perf. 14. Dates of issue appended in brackets.

- 1½d., orange (February 15, 1910).
- 2d., grey (June, 1909).
- 3d., purple on yellow (May, 1909).
- 4d., black and red on yellow (June, 1909).
- 5d., purple and green (June, 1909).
- 6d., purple (April, 1909).
- 1s., black on green (February 20, 1909).
- 2s., purple and blue on blue (February 21, 1909).
- 5s., red and green on yellow (April, 1909).

(To be continued.)

Notes and Queries

Switzerland

A TRANSLATION, or rather an English Edition, of Mr. Ernst Zumstein's very interesting and valuable work, upon *The Postage Stamps of Switzerland*, has been running for some months past through the pages of *The Philatelic Record*, and now we are very glad to see a copy of it in the form of a handsome book, No. 6 of "The Philatelic Record Handbooks." It is claimed, and we believe quite correctly, in the preface to this English version, that "an accessible and adequate account of the stamps of a most interesting country" is now for the first time placed in the hands of English readers. The magnificent work of Messrs. Mirabaud and de Reuterskiöld was inaccessible to the great body of collectors, and it dealt, moreover, with only a portion of the issues of Switzerland. Here we have, for the extremely moderate price of 3s. 6d., an account of the whole of the stamps from 1843 to 1909, accompanied by plates showing all the varieties of type of the early issues, with the exception of the 5 c. so-called "Vaud," which differ in the figure of value only. Conspicuous amongst these plates is one displaying a complete reconstructed sheet of the 6 rappen Zurich, showing the varieties of transfer and touching-up. The more recent issues appear to be equally carefully treated, and we are very glad to see that the Postal Stationery has not been neglected, the envelopes, wrappers, and post cards being listed, as well as the adhesives. In the case of the post cards, rather fuller descriptions would make that portion more useful to those who still struggle with that branch of Philately; but it is a branch that interests very few, and the cutting short of this portion of the work will not be regarded as a defect by the great majority of collectors, and will not interfere with the general usefulness of a very excellent work, the comparatively few copies of which should be quickly snapped up.

A Jamaican Discovery

IN reference to our note under this heading in *G.S.W.* of October 22, Mr. H. L. Ewen tells us that this is not quite so recent a discovery as Dr. Stanley Taylor seemed to suppose. The variety with the "\$" in the word "SHILLING" was chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* of November 11, 1905, with the Crown and CC watermark. Minor varieties, which do not get into the catalogues, are, of course, liable to be "discovered" over and over again, but our specialists should keep a note of them.

The Colonial Colour Scheme

A CORRESPONDENT asks us a question as to the object of this scheme, in reference to the statement in Mr. Ireland's paper on "Seychelles" in our number of October 8, in which he says: "Seychelles has not so far adopted the Colonial Colour Scheme, and it is to be hoped will not do so. The stamps only being available for postage such a course is unnecessary." The object of the scheme is not solely uniformity, which, as our correspondent points out, is even more essential for postage stamps than for revenue stamps, as the latter remain for the most part in the country of origin. It applies, we believe, mainly to stamps that are used for both postal and fiscal purposes, and which, therefore, have to be printed, wholly or in part, in doubly fugitive colours, and on surfaced paper. The number of these colours is extremely limited, and it was therefore necessary to compose a scheme of combination of colours, and coloured papers, that would produce a sufficient number of varieties to distinguish the different values required. For postage stamps only a much greater choice of colours is available.

The Passing of the "Weekly"

THE same correspondent very kindly expresses his regret at seeing that this paper is coming to an end, and suggests that it has become too scientific for the junior collector, and that failure to obtain sufficiently wide support may be due to the fact that it has strayed too far from its original programme of catering for the beginner. Our own ideas upon what is about to take place we will endeavour to express more fully when we get nearer to the end of the volume; we would only point out now that it is very difficult to know exactly what the beginner does desire. We doubt whether "Stamp Stories" are either very useful or very attractive to him. When the publication of the *Monthly Journal* was suspended, in 1908, it became necessary for the *Weekly* to cater to the best of its ability for all classes of collectors, and we think that the best interests of those less advanced have not been neglected, as is shown by the publication of such articles as those of Mr. Ireland, which should be of great assistance to young collectors in simplifying their collections. As Mr. Phillips stated, in the *Weekly* of October 22, the reason for the abandonment of this paper is solely that the great cost of publication is not sufficiently compensated for by a proportionately large circulation. Our correspondent tries

to console us by pointing out that the population of Germany is some 60 millions, as compared to our 45 millions; but we claim that our little circulation is spread over a considerably larger surface than that of the British Isles, or even the British Empire, and therefore is spread more thinly than we could wish; and when he further suggests that a circulation of 18,000 a fortnight is only equivalent to 9000 a week, we must beg to differ with him altogether. The consumption of a magazine is not quite the same as the consumption of bread and meat; 18,000 legs of mutton per fortnight are equivalent to 9000 per week, but 18,000

subscribers to a magazine published fortnightly (or even monthly) are at least double the advertisement of 9000 subscribers to a weekly.

The Rare "Sevenpence"

A CORRESPONDENT in Bombay tells us that he was offered our current 7d. stamp as a great rarity, by a dealer in that city, the price asked being £1. He declined to buy, and was thereupon offered 4 rupees apiece for every used copy he could find. Unfortunately he does not send us the address of this enterprising investor, but probably he is full up by now.

New Issues and Discoveries

By NORMAN THORNTON

I should be most grateful if readers would help me by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps, new or projected. If possible a specimen should be sent, which will be returned at once if desired, together with stamp for postage; or to readers subscribing direct, their subscription will be lengthened by one number for each penny face value and postage. Any official information or notices will also be welcome.

N. THORNTON, 891 Strand, London, W.C.

Belgian Congo.—The complementary values of the bilingual series have been issued.



24



24c



24b



24c

1910. Types 24 to 24c. Centres in black. Perf. 12½ to 15.

- 24, 40 c., green.
- 25, 50 c., olive-bistre.
- 26, 1 fr., claret.
- 27, 5 fr., rose.

Chili.—We have received stocks of the remaining values of the centenary issue. They are a very handsome set in the usual style.

The 10 p. is particularly interesting, bearing the portrait of Admiral Thomas Cochrane, who assisted Chili and Brazil in their wars against Spain. Excepting the Barbados "Nelson" stamps, this is the only instance of a British Admiral figuring in philatelic portraiture.



(Fight between the Frigates Laurato and Esmeralda.)

34



(Capture of the Maria Isabella.)

35



(Abdication of O'Higgins.)

36



(First Chilean Congress.)

37



(Monument to San Martin.)

39



(General Blanco.)

42



(Zenteno.)

41



(Admiral Cochrane.)

42

1910. Issued to commemorate the centenary of the Independence of Chili. Types 34 to 42. Centres in black. Perf. 12.

123	10 c.	black and brown.
124	12 c.	red.
125	20 c.	orange.
126	25 c.	blue.
128	1 p.	yellow.
129	2 p.	red.
130	5 p.	green.
131	10 p.	purple.

Jamaica.—We have seen the 2½d., 1s., and 2s. in new colours corresponding to the colonial colour scheme. The last value is printed in purple on blue paper which is as near to the prescribed uniform as can be accomplished. We hear that the 4d. is also issued in black on yellow.

1910. Various types. Universal colours. Wmk. multiple Crown C.A. Perf. 14.

74	2½d.	ultramarine, O.
76	4d.	black on yellow, C.
79	1s.	green, C.
80	2s.	purple on blue, C.

North Borneo.—We have been shown two belated stamps that have just appeared to complete the "British Protectorate" overprinted set of 1901-4. These are the \$5 and \$10, which in their original state figure as Nos. 85 and 86 of our Catalogue.

1910. Nos. 85 and 86 overprinted with Type 48, in red.

131a	\$5,	bright purple.
132b	\$10,	brown.

Papua.—Ewen's Weekly Stamp News reports the arrival of the 2d. with the large "PAPUA." The watermark is upright and the perf. 12½.

Turkey.—In remaking our stock of this country, we have had the perforation varieties of the later issues worked out by Lieutenant Napier, and the full list as far as we are able to compile it from our stock will probably be of interest to our readers. Any further information which would aid us to complete the list would be acceptable.

The list will be extended into catalogue form in the next edition of Part II.



25

22 MARCH, 1908. Type 25. (a) Perf. 12. (b) Perf. 13½. (c) Perf. 12 and 13½ compound.

248	5 par.	brown-ochre	a.	b.	c.
249	10 "	green	a.	b.	c.
250	20 "	rose-carmine	a.	b.	c.
251	1 piast.	bright blue	a.	b.	c.
252	2 "	black	a.	b.	c.
253	2½ "	black-brown	—	—	c.
254	5 "	slate-purple	—	b.	—
255	10 "	dull red	—	—	c.
256	25 "	deep myrtle-green	—	—	c.
257	50 "	brown	—	—	c.



26

Overprinted with Type 26.

258	10 par.	green	—	b.	—
259	20 "	rose-carmine	—	—	c.
260	1 piast.	bright blue	a.	—	c.
261	2 "	black	—	—	c. (?)



27

Dec. 1908. Type 27.

265	5 par.	brown-ochre	—	b.	—
266	10 "	green	—	b.	c.
267	20 "	rose-carmine	a.	b.	c.
268	1 piast.	cobalt	a.	b.	— (and imperf.)
269	2 "	black	—	—	c. (?)



28

1909. Type 28.

271	5 par.	brown-ochre	a.	—	—
272	10 "	green	a.	—	c.
273	20 "	rose-carmine	a.	—	c.
274	1 piast.	bright blue	a.	b.	c.
275	2 "	black	a.	—	—
276	2½ "	black-brown	—	—	c. (?)
277	5 "	slate-purple	—	—	c. (?)
278	10 "	dull red	—	—	c. (?)
279	25 "	deep myrtle-green	—	—	c. (?)
280	50 "	brown	—	—	c. (?)

1910. Surcharged with Type 26.

281	5 par.	brown-ochre	a.	(?)	—
282	10 "	green	a.	—	c.
283	20 "	rose-carmine	a.	—	c.
284	1 piast.	ultramarine	a.	b.	c.
285	2 "	black	—	—	c. (?)

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2 2

29

No. 271 surcharged with Type 29.

29 | 5 par., brown-ochre a. —

The corresponding stamps overprinted for use on printed matter (Nos. 356-366) are presumably to be found with the same perforations.

Uruguay.—We have just received a new provisional from this somewhat prolific State. It seems that the 5 c. stamps have run out, possibly owing to the recent official overprintings. To provide this value the 50 c. of 1901, Type 44, has been surcharged as illustrated.

PROVISORIO
5
CENTESIMOS
- 1910 -

1910. No 345 surcharged with Type 99, in deep blue.
378 | 5 c. on 50 c., carmine.

Philatelic Societies

Herts Philatelic Society

President: Franz Reichenheim.

Monthly Meetings, from October to April inclusive, at 4 Southampton Row, W.C.

Official Organ: "Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society." Free to Members.

Entrance Fee, 5s. Annual Subscription, 5s. Life Membership, £2 2s.

Hon. Secretary: H. A. Slade, Nine Fields, St. Albans.

By kind invitation of the Earl of Crawford, the first General Meeting of the Session 1910-11 was held at 2 Cavendish Square, W., on Tuesday, October 18th, 1910, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), Earl of Crawford, Messrs. W. A. Hayes, W. T. Standen, A. G. Wane, R. Frenzel, P. Ashley, T. H. Harvey, A. H. L. Giles, F. Read, W. A. Gunner, W. F. Clarke, W. Batty Mapplebeck, J. L. Corser, T. H. Stafford, C. H. Garnett, L. Sauvé, D. Field, W. Jacoby, A. G. Wane, T. L. Sanson, R. H. Newton, A. D. Sanderson, A. J. Sufi, E. Potton, J. W. Jones, J. R. Laing, M. Weinberg, A. J. Warren, E. D. Bacon, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and one visitor.

The President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on April 19th, 1910, were read and signed as correct.

The following were duly elected as members of the Society. As life member: Mr. Fred. Hagan. As ordinary members: Messrs. F. A. Bellamy, J. J. Darlow, J. S. Higgins jun., P. Kohl, A. Beddigi, E. Zumstein, Dr. R. Stanley Taylor, Capt. Eugen Bayer, Messrs. F. Lamb, J. L. Thomas, Colonel Rushton W. Adamson, Messrs. Walter C. Fox, H. A. Wise, M. A. Yarendji, A. Wallace MacGregor, A. J. Cochrane, W. B. Edwards, Dr. T. Stewart Adair, Messrs. Ralph Wedmore and John Crawford.

The Hon. Librarian reported valuable donations to the Library from the President, Messrs. Hugo Griebert, D. Field, Fred. J. Melville, Ernst Zumstein, P. Kosack, A. J. Warren, George W. Linn, Stanley Gibbons Ltd., Paul Kohl Ltd., Senf Brothers, from the proprietors of *The Philatelic Record*, and from the Berliner Philatelisten Klub.

All these donations were acknowledged with thanks.

The Vice-President explained why the Social Evening arranged to precede the first general meeting was unavoidably cancelled. The President reported that an invitation had been received from the "Verein fuer Briefmarkenkunde zu Hamburg" that the Herts Philatelic Society, as their "corresponding" Society, should send a delegate to attend the official banquet in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Society's existence. While expressing regret that no member would be able to accept the invitation, the President sent the best wishes of the Herts Philatelic Society to the Hamburg Society by letter and telegram, and in return the members present at the banquet expressed their acknowledgment and best wishes by means of a fully-signed post card.

At the conclusion of formal business, Lord Crawford

afforded the members an opportunity of inspecting a portion of his wonderful collection. South Australia, St. Vincent, and India were the countries chosen.

In South Australia the collection of Departmental Stamps is probably the finest and most complete in existence, while as regards the condition and the number of the great rarities, the collection of St. Vincent has no rivals. Among the most striking features in the collection of the stamps of India are the numerous and fascinating early proofs and essays of the first issues; an entire sheet of 120 stamps of the half anna, red, of arches; and several complete sheets of the other values of this issue.

Members were again indebted to Lord Crawford, and deeply appreciated the kindly courtesy shown to them and to the Society.

The meeting dispersed at 8 p.m.

Junior Philatelic Society

President: Mr. Fred J. Melville.

Brighton Branch

Chairman: Mr. W. Mead.

Hon. Secretary: Mr. J. Ireland, 103 Western Road, Hove.

BOTH Mr. Herbert Clark and Mr. Percy Bishop, who were down on the programme for October 27th, were unable to be present, but papers kindly sent by these gentlemen were read to the members.

Mr. J. Ireland, at a moment's notice, was good enough to give a display of British Colonials, and a splendid display it was too. Mr. Ireland collects stamps in rather a peculiar way, but apart from his eccentric methods, no one can deny that his collection is a fine one, and the condition of his specimens excellent.

Mr. Mead voiced the thanks of the members present to Mr. Ireland for so ably filling the gap, and thereby enabling the company to spend a most enjoyable evening. An unused post card and an unused entire envelope were presented to each member, these gifts having been kindly sent by Mr. Herbert Clark and Mr. B. W. Warhurst.

Johannesburg United Philatelic Society

P. O. Box 4967, Johannesburg, S.A.

ANOTHER successful meeting of the Johannesburg United Philatelic Society was held on September 27th, in the Society's room in Trust Buildings. The attendance was good, and included five visitors. The election of Mr. Hans Meyer was confirmed. The President, Mr. J. C. Hand, had an important announcement to make. A new Philatelic Journal will be published monthly from the 1st November next, under the auspices of the Society. It will cost 6d. monthly, postage 2d. extra, or 6s. per annum prepaid (6s. 6d. post free). It will contain eight pages, the page being the size of a *Stamp Lover* page. It hopes to be the recognized organ of all South African Societies and the mouthpiece of all South African philatelists. It will be chatty and popular rather than technical, and

while especially devoted to South African philatelic happenings, it hopes to have support from Europe, Australia, etc. Subscriptions, donations, literary contributions (articles, notes and queries, etc.), want-lists, advertisements, etc. are earnestly solicited from all interested. Especially ought South Africans, whether philatelists or not, to support a new South African industry, for the new venture will be the first philatelic journal printed in South Africa. Its promoters are confident of their ability to make it "go" and keep it going. They will shortly issue a prospectus to be circulated broadcast among all known philatelists. Meanwhile inquiries should be addressed to "Editor," Box 4957, Johannesburg. The President made an earnest appeal to the loyalty of all members to support a movement in which the J.U.P.S. will play the part of pioneers.

The exhibit of the evening was the stamps of Zanzibar. Fine collections were shown by Messrs. Hand, Henderson, Ansell, and W. P. Cohen.

Liverpool Philatelic Society

President : W. N. Lawson.

Hon. Secretary : W. Woodthorpe, Gaerwood, Blundellsands, near Liverpool.

The second meeting of the season was held on Monday, October 10th, at the St. George's Restaurant, Redcross Street, Liverpool. The attendance was a good one, twenty-three members being present. The programme for the evening proved very interesting, seven short papers which had been contributed by members being read before the meeting.

Mr. J. H. M. Savage took for his subject "A New Catalogue," and dealt in an entertaining manner with the question of how the advent of a new edition of a catalogue is regarded by philatelists of different classes.

Mr. A. S. Allender's paper was entitled "How to Deal with the Collection of a Deceased Philatelist." He made some valuable suggestions with regard to this difficult question, and the Committee of the Society hopes to be able to carry them into practical effect in the near future.

Mr. J. G. Cuthbertson's paper was on "The Postage Stamp and its Story." He briefly traced out the history of stamps and stamp collecting, interspersing his remarks with several interesting anecdotes connected with some notable rarities.

Mr. W. H. H. Walker gave "Suggestions on the Arrangement of a General Collection," from which some useful hints were gleaned as to the best way of quickly and neatly mounting a collection during the process of its formation.

Dr. Hubert Armstrong, M.D., chose for a title "The Postal Arrangements during the siege of Paris." In the Doctor's absence the paper was read by the President, Mr. W. H. Lawson, and the account of the various ingenious devices by means of which the besieged endeavoured to establish postal communication with their friends outside the city was followed with great interest.

Mr. R. James's paper, "That Tenpenny Victoria," was an amusing account of the history of a stamp in his own collection; and Mr. Woodthorpe contributed a short but informative account of a "Tour of the London Dealers" which he had recently made.

Fine displays of the stamps of Tuscany and of the "pence issues" of Ceylon were made by various members.

North of England Philatelic Society

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER, 1903.

SESSION 1910-1911.

President : M. H. Horsley, J.P.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer : Hugh R. Viall, Whitley Road, Whitley Bay, Northumberland.

MEETINGS are held on the first and third Thursdays in each month, October to May, at 7.30 p.m., in the rooms of the Y.M.C.A., Blackett Street, Newcastle.

SYLLABUS.

1910.
Oct. 6. "Nevis." W. Waite Sanderson.
" 20. General Exchange. Members.
Nov. 3. "Triangular Cape of Good Hope."
G. B. Bainbridge, J.P.
" 17. "Great Britain, Line-engraved." Members.
Dec. 1. "Australians." O. K. Trechmann.
" 15. "My Favourite Country, and Why." Members.

1911.
Jan. 5. "Sudan." T. F. Marriner.
" 19. Junior Night.
Feb. 2. "Great Britain, Line-engraved" (part).
C. E. Page, Newport (per E. Philpot Crowther).
" 16. Sale by Auction.
Mar. 2. "Victoria" (second portion).
M. H. Horsley, J.P.
" 16. "Europe." Members.
Apr. 6. "Sicily." H. Wade.
" 20. "British Colonies." Members.
May 4. "Great Britain, Surface-printed."
J. J. Knowles, Wednesbury.
" 18. "N. and S. America." Members.

On the third Thursday in each month a portion of the evening will be devoted to the permanent collection.

The first meeting of the session was held at the Y.M.C.A., Newcastle, on October 6th; Mr. M. H. Horsley presided, and there were 23 members present.

The ordinary business of the Society being concluded, Mr. W. Waite Sanderson gave a display of his collection of the stamps of "Nevis." This includes six unbroken sheets, viz. one of the 1867 issue engraved and five of the 1878 issue lithographed.

In the 1867 issue there is a unique item consisting of a block of four One Penny, used, on part of a cover, several specimens of the Fourpence, unused, One Shilling, *blue-green*, used and unused, and of the One Shilling, *yellow-green*.

1898 issue. In addition to the unbroken sheets referred to above there is a specimen of the One Shilling, *blue-green*, used on a piece of a cover.

The 1879-80 and 1882 issues are complete, mint and used, and included the bisected Penny *without* surcharge.

In the 1883-90 issue there are three mint copies of the rare Sixpence, *green*, and a used copy of this stamp on cover.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Sanderson for his magnificent display.

Standard Philatelic Society

President : L. E. Jones.

Secretary : R. W. Miller, 248 Hornsey Road, London, N.

Meetings held every Wednesday at Wortley Hall, Finsbury Park, at 7 p.m.

The third meeting of the session was held on September 28th, presided over by Mr. L. E. Jones. The lecturer was Mr. R. W. Miller, who took as his subject "Methods of Locomotion as Illustrated on Stamps." At the close of the address Mr. P. J. W. Deverell was elected a member of the Society.

OCTOBER 5th. Owing to unavoidable circumstances, no meeting was held on this date. The subject arranged for the evening, "The Later Issues of United States," will be taken later on in the session.

ON October 12th Mr. L. E. Jones gave a paper on "Reprints and How to Detect Them" before a good attendance of members. A short discussion on the subject closed one of the most enjoyable evenings the Society has spent.

ON October 19th, a debate took place between M. C. Joslin, who supported New Issues, and R. W. Miller, who was in favour of Old. An interesting discussion followed, and an enjoyable evening was spent.

ON October 26th, F. W. Whitehead read a paper on "The Stamps of Denmark." The speaker dealt with all the postal adhesives of this country, and some of the newspaper stamps. Several stamps of each issue were displayed, and a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Whitehead brought the meeting to a close.

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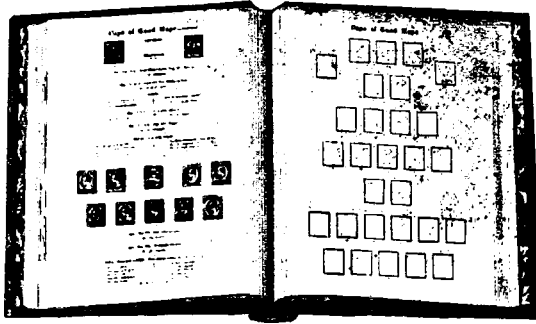
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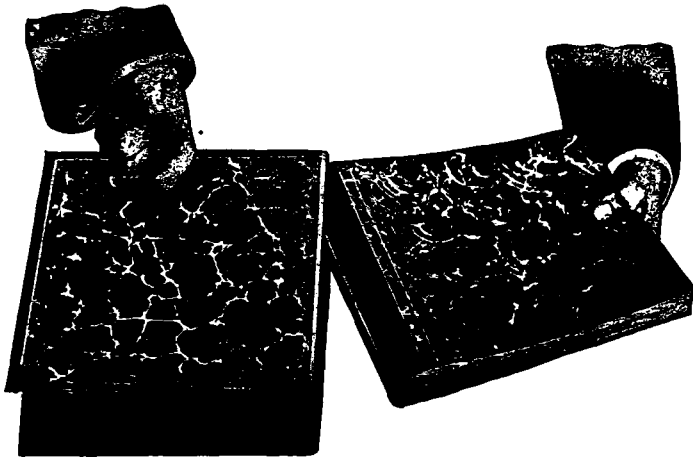
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1. Great Britain (10.09)	86..3	8
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WEST INDIES.

2. Antigua (2.09)	6..0	4
3. Bahamas (4.09)	8..0	4
4. Barbados (2.09)	12..0	6
5. Bermuda (2.09)	6..0	4
6. Cayman Islands (3.09)	6..0	4
7. Dominica (3.09)	10..0	6
8. Grenada (3.09)	14..0	8
9. Jamaica (11.08)	12..0	6
10. Leeward Islands (3.09)	6..0	4
11. Montserrat (3.09)	6..0	4
12. Nevis (3.09)	10..0	6
13. St. Christopher (3.09)	10..0	6
14. St. Kitts-Nevis (3.09)	4..0	3
15. St. Lucia (3.09)	12..0	6
16. St. Vincent (3.09)	8..0	4
17. Tobago (3.09)	6..0	4
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25. Newfoundland (10.09)	12..0	6
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27. Prince Edward Is. (2.10)	4..0	3
28. British Guiana (3.08)	22..1	0
29. Honduras (3.08)	8..0	4
30. Falkland Islands (3.10)	6..0	4

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31. Brit. Bechuanaland (3.08)	8..0	4
32. Nyasaland Protect. (3.08)	8..0	4
33. Brit. East Africa (3.08)	12..0	6
34. " Somaliland (3.08)	10..0	6
35. Rhodesia (3.10)	10..0	6
36. Cape of Good Hope (1.10)	20..0	10
37. E. Africa and Uganda (3.08)	6..0	4
38. Gambia (7.08)	6..0	4
39. Gold Coast (3.10)	8..0	4
40. Griqualand West (7.08)	10..0	6
41. Lagos (7.08)	8..0	4
42. Madagascar (7.08)	22..1	0
43. Mauritius (7.08)	24..1	0
44. Natal (3.10)	26..1	0
45. New South Afr. Repub. (7.08)	22..1	0
46. Niger Coast (3.10)	8..0	4
47. Northern Nigeria (7.08)	4..0	3
48. Orange River Col. (3.10)	26..1	0
49. St. Helena (3.08)	8..0	4
50. Seychelles (3.08)	8..0	4
51. Sierra Leone (3.08)	10..0	6
52. Southern Nigeria (3.08)	4..0	3
53. Stellaland (3.08)	4..0	3
54. Sudan (3.08)	14..0	8
55. Swaziland (3.08)	4..0	3
56. Transvaal (3.08)	66..2	10
57. Uganda Protect. (10.08)	10..0	6
58. Zanzibar (10.08)	16..0	8
59. Zululand (10.08)	4..0	3

EUROPEAN COLONIES.

60. Cyprus (3.10)	10..0	6
61. Gibraltar (4.09)	26..0	8
62. Heligoland (10.08)	4..0	3
63. Ionian Isles (10.08)	4..0	3
64. Malta (3.10)	6..0	4

ASIATIC COLONIES.

65. Bangkok (1.09)	4..0	3
66. Ceylon (3.10)	26..1	0
67. Hong Kong (3.10)	18..0	10
68. India (3.10)	24..1	0
69. Indian Con. States (1.09)	64..2	8
70. Labuan (1.09)	18..0	10
71. Brunei (2.09)	6..0	4
72. North Borneo (2.09)	22..1	0
73. Sarawak (2.09)	8..0	4

Section.	Pages, <i>r. d.</i>	Price.
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74. Straits Settlements (2.09)	14..0	8
75. Johor (2.09)	8..0	4
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80. Sungai Ujong (3.09)	6..0	4
81. Fed. Malay States (3.09)	6..0	4

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

82. Australian Commonwealth (3.09)	6..0	4
83. Papua (3.09)	8..0	4
84. Brit. Solomon Is. (3.09)	4..0	3
85. Cook Islands (3.09)	6..0	4
86. Fiji Islands (4.09)	16..0	8
86a. New Hebrides (3.09)	4..0	3
87. New South Wales (4.09)	68..2	10
88. New Zealand (5.09)	70..3	0
89. Queensland (5.09)	26..1	0
90. South Australia (5.09)	42..2	10
91. Tasmania (3.09)	26..1	0
92. Tonga (3.09)	12..0	6
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95. Austria (3.09)	44..1	10
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97. Austrian P.O.'s Abroad (3.09)	20..1	0
98. Hungary (3.09)	26..1	0
99. Bosnia and Herzegovina (7.10)	30..1	4
100. Belgium (10.09)	28..1	2
101. Bulgaria, etc. (10.09)	26..1	2
102. Crete (10.09)	32..1	4
103. Denmark (11.09)	20..0	10
104. Iceland (11.09)	22..1	0
105. France (11.09)	34..1	6
106. French P.O.'s Abroad (12.09)	116..4	10

107. French Colonies (General Issues) (12.09)

107. French Colonies (General Issues) (12.09)	12..0	6
108. Baden (12.09)	6..0	4
109. Bavaria (12.09)	20..0	10
110. Bergedorf (1.10)	4..0	3
111. Bremen (1.10)	4..0	3
112. Brunswick (1.10)	6..0	4
113. Hamburg (1.10)	6..0	4
114. Hanover (1.10)	6..0	4
115. Lubek (1.10)	4..0	3
116. Mecklenburg-Schwerin (1.10)	4..0	3
117. Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1.10)	4..0	3
118. Oldenburg (1.10)	6..0	4
119. Prussia (1.10)	6..0	4
120. Saxony (1.10)	6..0	4
121. Schleswig-Holstein (1.10)	6..0	4
122. Thurn and Taxis (1.10)	8..0	4
123. Wurttemberg (1.10)	20..0	10
124. North Germ. Confed. (1.10)	8..0	4
125. Alsace & Lorraine (1.10)	4..0	3
126. German Empire (1.10)	16..0	8
127. German P.O.'s Abroad (2.10)	20..0	10
128. Greece (2.10)	42..1	4
129. Holland (2.10)	32..1	4
130. Modena (2.10)	10..0	6
131. Naples & Neap. Prov. (2.10)	8..0	4
132. Parma (2.10)	8..0	4
133. Romagna (2.10)	4..0	3
134. Roman States (2.10)	8..0	4
135. San Marino (2.10)	10..0	6
136. Sardinia (3.10)	10..0	6
137. Sicily (3.10)	4..0	3
138. Tuscany (3.10)	10..0	6
139. Italy (Kingdom) (3.10)	28..1	2
140. Italian P.O.'s Abroad (4.10)	28..1	2
141. Luxemburg (5.10)	32..1	4
142. Monaco		
143. Montenegro		
144. Norway		
145. Portugal		
146. Roumania		
147. Russia		
148. Russian Levant, Western, and Poland		
149. Finland		

Ready shortly.

Section.	Pages, <i>r. d.</i>	Price.
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150. Russian P.O.'s Abroad		
151. Servia		
152. Spain		
152a. Spanish P.O.'s Abroad		
153. Sweden		
154. Switzerland		
155. Turkey		

Ready shortly.

COLONIES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

156. Belgian Congo (10.09)	16..0	8
157. Danish W. Indies (12.09)	12..0	6
158. Anjouan (12.09)	4..0	3
159. Annam & Tonquin (12.09)	4..0	3
160. Benin (12.09)	10..0	6
161. Cochin China (12.09)	4..0	3
162. Dahomey and Dep. (12.09)	10..0	6
163. Diego Suarez (12.09)	10..0	6
164. Djibouti (12.09)	12..0	6
165. French Congo (12.09)	8..0	4
166. " Guiana (1.10)	8..0	4
167. " Guinea (1.10)	10..0	6
168. " Somali Coast (1.10)	8..0	4
169. " Sudan (1.10)	4..0	3
170. Gaboon (1.10)	4..0	3
171. Grand Comoro (1.10)	4..0	3
172. Guadeloupe (1.10)	35..1	6
173. Indian Settlements (3.10)	4..0	3
174. Indo-China (3.10)	10..0	6
175. Ivory Coast (3.10)	16..0	8
176. Madagascar (3.10)	4..0	3
177. Madagascar & Dep. (4.10)	14..0	8
178. Martinique (4.10)	16..0	8
179. Mauritania (4.10)	8..0	4
180. Mayotte (4.10)	4..0	3
181. Middle Congo (4.10)	4..0	3
182. Moheli (4.10)	4..0	3
183. New Caledonia (4.10)	16..0	8
183a. New Hebrides [Fr.] (4.10)	4..0	3
184. Noui-Bé (4.10)	10..0	6
185. Obocok (4.10)	12..0	6
186. Oceanic Settlements (4.10)	4..0	3
187. Réunion (4.10)	14..0	8
188. Ste. Marie de Madagascar (5.10)	4..0	3

189. St. Pierre and Miquelon (5.10)	16..0	8
190. Senegal (5.10)	12..0	6
191. Senegambia and Niger (5.10)	4..0	3
192. Tahiti (5.10)	10..0	6
193. Tani (5.10)	14..0	8
194. Upper Senegal and Niger (5.10)	8..0	4
195. Cameroons (6.10)	4..0	3
196. Caroline Islands (6.10)	4..0	3
197. German E. Africa (6.10)	6..0	4
198. " New Guinea (6.10)	4..0	3
199. " S.W. Africa (6.10)	4..0	3
200. Kiangtshou (6.10)	6..0	4
201. Marianne Islands (6.10)	4..0	3
202. Marshall Islands (6.10)	4..0	3
203. Samoa (German) (6.10)	4..0	3
204. Togo (6.10)	4..0	3
205. Curaçao (7.10)	14..0	8
206. Dutch Indies (7.10)	24..1	0
207. Surinam (8.10)	16..0	8
207a. Eritrea (9.10)	14..0	8
208. Italian Somaliland (9.10)	8..0	4

UNITED STATES & COLONIES.

238. Postm'ters' St'ps (12.08)	6..0	4
239. Gen. Issues, etc. (12.08)	56..2	4
240. Carriers' Stamps (12.08)	8..0	4
241. Newspaper St'ps (12.08)	22..1	0
242. (Confed. States Postm'ters' St'ps) (12.08)	14..0	8
243. (Confed. States General Issues) (12.08)	4..0	3
244. Cuba (12.08)	14..0	8
245. Guam (12.08)	4..0	3
246. Philippines Islands (12.08)	10..0	6
247. Porto Rico (12.08)	8..0	4

SOUTH AMERICA.

249. Argentine Republic (5.10)	52..2	2
250. Bolivia (6.10)	14..0	8
251. Brazil (6.10)	58..2	6
252. Chili (3.10)	38..1	8
257. Paraguay (9.10)	14..0	8
274. Uruguay (9.10)	8..0	4

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GIBBONS STAMP

WEEKLY



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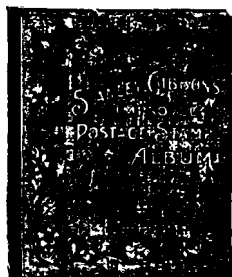
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[AD. 57]

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25 c.	" bright blue (Historical Scene)	0	6
1 peso	" yellow (Monument)	2	0
2 pesos	" vermilion (Portrait)	4	0

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1908-9. *Type 13. Head of Native.*

77.	5 c., purple-brown and green . . . used	0	1
78.	10 c., purple-brown and carmine . . . used	0	1

SALVADOR.

1910. *Type 106. General Figueroa.*

642.	1 c., deep brown . . .	0	1
643.	2 c. " green . . .	0	2
644.	3 c., orange . . .	0	2
—	4 c., carmine . . .	0	3
646.	5 c., bright violet . . .	0	4
647.	6 c., scarlet . . .	0	4
—	10 c., bright mauve . . .	0	5
648.	12 c., blue . . .	0	5
650.	17 c., green . . .	0	7
—	19 c., chestnut . . .	0	9
—	29 c., chocolate . . .	1	0
—	50 c., yellow . . .	1	8
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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 21
Whole No. 307

NOVEMBER 19, 1910

VOL. XII

Postage Stamps in the Making

A General Survey of the Practices and Processes employed in the Manufacture of Postage Stamps

By FRED. J. MELVILLE, *President of the Junior Philatelic Society**(Continued from page 464.)*

CHAPTER VII.—A BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX OF ARTISTS AND ENGRAVERS—*continued.*

Powers, Hiram.—Sculptor. Born July 29, 1805, at Woodstock, Vermont; died June 27, 1873, at Florence. His art studies, begun in Cincinnati as a result of a chance meeting with a Prussian sculptor engaged on a portrait bust of General Jackson, were continued in Florence. Powers's bust of Andrew Jackson, on the 2 cents, red-brown, 1870-71 issue of the United States, was executed about 1835, and the Jefferson head on the 10 cents stamp of the same issue is from a life-size statue executed about 1863. He also did portrait statues of Franklin, Webster, and Washington. His best-known works were "Eve," and the "Greek Slave."

Prugue, Emilio.—Printer, of Lima. Engraved on stone the first general issue for the Government of Peru, 1858.

Puyplat, Jules Jacques.—Engraver. Born at Cusset. Works chiefly on wood, and has exhibited at the Salons since 1877. He engraved Dumoulin's designs for Tunis, and many of the recent French colonial pictorial stamps.

Ramalho.—Designer of the 2½, 25, and 50 reis types of the St. Anthony issue of Portugal, 1895.

Rago, A.—Artist, of Lisbon. He designed the current stamps of Portugal bearing the portrait of the ill-starred King Manoel.

Reis, Carlos.—Artist. Designer of the portrait type in the St. Anthony series of Portugal, 1895.

Reiss, Peter.—Engraver to the Mint at Munich. Engraved the Arms types of Bavaria and designed the 1862 type of Switzerland.

Remington, Frederic.—Artist. Born October 4, 1861, at Canton, New York. His work was chiefly done for the American illustrated magazines, two of his drawings, "Troops Guarding Train" and "Western Mining Prospector," appearing on the 8 cents and 50 cents denominations respectively of the Omaha issue, United States, 1898. Permission to use the drawings for this purpose was given by Mr. Remington's publisher, Mr. R. H. Russell, of New York.

Riccò, Felice.—Engraver. Born May 11, 1817, at Modena; died February 11, 1894. Studied at the Modena Fine Art School, taking his diploma at the University of Modena, in 1849, for physical and chemical science, which Dr. Diena states was required at that time to carry on the profession of gold and silver smith, which he practised, whilst also devoting himself to mechanical and engraving work. He studied photography and nature printing, and, at the instance of Duke Francesco V, acquired in Vienna the necessary knowledge for the opening of the Mint at Modena. He engraved, in 1859, the *Tassa Gazzette* stamp die for the stamp issued on February 17 of that year.

Richard, G.—Engraver and printer. He engraved on wood Laforesterie's design for the first issue of Hayti, and made the electrotypes.

Richards.—Engraver and printer. He produced various types of Victoria stamps from 1863 onwards.

Ridgway, William.—Engraver. At one time engaged by the firm of Perkins Bacon and Co., for whom he produced the dies for the 1895 issue of Sarawak and other head plates.

Rinaldi, Tomaso.—Engraver. A partner in the firm of Rocco, Rinaldi, and Algeri, goldsmiths, of Modena. He designed and engraved the dies for the first issue of Modenesse stamps.

Rogers, Randolph.—Sculptor. Born July 6, 1825, at Waterloo, near Auburn, New York. He executed a series of bas-reliefs for the doors of the Capitol at Washington representing scenes from the life of Columbus. The picture on the 3 cents Columbian stamp of 1893, representing "Columbus welcomed at Barcelona," is from the work in question.

Rose, Professor William.—Engraver. Holds a Government appointment in connection with the calcographic branch of the German Imperial Printing Works at Berlin. He engraved the dies for the 2, 3, and 5 marks stamps of Germany.

Roty, Louis Oscar.—Sculptor and engraver. Born June 12, 1846, at Paris. Pupil of Augustin Dumont at l'École des Beaux Arts. His work as an engraver is chiefly concerned with coins and medals, and he is one of the foremost medallists of his day. He became a member of the Académie des Beaux Arts in 1888, and was admitted to the Legion of Honour in 1885, being raised to officer in 1889. His silver coin of 50 centimes was the origin of the much-discussed "Sower" type of French stamps, the adaptation of the coin design being undertaken by E. Mouchon for the stamp dies.

Sage, Jules Auguste.—Historical painter. Pupil of M. Picot. A frequent exhibitor since 1870; engaged as chief designer in a painted-glass factory. His design for the stamps of France was the familiar "Peace and Commerce" type, representing, by means of allegorical figures, Peace and Commerce joining hands to rule the world by means of the post. The original design was submitted in competition with upwards of four hundred others in a *concours* inaugurated by the French Government in 1875, and attracted the attention of Meissonier, who as a member of the Institute was one of the judges. Meissonier was also consulted in regard to the modifications which were made in the design before it was engraved by E. Mouchon (q.v.) for the stamps. The first prize of 1500 francs was awarded to M. Sage.

Salgado.—Portuguese artist, who executed the three successful designs, chosen by the Oporto Town Council, for the Prince Henry the Navigator series of Portugal, 1894.

Sarrin.—Assistant Art Director of the Russian Imperial Printing Office. Designed the War Charity stamps of 1905. His initials in Russian characters appear on all except the 3 kopecs value. In the 7 kopecs stamp they are in small circular discs at the bottom of the design, and in the 5 and 10 kopecs they appear at the bottom left corner, within the outer line of the frame.

Schiffner, A.—Engraver. Produced the die for the numeral issue of Heligoland, 1876.

Schilling, Eduard.—Engraver. Born April 5, 1821, at Mehliß. i. Thur; died June, 1890, at Berlin. As a young man he went to Russia as an engraver, and engraved a sporting rifle for the Czar. Returning to Germany he went to the Preussische Staatsdruckerei, afterwards called the Reichsdruckerei, where he remained until he retired. While at Berlin he executed a number of the dies for stamps of the German States. He worked both on wood and on steel, but chiefly for surface printing and for embossing. Among his best-known adhesive stamps are Brunswick, 1865; Heligoland, 1867-75; Lubeck, 1863. No doubt he was also responsible, in part at least, for the other embossed Arms types of stamps for German States. Many envelope dies are also attributed to him, and the engraving of these seems to have been his chief work as engraver to the Imperial establishment from 1851 onwards. He also engraved pictures and bank-notes.

Seitz, Franz Joseph.—Engraver, of Munich. Executed on steel the designs of Herr Haseney for the first issue of Bavaria.

Selli, Carlo.—Engraver. Born 1814 at Modena; died June 3, 1861. Dr. Diena records that he learnt the trade of goldsmith, jeweller, and engraver under Ghinoi. He attained great repute by his engravings and chiselled work and stone setting, and received important commissions from the Estensi Court. He engraved the dies for the Provisional Government stamps of Modena in 1839. He also engraved some of the cancellation marks used in Modena.

Sheard, Henry.—Engraver. He is stated to have gone out from Smethwick to the Far East, in 1886, as die sinker to the Hong Kong Mint, subsequently being appointed to the Japanese Imperial Mint at Osaka. He is credited with the designing of the current series of Japanese stamps.

Sherwin.—A master at the Royal College of Port Louis, Mauritius, who, having done engraving for the Government on several occasions, was entrusted, in 1859, with the re-engraving of Mr. J. Barnard's plate of the (1848) 2d. Post Paid Mauritius, thus producing the "large head with fillet." Whether he was responsible for all the re-engraving of this plate is uncertain.

Silva, Pedrosa Gomes da.—Engraver on steel of the 25 reis, Portugal, 1880. He appears to have taken as his model the 1863 issue of Italy. He also engraved on wood the 5, 25, and 50 reis of 1880-1, still following the Italian style for the first 5 and 25 reis, and his arrangement of the 50 reis bears some resemblance to the then current Dutch stamps.

Stagg, Professor R.—His photograph of Queen Wilhelmina was used for the 1898-1908 issue of Holland.

Stalling, Gerhard.—Printer. He designed and lithographed the first two issues of Oldenburg, 1852 and 1859. In the latter he made a fairly close copy of Hirschfield's design for the drei pfennige stamp of Saxony of 1851.

Steelink, W.—Artist. He designed the frame for the large gulden stamps of Holland issued in and since 1898.

Stoddard, Mrs. F. W.—Artist, who designed the 20s. stamp of the New South Wales Centenary Series, 1888, awarded a first prize in the competition instituted by the Government in connection with this series.

Stuart, Gilbert.—Painter. Born December 3, 1755, in Narragansett, Rhode Island; died July 27, 1828, in Boston, Mass. His familiar portrait of Washington is in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. It is the property of the Boston Athenæum, and is known as the Athenæum portrait of Washington. This was the original of the portrait on the 10 cents of 1847, 10 cents, 12 cents, and 24 cents of 1851-60, and 2 cents of 1902. The companion picture of Martha Washington, by the same artist, appears to have been the source of the portrait on the 13 cents stamp of 1902. His portrait of Jefferson appears on the 5 cents of 1856, and another of his portraits is that of Madison on the 82 stamp of 1894.

Tannenberg, M.—Artist. One of the successful competitors in the New South Wales artists' competition for the designs for the Centenary series in 1888. This artist's designs were used for the 1d. (View of Sydney), 4d. (Captain Cook), and the 6d. (Queen Victoria and the Arms of the Colony).

Thompson, John.—Engraver. Born May 25, 1785; died February 20, 1866. Studied wood engraving under Branston, but developed a style of his own, and his chief work was the engraving of some hundreds of the designs of John Thurston for books printed at the Chiswick Press. The Bank of England employed him to produce, in conjunction with Professor Cowper, of King's College, and Mr. Applegath, bank-notes which would baffle the forger. This step was due to the prevalence of forgeries of the one-pound notes, and although employed at the Bank from 1819 to 1821 the Bank did not issue his notes owing to a change of policy. His figure of Britannia was, however, long used on bank-notes. His engraving on brass of the design by W. Mulready for the covers and envelopes issued in 1840 in Great Britain is, we believe, the only link between this celebrated engraver and Philately.

Tomagno, A.—An Italian subject, engaged in Bangkok, Siam, as Superintendent of Architecture of the Department of Public Works. He designed the 1910 series of Siamese stamps.

Triquera, Sergt.—Died 1863 at sea. A sub-officer in the French Marines stationed at Port de France, New Caledonia, in the later fifties. Having a knowledge of lithography he was commissioned by the Governor to prepare the stamps used in 1860 to 1861 in the colony. He is said to have discovered a limestone, eight or nine kilometres from Noumea, suited to lithographic work, and on this he worked with "the point of a pin" the fifty copies of the 10 centimes of New Caledonia, in imitation of the French stamps. On the conclusion of his service Triquera took his discharge in the colony and set up as a lithographer. Ill-health, however, caused him to leave for France, and he died on the voyage.

Trondsen.—Engraver, of Christiania. Engraved the modified numeral design of Norway, 1894.

Trumbull, John.—Painter. Born June 6, 1756, at Lebanon, Connecticut; died November 10, 1843, at New York City. He painted the original of "The Declaration of Independence," which was copied for the 24 cents United States stamp of 1869. The original was one of a series of three historical paintings by him, which were commissioned by Congress in 1817, and which adorn the Rotunda in the Capitol. The portrait of Washington in general's uniform, which figures on the 90 c. stamps of 1860 and 1861, was by the same artist.

Twemlow.—Engraver. Produced the dies from Mr. Walker's (q.v.) drawing of the pirogue design for Fiji stamps.

Turner, Charles.—Artist. Designer of the Map of Australia (5s) stamp of New South Wales, 1888, awarded first prize in the competition for these designs.

Valagna, Giovanni.—Typefounder. He engraved the dies for the stamps of the Roman States, 1852, which were afterwards altered by Signor Montarsola (q.v.) for the change of currency from bajocchi to centesimi.

Vanderlyn, John.—Painter. Born October 15, 1775, in Kingston, Ulster Co., New York; died there September 24, 1852. One of the most distinguished American painters, a friend and pupil of Gilbert Stuart. He spent five years studying in Paris, 1796-1801, and on his return painted two views of the Niagara Falls, which pictures first brought him into prominence. In 1803 he was back in Paris, where he painted his first historical picture, "The Murder of Miss McCrea by the Indians." Proceeding to Rome he made some copies of pictures by Titian and Correggio, and produced an important original work, "Marius amid the Ruins of Carthage," afterwards sent to the Louvre, and received the gold medal of the French Institute in 1808, the work being highly commended by Napoleon. He returned to the United States in 1815, and did portraits of Madison, Calhoun, Jackson, Monroe, and other notables, and executed a full-length portrait of Washington for the Federal Government in 1832. In 1839 he was commissioned to fill one of the panels in the Rotunda of the Capitol, and chose as his subject "The Landing of Columbus," proceeding to Paris to work upon this picture, which was copied for the United States 15 cents stamp of 1869 and the 2 cents of 1893.

Van Nest, A.—Artist, resident in Bruges. Designer of the 10 centimes Brussels Exhibition stamp of 1896, for which he was awarded the first prize of 1000 francs in a Government competition in which 252 artists competed. M. G. Portielje, of Antwerp (q.v.), gained the second prize.

Varola, José Perez.—Engraver. He engraved a number of the Spanish issues from 1853 to 1866.

Vaz, Joao.—Artist. Designer of the 25 reis, Portugal, 1898, showing an emblematic figure of History recording the Portuguese discoveries; the 75 reis of same series showing an allegorical representation of St. Raphael (or, according to some authorities, the Archangel Gabriel) on a galleon; and the 150 reis showing Vasco da Gama standing behind the Arms of King Manuel I.

Villard, R. A. de.—Artist, resident in China. He designed the Chinese stamps, issued in 1894, in honour of the sixtieth birthday of the Dowager Empress. In the execution of this commission he is supposed to have innocently offended Chinese conventions, first by introducing abbreviated inscriptions in his sketches "Imp. Chin. Post," and later by introducing a forbidden colour for the 20 candareen. The colour was imperial purple, the use of which is said to be permitted only to Chinese royalty. It will probably never be ascertained with certainty, whether Mr. de Villard's subsequent surveying expedition to Tibet was in the

nature of a death sentence, but in setting out upon it the artist wrote to Mr. Whitfield King that his letter would probably be the last he would ever receive from him, and from that time no further news has been heard of him.

Visconti, Elzaro.—Artist. Designer of the 1906 series of Brazil, the sketches being submitted in open competition with eighty-four entries.

Volk, Leonard Wells.—Sculptor. Born November 7th, 1828, in Wells (then "Wells-town"), Hamilton Co., New York; died August, 1895. A portrait bust of Lincoln, made by him in 1860, was destroyed in a great fire in 1871. This bust was probably the original of that on the 6 cents United States stamp of 1870-1.

Vurthheim, J.—Engraver, of Rotterdam. He engraved the handsome gulden stamp of Holland, 1898, from the photograph of Queen Wilhelmina by Professor Stagg, enclosed in a frame designed by W. Steelink.

Walker, Leslie J.—Postmaster at Suva, Fiji. Stated to have designed the "pirogue" type of Fiji stamps, used for the 1d., 2d., and 5d., 1891-3.

Wardroff, Paul.—Artist. As a student at the Industrial Art School at Stuttgart, he designed the Germania type of German stamps issued in 1900, taking as his subject *Fräulein Anna Führung* in her representation of "Germania."

Welti, Albert.—Painter, of Berne. He was the originator of the type of the current low-value stamps of Switzerland, depicting the son of William Tell with a cross-bow. The picture of young Tell appears to have been adapted from an etching by M. Welti, entitled "*Rückkehr in die liebe Heimat*" (The return to the dear homeland).

Werner, Anton Alexander von.—Painter. Born May 9, 1843, at Frankfort. Studied at the Berlin Royal Academy 1859 to 1862, afterwards in Carlsruhe under Lessing and Schroeder, and at Paris 1867, Rome 1868-9. Returning to the fatherland he settled in Berlin, and in 1875 was appointed Director of the Academy. His other appointments included that of Painter to the Court. He also became a member of the Venice and Caracas (Venezuela) Academies, and received several decorations. His allegory of the German Union, "*Seid Einig, Einig, Einig!*" appears on the 2 marks stamp of the German Empire of 1900.

Wiener, Charles.—Engraver and medallist. He was the youngest of the three brothers Wiener (vide Wiener, Jacques). He was appointed chief engraver to the Portuguese Mint. In this capacity he produced many of the Portuguese coins, and also the dies for the embossed postage stamps of Portugal, 1866-70, the latter bearing his initials beneath the bust of Dom Luis. The first Belgian envelope stamp (1873) was also engraved by him.

Wiener, Jacques.—Engraver and medallist. Born 1815 at Hoerstgen; died 1899. Studied his art at Aix-la-Chapelle under his uncle, afterwards proceeding to Paris to complete his studies, finally settling down in Brussels. He is best known for his work as a medallist (vide *The Brothers Wiener, Medallists*, by F. Alvin, 1888, and *J. Wiener and his Work*, by Bouhy, 1883). He and his brother Leopold entered into a contract with the Belgian Government, in 1818, for the supply of dies and machinery for producing the first Belgian stamps, and Jacques spent a month in England studying the processes in use at Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s establishment. Jacques engraved the dies in *taille-douce* for the stamps of Belgium, from the commencement of their use in 1819 to 1861, and he was in charge of the manufacture of Belgian stamps right up to 1864, the process of production being changed to surface printing in the following year. Jacques also received the commission from the Dutch Government to engrave the dies for the first issue of Holland. Wiener's work was in considerable demand both in Belgium and elsewhere, and he was decorated with the Orders of the Cross of Christ of Portugal, the Red Eagle of Prussia, and of Leopold of Belgium. Unhappily his eyesight failed him when in the full growth of his talent and left him completely blind in 1872, though surgical skill partially restored his sight two years later.

Wilson, W.—Engraver, of Sydney, New South Wales. He produced the die from which the first stamped covers of Sydney were embossed in relief without colour in, and subsequent to 1838. Dr. Houson describes him as "an engraver of some note at that time, and who did a good deal of work for the Government."

Wyon, Leonard C.—Engraver and die sinker. Born 1826, died 1891. Son and pupil of William Wyon (q.v.), and his assistant and successor at the Royal Mint. He produced some of the working dies for the British embossed envelopes, *circa* 1851-2, but no original work of philatelic interest is attributed to him. He possessed much of his father's skill, as the numerous army medals produced by him between 1853 and 1885 testify.

Wyon, William.—Engraver and die sinker. Born 1795, at Birmingham; died October 29, 1851, at Brighton. One of a family of engravers, and the most celebrated of them all. He was of German extraction. In 1809 he was apprenticed to his father in his native city, and also studied under an uncle and a cousin (both of the name Thomas Wyon) in London. In 1813 he received the Society of Arts gold medal for a die representing the head of Ceres, and another similar award followed for his "Group of Victory in a Marine Car drawn by Tritons." In 1815 he was assisting his uncle in engraving the public seals, and in 1816 he was appointed second engraver at the Royal Mint. He was then but twenty years of age. In 1824 he became chief engraver to the Mint. He engraved coins of George IV, after models by Chantrey, but his Victorian coins were of his own conception. His war medals included the Peninsula, Trafalgar, Jelalabad, and Cabul. He was appointed engraver of seals to the Queen, and engraver to the Royal Academy. Up to 1837 he had produced upwards of two hundred works of a public character, and in that year he executed the beautiful City medal commemorating the first visit of Queen Victoria to the City after her accession. This City medal formed the model for the familiar stamp portrait of the late Queen on English stamps, Mr. Henry Corbould having made a drawing in the first instance from which the first penny stamp was engraved. Wyon himself made the head dies for the embossed adhesive stamps and for the early embossed envelope stamps.

Yon, Leopold.—Engraver, of Bordeaux. He produced the engraving on stone from which lithographic transfers were made for the Bordeaux issue of France. His name YON appears in small letters on the vine leaf above the bunch of grapes on the head of Ceres in the design.

Young, H. W.—Artist, of Ponsonby, Auckland, New Zealand. Awarded a second prize in the contest of 1895, for his design showing Mount Cook, or Aorangi, for the ½d. pictorial stamp of New Zealand, 1898.

Zarbell, M.—Mechanic, of Christiania, who designed and engraved the first issue of Norway.

(To be continued.)

Countries of the World

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(Continued from page 449.)

Holland—continued

The Fourth Issue

THE *Stamp Collector's Magazine* for April, 1866, announced that "a set lower in value than those stamps hitherto employed by this country is expected shortly."

The new stamps, however, did not appear until nearly three years later, a Royal Decree published in December, 1868, announcing the forthcoming issue as follows:—

"DECREE FOR THE NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

"No. 149: Royal Decree of December 3rd, concerning the issue of postage stamps of 1 and 2 cents.

"ART. 1. From the 1st of January, 1869, there will be issued stamps of 1 and 2 cents, principally intended to frank newspapers, and other printed matter.

"ART. 2. They bear the arms of the Kingdom, the inscription 'NEDERLAND,' and also the value.

"Each of the two kinds will be printed in one colour, as follows:—

Black, the stamps of one cent.

Yellow-buff, the stamps of two cents.

"ART. 3. Printed matter franked with stamps by the senders can be put by them or for them into the postal boxes, which are provided by Our Finance Minister for franked printed matter, notwithstanding the next article.

"ART. 4. Printed matter, which either by the quantity or the size of the volume is not considered suitable for the boxes mentioned in the last article, must be taken by the senders or their people, although franked, to the post offices and delivered into the hands of the officers of the administration of the post.

"ART. 5. The payment of the postage of printed matter in cash at the post offices continues to be permitted. Our Finance Minister will see that stamps be affixed to printed matter thus treated by the postal officials.

"ART. 6. If the value of the postage stamps affixed by the senders be less than the sum due, then such sendings are to be treated, like ordinary letters, to be paid by the addressees.

"Letter rate is also charged on sendings of printed matter which are not posted, although franked, in the boxes specified in Art. 3.

"ART. 7. The provisions of Arts. 2, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 15 of Our decree of the 12th November, 1851, are applicable to the stamps of one and two cents.

"Our Minister of Finance is charged with the execution of the present decree, of which a copy will be sent to the *Chambre Générale des Comptes*, and will be published in the *Staatsblad* as well as in the *Staatscourant*.

"Loo, 3rd December, 1868.

(Signed) "WILLIAM.

"The Finance Minister,
"VAN BOSSE."

Though these two stamps were issued at the same time as the values of the preceding set, it is as well, to save confusion, to treat them and others of the same type as a separate emission, for not only is the design quite different, but these low-value stamps were also primarily intended for a separate purpose—the franking of printed matter. Collectively, of course, they were allowed to frank ordinary correspondence, but individually their use was limited to certain packages.

Both values were issued on January 1st, 1869, and their arrival was heralded in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for February, as follows:—

"Long expected come at last is our welcome to the new 1 cent stamp, which made its appearance on the first of the new year, accompanied by another stamp of the value of 2 cents or centimes. The design is neat and tasteful, and forms a decided contrast to the other stamps of the series. In the centre are the Netherland Arms, a lion *rampant* grasping a dagger, on a shield surmounted by a crown; this is supported by cross branches which almost touch the crown on either side, and the whole is enclosed in a beaded circle; this portion of the design is on a white ground. The rectangle is filled with a ground of horizontal lines on which appears, above the circle, the word 'NEDERLAND'; and below, the value; a scroll ornament occupies the corners; and an outer frame of a thick single line completes the picture. The lower of the two values is printed in black, a colour which shows up the design very effectively; the higher is in pale buff. Both are on white unwater-marked paper and are perforated."

The design was drawn by M. J. Nusser, of Dusseldorf, and according to M. Moens this was engraved on wood by Messrs. Virey Bros. of Paris. The stamps were printed typographically by Messrs. Enchedé and Sons, of Haarlem, but whether the plates were constructed by this firm or by Messrs. Virey Bros. we are not told.

A 1½ cents stamp was added to the set in May, 1869, the design being exactly the same as that of the other values and the colour a pale rose. In the following month the colour of the 1 c. was changed to green.

Curiously enough, M. Moens makes no mention of either of these stamps, nor, apparently, were any decrees issued relating to the issue of the 1½ c. or the change of colour of the 1 c. The 1 c., black, had a short life of less than six months.

A Royal Decree, No. 176, announces the issue of two new values as follows:—

"ART. 1. There will also be issued postage stamps of 2½ cents and of ½ cent.

"ART. 2. Our Minister of Finance is charged with the execution of the present decree, a copy of which will be sent to the *Chambre Générale des Comptes*, and which will be published in the *Staatsblad* and in the *Staatscourant*.

"Loo, November 11, 1870.

(Signed) "WILLIAM.

"The Minister of Finance,
"VAN BOSSE."

Shortly after the issue of this Royal Decree the Minister of Finance published the following notice for the guidance of the public:—

"The Hague, November 19, 1870.

"ART. 2. In consequence of the above Royal Decree of the 11th of this month (*Staatsblad*, No. 176), there will be issued postage stamps of 2½ cents and ½ cent, permitting the Minister to fix the date of issue as well as the colour of the stamps.

"The following has been decided:—

"ART. 1. Postage stamps of the value of 2½ cents in mauve colour will be delivered to all offices at once to be put into circulation on receipt.

"ART. 2. Postage stamps of ½ cent printed in red-brown will be put into circulation on the 1st of January, 1871.

"ART. 3. The sheets of these new postage stamps will contain 200 stamps."

These stamps were in the same design, and were manufactured in exactly the same manner as the others of the same series.

All five values were printed in sheets of 200, arranged in two panes of 100 (10 rows of 10) placed side by side. There are one or two minor varieties worth noting. The 1 c., in black and in green, exists with a dot after the word "cent," and also with the dot omitted from the lower left-hand corner. The 1 c., black, is also recorded with a variety of the wreath on the left of the arms, a line of shading being omitted from one of the leaves. If this is a permanent variety it should also exist in the 1 c., green, for this was printed from the same plate.

There are several varieties of perforation, though, probably, these will hardly trouble the general collector. The machine at first used had a gauge of exactly 14, but about 1870 two new machines were employed, both gauging 13, 13½, but differing in the size of the holes made. These were, we believe, comb machines, and the one making the larger holes may possibly have been

used at a later period than the other.* All values are known imperforate, but these, like the similar varieties of the third issue, were never issued to the public, but were supplied, by special favour, to M. Moens. We understand there were only 100 of each value.

The paper is wove and unwatermarked. That used for the early printings is much thicker than that used about 1870 and later. In 1871 there was a printing on bluish paper like that used at the same period for the stamps for ordinary purposes.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ c. found in *black* is not an error of colour, as some collectors would have us believe, but merely an essay.

With the exception of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ c., these stamps furnish practically no varieties of colour. The $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. was at first issued in a very pale shade, which gave rise to many complaints, one of which was it changed colour on exposure to sunlight. The printers were instructed to intensify the shade, and later printings are all in a fairly deep tint.

These Newspaper stamps were all withdrawn from circulation and demonetized on November 1st, 1878.



1869-71. No wmk. Various perforations.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
$\frac{1}{2}$ c., brown	0	4	0	1
1 c., black	3	6	2	6
1 c., green	0	6	0	1
$1\frac{1}{2}$ c., rose	3	0	1	0
2 c., yellow-bistre	1	0	0	5
$2\frac{1}{2}$ c., mauve	3	6	2	6

The Fifth Issue.

The *Stamp Collector's Magazine* for August, 1872, contained illustrations and a very eulogistic notice of a new issue of stamps which were authorized by the following decree:—

"ART. 1. A new type will be issued for postage stamps of the following values:—5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 50 cents. They will be used for the franking of letters and other matters from and for the interior of the country, as well as for the colonies and foreign countries, replacing the postage stamps of these values as issued by Our decree of September 4th, 1867 (*Staatsblad*, No. 93).

"The new postage stamps will be put into circulation by Our Minister of Finance as soon as the postage stamps of the present type are used up.

"ART. 2. A new value will also be issued, namely, Fl. 2.50. These will be sold from the 1st July, 1872.

* See the paper on Perforations in the number for September 3.—Ed. G.S.W.

"ART. 3. The postage stamps mentioned in Arts. 1 and 2 will bear Our portrait with the inscription 'NEDERLAND' and the value.

"The various values will be recognized by the colours.

"The postage stamps of Fl. 2.50 will be larger than those of the other values.

"Our Minister of Finance is charged with the execution of the present decree, of which a copy will be sent to the *Chambre Générale des Comptes*, and which will be published in the *Staatsblad* and in the *Staatscourant*.

(Signed) "WILLIAM.

"The Hague, 6th June, 1872.

"The Minister of Finance,
"BLASSÉ."

The above notice fixes the date of issue of the new value 2 gul. 50 c. as the 1st July, 1872, while the other values, corresponding to those of the 1867 set, were issued on the following dates according to M. Moens:—

5 c., July 12, 1872.
10 c., Nov., 1872.
15 c., Jan., 1873.
20 c., July 12, 1872.
25 c., End of Feb., 1875.
50 c., Jan. 1, 1874.

Holland becoming a signatory to the newly formed Universal Postal Union, it was found necessary to issue a $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. stamp, and in a Royal Decree published on June 16th, 1875, this was announced as follows:—

"ART. 4. New postage stamps of the value of $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents, as well as post cards with stamp of 5 cents impressed for franking letters, etc., addressed to countries in the Postal Union, will be issued."

On the 21st of the same month a circular was issued by the Minister of Finance, H. J. Van der Heim, giving further particulars, viz:—

"ART. 11. In consequence of the new convention, postage stamps of $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. will be sold to the public. The colour of the new stamps is light grey.

"ART. 19. The new stamps will be put into circulation on July 1st, 1875."

A further notice, issued on the 26th June, is interesting as fixing the dates of the introduction of the new postal rates, viz:—

"In consequence of the Postal Treaty, signed at Berne, on October 9, 1874, a Postal Union is established between all European countries, the United States of America, and Egypt, by which the reciprocal administration of the post is uniformly settled.

"The new tariffs and other conditions which have been fixed will be put in force on July 1st, 1875, with the exception of France, which will only form part of the Union on Jan. 1st, 1876.

(Signed) "WILLIAM.

"The Hague, June 26th, 1875."

The final decree relating to stamps of this type was published on November 20th, 1888 (*Staatsblad*, No. 161), and announced the issue of three new values, $7\frac{1}{2}$ c., $22\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 100 cents or 1 gulden.

"On the proposal of Our Minister, on the 15th November, we have considered it advisable and decide:—

"ART. 1.—For the franking of letters and other matter to introduce postage stamps of the value of 7½, 22½, and 100 cents. The public can obtain these stamps from the 15th of December.

"ART. 2.—The conditions of the Royal Decree of November 12th, 1851 (*Staatsblad*, No. 142), are equally applicable to the stamps mentioned in Art. 1.

"Our Minister is charged with the execution of this decree, a copy of which will be sent to the *Chambre Générale des Comptes*, and which will be inserted in the *Staatsblad* and the *Staatscourant*.

"Loo, November 20, 1888.

(Signed) "WILLIAM.

"The Minister of Finance,
"HAVELAAR."

The design of the values from 5 c. to 1 gul. inclusive shows a portrait of the King with head to left, on a horizontally lined ground, within a pearly circle. On a scroll above the medallion is "NEDERLAND"; in each of the upper corners the Royal Arms surmounted by a crown are shown; the value appears on a straight tablet with scroll ends at the base, and at each side of this are branches of laurel.

The 2 gul. 50 c. was printed in two colours and is larger than the other stamps. The head is the same, but the border has the inscription reversed, "NEDERLAND" being at the base and the value at the top. The lower corners and side borders are decorated with oak.

The portrait is copied from a painting by F. C. Tenkate, a Dutch artist, to whom His Majesty sat, and the dies were engraved on wood at the State Printing Works in Berlin.

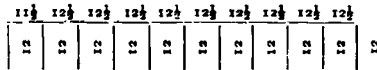
The stamps were printed typographically by Messrs. J. Enchedé and Sons at Haarlem. The sheets of the smaller-sized stamps consisted of 200 arranged in twenty rows of ten, while the 2 gul. 50 c. was issued in sheets of fifty arranged in five horizontal rows of ten.

Three minor varieties may be found in the stamps of this issue, but I have been unable to find any record of their positions on the sheets. The 5 c. exists with a large white spot, like a bald patch, on the King's head; the 20 c. may be found with a coloured dot under the figures in the value label; and the 25 c. is known with the lower end of the "T" of "CENT" split.

The perforations of this issue, like those preceding it, exist in bewildering perplexity, but as these are fully tabulated in our publishers' Catalogue, it is hardly necessary to give a detailed list here.

In 1872 there were apparently three machines: one, a single cutter, having a gauge of 14, and the others (comb machines) giving gauges of 13, 13½ x 14, and 13, 13½ respectively. In 1873 two of the machines had thicker pins inserted, so that we get a regular 14, large holes, perf., from the single

cutter and a somewhat irregular 13½ from one of the comb machines. About the same time a new comb machine was introduced gauging 12½ x 12. Owing to a curious error in the construction of this machine the extreme left-hand portion of the horizontal line had one less pin between the two vertical lines than elsewhere on the row. Thus the left-hand stamp of each row was perf. 11½ x 12 and all the others 12½ x 12. This variety is, of course, just nine times as rare as the others. The following diagram will clearly explain matters:—



The defect was remedied, or a new machine with the 12½ x 12 gauge was introduced at a later date, for the new values of 7½ c., 22½ c., and 1 gul., issued in 1888, are not found with the 11½ x 12 perf. This machine at first produced small holes, but at some later date it was fitted with larger pins making larger holes, and showing the same defect at the left end. Another comb machine was also employed for some of the stamps of this issue, having a gauge of 12½, both vertically and horizontally.

All except the three values issued in 1888 are known imperforate, on white or bluish paper, but there is no evidence to show that they were ever issued in this condition. Some, at any rate, were obtained by M. Moens, by favour, in the same way as the similar varieties of the 1867 issue. M. Moens mentions the 2 gul. 50 c. with double vertical perforation, and the 12½ c. on ribbed paper and perf. 9. The former may well be an error of perforation, while the latter is most probably an essay.

The paper was plain white wove, and in some values quite an appreciable range of shades may be found.



1872-88. No wmk. Various perforations.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
5 c., ultramarine	0 6	0 1
7½ c., chocolate	0 8	0 3
10 c., rose	1 0	0 1
12½ c., grey	1 6	0 1
15 c., orange-brown	5 0	0 4
20 c., green	4 0	0 5
22½ c., blue-green	1 6	1 6
25 c., lilac	6 0	0 1
50 c., bistre	10 0	0 1
1 gul., slate-violet	5 0	0 0
2 gul. 50 c., ultramarine and rose	12 0	3 4

(To be continued.)

Stamp Magazines for October

By STANLEY PHILLIPS

WITH the arrival of the long winter evenings, stamp collectors are everywhere taking up, with renewed zest, the hobby which so many of them have laid aside during the summer months in favour of more active pursuits, and the increased interest which is being taken in stamps this season is reflected in the quality of the articles in the regular philatelic papers, and even in the columns of some of the daily newspapers.

The Stamp Lover signalizes the union of South Africa by devoting its October issue to the consideration of various phases of South African Philately. The cover is adorned with a very fine view of the Victoria Falls, from which the "Falls" issue of British South Africa was designed. In looking at this view, it seems that the stamps would have been very much improved if they had been printed with "centre in black," as in the case of the Jamaica "Llandoverly Falls" stamp. From a brief article on the philatelic literature of South Africa, by Mr. Herbert Clark, we learn that this is limited to *The South African Philatelist*, of which six numbers appeared between November, 1895, and April, 1896, and the *Stamp Recorder and Collector's Exchange*, of which only three numbers appeared. An article on "Army Postmarks used during the South African War, 1899-1902," by Mr. Guy R. Crouch, gives brief notes on some of the more interesting of these postmarks. Members of philatelic societies will be interested in the list of "Philatelic Don'ts," the author of which has wisely decided to remain anonymous. Junior readers will find that something may be taught even by the designs of despised and unnecessary Commemorative issues; a short contribution entitled "A Story in Stamps" giving a biography of Vasco da Gama, who first doubled the Cape of Good Hope, illustrated by the stamps of Portugal issued to commemorate the achievement. It is to be hoped that the benefits which are expected to flow from the Union of South Africa will be shared in by all stamp collectors there, so that increased interest may be taken in our hobby in that part of the world.

The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.—The series of "Philatelists of To-day" is continued in the three numbers for October, with notices of Mr. W. Mead, Chairman of the Brighton Branch of the Junior Philatelic Society; Mr. Rudolf Frenzel, one of the old school of collectors; and Mr. Albert H. Harris, one of the founders of the Enterprise (now City of London) Philatelic

Society. The issues dated October 1st and 15th give opinions from leading dealers on the subject of the Earl of Crewe's Circular to the Colonial Governors, most of them appearing to be in favour of it. Other articles of interest are those by Mr. Herbert W. Hawkins on "The Missionary Stamps of Madagascar," illustrated by a sheet of nine of the first issue; "New Zealand Notes," by Mr. Irwin Faris, and an article by the same writer on "The Gauging of Perforations," illustrated with diagrams. This latter will be helpful to junior collectors who have not yet mastered the intricacies of the subject.

The London Philatelist gives a further portion of the Earl of Crawford's article on U.S. Patents. The great majority of these patents deal with devices to prevent the cleaning and using again of postage stamps; and the many ingenious methods put forward by the inventors, though in some cases ir practicable of application, furnish some very instructive reading.

Mr. C. L. Harte-Lovelace, writing in *The Philatelic Record* on "The Significance of the Shades in the Surcharged Issues of China, 1897," gives a very interesting explanation of the various shades to be met with in these stamps. Briefly, the authorities, on deciding to change the currency on the stamps from taels, mace, and candarin to dollars and cents, believed that they would have enough stamps to last until the arrival of the new series from Japan—that is to say, of the old issue overprinted with the new currency. When, however, the supply began to run out, and even the expedient of surcharging Revenue stamps failed to deal with the difficulty, Mr. Harte-Lovelace tells us that a new printing was made in China of the 1894 issue and surcharged with values in the new currency, and of some values two or three such printings were made. In addition to a careful description of the means of identifying the different printings, the writer gives a check list of the various shades, and the article should be read by all who specialize in the stamps of this popular country.

A feature of the issues of *The Postage Stamp* for October is the series of articles dealing with the stamps of various minor countries, which are of interest to the junior collector with a desire to complete some one country, however small. Maldivé Islands (Oct. 1), East Africa and Uganda (Oct. 8), British Solomon Islands (Oct. 15), and French Congo (by Mr. D. B. Armstrong, Oct. 29) are the countries dealt with. The issue for October 22nd contains an interview

with Messrs. Bridger and Kay, the well-known stamp dealers.

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* gives a seasonable résumé of the general and philatelic history of Portugal and her Colonies, and some very amusing notes by Angus MacTavish. Under the heading "Papers for Moderate Specialists," Mr. P. L.

Pemberton contributes the first portion of an article on the stamps of Niger Coast.

The second number of *The Philatelic Gazette* includes notes by Mr. C. L. Pack on "Uruguay, 1856, 1 real, vermilion," with an illustration of a plate of these stamps, and the second instalment of Mr. J. M. Bartels' article on "The 1902 Series of the U.S."

Foreign Notes

By NORMAN THORNTON

Albert rier et Autre choses

IT seems that the new Belgian stamps are in active course of preparation, and will probably be on sale at the New Year. The postal administration has entrusted the engraving of King Albert's portrait to M. Ed. Pellens. It is to be hoped that a more pleasing production than the late charity stamps will result from this gentleman's efforts. Apropos of ugly stamps, "Londoner" in the *Evening News* evolved a bon mot which we need not apologize for quoting. Speaking of a recent issue of lithographed stamps, he said that a more inartistic effort could not have emanated even "from an island republic of marooned sea-cooks." This is the best thing we have yet heard about the stamps in question. With an eye on the law of libel we leave our readers to guess which were meant.

Another Monument

AS a complement to the Postal Union monument erected last year at Berne, a monument is shortly to be erected to commemorate the founding of the International Telegraphic Union. A sum of 200,000 francs has been set aside for this purpose, and numerous designs (eighty-seven in all) have been submitted. Despite this fact, the International Committee who have the duty of choosing the best, have not been able to come to any decision, none of the subjects having been considered suitable for erection in a public place.—*Le Timbre-Poste*.

The new Greek issue

THE new stamps of Greece are being prepared by the firm of Aspiotis, of Corfu. Four designs are to be used, which will be as follows:—

I. Hermes fastening his sandals before a temple in the Ionian style (after a coin of Sybarita, Crete, fourth century B.C.).

II. The goddess Iris before a Doric temple (from an ancient coin).

III. Head of Hermes to right (after a 2 drachme coin issued at Sybarita, fifth century B.C.).

IV. Hermes carrying off Arcas (after a coin issued at Pheneus, Arcadia, fourth century B.C.).

These designs are to be allotted to the various values in the following way:—

Design I.	5 lepta, pale green.
	30 " carmine.
	50 " pale green.
Design II.	2 lepta, carmine.
	20 " violet-blue.
	25 " oriental blue.
	40 " pure blue.
Design III.	1 lepton, oriental blue.
	3 lepta, vermilion.
	10 " carmine.
Design IV.	1 drachma, oriental blue.
	2 drachme, vermilion.
	3 " carmine.
	5 " oriental blue.
	10 " pure blue.

The 25 drachme is to be of the third design, but in a larger size, and will be *blue* in colour. The colours given are as described by the makers of the ink. As far as we can see they will be rather confusing, and *blue* of some description will predominate largely. It is with regret we hear that the stamps, which would otherwise be pleasingly artistic, are to be *lithographed*; this is indeed spoiling the ship for a hap'orth of tar! We extract our information from *Le Timbre-Poste*.

Stamp withdrawn for diplomatic reasons

THE centenary issue of Colombia included a registration stamp which, as we remarked at the time in our new issue columns, showed an execution scene. This stamp has now been withdrawn from use, following on representations made by the Spanish Minister at Bogota, who protested against the inscription, "FUSILADOS . . . POR ORDEN DEL GOBIERNO ESPAÑOL." The history of the incident is as follows: Morillo and his Spaniards besieged Cartagena by land and sea. After an heroic resistance for four months, the defenders found themselves at the end of their resources and endeavoured to escape by sea. Scarcely four hundred succeeded. Morillo entered the town depleted of two-thirds of its inhabitants. He re-established the Inquisition, and instituted a military tribunal to judge the "brigands" who had taken refuge in the surrounding country. They were enticed into the town under promise of a general amnesty, and were shot in a body on February 24, 1816. A very discreditable proceeding, which the Spanish authorities were naturally anxious to treat as "bygone."

Hawaii

The so-called Reissues or Reprints of the 5c. and 13c. 1853 Type

By HENRY J. CROCKER, F.R.P.S.

[IT is with extreme regret that we find ourselves compelled to lay before our readers a very long article, by Mr. Crocker, an article which is greatly lengthened by the notes and observations that we are obliged to append to it. When we published, in *G.S.W.* of May 21, our reply to Mr. Crocker's previous article, we suggested that it was time for this fruitless discussion to come to an end, and we hoped that Mr. Crocker would be content to let matters remain as they were. On receipt of the article which we are now publishing, we wrote to him to this effect, pointing out that it contained no fresh *proof* of any kind, and adding that there were certain statements and suggestions in it which had already been shown to be without foundation, and which we thought should not be repeated. We hoped that Mr. Crocker would have taken the opportunity either of revising his paper or of withdrawing it altogether, and we are very sorry indeed that his reply to our letter, and the fact that the article has been published without alteration in *Mekel's Weekly Stamp News*, leave us with no alternative but to publish it as it stands, with our reply to it.—*E.D. G.S.W.*]

MAJOR EVANS writes an article in *Gibbons Weekly* of May 21st, 1910, which is a continuation of the discussion of the 1853 type. He now addresses the students of these stamps under the heading of "Hawaiian Reprints," and thus, metaphorically speaking, "Nails his colours to the Mast." In this latest article he eliminates the controversy that arose over these stamps prior to 1872. He eliminates the data gathered by William Giffard in his book published in 1893, together with his remarks published in the *Monthly Journal* of October and November, 1895, puts aside all data accumulated since 1901, which has proved of great importance, and then reiterates his opinion, expressed in 1901, that the stamps are "Reprints," and, contrary to all authorities since 1870,¹ printed after April 16th, 1868.

¹ It is quite evident from this statement that Mr. Crocker has never studied the philatelic history of these stamps at all. They reached Europe at the beginning of 1869, and their originality was questioned not long afterwards. Moens catalogued them as *reprints* in his Catalogues of 1871, 1877, 1884, and 1892 (this was the last edition published). Thus for over twenty years after 1870, the only catalogue of that period which listed reprints separately listed these things as reprints, and that classification was never seriously called in question during that time. It is possible that Moens was mistaken, but it is quite certain that Mr. Crocker's statement is incorrect.

Major Evans evidently selects this title from an article which he quotes from, published fifteen years ago in the *Monthly Journal*, October and November, 1895, but every student has granted, with the combined testimony discovered and furnished since then by Postmaster Kalakaua, W. G. Irwin, Postmaster Clark, Postmaster Brickwood, Walter Giffard, M. Rondot, E. D. Bacon, and Dr. Kalckoff, the proper construction placed on the data furnished by M. Hanciau, and the postal necessities of 1864-6, that these stamps were ordered in 1864, and the plates evidently sent for at the time. Brickwood, the succeeding postmaster, received and destroyed them. He had not placed any orders for these stamps up to April 16, 1868, and, while he says he never ordered any stamps from these plates, he certainly would have had to return them to Boston if he printed an order as Major Evans claims, and for which there is no confirmation found in Brickwood's letters of 1867-8. If this is not so, then the Kalakaua order became exhausted, and Brickwood placed another order, and the plates came with them, all of which there is no present data confirming.²

Major Evans goes on to explain that he feels to some extent personally responsible as translator of M. Hanciau's article. He says:—

"When we translated and published in the *Monthly Journal* for December, 1900, and January, 1901, the article which originated all this discussion, we regarded it mainly as an interesting history confirming certain views on which the great majority of philatelists are agreed, and no one was more astonished than we were at the opposition that was at once aroused, or rather the form which the opposition took."

Now at the time Major Evans mentions,

² After all the discussion that has taken place, Mr. Crocker should surely understand what is the real point in dispute, but apparently he does not, so we must endeavour to explain it again. The whole question is whether certain impressions were printed and sent to Honolulu in 1865, or whether they were printed and sent out in 1868; Mr. Crocker coolly assumes that stamps and plates were sent in 1865, and then suggests that if more were printed in 1868 the plates must have been sent back. But this is simply ridiculous; if a supply was sent in 1865, no other was wanted in 1868, for not even Mr. Crocker himself has been able to find a single copy of the stamps in question used between those dates. We do not believe that any of these stamps were sent in 1865, partly because none were used, although there was a great want of 5c. stamps at the time, but principally because Mr. Brickwood says in his letter of April 16, 1868, that he had no more of the 5c. stamps in his possession.

not one student of these stamps agreed with M. Hanciau.³

On the other hand, students and specialists of Hawaiian, such as Messrs. Green, Howes, Lombard, Batchelder, Rochfuchs, and Pickman, of Boston; Messrs. Worthington and Good of Cleveland; the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, P. M. Wolsieffer, Messrs. Gardner, Stoltz, Taylor, O'Shaughnessy, Doescher and Hitchcock, Bartels, Hustace and others, accept the fact that Postmaster Kalakaua placed an order for these stamps in 1864,⁴ and we wish to ask at this point what stamps Postmaster-General Kalakaua referred to in his letter to Postmaster Coney dated March 6th, 1865, and what stamps W. C. Irwin referred to in his letter produced by M. Hanciau dated February 24th, 1865. It being clearly shown that they were not the engraved stamps.⁵ Major Evans accuses us of imagining this order, and so he claims the right to imagine an order placed in 1868 to offset it (which I will refer to later). Brickwood, who was Postmaster at this later date, states that he never ordered any of these stamps at any time,⁶ but placed an order for the first 5 c. engraved and perforated stamps (placed in the engraver's hands June 22nd, 1865).

Irwin says he saw Brickwood destroy the plates and that he was a clerk in the Post Office at the time, and he left the Post Office in the latter part of 1865. Evans now introduces confirmatory evidence that the

³ Is this the case? We very greatly doubt it.

⁴ The statement that a certain number of gentlemen "accept" (not the "fact," but Mr. Crocker's suggestion, which is not quite the same thing) "that Postmaster Kalakaua placed an order for the stamps in 1864," is in no way convincing. At any rate it is not evidence of anything except the persuasiveness of Mr. Crocker and the persuadableness of these gentlemen, the attitude of some of whom may perhaps be that of the "unjust judge."

Against this acceptance of an "order," which we firmly believe never existed except in the fertile imagination of Mr. Crocker, let us set certain undisputed facts:—1. That there was a dearth of 5 c. stamps in 1865, and that provisional 5 c. stamps were being used during that year and until the arrival of the 5 c. perforated stamps. 2. That not a single copy of the 5 c. stamps that we are concerned about has been found used in 1865 or until some four years later. 3. That Brickwood stated, in writing, in April, 1868, that he was then giving away the last of the 5 c. Kamehama 111 that were in his possession.

⁵ Again we find Mr. Crocker making a statement for which there is no sure foundation. By his own showing it took over two months for a letter from Honolulu to reach New York, it is therefore extremely probable that negotiations for a 5 c. stamp from the New York firm had begun in 1864, and were in progress when Kalakaua was succeeded by Brickwood on the 31st March, 1865 (not "1864" as printed in Mr. Crocker's paper in *G.S.W.* of January 22nd). Brickwood ordered the first supply of the New York 5 c. stamp within a month after he took up the office, and even if it is a fact (and we do not know what evidence there is of it) that he at the same time gave a description of the stamp that he wanted, that is no real proof that the plate was not already in existence, and certainly no proof that previous negotiations on the subject had not taken place.

⁶ This is repeated over and over again, but we do not know when Brickwood stated this or under what circumstances, or whether his statement would stand investigation. We know what he wrote in April, 1868, and we should like to ask him how he came into possession of a stock of the stamps in the latter part of that year.

plates were destroyed by Brickwood, and that Giffard makes the statement that they were defaced in Honolulu about 1867. This is much proof against Evans' imagined order from these plates in 1868, as for over forty years it has been conceded the stamps lay in Honolulu for several years before the remainder was overprinted specimens.⁷

The wording used by Giffard regarding the return of the plates has a significance intimating that the plates were not ordered back by Brickwood, but by Kalakaua.⁸ He says: "The dies were returned by the Boston engravers to the Hawaiian authorities about 1867, and no further use being required of them, they were defaced by the *then Postmaster-General*. The remaining stock of both values of this issue were a year or two later overprinted specimens, and have ever since been sold as specimens of the first engraved stamps of the Hawaiian Islands."

It is known that prior to the placing of the first type of overprint, quantities of these original stamps were purchased, which accounts for the number of unused sheets which are occasionally met with.⁹ A portion of this

⁷ This is another case in which Mr. Crocker shows that he is entirely ignorant of the philatelic history of the matter. Nothing of the kind was ever "conceded" at all! In 1872 *The Philatelic Journal* expressed the opinion that the 7 c. and 5 c. stamps, overprinted "CANCELLED" and "SPECIMEN," or some of them, were remainders and not reprints; this opinion was most strongly opposed at the same time by *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, an equally sound authority, which gave abundant reason for its own opinion that "They are most probably reprints, palmed off as remainders." Later in the same volume of the *S.C.M.*, a contrary opinion of Mr. S. A. Taylor is quoted, in which he points out, no doubt quite correctly, that any printing or reprinting of the stamps could not have been done in Honolulu, and was probably done at Boston, and he adds, "The plates have not been here." This statement has been quoted as evidence in favour of the theory that the stamps in question must have been printed in 1865, but it must be remembered that Mr. Taylor (not a very reliable witness in any case) wrote it in 1872, and unfortunately gives us no hint as to the date at which the plates had left Boston. If he had said the plates have not been here since 1867, we should be able to agree with Mr. Crocker; and if he said the plates have not been here since 1868, possibly Mr. Crocker would agree with us. All that Mr. Taylor disagreed with was the idea (which had been put forward) that the stamps were quite recent reprints and were still being reprinted. So far as the present case is concerned he proves nothing.

⁸ We are quite unable to see any "significance" of this kind in Mr. Giffard's words; he says "about 1867," a vague date, which might be anything. Mr. Giffard was writing some years later, and we might suggest that 1868 is more nearly "about 1867" than 1865 would be. In fairness to Mr. Crocker we must add here that since he sent us this article he has obtained a recent statement from Mr. Giffard, in which the latter says, quite correctly, that he did not state that the plates of the 5 c. and 13 c. arrived in Honolulu in 1867, and adds, "I said about 1867; but the date of the arrival of the plates was earlier than that, if anything; certainly not later than that date." Upon what, we wonder, does Mr. Giffard now base his recollection or opinion as to what occurred over forty years ago? When he originally wrote "about 1867" he evidently did not know when the plates arrived, and if he did not know then he certainly does not know now. Did he ever see the plates, and, if so, when? Who told him the plates were there in 1867, and was it a reliable person? It must be remembered that it is not a case of "earlier than that, if anything"; either those plates arrived in 1865 or they did not arrive till 1868.

⁹ As none of these stamps were obtained before 1869, this paragraph really seems to have nothing to do with the case.

purchase eventually became the stock of a large London firm, who no doubt have the history of the transaction.

M. Hanciau seemingly admits, by the evidence produced in his article in December, 1900, *Monthly Journal*, that these stamps were in the Islands in August, 1865, but owing to a rise in postage they had been suppressed, and, while Major Evans tries to put a different construction on this wording, M. Rondot used it advisedly.

He quotes Dr. Kalckoff and M. Piet-Lataudrie, who prove that the stamps called "Reprints" by Major Evans were original impressions issued prior to 1867, as these were the only stamps afterwards surcharged "Specimen" that we know of.

M. Hanciau started in to prove, as he says, that the 5 c. and 13 c. in pale colours were reprints, and he means evidently by this the 1889 issue which were printed from another plate,¹⁰ for, when he mentions the orders from the original plates his data proves they were a regular issue. In other words, all stamps printed from the 1853 plates were for postal use, and were ordered by each postmaster in succession because the Post Office ran short of them at different periods.

He accuses us of going into ancient history regarding the early Hawaiian stamps, into which he does not propose to follow me, because he thinks it best to stick to the one point in dispute, and this is, "At what date

¹⁰ If Mr. Crocker had really made any serious attempt to understand the article that he is criticizing, he would not, we think, have written this or the two preceding paragraphs. M. Hanciau quotes M. Rondot as having stated in an article in *Le Magasin Pittoresque* in August, 1865, that the 13 cents "stamps have been suppressed." How does this suggest that there was a stock of them in the Islands at that date?

Neither Kalckhoff nor Piet-Lataudrie says that the stamps surcharged "SPECIMEN" were stamps that had been "issued prior to 1867." Even Mr. Crocker's collection does not contain a single copy of the stamps under discussion that was used as early as 1867.

The 5 c. and 13 c. in "pale colours," referred to by M. Hanciau, were, as he plainly stated in his article, those that were thus described by M. Mahé in February, 1869, twenty years before "the 1889 issue" came into existence.

(To be continued.)

were certain copies of the five cent and thirteen cent of the type of 1853 printed?" I wish to assure the readers of this, that I went into previous history for the sole purpose of showing the events which caused Kalakaua to place an order for the five-cent and thirteen-cent 1853 type in 1864. Now, I do not agree with Major Evans that the dispute is a personal matter between us, but do think it is a matter highly interesting to collectors. I must digress a little to answer this latest article of his entitled "Hawaiian Reprints," which is misleading.

The collectors above mentioned agree with E. D. Bacon and Dr. Kalckoff, that there are no reprints of these stamps, and the so-called "Reprints" Hanciau is so badly mixed upon,¹¹ were not reprints at all, but were a printing from entirely new plates, and not from any die or roll or impression of the 1853 plate, all of which were published recently by me contrary to the evidence Major Evans now produces, which I will set forth in full later in this article. They were, in fact, as Dr. Kalckoff suggests, from an entirely new engraved plate. The 1889 stamps were received and placed on sale to the public for postal use on September 6th, 1890, and continued in use until the 14th day of August, 1892. They were purchased and used by Hiram Bingham (now professor at Yale College), William Whitney (now Judge of the Circuit Court in Honolulu), W. D. Westervelt (my informant and President of the Historical Society of Hawaii), and others; and this is confirmed by F. L. Stoltz, of San Francisco.

¹¹ This statement, which as we showed in a previous note is quite erroneous, is also an absurd and ridiculous one. M. Hanciau was editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* from 1862 to 1900, and was also responsible for Moens' Catalogue during that period. He formed his opinion on the stamps in question when they arrived in Europe in 1869, he listed them as reprints in 1871, and in all the subsequent editions of the catalogue, both before and after 1889. The rest of this paragraph is merely muddling up the case; we know all about the things that were made in 1889, they are not in question now at all. If anybody is "badly mixed upon" this question, it is Mr. Crocker himself, or else he is deliberately confusing the issue, which we do not like to think possible.

New Issues and Discoveries

By NORMAN THORNTON

I should be most grateful if readers would help me by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps, new or projected. If possible a specimen should be sent, which will be returned at once if desired, together with stamp for postage; or to readers subscribing direct, their subscription will be lengthened by one number for each penny face value and postage. Any official information or notices will also be welcome.

N. THORNTON, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Austria.—We have been shown the 2 h. Newspaper stamp, Type 47, with shiny bars of varnish (No. 537), perforated 11½ at top and bottom. This will come into the Catalogue before present No. 510a.

Bechuanaland.—A correspondent sends to *The Stamp Collector* a letter which bears out our opinion that the overprinted 6d. Transvaal was intended as a fiscal, and justifies us in including it in our Catalogue under the head of "Postal Fiscals."

"No. 112/2.

"RESIDENT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
"MAFKING,

"SIR, "September 23rd, 1910.

"In reply to your letter of the 20th inst., I have the honour to inform you that the Transvaal 6d. stamps overprinted 'Bechuanaland Protectorate' were obtained for revenue purposes, but as they are printed 'postage and revenue' and there is no Government Notice in force stating what stamps are available for postal purposes, they can be legally used to prepay postage in the Protectorate. The issue consisted of 1500 stamps, and they were first sold in December, 1908."

Brazil.—We wish to warn our readers of the existence of a very dangerous forgery of the 180 (reis), sloping figures issue. It is described to us as printed from an engraved plate or die, and as having a specious appearance of being an impression from a somewhat worn plate; the details, however, will not stand careful comparison with those of the original. We believe this to be a comparatively recent issue, which must be our excuse for mentioning it here.—E. B. E.

Chili.—From our New York house we learn of the discovery of the Official stamp (No. 306) with the word "Paquete" inverted; this makes a third variety, the stamp being already listed with "Paquete" double and without the word.

Holkar.—Mr. Oswald Marsh has shown us the ½ a. stamp of 1904, with the overprint "SERVICE" in a fresh variety of type. It is evidently from a different fount of sans-serif letters, which are thinner and most of them narrower than before, and the word thus appears to be more widely spaced; the "s" and "c" are more open; the "e" is considerably narrower; and the "r" is of quite different shape, having a straight, sloping tail, instead of a curved one. Are these stamps still in use, or are more "remainders" being manufactured to supplement the stock that was advertised for sale in 1908?—E. B. E.

Malta.—The ½d. stamp has been issued in a new shade of deep brown instead of red-brown, in order to match up with the other stamps of this value under the colonial colour scheme.



20

1910. Type 20. Line-engraved. Wmk. Multiple Crown C A. Perf. 14.
48½ ½d., deep brown.

Panama.—It appears that at the end of last August the 2½ c. "Too Late" stamp was exhausted, and the ordinary 2 c., Type 59, was handstamped in black with the word "Retardo," and made to do duty temporarily.

TOO LATE STAMP.

AUG., 1910. Type 59 handstamped "Retardo,"
18 black.

404½ 2½ c. (2 c.), black and vermilion.

Papua.—Mr. A. E. Head has shown us the current ½d. and 2d. with a small flaw making a projection from the lower point of the sail. Both stamps come in the same position on the sheet, so this is presumably a mishap to the new central-design stone without the "rift" variety.

Philippine Islands.—The 2 c. has come to us in a very distinct shade of yellow-green instead of the rather deep green of former printings.

1910. Type 2. Perf. 12.

302½ 2 c., yellow-green.

Portugal.—As we send to press we have received the stamps with the promised overprint. This consists of the word "Republica" in large type diagonally upwards on the stamp. The overprint is in black on the 20 r., and in red on all the other values.



48



49

REPUBLICA

50

Nov., 1910. Types 48 and 49 overprinted with Type 50, in red (on 20 r. in black).

- 404 2½ r., lilac.
- 405 5 r., black.
- 406 10 r., grey-green.
- 407 15 r., pale purple-brown.
- 408 20 r., rose-red.
- 409 25 r., chocolate.
- 410 50 r., indigo-blue.
- 411 75 r., yellow-brown.
- 412 80 r., French grey.
- 413 100 r., brown on green.
- 414 200 r., deep green on salmon.
- 415 300 r., black on azure.
- 416 500 r., chocolate and olive.
- 417 1000 r., black and indigo.

Queensland.—Ewen's Weekly Stamp News bids us include in our Catalogue the 1d. and 2d. of 1895, perf. 12 instead of 12½, 13. It shall be done, as, though we have not seen them, we regard Mr. Ewen's word as sufficient. If he says he "has seen" them, then "it is so."

1895-96. Type 16. Wmk. Crown and Q, Type 62.

(b) Perf. 12.

184a 1d., red.

184b 2d., blue.

Russian Levant.—We have seen the whole set overprinted for Rizeh and Metelin, as well as with the new overprint "G. ABONZ" for Mount Athos. We illustrate the overprints, but

it would be a superfluous waste of space to repeat the three lists *in extenso* in this column.

C. A. 10112	C. A. 10112
728	729
Mételin	Metelin
728	729
Rizeh	Rizeh
730	731

Union of South Africa.—The first of the "Union" stamps has made its appearance, and a very handsome production it is, worthy to commemorate the imperial event for which its issue was ordained. On the political meaning of the stamp it is not our *métier* to dilate, except to express the hope that this union may not only mean a union of the South African colonies, but

also a real union with the other members of our great British Empire. We have a stock of the stamps for sale.



Nov., 1910. Type x. Line-engraved. Wmk. Multiple Rosettes. Perf. 14.
2½d., deep blue.

Correspondence

The Editor of "Gibbons Stamp Weekly"

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
8th November, 1910.

DEAR SIR,—We have lately been offered some fine used copies of the 10s., grey-green, Great Britain, watermark anchor, perf. 14 (Gibbons' No. 135). Upon examination we find they are very deceptive forgeries, as will be observed from the copy enclosed (which kindly return at your early convenience). They were offered us in good faith, but we understand they came originally from Italy. The forgeries are printed on genuine watermarked and perforated paper obtained by discharging the colour from some fiscal stamp, of which there are several that can be so utilized. Apparently, the design is reproduced by some photographic process, as we can find no actual difference, save that the appearance is more

scratchy and blurred than the genuine, probably owing to the paper being absorbent after chemical treatment. The white parts are, if anything, slightly thicker and more prominent, especially on the head, and corner letters are also larger than on the genuine. The letterings on specimens we have had are DF—FD and EB—BE. The postmarks, which are also well forged, are:—"Kensington BO, Young St. S.W. Ju. 19, '82" and "York St. Manchester, Sp. 18, '83."

Trusting these particulars may prevent any further distribution of this forgery,

We are, yours truly,

BRIDGER AND KAY.

[This very important letter has only reached us just in time for insertion in the present number.—ED. G.S.W.]

Answers to Correspondents

H. T.—We do not fancy that the label you mention is a *Postal* curio. Probably the Library at Vancouver is allowed to send its correspondence free by post. If you let Messrs. Stanley Gibbons see the O. R. C. ½d. with double surcharge they may be able to insert it in the Catalogue.

A. R. H. and R. G. L.—"Tim Brologie" tells us that he finds he was mistaken in listing the 2 millèmes Sudan with the O. S. G. S. overprint.

"MALCOLM."—1. The contract price for printing and gumming the 1d., black, stamps was "7½ per 1000, the paper being supplied by the Government." 2. They were 240 to the sheet, and the last stamp was lettered "T L" in the lower corners. 3. The gross revenue in 1838 was £2,346,000, and about a million less in 1840-41. 4. A new Die was made in 1855 by deepening the lines upon a reproduction from the original Die, and from this new Die all the later plates were produced. 5. The arrangement and lettering of the later plates were the same as those of the

earlier, the letters in the lower corners being reversed in the upper.

F. H. M.—The overprint "CAVE" on Ceylon stamps is that of a business firm, applied as in the case of names handstamped or written upon Indian stamps, to prevent their being stolen. We do not know any really satisfactory way of mounting "entires"; we think the best plan is to keep them upright in drawers or boxes, though we have seen them hinged to pages of very thick paper or of card.

W. N. B.—We are much obliged for your letter in reference to the variety of Jamaica 1s., and we will endeavour to obtain further information from the gentleman you mention.

H. C.—Newsagents will be able to obtain the *Monthly Journal* if it is ordered through them.

R. E. E.—The Brussels Exhibition stamps were certainly available for postage, but doubtless very few were used except by stamp collectors. Many thanks for your kind remarks.

Philatelic Societies

British Guiana Philatelic Society

President: The Hon. B. Howell Jones.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer: Mr. A. D. Ferguson.

A MEETING of the British Guiana Philatelic Society was held on Friday evening, October 7th, at the residence of Dr. E. D. Rowland, Waterloo Street, Georgetown, Mr. T. A. Pope presiding. There were present Dr. Rowland, Messrs. J. K. D. Hill, J. T. Crooks, W. A. Abraham, J. H. Field, J. Rodway, and A. D. Ferguson, Secretary.

A letter was read from Mr. D. T. Middleton, tendering his resignation as a member of the Society, which was accepted with much regret.

Communications were submitted from Messrs. Paul Patzig, Weida, Germany; R. Konnerth, Hungary; O. Sneets, Brussels; and E. Petriz, Dresden, asking for copies of the Society's journal.

It was decided to grant the requests.

A letter was read from Mr. L. S. Charlick, stating that he had sent Nos. 1 to 8 of his monthly circular as a present to the Society, for which he was thanked.

The question of the formation of a junior branch of the Society, which had been brought up at a previous meeting, was discussed, and it was decided to establish a junior branch, the Hon. Secretary stating that several boys had expressed their desire to become members.

It was agreed to leave the matter in the hands of Mr. T. A. Pope who will report progress at the next meeting.

The Philatelic Exhibition was fixed for February, 1911, and Mr. J. H. Field was added to the Committee previously appointed, consisting of the Hon. B. Howell Jones, Archdeacon Josa, Hon. Robert Duff, Rev. G. V. Salmon, Messrs. J. K. D. Hill, T. A. Pope, L. M. Hill, A. D. Ferguson, L. V. Vaughan, and W. A. Abraham.

Mr. Rodway then read his paper on "History in a Stamp Album," pointing out the history that might be learned from a thorough knowledge of the stamp album. The paper was highly interesting and instructive, and was much appreciated.

Mr. J. K. D. Hill proposed, and Mr. Abraham seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Rodway for his instructive paper.

Mr. Abraham exhibited his collection of stamps of the following places: British Guiana, including several rarities: St. Lucia, Jamaica, Orange River Colony, Niger Coast, and Swaziland. The collections were almost complete and were well mounted, and proved of great interest.

The meeting terminated with the usual courtesies.

North London Philatelic Society

President: Alex. J. Séfi.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: C. S. Muratori, 41 Navarino Mansions, Navarino Road, Dalston, N.E.

Meetings: 7 Canonbury Square, Upper Street, Islington, N.

The forty-seventh ordinary meeting of the Society was held at headquarters on Thursday, October 20, 1910, Mr. Alex. J. Séfi occupying the chair.

After the usual preliminary business had been transacted the Hon. Sec. announced that Mr. H. S. Wymer had presented a set of forty-seven Japanese forgeries to the Society's reference collection, and proposed a vote of thanks, which was heartily accorded.

The Chairman then called on Mr. D. Thompson to give his display of "British Curiosities, and English used abroad."

Mr. Thompson gave a few notes on the various items, and these produced a slight discussion as to under what country a stamp with a foreign postmark should be placed, the general feeling of the meeting being that, in a collection of Great Britain, they should be placed as English used abroad, but in a specialized collection of a country where they were used pending a regular issue for that country, they should be placed as a preliminary issue.

Mr. Thompson then showed his stamps, among the curiosities being caricatures of the Mulready envelope, which had passed through the post; rd., red, Plate 97, with double perfs.; rd., lilac (1 w 2), block of 6 with control U, also with double perf.; 1½d., lilac and green (Jubilee 1887 issue), with the corner folded over, and part of the stamp printed on the corner or gum side of the paper; rd., red on bluish, with a distinct roulette, no doubt privately made. The rare "1 Piastre" on zd. (Levant).

Among the stamps used abroad must be noted the 6d., pale buff, Plate 12, with the "A 25" obliteration; gd. straw, Plate 4, "A 26"; a superb copy of the 3d., dark carmine, wmk. emblems, "1101," other obliterations being those of Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Porto Rico, Valparaiso, Panama, Managua, Buenos Ayres, St. Thomas, British Guiana, British Honduras, Smyrna, etc., one item being a Great Britain 1s., Plate 8, 6d., Plate 12, and Peru, 1 dtn., green (July, 1868), used together and postmarked Callao. What was particularly noticed was the beautifully clear postmarks on all the stamps, and also the fine condition of the stamps themselves.

At the conclusion of the display Mr. Deverell proposed, and Mr. C. S. Muratori seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Thompson, which was carried with acclamation.

A vote of thanks to the Chair closed the business of the meeting.

South Essex Philatelic Society

Hon. Patron, Sir J. A. Simon, K.C.

President: A. H. Clark.

Hon. Sec.: R. H. Clarke, 280 Blackhorse Lane, Walthamstow.

THE opening meeting of the season was held on October 13th at the Pioneer Institute, Hoe Street, Walthamstow, at 8 p.m.

Having confirmed the minutes of the previous ordinary meeting, and donations to the library from Mr. E. Small, acknowledged by the Librarian, the President (Mr. A. H. Clark) informed those present of what the Society had in view, and that Sir J. A. Simon, K.C., had kindly consented to become Patron, to whom a hearty vote of thanks was cordially passed. He also mentioned, with regret, that Mr. W. E. Lincoln was unable to give his lecture on "Philatelic Monuments to War," but would do so at a later date, and in lieu of this Mr. Chas. Nissen had kindly sent down a display of the various fiscal stamps of the United States of America.

The President then called upon Mr. R. H. Clarke, who made a few remarks, dealing with why he collects the postage stamps of the Swiss Federal Administration.

In passing round the pages of U.S.A. Fiscal Stamps, Mr. A. H. Clark commented upon the fact that this coincided with his own display, the collection including stamps for matches and perfumery, etc., issued by private companies and also by the Government. Many of these were of curious designs and shapes, whilst others were the same as ordinary stamps with the exception of the wording, and were much admired by all present.

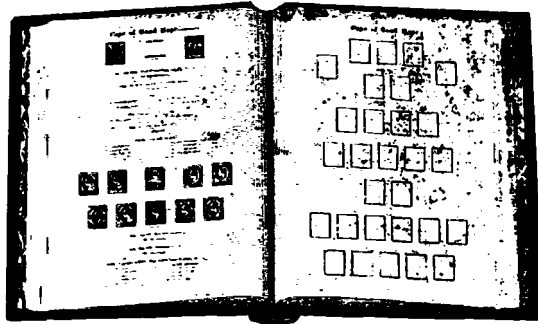
Mr. A. H. Clark now exhibited in full his display, dealing with the "By-Paths of Philately," leading the meeting through all the stages preceding the issue of a postage stamp to the public, showing the original designs and printers' proofs of suggested postage stamps, many of which were of exceptionally fine engraving; Essays, Die and Plate Proofs, Imprimatur Sheets, a large block of the "Rainbow" series, and copies of the documents that are sent to the various post offices re new issues, together with the specimens. A sheet of Imperial Crown water-marked paper was also shown by him. The President also displayed Telegraph, Railway, and College Stamps, Post Cards, Envelopes, Forgeries, and everything else pertaining to his subject.

In conclusion, Mr. R. H. Clarke proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Chas. Nissen and the President for a very enjoyable evening, the meeting terminating at 10 p.m.

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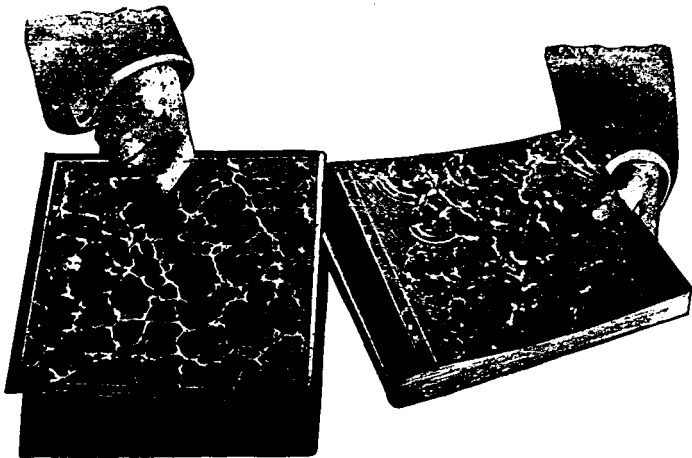


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42. Madagascar (7.08)	22..1 0	115. Lubek (1.10)	4..0 3	191. Senegambia and Niger (5.10)	4..0 3
43. Mauritius (7.08)	24..1 0	116. Mecklenburg-Schwerin (1.10)	4..0 3	192. Tahiti (6.10)	10..0 6
44. Natal (6.10)	26..1 2	117. Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1.10)	4..0 3	193. Tunis (6.10)	14..0 8
45. New South Afr. Repub. (7.08)	22..1 0	118. Oldenburg (1.10)	6..0 4	194. Upper Senegal and Niger (6.10)	8..0 4
46. Niger Coast (9.10)	8..0 4	119. Prussia (1.10)	6..0 4	195. Cameroons (6.10)	4..0 3
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55. Swaziland (9.08)	4..0 3	128. Greece (2.10)	42..1 10	204. Togo (6.10)	4..0 3
56. Transvaal (9.08)	66..2 10	129. Holland (2.10)	32..1 4	205. Curacao (7.10)	14..0 8
57. Uganda Protect. (10.08)	10..0 6	130. Modena (2.10)	10..0 6	206. Dutch Indies (7.10)	24..1 0
58. Zanzibar (10.08)	16..0 8	131. Naples & Neap. Prov. (2.10)	8..0 4	207. Surinam (8.10)	26..1 0
59. Zululand (10.08)	4..0 3	132. Parma (2.10)	8..0 4	207a. Eritrea (9.10)	14..0 8
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64. Malta (3.10)	6..0 4	138. Tuscany (3.10)	10..0 6	241. Newspaper St'ps (12.08)	22..1 0
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65. Bangkok (1.00)	4..0 3	140. Italian P.O.'s Abroad (4.10)	28..2 2	243. [Confed. States General Issues] (12.08)	4..0 3
66. Ceylon (9.10)	26..1 2	141. Luxemburg (5.10)	32..1 4	244. Cuba (12.08)	14..0 8
67. Hong Kong (9.10)	18..0 10	142. Monaco	..	245. Guam (12.08)	4..0 3
68. India (6.10)	24..1 0	143. Montenegro	..	246. Philippine Islands (12.08)	10..0 6
69. Indian Ocean States (1.00)	64..2 8	144. Norway	..	247. Porto Rico (12.08)	8..0 4
70. Labuan (1.00)	18..0 10	145. Portugal	..	SOUTH AMERICA.	
71. Malacca (2.00)	6..0 4	146. Roumania	..	249. Argentine Republic (5.10)	32..2 2
72. North Borneo (2.00)	22..1 0	147. Russia	..	250. Bolivia (5.10)	14..0 8
73. Sarawak (2.00)	8..0 4	148. Rumania and Poland	..	251. Brazil (6.10)	58..2 8
		149. Finland	..	252. Chili (5.10)	38..1 8
				257. Paraguay (9.10)	42..1 10
				274. Uruguay (9.10)	54..2 4

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The following are the chief alterations:

AFGHANISTAN.—This list has been entirely rewritten, based upon the Handbook of Sir David Masson and Mr. Gordon Jones.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Entirely rewritten and rearranged; the new prices are the current selling prices of the day in Buenos Aires.

BUENOS AIRES.—Carefully rewritten with the aid of the finest collections in the Argentine.

BOSNIA.—Rewritten with the kind help of Mr. A. Passer. The new prices correctly represent the actual rarity of the different varieties.

BRAZIL.—Carefully rewritten with the aid of the best collections in Rio de Janeiro.

OHILI.—Entirely rewritten with the aid of the leading collectors of Santiago and Valparaiso. The prices are the actual selling prices of the day in Chili.

OHINA.—Entirely rewritten and repriced.

JAPAN.—Entirely rewritten and rearranged with the kind assistance of Messrs. Peplow and Fulcher, who have carefully studied these stamps during many years.

NICARAGUA.—Revised and brought up to date from the articles published by Mr. J. B. Leavy.

PARAGUAY.—Entirely rewritten and repriced.

PERU.—Entirely rearranged after the newest list of the Peru Philatelic Society and with the kind assistance of Mr. T. W. Hall.

SIAM.—Entirely rewritten and all minor varieties included.

SWITZERLAND.—The later issues have been rewritten with the kind assistance of Mr. E. Zumstein.

TURKEY.—The sale of the stock of 26,000,000 has now taken place, and they are held in strong hands on the Continent, and the new prices have been carefully fixed, based on the new wholesale quotations.

UNITED STATES.—The lists have been carefully revised and priced by our Mr. E. B. Power, who has made a study of these stamps.

URUGUAY.—Entirely rewritten and based on the Handbook of Mr. H. Griebert.

Part I, GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES,
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GIBBONS STAMP

WEEKLY



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Topical Notes. By Charles J. Phillips.

New Issues and Discoveries. A Special Feature. By Norman Thornton.

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39†	1877-1907.	Representative lot, including several scarce provisionals	12	2 0
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42†	1906-10.	Portraits. King Carlos and King Manoel	7	0 8
BADEN.				
43†	1853-68.	Figure and Arms type, including 30 kr.	5	1 3
BAMRA.				
44†	1890-3.	½ a. (2), 1 a., 2 a. (2), and 4 a.	7	3 6
BARBADOS.				
45†	1882-92.	Queen. ½ d., 1 d., 3 d., and ½ d. on 4 d.	4	1 3
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NYASSA

1901.

Type 2. Giraffe

- 2½ r., chocolate.
- 5 r., deep violet.
- 10 r., green.
- 15 r., yellow-brown.
- 20 r., vermilion.
- 25 r., orange.
- 50 r., blue.

These stamps also bear a portrait of the assassinated King Carlos, father of King Manoel, and the Arms of the deposed House of Braganza.

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EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

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VOL. XII

The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies

By L. HANCAIU

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

(Continued from page 469.)

BESIDES the eight Offices previously mentioned, Italy possesses some in other places, which employ different stamps.

A. In CRETE.

From the 1st of January, 1900, an Italian Post Office established at Canea made use of Italian stamps and cards, for the franking of correspondence sent through that office, and a little later it was decided to apply a surcharge to the 25 c. stamps, as detailed below:—

"HUMBERT I,

"By the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation
"KING OF ITALY.

"In view of Article 137 of the General Regulations for the carrying on of the Postal Service, dated the 2nd July, 1890, No. 6954 (3rd Series);

"At the instance of Our Minister the Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs,

"WE HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE:—

"Art. 1. The issue is approved of a special stamp of the value of 25 centesimi for the correspondence despatched from the Italian Post Office at Canea (in the Island of Candia). This postage stamp will be identical with that in use in the interior of the kingdom, with the surcharge in red of the inscription '1 piastra 1,' printed by the Government Office for Stamped Papers.

"Art. 2. The Italian Post Office at Canea, which will take these stamps on charge at the price of 25 centesimi, will retail them at 1 piastre Turkish currency, and the difference minus or plus, as the case may be, will be debited to the account of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, or be credited to the account of receipts (chap. 75, Art. 8).

"Art. 3. The sale at the Italian Post Office at Canea of the postage stamp described in the preceding article will commence on the 1st of July next.

"We ordain, etc. etc. etc.

"Given at Rome the 17th June, 1900.

"HUMBERT.

"A. DI SAN GIULIANO."

1. Ordinary Postage Stamps.

Issue of July 1st, 1900.



The 25 c. stamp of 1893, with effigy of King Humbert I, surcharged in red, "1 PIASTRA 1," as shown in the illustration given below, but without the name "CANEA."

1 piastra on 25 c., blue.

* * *

In accordance with the Decree of the 6th of June, 1901 (see *G.S.W.*, Jan. 1, 1910), the Italian stamps received a fresh overprint, indicating the office at which they were employed.

Issue of July 1st, 1901.



LA CANEA

1 PIASTRA 1

The 25 c. stamp of 1901, with effigy of King Victor Emmanuel III, overprinted in black "LA CANEA—1 PIASTRA 1" as shown in the illustration above.

1 piastra on 25 c., blue.

* * *

This stamp was suppressed on the 30th of September, 1903, as is shown in the Decree of the 20th of the same month, quoted

below, and replaced by ordinary Italian stamps. For what reason the Decree does not state, but the authorities seem to have been in a great hurry to withdraw it from use, as only ten days were allowed for the public to use up their supplies. It is true that the stamps could be exchanged during the next twelve months, which was kind.

The Decree is as follows:—

"No. 413.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL III,

"By the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation

"KING OF ITALY.

"In view of Art. 137 of the General Regulations for the execution of the single article of the Postal Laws approved by the Royal Decree of the 10th of February, 1901, No. 120;

"And of the Royal Decree of the 17th of June, 1901, No. 255;

"At the instance of Our Minister the Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs,

"WE HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE:—

"Art. 1. From the 1st of October next are suppressed the 25 centesimi stamps at present in use for the franking of correspondence despatched from the Italian Post Office at Canea (in the Island of Crete *) bearing the inscription 'La Canea 1 piastra 1.'

"The stamps in use in the interior of the kingdom will be employed for the above-mentioned correspondence.

"Art. 2. The said special postage stamps will remain in circulation until the 30th of September, 1903. After that date their use for the franking of correspondence should cease, but their holders may have them exchanged at the Italian Post Office at Canea from the 1st of October, 1903, until the 30th of September, 1904, after which date those stamps will cease to have any legal value.

"We ordain, etc. etc. etc.

"Given at Racconigi this 20th of September, 1903.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL.

"T. GALLIMBERTI."

* * *

It must be supposed that the reasons, which occasioned the hasty suppression of the stamps surcharged for Canea in 1903, ceased to exist later, for, after having employed the Italian stamps without any overprint, a new determination was come to, under which all the Italian stamps again received the overprint "LA CANEA," and even the 10 c. post card was treated in like fashion, without any question of the use of Turkish currency.

This decision, which the authorities hastened to make known to the public, was not carried out until seven months afterwards.

* It should be noted that in this Decree the island is for the first time given the name of "Crete," instead of "Candia."—Ed. G.S.W.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL III,

"Etc. etc. etc.

"In view of Art. 137 of the General Regulations relating to the Postal Service approved by the Royal Decree of the 10th of February, 1901, No. 120;

"At the instance of Our Minister, the Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs,

"WE HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE:—

"Art. 1. The issue is authorized of special postage stamps and correspondence cards to be used exclusively by the Italian Post Office at Canea (in the Island of Candia).

"Art. 2. The postage stamps and the correspondence cards of all kinds will be identical with those in use in the interior of the kingdom, and will bear printed upon them the inscription in black 'La Canea,' to be done by the Office for Stamped Papers.

"Art. 3. A Ministerial Decree will give the date on which the new kinds of postage stamps, etc., mentioned above will be put in use.

"Given at Rome this 8th of April, 1906.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL.

"A. BACCELLI."

This Royal Decree was followed by a Ministerial one, communicating the date of issue:—

"THE MINISTER, THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS,

"In view of the Royal Decree of the 8th of April, 1906, No. 150,

"DECREE:—

"On the 15th of November, 1906, there shall be put into circulation the new special postage stamps and correspondence cards, intended to serve exclusively for the Post Office at Canea.

"The present Decree will be registered in the Court of Accounts.

"Rome, this 10th of November, 1906.

"SCHANZER,

"Minister."

Issue of November 15th, 1906.





LA CANEA'

Stamps of Italy, 1901 and 1905, overprinted "LA CANEA," in black.

- 1 c., brown.
- 2 c., red-brown.
- 5 c., green.
- 10 c., carmine.
- 15 c. on 20 c., orange.
- 25 c., blue.
- 40 c., brown.
- 45 c., reseda.
- 50 c., violet.
- 1 l., brown and green.
- 5 l., blue and rose.

Variety. Imperforate.

- 2 c., red-brown.

* * *

Issues of March and July, 1907.



Stamps of Italy, 1906, with profile of King Victor Emmanuel III to left, overprinted in black, as above.

- 5 c., green (July).
- 10 c., carmine (March).

Variety. Overprint inverted.

- 5 c., green.

* * *

Issues of 1909-10.



Stamps of Italy, 1907-8, with the same overprint.

- 25 c., blue (1909).
- 40 c., pale brown (1910).
- 50 c., violet (1909).

* * *

2. Express Letter Stamps.

According to the Decrees of the 8th of April and the 10th of November, 1906, the Italian stamps for Express Letters of 1903 were introduced at Canea.

Issue of November 15th, 1903.



The Italian Express Letter Stamp of 1903 overprinted "LA CANEA," in black, like the ordinary stamps.

- 25 c., carmine.

* * *

La Gazzetta dei Filatelisti of the 15th September, 1909, announced the replacement of the above stamp by the following.* But should not this rather mean the completion of the series, as the two stamps were intended for two different purposes?

Issue of August 2, 1909.



The Italian Express Letter Stamp of 1908, for the Universal Postal Union, overprinted as already described.

- 30 c., blue and rose.

* * *

3. Single Post Cards.

A Post Card was issued under the authority of the Decrees of the 8th of April and the 10th of October, 1906, already quoted.

Issue of November 15th, 1906.

The 10 c. Italian card of March, 1907, overprinted "LA CANEA," in black. Dated "06" and "07."

- 10 c., carmine on cream.

[Other authorities list the 10 c. Italian card of 1903 with the same overprint; perhaps some of our readers can tell us if both exist.—ED. G.S.W.]

* We can find no other record of this stamp; was it really issued?—Ed. G.S.W.

4. *Reply-paid Cards.*

Cards with prepaid reply appeared at the same time as the single cards.

Issue of November 15th, 1906-7.

Italian cards overprinted as before in black.

(a) Card of February (?), 1904, with "04" on the first half and "05" on the second.

7½ + 7½ c., carmine on rose.

(b) Card of April (?), 1903, undated.

10 + 10 c., carmine on green.

(c) -Cards of September, 1906, the 5 + 10 c. dated "06," the 10 + 10 c. dated "07" (and later?).

5 c., green, + 10 c., carmine on grey.
10 + 10 c., carmine on green.

(To be continued.)

Argentine Republic

The Rivadavia Stamps, 1864-1872

By JOSÉ MARCÓ DEL PONT

From "The Journal of the Argentine Philatelic Society"

TRANSLATED FROM THE SPANISH BY A. H. DAVIS

(Continued from page 446.)

THE CURRENCY.

THE majority of the foreigners who read this article certainly cannot have the most remote idea of the innumerable difficulties which faced those whose duty it was to reorganize the Republic. Political anarchy was accompanied by disorder, ignorance, poverty, depopulation, and the complete absence of adequate means of communication, an important factor in such an extensive territory; everything had to be provided, or at all events changed.

The diversity of postage stamps, though a small detail, is nevertheless a demonstration of this chaos; we mentioned at the commencement of this article that four kinds of stamps were in circulation simultaneously in the country, and this without reckoning the local issue of the province of Cordoba, which had existed a short time before, although its duration was ephemeral.

This exposure of the "division" of the Argentine fatherland was easy enough to get rid of by the issue of a single type of stamps, which was accomplished by Señor Posadas; but one of the most serious problems, which it was impossible to solve at this time and which occasioned great difficulties, was that of the coinage; in this respect complete confusion prevailed.

Bolivian silver money circulated in the majority of the provinces; but there was no uniformity even in this, as its value was not equal in all places. Cordoban silver also circulated in considerable quantity, and this was accepted for the payment of the national taxes at the rate of 20 pesos per gold onza, although its value in the money market was much less, as shown by the following Notice:—

"October 10th, 1863.—The Government having demonetized a considerable portion of this currency, and disposed of another large amount at its market value, and as the State cannot continue to suffer the loss of revenue occasioned by the acceptance of this money at a value which it does not possess, and it being necessary to avoid the evils which are caused by the counterfeits that exist of the said coinage, the Government resolves that from the date of publication of this Notice, the Cordoban coinage will be received and paid out by the State, in the various National Departments, at its market value, excluding the spurious coinage, and with this view one of the counterfeit pesos will be sent to each Department, in order that they may not accept them; the demonetization of this coinage will be suspended, as it is a useless and burdensome operation. This Notice is to be published and communicated to the parties interested.

"MITRE,
"RUFINO DE ELIZALDE."

In addition to the old Colonial coinage, the gold and silver minted in La Rioja, the copper currency of the Confederation, the paper money of the province of Corrientes,* that issued by several private banks, and the Treasury bills, there existed also the currency of Buenos Ayres, a great economic factor; and as the latter was of unconvertible paper, and without any real guarantee whatever, it underwent great and continual alterations in value.

When the existing postal tariff was decreed in 1862, the equivalent of 20 pesos currency for 1 peso silver was adopted. Of the latter, 17 were reckoned to the gold onza.† The

* In the year 1863, the National Government decided to withdraw this issue, for which purpose they set aside annually, from the general revenues, one thousand onzas of gold. The withdrawal was to be made at the rate of 230 pesos per onza.

† By the decree of the 28th September, 1812, it was resolved that according to established custom the value of the onza should be 17 pesos silver.

ratio was fixed in September, 1860,* for the payment of Customs duties. When this law was passed the value of the current money was, however, much less, since the price of the onza on the Buenos Ayres Bourse fluctuated around 420 pesos, nearly 25 pesos currency to the silver peso.

It was expected, no doubt, that the value of this money would rise, once the National Union was an accomplished fact; but this expectation was not realized, for, on the day on which the new stamps were issued, the peso fuerte (silver) was worth 29 pesos paper money.†

The Buenos Ayres money circulated in the city of Paraná; with it and with the copper currency, issued by the Confederation in 1855,‡ were purchased the postage stamps at the rate mentioned above.

When this came to the knowledge of Señor Posadas, he immediately informed the local postmaster that the ratio of 20 to 1 had been established solely for the province of Buenos Ayres; but, as that notification had not been made, and as he had not the power to alter laws or decrees, he considered it necessary to authorize the said functionary to continue selling the stamps as heretofore.

In May, 1863, Señor Posadas had represented to the Government the loss of revenue caused by this rate, and as, after the new stamps were issued, the Minister of the Interior gave him verbal instructions that, in selling them, he should endeavour to regulate the exchange as far as possible, he thereupon addressed a note to the Minister on the 10th of June, 1864, in which he pointed out that:—When the current Postal Tariff law was passed, no one could foresee the extent to which the Buenos Ayres paper money would depreciate, a proof of which was the ratio then fixed, and that the only practical remedy in his opinion was to use in the Buenos Ayres post offices only the 10 c. and 15 c. stamps, in proportionate payment of postage on correspondence, because it was not possible to establish in the sale of postage stamps any ratio whatever between the value of the paper money, which fluctuated daily, and the values 5 c., 10 c., and 15 c. which the postage stamps represented, nor could a proper account be kept.

We have not been able to form an exact idea of the practicability of the proposal of Señor Posadas, and it seems that it also did not meet with the approval of the Government, as it was not accepted.

* By a previous decree dated June 21st of the same year, in which was declared receivable in the Custom houses of the Republic, in payment of Customs duties, the current money of Buenos Ayres, it was decided that the rate of exchange should be regulated by the value at which, according to latest advices, the gold onzas were quoted in Buenos Ayres, these being calculated at the rate of 17 silver pesos of national money.

† At this period the quotation was in *pesos fuertes*, not *onzas*.

‡ This was dated "1854."

Nevertheless, something had to be done, because each day the loss of revenue increased in proportion to the growth of the amount of correspondence.

The established equivalent also involved an inherent inequality, because in the province of Buenos Ayres the rate became lower than for the rest of the Republic.

It also gave opportunity for a commercial speculation, especially in the coast provinces, which contributed to increase the loss of revenue, because, instead of purchasing the stamps locally, they were bought in the province of Buenos Ayres, and this of course had the further inconvenience of rendering inaccurate the statistics relating to the distribution of the revenues of the Post Office.

Even if the quotation of the above-mentioned paper money had experienced fewer alterations, it would have been useless, taking into account the sale of postage stamps of such low value, to arrange daily the exact equivalent, as there would not have been fractional money wherewith to pay the values, and the keeping of accounts would have been practically impossible.

The Government perceiving that this measure, which was convenient for the collection of other taxes,* and which involved the abolition of the ratio of 20 to 1, was not applicable to the sale of stamps, took the only practical course, which for some time had become necessary, of modifying the proportion established when drafting the bill.

In a note dated the 16th of January, 1865, the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Rawson, wrote in this sense to Señor Posadas, stating that the President of the Republic had resolved that, for the time being, \$1.23, \$2.50, and \$3.75 paper money should be charged for the stamps of 5, 10, and 15 centavos respectively, values which represented the nearest approximation to the legal ones. This was also compatible with the collection of the rates, and it greatly simplified the postal accounts.

It having been arranged between the Minister and Señor Posadas that the new tariff should come into force on the 1st of February, the latter, without loss of time, addressed a printed circular on the date previously mentioned (the 16th of January), to all the postmasters in the provinces, acquainting them with the modification introduced into the said tariff, and ordering them to close the accounts of stamps and remit the

* In the same month of May, 1863, the following law, analogous to the decree of June 21, 1860, was published:—

" Art. 1. The paper money of the Province of Buenos Ayres will be received by all the Departments of the National Revenues at its exact equivalent, as regulated by the Buenos Ayres money market.

" Art. 2. The salaries of the National officers will be paid in the metallic coinage prescribed by the law or in Buenos Ayres paper money at the exchange determined by the preceding article."

product of the sales, and reopen the books on the 1st of February.

The resolution of the Government was not confined to the modification of the sale price of the postage stamps; it was applicable to all the services, including the postage on letters emanating from countries with which no arrangement had been made for free transmission. These were treated as unpaid, and the postage on them was collected according to weight, and as if they had been conveyed by the Argentine Post Office. This tax was collected in money, and no stamps were affixed to the letters.

The new tariff was detailed as follows:—

For the Interior and Exterior of the Republic.

For an ordinary letter not exceeding 4 adarmes, 5 centavos or 1 peso 2 reales Buenos Ayres currency.

For a letter of 4 to 8 adarmes, 10 centavos or 2 pesos 4 reales Buenos Ayres currency.

For a letter of 8 to 12 adarmes, 15 centavos or 3 pesos 6 reales Buenos Ayres currency, and so on.

Registration.

For the registration of a letter, irrespective of weight, 25 centavos or 6 pesos 2 reales Buenos Ayres currency. There should be applied at the post offices the "certificado" mark and stamps to the value of 25 centavos, in addition to those which correspond to the postage on the letter.

Printed Matter.

Books, circulars, engravings, lithographs, music and other printed matter, up to 1 lb weight, 5 centavos or 1 peso 2 reales Buenos Ayres currency and so on. Newspapers are post free.

House-to-house Delivery.

For each letter sufficiently franked, 5 centavos or 1 peso 2 reales Buenos Ayres currency.

For Express Delivery.

For each league traversed 10 centavos or 2 pesos 4 reales Buenos Ayres currency, and 20 centavos or 5 pesos of the same currency for the *share* agreed upon by the postmasters, the letter being sufficiently franked.

The trouble, however, did not entirely disappear, the collection of the rates of postage was regulated for the most important part of it, namely, that relating to the province of Buenos Ayres, which represented more than 65 per cent of the total revenue; but, in the provinces, the stamps were still sold for the currency which circulated in them. Thus, for instance, in Santiago del Estero the stamps were sold for national copper money; in Tucuman for Bolivian centavos; in Cor-

doaba for centavos of pesos of seventeen to the onza; and in Buenos Ayres for centavos of the peso fuerte; and the result was that, according to a calculation made by Señor Posadas, the 5 centavos stamp was charged at the rate of:—

In Santiago del Estero	2½	centavos fuertes.
„ Tucuman	3½	„ „
„ Cordoba	4½	„ „
„ Buenos Ayres	5	„ „

The keeping of accounts was, therefore, almost impossible, and the equality of the rates disappeared, although an inhabitant of Santiago might perhaps say that 2½ centavos were more to him than 5 centavos to a "porteño" (inhabitant of Buenos Ayres).

The creation in January, 1867, of the Exchange Office for the province of Buenos Ayres, fixing the exchange at 25 pesos paper for 1 peso silver (fuerte) of sixteen to the onza, further simplified the system of accounts, as the National Government thereupon issued a decree ordering all the national offices to accept the currency at the rate prescribed; but it was difficult to secure uniformity in the interior of the Republic, where this paper money did not circulate, and where they continued to collect the postage in the various currencies mentioned above. Santiago del Estero, where, as we have seen, the stamps were sold for copper, sent sacks of this money to the Central Office, which did not know what to do with it, as it did not circulate in Buenos Ayres. Besides which, as in Santiago itself the copper money was depreciated to the extent of more than 60 per cent, the Central Office ordered the Director of Posts in that province to sell the stamps according to the following rate:—

For the 5 c. stamp	8	centavos copper.
„ 10 c. „	16	„ „
„ 15 c. „	24	„ „

and so on. He was to convert all this copper into silver money, and make remittances in this metal, or in some such manner as that.

To the other postmasters was pointed out the corresponding equivalent in Bolivian money, which circulated in the province to which they belonged; thus, to the post office of Paso de los Libres the order was given that for each 5 centavos silver should be collected 6½ Bolivian centavos, because the onza of 16 pesos silver was worth, in the province of Corrientes, 21 Bolivian pesos.

The postmaster of the Paraná branch office, where it seems that the Buenos Ayres currency no longer circulated, as the stamps were sold for Bolivian money, found himself in a difficulty as regards his accounts; he had sold the 5 c. stamps for ½ real silver Bolivian money, so that for each peso's worth of stamps he received 10 Bolivian reales, which

represented 20 pesos per onza of gold, and the Revenue Department required him to remit at the rate of 21 pesos. Señor Posadas, to whom he applied for advice, told him that Bolivian money would be accepted; but as the standard value of the stamps, like that of all the postal rates, was the silver peso, that or its exact equivalent was to be required from the purchasers of stamps, and that they must be charged with the loss that might be caused in the exchange. He therefore directed, as the most convenient method, that he should collect for the 5 c. stamp $\frac{1}{2}$ Bolivian real and 1 centavo copper; for that of 10 c. 1 Bolivian real and 1 centavo copper; and for the 15 c. stamp, $1\frac{1}{2}$ Bolivian reales and 1 centavo copper; with the result that the charge in Bolivian money for the first stamp would be $7\frac{1}{4}$ c., for the second $13\frac{1}{2}$ c., and for the third $19\frac{3}{4}$ c.; the value of these stamps in the same currency being $6\frac{1}{4}$ c., $13\frac{1}{2}$ c., and $19\frac{3}{4}$ c. respectively. In dealing with larger

quantities the equivalent could be fixed in a manner more compatible with the interests of the public.

These cases, which are merely examples, afford the best possible demonstration of the enormous difficulties created by the financial chaos of the period.

As Señor Posadas wished to settle these matters in order to avoid undue delay in the presentation of accounts to the Government, he issued on the 20th of June, 1870, a circular to the different postmasters telling them to collect the postal charges solely in pesos fuertes at sixteen to the onza, so that the coinage of seventeen pesos per onza, the Bolivian money, and the copper might be received uniformly at their current market value.

Nevertheless, the difficulties continued, although on a smaller scale, and they only disappeared when, in 1883, the Argentine coinage was unified by the creation of the present pesos of national money.

(To be continued.)

New Stock Books

Arranged and priced since last list published in G.S.W.

Labuan and Brunei.

A FAIRLY good book, but weak in the "picture stamps"; these sell quickly, and it is difficult to fill up the stock of unused or of those genuinely used. All that is about is the rubbish cancelled to order in London. Young collectors take these, as they are so cheap, but we never advise any of our clients to *invest* in this class of stamp, as when they wish to sell dealers will pay practically nothing for them.

Mauritius.

A fair book, with a nice lot of the locally engraved and lithographed stamps, both *used* and *unused*; including some early 1d. and 2d.; several of the "large head with fillet" (No. 30), and a nice lot of the "Greek border" stamps. The stocks of the later and middle issues are quite a good lot, and are especially strong in *unused*, as we have made some rather good purchases of these stamps lately.

Victoria.

Two superb books, all issues well represented, and a really grand lot of the rare early stamps, both used and unused. We have amalgamated with these new stock books a special collection of Victoria, that we bought a few months ago, and the result is a really fine lot of the interesting issues of this State.

Of the first issue there are seventeen full pages of the 1d., 2d., and 3d. values, including forty unused. Of the 1852 "Queen on Throne" there are nineteen unused, and a large number used, including the scarce error "TVO."

Of the "emblems" series of 1857-60, there are over thirty unused, and a grand lot of used. I must specially note the 2d., wmk. single-lined "6," one of the rarest stamps in the world. I think only two other copies are known. For a long time it was thought that this stamp did not exist, and that it had been listed from a 2d. with the single-lined "2" inverted, and only the head of the "2" showing; but the specimen in our stock disproved this, as the wmk. is a clear "6," right in the middle of the stamp.

Of the 1863 issue, 4d., *rose*, wmk. "4," there are two horizontal *pairs* (these stamps are now scarce in pairs), also a superb copy of the 4d. *rouletted*, on part of a letter and postmarked "MELBOURNE JV. 25. 63."

In the 1864 "diademed" issue, there are most of the errors of wmk., *unused*, which are becoming more difficult to find each year.

The later issues are all well represented, and the varieties of perforation have all been separated; copies perf. 12, perf. 13, and with the compounds of the two gauges are distinguished, as although we do not separate these in our current Catalogue, specialists

may be glad of the chance to fill up many gaps in this line.

Collectors who are interested in these fine old stamps should apply for the new stock books before they are picked over.

Argentine Republic.

Less than six months ago I made up three good books of this group, and I find these books have been literally stripped, and we have had to make them up again. The new books contain a good average lot, especially of the early issues, but we have not been able to replace many of the rarer stamps that we have sold in the past few months.

Undoubtedly great attention is now being paid to South American stamps, and many advanced and wealthy collectors are taking them up seriously.

We find the demand extends in particular to Argentine Republic, Chili, Uruguay, Peru, old Colombians, Brazil, Paraguay, and Bolivia.

Three good average books of Argentine Republic, Buenos Ayres, Cordoba, and Corrientes are now ready.

China.

Quite a good book, with the early issues all well represented and many scarce things among the provisionals, as well as a few uncatalogued varieties.

French Consular Offices.

Two volumes are ready; the first contains China, Canton, Hoi-Hao, and Kouang Tcheou. The older issues are well represented, and there are many errors in the overprints that will be of interest to specialists in this somewhat difficult group.

The second volume contains Mong-Tseu, Packhoi, Tchongking, Yunnan-Fou, Crete, Alexandria, and Port Said. It is a very poor book, with many gaps that want filling up.

Porto Rico.

A good book, all issues well represented, both used and unused.

Spanish Colonies.

This fine book contains stamps of Elobey, Annobon, and Corisco, Fernando Poo, Rio de Oro, and Spanish Guinea. This is about the best book of these Spanish Colonies that we have ever made up, and it contains a number of rare provisionals and errors that we have not previously had in stock. We have quite recently bought nearly £350 worth of these stamps to fill up the many gaps we found in our stock of this particular group. Every rare surcharge has been examined by an expert in these stamps, and we guarantee them to be absolutely genuine originals.

Notes on the Stamps of Jamaica

By W. BUCKLAND EDWARDS, B.Sc.

JAMAICA is a small country, both in the geographical and the philatelic sense, and at first sight does not seem to offer much field for research, if we except the provisional 2½d. of 1890, which has already been described in its numerous varieties by Dr. Stanley Taylor in the pages of this magazine. The few issues are quite straightforward, free from any speculative taint, and there are no great rarities, though sufficient "good" stamps to make their collection a not too easy matter. These facts doubtless form the reason for the popularity of the country with the "medium specialist," or the collector who, like myself, is not blessed with a superabundance of wealth. For several years I have made somewhat of a speciality of Jamaican stamps, and write these notes, not only to give information which may be new to some readers, but also in the hope of helping younger collectors to study their stamps in a similar manner, since even the most simple and "easy" country will probably yield some results with intelligent research.

The first issue, with its appropriate Pine-apple watermark, seems to be getting scarce, if condition be taken into account, as it ought to be. A perfectly well-centred, unfaded, lightly cancelled copy of the 4d., for instance, is not to be found every day, and the 2d. value is nearly as elusive. The colouring matter of these stamps seems to be fugitive, and deep shades are quite the exception. I have, however, come across several values in colours of a depth which, if normal, can only mean that 99 per cent of the copies one usually sees are faded, which can hardly be the case. It is much more likely that they represent a fresh printing, of small dimensions, but only dated copies could give a clue to their year of issue, and unfortunately the early stamps of Jamaica, like those of many other colonies, are rarely found with the dated portion of the postmark on the stamp. I have the 1s., *purple-brown*, in a rich deep shade, and if the Catalogue order is correct, these deep shades may represent the first printing in each case, but the 2d., *deep rose*, is placed

after the paler shade, although I have seen no copy of this value, or of the 4d., in the extra deep shades now under discussion. I have one copy of the 1d., in *deep blue*, on paper so thin that the watermark shows through the stamp, and gives it quite a dirty appearance, although it is actually mint. I have seen the 4d. in a like predicament. The 3d. and 6d., in deep shades, are also in my collection; the former is noticeable, since the stamp is not uncommon, but its colour varies less than that of any other value in the first issue.

The *thin* paper just mentioned is another feature to be noted by a specialist, although it might be expected with handmade paper. It is hard and almost *pelure*, and probably all values may be found printed upon it, but I have yet to find the 3d., *green*, which value, however, is the only one I have on really *thick* paper, which is evidently far scarcer. Since both the *purple-brown* and *dull brown* 1s. exist on the *pelure* paper, it cannot well have been a special supply, but merely a variation in the ordinary supply, to the probable extent of 5 per cent.

The well-known and duly authorized bisected provisional was made by cutting the 1d. value in half, usually diagonally, but sometimes vertically. The 1d. with Pineapple watermark is the one usually found, but the "CC" watermark stamp came out in 1871, and was also used in the same way, for the ½d., *marone*, did not appear until the following year; and we learn from *The Jamaica Gazette* that the bisected stamp was permitted to be used until December 1, 1872, after which date it "will cease to be recognized in the payment of postage." The 2d., with Pineapple watermark, was also occasionally bisected, but was not authorized, nor does there seem to have been any necessity for it.

Inverted watermarks are not held in much esteem, even by specialists, and rightly so in my opinion, but they are uncommon in Messrs. De La Rue's work, and might be taken up in a small country such as Jamaica. So far I have the 3d., Pineapple, the 1d. and 2d., "CC," and the 2d. *tablet* type with inverted watermarks, but there are certainly additions to be made in the Pineapple watermark series.

The "CC" issue is not interesting, the 6d., *mauve*, being the most difficult stamp to find, in really fine condition, at its catalogue price. The two high values have continued in use until quite recently, yet even now they are scarcer used than unused; in the latter state they turn up regularly at every auction throughout the season!

The "CA" issue, of the types in use at the end of 1875, began in 1883 and did not end until 1897, a period of fourteen years. Some of them have only just been printed

on Multiple watermark paper, and have therefore had a very long life. The consequence is that we get quite an array of shades in most of the values, but notably in the 2d., *grey*, 3d., *green*, and 4d., *brown*. No stamps are more frequently misdescribed in stamp clubs than the 4d., *brown*, and 6d., *yellow*; I have often seen the common shades priced as the scarce ones, and frequently the scarce 4d. as the common one. The difference is, however, quite marked; the good shade of the 4d. is the *paler* colour, best described as *orange-red*, though it closely approaches the shade of the same stamp with "CC" watermark. The common stamp is *orange-brown*, sometimes deep enough to be termed *brown* only. The scarce 6d. has a tinge of *red* in it, but is paler than the common deep *orange-yellow*, a colour term which some may find fault with!

The provisional 2½d. has already received exhaustive treatment in these pages, but the less-known minor varieties may be mentioned. They are those with the dropped "H" (No. 1 of the first setting), defective "W" (No. 5), raised "T" (No. 6), broken "E" in "PENNY" making nearly an "L" (No. 12). In the second setting No. 6 has a thick "O" and No. 10 a thick "L." The later printings of the first setting show several defects, due to bad inking and disarrangement of the type; thus in No. 6 the final "E" of "PENCE" has fallen away to the south-east, while the "E" in "PENNY" is nearly an "F"; in No. 12 the "T" is broken in the middle of the down stroke. A collection of some of these types, showing the gradual breakdown of the lettering, would be interesting.

The stamps issued during the present century are already fairly numerous for Jamaica, and some of them already obsolete look like being good to hold. There seems to have been a reissue (old stock?) of certain values, and the introduction of the new colours on chalky paper must mean very short lives for most of the stamps now current. It is remarkable that the type first printed is still in use, the 6d., *lilac*, bringing this fact prominently into notice; this stamp, by the way, only existed a few months on ordinary paper. The 5d. value seems to have been withdrawn altogether, while the 2d. is still the old tablet type of 1889. There are distinct shades of the 3d., *olive-green*, and 6d., *orange*, with Multiple watermark, now obsolete, and the ½d. and 1d. exist in light and dark shades of *green* and *carmine* respectively.

I must warn my readers against cleaned copies of the 1d. postal fiscal with Pineapple watermark; penmarked copies can be obtained, and it is not difficult to remove this penmark, but the novice may not notice

the accompanying colour change, which the expert can detect. I have recently had a fine copy of the 1½d. on white paper, but have yet to see the 3d. on the same; the blue colour seems capable of being faded or bleached out. The Official ½d. with short

overprint is scarce, and well worth picking up at catalogue value. Forgeries of the errors are in existence, and those interested cannot do better than study the excellent plates in the number of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* referred to in the Catalogue.

The Postage Stamps of Sierra Leone

By J. IRELAND

SIERRA LEONE looks just a little alarming in the Catalogue for a general collector to tackle with a hope of completing it. It is, however, the varieties and their prohibitive prices which give one this impression. Shorn of these, there is nothing which need discourage any one, excepting perhaps the high values. But the question of these we will consider in its proper place.



1860. Queen's Head. The number is that of the cheapest variety in the Catalogue.

		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
3	6d., purple	40 0	5 0
33a	6d., brown-purple (1896)	2 0	2 0



1872-93. Inscribed "POSTAGE."

		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
13	½d., brown (1876)	2 6	2 6
24	½d., green (1884)	0 2	0 2
25	1d., rose	0 9	0 1
26	1½d., lilac (1893)	0 8	1 0
16	2d., magenta	10 0	3 0
27	2d., grey (1884)	1 0	1 0
28	2½d., blue (1891)	1 0	0 4
29	3d., yellow	0 9	1 0
18	4d., blue	30 0	3 0
30	4d., brown (1884)	1 0	1 0
20	1s., green	10 0	6 0
31	1s., red-brown (1888)	4 0	4 0

The set which follows is of the De La Rue keyplate type, and inscribed "POSTAGE & REVENUE." With the advent of this issue three high values were added: 2s., 5s., 20s. I think it may fairly be assumed that these three stamps are used chiefly for revenue purposes, as the 5s. and 20s. values are not priced used in the Catalogue. If this is the case they are practically revenue stamps, and a postage stamp collector is quite at liberty to exclude them if he wishes.



1896. Queen's Head "POSTAGE & REVENUE."

		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. a.
41	½d., lilac and green (1897)	0 1	0 1
42	1d. " " rose	0 3	0 3
43	1½d. " " black (1897)	0 6	0 8
44	2d. " " orange	0 6	0 6
45	2½d. " " blue	0 8	0 9
46	3d. " " slate	1 0	1 0
47	4d. " " carmine (1897)	1 0	1 4
48	5d. " " black (1897)	1 4	1 6
49	6d., lilac (1897)	2 0	2 0
50	1s., green and black	2 9	5 0
51	2s. " " blue	7 6	—
52	5s. " " carmine	12 6	—
53	£1, purple on red	30 0	—

Previous to this issue there was a separate set of stamps for revenue purposes, inscribed "Stamp Duty," and in 1897 these were used up for postage, being overprinted "POSTAGE AND REVENUE" and "2½d.", a value which was then much used. There are twenty-one varieties of these in the Catalogue, of which seven are unpriced. Those priced total up to £23 7s. It is unnecessary to provide accommodation for these in a general collection.



1903. King Edward.

		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
85	½d., lilac and green . . .	0 3	0 3
86	1d. " " rose . . .	0 4	0 2
86a	1½d. " " black . . .	0 3	—
87	2d. " " orange . . .	0 3	—
88	2½d. " " blue . . .	0 8	—
89	3d. " " grey . . .	0 5	—
90	4d. " " rose . . .	0 6	0 6
91	5d. " " black . . .	0 7	—
92	6d., lilac . . .	0 8	0 6
93	1s., green and black . . .	1 4	—
94	2s. " " blue . . .	2 8	—
95	5s. " " carmine . . .	6 6	—
96	£1, purple on red . . .	25 0	—

This set is getting scarce, and should be secured as soon as possible. The colours

were changed owing to the adoption of the colour scheme.

1907-10. Same. New colours.

		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
97	½d., green (1907) . . .	0 1	0 1
98	1d., rose (1907) . . .	0 2	0 1
	1½d., yellow (1910) . . .	—	—
	2d., grey (1909) . . .	—	—
99	2½d., blue (1907) . . .	0 4	0 4
	3d., lilac on yellow (1909) . . .	—	—
	4d., rose and black on yellow (1909) . . .	—	—
	5d., lilac and olive (1909) . . .	—	—
107	6d., lilac and violet (1909) . . .	—	—
108	1s., black on green (1909) . . .	—	—
109	2s., lilac on blue (1909) . . .	—	—
110	5s., red and green on yellow (1909) . . .	—	—

It is a debatable point whether the 6d. of 1903 and 1909 differ sufficiently to render it advisable to provide accommodation for both. They are certainly very similar in appearance, but in used copies the 1909 stamp runs to a washed-out lilac in the body of the stamp, the name and value showing much darker.

South African Letter

By EMIL TAMSEN

NVLSTROOM, 15th October, 1910.

Transvaal leads again!

FIRST stamps with King George's Head!* Since writing you last the first Union postage stamps have arrived in Pretoria and will be placed on sale on 4th November, and, I presume, at all post offices in South Africa; to enable this to be done there must have been a huge quantity printed, therefore you can take it that this will not be a rare stamp for some years to come. Of course the non-collecting public will buy some of these stamps, thinking to make a good investment, and will burn their fingers as usual.

The following is the official notification which I received from head-quarters:—

"UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

"It is notified that a new postage stamp of the 2½d. denomination will be on sale from the 4th November, the day of the opening of the Union Parliament, and will be practically, therefore, a stamp commemorative of the culminating fact of Union. The denomination represents the Universal Postal Union unit of postage, and the stamp is being issued in advance of, and apart from, any general issue for the South African Union.

"BY ORDER.

"PRETORIA, 1st October, 1910."

If your readers will turn to page 260 of *G.S.W.*, September 10, 1910, they will find there, under the heading "South Africa," a

* Not quite. Newfoundland was a little in front.—ED. *G.S.W.*

note which was a State secret before the 31st of May. The Mr. Merriman referred to is the ex-Prime Minister of Cape Colony, under the Bond régime, and is supposed to have an artistic mind. After the 31st of May last he lost his position, to which General Louis Botha, of the Transvaal, succeeded, as Premier of United South Africa. A Pretoria design was then accepted, which I fear will not be so artistic after all, as the following description seems to show:—

"The Commemorative stamp, which the Government will issue on the day of the opening of the Union Parliament, has now been received at Pretoria.

"The stamp is a delicate shade of blue in colour and of the face value of two pence half-penny. The stamp, which will be issued in advance of, and apart from, the inevitable general issue for the South African Union, will in no way be limited in its period of currency, although the issue is not likely to be repeated.

"The design shows a vignette portrait of King George in the centre, with the words 'Union of South Africa' over the portrait and 'Unie van Zuid Afrika' beneath the portrait, the whole surmounted with the Royal Crown. At the four corners on shields are designs of the Arms of the four Provinces of the Union, with the title beneath, and in the centre, beneath the portrait, are the numerals '1910.' The general design, which is that of Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, Distributor of Stamps, Pretoria, is most attractive. It is noticeable in the design that the old coats-of-arms of the Orange Free State and Transvaal have been

utilized. The two pence halfpenny denomination has been selected because that is the universal Postal Union unit of postage."

This stamp, it appears, will not be part of the new issue for the Union, but simply commemorative of the opening of the Union Parliament. Why the authorities have not added a one penny value for local use I cannot understand. Most people here only use penny stamps, which frank all over South Africa and the British Empire. It seems as if only the foreign countries are to be informed of the startling fact of the existence of the new Union!

As to the preparation of the new permanent set of postage and revenue stamps, nothing definite is known as yet, but the matter is progressing, and, as I stated in my last letter, it will not be twelve months before new stamps are in general use. We shall beat the record (Canada and Australia), as we usually do in anything we attempt out here.

One often notes Cape and Natal or Orange Free State stamps on Transvaal letters; many people have been in doubt as to the legality of this; however, the following notice in the *Government Gazette* authorizes it:—

"Department of Finance.

"THE following Government Notice is published for general information.

"JAMES R. LEISK,

Acting Secretary for Finance.

"Department of Finance,

"Pretoria, 18th August, 1910.

"No. 349. 15th August, 1910.

"INTERCHANGEABILITY OF COLONIAL STAMPS FOR UNION POSTAL AND REVENUE PURPOSES.

"IT is hereby notified for general information that, until further notice, postage and revenue stamps which were in authorized use on 30th May, 1910, in the four Colonies incorporated in the Union of South Africa are now recognized as available throughout the Union, and their use is no longer limited within the territorial boundaries of the original Colonies of issue.

"In due course postage and revenue stamps for the Union will be issued, when suitable arrangements will be made for the withdrawal of the separate Colonial issues.

"Nothing in this notice contained shall be taken as affecting the tariffs of stamp charges or duties in force in the four Colonies prior to Union, which, until altered by Parliament or other competent authority, remain in operation within the territorial limits to which they have hitherto applied."

I hear, further, that the entire main stock of stamps from the Cape, Natal, and Orange Free State is to be sent to Pretoria, which is now the capital of United South Africa, and to be issued from there; consequently there is now not likely to be a shortage of

any value, because if, for instance, the Cape penny stamps are sold out, the Distributor in Pretoria will send Natal or Transvaal stamps of that value to the Cape to be used up; in the end we shall go by the colour and value when sticking on stamps. A nice look-out for the specialist in, say, Natal stamps, having to collect the current issue with Transvaal, Cape, and Orange Free State postmarks!

It has lately struck me that a large use is made of "Paid" marks; I have seen the values $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 6d. from Cape Colony, and $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d. from the Transvaal. The other colonies do not seem to use them extensively as yet. This mode of franking is certainly a saving of trouble to the sender, and also to the postal authorities, but it is bad for us collectors, and reminds one forcibly of the days when there were no adhesive stamps in use. I find the collecting of these "Paid" marks rather troublesome on "entires," and have now started to collect them cut square, as the objections one has to mutilating a postal envelope do not hold good for the "Paid" stamps. In this case, after all, one only collects an impression of a certain metal die, without regard to the paper, flap, or gum of the envelope on which the die has been impressed.

When last year "Union" was in the air, the two Johannesburg Philatelic Societies amalgamated and formed themselves into the Johannesburg United Philatelic Society, and it is mainly due to its indefatigable Secretary, Mr. T. Henderson, that Philately in this part of the world is moving. The Society holds monthly meetings, which are fairly well attended, and at which papers are read on philatelic topics and exhibits shown of the stamps of one or more countries, and last, but not least, it has issued a typewritten philatelic paper, which came as a surprise to many collectors who had not thought such a thing possible. Three numbers have been issued, and No. 4, due on the 1st November, is to be printed. I must say that the contents of the three numbers are as good as those of any other philatelic paper I have seen. It is absolutely full of interest to every South African collector and should command a large circulation out here; in fact, it would be well worth reading in England and other countries. Inquiries should be addressed to the "Editor, Box 4967, Johannesburg, Transvaal." The paper should act as a bond between the different Philatelic Societies in the Union, most of which are unknown outside of their domicile, and by bringing them into closer touch with each other, the philatelic standing in South Africa can only be improved; that, I find, is necessary, as no doubt the motto "Union is strength" holds good for stamp collectors out here as well as in other places.

Hawaii

The so-called Reissues or Reprints of the 5c. and 13c. 1853 Type

By HENRY J. CROCKER, F.R.P.S.

(Continued from page 498.)

ONE of Major Evans' queries is as follows: "As we have said before, the whole question is that of the date at which these stamps were printed and sent to Hawaii. We gather that Mr. Crocker agrees with us in thinking that the stamps and the plates were sent at the same time." "Mr. Crocker contends that David Kalakaua ordered in 1864 a supply of these 5c. and 13c. stamps for regular use. We venture to ask, did he order the plates sent with them? and if so, why? If he did not order the plates to be sent, why were they sent? The plates had been made in Boston some eleven years previously, and had been there ever since. There was no possible reason why Kalakaua should have asked for the plates in 1864 when ordering a supply of stamps; it seems to us in the last degree improbable that he would have ordered any stamps from Boston in 1864 after he had begun to get stamps from New York."

If so unreasonable, let him convince the collectors. Kalakaua is the only postmaster on record who demanded the plates be returned with the stamps. He did this with the National order previous to the one given Whitney, and there was much more reason for asking for the latter plates. My actual belief is that Major Evans answers his own questions in the above paragraph, but apologizing again for resorting to what he calls imagination, I will give the points accepted by the above specialists, on the facts so far accumulated.

There is in the letters produced by M. Hanciau evidence of the scarcity of the 5c. stamp in 1864-5, and that an order was placed for them in 1864.

On June 24th, 1864, Mr. Irwin sent J. B. Moens the new perforated and engraved stamp and some of the 5c. stamps—1853 issue—showing these old stamps were still in use, and says nothing about a new perforated and engraved 5c. stamp.

On the very same day he wrote acknowledging receipt of his first 2c. engraved stamp, and neither mentions nor orders any new 5c. stamp. This is his last letter to the National Bank Note Company, and goes to show he had nothing to do with the 5c. engraved which appears two years later.

Just eight months later he gives a full description of the new 2c. perforated and engraved stamp, which had superseded all

previous stamps, and he encloses sixty copies of the 5c., blue—1853 type, and also one hundred and forty copies of 5c. (blue), a new stamp. He says absolutely nothing about a new perforated and engraved 5c. stamp, but states to Moens, and his language is very explicit, "I must apologize for having been so long in answering your letter, but as I sent you a new stamp which you have not yet seen, I hope you will not complain. The Post Office has no 5c. stamps on hand. While awaiting a fresh supply from the United States, we issue, in the meantime, the provisional 5c. cents (numeral) to serve until the others arrive."

This was confirmed by Kalakaua officially later.

This absolutely proves that between June 24th, 1864, and February 24th, 1865, an order was placed in the United States for some 5c. stamps. What answer has Major Evans to make to these letters written to M. Moens? who evidently was seeking the closest knowledge of stamp affairs? and why does Mr. Irwin speak of sending for a fresh supply of the old¹² stamps when he was the originator of the new 2c. stamps? and say he had nothing to do with a new 5c. stamp?

Kalakaua became short of the 5c. 1853 stamp in 1864 (was totally out of them February, 1865¹³), and went to Whitney (as

¹² Why does Mr. Crocker introduce into Mr. Irwin's letter a word that does not occur there? Mr. Irwin does not say "a fresh supply of the old stamps"; he says, "a fresh supply," simply, of 5c. stamps, which might have been either new or old, for all he says in his letter. Mr. Crocker not only introduces words that were not in the original, he also omits all notice of a very important portion of Mr. Irwin's letter. The 5c. stamps are not the only ones upon which we are in disagreement; let us see what Mr. Irwin says about the 13c. stamps, in this same letter of February 24, 1865. Amongst the things that he then sent to Moens were "12 13 cents stamps, all that I could procure, and for which I had to pay a large premium . . . \$5.00." And he apologizes for this charge as follows:—

"The 13c. stamps have become very scarce, and I had to pay a large premium for those I now send; in fact it is almost impossible to get any now, and as they long since became obsolete, no more impressions will be taken from the plate, which is somewhere in the United States."

And yet Mr. Crocker would have us believe that Kalakaua had sent an order for a considerable supply of these "long since . . . obsolete" 13c. stamps only a few months before this letter was written. If, on the other hand, Mr. Crocker likes to tell us that Irwin did not know what stamps had been ordered, then his evidence as to the nature of the 5c. stamps is valueless. We have no doubt whatever that Irwin's position in the Post Office ensured his knowing perfectly well what he was writing about on this occasion, and that his letter is proof positive that no 13c. stamps were ordered in 1864.

¹³ Brickwood, also, "was totally out of them" in April, 1868.

did every one of his predecessors) with a requisition for them.¹⁴ It is clearly shown he did not know where the plates actually were.¹⁴ While awaiting their arrival, he was forced (as Jackson was in 1857) to use a provisional stamp. Jackson placed a manuscript five on the thirteen cent. Kalakaua resorted to the numeral plate and had this type-set five-cent issued. Kalakaua, as Evans states, had commenced to order modern engraved and perforated two-cent stamps, and, at the time he placed the last order for the five-cent and thirteen-cent¹⁴ (which is one of the reasons for his not ordering a new five-cent stamp), he made a deal evidently with H. M. Whitney for the purchase of the old dies, plates, and rolls, to have them returned for destruction,¹⁴ as they were private property and getting out of date. Major Evans introduces evidence that the Post Office records of this date were destroyed or lost.

Clark, the previous Postmaster, had rejected proofs of the two-cent stamp, for the reason he tells me they had the portrait of Kam. III, and he ordered a new lithographed two-cent stamp with the head of Kam. IV. Kalakaua ordered his two-cent stamps with the portrait of Kam. V, and ordered the plates returned with the requisition.

The plates of the five-cent and thirteen-cent, 1853 type, were the property of H. M. Whitney, and what was more natural now that the Government was about entering into arrangements with a new company (Kalakaua did not know what firm was going to print his stamps when he ordered them through Clark), that he would gather in these plates, which, as all data obtainable goes to show, no Postmaster nor Post Office official could ever locate, but H. M. Whitney, the owner.

Major Evans conveys the impression that the Post Office officials had lost the records of the location of these plates. They did not belong to the Post Office. Clark tried to locate them in 1860 through Marsh, but finally had to order them through the owner. He ordered his 2 c. lithographed stamp about the same time. The plate was destroyed after the second requisition. Whitney and Clark were not friendly, but it is possible Whitney helped him secure his order for the 2 c.

Major Evans states: "We are asked to believe that Brickwood complained of the extra charge on this package of stamps ordered by H. M. Whitney prior to 1866, "caused," as he states, "by the enormous weight of two little copper plates," but he produces evidence which shows him this is not a fact, nor did Mr. Irwin ever state that the axe was used on such plates. Evans's

evidence (not new) is that Wundenberg sent dies, plates, and rolls of the five-cent and thirteen-cent to the National Bank Note people, which shows there must have been enough extra weight¹⁵ to bring a complaint from Brickwood, for complaint there was.

The agent who placed Kalakaua's order for two-cent engraved and perforated stamps states that he did not order any five-cent stamps for Kalakaua, which would seem to add proof that the five-cent and thirteen-cent stamps were ordered through Whitney, and Irwin says he had nothing to do with making any designs for the new five-cent stamp, though he "concocted" the two-cent design.¹⁶

For nearly four months in 1864 the Hawaiian public were instructed, through the newspapers and by circulars on the Post-office Bulletin, on a false rate of postage—the published rate was ten cents, the actual rate was three cents—and it was at this time the five cent and thirteen cent stamps were ordered.¹⁷ In all his writing Major Evans has never touched on this point. At no time has he considered or mentioned Kalakaua's letters in reference to his order from the United States at this time. M. Rondot evidently got hold of one of these circulars, and then learned that the stamps had been "suppressed," as he mentions a raise in the postage rate, and the only raise at this time was the above error of publication.

Kalakaua writes of his order for stamps

¹⁵ Mr. Crocker is again interpreting a letter in a sense which it does not justify. Brickwood did not complain of "extra weight," he complained of an "unreasonable charge." If the parcel Brickwood referred to contained dies, rolls, and plates, in addition to stamps, there was good reason for an additional charge, it would have been surprising if there had not been one. We assume that Brickwood possessed a certain amount of common sense, sufficient to tell him that a heavy parcel would cost more for carriage than a light one; the fact that he termed the charge "unreasonable" proves that there was no apparent reason for an additional charge, and may be said to prove that there were no dies, rolls, or plates in the packet.

We gather that the picturesque account of the axing of the plates is now withdrawn, from which it would seem that Mr. Crocker cannot even quote his own witnesses correctly. In the article that we published in *G.S.W.* of January 22 he gives an account of an interview with Mr. Irwin, and says:—

"I asked him about the 5 c. and 13 c. stamps, and spoke of the destruction of the plates by Postmaster Brickwood. 'Yes,' said he, 'I remember that well,' and suiting his actions to the remark by raising his hands in the act of striking, 'I remember the old man defacing them with a hand-axe.'"

Now we are told:—

"Nor did Mr. Irwin ever state that the axe was used on such plates."

If he did not say so, why did Mr. Crocker tell us that he did? Which of these two completely contradictory statements is the truth? This is a question, the importance of which Mr. Crocker does not seem to perceive; it affects the credibility of the whole of his statements. At all events, we need attach no further importance to Irwin's evidence regarding the destruction of the plates; all that amounts to is that he is supposed to remember having seen, in 1865 or thereabouts, Brickwood chopping something up with an axe—or is the axe imaginary too?

¹⁶ There was no need for Irwin to "concoct" a design for a new 5 c. stamp; the design was simply that of the 2 c., with a new head and fresh value.

¹⁴ There is no evidence whatever for any of these statements.

from the United States on March 6th, 1865 (he was using a provisional at this time), and then is succeeded by Brickwood twenty-four days later; so that Kalakaua's order for stamps from the United States arrived during Brickwood's incumbency.¹⁷ If this is not so, we ask Major Evans to acquaint us what became of this order mentioned by Kalakaua officially and W. G. Irwin¹⁷ in the evidence produced by M. Hanciau.

Major Evans, quoting Wundenberg, says, "The dies were sent for under a previous administration (Brickwood's) *with the intention of destroying them*" (the italics are ours). Why these italics?¹⁸ When Major Evans produces in the same article proof that they were so badly destroyed they

¹⁷ Let us deal with these points together. The 5 c. and 13 c. stamps in question were of the same printing. Mr. Crocker agrees with us upon this point. All the evidence goes to prove that no 13 c. stamps were either ordered or required at that period; Irwin's letter states this distinctly, and Kalakaua mentions only 5 c. stamps. No sooner is Brickwood comfortably settled in his office than he orders a supply of 5 c. stamps from New York, which he would hardly have done if there had been a supply already ordered by Kalakaua, and presumably on the way. All the evidence and all the probabilities are in favour of our theory that Kalakaua had been negotiating with the New York firm for new 5 c. stamps (correspondence took a long time in those days), and that Brickwood at once settled the matter and ordered the new stamps. Our contention is that Brickwood would not have been in such a hurry to order 5 c. stamps if a supply had already been ordered and not yet received; that if 5 c. stamps ordered by Kalakaua had arrived after Brickwood succeeded him, Brickwood would certainly have put them into use, because he was very hard up for 5 c. stamps at that time; and finally, that the presence of the 13 c. stamps in the same lot is sufficient to prove that they were not ordered in 1864 or 1865.

¹⁸ We will try to explain, though we doubt whether any one but Mr. Crocker failed to understand our meaning. Kalakaua was supposed to be ordering an ordinary supply of 5 c. stamps, from the plates from which they had been printed for years; Mr. Crocker assures us that Kalakaua was not ordering any new 5 c. plate, therefore *he* could not have wanted to destroy the old one. Wundenberg says that the dies were sent for "with the intention of destroying them," therefore we maintain that they were not sent for by Kalakaua; further, Wundenberg says distinctly that they were sent for under *Brickwood's* administration, a point which Mr. Crocker seems to think unworthy of notice.

(To be continued.)

were never used again, Wundenberg asked Giffard why Brickwood destroyed the plates. My answer, agreeing with Evans, is: *They were sent for that purpose*, but Brickwood never ordered them back.

Now, if he did order stamps printed from these plates (and he says he did not do so), then Giffard is wrong in saying there were four original orders as catalogued by him. Take the *Monthly Journal* of November, 1895, mentioned by Evans. Giffard says: "I would like to correct the description given by me therein (his book) of the kinds of paper of the 5 cents, blue, 1853, originals, which I have reason to believe should be as follows:—

- 1st, on *thick white wove* paper.
- 2nd, on *medium thick bluish white* wove paper.
- 3rd, on *thin bluish white* wove paper.
- 4th, on *blue wove* paper."

Giffard is not correct in the order of issue, for his description would make them:—

- 1st, ordered by H. M. Whitney.
- 2nd, ordered by Kalakaua.
- 3rd, ordered by Jackson.
- 4th, ordered by Clark.

The orders were placed by Whitney, 1853; Jackson, 1857; Clark, 1861; and Kalakaua, 1864;¹⁹ and in the last instance, as stated by the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, not reissues, because they were a necessity, and there was no other five-cent stamp in use at the time.²⁰

¹⁹ This has not much to do with the case, except as affording a rather amusing example of Mr. Crocker's methods of argument. He adopts Giffard's theory of "four original orders," because that number suits his case; he upsets the order in which Giffard placed them, because that does not answer his purpose; he then attaches names and dates, in one instance entirely out of his own head, and expects us to accept the Giffard list, rearranged by Mr. Crocker to suit Mr. Crocker, as evidence on the latter's side of the question.

²⁰ But we must add, because Mr. Crocker does not, that the 5 c. stamps in question were not put "in use at the time" referred to, and that when they first saw the light there was another 5 c. stamp in use.

New Issues and Discoveries

By NORMAN THORNTON

I should be most grateful if readers would help me by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps, new or projected. If possible a specimen should be sent, which will be returned at once if desired, together with stamp for postage; or to readers subscribing direct, their subscription will be lengthened by one number for each penny face value and postage. Any official information or notices will also be welcome.

N. THORNTON, 891 Strand, London, W.C.

Azores.—We have been shown the 25 reis "Manoel" with the perforation 11½. This was used in Ponta Delgada. We should be glad to hear of any other values of the set with this perforation.

Chili.—We have received the following additional values in the Centenary set:—





322



372



376

1910. Types 312, 322, 372, and 376. Centres in black. Perf. 12.

- 120 | 1 c., black and deep green.
- 121a | 3 c. " " chestnut.
- 127 | 30 c. " " mauve.
- 127a | 50 c. " " olive-green.

Dominican Republic.—We have received from Mr. E. B. Power a list of further varieties which he has found in the 1904 surcharged stamps. They are as follows :—

- After No. 286 insert :—
 - 1 c. on 4 (c.), sepia.
- Before No. 286a insert :—
 - 1 c. on 2 (c.) sepia.
- After No. 286a insert :—
 - 1 c. on 4 (c.) sepia (286b).
- After No. 292b insert :—
 - 292c | 2 (c.), sepia.
- And add :—
 - (x.) As (vii.) inverted.
 - 292d | 2 (c.), sepia.
 - (xi.) As (viii.) inverted.
 - 292e | "CENTAVO" on 4 (c.), sepia.
- After 297 add :—
 - (ii.) Inverted "A" for "V."
 - 297a | 5 c. on 20 c., brown.

Mr. Power also believes our No. 404, the 6 c. without watermark, to be an error of listing, as he says he received these stamps as they came out and all were No. 409, with watermark Crosses and Circles.

Italian P.O.'s in Turkish Empire.—We have received the Express stamp for foreign letters.

**LEVANTE
60 Para 60**

122

EXPRESS LETTER STAMP.

1910. No. 202 (Italy) surcharged with Type 122, in black.

952 | 60 par. on 30 c., rose and blue.

Papua.—In addition to the 2d. which we chronicled last week, Mr. A. Ashby tells us he has the 6d. with the large "PAPUA." The watermark is upright and the perf. 12½. It seems that we are to have the whole set with the large "PAPUA." And then?

Salvador.—We have been shown some of the values of the "Official" Figueroa set. These are of the same type and in the same colours as the ordinary postage stamps, except that the word "Official" is inserted below the head, in the same manner as was done in the previous issues.



208

1910. Type 208. Head in black. Wmk. Multiple Circles. Perf. 11½.

- 1168 | 1 c., deep brown (?).
- 1169 | 2 c. " " green.
- 1170 | 3 c., orange.
- 1171 | 4 c., carmine.
- 1172 | 5 c., bright violet.
- 1173 | 6 c., scarlet.
- 1174 | 10 c., bright violet.
- 1175 | 12 c., blue.

Switzerland.—The redrawn "Tell-child" stamps can be obtained in *tête-bêche* pairs. These originate from sheets arranged for making up the small booklets of stamps, but are not to be found in the booklets themselves when bound up. The sheets can be obtained by the public from the post offices.



19

1910. Type 19. Varieties. *Tête-bêche* (pairs).

- 2 c., yellow.
- 3 c., brown.
- 5 c., green.

United States of America.—We have received from our New York house the 2 c. Alaska-Yukon in a new shade of deep carmine. This is imperf. In looking over our stock we find perforated stamps which match this shade.

- 492a | 2 c., deep carmine.
- 492a | 2 c. " " "

Philatelic Societies

Junior Philatelic Society

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 Form of application for Membership may be procured from the General Secretary or any officer of the Society.

PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS.

SEASON 1910-11.

(Subject to Revision.)

MEETING PLACE. Prince Henry's Council Chamber, 17 Fleet Street, E.C. (first floor). Reached from all parts of London by bus and rail.
TIME OF MEETINGS. The meetings are held on the first and third Saturdays of each month. The first meeting of each month begins at 8 p.m. The second meeting of the month begins at 7 p.m. The hall is open on each night at 6 p.m. for auction sales of members' duplicates, and to enable members to meet and exchange stamps.

- 1910.
- Oct. 1. 6.0. Auction.
 - 7.30. Presidential Address: "Stamp Collecting in the Reign of Edward the Seventh."
 - 8.10. General Display of King's Head Stamps.
 - Oct. 15. 6.0. Bourse.
 - 7.30. Display with Notes: "The British Empire: North, South, East, and West," Mrs. Field.
 - 8.20. Display with Notes: "Imperforate Issues of Switzerland, 1843 to 1862," Victor Beaujeux.
 - Nov. 5. 6.0. Auction.
 - 8.0. Paper by C. W. Care.
 - 8.15. Paper: "A Philatelic Philippic," H. W. Armstrong.
 - 8.30. Paper: "Philatelic Literature for Beginners," W. J. C. Pope.
 - 8.45. Paper: "Used and Unused," Alan Westlake.
 - 9.0. Display of a Simplified Collection. J. Ireland.
 - Nov. 19. 6.0. Bourse.
 - 7.0. Paper and Display: "Belgium and the Congo," G. Loverius.
 - 8.0. Display with Notes: "Japan, 1871-6," F. J. Peplow.
 - Dec. 3. 6.0. Auction.
 - 8.0. Paper and Display: "The Imperforate Issues of Chili," G. H. Dannatt.
 - 8.40. Display: "The Line-Engraved Stamps of Barbados," H. Tarrant.
 - Dec. 17. 6.0. Bourse.
 - 7.0. Display: "The Sydney View Stamps of New South Wales," Leslie Hausburg.

- 1911.
- Jan. 7. 6.0. Auction.
- 7.30. Lantern Display: "Early Issues of Uruguay," Hugo Griebert.
- 8.0. Paper and Display: "The Rivadavia Issue of Argentina," C. S. Jewell.
- Jan. 21. 6.0. Bourse.
- 7.0. Display of a Group of South African Countries, Frank H. Melland.
- 8.0. Paper and Display: "The Line-Engraved Issues of Antigua and Montserrat," Douglas Ellis.
- Feb. 4. 6.0. Auction.
- 8.0. Paper and Display: "Bulgaria," Samuel D. Timms.
- 9.0. Display: "New Issues," E. Aggleton.
- Feb. 18. 6.0. Bourse.
- 7.0. Display: "Ceylon," Baron Anthony De Worms.
- Mar. 4. 6.0. Auction.
- 8.0. Display with Notes: "The British Empire Simplified," J. Ireland.
- 9.0. Display with Notes: "Guatemala," J. Douglas Ragg and W. J. C. Pope.
- Mar. 18. 6.0. Bourse.
- 7.0. Display with Notes: "Falkland Islands," D. S. Darkin.
- 8.0. Paper and Display: "Prussia," Ralph Wedmore.
- April 1. 6.0. Auction.
- 8.0. Display with Notes: "Sicily," Herbert Wade.
- 9.0. Display: "A General Collection of Northern Europe" (including Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Finland), A. H. L. Giles.
- April 15. Easter Week-end. No meeting.
- May 6. Special Programme—to be announced later.
- May 20. 6.0. Auction.
- 7.0. Paper and Display: "The Postal Fiscals of Great Britain," A. B. Creeke, Jun.
- 7.45. Paper and Display: "German States," G. Loverius.
- 8.20. Paper: "Hints to Users of Exchange Packets," D. S. Darkin (Hon. Superintendent of the Exchange Branch).
- Sept. Annual General Meeting.

Extra meetings may be arranged from time to time as occasion arises, and due notice will be given in *The Stamp Lover*. Suggestions for, and offers of interesting items should be addressed to the Hon. General Secretary.

Philatelic Society of Victoria

Hon. Secretary and Exchange Superintendent: S. Orlo Smith, 48 Park St., St. Kilda.

The ordinary monthly meeting was held on Thursday, September 15th, 1910, at 128 Russell Street, at 8 p.m. The President, the Rev. H. W. Lane, occupied the chair, and a fair number of members attended. The resignation of Mr. M. R. Caspar was received, and accepted with regret. A letter was read from Mr. Courtenay Smith, containing a synopsis of the book on *Australian Philately*, which he proposes to publish.

The Braddon Clause, which determined the financial affairs between the Commonwealth of Australia and the various States, expires at the end of the year, consequently there will be no further need for State book-keeping in the Postal Department, i.e. separate stamps will not be required for each State. It has been persistently rumoured that the postal officials intend to surcharge the States' stamps with the word "Australia," and that these stamps will be used from 1st January, 1911, until such time as the new Commonwealth issue is available, probably in April next year. It was moved that the Hon. Sec. write to the P.M.G. (Mr. Thomas) strongly protesting against this course, as being unnecessary and derogatory to the dignity of this country, and urging that the present stamps be used in an uncharged condition until the new issue appears. The hope was expressed that the other Australian Philatelic Societies would adopt a similar course of action.

The ballot for position in exchange book No. 208 then took place. A sale of stamps by tender concluded the meeting.

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The following are the chief alterations:

AFGHANISTAN.—This list has been entirely rewritten, based upon the Handbook of Sir David Masson and Mr. Gordon Jones.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Entirely rewritten and rearranged; the new prices are the current selling prices of the day in Buenos Aires.

BUENOS AIRES.—Carefully rewritten with the aid of the finest collections in the Argentine.

BOSNIA.—Rewritten with the kind help of Mr. A. Passer. The new prices correctly represent the actual rarity of the different varieties.

BRAZIL.—Carefully rewritten with the aid of the best collections in Rio de Janeiro.

CHILI.—Entirely rewritten with the aid of the leading collectors of Santiago and Valparaiso. The prices are the actual selling prices of the day in Chili.

CHINA.—Entirely rewritten and repriced.

JAPAN.—Entirely rewritten and rearranged with the kind assistance of Messrs. Peplow and Fulcher, who have carefully studied these stamps during many years.

NICARAGUA.—Revised and brought up to date from the articles published by Mr. J. B. Leavy.

PARAGUAY.—Entirely rewritten and repriced.

PERU.—Entirely rearranged after the newest list of the Peru Philatelic Society and with the kind assistance of Mr. T. W. Hall.

SIAM.—Entirely rewritten and all minor varieties included.

SWITZERLAND.—The later issues have been rewritten with the kind assistance of Mr. E. Zumstein.

TURKEY.—The sale of the stock of 26,000,000 has now taken place, and they are held in strong hands on the Continent, and the new prices have been carefully fixed, based on the new wholesale quotations.

UNITED STATES.—The lists have been carefully revised and priced by our Mr. E. B. Power, who has made a study of these stamps.

URUGUAY.—Entirely rewritten and based on the Handbook of Mr. H. Griebert.

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WEEKLY



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57*	1893-1909. " " " " " "	13	0	10
58†	1894-1910. Exhibition and Charity stamps	6	0	9
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77*	1878-94. " " " " " "	17	2	6
78†	1897. Large Portrait types. 1 c. to 20 c.	5	0	8
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83†	1896-1900. " 1 c., 2 c., 3 c. (2), 6 c., 10 c. (2), and 15 c.	8	2	9
84†	1906-7. Pictorial. 1, 2, 5, 6, 11, 30 and 40 h.	7	1	0
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86†	1910. Commemorative. 1 h. to 30 h.	9	1	8

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1891. Allegorical Figure.			
1 c. to 10 pesos	Set of 10	1	3
1892. Discovery of America.			
1 c. to 10 pesos	Set of 10	1	3
1893. Arms.			
1 c. to 10 pesos	Set of 11	1	3
1894 Allegorical Figure.			
1 c. to 10 pesos	Set of 10	1	3
1895. Arms.			
1 c. to 10 pesos	Set of 10	1	3
1899. Allegorical Figure.			
1 c. to 5 pesos	Set of 11	1	3

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DECEMBER 3, 1910

VOL. XII

Postage Stamps in the Making

A General Survey of the Practices and Processes employed in the Manufacture of Postage Stamps

By FRED. J. MELVILLE, *President of the Junior Philatelic Society*

(Continued from page 490.)

CHAPTER VIII.—ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

THE art of printing consists in the mechanical multiplication of copies of literary or pictorial subjects by a variety of methods of impression. The *media* in the case of literary matter are generally movable metal types, but often where considerable editions are required stereotype plates are formed from an original composing of movable types. Pictorial subjects are usually produced by engraving or drawing, direct or transferred, on metal, wood, or stone.

The producing of pictorial designs was the earliest form of printing, and the development of pictorial impressions concerns the philatelist more than that of literary subjects, as the great majority of stamps are impressions of designs rather than of text.

Early forms of Printing.—The beginnings of printing are obscure, but it is practically certain that from the thirteenth century paper money was printed in China. "They take," says Marco Polo, "the middle from the mulberry tree, and this they make firm and cut into divers round pieces, great and little, and imprint the King's mark thereon; of this paper money therefore the Emperor causeth a huge mass to be made in the city of Cambalu, which sufficeth for the whole empire, and no man under pain of death may coin any other, or spend any other money, or refuse it in all his kingdoms and countries, nor any coming from another kingdom dare spend any other money in the empire of the Great Khan."

We are not told how the imprinting was done, save that it was by means of a stamp and a vermilion pigment.

The First Woodcuts.—In the West playing-cards have been produced from the early fourteenth century by means of woodcuts. From these the idea developed to images of Biblical subjects with text added, text and picture being produced on the same piece of wood. Series of these, with or without text, made up the "block books" of the early fifteenth century. The use of alphabets of separate letters followed during the same century, the actual invention being attributed variously to continental craftsmen.

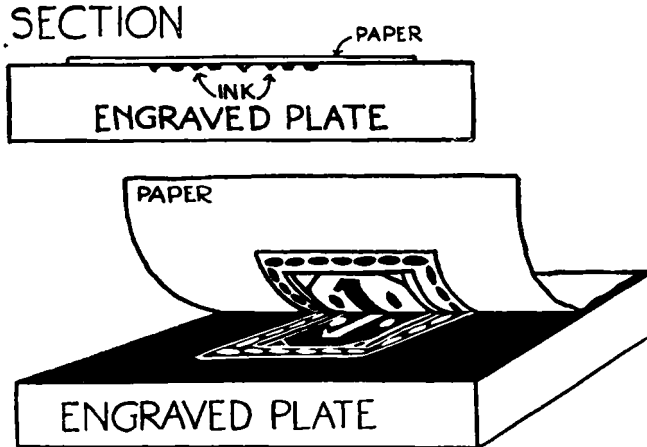
The following are the approximate dates, as given in Hansard's *Typographia*, for the various stages of progress in book printing:—

- Printing from blocks, about 1422.*
- From letters cut separately in wood, 1438.
- From letters cut separately in metal, 1450.
- From letters cast in moulds, 1456.

Copper-plate Engraving and its Special Qualities.—In the same century a Florentine goldsmith made impressions on damped paper from his engravings in silver, by means of soot-black or charcoal and oil. The early Italian workers in *niello*, or inlaid metal-work, appear to have used this discovery for making impressions of their work, and from this obscure origin developed copper-plate printing and its allied processes.

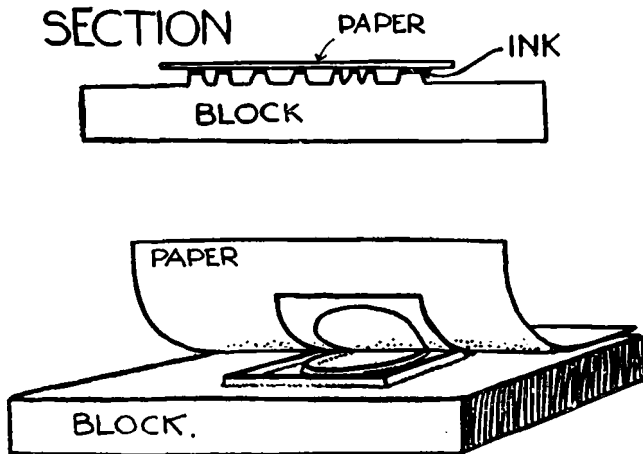
* The earliest woodcut bearing a date is that belonging to Earl Spencer, and representing St. Christopher carrying the Saviour across an arm of the sea; it has two lines of text beneath it, and the date 1423 thus expressed—"millesimo cccc° xx° tercio."

The peculiar quality of a line engraving is due to the *intaglio* condition of the lines on the plate which are to print in black or colour. The lines being cut into the plate the ink has to be dabbed or punched into them, after which the face of the plate is cleaned, leaving



In the intaglio plate the ink is in the lines of the design, and the paper has to be squeezed into those lines before it can take up the ink. The surface of the plate is free from ink.

the ink only in the lines of the design. The paper on which the impression is taken has consequently to be pressed into these hollow lines to take up the ink, thus causing the printed lines in the finished impression to stand out in slight relief from the paper.



The lines which are to make the impression in colour, in surface printing, stand up from the plate and receive the ink direct from the roller.

Line Engraving Contrasted with Surface Printing.—This is in contrast to the effect of surface-printing, in which the lines of the design on the plate are *en l'pargne* or in relief. Ink may be applied with facility by means of a roller, and no cleaning after inking is required as the roller inks the lines which are uppermost and does not touch the lower level of the surface of the plate. In printing the lines of the design press direct on to the paper, and if the pressure be not well regulated, will show through to the reverse side of the paper. This effect is often minimized by the nice adjustment of the pressure when printing, and by a flattening out of the printed sheets in a hydraulic press.

Other Comparisons of Workmanship.—There is rarely any difficulty in distinguishing between stamps printed from an *intaglio* plate and from one *en épargne*, but we shall see on comparing an old line-engraved penny stamp with a modern surface-printed one that the lines by which the picture is built up are of widely differing character. The illustrations are here all produced by surface printing, and the reproduction of the older stamp does not do justice to the original. But sufficient of the character of the lines remains to compare



Note the "cross-hatching" on face and neck.



The lines of shading do not cross each other.

the later Queen's Head stamp. The line engraver largely uses the effect of "cross-hatching" in which the lines are cut across each other at varying angles, forming "lozenge" shaped interstices. In all printing from relief plates, or from woodcuts, the lines rarely cross each other, the background and shading being produced by straight or curved lines which do not cross.

A little consideration of the two methods of working on the plate or wood will show why cross-hatching, so effective in the work of the copper-plate engraver, is denied to the engraver on wood. The one has just to cut his lines cross-wise upon the metal and the interstices all appear white on the printed impression. The wood engraver, if he crossed his lines in that manner, would have to cut away each and every piece of wood in the countless lozenges formed by the crossing of the lines. Steel dies for surface printing, engraved in relief, present the same difficulty, but perhaps to a greater degree.

Duplicating Processes for Surface Printing.—Stereotyping first came into use in the eighteenth century, the first plates being set up in type and then soldered together into one solid mass. The earliest plates so constructed were made in Leyden in the early part of the century, and specimens of them were sold at the sale of the establishment of Isaac Enschedé, one of the founders of the stamp-printing firm of Enschedé and Sons, of Haarlem. An Edinburgh goldsmith devised, about 1725, a method for taking casts from composed type, but the invention was lost at his death. It was independently invented in Glasgow in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and polytyping, which is somewhat similar, was introduced about the same time in France. Stereotyping is of importance in Philately, as it is one of the means of duplicating original dies or plates for surface printing.

Electrotyping.—The practice of electrotyping originated with the commencement of the reign of Queen Victoria, and its invention, like that of the postage stamp, has its rival claimants. It consists in the deposition of metals by means of a galvanic battery into moulds taken from or built up from the original die. Electrotyping has been used in stamp printing as a means of duplicating printing plates, both in *intaglio* and *en épargne*. It is possible also to duplicate embossing dies by this method. The process is, however, chiefly used as an aid to surface printing.

Embossing and Die Stamping.—Philatelists make no distinction between embossing and die (or relief) stamping. It may, nevertheless, be useful to know the trade distinction. Embossing "means the raising of plain or printed surfaces by means of sunken dies, the material to be embossed being interposed between the female (or sunken) die and the male die, or raised counterpart. . . . Die stamping or relief stamping, as it is variously termed, is undoubtedly a kindred process with embossing, the primary difference lying in the fact that while the term embossing is understood to mean the raising in relief of material already printed, die stamping consists of forcing plain material into a die, the interstices of which contain a quantity of ink, thus obtaining a printed and raised effect at one operation. Plain die stamping and plain embossing are really synonymous terms, the only difference being in the method of operation. Thus a confusion of the two processes is pardonable in the case of the uninitiated."*

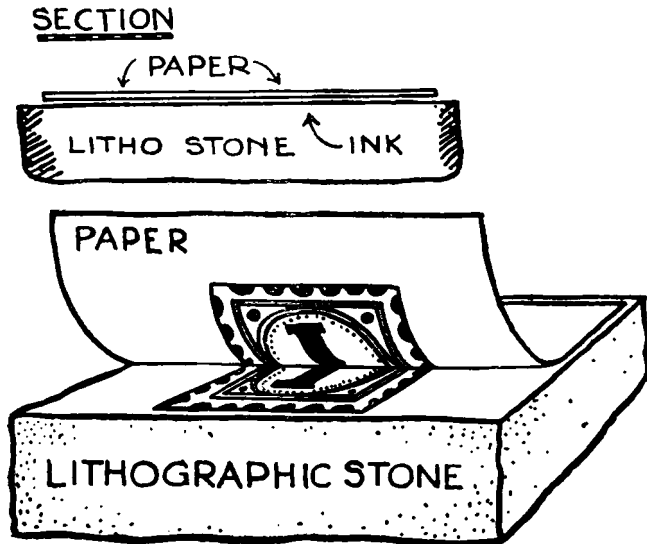
Sardinia (second issue) provides an example of the plain embossing in which there was no ink applied to the die, while Great Britain (adhesives and envelopes), Portugal, Heligo-

* T. P. Herrick, *Embossing, Blocking and Die Stamping*, 2nd Edition.

land, and (possibly) Gambia provide instances of the method of colouring and embossing at one operation.

Embossing is used also in certain cases in conjunction with surface printing and lithography as separate processes.

The Lithographic Process.—Lithography, one of the most important methods of pictorial reproduction in use to-day, is of comparatively recent discovery, dating from 1800, and protected in Great Britain in 1801 (Letters Patent No. 2518). There are several styles of printing from lithographic stones, and latterly there have been developed processes similar to lithography, but in which various metals have been substituted for the rather cumbersome



In ordinary lithography there is neither incision in nor raising upon the stone of the lines which are to form the printed design.

lithographic stones. In lithography the design is produced (either direct or transferred) upon the stone without making any incision or creating any relief in the parts which are to print. But the printing parts having been produced with a greasy ink, are capable of taking up greasy ink from the inking roller. The other parts being saturated with water, which has no affinity for the greasy ink, do not take up any ink from the roller. Thus in lithography we get a perfectly flat impression, in which we miss both the slight relief in a line-engraved print or stamp and the slight indenting which is frequently seen in surface-printed stamps.

Characteristics of Lithography.—It is frequently necessary to the stamp collector to distinguish between a lithographic impression and one produced either by line engraving or by typography. This flatness of impression is one of the chief means of distinction. The back of a lithographed stamp shows neither the effect of sunken lines (as in line engraving) nor of the pressure of surface printing through the paper. It is perfectly smooth. There is quite a distinct character to the lithographed impression: the lines may be said to be softer, but not so well defined; at points where lines meet there is a tendency for the space at the angles to fill up. In poor lithographs (and the majority of stamps produced originally by this process are not particularly excellent examples of the lithographer's skill) there are frequently seen spots of colour on parts which ought to be uncoloured, and little colourless flaws on parts which ought to appear in colour. The lines do not always preserve perfect definition, and at times display a tendency to spread.

Other Processes as aids to Lithography.—Lithography is frequently used by means of transfers for copying an engraved or surface-printed original, or the transfer may be made direct from the engraved plate or die. A number of cases could be given of stamps at first printed direct from an engraved plate and afterwards (to save the original plate from excessive wear) by means of lithography, the transfer being taken direct from the original

plate. Nevis and Victoria are notable examples. Other stamps were produced by lithography only, but the original die was first engraved in *taille-douce* and transfers taken from it for making up the stone. Photography has been of great service to the lithographer, and it seems fairly clear that the lithographed stamps of Papua were produced by photographic copying of the old line-engraved stamps of British New Guinea.

Differences of Detail in Different Establishments.—In dealing with all these and kindred processes in the forthcoming pages, the reader must bear in mind that considerable variation must occur in different establishments as regards details. The same results may be achieved (with, perhaps, differences of quality) with a wide range of metals or other bases, and with a variety of chemical and other agents. We shall endeavour to outline the practices at known establishments, and where necessary will indicate where variations may be looked for in other forms producing the same style of work.

(To be continued.)

The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies

By L. HANCIAU

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

(Continued from page 512.)

Issue of July 1st, 1901.

B. In TRIPOLI.

THE Regency of Tripoli is situated on the northern coast of Africa, between the Mediterranean on the north, the desert of Barca on the east, the Sahara and Fezzan on the south, and Tunis on the west.

The population is composed of Moors, Arabs, Berbers, Turks, Franks, Negroes, and Jews, the latter to the number of two or three thousand, the others being Mahometans; the Christians that have come over from Europe are under the protection of their own Consuls, and can only be tried in the Consular Courts. There are some 800,000 to 1,200,000 inhabitants in all.

The principal towns are Benghazi, Gadamis, Mourzouk, and Tripoli, the last being the capital.

The sea being for the most part shallow along the coasts, there are only two anchorages that are much frequented, those of Benghazi and Tripoli, where Italy established Post Offices. That at Tripoli was in existence as early as 1873.

It was under the Decree of the 6th of June, 1901 (see *G.S.W.*, January 1, 1910), that a Post Office was established at Benghazi, which supplied special stamps, from the 1st of July, 1901.

Benghazi.

Benghazi is a maritime town in North Africa with about 2500 inhabitants. It is the capital of the Province of Barca.



BENGASI

1 PIASTRA 1

The 25 c. stamp of 1901, with effigy of King Victor Emmanuel III, adapted to its new use by means of an overprint in *black*, "BENGASI—1 PIASTRA 1" in two lines, the lower one covering the original value.

1 piastra on 25 c., blue.

We do not know whether this stamp is still in use, or whether it has been superseded by those that follow.

* * *

Tripoli of Barbary.

Tripoli is the capital of the Regency of Tripoli; it has about 30,000 inhabitants. Barbary is a corruption of the Arab name *Arah el Berber* (Land of the Berbers); it would therefore be more correct to say "Berbery."

By the Decree given below the need was recognized for the issue of special stamps for Tripoli, and at the same time the Italian stamps that had for long been in circulation in Tripoli were suppressed; which was foolish

and unbusinesslike, for those stamps might well have been overprinted at Tripoli (there was nothing to prevent it) and then disposed of to eager collectors. But evidently the authorities never thought of this, although they were usually so careful of the interests of philatelists.

This is the Decree :—

“VICTOR EMMANUEL III,

“*By the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation*

“KING OF ITALY.

“In view of Article 137 of the General Regulations for the Postal Service, approved by the Royal Decree of the 10th of February, 1901, No. 120;

“And of the Royal Decree No. 795 of the 18th of August, 1898, which authorized the issue of special postage stamps, etc., to be used exclusively in the Italian Post Offices in the Levant;

“Recognizing the convenience of also providing the Italian Post Office at Tripoli in Barbary with special postage stamps, etc., which will differ from those in use in the interior of the Kingdom;

“At the instance of Our Minister the Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs,

“WE HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE :—

“Art. 1. The issue is authorized of special postage stamps, correspondence cards, and parcel post cards, to be used exclusively at the Italian Post Office at Tripoli in Barbary:

“Art. 2. The postage stamps, correspondence cards, and parcel post cards will be identical with those in use in the interior of the Kingdom, with the overprint of the inscription ‘Tripoli di Barberia,’ to be printed by the Government Office for Stamped Papers.

“Art. 3. The above-mentioned postage stamps, etc., will be put in circulation as soon as the Government Printing Office at Turin shall have completed the work of overprinting them.

“Art. 4. The stamps, etc., at present in use at Tripoli in Barbary, identical with those for the interior of the Kingdom, will cease to have legal circulation so soon as that office shall have been provided with the new stamps, etc. Those out of use will be exchanged for the public.

“We ordain, etc. etc. etc.

“Given at Sant’ Anna di Valdieri this 13th August, 1909.

“VICTOR EMMANUEL.
“SCHANZER.”

The date of issue was not announced.

1. Ordinary Postage Stamps.

Issue of the End of 1909.

Tripoli
di Barberia

TRIPOLI
DI BARBERIA

Stamps of Italy, 1901, and 1906 to 1909, overprinted as shown in the illustrations given above :—(a) For the values up to 50 centesimi; (b) for the higher values.

In *violet* on the 15 c. and in *black* on the other values.

- 1 c., brown (of 1901).
- 2 c., red-brown (of 1901).
- 5 c., green (of 1906).
- 10 c., rose („).
- 15 c., slate-black (of 1909).
- 25 c., blue (of 1907).
- 40 c., pale brown (of 1908).
- 50 c., violet (of 1908).
- 1 l., brown and green (of 1901).
- 5 l., rose and blue (of 1901).

* * *

2. Express Letter Stamps.

Issue of the End of 1909.

(a) The Italian stamp of 1903, for the interior of the kingdom, overprinted, in *black*, with the second of the two types illustrated above.

25 c., carmine.

(b) The Italian stamp of 1908, for the Postal Union, with the same overprint.

30 c., blue and rose.

* * *

3. Single Post Cards.

Issue of the End of 1909.

The Italian Post Card of September (?), 1908, overprinted in *black*, as above.

10 c., carmine on *cream*.

* * *

4. Reply-paid Cards.

Issue of the End of 1909.

The Italian cards of September, 1906,* with the same overprint. The 5 + 10 c. dated “06_i” and the 10 + 10 c. “08” (?).

5 c., green, + 10 c., carmine on *grey*.
10 + 10 c., carmine on *cream*.

* * *

5. Parcel Post Cards.

Issue of the End of 1909.

The current Parcel Post Cards of Italy with the same overprint.

60 c., brown on *cream*.

1 lira „ on *rose*.
1 l. 50 c. „ on *green*.
1 l. 75 c. „ on *yellow*.
2 l. 70 c. „ on *grey*.

THE ITALIAN COLONIES.

A. ERITREA.

It was on the 10th of March, 1882, that the Government re-purchased from the Italian Company, Rubattino, the Bay of Assab, which the Company had purchased in 1869, in consequence of the opening of the Suez Canal, and as a port for re-victualing its ships. It was an excellent post of

* We have not seen these cards, and it seems more probable that they are the cards of September, 1908, and dated “08” or “09.”—E. D. G. S. W.

observation for the Italian Government, which now assumed its direct administration.

On the 5th of February, 1885, Admiral Caimi landed at Massowah, from which the Egyptian garrison retired on the 22nd of November, 1885.

In 1889 the Italians had succeeded in establishing themselves upon the Abyssinian plateau, at Asmara and Keren, and they thus extended a preponderating influence over Ethiopia.

Finding themselves too narrowly confined within the limits of the triangle formed by Massowah, Asmara, and Keren, the Italians sought to push out to the west and south of that district. But they were met on that route by the Negus Menelik, who, in 1895, compelled the Italian troops to withdraw, and inflicted upon them a severe defeat.

The treaty of the 26th of October, 1896, having settled the boundary between the Italian possessions and Abyssinia, Eritrea was constituted a Colony with independent administration, extending along the coast of the Red Sea, from Cape Kasar to Cape Dameirah, a distance of 670 miles.

In 1900 the seat of government was transferred to Asmara, but special stamps for this Colony had been issued previous to this, as shown by the following Decree:—

“HUMBERT I,

“*By the Grace of God and by the Will of the Nation*

“**KING OF ITALY.**

“In view of Article 137 of the Regulations approved by the Royal Decree of the 2nd of July, 1890, No. 6954, 3rd Series;

“At the instance of Our Ministers the Secretaries of State for Posts and Telegraphs and for Foreign Affairs,

“**WE HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE:—**

“**Art. 1.** The issue is approved of special postage stamps, letter cards, and post cards, for the franking of correspondence and packets despatched from the Post Offices in the Colony of Eritrea, exchanged between those offices or with other Italian or foreign post offices.

“These stamps, letter cards, and post cards will be identical with those in use in the interior of the Kingdom, with only an overprint of the inscription *Colonia Eritrea*, printed by the Government Office for Stamped Papers.

“**Art. 2.** The sale, at the Post Offices of the Colony, of the stamps, letter cards, and post cards referred to in the preceding article, will commence on the 1st of January, 1893.

“The use of the present stamps, letter cards, and post cards there will cease from the 28th of February of the same year, but the exchange of them will be allowed during the whole of the corresponding month of 1894.

“We ordain, etc. etc. etc.

“Given at Rome the 27th of November, 1892.

“**HUMBERT.**

“**C. FINOCCHIARO APRILE.**

“**B. BRIN.**”

1. Ordinary Postage Stamps.

Colonia Eritrea

Issue of January 1st, 1893.

Italian stamps of 1863–91 overprinted “Colonia Eritrea,” in *black*, as shown in the illustrations above.

(a) *Overprint horizontal.*

1 c., bronze-green (of 1863).

2 c., brown (of 1865).

5 c., green (of 1891).

Varieties. With overprint inverted.

1 c., bronze-green.

2 c., brown.

5 c., green.

(b) *Overprint in a curve.*

10 c., carmine (of 1879).

20 c., orange (“ ”).

25 c., blue (“ ”).

40 c., brown (of 1889).

45 c., reseda (“ ”).

60 c., violet (“ ”).

1 l., brown and orange (of 1889).

5 l., carmine and blue (of 1891).

The *D.B.Z.* of the 15th November, 1905, chronicled the 25 c. with a second overprint impressed slanting. This variety seems to us a doubtful one, as the overprint was typographed and applied to the whole sheet at one impression.

* * *

Issue of the end of 1895, and January, 1896.

Italian stamps of 1893 and 1895, with the curved overprint in *black*.

20 c., orange (of 1895).

25 c., blue (of 1893).

45 c., reseda (of 1895).

The last of the three was issued about the end of 1895, and the other two in January, 1896.

* * *

Issue of June (?), 1897.

The 5 c. stamp of 1897, with the horizontal overprint in *black*.

5 c., green.

Variety. With overprint inverted.

5 c., green.

* * *

Issue of June (?), 1898.

The 10 c. stamp of 1896, with the curved overprint in *black*.

10 c., carmine.

* * *

Issue of August (?), 1899.

The 1 c. and 2 c. stamps of 1896, with the horizontal overprint in *black*.

1 c., brown.

2 c., red.

(To be continued.)

Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

The Stamps of Chili, by *M. Sigismond Jean*

THIS work has just been sent to me for review, and I am more than pleased to welcome a book upon the issues of any of the interesting Republics of South America, as I have studied their stamps somewhat extensively.

This new work is published in French by the firm of Charles Mendel, of Paris, and is sold at 1 fr. 50 c. It is stated to be an adaptation by M. Jean of the work of Señor R. A. Mercado.

M. Jean seems to be a painstaking transcriber of other people's work, but from what I have seen of his writings I gather that he is not a very sound philatelist, and I doubt whether he has formed good collections of the stamps of the countries upon which he has written.

His work on the stamps of Uruguay, published last year, was full of errors and misstatements, and I am sorry to say that I find this little book on Chili is even worse!

In the first chapter he says:—

"I have encountered insurmountable difficulties owing to the absence of official documents, as well as the indolence and inertia of the Chilean collectors, who have never occupied themselves with the history of these stamps."

I am surprised at this. I was in Chili for about a month less than a year ago, and I never wish to meet keener or more intelligent collectors than the members of the Santiago and Valparaiso Societies. Not only were they keen on the collection of their stamps, but they had made wonderfully successful studies of all the difficult points in the early issues, and had classified them according to the different printings in a most intelligent manner.

Some of the statements of M. Jean are marvellous; for example, I quote from p. 16:

"3^e Emission
(Impression locale)
Aout, 1854.

5 c., brun-chocolat
10 c., bleu de Prusse

"La première valeur est très rare neuve . . . la seconde valeur est au contraire très commune neuf, mais beaucoup plus rare usée"!

I think it will be news to Chilean collectors that the locally printed 10 c. is common unused and rare used. I am afraid that M. Jean does not know a locally printed 10 c. stamp when he sees one.

He divides the stamps of the first type into eight issues, but a worse jumble I have never seen in any stamp publication. He

omits all mention of the locally lithographed 5 c., *brown, red-brown*, etc., with its many interesting and rare transfer varieties, and he apparently knows nothing whatever about the printings of Señor N. Desmadryl and M. Gillet.

He states that the 10 c. exists with error wmk. "20," but classes it as a forgery! This error is perfectly genuine, and several copies have been found amongst old correspondence in Chili.

The rest of the work is equally inaccurate and defective. I have only space to point out a few things:—

Postage Due Stamps.

1895 issue. M. Jean lists only one set.

There are two different colours and issues, and each of these was printed in two different forms. Advanced collectors in Chili make *four* sets of this issue.

Official Stamps.

M. Jean lists a set of stamps, which he says were *issued* in 1906, when the stamps of 1905 were surcharged in *red*, "MARINA—OFICIAL."

These stamps were *not* issued; a few were made as *Essays*, and I had a set given to me when I was in Santiago.

I am always glad to welcome new handbooks on stamps, but one must protest against publications such as this, which is full of inaccuracies from beginning to end.

News from Cairo

A FRIEND in Cairo has been good enough to send me some notes.

A Philatelic Society has been formed there, and meetings are being held regularly. This should be of use to the many collectors who spend part of the winter in that bright city.

I am asked to publish a warning against forgeries of Egypt, first issue, *error* 5 piastres, *rose*, with the overprint of the 10 piastres. Two blocks of six stamps were shown at a recent meeting of the Cairo Philatelic Society; they were imperforate, and appeared to be a new printing. The owner stated that they were genuine, and that he had blocks of all the values of the first issue, from 5 paras to 10 piastres, both imperf. and perforated, and that as he could not sell them in Egypt he was going to send them to England for sale. The well-known Egyptian collector, Henri Cantel Bey, was at this meeting, and pronounced the stamps to be forgeries.

If such stamps are offered to any of my readers, I shall be obliged if they will allow me to see them before they are returned.

The Hanover Reminders

LAST year an employee of the G.P.O in Hanover found an old chest in an attic over the post office, and on examination it was found to contain a quantity of old stamps of Hanover in entire sheets. In due course the stamps were sent to the Reichs-Post Museum in Berlin, and they are to be sold by public auction in Berlin on December 9th next. There will be sold by auction at the same time, the used postage stamps of the German Colonies which have been received by various Government Departments.

In addition to the price bid, the buyer has to pay a tax of 5 per cent to the authorities.

The following is the list of the Hanover stamps, which are all unused originals in sheets, with gum :—

<i>Imperforate.</i>				
1859.	1 gr.,	rose . . .	45,820	10 lots.
„	2 „	blue . . .	12,960	10 „
1861.	3 „	brown . . .	5,040	4 „
„	10 „	green . . .	1,560	6 „
<i>Perçés en arc.</i>				
1864.	3 pf.	„ red gum	1,653	1 „
„	3 „	„ white „	3,149	2 „
„	1 gr.,	rose, red gum	3,000	2 „
„	1 „	rose, white gum . . .	8,169	5 „
„	2 „	blue, white gum . . .	99	1 „
„	3 „	brown, white gum . . .	519	1 „

The used German Colonial stamps are divided into 84 lots.

It is anticipated that high prices will be obtained, as these are lots suitable for private speculators as well as for the trade.

The First Issue of Siam

OUR publishers have shown us entire sheets of three of the values of the first issue of Siam, which show certain peculiarities that seem worthy of being noted while the materials are still available.

The sheets before us are of the 1 lotte, 1 songpy, and 1 pynung, two sheets of each in different tints, and, with the exception of one of those of the second value, have the margins complete all round. Mr. Hamilton Smith, in comparing these sheets, noticed that they differed distinctly in size, so much so that he was inclined to suppose that they must in each case have been printed from different plates, and he kindly handed them over to us as an interesting subject for study.

We must first of all acknowledge that the variation in the dimensions of these stamps is not now noted for the first time. In a very interesting article on "The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Siam," by Mr. R. W. Harold Row, which commenced in *The Stamp Lover* for August last, it is stated that stamps of all the values vary in size, and we have no doubt that the writer is correct in stating that this is due "to irregular or unequal shrinking of the paper when dried." In the case of the 1 lotte, he mentions, as extreme instances, specimens measuring 19½ x 25½ mm., 20 x 24½ mm., 21 x 24½ mm., and 21 x 25¼ mm. We thus see that in single specimens there may be as much as a millimetre or more difference in width or length, and thus whole sheets might easily show greater variations than those which we are about to describe.

The theory that these variations in the size of stamps, of identically the same de-

sign, may be due to the expansion and subsequent contraction of the paper on which they are printed, is also not a new one, but it is only recently that we have been told that this expansion is not only variable (as we were aware) in different kinds of paper, and varies of course according to the amount of moisture present, but that the same piece of paper does not expand to the same extent in both directions. Thus we may expect to find that the longest stamps are the narrowest, and *vice versa*, and this is shown in the first and third of Mr. Row's examples; his fourth seems to be both long and wide, and probably represents the actual size of the engraving on the plate more nearly than any of the others, the paper in this instance having perhaps been more nearly dry when the stamp was printed.

To understand exactly what happens we must remember a few little details. For printing from an engraved plate the paper is thoroughly wetted; at the time that the impression is taken it is exactly the size and shape of the engraving on the plate; if the paper has expanded most in a vertical direction it shrinks most in that direction, and we get in consequence a comparatively short and wide impression when the paper is dry; if it has expanded most in a horizontal direction, the stamp on the contrary will be comparatively long and narrow; and if the expansion has been very small, in both directions, either from the nature of the paper, or from its having been only slightly wetted or having got nearly dry again, we get a stamp larger both ways and more nearly the correct size and shape.

Turning now to our sheets, we find that the dimensions of the blocks of stamps, measured between the outer lines of the stamps at each corner, are as follows:—

(1) 1 lotte, *deep blue*, dark *brown* gum which has much discoloured the paper; width at top 177 mm., at bottom 177½ mm., length at each side 275 mm.

(2) 1 lotte, *lighter blue*, gum not so *brown*, paper slightly *bluish* from the plate not having been properly cleaned; width at top 182 mm., at bottom 181 mm., length at right 271½ mm., at left 272 mm.

(3) 1 songpy, *brown-yellow*, *brownish* gum, paper discoloured on the back; width at top and bottom 172 mm., length at each side 249 mm.

(4) 1 songpy, *dull yellow*, impression not so clear, darker *brown* gum, paper more discoloured on back; width at top and bottom 176 mm., length at each side 245 mm.

(5) 1 salung, *orange*, light *brown* gum; width at top and bottom 194½ mm., length at each side 301 mm.

(6) 1 salung, *brown-orange*, gum rather darker; width at top and bottom 197 mm., length at each side 295 mm.

Thus in each case we have a long and narrow sheet and a shorter but wider one, confirming our opinion that the variations are due to expansion and shrinkage of the paper. We should add that the sheets are composed of eighty stamps, in ten horizontal rows of eight; we find that Mr. Melville stated, in his little book on Siam published in 1906, that these stamps were in sheets of a hundred, ten rows of ten, but this was evidently an error.

From what we have stated, it is plainly quite possible that the two sheets of each value might have been printed from the very same plates; the question is whether we can find any evidence to prove or disprove that theory.

In the case of the highest value, the *salung*, there are certain little irregularities of spacing and alignment, as well as some minute dots in the margins of both sheets, which leave us in no doubt that they were from the same plate; and this was to be expected, as one plate would probably have been sufficient for the highest value.

The colour of the 1 songpy, and the fact that it has no rectangular outline, combine to render it very difficult to examine. One of the sheets has no margins, so it is useless to look for accidental marks there, and we have found none in the margins of the other sheet. The impressions seem to be very regularly placed, on both the sheets;

on laying a straight edge along the bottom of each row, touching the curved outline of the labels of the end stamps, we find no irregularities of alignment sufficient for identification, and the probability is that these two sheets also are from the same plate.

The 1 lotte stamps are much more satisfactory subjects for study, both in colour and design, and here we find evidence of two plates; the distinction is a quite unimportant one, but sufficient for our purpose. The irregularities of alignment are not the same, the most marked instance occurs in the ninth horizontal row; in the dark-coloured sheet the second and third stamps from the left are practically in the same line; in the lighter sheet the second stamp is plainly above the level of the third, the right-hand corners of the former being quite half a millimetre higher than the left-hand corners of the latter. Several of the stamps on the lighter sheet show minute coloured dots and marks, which do not occur on the other sheet; these might possibly be due to damage of some kind to the plate, but combined with the variations in the alignment they may be taken as further proof of the existence of two plates for the lowest value—which is not an altogether unnatural thing.

Mr. Row, in the article we have already referred to, makes some remarks on the perforations and on the question whether more than one machine was used. The variations of gauge in the majority of the sheets we have described are, for the most part, so small, that if more than one machine was used in those cases, they are practically undistinguishable. We carefully counted the number of holes in a space of 100 mm. in each sheet, both vertically and horizontally, with the following result:—Taking the sheets in the order in which we gave their dimensions, in Nos. 1 and 2 we found 73 holes in 100 mm. horizontally and 72½ vertically; in No. 3, 73 horizontally and 73½ vertically; in No. 4, 73½ horizontally and 72½ vertically; and in No. 5, 72½ both ways. Thus in these five sheets, allowing for the fact that we cannot be sure of having measured the same portion of the line of holes in each case, we have probably the work of a slightly irregular machine, giving on the average a gauge of something over 14½. In certain parts we found exactly 15 holes in 20 mm., so that this machine would give a perforation of from 14½ (or perhaps nearer 14) to 15. No. 6 sheet appears to have been perforated with a different machine, with a gauge of a full 15 all the way along; we found 75½ holes to 100 mm. in a horizontal line, and 75 and 75½ in two lengths of 100 mm. in the same vertical line.

Our Australian Letter

By J. H. SMYTH

SYDNEY, 19th October, 1910.

The Commonwealth at last

IT may interest your readers to learn that postal matters in Australia are at the present advancing by leaps and bounds. The long-delayed Postal Commission's report was tabled in the House of Representatives a week ago. The Board recommends quite a number of alterations, some of which have already been carried into effect. It is recommended that postage stamps be printed at a Commonwealth centre, that a uniform Commonwealth stamp be issued, and that automatic stamping machines be introduced.

That postal rates within the States be made uniform at 1d. per half-ounce, that the parcel and packet post be amalgamated, and that payment of bulk postage by stamps be abolished.

It is also recommended that a Board of Management, consisting of three Directors, namely, General Manager (Chairman), a Postal Director, and a Telegraph and Telephone Director, be appointed to control the Department, including staff and works. That the designation Deputy Postmaster-General be altered to State Postmaster, and that a Commonwealth factory be established, and labour-saving appliances be introduced.

The report, which is a very bulky one, was ordered to be printed.

It was stated last month (September) that all the Australian State stamps would, after the 1st of January next, be overprinted "AUSTRALIA." Members of the Victorian and Sydney Philatelic Societies considered that this was needless expenditure, and would put philatelists to some inconvenience. The Secretaries of both Societies wrote to the Postmaster-General to that effect, with the result that in the House of Representatives on Thursday last, the 13th October, the Postmaster-General announced that from that day stamps now used in the various States would be valid for all postal purposes within the Commonwealth, and added: "State boundaries no longer exist so far as this matter is concerned. This, of course, does not apply to rates, which for the present will not be altered. But any stamp issued by any State may be used in any other State. In order to commemorate the occasion, every member of the Commonwealth Parliament will be presented with a full set of Australian stamps."

The day after, namely, the 14th October, I ascertained from the chief clerk of the Sydney office that instructions had been telephoned through from the Central Administration, Melbourne, the previous day,

to have an order sent round to the officials in accordance with the above statement, and I took the opportunity of passing through the post a number of envelopes bearing the stamps of different States with the object of having them obliterated on the first day of the new order of things.

There is a strong disposition on the part of the present Government to break down State identifications, or, in other words, to bring about "unification," and the new departure is a step in that direction. It is impossible to say how long State stamps will be used promiscuously, but it is anticipated that by the 1st of May next year a Commonwealth series will have appeared.

The question arises now more forcibly than ever—Should these stamps be classed as a Commonwealth issue? I certainly think they should.

The Postmaster-General intends next week to introduce into the House of Representatives the Penny Postage Bill. The Prime Minister, Mr. Fisher, in his Budget statement, said that the promised penny postage would be not only for Australia, but would extend to countries overseas. If the Bill does not make penny postage universal, it is expected that it will at least embrace Great Britain and the British Dominions. The penny postage arrangement will not, however, be brought into operation before May 1 next.

[The announcement contained in the foregoing letter will be heartily welcomed by all philatelists—this is the best news we have heard from Australia for several years. The arrangement seems a thoroughly sensible one; it is the same as that adopted a few months earlier in the much more recent "Union of South Africa."

But our correspondent's suggestion that these stamps should "be classed as a Commonwealth issue" would, it seems to us, do away with all the advantages of the arrangement, so far as collectors are concerned. If he means that we are to collect the stamps of every one of the States composing the Commonwealth used in each of the others, we shall have a worse multiplication of varieties than if the overprinting idea had been carried out. The great beauty of the plan adopted is that it involves no increase of varieties for collectors, who will welcome the real Commonwealth issue as putting an end to the separate issues of the States that have been, we are told, united for nearly a decade. Mr. Smyth's letter to us was franked with Tasmanian stamps, postmarked "Sydney, N.S.W. 19 Oc. 10," and we shall keep the envelope as an interesting curiosity, but not as bearing "Commonwealth" stamps.—ED. G.S.W.]

Hawaii

The so-called Reissues or Reprints of the 5c. and 13c. 1853 Type

By HENRY J. CROCKER, F.R.P.S.

(Continued from page 523.)

REFERRING to Brickwood correspondence in 1867-8, Major Evans says :

"We are inclined to think that Mr. Brickwood's letters are almost conclusive proof that in April, 1868, the stamps in question were not in existence." Would it not be well for him to go further and admit he had not even ordered them at the time,²¹ or he would have mentioned the fact? The plates were in Honolulu according to all data prior to April, 1868, and he has never made the contention that Brickwood returned them to Boston. He goes on to say, quoting a letter of Brickwood's to the National Bank Note Company: "You will please, in delivering the package of stamps for transportation to the agent of the express company, to hand him an invoice of the same and forward a duplicate to this office, so that no unreasonable charge for carriage should be made, as was on the last package ordered by Mr. Whitney." "Surely," says Evans, "it is evident that 'the last package' referred to was one from the same source." Now this letter is dated April 31, 1866, two years before Major Evans' imagined order, and why is he so sure Brickwood knew where the Whitney order came from? There is not the slightest evidence that he or any Postmaster, before or after him (see Wundenberg's letter, 1889), ever knew where the plates were, excepting H. M. Whitney. It is conclusive, rather, that Brickwood would not know where to send and order the 1853 type, and seems to knock out Major Evans' theory that he did order any in 1868, or at any time, and it confirms Postmaster Brickwood's statement that he did not.

Nor does the Major's further remark help his position any. The two-cent stamps perforated and engraved were in actual use when Brickwood succeeded Kalakaua, and he therefore did not receive any stamps from the National Bank Note Company until April

²¹ This is exactly what we have suggested; there is no positive evidence that the plates were in Honolulu before that time. Giffard manifestly did not know when they arrived there, other authorities have followed Giffard's date of "about 1867"; the only thing that is certain is that they came with the last supply of stamps, and the date at which that happened is the whole point at issue.

or May, 1866; so that his suggestion that they might be the order placed by Brickwood in April, 1865, and received August 31st, 1865, falls flat to the ground, the evidence being that the order took sixty-four days to reach the engraver (June 22nd), and it was a physical impossibility for them to be engraved, printed and reach Honolulu in sixty-five days (August 31st).

Further on he asks if it was a Boston package that Brickwood was still troubling about. He shows Brickwood did not know where it came from, it evidently was a package that he did not have anything to do with, except to pay the costs;²² so, of a necessity, it must have been the order contracted for by his predecessor, Kalakaua, and mentioned in his official letter to Postmaster Coney. Further along Major Evans quotes that "neither Thrum nor Giffard were able to date the receipt of the plates further back than 1867," and yet we have the evidence of Giffard and others that the plates were regularly received in 1867,²³ and the remaining stock of both stamps laid in Honolulu for several years; that they were not ordered by Brickwood, and he told Giffard he never ordered any of that type. Giffard told me in 1909 that he had never heard the stamps called "reprints," until he read my book defending them from that imputation.

Brickwood did not know where the 1853 plates were made or located; he could not order any stamps direct from the Whitney plates unless he had purchased them for the Post Office. The "last package" is distinctly a Whitney order, and we ask Major Evans what became of it if it was not laid away for several years, for he proves by Hanciau it was not from the National Bank Note Company and his supposed order of 1868 would not fit in at this time.

²² There is no evidence at all that Brickwood did not know where the parcel he complained about came from, or that he had nothing to do with it except to pay the costs. He complained to the National Bank Note Co.; the only natural inference is that he did know that it came from that Company.

²³ Again there is no evidence of anything of the sort. Giffard originally said "about 1867," and now suggests that it was earlier than that. If "the plates were regularly received in 1867" they cannot have been destroyed in 1865, either with an axe or otherwise; again Mr. Crocker contradicts his own witnesses, or makes them contradict themselves and one another.

Kenyon gives the date of the Kalakaua order as November 30th, 1864,²⁴ and Major Evans states that the evidence offered is manifestly impossible, and that he would not refer to it if it were not that it appears to have been stuck in the mind of Mr. Crocker. My answer is, that Kalakaua placed an order for these stamps in the United States prior to February, 1865, as we have his and Irwin's letters to show for it; that he had issued a provisional stamp while awaiting them; that all data shows the order was dated about November 30th, 1864, and they have always been catalogued as issued in 1864.²⁴ Furthermore, there was no other five-cent plate in existence from which he could issue a fresh supply, and we have the most conclusive evidence that for several months in 1864 there was good reason in the mind of Postmaster Kalakaua why the thirteen-cent stamps could be used; hence, his order for the two stamps in 1864 and their natural retention by Brickwood, his successor. We are agreed that stamps and plates came together. We must remember that no local authority had ever been able to account for the issuance of the numeral five-cent issued at this time, and that for nearly thirty years the succeeding five-cent numeral issued by Brickwood was branded as a fake. It was M. Hanciau who produced the Irwin letters in 1900, which set us on the right track, the Post Office records of these orders having been destroyed, as shown by the *Monthly Journal* of 1895, so that Thrum, Giffard, and others were only able to theorize on them.

Speaking of the last package ordered by H. M. Whitney, Major Evans says: "Surely it is evident that 'the last package' referred to was one from the same source, no doubt the supply of two-cent and five-cent stamps which were ordered from the National Bank Note Company in April, 1865, and which,

according to Mr. Crocker, did not reach Hawaii until some twelve months later." Why "surely" when Major Evans himself mentions that Brickwood had probably received a package from the same source (National Bank Note Company) without extra charge?²⁵ and why "according to Mr. Crocker," when every authority excepting Major Evans, including Hanciau, for whom he stands sponsor, admits and believes that Brickwood did not receive any package from the National Bank Note Company, excepting his order of April 26th, 1865, received in 1866?

The order Evans mentions, of the five-cent and two-cent made by Brickwood on April 26th, 1865, is the last ground Major Evans has to stand on. In the first place, the two-cent stamp he mentions was already in use, having been ordered in 1863, issued June of the following year. The second order was made on April 26th, 1865, and arrived in April or May, 1866. The five-cent stamp in this last order was the first order for the engraved and perforated stamps which succeeded the old 1853 type, and its first appearance in Hawaii was the latter date. Brickwood's order (like Kalakaua's) was explicit, so no correspondence was necessary as it went nearly direct to the engraver.²⁶

Major Evans is asked by the philatelists: "Why did Brickwood resort to the use of a two-cent numeral in 1865? Why did he have to resort to another provisional five-cent (type-set), printed in Honolulu in 1865-6, and following the five-cent numeral provisional that his predecessor Kalakaua had placed in use in 1864-5,²⁷ if he was not daily waiting for these stamps and suppressing the old ones?"

What reasonable explanation is there to offer for this late use of the numeral plates, when according to the evidence of Irwin

²⁴ We very greatly regret being obliged to draw most serious attention to this statement, as being absolutely contrary to the facts. If Mr. Crocker has read Kenyon's book, as we presume he has, he should be aware that it contains no reference to any "order" of "November 30th, 1864," and that what we stated in May last, as to the value of Kenyon's evidence in relation to the case in point, was perfectly correct. As we stated then, Kenyon "dates the issue of these doubtful stamps as early as November, 1864, on the strength of a supposed specimen of the 5 c. of this printing on a letter dated November 30, 1864." In the face of this plain statement of fact, Mr. Crocker again brings forward this date as the date of an "order," and fathers upon Mr. Kenyon a statement that the latter did not make. Utterly reckless assertions of this description would seriously weaken a very much stronger case than Mr. Crocker is able to put forward. We should add that we find we were mistaken in saying a "5 c. of this printing." Mr. Kenyon does not give the value of the stamp he found, but we all know that the stamps in dispute were not in existence in November, 1864. We pointed out in 1901, and again in May last, what Mr. Kenyon had said, and yet Mr. Crocker once more puts forward this statement as to an order dated November 30th, 1864. We consider that this in itself is sufficient to justify our refusal to publish anything further that Mr. Crocker may write upon this subject. He knows as well as we do that this is an impossible date for the issue of stamps that were not in existence in February, 1865.

²⁵ Again we find Mr. Crocker making no attempt to understand the plain meaning of the article he is criticizing, and quoting it only with a view to perverting its meaning. If our readers will refer to what we wrote in *G. S. W.* for May 21 last, they will have no difficulty in seeing that our argument was this:—Brickwood complained to the National Bank Note Company, therefore presumably the parcel he complained about came from them. If the parcel upon which there was an extra charge did not come from the National Bank Note Company, then he must have received a parcel from them (the parcel containing the 2 c. and 5 c. stamps which he had ordered in April, 1865) without any extra charge, and there was no reason for his complaining to them.

²⁶ What this whole paragraph has to do with the case we fail altogether to see.

²⁷ The answer to these questions is a perfectly simple one, and we cannot understand any philatelist taking the trouble to ask them. Brickwood issued provisional 2 c. and 5 c. stamps because he had no ordinary stamps of either value on hand; if he had received a supply of 5 c. stamps in 1865, whether of the type of 1853 or any other, he would not have gone on issuing provisionals. A more natural question for philatelists to ask would be:—Why should Brickwood have been such a born fool as to "suppress" the stamps that he was greatly in want of? and why did he state in April, 1868, that he had no more of these stamps in his possession, if that statement was untrue?

produced by M. Hanciau, dated February 24th, 1865: "The new two-cent stamps (engraved and perforated in 1864) superseded all other two-cent stamps, and it is now the only two-cent stamp in use": and further evidence introduced by Evans—that the Government printed numerals in 1865?

Here is the statement made by Giffard: "It is a perplexing question why the numeral series should have been printed after the event of either the two-cent 'Elua Keneta' in 1862 (1855) or the two-cent dark vermilion of 1864, unless it was because of the Postal department running short of the latter stamps. Is it an indisputable fact that such was the case, as Mr. Robert Green, and also Mr. J. H. Black, both printers in the Government Printing office, where these stamps were printed, state that they remember striking off sheets of numeral stamps as late as 1864 to fill orders for the Postmaster-General?"

The fact of the matter is that Brickwood's order, as stated by Luff, Hanciau, Giffard, and other authorities, was delayed, and this caused him to resort to the local plates. That he was daily expecting his stamps to arrive is testified by Giffard, and he naturally would hold back the Kalakaua order received,

as is stated, August 31, 1865; ²⁸ such being the case.

²⁸ The two paragraphs that precede this have very little to do with the case; they merely go to prove, what nobody denies, that Brickwood was in want of 2 c. and 5 c. stamps in 1865. Under those circumstances it would have been most *unnatural* on his part to hold back stamps which, it must be remembered, were in no way *obsolete* until superseded by the new 5 c. stamps in 1866. They were unperforated, it is true, but so were the provisionals that Brickwood was having printed off, and it is absurd to suppose that he would have gone to this expense if he had stamps in his possession that he had already paid for.

In regard to the date "August 31, 1865," we again have a statement that is no way proved. This date was originally given by Mr. Giffard as the date of "delivery" of the 2 c. and 5 c. stamps ordered in the previous April, and he was then quoting, we believe, from official documents. He now says that he must have been mistaken; but if that is so, he may be mistaken about the date altogether. If this date is a correct one (and we do not suggest that it is not), we have little doubt that it was connected, as Mr. Giffard originally connected it, with the 2 c. and 5 c. stamps. He does not say that it was the date of "receipt," but the date of "delivery." It was quite possible for the stamps to be ready for delivery in New York on that date, and it may well be the date of a letter announcing that fact. It took a little over two months for a letter to pass between New York and Honolulu (we have Mr. Crocker's authority for this); the letter would arrive there early in November. Let us suppose that the Hawaiian Government had then to remit the money for the plate and the printing; this could not reach New York till some time in January, 1866, and if the stamps were despatched at once they would reach Honolulu in March, just in time for the first specimens of them to get to M. Moens, in Brussels, at the beginning of June, 1866, as we know that they did.

We acknowledge that this suggestion is a supposition, but so is the whole of Mr. Crocker's case from beginning to end.

(To be continued.)

Reviews

Jamaica

NO. 12 of the "Melville Stamp Books," which has just been sent us by its publisher, Mr. W. H. Peckitt, treats of the early postal history and of the postage stamps of this important island. This being the Jubilee Year of the Colonial Post Office of Jamaica, Mr. Melville has gone rather more deeply into the history of its Post Office than in the case of the other countries he has dealt with, and the volume before us seems to be one of the fattest of the nice little white books that form the series. Jamaica had a Post Office as early as 1688, but it was not until 1860 that the office was taken over by the colonial authorities, and then somewhat against their will. It may interest those collectors who are still uncertain as to the *status* of British stamps used abroad, to learn that before 1860 the Post Office in Jamaica was a British office, just as much as those in London or Liverpool—as indeed were all offices where British stamps were used without any overprint. The early stamps of Jamaica, both postal and fiscal, belong to the best De La Rue period, and their delicate engraving is in very strong contrast with the coarse work of the more recent issues. The extraordinary representation of the Arms, Crest, and Supporters on the stamps of 1903, etc., looks like a caricature of the same device as shown on the early fiscals. Whether it was

from motives of economy or good taste that the Jamaican authorities have adhered to the original types of their 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. stamps, the fact that no change has been made in the designs of those values during the last fifty years is certainly a subject for congratulation. Whilst the mother country and almost every one of the other British colonies have yielded to the temptation of cheap and poor production, Jamaica has retained some at least of the good old work, which has survived all the numerous changes of watermark. A specialized collection of Jamaica, Types 1 to 6, and perhaps Type 8, in all their vicissitudes, but without disfigurement of overprint or surcharge, would be "a thing of beauty," etc., and its owner might be content to read about the other Jamaican issues in Mr. Melville's little book.

Great Britain: Line-engraved Stamps

THE first of the series, the latest addition to which we have noticed above, reaches us in the form of a second edition, testifying alike to the popularity of Philately and to the demand for handbooks of this nature, which deal fully with a portion of the science at a time. The new edition is not a mere reprint of the old, but the latter has been revised, corrected, and added to where necessary, so as to bring the information contained in it up to date.

New Issues and Discoveries

By NORMAN THORNTON

I should be most grateful if readers would help me by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps, new or projected. If possible a specimen should be sent, which will be returned at once if desired, together with stamp for postage; or to readers subscribing direct, their subscription will be lengthened by one number for each penny face value and postage. Any official information or notices will also be welcome.

N. THORNTON, 891 Strand, London, W.C.

Bosnia.—We have discovered in our stock the 6 h., Type 8, perforated 13½ all round. This will follow our present number 287.

(h) Perf. 13½.
29½ 6 h., orange brown.

Funchal.—Mr. O. Penfold informs us that on November 22, 1895, there was a shortage of 50 r. stamps, and that stamps of 100 r., Type 1, were diagonally bisected and used as 50 r. for one day only.

Hong Kong.—We have received from Messrs. Graça and Co. the 1 c. in the new all-brown colour.

1910. Type 17. *Universal colours. Wmk. Multiple Crown C.A. Perf. 14.*
128a' 1 c., brown, O.

Italy.—Mr. J. R. Gillespie sends us the following translation from *Il Caffaro*:—

"The *Official Gazette* publishes a Royal decree for the issue of a new stamp of ten lire for the postage of correspondence within the kingdom and the Levant. The new stamp is printed on white paper watermarked with the Royal crown and representing as distinctive characteristic the effigy of the King on a lined background and enclosed in an oval border and surrounded by foliate ornaments. At the top of the stamp is 'Poste Italiane,' at the bottom is the inscription 'Dieci lire.' The portrait of the Sovereign, the ornaments and the inscriptions are printed in olive-green colour. Below the ornaments and inscription is to be seen a design of sloping crossed lines and small dots printed in red."

This will be a departure from the Postal Union colours, and if the stamps happen to be used for foreign letters there will be trouble.

Macao.—Messrs. Graça and Co. write us as follows:—

"We have much pleasure to inform you about the first Macao provisional postage stamps issued by the Portuguese Republican Government."

"The stamps of ½, 1, and 2 avos of current issue (1895-1905) were all sold out, and the Government was compelled to issue provisionals for the use of the public.

"The Postage Due stamps of ½, 1, and 2 avos were taken by the Government to meet the demand, and the stamps were issued provisionally with two thick black lines covering the words 'PORTEADO' at the top and 'RECEBER' at the bottom. The ½ avo was issued on the 15th inst., 1 avo on the 17th inst., and the 2 avos on the 18th inst. We understand that the issue of all the provisionals is small, as the Government is expecting soon to receive the new supply from home. We post this letter at Macao, with the above stamps for your information."

1910. *Issued by the Republican Government. Type 108, with words "PORTEADO" and "RECEBER" cancelled with black bars. Name and value in black. Perf. 11½.*

216 ½ avo, blue-green.
217 1 ,, yellow-green.
218 2 avos, slate.

Portugal.—In chronicling the "Republica" stamps we were in error in describing the overprint on the 20 r. as in *black*; this should be *green*.

Rhodesia.—The British South Africa Company issued a new set of stamps on November 11. They bear portraits of the King and Queen inspired by the Canadian issue of 1908. The work is by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons after photographs by Downey. The portrait of His Majesty is by no means flattering, and to our mind the Canadian design is the more pleasing.



17

11 November, 1910. Type 17. *Line-engraved. Heads in first colour. No wmk. Perf. 14.*

- 108 ½d., yellow-green.
- 109 1d., carmine.
- 110 2d., grey.
- 111 ½d., ultramarine.
- 112 3d., purple and yellow-ochre.
- 113 4d., indigo and orange.
- 114 5d., brown and olive-green.
- 115 6d., " " mauve.
- 116 8d., black and purple.
- 117 10d., carmine and violet.
- 118 1s., black and blue-green.
- 119 2s., " " ultramarine.
- 120 2s. 6d., black and lake.
- 121 3s., green and purple.
- 122 5s., red and green.
- 123 7s. 6d., carmine and blue.
- 124 10s., blue-green and orange.
- 125 £1., red and black.

Turkey.—We are indebted to Major Lister and Messrs. E. W. Floyd, W. B. Edwards, H. Abrams, and S. A. Kemp for the following additions to the list of perforations given in our issue of November 12.

a. Perf. 12. b. Perf. 13½. c. Perf. 12 and 13½ compound.

No.	a.	b.	c.	No.	a.	b.	c.
254.	a.			266.	a.		
255.	b.			268.	c.		
256.	a.			269.	c.		
257.	b.			271.	b.		
258.	c.			272.	b.		
259.	a.			275.	b.		
260.	c.			279.	a.		
261.	a. b. c.			281.	c.		
262.	a. c.			289.	c.		

Correspondence

The Editor of "Gibbons Stamp Weekly"

DEAR SIR,—The following are additions and corrections for the list of obliterating numbers.

I have seen the following errors:—

8S used at Bishops Stortford in 1854,
293 „ Dudley in 1852,
504 „ Ipswich (duplex), 1874.

I mentioned four places given in 1838 as "post towns" which did not have numbers allotted to them, but Mr. G. Brumell has pointed out that one of them, namely "Ben-sington," was represented by 833 "Benson," which is the modernized form of the name.

The following corrections have been kindly supplied by the Acting Postmaster of Jamaica:—

622 *Kings* is now *Whitehouse*.
631 *Medina* is now *Maidstone*.
A35 *Clarenton* is now closed.
A42 *Golden Spring* is now *Stony Hill*.
A44 *Goshen* is now *Santa Cruz*.
A43 *Lilliput* is now *Laevodia* (E30).
A54 *May Hill* is now *Spur Tree*.
A71 *Kodney Hall* is now *Linstead*.
A74 *Salt Gut* is now *Salt River*.

A78 *Vere* is now *Alley*.

A80 *Mount Charles* is now *Hagly Gap*.

F97 *Copse* is now closed.

Yours faithfully,

C. S. DENDY MARSHALL.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. M.—"Panes of thirty" would perhaps have been more correctly described as "blocks of thirty," but the overprint was set up in a "pane of thirty." The panes of stamps, as you say, were sixty. "One sheet" plainly means "one block of thirty," as the overprinted stamps were issued in sheets of thirty. If you will send us descriptions of the flaws you are unable to place, we will forward them to the writer of the article; the flaw described exists on both the numbered plates.

J. B.—Your Barbados 1s., Large Star, *imperf.*, may be all right, but we do not care to catalogue unknown varieties without seeing them, and a single copy is not always sufficient to prove a stamp to be really imperforate.

Philatelic Societies

Aberdeen and North of Scotland Philatelic Society

President: Mr. James Anderson.

Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. Edward Alexander, jun.,
Gleiggie, Cu'tis.

THIS Society held its second meeting in the Y.M.C.A. Hall on Wednesday, 26th October. Present:—Mr James Anderson (President), W. E. Bell, A. M. Robertson, J. R. S. Hendry, George Milne, J. Thomson, jun., W. Rae Sherriffs, J. McMillan, W. T. Cook, A. J. Fowle, George Laing, Douglas Crombie, W. Halley, W. J. Riddell, A. Milne, J. Wilson, jun., A. G. Brown, and the Hon. Secretary, E. Alexander, jun. Apologies for absence were sent by P. J. Anderson, L.L.B., Vice-President, J. P. Robertson White, and J. McLaughlan Young. The lecturer was Mr. George Milne, whose subject was "The Line-Engraved, Surface-Printed, and Lithographed Stamps." Mr. Milne described the various printings of stamps, and explained the methods adopted. He exhibited blocks, plates, papers, etc., used in the production of postage stamps, and showed how one with a knowledge of these methods could readily detect forgeries. Postage stamps, he said, whether in one, two, or three colours, are all printed by one of the three forms of printing known as Relief, Intaglio, and Planographic. The lecture, which was of a most informative nature, was listened to with great attention, and was frequently applauded, and at the close Mr. Anderson, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Milne, expressed the Society's appreciation of the trouble to which he had put himself, not only in preparing his admirable paper, but in procuring the exhibits to illustrate it. The President and Mr. Edward Alexander, jun., showed some beautiful specimens from their collections, which were examples of the various classes of printing dealt with in Mr. Milne's paper. At the close Mr. John Thomson, jun., moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Mr. Alexander.

Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society

President: Rev. D. J. Stather Hunt, F.R.P.S.L. 1

Hon. Secretary: R. E. R. Dalwigh, 29 Clarendon Road,
Tonbridge Wells.

THE monthly meeting of the above Society was held at the President's house on November 14th. The display at this meeting was given by Dr. J. C. Rix, the country being Egypt. In a really beautiful collection the following items stood out prominently:—

In the issue of 1866 there was a set of proofs of all values in *complete sheets* with full margins, a set which is without doubt unique. The stamps themselves were shown in both types unused and used, the copies being well centred, a point of no small importance in this issue. A nice lot of pairs and blocks, together with *imperf.* and part *imperf.* specimens, makes this issue a fascinating lot.

The second issue was well represented in blocks of four, and also larger blocks, showing the four types of the various values. In addition one noticed *imperf.* specimens, stamps on originals, and some interesting minor varieties.

In the third issue there was a fine array of unused blocks, with and without marginal decorations; also a representative lot of *tête-bêche* pairs and blocks, supplemented with stamps on originals and forgeries.

The later issues were shown in large blocks of many shades, together with a complete set of De La Rue proofs, each with a large piece of the margin attached.

Sudan was represented in panes, which appeared to be legion. A great rarity in this section was the 5 mil., carmine, with inverted surcharge *used* on piece of original, another item which is probably unique.

Dr. Rix supplemented his display with much interesting information about the stamps shown. The display was much admired.

Birmingham Philatelic Society*President: R. Hollick.**Vice-Presidents: W. Pinni, C. A. Stephenson.**Committee: H. Barnwell, F. T. Collier, H. Grindall, T. Groom, D.Sc., B. B. Tilley, W. F. Wadams.**Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: G. Johnson, B.A.**Official address: 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.*

OCTOBER 27TH.—Display: Trinidad. Mr. B. B. Tilley.

Messrs. C. J. H. Shann and Captain F. F. Freeman were elected members.

Thanks were given to the proprietors of *The Philatelic Record* for "Handbook of the Postage Stamps of Switzerland, by E. Zunsstein."

Mr. B. B. Tilley gave his display, with notes, of the Stamps of Trinidad. Although the early issues are somewhat difficult for collectors, Mr. Tilley showed practically every variety in very fine condition, and was heartily thanked and congratulated on the conclusion of his display.

NOVEMBER 10TH.—Paper: "Antigua and Montserrat."

Mr. J. J. Darlow.

Thanks were given to Messrs. H. L. Hayman, F. C. Henderson, and J. J. Darlow for contributions to the Permanent Collection.

Messrs. Humphrey Bennett, E. C. Wigglesworth, W. H. Rawton-Smith, A. J. Oliver, Godfrey Nettlefold, and Councillor T. J. Birtwell were unanimously elected members.

Mr. J. J. Darlow read a very interesting paper on "The Stamps of Antigua and Montserrat," illustrated by his comprehensive collection of these stamps.

The paper will shortly be published *in extenso*, and collectors will then see how many new points can be brought forward by careful study of such apparently simple collections as these colonies present.**THIRD PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN.**

JUNE, 1911.

At the Committee Meeting, on November 10th, considerable progress was reported, also donations and promises.

Several suggestions had been made to the Committee that stamps suitable for auction should be accepted for the benefit of the Conference. It was therefore unanimously decided, that all such stamps shall be accepted, duly acknowledged, and sold by auction during the Conference.

Mr. J. J. Darlow kindly offered his services as honorary auctioneer, and they were accepted with thanks.

Junior Philatelic Society**Brighton Branch***President: F. J. Melville.**Chairman: W. Mead.**Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: J. Ireland, 103 Western Road, Hove.*

MR. F. J. MELVILLE visited Brighton on November 10th, and read a very instructive and interesting paper, entitled "Postage Stamps in the Making." The paper was accompanied by a display of most excellent photographs, illustrating machinery and instruments used in each phase of a postage stamp's manufacture, and in many cases the pictures showed the machinery in actual operation; thus one was able to follow each of the many processes which the required material undergoes before becoming a postage stamp as it appears in its final condition. Mr. Melville explained each detail so clearly that even the youngest member present was at once able to understand, not only the methods applied, but also the why and wherefore of such methods being adopted. At the termination of his paper Mr. Melville passed round a few curiosities, not the least interesting of which was an example of a hand-machine used for producing "grilles."

Mr. W. Mead proposed and Mr. Herbert Clark seconded a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Melville, which was carried unanimously.

At the previous meeting Dr. Winkelreid Williams was elected a member of the Society.

For the benefit of those who are not already aware of the fact it may be mentioned that every Thursday *The Daily Telegraph* publishes an article on Philately, coming from the able pen of Mr. Melville.**Johannesburg United Philatelic Society***P.O. Box 4967, Johannesburg, S.A.*THE Society had a pleasant and well-attended meeting on October 11, the President, Mr. J. C. Hand, in the chair. A sheaf of correspondence relating to the forthcoming *South African Philatelist* was read, and some discussion took place as to certain forgeries of British "Officials" that are being circulated locally. Then Mr. Henderson read a paper on "Philatelic Ethics," but the majority of his critics appeared to think his ethical standard somewhat Utopian. Next followed an exhibition of the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope, in which Messrs. Ansell, A. J. Cohen, Henderson, W. P. Cohen, Ackerley, and Ornstien took part. The collections of the two first-named were very fine, and of all very creditable, little of interest or rarity being unrepresented.**Liverpool Philatelic Society***President: W. H. Lawson.**Hon. Secretary: W. Woodthorpe, Gaerwood, Blindellands, near Liverpool.*

THE third meeting of the season was held on the 24th October, about twenty members being present.

At the conclusion of the ordinary business of the meeting a paper on the postage stamps of Sarawak was read by Mr. G. J. Edmondson. Mr. Edmondson has for some years made a close study of the stamps of this interesting country, and the thoroughness and completeness with which he dealt with his subject showed that a great deal of careful and patient research must have preceded the compilation of the paper. The lecturer illustrated his remarks with a series of excellent enlarged photographs, which showed, amongst other things, the various types of the stamps of the country, the differences in the five types of the 1875 issue, and the varieties of surcharge that are to be met with. He also exhibited his very fine collection of the stamps of Sarawak. Several of the other members also exhibited their collections of Sarawak stamps.

THE fourth meeting, held on the 7th November, was a "public evening," the occasion being a visit from Mr. J. J. Darlow, who came specially over from Winsford to give a paper on the stamps of St. Vincent. The attendance was about forty, and had the weather been more favourable a much larger number would have undoubtedly responded to the numerous invitations issued, in view of the attractive nature of the programme.

Mr. Darlow dealt most lucidly and exhaustively with his subject, and as a result of his thorough study of the stamps of this popular colony was able to give a great deal of new information on various points; and his paper was followed throughout with the keenest interest by the audience. The paper was illustrated by a fine series of lantern slides, showing the various types, minor differences in design and perforation, and varieties of surcharge, these slides being specially prepared for the occasion. Mr. Darlow also showed his magnificent collection of the stamps of St. Vincent, one of the most complete in the country, and, needless to say, this highly specialized exhibit was inspected with more than ordinary interest by those present at the meeting.

Standard Philatelic Society*Hon. Sec.: R. W. Miller, 246 Hornsey Road, London, N.*

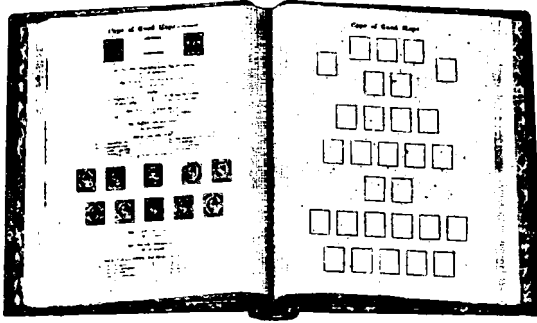
ON November 2nd Mr. C. M. C. Symes was going to read a paper before the Society, but owing to the illness of his brother this had to be postponed. Under these circumstances Mr. M. C. Joslin gave an interesting lecture on and display of "The Stamps of U.S.A." This address was highly appreciated by the ten members who were present.

ON November 9th, after the usual reading and confirmation of the minutes of the last meeting, Mr. A. Clarke proceeded to give a lecture on "Interesting Overprints and Surcharges." The speaker illustrated his lecture with numerous stamps, and a very enjoyable time was spent.

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When ordering binders, reckon that one will hold 375 pages easily, or 450 pages maximum.

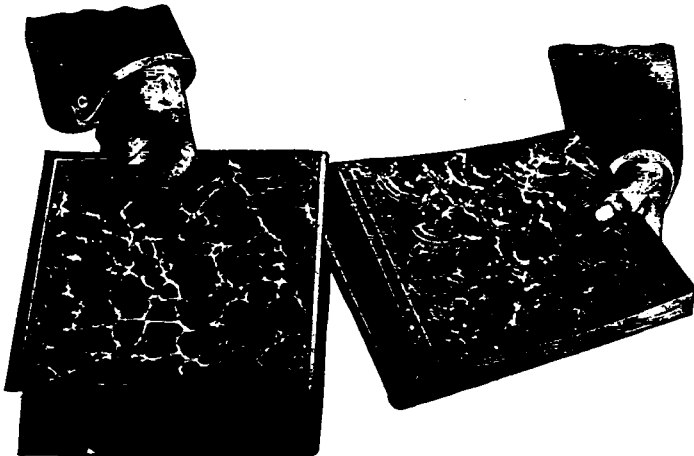


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Dimensions of Binders, 11½ by 10½ in.

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Price 6/- ; post-free, United Kingdom, 6/5 ; abroad, 7/-

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Price 15/- ; post-free, United Kingdom, 15/5 ; abroad, 16/-

Weight, 1148 or 1149, under 3 lbs. (empty, packed in box).

THE SECTIONAL IMPERIAL ALBUM

A full description of this Album and a specimen section, printed on the paper used, will be sent post-free on application.

The figures in brackets indicate the month and year when the LATEST EDITION of each Section was published.

Section	Price.	Section	Price.	Section	Price.	
	Pages. s. d.		Pages. s. d.		Pages. s. d.	
1. Great Britain (10.09)	85. 3 8	78. Persia (2.09)	12. 0 0	168. Belgian Congo (10.09)	10. 0 8	
WEST INDIES.			79. Siam (3.09)	80. 8. 0 0	167. Danish W. Indies (12.09)	12. 0 6
2. Antigua (2.09)	6. 0 4	80. Sunda Ujung (3.09)	6. 0 4	168. Anjouan (12.09)	4. 0 3	
3. Bahamas (4.09)	8. 0 4	81. Fed. Malay States (3.09)	6. 0 4	159. Annam-Tongkin (12.09)	4. 0 3	
4. Barbados (2.09)	12. 0 6	AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.			160. Benin (12.09)	10. 0 6
5. Bermuda (2.09)	6. 0 4	82. Australian Commonwealth (3.09)	6. 0 4	161. Cochín China (12.09)	4. 0 3	
6. Cayman Islands (2.09)	6. 0 4	83. Papua (3.09)	8. 0 4	162. Dahomey and Dep. (12.09)	10. 0 6	
7. Dominica (3.09)	10. 0 6	84. Brit. Solomon Is. (3.09)	4. 0 3	163. Diego Suarez (12.09)	10. 0 6	
8. Grenada (3.09)	14. 0 8	85. Cook Islands (3.09)	6. 0 4	164. Djibouti (12.09)	12. 0 6	
9. Jamaica (9.10)	16. 0 8	86. Fiji Islands (4.09)	16. 0 8	165. French Congo (12.09)	8. 0 4	
10. Leeward Islands (3.09)	6. 0 4	87. New Hebrides (3.09)	4. 0 3	166. " Guiana (1.10)	8. 0 4	
11. Montserrat (3.09)	6. 0 4	88. New South Wales (4.09)	60. 2 0	167. " Guiana (1.10)	10. 0 6	
12. Nevis (3.09)	10. 0 6	89. New Zealand (5.09)	70. 2 0	168. " Somali Coast (1.10)	8. 0 4	
13. St. Christopher (3.09)	10. 0 6	90. Queensland (5.09)	26. 1 2	169. " Soudan (1.10)	4. 0 3	
14. St. Kitts-Nevis (3.09)	4. 0 3	91. South Australia (3.09)	22. 1 2	170. Gaboon (1.10)	4. 0 3	
15. St. Lucia (3.09)	12. 0 6	92. Tasmania (3.09)	26. 1 2	171. Grand Comoro (1.10)	4. 0 3	
16. St. Vincent (3.09)	8. 0 4	93. Victoria (7.09)	42. 1 0	172. Guadeloupe (1.10)	36. 1 2	
17. Tobago (3.09)	6. 0 4	94. Western Australia (7.09)	24. 1 0	173. Indian Settlements (3.10)	4. 0 3	
18. Trinidad (3.09)	22. 1 2	EUROPE.			174. Indo-China (3.10)	10. 0 6
19. Turks Islands (3.09)	8. 0 4	95. Austria (3.09)	44. 1 0	175. Ivory Coast (3.10)	16. 0 8	
20. Turks and Caicos Islands (4.09)	4. 0 3	96. Austria (9.09)	10. 0 6	176. Madagascar (3.10)	4. 0 3	
21. Virgin Islands (4.09)	8. 0 4	97. Austrian P.O.'s Abroad (9.09)	20. 0 10	177. Madagascar & Dep. (4.10)	14. 0 8	
AMERICAN COLONIES.			98. Hungary (9.09)	26. 1 2	178. Martinique (4.10)	16. 0 10
22. British Columbia (5.08)	4. 0 3	99. Bosnia and Herzegovina (7.10)	30. 1 4	179. Mauritania (4.10)	8. 0 4	
23. Canada (4.09)	22. 1 2	100. Belgium (10.09)	28. 1 2	180. Mayotte (4.10)	4. 0 3	
24. New Brunswick (6.10)	4. 0 3	101. Bulgaria, etc. (10.09)	26. 1 2	181. Middle Congo (4.10)	4. 0 3	
25. Newfoundland (10.09)	12. 0 6	102. Crete (10.09)	32. 1 2	182. Mohel (4.10)	4. 0 3	
26. Nova Scotia (4.10)	4. 0 3	103. Denmark (11.09)	20. 0 10	183. New Caledonia (4.10)	16. 0 8	
27. Prince Edward Is. (2.10)	4. 0 3	104. Iceland (1.09)	22. 1 0	184. New Hebrides (Fr.) (4.10)	4. 0 3	
28. British Guiana (6.08)	22. 1 2	105. France (11.09)	34. 1 6	185. New-Bé (4.10)	10. 0 6	
29. " Honduras (6.08)	8. 0 4	106. French P.O.'s Abroad (12.09)	116. 4 10	186. Obok (4.10)	12. 0 6	
30. Falkland Islands (6.10)	6. 0 4	107. French Colonies (General Issues) (12.09)	12. 0 6	187. Réunion (4.10)	14. 0 8	
AFRICAN COLONIES.			108. Baden (12.09)	6. 0 4	188. Ste. Marie de Madagascar (5.10)	4. 0 3
31. Brit. Bechuanaland (6.08)	8. 0 4	109. Bavaria (12.09)	20. 0 10	189. St. Pierre and Miquelon (5.10)	16. 0 8	
32. Brit. Central Africa and Nyassaland Protect. (6.08)	8. 0 4	110. Bayreuth (1.10)	4. 0 3	190. Senegal (5.10)	12. 0 6	
33. Brit. East Africa (6.08)	12. 0 6	111. Bremen (1.10)	4. 0 3	191. Senegambia and Niger (5.10)	4. 0 3	
34. " " " (6.08)	10. 0 6	112. Brunswick (1.10)	6. 0 4	192. Tahiti (6.10)	10. 0 6	
35. British East Africa and Rhodesia (3.10)	10. 0 6	113. Hamburg (1.10)	6. 0 4	193. Tunis (1.10)	14. 0 8	
36. Cape of Good Hope (1.10)	20. 0 10	114. Hanover (1.10)	6. 0 4	194. Upper Senegal and Niger (6.10)	8. 0 4	
37. E. Africa and Uganda (6.08)	6. 0 4	115. Lubek (1.10)	4. 0 3	195. Cameroons (6.10)	4. 0 3	
38. Gambia (7.08)	6. 0 4	116. Mecklenburg-Schwerin (1.10)	4. 0 3	196. Caroline Islands (6.10)	4. 0 3	
39. Gold Coast (6.10)	8. 0 4	117. Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1.10)	4. 0 3	197. German E. Africa (6.10)	6. 0 4	
40. Griqualand West (7.08)	10. 0 6	118. Oldenburg (1.10)	6. 0 4	198. " New Guinea (6.10)	4. 0 3	
41. Lagos (7.08)	8. 0 4	119. Prussia (1.10)	6. 0 4	199. " S.W. Africa (6.10)	4. 0 3	
42. Madagascar (7.08)	22. 1 2	120. Saxony (1.10)	6. 0 4	200. Kiautshou (6.10)	6. 0 4	
43. Mauritius (9.10)	26. 1 2	121. Schleswig-Holstein (1.10)	6. 0 4	201. Marianne Islands (6.10)	4. 0 3	
44. Natal (6.10)	26. 1 2	122. Thurn and Taxis (1.10)	8. 0 4	202. Marshall Islands (6.10)	4. 0 3	
45. New South Afr. Repub. (7.08)	22. 1 2	123. Württemberg (1.10)	20. 0 10	203. Samoa (German) (6.10)	4. 0 3	
46. Niger Coast (9.10)	8. 0 4	124. North Germ. Confed. (1.10)	8. 0 4	204. Togo (6.10)	4. 0 3	
47. Northern Nigeria (7.08)	4. 0 3	125. Alsace & Lorraine (1.10)	4. 0 3	205. Curacao (7.10)	14. 0 8	
48. Orange River Col. (6.10)	26. 1 2	126. German Empire (1.10)	16. 0 8	206. Dutch Indies (7.10)	24. 1 0	
49. St. Helena (8.08)	8. 0 4	127. G.P.O.'s Abroad (3.10)	20. 0 10	207. Surinam (8.10)	16. 0 8	
50. Seychelles (8.08)	8. 0 4	128. Greece (2.10)	42. 1 0	207a. Eritrea (9.10)	14. 0 8	
51. Sierra Leone (8.08)	10. 0 6	129. Holland (2.10)	32. 1 4	208. Italian Somaliland (9.10)	8. 0 4	
52. British South Africa (8.08)	4. 0 3	130. Modena (2.10)	10. 0 6	209. Portuguese Africa (9.10)	4. 0 3	
53. Swaziland (8.08)	14. 0 8	131. Naples & Neap. Prov. (2.10)	8. 0 4	210. Angola (9.10)	22. 1 0	
54. Sudan (9.08)	4. 0 3	132. Parma (2.10)	8. 0 4	211. Angra (9.10)	6. 0 4	
55. Swaziland (9.08)	4. 0 3	133. Romagna (2.10)	4. 0 3	212. Azores (9.10)	32. 1 4	
56. Transvaal (9.08)	66. 2 10	134. Roman States (2.10)	8. 0 4	213. Cape Verd Is.	Ready shortly	
57. Uganda Protect. (10.08)	10. 0 6	135. San Marino (2.10)	10. 0 6	214. Funchal (10.10)	6. 0 4	
58. Zanzibar (10.08)	16. 0 8	136. Sardinia (3.10)	10. 0 6	215. Portuguese Guinea (10.10)	20. 0 10	
59. Zululand (10.08)	4. 0 3	137. Sicily (3.10)	4. 0 3	216. Horta (10.10)	6. 0 4	
EUROPEAN COLONIES.			138. Tuscany (3.10)	10. 0 6	UNITED STATES & COLONIES.	
60. Cyprus (9.10)	10. 0 6	139. Italy (Kingdom) (3.10)	28. 1 2	238. Postm'ters' St'ps (12.08)	6. 0 4	
61. Gibraltar (4.09)	16. 0 8	140. Italian P.O.'s Abroad (4.10)	28. 1 2	239. Gen. Issues, etc. (12.08)	56. 2 4	
62. Heligoland (10.08)	4. 0 3	141. Luxembourg (5.10)	32. 1 4	240. Carriers' Stamps (12.08)	8. 0 4	
63. Ionian Isles (10.08)	4. 0 3	142. Monaco		241. Newspaper St'ps (12.08)	22. 1 0	
64. Malta (3.10)	6. 0 4	143. Montenegro		242. " Confed. States Postm'ters' St'ps (12.08)	14. 0 8	
ASIATIC COLONIES.			144. Norway		243. " Confed. States General Issues (12.08)	4. 0 3
65. Bangkok (1.09)	4. 0 3	145. Persia		244. Cuba (12.08)	14. 0 8	
66. Ceylon (9.10)	26. 1 2	146. Roumania		245. Guam (12.08)	4. 0 3	
67. Hong Kong (9.10)	18. 0 10	147. Russia		246. Philippine Islands (12.08)	10. 0 6	
68. India (6.10)	34. 1 0	148. Russian Levant, Wenden, and Poland		247. Porto Rico (12.08)	8. 0 4	
69. Indian Oce. States (1.09)	66. 2 8	149. Finland		SOUTH AMERICA.		
70. Labuan (1.09)	18. 0 10	150. Russian P.O.'s Abroad		249. Argentine Republic (5.10)	52. 2 2	
71. Brunel (2.09)	6. 0 4	151. Servia		250. Bolivia (6.10)	14. 0 8	
72. North Borneo (2.09)	22. 1 2	152. Spain		251. Brazil (6.10)	58. 2 6	
73. Sarawak (2.09)	8. 0 4	152a. Spanish P.O.'s Abroad		252. Chili (6.10)	32. 1 8	
74. Straits Settlements (2.09)	14. 0 8	153. Sweden		257. Paraguay (9.10)	42. 1 2	
75. Johor (2.09)	8. 0 4	154. Switzerland		274. Uruguay (6.10)	24. 0 8	
76. Nepri Sembilan (2.09)	4. 0 3	155. Turkey				
77. Pahang (2.09)	4. 0 3					

A sufficient amount should be added to the above prices to cover postage.

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————— any collection. —————

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GIBBONS STAMP

WEEKLY



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Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.

ECUADOR

1904.

Commemorative Issue
in honour of
Captain Calderon.

1 c.,	black and red.
2 c.	„ blue.
5 c.	„ yellow.
10 c.	„ red.
20 c.	„ blue.

Special Bargain Price

For the Set of 5 Stamps, as above,
unused and mint,

2s. 6d.

POST-FREE.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

CRETE.

1908. Type 17, overprinted "ΕΛΛΑΣ" as
Cat. No. Type 34. s. d.
129. 5 l., green . . . used 0 2

1909. Various types overprinted
"ΕΛΛΑΣ" in large letters.

215. 10 l., dull carmine
(overprint Type 35) used 0 6
224. 1 l., chocolate
(overprint Type 38) „ 0 1
225. 2 l., slate-lilac
(overprint Type 38) „ 0 1
226. 5 l., green
(overprint Type 38) „ 0 1
239. 10 l., dull carmine
(overprint Type 38) „ 0 2

1909. Various stamps overprinted with
Types 39 to 42.

230. 1 l., olive-yellow . . . used 0 6
231. 1 l., red . . . „ 0 4
233. 2 on 20 l., red . . . „ 0 6
235. 5 on 20 l., orange . . . „ 0 8

1909. Official Stamps overprinted
"ΕΛΛΑΣ" as Type 34.

453. 10 l., dull claret . . . 0 6
454. 30 l., slate-blue . . . used 0 6

CUCUTA.

1900. Type 1 overprinted "Andres
B. Fernandez."

9. 5 c., deep pink
(overprint violet) 7 6
— 10 c., deep pink
(overprint black) 7 6
— 20 c., yellow („ green) 10 0

1900. As above, but value in italics.

11. 1 c., blue-green . . . 5 0
12. 2 c. „ . . . 6 0
13. 5 c., white . . . 3 6
15. 10 c., deep pink . . . 4 0
16. 20 c., yellow . . . 10 0

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NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY

Cheap Sets of Postage Stamps

Arranged alphabetically.

Revised series for 1911, following particulars in Stanley Gibbons' last Priced Catalogue.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is drawn to the **LOW PRICES** at which these Sets are offered—in most cases these will be found to be from 20 to 30 per cent less than what the Stamps would cost if bought separately.

Used. Unused.† Used and Unused.‡ All Guaranteed Genuine. No Reprints.*

In Ordering it is only necessary to quote Name of Country,
Number of Set, and the Price.

No. of Set.			No. in Set.	s.	d.
BOYACA.					
87†	1899-1903.	Arms and Portrait types, including 5 c. first issue	8	1	6
88†	1903.	Large peso values, perf. and imperf.	3	4	0
89*	"	"	3	4	0
BRAZIL.					
90†	1850-97.	Various issues, including 30 c. and 60 c., figure type	11	2	6
91*	1866-79.	Portraits. 10, 20, 50, 80, 100 (3), 200 (2), and 500 reis	10	2	0
92*	1882-93.	Various issues, Portrait, Southern Cross and Head of Liberty types	12	1	0
93*	1894-1904.	Mountain, Liberty and Mercury types up to 1000 r.	13	1	3
94†	1898.	Provisionals. Newspaper stamps surcharged. 200 r., 500 r., 700 r. (2), and 1000 r. (2)	6	7	6
95*	1898-9.	Provisionals, imperf. and perf.	5	4	0
96†	1898.	" perf., 20 r., 50 r., and 100 r.	3	1	0
97†	1899.	" on Southern Cross type. 50 r. to 2000 r.	7	9	0
98†	1900-6.	Centenary and Pan-American Congress stamps	5	4	9
99*	1906.	Portraits. 10 r., 100 r., 200 r., 300 r., 400 r., 500 r., 700 r., and 1000 r.	8	1	6
100†	1908.	Scarce Commemorative issues. 100 r. (2), and 200 r.	3	2	6
101†	1889.	Newspaper stamps, imperf., 10 r. (2), 20 r., 50 r., 100 r., 200 r. (2), and 300 r.	8	2	3
102*	1889-94.	" imperf. and perf., 10 r. (2), 20 r. (2), 50 r., 100 r., and 300 r.	7	0	10
103†	1889-90.	Postage Due. 10 r. (2), 20 r., 50 r., 100 r., 200 r., and 300 r.	7	0	8
104†	1895-1906.	Perf. Large and small types	6	3	6
105†	1906.	Official. 10 r. to 1000 r.	10	1	9
106*	"	" omitting 700 r.	9	1	3
107*	"	" 2000 r., 5000 r., and 10,000 r.	3	3	9
BRITISH GUIANA.					
110†	1876-89.	Ship type, including 1 c. on 96 c., 2 c. on 96 c., and "Inland Revenue" provisionals	7	7	6
111†	1880-1905.	Ship type, including 1 c. on \$1	6	1	3
112*	1880-1907.	Various issues, Ship and Pictorial types	8	0	8
113†	1898-9.	Jubilee. 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 2 c. on 10 c., and 2 c. on 15 c.	5	4	0
BRITISH HONDURAS.					
115†	1888-91.	Provisionals. 1 c., 3 c., 10 c., and 15 c. on 6 c.	4	2	9
116†	1891-1905.	Various issues, including 50 c. Queen, and 5 c. and 25 c. "Revenue"	8	7	0
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS.					
117†	1907.	First issue. Canoe. ½d. to 2½d.	4	2	3
BRITISH SOMALILAND.					
118†	1903.	Queen. ½ a., 1 a., 6 a., and 12 a.	4	2	3
119†	"	King. 1 a., 3 a., 4 a., and 8 a.	4	2	0
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.					
120†	1890-5.	Arms. 1d., 3d., 4d., 2s. 6d., and 4s.	5	15	0
121*	1898-1909.	Small Arms type, with and without "Rhodesia" overprint	7	0	8
BRUNEI.					
125†	1906.	Provisionals on Labuan Crown type. 2 c. on 3 c., 3 c., 4 c. on 12 c., 8 c., and 10 c. on 16 c.	5	2	6
BRUNSWICK.					
126†	1865.	Horse. ½ gr., 1 gr., and 3 gr.	3	1	3
BULGARIA.					
127†	1882-90.	Lion, various issues, unsurcharged	9	0	8
128†	1892-1909.	" " surcharged	6	0	8
129*	"	" " "Boris" 1 c. to 15 c., and various provisionals	8	0	10
130*	1902-9.	Prince Ferdinand, including provisionals	10	1	0
131†	1903-10.	" provisionals	6	0	10

Christmas Presents for Collectors

We beg to call attention to our Catalogue of Publications, Philatelic Accessories, etc., giving particulars of our celebrated Albums, Collecting Books, Pocket Cases, Magnifying Glasses, Tweezers, and Handbooks, which we believe to be especially suitable for Christmas Presents.

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OFFERS OF BARGAINS TO OUR READERS

PRICE 2D.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 24
Whole No. 310

DECEMBER 10, 1910

Vol. XII

The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies

By L. HANCIAU

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

(Continued from page 539.)

THE following Decree authorized a fresh issue of stamps:—

“No. 47.

“Royal Decree issuing new Postage Stamps, etc., for the correspondence despatched from the Post Offices in the Colony of Eritrea.

“VICTOR EMMANUEL III,

“By the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation

“KING OF ITALY.

“In view of the single article of the Postal Law approved by the Decree of the 24th of December, 1899, No. 501;

“And of the Regulations for the execution of the same, approved by Our Decree of the 10th of February, 1901, No. 120;

“And of the Royal Decree of the 27th of November, 1902, No. 705, which authorized the issue of special stamps, letter cards, and post cards for the letters and packets despatched from the Post Offices in the Colony of Eritrea, for the exchange of correspondence both locally and with other Italian offices and with foreign countries;

“In view of Our Decrees of the 6th of June, 1901, No. 255, of the 12th of September, 1901, No. 442, and of the 3rd of July, 1902, No. 275, by which provision was made for the issue of different types of postage stamps, letter cards, and post cards;

“Recognizing the necessity for extending the alterations made in the postage stamps, etc., in circulation in the interior of the Kingdom, to those also that are available for correspondence emanating from the Post Offices in the Colony of Eritrea;

“At the instance of Our Minister the Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs,

“WE HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE:—

“Art. 1. From the 1st of April, 1903, for the correspondence emanating from the Post Offices in the Colony of Eritrea, whether for transmission locally or for despatch to other Italian Offices or to Foreign Countries, there shall be put in circulation, furnished with a black overprint, applied by the Government Office for

Stamped Papers, of the inscription ‘Colonia Eritrea,’ the new types of Postage Stamps, Letter Cards, and Post Cards, issued in virtue of Our Decrees of the 6th of June, 1901, No. 255, the 12th of September, 1901, No. 442, and the 3rd of July, 1902, No. 275.

“Art. 2. The types of postage stamps, letter cards, and post cards, which are now in circulation for the above-mentioned correspondence, will cease to be available from the 31st of March, 1904.

“From that date their use should cease, but the holders of them may get them exchanged at all the Post Offices in the colony of Eritrea from the 1st of April, 1904, until the 31st of March, 1905, after which date they will cease to have any legal value.

“Art. 3. Power is reserved to the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, in accordance with Article 139 of the Regulations approved by Our Decree of the 10th of February, 1901, No. 120, to fix the prices at which the postage stamps, etc., referred to in Art. 2 of the present Decree shall be put on sale for collections after the 31st of March, 1905.

“We ordain, etc. etc. etc.

“Given at Rome the 4th of January, 1903.

“VICTOR EMMANUEL.

“T. GALIMBERTI.”

Always solicitous for the interests of collectors, the Italian Government has since put on sale, under Article 3, the obsolete stamps at the following prices:—

2 and 5 centesimi	at 10 c. each.
10, 20, and 25	” 25 c. ”
40, 45, and 60	” 50 c. ”
1 lira	at 2 francs each.
5 lire	at 3 ” ”

The 1 centesimo stamps have no doubt been reserved for some wholesale customer!

Issue of April 1st, 1903.

The stamps of 1901, with the Arms for the 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c., and the effigy of King Victor Emmanuel III for the other values, overprinted “Colonia Eritrea,” horizontally,

in *black*, as on the lower values of the previous issues.

- 1 c., deep brown.
- 2 c., orange-brown.
- 5 c., green.
- 10 c., carmine.
- 20 c., orange-yellow.
- 25 c., blue.
- 40 c., deep brown.
- 45 c., reseda.
- 50 c., violet.
- 1 l., brown and green.
- 5 l., rose and blue.

Variety. With the overprint inverted at the top of the stamp.

- 1 c., deep brown.

* * *

Issue of September 1st, 1905.

In accordance with the Decree of the 5th of August, 1905 (see *G.S.W.*, January 29, 1910), the inland rate of 20 c. having been reduced to 15 c., the 20 c. stamp of the above issue was replaced by the same stamp surcharged "C. 15," in *black*, and overprinted "Colonia Eritrea," as before.

- 15 c. on 20 c., orange-yellow.

The varieties noted under the Italian stamps have not been found among those overprinted.

* * *

The following made their appearance somewhat late, under the Decree of the 5th of April, 1906 (see *G.S.W.*, March 26, 1910).

Issues of January (?), 1909-10.

The 5 c. and 10 c. stamps of 1906, and the 25 c. stamp of 1907, with the same overprint in *black*.

- 5 c., green.
- 10 c., carmine.
- 25 c., blue.

* * *

A new issue of stamps of special and more or less appropriate designs having been decided upon, the engraving and printing of them were entrusted to the "Officina Calcografica Italiana" (Italian Steel-Engraving Company) of Rome, and the emission of the first of them was authorized by the following Decree:—

"1910. No. 81.

"Royal Decree of the 6th of February, 1910, which issues new steel-engraved postage stamps of the value of 25 centesimi for use in the Post Offices of the Colony of Eritrea.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL III,

"By the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation

"KING OF ITALY.

"In view of the single article of the Postal Laws, approved by Royal Decree of the 24th of December, 1899, No. 501 ;

"And of Art. 137 of the General Regulations for the execution of the aforesaid article, approved by Royal Decree of the 10th of February, 1901, No. 120 ;

"Recognizing the convenience of gradually providing the Post Offices of the Colony of Eritrea with special, steel-engraved postage stamps of designs approved by His Excellency the Governor of that Colony ;

"At the instance of Our Minister the Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs, in concert with the Minister the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Minister the Secretary of State for the Treasury,

"WE HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE:—

"Art. 1. The issue is authorized of special, steel-engraved, 25 centesimi postage stamps, to serve exclusively for the post offices in the Colony of Eritrea.

"Art. 2. The new, steel-engraved, 25 c. postage stamp is of rectangular shape, measuring 22 mm. in height and 27 mm. in width, and is printed in blue, on white paper.

"In the centre of the stamp is placed a vignette representing 'The Palace of the Governor of Eritrea at Massowah.' This vignette is enclosed in a frame richly adorned with Egyptian ornamentation, in which are conspicuous, along the upper horizontal portion, two engraved scarabei with great, outspread wings, and at the vertical sides two symbolical Egyptian idols. Above the vignette is the inscription 'Regno d'Italia,' surmounted by a Royal Crown, and below are the words 'Colonia Eritrea poste,' flanked by the indication of the value of the stamp, 25 centesimi.

"Art. 3. The new, steel-engraved, 25 centesimi postage stamps for the Colony of Eritrea will come into circulation on the 1st of March, 1910.

"Art. 4. The postage stamps of the same value at present in use, issued in virtue of the Royal Decree of the 4th of January, 1903, No. 47,* will continue to be available until order is given to the contrary.

"Art. 4. We ordain, etc. etc. etc.

"Given at Rome this 6th of February, 1910.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL.

"DI SANT' ONOFRIO.

"GUICCIARDINI.

"SALANDRA."

Issue of March 1st, 1910.



View of the Palace of the Governor at Massowah, with the inscription "PALAZZO

* This would seem to show that the 25 c. stamp of Italy, 1907, had not been issued with the "Colonia Eritrea" overprint, but we are assured that it exists.—Ed. *G.S.W.*

DEL GOVERNO A MASSAUA" at foot, in an oblong frame; the two symbolical Egyptian Idols stand one at each side; the Savoy Cross is on a Crowned Shield in the centre at top, between the two Scarabei with outspread wings; below these and above the picture is the inscription "REGNO D' ITALIA", and below the picture "COLONIA ERITREA"; at foot the word "POSTE", and in the lower corners "25—CENT."

Engraved in *taille douce*, and printed at Rome, on white paper watermarked with a Crown. Perf. 14.

25 c., blue.

* * *

2. *Express Letter Stamps.*

The use of these was introduced in 1907.

Issue of September, 1907.

(a) For the Interior.

The Express Letter Stamp of Italy, 1903, overprinted "Colonia Eritrea" (the horizontal type) in *black*.

25 c., carmine.

* * *

Issue of July, 1909.

(b) For Foreign Countries.

The Express Letter Stamp of Italy, 1908, overprinted as in the foregoing issue.

30 c., blue and rose.

* * *

3. *Postage Due Stamps.*

The introduction of the use of Postage Due Stamps in the colony took place under the Decree quoted below:—

"No. 52.

"ROYAL DECREE authorizing the issue of special Postage Due Stamps for use in the Post Offices of the Colony of Eritrea.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL III,

"By the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation

"KING OF ITALY.

"In view of the single article of the Postal Laws, approved by the Royal Decree of the 24th of December, 1899, No. 501;

"And of the General Regulations for the Execution of the aforesaid article, approved by Our Decree of the 10th of February, 1901, No. 120;

"And of the Royal Decree of the 27th of November, 1892, No. 705, which authorized the issue of special postage stamps, letter cards, and post cards available for the letters and packets

despatched from the Post Offices in the Colony of Eritrea, whether for local transmission or for transmission to other Italian offices or to foreign countries;

"Recognizing the necessity for the issue of special Postage Due Stamps for use in the Post Offices of the Colony of Eritrea;

"At the instance of Our Minister the Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs,

"WE HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE:—

"Art. 1. The issue is authorized of special Postage Due Stamps for use in the Colony of Eritrea.

"The Postage Due Stamps are identical with those in use in the interior of the Kingdom, only with the overprint of the inscription, 'Colonia Eritrea,' printed by the office for Stamped Papers.

"Art. 2. The use of the said special Postage Due Stamps for the Post Offices in the Colony of Eritrea will commence on the 1st of April, 1903, from which day will cease the use of the Postage Due Stamps now in circulation, which should be handed over to the charge of the central depôt of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs.

"Art. 3. We ordain, etc. etc. etc.

"Given at Rome this 1st of February, 1903.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL.

"T. GALIMBERTI."

Issue of April 1st, 1903.

The Postage Due Stamps of Italy, of the type of 1870, overprinted "Colonia Eritrea" in *black*, in a horizontal line.

5 c., orange and magenta.
10 c. " "
20 c. " "
30 c. " "
40 c. " "
50 c. " "
60 c. " "
1 l., blue and magenta.
2 l. " "
5 l. " "
10 l. " "

The colour of the numerals varies to some extent, especially in the 50 c., they may be seen in *mauve* and in *lilac*.

* * *

Under the Decree of the 18th of June, 1903, there were issued, as in Italy, Postage Due Stamps of the values of 50 and 100 lire, as follows:—

Issue of July 1st, 1903.

The Postage Due Stamps of Italy of the same date, overprinted as above.

50 lire, yellow.
100 " blue.

* * *

(To be continued.)

Postage Stamps in the Making

A General Survey of the Practices and Processes employed in the Manufacture of Postage Stamps

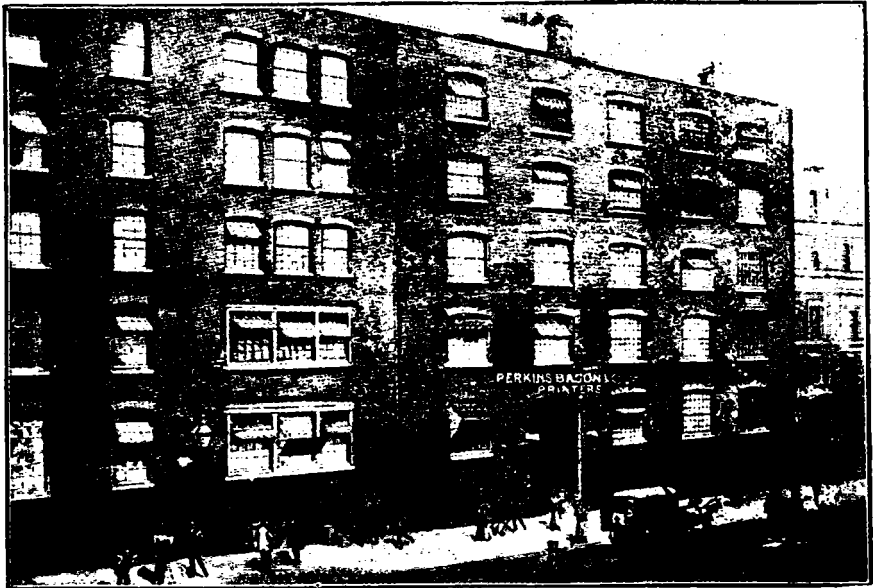
By FRED. J. MELVILLE, *President of the Junior Philatelic Society*

(Continued from page 537.)

CHAPTER IX.—LINE-ENGRAVING: THE PERKINS PROCESS.

Line-engraving as known to the philatelist is the method of printing from *intaglio* plates—that is, from plates which have their printing parts in recess, as distinct from typography, in which the printing parts of the plates are in relief. In its earliest form, still used for commercial and artistic purposes, it was known as copper-plate printing, though steel has come largely into use in lieu of copper for postage-stamp work on account of its durability, which enables a single original to produce the large quantities of impressions that are demanded of most dies and plates for postage stamps.

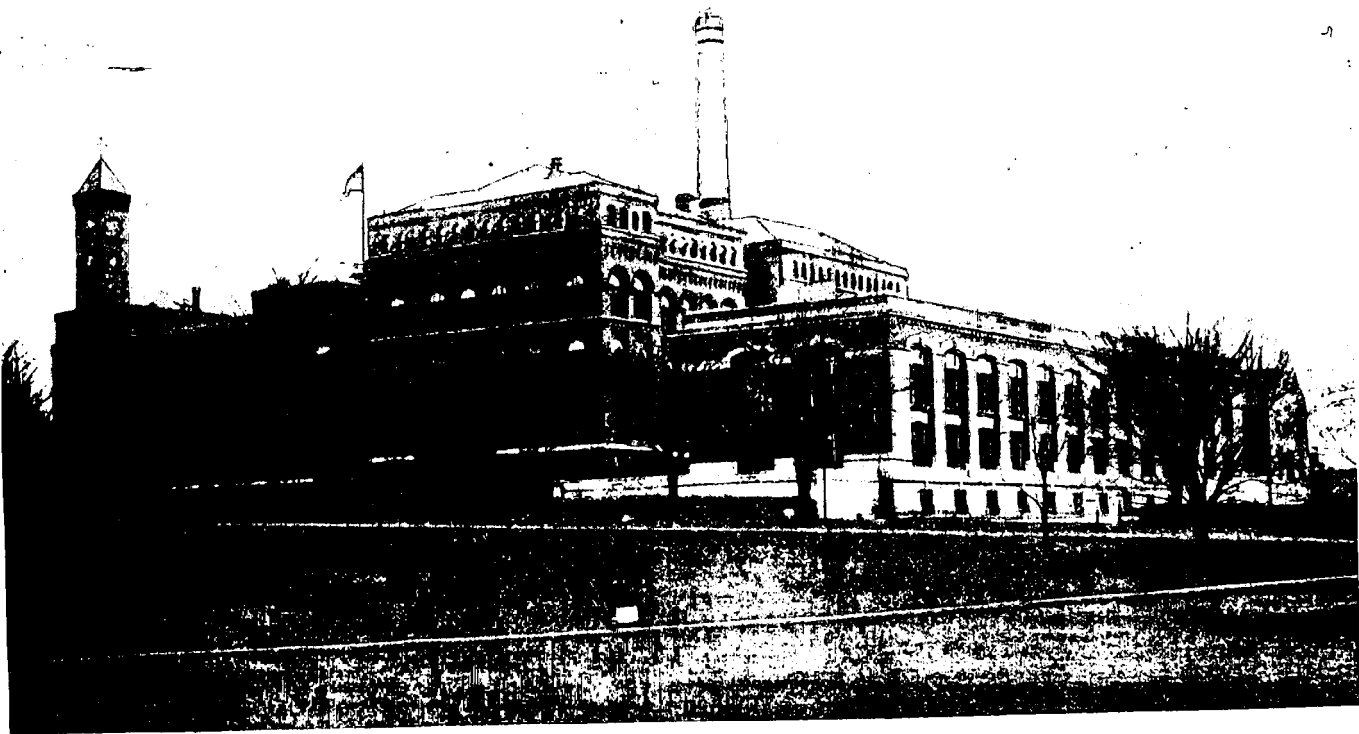
The chief establishments for printing postage stamps by the *intaglio* plate process are



The old home of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. in Whitefriars Street, where the British postage stamps were manufactured.

Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., of London, and the Bureau of Printing and Engraving at Washington; but it is, or has been, used by a large number of firms and Government departments producing postage stamps in Europe, America, and Australia. It is convenient, however, that we should deal first with the work as carried on by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., and by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, photographs of both of these establishments accompanying our description.

The Importance of Identity of Design.—The first essential in the production of stamps, on the large scale required for the postal department of a commercial power, is perfect identity of design. Processes which would admit of accidental variation are liable to open the way for the counterfeiter. This was recognized from the first by the British Government when making the preparations for the first adhesive postage stamps of this country in 1840, and the authorities adopted a process by which the manufacturers claimed to be able to



The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington.

faithfully reproduce copies from one original die to an unlimited extent. Philatelists will readily agree that the manufacturers fully established this claim in the forty years they held the British contracts (1840-79), and the process by which they printed the first postage stamps is very similar—in parts identical—with that used for all the postage stamps of the United States of America from 1847 to the present day. In the United States the work has been done by divers firms up till 1894, since when it has been performed by a Government department styled the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, situated at Washington. Photographs illustrative of the work as carried on in both of these establishments accompany this and other chapters, and will, we trust, serve to elucidate our explanations, by as nearly as possible showing the whole story in pictures.

Jacob Perkins's Mastery over Steel.—First of all it is necessary for the student of the Perkins process to understand the main principle, which rests on a discovery made by Jacob Perkins, one of the founders of the British firm. He was a native of Massachusetts, "a gentleman well known in New England as a learned and very superior artist, and author of many new and important inventions for the advancements of the arts and manufactures of that country." The invention to which we particularly refer is the treatment of steel, which enabled him to soften and harden it at will. He decarbonated plates of steel for the purpose of engraving them, and afterwards reconverted them into steel, by which process the engraved plate was made of vastly greater durability than the ordinary copper plates previously used for engraving, and still used in art and commerce to this day. This treatment of steel affects the process of constructing the dies, the cylindrical transfer rollers, and the plates, all of which are of steel, and all of which have to be decarbonated to receive the design and afterwards hardened by reversion into steel.

The Inventor's Description of his Process of Decarbonating Steel.—Although the method was first described in England by Mr. Joseph C. Dyer, of Boston, Mass., when in London in 1810 (Specification No. 3385), along with other inventions stated to be the result of many years' labour, perseverance, and study by Jacob Perkins, we give Perkins's own (and later) description of the method by which he treated the steel:—

"In order to decarbonate the surfaces of cast-steel plates, cylinders, or dies, by which they are rendered much softer and fit for transferring or engraving designs thereon, I find that pure iron filings, divested of all foreign or extraneous matters, produce the softest decarbonated surface, and therefore I use iron filings as pure and as free from rust as I can obtain them. I also carefully exclude all carbonaceous matter, and any substance from which carbon can be obtained. The stratum of decarbonated steel should not be too thick for transferring fine and delicate engravings; for instance, not more than three times the depth of the engraving. The surface of the steel may be decarbonated to any required thickness. To decarbonate it to a proper thickness for fine engravings I expose it for four hours to a white heat, enclosed in a cast-iron box with a well-closed lid. The sides of the cast-iron box I make at least three-quarters of an inch in thickness, and at least a thickness of half an inch of pure iron filings should cover or surround the cast-steel surface to be decarbonated. The box should be suffered to cool very slowly, which may be effected by shutting off all access of air to the furnace, and covering it with a layer of six or eight inches in thickness of fine cinders. Each side of the steel plate, cylinder, or die, must be equally decarbonated, to prevent it from springing or warping in hardening. I also find it much the safest way to heat the plates, cylinders, or dies in a vertical position. I make use of good cast steel in preference to any other sort of steel for the purpose of making plates, cylinders, circular or other dies, and more especially when such plates, cylinders, or dies are intended to be decarbonated. For the reason given above, the steel is decarbonated solely for the purpose of rendering it sufficiently soft for receiving any impression intended to be made thereon. It is, therefore, necessary that any piece of steel, whether in the shape of an engraved plate or a cylinder or a die, with engraved or other figures upon its surface, should be again carbonated or reconverted into steel capable of being hardened.

"In order, therefore, to effect this carbonization or reversion into steel, I employ the following process: I take a suitable quantity of leather and convert it into charcoal by the well-known method of exposing it to a red heat in an iron retort for a sufficient length of time, or until all the evaporable matter is driven off from the leather. Having thus prepared the charcoal, I reduce it to a very fine powder. I then take a box, which I prefer having made of cast iron, of sufficient dimensions to receive the plate, cylinder, or die which I wish to have reconverted into steel, so as that the intermediate space between the sides of the said box and the plate, cylinder, or die may be about one inch. I fill the said box with the powdered charcoal, and having covered it with a well-fitted lid, I place the box

in a furnace similar to those used for melting brass;* I increase the heat gradually until the box is somewhat above a red heat, and suffer it to remain in that state till all the evaporable matter is driven off from the charcoal. I then remove the lid from the box, and immerse the plate, cylinder, or die in the powdered charcoal, taking care to place it as nearly in the middle as possible, so that it should be surrounded on all sides by a stratum of the powder of nearly a uniform thickness. I replace the lid, and suffer the box, with the plate, cylinder, or die, to remain in the degree of heat before described for from three to five hours, according to the thickness of the plate, cylinder, or die so exposed.

"Three hours are sufficient for a plate of half an inch in thickness, and five hours when the steel is one inch and a half in thickness. After the plate, cylinder, or die has been thus exposed to the fire for a sufficient length of time, I take it out from the box and immediately plunge it into cold water. It is important here to observe that I find the plates, or other pieces of steel, when plunged into cold water, are least liable to be warped or bent when they are held in a vertical position, or made to enter the water in the direction of their length. If a piece of steel, heated to a proper degree for hardening be plunged into water, and suffered to remain there until it becomes cold, it is found by experience to be very liable to crack or break, and in many cases it would be found too hard for the operations it was intended to perform. If the steel cracks or breaks it is spoiled; and in order to render it fit for use, should it happen not to be broken in the hardening, it is the common practice to again heat the steel in order to reduce or lower its temper, as it is technically called. The degree of heat to which the steel is now exposed determines the future degree of hardness or the temper, and this is indicated by a change of colour upon the surface of the steel. During this heating a succession of shades is produced, from a very pale straw colour to a deep blue. I have found, however, by long experience, that if on plunging the heated steel into cold water and suffering it to remain there no longer than is sufficient for lowering the temperature of the steel to the same degree as that to which a hard piece of steel must have been raised in order to temper it in the common way, that it not only produces the same degree of hardness in the steel, but, what is of much more importance, almost entirely does away with the risk or liability of its cracking or breaking.

"I believe it to be impossible to communicate by words, or to describe the criterion by which, after long experience, I judge or determine when the steel has arrived at the proper degree of temperature after being plunged into cold water; and I believe that it can only be learned by actual observation, as I am guided entirely by the kind of hissing or singing noise which the heated steel produces in the water whilst cooling. From the moment of its being plunged into the water a varying sound will be observed, and it is at a certain period before the noise ceases that I find the effect to be produced, and the only directions I can give by which the experimentalist can be benefited is as follows, namely, to take a piece of steel which has already been hardened by remaining in the water till cold, and, by the common method of again heating it, to let it be brought to the colour which would indicate the desired temper of the steel plate to be hardened by my process; and so soon as he discovers the colour to be that of pale yellow or straw colour, to dip the steel into water and attend carefully to the hissing, or as some call it the singing noise, which it occasions. He will then be better able, and with fewer experiments, to judge of the precise time at which it should be taken out. I do not mean it to be understood that the temper indicated by a straw colour is that to which the steel plate, cylinder, or die should be reduced, because it would then be found too hard, but merely that the temperature which would produce that colour is that by which the peculiar sound would be occasioned when the steel should be withdrawn from the water for the first time. Immediately on withdrawing it from the water the steel plate, cylinder, or die must be laid upon or held over a fire, and heated uniformly until its temperature is raised to that degree at which tallow would be decomposed, or, in other words, until smoke is perceived to arise from the surface of the steel plate, cylinder, or die, after having been rubbed with tallow.

"The steel plate, cylinder, or die must then be again plunged into water, and kept there until the sound becomes somewhat weaker than before. It is then to be taken out and heated a second time to the same degree, and by the same rule of smoking tallow as before, and the third time plunged into water till the sound becomes again weaker than the last. Expose it a third time to the fire as before, and for the last time return it into the water and cool it. After it is cooled, clean the surface of the steel plate, cylinder, or die, and by heating it over the fire the temper must be reduced by bringing on a brown or such other lighter or darker shade of colour as may best suit the quality of the steel, or the purpose to which it is to be applied."

* The same method is in use to-day, but a convenient and compact gas furnace is used at the present works of Perkins Bacon and Co., taking up very little space.

(To be continued.)

Brazil

Notes on the Issues of 1900-5

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

WHEN I was in Rio de Janeiro in February, 1910, I rewrote our catalogue of the stamps of Brazil with the kind help of collectors in that city.

Last summer I made up a reference collection of the issues that appeared between 1900 and 1905, and I had a large mass of material to work upon, owing to the purchase of several hundred thousand mixed Brazil stamps of that period.

I now find that the list in our Catalogue is far from accurate, and that the prices do not properly reflect the actual rarity of the various stamps, and I have therefore prepared these few notes, and I shall be glad if collectors who have studied these stamps will inform me of any other varieties they possess, and also if they have earlier dated copies, as it is only by such co-operation that we can obtain a complete and accurate list.

The first stamps issued in 1900 were those to commemorate the fourth centenary of the discovery of Brazil, and I do not find anything to note in regard to them.

The stamps with which I first wish to deal are the 50 reis (Sugar-loaf Mountain) and the 100 and 200 reis (Head of Liberty).

In 1900 the colours of these stamps were changed to those of equivalent values in the other Postal Union countries.

The 50 r. was changed from *blue* to *green* (colour of $\frac{1}{2}$ d.).

The 100 r. was changed from *black and rose* to *carmine* (colour of 1d.).

The 200 r. was changed from *black and orange* to *blue* (colour of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.).

Prior to 1900 the 100 r. and 200 r., being in two colours, had to be printed from two different stones, one being used for the body of the stamp and the other for the Head of Liberty. When the colours of these stamps were changed in 1900 the Stamp Department in the Mint at Rio de Janeiro first of all issued impressions printed from the two stones as before, although there was no need for this now that the whole stamp was in one colour.

The 50 r., *blue*, had for some time prior to 1900 been printed from one stone, and therefore, when the colour was changed to *green* in 1900, the printing of this stamp continued from the same stone.

The paper used for these stamps is generally thin, rather brittle, and very transparent, the design usually showing through the paper.

A few copies are found on a thick and opaque paper, generally of a slightly *buff* tint; this thick paper varies in thickness,

being occasionally very thick, almost a "carton" paper; but for general purposes the distinction of "thin" and "thick" paper will be found sufficient.

The perforating machines in use at this period were two in number; they were both single-line machines, and the one generally used gauges 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Occasionally the second machine was used, which had smaller pins, closer together, but very irregularly placed. This gives a gauge varying between $12\frac{1}{2}$ and 14; the 14 perforation is that most usually found, and $12\frac{1}{2}$, 13, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ only on one or two rows at most in a sheet.

Sometimes, in the pressure of business, both machines were in use at once, and sheets of stamps were perforated one way (horizontally or vertically) $11-11\frac{1}{2}$ and the other way $12\frac{1}{2}-14$, giving us the well-known compound perforations.



1900. First Issue.

Types as above, the 50 reis printed from one stone, the 100 and 200 reis from two stones, with the central oval frequently out of position.

100 reis, Die A (No. 1 on Plate), coloured line round the oval containing the Head of Liberty.

200 reis, Die A (No. 2 on Plate), long neck to Head of Liberty.

In all three values the stamps are printed close together, almost touching, there being about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. between them.

After each variety I note the earliest date that I have found. I also number each stamp, these new numbers to take the place of 357 to 376 in the 1911 Catalogue.

(i) *Perf.* $12\frac{1}{2}-14$.

New Cat. No.

357. 50 r., pale green.

a. Thick paper. (Feb. 8, 1901.)

358. 200 r., blue.

359. 200 r., deep blue. (July 30, 1900.)

NOTE.—I find the 50 r. on either paper very scarce. I have not found the 100 r. with this perforation, and of the 200 r. we found only 36 copies in 20,000 stamps of that value.



1. Die A.



2. Die A.



3. Die B.



4. Die B.



5. Die C.



BRITISH
12 AP 1913
MUSEUM

(ii) *Perf.* 11-11½.

- 360. 50 r., pale green. (Mar. 29, 1900.)
- 361. 50 r., green.
a. Thick paper.
- 362. 100 r., pale carmine. (Mar. 1, 1900.)
- 363. 200 r., pale blue. (May 29, 1900.)
- 364. 200 r., bright blue. (Mar. 30, 1900.)
- 365. 200 r., indigo. (April 20, 1901.)
a. Thick paper.

NOTE.—The 50 reis on thick paper is scarce; I have found only 10 copies in 2000. The 100 and 200 r. are both common.

(iii) *Perf. compound of (i) and (ii).*

- 366. 50 r., green. (Mar. 1, 1903.)
- 367. 200 r., pale blue. (Apr. 4, 1901.)
- 368. 200 r., indigo.

NOTE.—This 50 reis is very rare; only two were found in a parcel of 2000. The 200 reis is fairly common.

* * *

1900. Second Issue.

The stamps now being each in one colour, it was decided to do away with the double printing altogether, and to use only one stone for each value. A new die was therefore made for the 100 r., which I term Die B (No. 3 on Plate); this is easily distinguished from Die A, as there is no coloured line round the inner oval, but a broad white space.

A new die was also made for the 200 reis, which I term Die B (No. 4 on Plate); the chief differences are:—Short neck to Head of Liberty, and a white space between the thin line round the oval and the horizontal lines of the background.

At the same time it was decided to place the stamps further apart, in order to allow more space for the perforations, and in this issue the stamps are slightly over 1½ mm. apart horizontally, and from 1¾ to 2 mm. apart vertically. Paper thin as before.

(i) *Perf.* 12½-14.

- 369. 100 r., pale carmine, Die B. (Aug. 14, 1900.)
- 370. 200 r., blue, Die B. (July 17, 1900.)

NOTE.—Both these stamps are really rare; of the 100 r. only 24 were found in a parcel of 28,000, and of the 200 r. only 23 were found in a parcel of 20,000.

(ii) *Perf.* 11-11½.

- 371. 50 r., pale green. (June 2, 1904.)
- 372. 100 r., pale carmine, Die B. (Mar. 5, 1900.)
a. Thick paper " (May 2, 1900.)
- 373. 100 r., deep carmine " (Oct. 7, 1901.)
- 374. 100 r., pink " (Aug. 17, 1904.)
- 375. 200 r., blue " (Feb. 19, 1900)
- 376. 200 r., deep blue " "
a. Thick paper " (Mar. 10, 1900.)

NOTE.—The 50 r. I find rather scarce, and the 200 r. on thick paper is rare; only 16 were found in a parcel of 30,000.

(iii) *Perf. compound of 12½-14 and 11-11½.*

- 376a. 100 r., carmine, Die B. (May 2, 1901.)
- 376b. 200 r., blue " (June 10, 1900.)

NOTE.—The 100 r. is rather scarce, 400 being found in 30,000; the 200 r. is rare, only 21 being found in a parcel of 20,000.



In 1903, 1904, and 1905 there were printings of the following values:—10 r., 20 r., 200 r., 300 r., 500 r., and 1000 r., which it is convenient to group together, as I believe that all were produced by a similar process.

These stamps are in panes of 50, in 10 rows of 5, and two panes are printed side by side, giving full sheets of 100 stamps.

I find that the panes are built up of five blocks of 10 transfers (in two horizontal rows of five), giving that number of minor varieties; slight flaws recur in the same position in alternate rows, by which the stamps can be plated.

In the low values the spacing between the stamps is fairly regular, but I have a block of 30 of the 200 reis (six rows of 5) in which the distances between the horizontal rows are as follows:—1¾ mm., 3 mm., 1¾ mm., 2¾ mm., and 2 mm. Between the vertical rows in this block the distance is constant, being just about 2 mm.

In this set the 10, 20, 300, 500, and 1000 reis are printed in the old way, from two stones for each value; and the 200 r. is the only stamp in this set from a new die, which I term Die C (No. 5 on Plate).

In this Die C the figures "200" are shaded inside with lines and dots, and the corner angles above the words "REIS" have both been redrawn.

Thin paper. Perf. 11-11½.

- 376c. 10 r., blue and rose. (Aug. 30, 1904.)
- 376d. 10 r. " carmine. (Jan. 3, 1904.)
- 376e. 20 r. " orange. (July 14, 1904.)
- 376f. 20 r., indigo and deep orange. (Oct., 1906.)
- 376g. 200 r., pale blue, Die C. (July 1, 1903.)
- 376h. 200 r., blue " (Dec. 28, 1903.)
- 376i. 300 r., grey-black and green. (Aug. 20, 1904.)
- 376k. 300 r., black and emerald. (July 11, 1904.)
- 367l. 500 r., black and bright blue. (July 19, 1905.)
- 367m. 1000 r., mauve and green. (None dated.)

In 1905 all the above values appeared on the watermarked paper, as catalogued.

Countries of the World

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(Continued from page 493.)

Holland—continued

The Sixth Issue

IN our endeavour to simplify matters as much as possible, by grouping stamps of similar type together, we have again to leave strictly chronological order, for the stamps of this issue were in use several years before some of the values of the preceding set made their appearance.

Early in 1876 the Newspaper stamps then in use ceased to find favour with the public, as they were considered vastly inferior to the stamps showing the King's portrait. It was decided to replace them with a new type, and contemporaneously with the issue of the new stamps it was resolved to discontinue the 1½ cent, for which there was only a limited demand. These alterations were officially announced in the following decree:—

"No. 180. Royal Decree to order the discontinuance of stamps of 1½ cent and the issue of a new type of stamps of ½, 1, 2, and 2½ cent.

"ART. 1. Stamps of 1½ cent will not be printed again, and will not be sold when the present stock is exhausted.

"ART. 2. A new type of stamp of ½, 1, 2, and 2½ cent will be issued, principally intended for the franking of journals, printed matter, and samples, and replacing the stamps of the same values issued by Our decrees of December 3rd, 1886, and November 11th, 1870.

"ART. 3. The new stamps will bear the inscription 'NEDERLAND,' as well as the value in a figure 8 mm. high, which is placed in the middle of the stamp on a circular white field. In each of the four corners the value will be inscribed in small figures.

"Each value of the new stamps will be printed in a different colour.

"They will be issued by Our Finance Minister as soon as the stock of the stamps of the present type is exhausted.

"Our Minister is charged with the execution of the present decree, a copy of which will be sent to the *Chambre Générale des Comptes*, which will be published in the *Staatsblad* and in the *Staatscourant*.

"Loo, September 15th, 1876.

(Signed) "WILLIAM.

"The Finance Minister,

"H. J. VAN DER HEIM."

On the 21st of the same month the Finance Minister issued a circular informing the postal officials of the change of stamps, thus:—

"ART. 3. By the present notice all officials are advised of the Decree of September 15th, 1876, by His Majesty (*Staatsblad*, No. 180) concerning the discontinuance of the stamps of

1½ cent, and the issue of a new type of stamps of ½, 1, 2, and 2½ cent, as soon as the stock of the present type is exhausted. The new stamps are issued in the following colours:—

"Those of ½ cent in reddish brown [?].

Those of 1 cent in green.

Those of 2 cent in ochre-yellow.

Those of 2½ cent in mauve."

The stamps were first put into circulation on December 10th, 1876.

The die was engraved on wood by Messrs. Enchedé and Sons, the design being the same for all four values. In the centre large double-lined numerals are shown in a plain circle. The numerals are repeated in small circles in each angle, and between those at the top "NEDERLAND" is shown on a straight tablet, while at the base "CENT" appears on a similar label. The ground is composed of arabesques in which tiny numerals appear corresponding to the face value of the stamps.

From the original die, which contained no figures, four subsidiary dies were produced, and the requisite values were then engraved on these. The stamps were printed typographically, and it seems probable that the plates were composed of separate electrotypes. The sheets consisted of two hundred stamps arranged in twenty rows of ten.

The perforations are as variegated as those of the contemporary stamps bearing the King's portrait. The ½ c. is found perf. 14, and all values exist with the 13, 13½, and 12½ × 12 gauges. The error of perf. in this latter—11½ × 12—as explained previously, is also found in all values. The perforation used last is an exact 12½, and on the introduction of this machine the innumerable varieties of perforation came to an end.

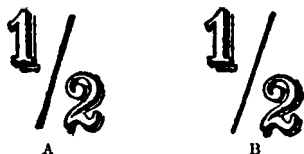
All values are known imperforate, one hundred of each having been supplied to M. Moens, but there is no evidence to show any were used in this condition. Mr. Warren vouches for the existence of the ½ c. with double perforation. These were inadvertently supplied to the office at Hertogenbosch from a pile of sheets which had not been properly examined.

The paper is ordinarily *white wove*, but all values may be found on *bluish* paper, and the ½ c. and 1 c. also on *laid* paper. M. Moens chronicles all four values on white *ribbed* paper, but the ribbing, we fancy, was caused accidentally in the course of printing.

Varieties of shade are plentiful, except in the case of the ½ c.

There are two varieties of type of the ½ c., differing chiefly in the fraction bar in the centre. In type A the bar is fairly thick and

varies in length from 8 to 8½ mm., while in variety B the bar is thin and fully 9 mm. long. To Mr. E. W. Wetherell belongs the



honour of first discovering the existence of these two types, that gentleman describing them in *The Philatelic Journal of India* for October, 1902.

In *The Philatelic Record* for September, 1906, Dr. R. F. Chance publishes some interesting notes on these varieties. It appears probable that plaster casts were taken from the original die, and that from these electrotypes were made; two hundred of the latter clamped together forming the printing plate. Dr. Chance infers that variety A was the original type, and that, some of the clichés becoming worn or damaged, they were replaced by new ones which happened to be variety B. Thus both types may be found *se tenant*, and as B is rare in the earlier printings and equally common with A in later ones, we may assume that there was frequent and increasing replacement of defective clichés. The plate from which the latest printings of all were made probably consisted of variety B only. Dr. Chance also points out that the stamps of this type vary quite appreciably in size, owing to the unequal shrinking of the casts taken for the electrotypes. This shrinkage evidently accounts for the varying length of the stroke in stamps of variety A.

An interesting variety also exists in the 1 c. In normal specimens the curl of the frame



under the figure in the right upper corner is complete (variety C), but in one stamp on each sheet of one of the later printings this curl is broken, as shown in our illustration (D). The variety is only found on the stamps in the *emerald-green* tint. It occurs as No. 120, i.e. the tenth stamp in the twelfth horizontal row. M. Moens records a variety of the 2½ c. thus:—"One cliché of the 2½ c. was bad, and has the lines of the frame broken on both sides under the small circles, and the upper part of the stamp is doubly printed."

Before proceeding to the next issue of stamps we append a Royal Decree, published

in 1879, to which we have already made several references, announcing the withdrawal or demonetization of certain of the earlier emissions, as follows:—

"ART. 1. The undermentioned stamps will be withdrawn from use on November 1st, 1879, and cannot be employed any longer from that date for the franking of postage and taxes collected by the Postal Administration on letters, printed matter, patterns, and postal orders, as follows:—

- "(a) Postage stamps of 5, 10, and 15 cent, issued consequent to Our decree of September 12th, 1851 (*Staatsblad*, No. 143).
- "(b) Postage stamps of 5, 10, 15, 25, and 50 cent, issued consequent to Our decree of September 4th, 1867 (*Staatsblad*, No. 63).
- "(c) Postage stamps of 1 and 2 cent, issued consequent to Our decree of December 3rd, 1868 (*Staatsblad*, No. 149).
- "(d) Postage stamps of 1 and 2 cent, issued consequent to Our decree of April 19th, 1869 (*Staatsblad*, No. 69).
- "(e) Postage stamps of 2½ and ½ cent, issued consequent to Our decree of November 11th, 1870 (*Staatsblad*, No. 176).

"ART. 2. At the same time above mentioned will be withdrawn from use the post cards issued consequent to Our decree of November 30th, 1870, which have the impression of the stamp of 2½ cent of the type described in Our decree of November 11th, 1870 (*Staatsblad*, No. 176).

"ART. 3. The postage stamps and post cards enumerated above, which have not been used and are in good condition, can be exchanged at the post offices after the 31st October of this year, during a period of three months until January 1st, 1880, against money or stamps or post cards of the same value as those presented for exchange.

"Our Finance Minister is charged with the execution of the present decree, a copy of which will be sent to the *Chambre Générale des Comptes* and will be published in the *Staatsblad* and in the *Staatscourant*.

"Loo, October 10th, 1879.

(Signed) "WILLIAM.

"The Minister of Finance,
"G. J. G. KLERCK."

Curiously enough, no mention is made of the stamps of 1864, though we have every reason to believe that these were demonetized at the same time.



1876. No wmk. Various perforations.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
½ c., rose	0	1	0	1
1 c., green	0	1	0	1
2 c., yellow	0	2	0	2
2½ c., mauve	0	3	0	1

(To be continued.)

Foreign Notes

By NORMAN THORNTON

Conscience Money

THE *Philadelphia Stamp News* relates that recently the Post Office Department of U.S.A. received two one cent stamps from some conscience-stricken patron of the posts, to atone for a shortage on some letter he (or she, but we think not) had written or received. The two cents eventually reached their rightful owner, but the red tape employed to record and deposit the money cost the Government one dollar! Another conscience-pricked party sent six cents to the Postmaster-General; in this instance the stamps were placed in the miscellaneous fund of the Post Office, and in due course would be turned into the Treasury of the United States. As our contemporary remarks, the proper procedure would be to cancel them and put them in the w.p.b., but a simpler proceeding, should you wish to atone in this way for errors of omission, would be to put double rates on the next letter you write and say no more about it. Like Tweedledum, the cancelling clerk hits everything he sees.

The Hungarian "Turul"

It is interesting to mark the influence of folk-lore and myth upon postage-stamp designs. The *Philatelisten-Zeitung* gives the following legends concerning the mythical bird on the filler values of the current Hungarian stamps. According to one version this is a falcon, having its origin from the fact that, at the choosing of a king for Hungary, a falcon alighted upon the shoulder of one Arpad, and so signalled him out as the right man to occupy the throne.

And the legend says that, whilst the race still dwelt in Scythia, their leader was a certain Oegyek, and his wife was named Emese. She had many children, but all daughters. Therefore she prayed to the God of her people, who heard her prayer; as she was asleep in her husband's tent, she dreamt that a falcon came to her and plunged its beak into her body. Out of the wound there issued a clear stream of water, which flowed away into the distance. On consulting the tribal soothsayer, her dream was interpreted to mean that she would bear a son, who would lead the people into the west, to the land of Attila. The dream was duly fulfilled, and from that time the "Turul" has been the Sacred Bird of Hungary. These are the two best-known legends concerning the bird, which is not indeed a true falcon, the Hungarian name for which is "Solyom."

Whether the "Turul" was only a mythological being, or whether it was an actual species of bird, is uncertain. In stories from

the eleventh and twelfth centuries we find references to it. On the shield of Attila was a bird with a crowned head, which the Huns named "Turul." As long as Hungary was independent the Turul was the war standard of the Huns.

Amongst the first of the Hungarian Princes stood Arpad, son of Almo, uncle of Oegyek, of the family of Turul.

It is probable that this family had adopted a falcon-like bird as their device or mascot, which in course of time was taken as insignia by the whole race; an analogy for this may be found in the British Lion, which is the heraldic descendant of the Leopards of Richard I. [In old heraldry the Lion and the Leopard were the same animal, the term Leopard being applied to a Lion *passant guardant*, as shown in the Arms of England. —ED. G.S.W.]

More Roumanian Labels

ON the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the University of Jassy (1860-1910), a jubilee issue is to appear. The celebrations should have commenced on October 26th (Old Style), but on account of some difficulties, have been postponed until 10/23 of May, 1911. The King and all the royal family will visit the town, and remain there five or six days. Savants from all parts of the world will be invited to the celebrations, and statues will be unveiled of Prince Couza, Kogalniceanu, and the philosopher Kouta.

The jubilee "stamps" will be of the usual size, 45 x 35 mm., and they will be printed in two colours by a Berlin firm, which has received the order. A correspondent in Roumania gives the following information on the subject. The designs are those of M. Niger, a Roumanian artist.

"The frame will be composed of national emblems and will bear at the top the inscription, 'Jubileul Universitatii Jasi' and at each side the Arms of Moldavia and Wallachia.

The 1 bani will represent Prince Couza and his wife, Princess Elena.

The 2 ,, King Carol and his Queen Elizabeth.

The 5 ,, The Prince and Princess of Roumania, and the Roumanian Eagle below.

The 10 ,, The poet Linceani v. Alexandri, and Koga, statesman and right-hand man of Prince Couza.

The 15 ,, The Academy of Mihailcani.

The 25 ,, Prince Couza signing the decree for the foundation of the University of Jassy.

The 40 ,, The ancient university.

The 50 ,, The present university."

Le Timbre-Poste.

No comment!

Hawaii

The so-called Reissues or Reprints of the 5c. and 13c. 1853 Type

By HENRY J. CROCKER, F.R.P.S.

(Continued from page 546.)

MAJOR EVANS having clearly proven to his mind that Brickwood had not ordered the stamps up to April, 1868, proceeds in his last article to try and prove that they were ordered after that date. Does he wish to try and prove the plates which Brickwood had destroyed in 1867 or before, were at that late date returned to the United States?²⁹ It is untenable, to say the least, but he says that this is not altogether a fanciful theory, as shown by notes on the early issues of Hawaii by Walter Giffard, published in the *Monthly Journal* of October and November, 1895. I quote the article he refers to:—

"Under date of December 16th, 1887, Postmaster Wundenberg states in a letter to the National Bank Note Company that he is sending three (3) dies, ordering the same to be restored, viz. the two-cent Kamehameha IV, engraved; the five and thirteen-cent Kamehameha III (1853 issue). (These stamps are the original dies made by the Boston engravers.)" (This last sentence inserted by Giffard is not correct,³⁰ as the original 2 c. lithograph die was lost about 1862).

"Under date of August 24th, 1888, Mr. Wundenberg continues, upon the subject of restoration of the dies: 'I should like to have the three engraved plates I sent you by mail some time since restored, and a few impressions, say 500 of each, two, five, and thirteen-cent, forwarded by mail at your earliest convenience.'

"It is evident that the National Bank Note Company were somewhat loth to fulfil Mr. Wundenberg's order, and that the latter did not receive very satisfactory replies, as he continues his explanation under date of January 14th, 1889, and writes as follows:—

"Concerning the three old dies, perhaps I have not been explicit enough, but the fact is, that during a previous administration (A. P. Brickwood's)" (Giffard is evidently mistaken³¹ in this, should be Kalakaua) "the dies in question, instead of being left

²⁹ As we have stated in our previous note (a), this is all nonsense; we have never suggested any returning of the plates, our contention is that they had not been sent to Honolulu at all at this time.

³⁰ Why is this "not correct"? Wundenberg, in his next letter, says that he had found the die.

³¹ Again we ask, Why? This is not a statement of Giffard's but of Wundenberg's. Is every one mistaken whose evidence is contrary to Mr. Crocker's theories?

with yourselves, were sent for with the intention of destroying them. This was only partially done by defacing the five and thirteen-cent, but the two-cent was secreted away, and this escaped being defaced, and was only lately recovered by myself. It was during this time that Mr. Whitney, then Postmaster-General, made arrangements with you accordingly' (see Whitney's letter above), 'but these, not being from the original die, were worthless. What I now wish to know is whether you can restore these three (3) original dies, so as to furnish prints from them the same as the original series. I have also found circular dies of the five and thirteen-cent of exactly the same cut as in the flat plates previously sent you, and not knowing but these may be necessary, or of use, to you in reproducing these dies, I send them to you under separate cover.

"I would also like to know in what manner the two-cent stamps were reproduced in November, 1885. Was a new steel die reproduced, or were they simply woodcuts? Enclosed please find specimens of the two-cent, five-cent, and thirteen-cent issue above mentioned.'

"The National Bank Note Company, finally, under date of March 19th, 1889, or fifteen months after the Postmaster's first application for the restoration of the dies, wrote the Postmaster-General that the two-cent die could be used, and a new plate made for same. Also that the five and thirteen-cent dies could be restored, and new plates made. That the rolls of the five and thirteen-cent plates had been defaced, and were worthless for use. The Company further stated, in answer to Mr. Wundenberg's inquiries, that 'the two-cent stamp made by us in 1885 was engraved new on steel. It was a copy of an old stamp sent us at that time.'

"Postmaster-General Wundenberg thereupon wrote on April 12, 1889, as follows:—

"Acknowledging receipt of your favour of the 19th of March, I thank you for information regarding the dies, etc., etc. While I am very anxious to have these dies made perfect, it must be with the distinct understanding that it is simply a restoration of the original dies; a complete new set would be simply useless, and must not be attempted. With nothing further to remark, you are hereby authorized to proceed with

the work of restoring the dies in question, etc., etc.†

“The engravers then delivered the following quantities of stamps from the restored dies :—

2 cent, September 6, 1889	. 7500
” September 17, 1890	. 30,000
5 cent, September 6, 1890	. 10,000
13 cent, September 6, 1890	. 10,000

“Further particulars regarding the above reprints can be seen in the pamphlet already alluded to. I would, however, like to correct the description given by me therein of the kinds of paper of the five-cent, blue, 1853, originals, which I have reason to believe should be as follows :—

- 1st, on thick white wove paper.
- 2nd, on medium thick bluish white wove paper.
- 3rd, on thin bluish white wove paper.
- 4th, on blue wove paper.

“I have just secured specimens of the first two, on the original letter sheets, genuinely cancelled, and have also in my collection several specimens of the last two, but off the original covers. Last year I saw a fine used specimen, on the thick white paper, in the hands of a prominent collector in San Francisco, but off the original cover. This specimen and the one in my collection are the only two I have seen in this direction, although it is probable there are many others in San Francisco and elsewhere.”³²

Postmaster Hill having ascertained new plates had been made after these stamps had been on regular sale for nearly two years, had the balance on hand surcharged “Reprints” and continued the sale of them. There are two insinuations in Major Evans’ last article that should be cleared.

The two-cent lithographed on laid was issued in 1862 by Postmaster Clark, and not

³² All this very lengthy quotation from an article published fifteen years ago is rather beside the present question. The imitations made in 1890-90 are not in question at all, though Mr. Crocker seems anxious to drag them into it; we can only suppose in order to obscure the real point at issue.

Still, there are some little bits of information in it that seem worthy of note, though we do not think they will help Mr. Crocker. Wundenberg in his first letter mentions three “dies,” in his second letter he calls them “plates,” in his third letter he calls them first “dies” and then “plates.” The three letters show that he is evidently referring to the same objects, and that these were “dies”; he was not apparently in possession of the actual plates from which the stamps were printed. Engravers, we believe, commonly call the original engravings “plates,” while we collectors call them “dies.” *Did the printing plates ever go to Honolulu at all?*

We then have again Mr. Giffard’s list of four printings, to which we referred in Note 10, but with some additional information which is very instructive indeed. Mr. Giffard says, “I have just secured specimens of the first two, on the original letter sheets, genuinely cancelled.” What is the date of the letter sheets bearing specimens of the second printing? Not so late, we may suppose, as 1865, for if so Mr. Giffard would hardly have placed it second, yet *this is the printing that Mr. Crocker declares arrived in Honolulu in that year.* Mr. Crocker’s attempts at interpreting Mr. Giffard’s evidence are singularly unsuccessful and unconvincing.

in 1855 by H. M. Whitney, as suggested by Major Evans; Messrs. Luff, Giffard and Clark confirm this, and in the evidence produced by M. Hanciau, translated by Major Evans, collectors will readily see the date of issue of these stamps is not 1855, and Major Evans should not question it again. The letter says, “In July, 1859, the Legislature passed a law requiring a postage of 2 c. A temporary stamp was then printed (a sample of which I send), until engraved ones were made in the United States.” (1862?) These are the stamps Major Evans tries to prove were issued in 1855 as claimed by Whitney. He produces the following from Giffard to substantiate his claim.³³

“In the pamphlet already published, I stated that Mr. H. M. Whitney gave the date of the issue of the lithographed stamps as 1855. Mr. Whitney was postmaster from 1850 to 1856, and still insists that 1855 was the correct date. I have reason to doubt this, however, as no letter sheets bearing this stamp (of which I have seen large numbers) are dated prior to 1862.”

I have since purchased the collection of H. M. Whitney, and I have the letter sheets on which H. M. Whitney has written “issued in 1855.” Every letter is dated after 1862. In any event Clark ordered the stamps in 1861, and they contained the portrait of a full-bearded man (Kam. IV.), who was but nineteen years old in 1855. Proof on the face of it.

The other point is that the five-cent perforate and engraved ordered by Brickwood, and placed in the engravers’ hands June 22nd, 1865, did not reach the Islands until about April or May, 1866, as stated by Messrs. Hanciau, Luff, and others, and confirmed by all data produced to date, and proven by the use of a provisional stamp in the meantime.

Kalakaua ordered a five-cent locally printed stamp while awaiting his requisition from the United States, and Brickwood ordered a five-cent provisional plate, also a one-cent and two-cent provisional stamp

³³ What the meaning of the foregoing nonsense may be we really fail to understand. Mr. Crocker seems to think he has found something, and thereupon raises a storm in a teacup—an empty one too, for there is nothing in it. We have never insinuated, or tried to prove, or claimed, or quoted anything, or even expressed any opinion upon the date of issue of this 2 c. stamp. We knew that there was a dispute about the date, and wishing to indicate clearly what 2 c. stamp we referred to, and at the same time to avoid expressing any opinion as to the correct date of issue (a matter which does not concern us, and has no connection whatever with the present case), we described it as “the 2 c. of 1864 (or 1855, whichever is the correct date).” A little later, in a quotation from an article we wrote in March, 1901, there occurs the expression “the 2 c. of 1855.” These are the only references we made to the date in question, and the first of them shows plainly that we expressed no opinion as to which date is the correct one.

Of two things one: either Mr. Crocker is not capable of understanding what he reads, or he does not take the trouble to read, and imagines things that have not been written. The next paragraph was not quoted by us at all.

while awaiting his order placed on April 26th, 1865, for two-cent and five-cent stamps. What other explanation has Major Evans to make for these issues?³⁴

Brickwood was the first Postmaster to deal direct with the National Bank Note Company. When he ordered the new 5 c. stamp and a second order for the 2 c. engraved and perforated, he did not know where the Kalakaua order, which was ordered through Whitney, came from, and this almost proves, when taken in connection with his 1867 letters, that he never could have ordered any of these stamps at any time if³⁵ the plates were destroyed before 1868.

Major Evans states: "The three Boston dies were, doubtless, sent to Honolulu at the same time, and the three doubtful stamps must stand or fall together." This opens up an entirely new field,³⁶ and we will look forward with pleasure to his further demonstration of this remarkable theory, as it is one of his most interesting conclusions arrived at so far. M. Hanciau knew that the two-cent die, which Major Evans claims was sent out with the 1853 plates, was not destroyed, but was placed in the archives of the post office in 1869.³⁷

There is not the slightest question it was not the original 1862 die which is stated to have been found with the original 1853 type plate. When the five-cent and thirteen-cent were issued the two-cent stamp was not issued with them. We hope Major Evans will explain to collectors his statement, for it will help us to unravel history of this puzzling stamp which Giffard claims was a regular issue of 1869. There are several theories regarding this.

In my book on Hawaiian Numerals I stated that my researches covered the period from 1851 to 1866, when the use of numerals ceased, and the Government was supposedly getting its regular supply of stamps from the National Bank Note Company.

The receipt of my book was so flattering, I have since made a study of the later issues, which I have published from time to time, and now if Major Evans is going to prove an order for the stamps, and the return and destruction of the Whitney plates by Postmaster Brickwood after April 16th, 1868, I

³⁴ There is no dispute about these provisional issues. With the exception of the purely imaginary Kalakaua requisition, all this was agreed to long ago. Kalakaua and Brickwood issued provisional stamps because they had no others; neither of them would have issued provisional 5 c. stamps if they had got a supply of the 5 c. 1853 type.

³⁵ "If." There is the whole point.

³⁶ There is nothing new about this to any one who has read what has been written on the subject. Wundenberg says distinctly that "the three old dies" were sent for in Brickwood's time. The three doubtful stamps, 2c., 5c., 13c., made their appearance in 1869, Brickwood's time again.

³⁷ We cannot find that M. Hanciau says anything whatever about this; and see what Wundenberg says.

will do all in my power to assist him, but he is clearly wrong in calling the Kalakaua order "Reprints."³⁸

In *Stanley Gibbons Monthly*, October 31st, 1895, Giffard makes a statement which seems to prove that Brickwood never ordered any of these 1853 type, but received the stamps ordered by Kalakaua and had them overprinted "Specimen." He says, "The overprinting was ordered by him, as a matter of fact, so that these issues might become obsolete."

[In conclusion, we wish again to express our very great regret at having been obliged to publish the foregoing article, and to make very outspoken remarks upon it. We endeavoured from the first to carry on this discussion without saying anything that might be considered unpleasant. When we wrote in May last, we felt that the argument was reaching a point when it might be necessary for us to express in very plain language our opinion not only upon the nature of the *evidence* produced, but also upon the *methods of argument* that were being employed. It was with the hope of avoiding this that we attempted to close the discussion then, and it was the same feeling that led us to decline, in the first instance, the publication of this last article, and to give its author an opportunity of withdrawing some of the statements contained in it. That he declined to do this, no one regrets more sincerely than we do. If, in carrying out a disagreeable task, we have expressed ourselves more harshly than was necessary, we are extremely sorry for it, but we do not feel that we have done so. So far as we are concerned this discussion is at an end; we think that any impartial reader will agree with us in saying that this article justifies us in refusing to publish anything further of similar nature, and also that it would be very undesirable that we should do so.—ED. G.S.W.]

³⁸ We have never called the "Kalakaua order" *reprints*, for the simple reason that we do not believe there ever was a "Kalakaua order" for stamps of the 1853 type. Has Mr. Crocker really failed to grasp the first rudiments of the controversy that commenced in 1901?

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New Issues and Discoveries

By NORMAN THORNTON

I should be most grateful if readers would help me by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps, new or projected. If possible a specimen should be sent, which will be returned at once if desired, together with stamp for postage; or to readers subscribing direct, their subscription will be lengthened by one number for each penny face value and postage. Any official information or notices will also be welcome.

N. THORNTON, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Belgian Congo.—The Parcel Post stamps with bilingual inscriptions have been issued. The 3 fr. 50 c. has given way to a 3 fr. stamp of the same design.



35



36

(Engraved and printed by Messrs. Waterlow Bros. and Layton.)

1910. Types 35 and 36. Centres in black. Perf. 14.
125 3 fr., vermilion.
126 10 fr., green.

Brazil.—Mr. W. W. Munn kindly forwards a letter written from Corumba, in Brazil, on May 16th, 1910. Mr. Atkinson states that the postage stamps were exhausted, and that when he wrote they were using "Official" stamps for foreign postage, and his letter was franked by a Brazil "Official" 200 reis, orange and deep green.

French Congo.—Mr. H. Ahrens has shown us the 4 c., Type 6, having the central background inverted.



6

1900. Variety. Central background inverted.
53a 4 c., vermilion and grey.

Inhambane.—Mr. H. Ahrens has shown us the 10 r. of 1895, perf. 13½. This will come into the Catalogue as No. 8a.

New Zealand.—*The Australian Philatelist* (Oct., 1910) reports the 1s. King's Head, perf. 14 × 14½, instead of 14 as already known. This will be No. 339, but unfortunately is too late for inclusion, this part of the Catalogue being now printed.

Russian P.O.'s in Turkish Empire.—We have received a provisional 1 piastre on the current 10 kopeks of Russia. This stamp is for use in all Russian Post Offices in Turkey.



2 PIASTRES

19

T 2

1910. No. 147 of Russia surcharged as Type T 2, in red.
26 1 piast. on 10 kop., deep blue.

Sweden.—We have received the new 10 öre stamp with the portrait of King Gustaf V. The stamp is line-engraved, and shows the portrait surrounded by sprays of leaves supporting the Swedish crown; a ribbon below bears the name of the country.



15

1910. Type 15. Line-engraved. Wmk. Type 12.
Perf. 13.
136 10 öre, rose-red.

Union of South Africa.—Mr. A. J. Cohen kindly sends us the following information in a letter from Johannesburg dated November 7:—

"On the 7th inst. the new Union stamps, 2½d. value, to commemorate the opening of the first Union Parliament of South Africa, were issued in the four colonies composing the Union, and no doubt you have received a supply from the Crown Agent; but I have to notify to you that I purchased a quantity at the G.P.O. here and found they were printed in dark blue on bluish paper, whilst those I purchased at a suburban office were of a much lighter shade and on white paper."

Some variation in shade we may, of course, expect; in this case the darker colour and the blueing of the paper are no doubt due to rather heavy inking and insufficient cleaning of the plate.—E. B. E.

Answers to Correspondents

C. B.—The ½d. and 1d. stamps with inverted watermark are not at all uncommon (see *G.S.W.*, Oct. 22, 1910, p. 402).

E. T. H.—We doubt whether your suggestion of a perforation with larger holes and fewer in number would obviate the difficulty. The stamps would separate more easily with a finer perforation; the old 16 gauge was given up because the sheets came apart too easily. The present paper

seems to be a good deal tougher than that used formerly, and a closer perforation could probably be safely employed.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Forged 10s. Mr. Nissen tells us that this is not a novelty after all, as both this fraud and the corresponding £1 value were chronicled on his authority in *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* eight years ago. Nothing new under the sun, as usual!

Philatelic Societies

Aberdeen and North of Scotland Philatelic Society

The usual meeting of the Society took place in the Y.M.C.A. Hall on Wednesday, 9th November, Mr. James Anderson, President, in the chair. There was a large attendance of members and friends, the ball being full.

New members of the Society having been admitted, Mr. John Thomson, Cove, moved that Mrs. Anderson, wife of the President, who was at the meeting, be admitted an honorary member of the Society. Mr. Edward Alexander, jun., seconded, and this was agreed to. The President thanked the Society, on behalf of his wife, for the honour conferred upon her.

The Society had an opportunity of examining part of the magnificent collection of Mr. E. Heginbottom, A.A., F.R.P.S., London. The exhibit included Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, and Cayman Islands, of which countries a unique and very valuable selection was forwarded. Mr. Heginbottom also sent papers on the various countries, which were read by the President. At the close of an interesting and informative meeting Mr. W. J. Riddel proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Heginbottom for his exhibits, and Mr. E. Alexander, jun., replied on behalf of Mr. Heginbottom.

Mr. McPhail Massie proposed a vote of thanks to the President for reading the papers.

North of England Philatelic Society

President: M. H. Horsley, J.P.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Hugh R. Viall, Whitley Road, Whitley Bay, Northumberland.

MEETING held at the Y.M.C.A., Newcastle, on November 3rd.

Mr. M. H. Horsley in the chair, and thirty-one other members and three visitors present.

The following were elected members, bringing the membership of the Society up to 101: Messrs. R. Longbottom, G. H. Wright, W. B. Robinson, J. G. Pickering, and Spencer Hume.

The Chairman called upon Mr. G. B. Bainbridge to give his display of the Triangular Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. Bainbridge prefaced the display by reading a short and very interesting paper setting out the dates and printers of the various issues, the reason for the issue of the woodblocks, and explaining how the errors occurred in the latter stamps. During the display he drew attention to particular points to be noticed in connection with certain specimens, and also related many interesting and humorous anecdotes of his experiences in collecting the stamps.

There were in all over 1500 copies shown on 130 well-filled pages, including blocks varying in size from four to twelve specimens, both used and in mint condition. Perhaps the gem of the collection is a page containing four deep blue 4d. woodblocks, perfect specimens and of fine rich colour. Mr. Bainbridge, however, seemed to be most proud of a page containing eighteen single specimens of the one shilling *emerald-green*, used, every stamp being in perfect condition. Other stamps which must be mentioned are specimens of the 4d. woodblock with retouched corner and three of the woodblock errors. Two of the latter were kindly lent to Mr. Bainbridge by Mr. W. H. Peckitt for display to the Society. One of the most interesting portions of the collection was that containing specimens on entire envelopes, of which there were a large number.

The most noticeable of the very fine specimens in the

collection were a triangular block of the one shilling *dark emerald-green*, and a pair of very *pale emerald* in mint condition, which Mr. Bainbridge obtained through the Birmingham Philatelic Society from the sheet discovered some time ago, which caused a great sensation in the philatelic world at the time.

At the close of the display Mr. W. Waite Sanderson proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Bainbridge for his magnificent display, and it was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Bainbridge suitably replied.

North London Philatelic Society

President: Alex. J. Sefi.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: C. S. Muratori, 41 Navarino Mansions, Navarino Road, Dalston, N.E.

Meetings: 7 Canonbury Square, Upper Street, Islington, N.

The forty-ninth ordinary meeting of the Society was held on Thursday, November 17th, the chair being occupied by Mr. Alex. J. Sefi.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, Mr. Sefi proceeded to give his promised display with notes on "Postage Stamp Printers and their Work."

Mr. Sefi, in opening, stated that on this occasion he only intended showing specimens of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s work, this being the first firm to print postage stamps, and then to continue his display on Thursday, February 16th, with the work of Messrs. De La Rue, etc.

The various specimens were then passed round, among which deserving special mention were the following: Great Britain, 1840, 1d., black, mint pair, also a used corner block of 4 with margins, showing plate number 6. Barbados, 1856, 1d., pale blue, mint block of 4; 1861, ½d., deep blue-green, mint block of 9. Cape of Good Hope, triangular 1d., brick-red, and 1s., deep green, mint pair of each. Ceylon, 1857, 2d., deep green, 1s. 9d., yellow-green, both mint; 1861, 1s., lilac, mint pair. Grenada, 1853, 1d., green, mint block of 6. Ionian Isles, mint block of 6 of each colour. Mauritius, 1854, green, surcharged "Fourpence," mint. New Brunswick, 1s., violet, a superb used copy. Natal, 1859, 1d., rose-red, mint block of 12. Newfoundland, 1857, 2d., scarlet-vertmill. New Zealand, 1862, 3d., lilac, mint. Nova Scotia, 1851, proof of 1d., in black, and 6d., mint. South Australia, 1855, 1d., deep green, mint. Tasmania, 1855, 4d., deep blue, mint strip of 4. Liberia, 1802, 4 c., black and green, centre inverted, mint block of 4. Western Australia, 1860, 2d., pale orange, mint strip of 4, etc., also a large number of proofs, essays, etc. At the conclusion of the display a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Sefi closed the business of the meeting.

Standard Philatelic Society

Hon. Secretary: R. W. Miller, 246 Hornsey Road, N.

On November 16th the President occupied the chair, and most of the members gave displays of single countries, as follows: Canada, by A. Clarke; Costa Rica, by R. W. Miller; France, by A. Sutton; Germany, by F. W. Whitehead; India, by H. Bell; Italy, by M. Joslin; Russia, by G. Gascoyne; Switzerland, by L. E. Jones.

NOVEMBER 23rd. Owing to the bad state of the weather very few members were present on this occasion. Instead of the paper on and display of "Canada," as arranged, Mr. L. E. Jones gave a short address on "The Stamps of Switzerland." The lecture on "The Stamps of Canada" will be given on December 14th.

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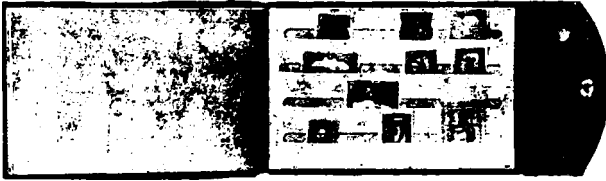
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[Ad. 46.]

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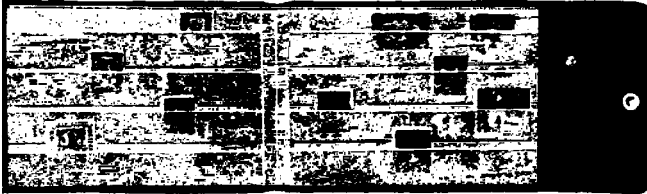
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[Ad. 43.]

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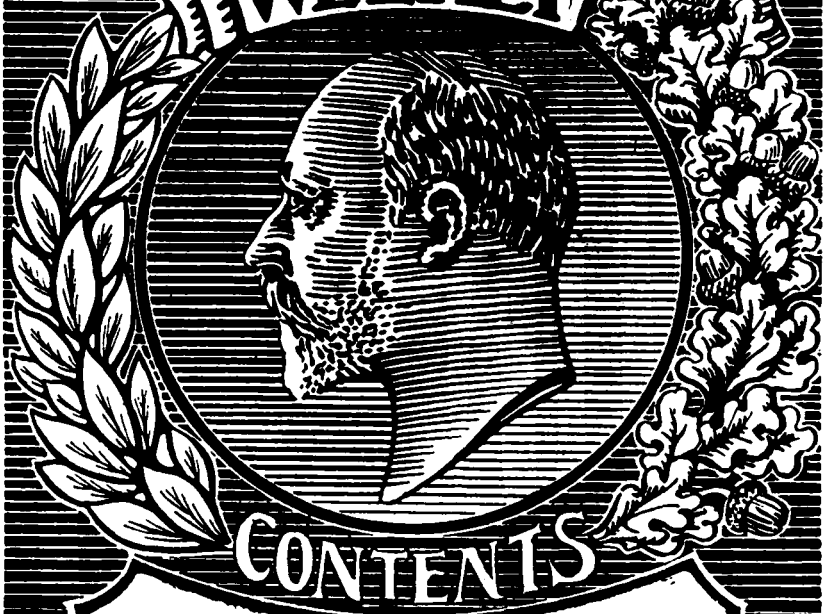
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GIBBONS STAMP

WEEKLY



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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 25
Whole No. 311

DECEMBER 17, 1910

VOL. XII

Postage Stamps in the Making

A General Survey of the Practices and Processes employed in the Manufacture of Postage Stamps

By FRED. J. MELVILLE, *President of the Junior Philatelic Society*

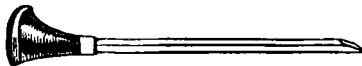
(Continued from page 563.)

CHAPTER IX.—LINE-ENGRAVING: THE PERKINS PROCESS—*contd.*

Preparing a Steel Die.—In producing a stamp die a small plate* of steel, the surface of which is smooth and polished, is decarbonated, so that it is comparatively soft for the engraver to work upon it. Steel for engraving purposes must have a perfectly smooth surface, and requires to be manufactured with great care to avoid the occurrence of what sometimes prove troublesome "soft" places.

The small plate in its softened state is entrusted to the engraver whose duty it is to engrave a portion, or perhaps the whole of the die. If a portrait be the subject to be copied on the die the work will be given into the charge of a special portrait engraver. The designing of frames, ornaments, etc., on the die is often done by an engraver skilled in one particular branch of design, though in this part of the engraving of the die mechanical assistance is available, and inscriptions may also be added by machinery.

The Engraving Tool.—To produce his original handwork on the die the engraver uses a tool known as the burin or graver.



The burin or graver.

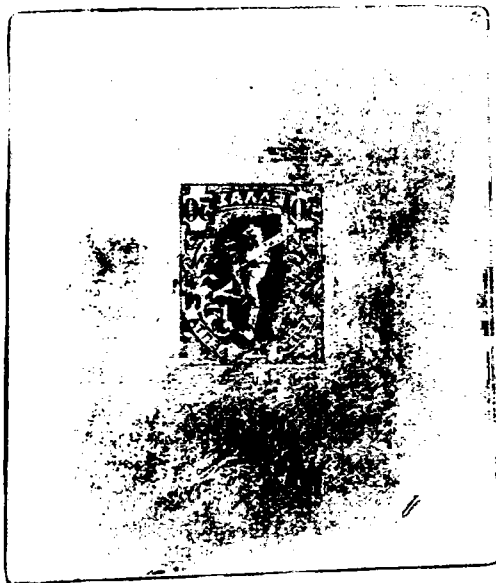
This is a bar of hard steel provided with a sharp point and a wooden handle. Working with the handle against the palm of the hand, and using the thumb and forefinger to direct the motion of the point, the engraver furrows the lines of his design in the surface of the steel. With the pressure applied by the palm of his hand the point of the graver tools out a fine clean shaving of metal, provided that the tool is properly sharpened to begin with. In dislodging this metal there is at times a little "burr," which is afterwards removed by a scraping instrument.

The Die is Engraved in Reverse.—The engraver working upon the die has to delineate his subject in reverse; that is to say, in order to produce a positive impression he will require to draw his design on the steel die as a negative. Thus in the direct photograph of the steel die of a Greek stamp, Hermes is holding his caduceus in his right hand, whereas on the printed stamp it is seen in his left hand. It will constantly be useful to us to remember this reversal of things as seen on die or plate, in contrast to the way we see them on the transfer roller and in the printed impression.

The Improved Rose-engine.—Backgrounds and ornaments are worked upon the die by machinery, in certain cases before the hand-engraving, but in other cases after the hand-engraving, or some of it, has been done. The improved Rose-engine was another of Jacob Perkins's specialities, improved from a form of lathe for executing geometrical designs upon

* The size of the plate on which the die of the first adhesive postage stamp was engraved in 1840 was 3 inches square and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick.

metal for a variety of purposes. With this complicated machine the intricate backgrounds are engraved upon the metal die. In his specification (A.D. 1819, No. 4400) Perkins describes it as an engine lathe for engraving oval or circular geometrical figures upon metal or other surfaces, whether flat, convex, or concave. The peculiarity of his improved lathe consisted in producing a lateral motion of the mandrel by means of an eccentric cylinder or other shaped body upon a separate axis, and of varying the number of lateral motions of the mandrel during one revolution by means of wheels of various diameters.



The flat die.



The design,
but in another denomination.

The Difficulty of Imitation in Rose-engine work.—It is unnecessary to examine the parts of the improved Rose-engine, a photograph of which accompanies this chapter, but regarding the intricacy and complexity of the designs produced by it we quote the statements of Mr. Joshua B. Bacon, questioned before the Select Committee on Postage Label Stamps on April 20, 1852.

Questioned by Mr. J. GREENE.

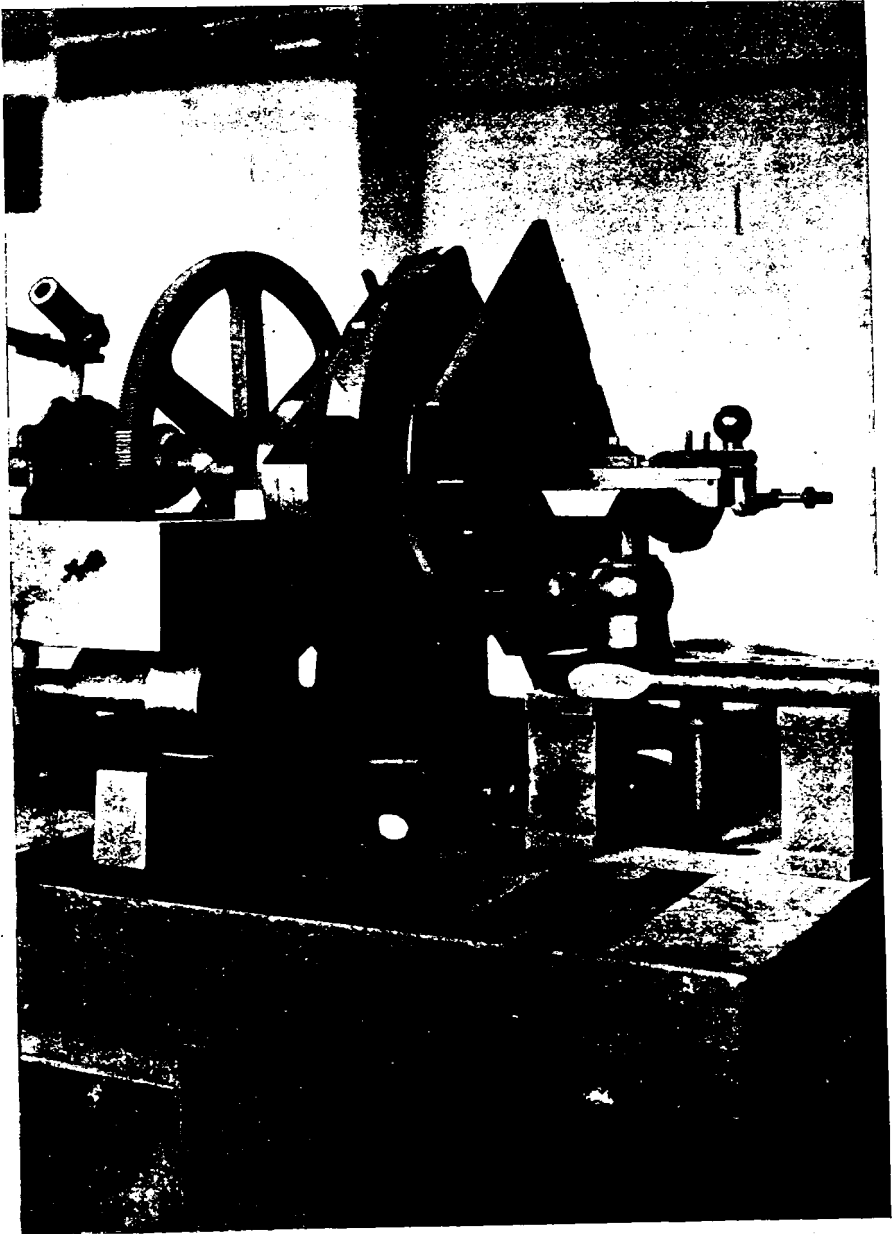
"1760. The Queen's head is done by machinery in your establishment?—Yes.

"1761. Have other parties in London similar machinery?—I believe, within a short time, one party has.

"1762. Any person who has machinery of that description can, of course, copy that?—They cannot; they can do many things we do, and we can do many they can do; but if we had a die taken, that die, for instance, which contains the machine-work around the Queen's head,* and we were asked which we would prefer, to reproduce that same die again, unless we had kept all the calculations and divisions upon all the wheels, or to make a thousand fresh ones, but not like that, we would prefer making a thousand; we could do it quicker; it is self-acting machinery. We cannot dictate to the machine; we can cause it to make an oval, or a circular, or a straight line, but as to the particular pattern it is going to produce, we know nothing of it until it is done."

Ornamental Work.—There are various machines for accurately tracing ornaments, so as to produce, where necessary, a duplicate or a reverse of the ornamentation on one side of a frame design, so that both sides will exactly match.

* The die upon which the background of the original Queen's head was worked by the improved Rose-engine was not the flat die, but it was apparently worked upon the periphery of a transfer roller. In doing this the engraving tool, which is held in a slide rest, is acted upon by a spring and regulating gauge, so as to cause it to follow up the varying convex surface. The effect of doing this background upon the roller instead of the flat die is to make the geometrical lined pattern appear in white on a black or coloured ground when printed (instead of in black or coloured lines on a white ground). From the roller the background would be transferred to a flat die by the ordinary process of transferring described in this chapter. The engraving of the background on the roller is in the nature of a positive, producing a negative upon the flat die resulting in a like negative upon the printing plate.



Perkins's improved Rose-engine.

Finishing off the Flat Die.—Having got our flat die to the state where it bears the hand and machine-engraved designs upon it, the burr left by the action of the burin and the graving tool of the Rose-engine has to be removed. A tool with three fluted sides known as the scraper is used for this purpose. When the burr is disposed of the die may be burnished, and as it has, all this time, been worked upon in a state of comparative softness (that is to say "decarbonated"), it has to be reconverted into the steel by the process already described.

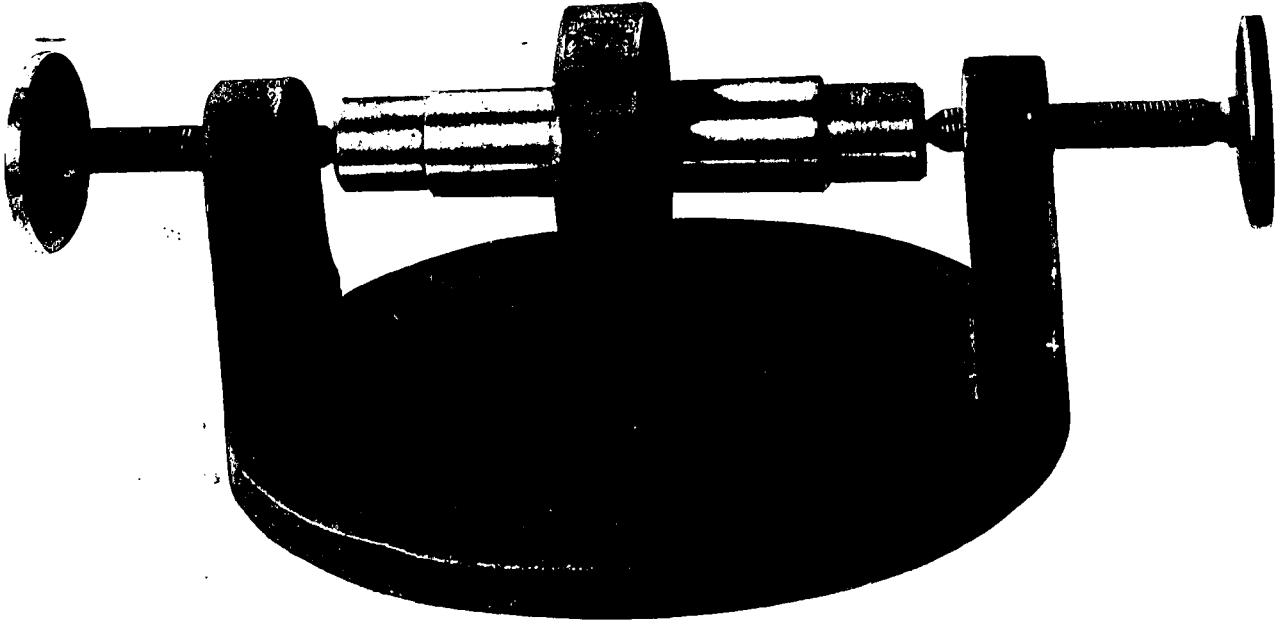
An Examination of the Die.—When hardened we have our original flat die, which is capable of conveying facsimiles of the engraved design which it bears to a great number of pieces of steel which have been decarbonated before receiving the impression or impressions upon their peripheries or flat surfaces. Just look once more at the photograph of a flat die in this complete stage as illustrated. The lines which are to appear in black or colour are in recess, while the parts which are to appear uncoloured are level with the surface of the die, and the whole design is reversed. The light parts of the die in the photograph are those level with the surrounding surface of the steel, the dark parts are those which have been literally hollowed out, and into which we may introduce the ink and, wiping the surplus ink from the surface of the die, make a die proof on a piece of India or other paper. A facsimile of a stamp printed in the same design is alongside the illustration of the die for comparison.



Enlargement showing the effect of the white line on a black ground produced by the Rose-engine upon the roller instead of the flat die.

The Transfer Roll.—The hard flat steel die is now laid upon the bed of a transfer press, and above it is suspended a steel roller which has first been decarbonated. This steel roller has a broad edge (in the case of a stamp it is usually but slightly wider than the stamp design) on which the design of the die is to be transferred. It is fitted with an axis which is formed by two cylindrical necks on each side of the roller. The diameter of the roller may vary, but the rollers commonly used by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. for postage-stamp work give a circumference capable of taking six or seven impressions of a normalized stamp design, with ample space between each impression to allow for the rocking of the roller.

The transferring of the design from the hard flat die to the decarbonated steel roller is effected by pressure in a transfer press, and all the stages of transferring from steel to steel required by the Perkins process are carried out in like manner. Once the design or designs



A view of the transfer roll (mounted on a stand).

have been copied on to the roller, the latter is reconverted into steel, and is then ready to serve its turn in communicating many copies of the design to a steel plate, or, if need be, to another roller or to subsidiary flat dies.

Examination of the Roller Die.—The photograph of the roller mounted upon a stand shows this stage of the progress towards the construction of plates from which to print postage stamps. The die on the roller will, on examination and comparison with the photograph of the flat die, prove to be exactly the reverse of the latter. In appearance the roller die looks exactly like the printed stamp in metal instead of in colour. The lines which are to appear in black or colour in the printed stamp are standing up on the roller, because they have been procured by pressing the comparatively soft metal into the recessed lines of the original flat die.

Modifications and Alterations on the Transfer Roll.—When it is borne in mind that any of the lines cut into the original flat die must necessarily stand out in relief on the roller, it will be at once understood that no coloured lines on a printed stamp have been added on the roller. Lines standing up in relief on the roller may, however, be cut away, and likewise lines and figures may be introduced upon the roller to appear white on parts of the printed stamp which would otherwise be in solid colour.

Method of Producing Dies for Different Values in a Series.—The cutting away of certain relief parts on the roller is frequently done when producing a series of stamps of identical design but of different denominations. Mr. J. Dunbar Heath stated, in his paper before the Philatelic Congress, that the plan usually adopted by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. for preparing such a series was this :—

“Suppose values of two, five, and ten cents are required. A complete die, say of the two cents, is engraved and two transfers taken up on the roller. One of these is used for laying down the plate for the two cents in the usual way; from the other, before hardening, the figures or tablets showing the denomination (which, being sunk in the original die, are of course raised on the roller) are scraped away. Consequently an impression laid down on another die gives a copy of the stamp without any value.” One of these undenominated flat dies is laid down for each additional value required, and the new values are engraved in the blank spaces. Thus each of the flat dies becomes an original die for one particular denomination, and goes through the process of transferring first to a roller and afterwards to a plate.

The Removal of the Great Britain Stars done on the Transfer Roll.—When it became necessary to remove the small star designs in the upper corners of our early British stamps, an impression from the die (Die 11, Humphry's re-engraved die) was taken up on a roller. On this the small stars stood up in relief, so they were cut away, leaving the spaces blank. When the impression on the roller was transferred to the plate, the square spaces were consequently level with the natural surface of the plate, so that the letter punches were operated upon them to produce a coloured letter on a white ground.*

Uncoloured Plate Numbers Cut into Transfer Roll.—At the same time the plate numbers were added to the British stamps. This was done by cutting the figures into the transfer roll (positive figures), so that on the plate they were level with the surface and so appear white, or rather uncoloured, on the stamps.

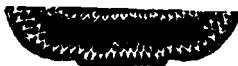
* By cutting away the small ball ornaments on a transfer roll, type *b* of the United States 1 c., 1851-55 issue, was produced. Similarly types *b* and *c* of the 5 c. show successive stages of cutting away portions of the relief on the transfer rolls; type *b* of the 10 c. shows a similar cutting away of the side scrolls. The 1894 stamps of the United



(a) Full ornaments.



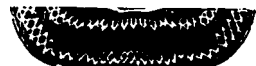
(b) Scrolls partly cut away on the transfer roll.



a.
With projections at top and bottom.



b.
Projections partly removed on the roller.



c.
Projections entirely removed on the roller.

States differ from the preceding series in the addition of small triangular ornaments in the upper angles, but as these appear in colour on the stamps, they could not have been added on the transfer roll, but must have been added upon the flat dies.

(To be continued.)

Argentine Republic

The Rivadavia Stamps, 1864-1872

By JOSÉ MARCÓ DEL PONT

From "The Journal of the Argentine Philatelic Society"

TRANSLATED FROM THE SPANISH BY A. H. DAVIS

(Continued from page 515.)

IV.

THE FIVE CENTAVOS STAMPS, SUBSEQUENT PRINTINGS.

Second Printing.

ACCORDING to the account taken on the 30th of July, 1864, there only remained 5 centavos stamps to the value of 3685 pesos silver, and in view of the slowness of the operation of printing and perforating the stamps in the manner in which it was done, Señor Posadas applied on the 4th of August to the Minister of the Interior for the necessary authorization for making a second printing of the same quantity as the first, asking at the same time for the key of the safe in which the plates were kept, and for 3417 sheets of paper. On the following day the Government issued the following decree:—

"August 5th, 1864.

"There is authorized the printing of 71,700 postage stamps and the delivery of the 3417 sheets of paper that have been requested, and the delivery of the key of the safe of the matrix plates, which will be returned to the Minister of the Interior. The Accountant General is to be informed of the above.

"MITRE,
"G. RAWSON."

By a clerical error in the note in which Señor Posadas made his application, it was stated that 30,000 5 c. stamps were required instead of 300,000; hence the total of 71,700 which the Government authorized to be issued, without noticing that at the same time they ordered the delivery of sufficient paper for the impression of 341,700 stamps.

It was also Señor Posadas who, in the same letter, employed the words "planchas matrices," which the Government copied.

The printing was finished on the 10th of October, on which date Señor Posadas returned the key of the safe to the Minister.

The issue was exactly the same as the preceding one, viz:—

300,000 stamps of 5 c.	. \$300,000
25,000 " " 10 c.	. \$ 50,000
16,700 " " 15 c.	. \$ 50,100
Dollars currency .	. 400,100

From this date (the 10th of October) until the 13th of the same month, letters which were despatched from the office of Santa Fé were franked with the mark "FRANCA," as used in the old days, in consequence of the exhaustion of the stock of 5 c. stamps.

It is impossible to distinguish any difference between the stamps belonging to this impression and those of the previous one; any distinction that we might make would be completely arbitrary.

The only thing we can say is that all the stamps of this printing should have been perforated.

In the collection of Señor Rodolfo Laass is to be found a very curious variety, which should belong either to this printing or the previous one, and is due to a defect in the printing; the shading lines in the face of Rivadavia, as well as all the features, have completely disappeared, leaving only a white blot in which there can with difficulty be seen a few small indistinct lines, where the features should be; the impression of the rest of the stamp, however, is not bad.

Third Printing.

The previous printing was nearly exhausted by the end of the year, so that on the 2nd of January following, Señor Posadas petitioned for authority to print immediately 600,000 5 c. stamps, 50,000 of 10 c., and 33,400 15 c., representing a total amount of 40,010 pesos silver.

The decree granting the authority was dated on the following day, and there were at once delivered to the Post Office, together with the key of the safe which contains the plates, 6834 sheets of paper.

This third printing, which was carried out in the manner requested, was finished on the 18th of April, 1865.

The 5 c. stamps of this printing can in general be distinguished from those belonging to the others on account of the ink having been decomposed; its colour is *red-brown*.

It may be that the first stamps printed got mixed with the last of the previous printing; it is not possible to draw a clear dividing line between two printings made with the same materials, especially as it is probable that the decomposition of the ink

took place gradually ; for this reason we say that *in general* it is easy to distinguish them, because the colour *red-brown*, more or less pronounced, belongs to this impression. The collector who tries to get together the stamps of the different printings will always come across doubtful specimens, difficult to classify, in which case he must pass them by and search for more characteristic copies.

There are also to be found in this printing stamps not of a *red-brown* colour, but of a more or less dark *coffee* colour, without the slightest trace of *red* in any of them.

These stamps were first noticed at the end of February, 1865, coming from Rosario de Santa Fé ; Señor Posadas immediately drew the attention of Señor Sandalio Echeverria, the head of the post office of that locality, to the matter ; but the latter had not only already noticed it, but had also given orders that all letters franked with stamps of this colour should be refused ; these instructions, however, had to be cancelled, because an entire sheet was found with the colour changed, by reason of its having been kept in a damp place.

Señor Echeverria suspected that this change of colour might be due to the application of some substance to the stamp, for the purpose afterwards of removing the postmark. We do not think that Señor Posadas shared this suspicion, as he contented himself with saying that he did not consider it sufficient to mention verbally to persons who bought stamps, that it was necessary not to keep them in places capable of causing them to change colour, and published notices in the newspapers giving warning to the effect that, as the colour of each stamp had been fixed by law, those that were found otherwise could not be accepted for the franking of correspondence.

He also sent out the following notice, intended especially for the owner of the above-mentioned sheet :--

"By order of the Post Office Department, the person who has kept a sheet of postage stamps of 5 c., lake colour, in a place of such a nature that it has altered the colour, changing it to *coffee*, is hereby warned that this not being the colour determined by law the stamps have lost their validity, and therefore are not admissible for the franking of letters."

This was not the only instance of a change of colour, because we have seen stamps in this condition emanating from other localities ; we have one, posted in San Juan, of a very dark *coffee* colour. There also exist oxidized 5 c. stamps of the first printing, both perforated and unperforated, but we do not know of any stamps which have done postal duty in this condition ; probably the oxidation occurred afterwards.

One may also meet with 10 c. and 15 c. stamps with distinct signs of oxidation, produced almost certainly after use.

The paper on which this printing was made seems to be more uniform ; nevertheless we have found specimens on both thin and thick paper.

In some stamps the gum is of a dark *yellow* colour, or perhaps we should say *brown*, which in part may be attributed to the ink ; probably in becoming decomposed it gives the paper a yellowish colour, and we should add that the plate was never thoroughly cleaned.

The impression is generally clearer than in the earlier and later printings ; the perforation is also more perfect ; we can see that the workmen charged with these operations were either more experienced or they took more pains with their work ; unfortunately, the colour of the ink did not assist them and the appearance of the stamps is not at all satisfactory.

One peculiarity which is to be observed in these stamps is that, although they are affixed to letters, the watermark can be distinctly seen on the face, a peculiarity which occurs very seldom in the stamps belonging to other printings.

In the way of varieties we have only found watermarks B and C.

In view of the bad condition of the ink, Señor Posadas, in a private letter addressed to Señor Balcarce on the 12th of June, 1865, requested him to send two or three jars of *lake*-coloured ink because that which remained "had become decomposed, they told him, to such an extent that it was almost impossible to mix it properly and the impressions were discoloured in consequence."

Señor Balcarce directed Señor Marcó del Pont to send the ink, and the latter sent to Señor Posadas two kilos of *carmine* ink, as he stated in a letter which he addressed to him on the 7th of August of the same year, adding that, on account of its nature, it would lose its colour if left exposed to the air ; for this reason he only forwarded a smaller quantity, as he could ask for more when it was wanted.

In the invoice which accompanied the ink was stated : "*rose-coloured ink*, specially made for postage stamps" ; the price was 120 francs per kilo.

Fourth Printing.

The fourth printing was commenced on the 4th of October, 1865,* and like the pre-

* On the 2nd of October, the day on which Señor Posadas applied for authority and sufficient paper to carry out this printing, there only existed in store stamps to the value of \$3,010.

vious one it consisted of

600,000 stamps of	5 centavos,
50,000 "	10 "
33,400 "	15 "

representing 40,010 silver pesos; the printing was finished on the 13th of January, 1866.

This printing, so far as the 5 c. stamps are concerned, is easy to distinguish, because they employed the new ink, of a *gooseberry-rose* colour, which had arrived in September of that year.

This printing is the one that was most carelessly made, and that was done from the most worn plates; so that for both these reasons it is the worst of them all.

As a rule the plates were badly cleaned, and other times they were badly inked, so much so that stamps may frequently be found the lower portion of which is a thick and irregular blotch of colour. Others are found not uncommonly which have shifted in the printing and present, in consequence, a double impression, total or partial. There exist copies so badly printed that the inscriptions have disappeared and the portrait of Rivadavia is a mere smudge.

The ink was very badly prepared; it is nearly always of an opaque colour, dirty, washed-out looking, which gives to the stamps an ugly appearance; very few copies are well printed and of good colour.

There exist some, uncommon, specimens, which have an extremely curious appearance; at first sight the idea immediately occurs to one that they were produced from a retouched plate, because although some parts appear to be worn, others—the shading of the face, for example—are much more distinct; nevertheless, none of these plates were retouched, so that the appearance of these curious stamps is a simple phenomenon caused by the extremely bad printing, done with badly mixed ink and worn plates.

With these can be formed an interesting group, taking as the characteristic feature the negro or mulatto appearance presented by Rivadavia, who, in some instances, has an almost white head of hair. The *gooseberry* colour varies considerably; in certain specimens, printed from a dirty plate with a very opaque ink, the whole head is barely distinguishable from the background.

Setting aside this group, the variations of colour of the stamps of this printing are very numerous; from a very pale, dirty *gooseberry* tint to a *deep rose* almost *carmine*,

which might be confused with that of the following printing.

In some copies taken from worn plates, the letters of the inscriptions, instead of being solid, as they should be, are formed of double lines; the word "CINCO" is often to be seen in this condition.

From this printing come the stamps impressed on very thin paper; in our collection we have two on really tissue paper, one of a *bright gooseberry* colour, and the other of a *very dark gooseberry*. As a rule, the paper is of medium thickness, but, as in all the printings, there are stamps on very thick paper.

In the collection of Señor Tardaguila, of Montevideo, there is a stamp of this printing, of a *deep gooseberry* colour, on *laid* paper; this is the only specimen that we have seen.

The gum employed in this printing seems to have been always white, and even when the plate was badly cleaned, which frequently happened, the paper always retained its whiteness.

The perforation is imperfect, and it is very difficult to find a specimen with good perforation. In the collection of Señor Gregorio F. Rodriguez, there is a copy, which we believe belongs to this printing, of a very *deep rose* colour, with irreproachable perforation.

When rendering account to the Minister of the termination of the printing, Señor Posadas informed him that, as the 5 c. plates were very much worn, he had ordered others to replace them. In July of this year he received them from London, from whence they had been sent by order of Señor Ventura Marcó del Pont; their cost was francs 403.70.

He also ordered a fresh supply of ink, as in March of the same year, 1866, there arrived on board the steamer *Carmel* a jar of *lake*-coloured ink, as it was always termed.

The stamps of this printing are those which are catalogued by Messrs. Soutomayor and Jacquier as unperforated.

We ourselves have also seen two or three single copies of the 5 c. without perforation, but with a narrow margin which does not inspire us with any confidence; it would be very rash, however, on our part to deny the existence of such stamps, because it is quite possible that some sheets may have escaped without the perforation; we may put it down as a possible variety.

(To be continued.)

Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

Catalogue.—Part I (1911),

GREAT BRITAIN and Colonies, is expected to appear before this number is in print. There are many thousand booked orders, and these will have to be despatched first; when they have been sent out the trade orders will have next attention, and only *after* all these have been dealt with will the Catalogue be on sale over the counter.

This new Catalogue contains many important alterations in prices, especially in the stamps of the later years of Queen Victoria's reign and the earlier issues of King Edward VII.

Sectional Imperial Album

THE most recently published sections of this popular album are:—

		s.	d.
Eritrea	14 pages; price	0	8
Italian Somaliland	8 " " "	0	4
Chili	38 " " "	1	8
Paraguay	42 " " "	1	10
Uruguay	54 " " "	2	4
Portuguese Africa	4 " " "	0	3
Angola	22 " " "	1	0
Angra	6 " " "	0	4
Azores	32 " " "	1	4
Funchal	6 " " "	0	4
Portuguese Guinea	20 " " "	0	10
Horta	6 " " "	0	4

The sections that are in the press and which will be ready shortly are Cape Verde Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, etc.

Scarce Chili Stamps

Two Chili stamps that are missing from almost all collections are numbers 109 and 114 in our Catalogue. When the Chili portion of the Catalogue was priced these stamps were current, and we expected to receive supplies at face value, but suddenly all the stock was surcharged, and it is only with difficulty that we have been able to get a small supply. As long as they last we offer:—

	Unused.
	s. d.
1905-6.	
12 c., black and lake	2 6 each.
1 peso, grey, green, and gold	7 6 "

Stock Books rearranged and priced since last list published in "G. S. W."

Tasmania.

TWO *very fine* books are now ready; they include the balance of a special collection, and also a large lot that we recently picked from a famous collection. The result is that we have one of the best stocks of Tasmanian stamps that have been in our hands for some years past.

I draw attention to a few of the better things:—

1853. 1d., blue, about twenty copies, including three *unused*.
- " 4d., orange, about sixty, including *two* on LAID paper, and some fine used pairs and strips.
1855. Star wmk., a number *unused* and some fine used pairs.
- 1857-70. All issues and perforations well represented, both used and unused. I might mention *two* fine copies of the *error* 1d., red, wmk. "S."

There are also nearly fifty of the interesting varieties with local perforations, such as pin perf., oblique perf., serrated perf., etc. The later issues are very good, especially in scarce shades unused.

Buenos Ayres, Corrientes, etc.

This book is now ready, and although the bulk of our stock of these stamps is at our South American branch, still there is a fair lot of good things here. Amongst others there are over one hundred of the "Steamships" of Buenos Ayres, and a very fine lot of the later issues.

Corrientes is also well represented by sheets, panes, and interesting used stamps.

Montenegro.

Two fine books are now rearranged. The early issues are very strong, and there are many really rare errors, such as copies with double and inverted surcharge, inverted centres, etc. In the later issues the different types have been carefully sorted, and recent purchases make these two of the finest Montenegro books that we have had for some years.

Bosnia.

Two books are now necessary for this country, which is rapidly degenerating from an interesting field of philatelic study into a kind of "Seebeck" country, producing pretty pictures for the young collector, and yet at the same time giving us one of the most complicated sets of perforation varieties that have been produced in any country during the past sixty years.

The stamps of the first type are becoming scarcer each year, and always seem to sell well. It is a pity to see them smothered by the "bathroom paper" sets of 1906-10.

Belgium.

This I consider a fine old country, above all speculation, and its stamps are steadily advancing in interest and in value year by year. Two really good books have now been rearranged, and they are specially strong in the issues of 1849-70. Many interesting varieties are included that are not catalogued, and specialists will find these two books well worth an early examination.

The Monthly Journal

THERE seems to be a great affection for our old *M.J.* I have had a large number of letters congratulating the firm upon deciding to start this paper again.

The *M.J.* will be issued on the last day of each month, and the subscription will be 3s. per annum, post free.

I am sorry that I cannot make arrangements to supply the *M.J.* on "sale or return" to the bookstalls of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son. This system did very well for a cheap paper like *G.S.W.*, but will not answer with an expensive paper like the *M.J.*, the objection being the number of "returns," most of which are dirty or creased, and only fit to give away.

Unexpired subscriptions to G.S.W. will be dealt with as follows:—

For each three numbers of *G.S.W.* due to a subscriber, one number of the *M.J.* will be booked to him; in dealing with odd numbers the following scheme will be adopted:—

Number of copies of <i>G.S.W.</i> due to a subscriber on December 31, 1910.	Number of copies of the <i>M.J.</i> that will be credited in place of the <i>G.S.W.</i> subscription unexpired.
1 to 3	1
4 ,, 6	2
7 ,, 9	3
10 ,, 12	4
13 ,, 15	5
16 ,, 18	6
19 ,, 21	7
22 ,, 25	8
25 ,, 27	9
28 ,, 30	10
31 ,, 33	11
34 ,, 36	12
37 ,, 39	13
40 ,, 42	14
43 ,, 45	15
46 ,, 48	16
49 ,, 51	17

Double Number of "G.S.W." for December 24

IN view of the fact that, owing to the Christmas Holidays, the numbers for December 24th and 31st must necessarily be printed several days before the earlier of those dates, we have decided to issue both together, in the form of a double number for December 24th. This last issue of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* will contain more than double the usual number of pages, including a copiously illustrated instalment of Mr. Melville's paper on "Postage Stamps in the Making," and numerous other interesting articles.

Countries of the World

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(Continued from page 567.)

Holland—continued.

[NOTE.—Mr. Warren points out to us that Mr. Poole's description, on page 448, of the 10½ x 10 perforation is not quite accurate. As a matter of fact the holes were not large enough for the gauge, and consequently "were too far apart for convenient or safe separation of the stamps," as Mr. Warren stated on page 229.—ED. *G.S.W.*]

The Seventh Issue

KING WILLIAM III died on November 23rd, 1890, and was succeeded by his daughter, the Princess Wilhelmina, then in her eleventh year. When new supplies began to be required in 1891, the stamps of the former issue were replaced by others of similar design, with the head of the young Queen to the right substituted for that of the late King. This change was announced in a Ministerial Notice, dated September 24th, 1891, thus:—

"The postage stamps and other postal values bearing the impression of the portrait of the

deceased William III will have in future the portrait of Queen Wilhelmina. Several kinds will be sold to the public in October, but not before the stock of the old stamps shall be exhausted."

The values to 1 gulden inclusive, like those bearing the King's portrait, are of ordinary size, while the 2 g. 50 c. is larger, and in two colours—also in accordance with precedent.

The 5 c. was the first to appear, this being put into circulation in October. It was announced in *The Philatelic Record* of the same month in the following words:—

"We shall soon have a Philatelic *Kindergarten*, as another juvenile monarch has now set her imprimatur on the postage stamps of the 'Low Countries,' and has in appearance, as the little Spaniard King would gallantly allow, quite eclipsed his baby features. The stamp in question resembles the one it supersedes, except as to the portrait. The little lady has *certainly* a pleasing countenance, with a profusion of hair, and a necklet by way of clothing, that lightens up very materially the somewhat prosaic appearance of

our Dutch friends' postal issues, for which we have always had a great respect, as being like the inhabitants of the Netherlands—straightforward, simple, and businesslike."

According to M. Moens the other values were issued on the following dates:—

- 7½ c., March, 1892.
- 10 c., November, 1891.
- 12½ c., November, 1891.
- 15 c., December, 1891.
- 20 c., January, 1892.
- 22½ c., December, 1891.
- 25 c., December, 1891.
- 50 c., December, 1891.
- 1 gul., 13th October, 1893.
- 2 g. 50 c., 15th November, 1893.

A Royal Decree, dated February 11th, 1892, confirms various regulations of the law of 15th April, 1891, and announces the issue of a new stamp, as follows:—

"In the name of H. M. Wilhelmina, etc.

"We, Emma, dowager Queen, Regent of the Kingdom, etc.

"ART. 10. The postage stamps in use at the time of the introduction of the law referred to at the beginning of this decree, viz. ½, 1, 2, 2½, 5, 7½, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 22½, 25, and 50 cent, fl. 1 and fl. 2.50, letter cards (*Postbladen*) provided with a stamp of 5 cent, envelopes of 5 cent or 12½ cent, single or reply post cards of 2½ or 5 cent, as well as other forms having a stamp of 2½ cent impressed, remain in force.

"Besides these, new stamps of 3 cent will be put into circulation.

"ART. 13. This decree will come into force at the same time that the law of April 15th, 1891 (*Staatsblad*, No. 87), will be introduced.

"The Hague, February 11th, 1892.
(Signed) "EMMA.

"The Minister of Finance,
"C. LELY."

This new 3 c. stamp was in the same design as the others, and it was issued on April 1st, 1892. Specimens were, however, in circulation prior to this date, for the stamp was chronicled in *The Philatelic Record* for February, 1892. Probably this was one of the copies sent to Berne for distribution among the signatories of the Postal Union.

On June 5th, 1896, a notice was issued announcing that:—

"New postage stamps of 5 gulden will be put on sale for the use of the public.

"The stamps of 5 gulden, as well as those of 50 cent and 1 gulden, will in future be printed in two colours and in sheets of fifty.

"The new stamps of 50 cent and 1 gulden will only be sent to the offices when the stock of old stamps is exhausted."

M. Moens tells us that the 5 gulden was issued on July 15th, 1896, the new 50 c. on the 1st October, and the 1 gulden on the 20th October, 1896.

The dies for these stamps were, according to M. Moens, engraved by Messrs. Enschedé and Sons, while in Mr. W. A. S. Westoby's *Adhesive Postage Stamps of Europe* it is asserted that the dies were engraved at the State Printing Office in Berlin, as was the case with those bearing the King's portrait. The latter certainly seems more probable, for not only are the designs similar, except as regards the portrait, but it must also be borne in mind that the Haarlem firm had engraved none of the other dies for the Dutch stamps, with the exception of the simple design of the newspaper stamps of 1876.

The plates for the smaller stamps consisted of two hundred clichés, arranged in twenty rows of ten; while those of the larger, bicoloured labels contained fifty stamps in five rows of ten.

The perforations of this series are quite simple. The smaller stamps are always perf. 12½, while the larger ones provide three varieties—11, 11½, and a combination of these two. The 2 g. 50 c. is known doubly perforated vertically.

At first an ordinary white wove paper of medium thickness was used, while later supplies were printed on a thinner, semi-transparent paper.

M. Moens also mentions the 5 c. on *ribbed* paper, but it is questionable if this is anything but a variety caused by the pressure of the "blanket" during the process of printing.

The gum is invariably white and smooth.

Most of the values exist in quite a striking array of shades. The discovery of a used 5 c. in *orange*—the colour of the 3 c.—in June, 1895, caused quite a flutter of excitement in the philatelic community. It was soon proved, however, to be nothing but an essay. Other essays are the 5 c. and 20 c., perf. 11, 11½, and printed on thick *yellowish* paper.



1891-2. No wmk. Perf. 12½.

	Unused.]		Used.†
	s. d.	s. d.	
3 c., orange	0	3	0 1
5 c., blue	0	3	0 1
7½ c., brown	0	9	0 4
10 c., rose	0	6	0 1
12½ c., grey	1	0	0 1
15 c., brown	2	0	0 9
20 c., green	1	0	0 2
22½ c., blue-green	1	0	0 3
25 c., mauve	1	9	0 4
50 c., bistre	3	0	0 3
1 gul., slate-violet	5	0	0 9



1891-6. *No wmk. Perf. 11½, 11, or 11½ × 11.*

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
50 c., brown and blue-green . . .	1 6	0 2
1 gul., olive-green and brown . . .	3 6	0 6
2 g. 50 c., ultramarine and rosine . . .	8 0	4 0
5 gul., lake and bronze-green . . .	15 0	7 6

The Eighth Issue

Queen Wilhelmina, being eighteen years old in 1898, attained her legal majority and assumed the reins of government. This was a fitting moment for the issue of a new series of stamps, and a circular was forthwith distributed to the various post offices notifying the impending change, as follows :—

“Order of the Head Director of the Posts and Telegraphs.

“August 20th, 1898. No. 12314B.

“In consequence of H. M. Queen Wilhelmina taking up the Government, postage stamps of a new type will be issued.

“Provisionally only those of the value of 1 gulden will be put into circulation, of which a certain number have been sent to the offices. The chief comptroller at the works at Haarlem is also authorized to execute further orders.

“The stamps of 1 gulden of the present type remain valid, and can be used by the post offices for the franking of letters, parcels, etc., until an order to the contrary shall be issued or the stock is exhausted.

“The issue of these new stamps must not under any pretext be delayed beyond September 6th. Strict attention to this clause is ordered.

“Respecting the issue of other stamps of the new type, future orders will appear.”

The above notice fixes the date of issue as September 6th, the date of the young Queen's coronation. The stamp referred to is large and of handsome design. In a central medallion is a diademed portrait of the Queen, with head to left, the shoulders being covered with a mantle of ermine. Above the portrait is a crown, and curved over this is the inscription, “KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN,” while in each of the upper corners is a shield, bearing a *rampant* lion, surmounted by a crown. In the lower corners are large numerals, with the word “GULDEN” between them. The remaining spaces are filled with tasteful ornamentation. The portrait was taken from a portrait by Professor R. Staag, and the frame was designed by M. W. Steelink, an Amsterdam artist. The die was engraved in recess on steel by M. J. Vurtheim, of Rotterdam, and the stamps

were printed by Messrs. Enschedé and Sons. The sheets contained twenty-five stamps, arranged in five horizontal rows of five.

Shortly after the issue of these 1 gulden stamps persistent rumours were circulated that they failed to please Her Majesty, and consequently orders had been given for their withdrawal. Just as often the rumour was contradicted, and a certain amount of speculation took place. The real state of affairs was finally disclosed by *The Philatelic Monthly* in the following paragraph :—

“There appears to be much speculating in Holland with the new 1 gulden stamp with the head of the young Queen. These stamps were from the first but sparsely distributed among the post offices of the country, for the postal authorities wished to dispose first of the stock of the old stamps still on hand before generally distributing the new. In consequence of this policy there is a certain scarcity of the new stamp. This led some speculating collectors and dealers to form a syndicate and to try to buy up all the so-called Coronation Gulden stamps available at the present moment. Circulars were prepared and mailed to all the 1400 odd post offices of the little Kingdom, when orders were given to the authorities to entirely ignore such requests and to inform no private individual of the stock on hand of these stamps in any office. This official circular was understood by some to mean that the stamps had been retired, and rumours to that effect were floating around last month. The new gulden stamp is not withdrawn. It is not sold with the others wherever a stock is on hand, but is given only to such customers as ask for it, while a simple request for a gulden stamp will be met with the old kind.”

The type was slightly modified later on, as we shall show, but how many were printed in the original type is uncertain. *The London Philatelist* at one time said 10,000 were printed, but this estimate was increased a few months later to 30,000.

A decree, dated July 17th, 1899, announces the impending demonetization of certain stamps, as follows :—

“Dutch postage stamps, postal cards, and envelopes belonging to issues before those of 1898 and 1899 are discontinued, and declared of no value for the franking of letters or other mail matter, from January 1st, 1900.

“After that date postage stamps, postal cards, and envelopes belonging to such earlier issues, and being in good preservation, and not having been used, can be exchanged against postage stamps, postal cards, or envelopes of the same value of the issues of 1898 and 1899 until July 1st, 1900.

“Our Minister is charged with the execution of this decree, which will be published in the *Staatscourant*, and a copy of which will be sent to the *Chambre Générale des Comptes*.

“Loo, July 17th, 1899.

(Signed) “WILHELMINA.

“The Minister,
Dr. “C. LEIJ.”

Shortly after the publication of this decree, a postal circular was distributed to the post offices regarding the new issue of stamps :—

“In consequence of the issue of postage stamps of 1 gulden (see No. 13 of 1898), a new type of postage stamps of the other values will be circulated from the 1st August.

“At the same time postal cards and envelopes of the new type will be issued.

“A first delivery of these stamps, cards, and envelopes will be sent officially to the offices during this month.

“The stamps, cards, and envelopes at present in use will be valid until further notice. The stock of all values at the post offices have to be used.

“The new stamps must not on any consideration be issued before the 1st August, nor must they be shown to any one, whoever he may be. The attention of the officials is very strictly directed to this order.”

The somewhat ambiguous wording of the last two paragraphs was misinterpreted by some officials, who refused to sell the new stamps on any consideration while any of the old type remained in stock. Complaints being lodged by irate members of the public, who wished to purchase the new stamps, resulted in the issue of the following supplementary notice :—

“The Head Office of the Post has to draw the attention of the postmasters to the fact that they have not to await the clearing of the stock of the stamps of the old type before selling those of the new type. From the 1st August the stamps of the new type must be sold to all who demand them.”

The official date of issue is, therefore, August 1st, 1899.

(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Stock Books, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

Twentieth Century Colonials

WRITTEN AND COMPILED BY D. B. ARMSTRONG

Part III.—British Possessions in Africa

(Continued from page 471.)

Somaliland Protectorate

SOMALILAND, the Somali Coast Protectorate, or British Somaliland, for it has been known under all three titles since its acquisition by Great Britain, lies in the north-east corner of the African continent, bordering on the Gulf of Aden, and directly opposite the fortress of that name. It is bounded on the north-west by the French possession of Obock, on the west and south-west by the independent native kingdom of Abyssinia, and on the east and south-east by the province of Benadir, or Italian Somaliland.

Great Britain, with a view to preventing its occupation by others of the European Powers, following the complete evacuation of the country by Egypt in 1884, declared a protectorate over a district amounting to some 75,000 square miles, which was for administrative purposes attached to the Government of Bombay, under the designation of the Somali Coast Protectorate. It continued under this arrangement until 1898, when the control of the country was transferred by the Indian Government to the Foreign Office, the official title being changed to British Somaliland.

The colony is now administered under the Colonial Office, by a Resident Commissioner

and Consul-General. A battalion of the King's African Rifles is stationed there, and there is also a force of native militia. Skins, hides, ostrich feathers, gum, etc., are produced in large quantities and exported. Salt forms the staple article of barter, and small blocks of this commodity are frequently employed as currency.

Stamps first issued June 1st, 1903.

Entered Universal Postal Union June 1st, 1903.

Imperial Penny Postage adopted June 1st, 1903.

Currency. 16 annas = 1 rupee = 1s. 4d.

Under the Indian regime, the postal facilities of the Protectorate were limited to a couple of agencies of the Indian Post Office, one at Berbera and the other at Zeila, by which ordinary unsurcharged Indian postage stamps were employed. These agencies were apparently continued during the early years of the Foreign Office administration, but towards the end of 1901 it was considered desirable to equip the Protectorate with a separate postal system of its own, and with a view to providing stamps for use at this Post Office, until such time as a regular permanent series might be prepared, the Indian Government were requested to loan to the colonial authorities a small supply of Indian postage stamps,

surcharged with the name of the Protectorate, in the way in which they are supplied to the native Convention States. This they agreed to do, and in September, 1901, twelve values of the Queen's Head issues of India, 1882-1900, which had been recently superseded by stamps bearing the portrait of King Edward VII, were overprinted "BRITISH SOMALILAND" at the Government Printing Office, Calcutta, and shipped to the colony.

Specimen copies of the new stamps were distributed to the Postal Union authorities on May 26th, 1902, but owing to the unsettled state of the country the establishment of the Somaliland Post Office was postponed until June 1st, 1903.

This issue was first reported in the philatelic Press by, I believe, the *Deutsches Briefmarken Zeitung* for June, 1902, from specimen copies. Owing, however, to the lengthy period which elapsed between the intimation of their existence and the actual issue of the stamps, they were rather hastily and somewhat vigorously condemned by many philatelic journals, and even came in for a few paragraphs in the general newspapers. Subsequently their *bona fides* was undeniably established.

Although Somaliland is a comparatively new stamp-issuing country, it has already proved a great favourite with those collectors who indulge in specialism in its most acute form, who have found in its surcharged issues a happy hunting ground for minor varieties of every description, including broken and damaged type, raised and dropped letters, off-centre overprints, and different spacings of the surcharge. It is not proposed to catalogue such varieties in this article, though there is little doubt that they were all perfectly legitimate and purely accidental in origin, whilst many are constant in all printings; but it is considered that they provide little or no interest for either the general collector or moderate specialist. Those who desire to go deeper into the matter, or are contemplating specializing in the stamps of this country, will find a very full and exhaustive list of these minor varieties, compiled by Mr. Herbert Hawkins, in Vol. XVI of the *Monthly Journal*.

The more prominent errors and varieties, only, of all issues will be found listed here.

June 1st, 1903.

BRITISH
SOMALILAND

Indian stamps, with Head of the late Queen Victoria, overprinted "BRITISH SOMALILAND" in two lines of thin sans-serif capitals, in black, at the top of the stamp. Wmk. Star (except the 6 annas). Perf. 14. Numbers printed appended in brackets.

- ½ anna, yellow-green (48,000).
- 1 ,, carmine (48,000).
- 2 annas, violet (48,000).
- 2½ ,, ultramarine (48,000).
- 3 ,, orange-brown (48,000).
- 4 ,, olive-green (48,000).
- 6 ,, bistre (*wmk. Elephant's Head*) (32,000).
- 8 ,, dull mauve (24,000).
- 12 ,, brown on red (24,000).
- 1 rupee, green and carmine (24,000).
- 2 rupees, carmine and yellow-brown (4800).
- 3 ,, brown and green (4800).
- 5 ,, ultramarine and violet (4800).

The above stamps were overprinted in complete sheets, composed as follows:—For all values from ½ anna to 1 rupee, excepting the 6 annas, 240 stamps to the sheet, arranged in two vertical panes of 120, each containing ten rows of twelve stamps. The sheets of the 6 annas, which, by the way, belonged to the issue of October, 1876, and were inscribed "EAST INDIA POSTAGE," contained 320 stamps in four panes of eighty, ten rows of eight.

The higher denominations of 2, 3, and 5 rupees were printed in sheets of ninety-six, in eight panes, each containing three rows of four stamps.

These stamps were overprinted, from the type that was used until recently in the production of the surcharged issues for the Indian Convention States, by native labour; and consequently, both on account of the worn condition of the type itself and the fact that the workmen employed had only a very elementary knowledge of the English language and were thoroughly imbued with the superstitious belief that want of accuracy in their work was necessary in order to avoid the "evil eye," it is scarcely to be wondered at that varieties are numerous. Specialists distinguish two settings of the words, both of which occur on the same sheets, Type I predominating in the ratio of about four to one. In this type the "B" of "BRITISH" commences exactly level with the first stroke of the "M" of "SOMALILAND," whilst in the second type it is between the "O" and "M" in the latter word.

Errors.

A single sheet of ninety-six of the 3 rupees of this series has been reported with the surcharge inverted.

Inverted overprint.

3 r., green and brown.

Several stamps in the top left-hand corner of a sheet of the 2 annas stamp were found to have a distinct double impression of the surcharge, though it is difficult to understand in what way this error was brought about.

Double overprint.

2 a., violet.

Varieties.

On the sixth stamp in the second row of the upper pane on some sheets of this issue the second "1" in "BRITISH" usually failed to print distinctly, and was represented, if at all, by a small dot level with the tops of the other letters, making the word read "BRIT SH."

The same occurred on No. 169 on the sheet, the first stamp in the fifth row of the lower pane. It was only found on the values up to and including 3 annas, and on the 2½ annas it occurred in the second position only.

"BRIT SH" for "BRITISH."

- ½ a., yellow-green.
- 1 a., carmine.
- 2 a., violet.
- 2½ a., ultramarine.
- 3 a., orange-brown.

Another variety of more or less importance is that with a figure "1" in place of the first "1" in "BRITISH." This was found on the fourth stamp in the third row of the top pane, No. 28 on the sheet, on all values up to and including the 1 rupee.

Figure "1" for first "1" in "BRITISH."

- ½ a., yellow-green.
- 1 a., carmine.
- 2 a., violet.
- 2½ a., ultramarine.
- 3 a., orange-brown.
- 4 a., olive-green.
- 6 a., bistre.
- 8 a., mauve.
- 12 a., purple on red.
- 1 r., carmine and green.

The variety with an abnormally thick "D" in "SOMALILAND," which is also constant on most sheets, occurs on the eighth stamp in the bottom row of the upper pane, No. 116 on the sheet, on all values up to and inclusive of the 1 rupee. It also figures as No. 18 on some sheets of 1 a. and 2 a. stamps, and as Nos. 152 and 160 on those of the 6 annas.

Thick "D" in "SOMALILAND."

- ½ a., yellow-green.
- 1 a., carmine.
- 2 a., violet.
- 2½ a., ultramarine.
- 3 a., orange-brown.
- 4 a., olive-green.
- 6 a., bistre.
- 8 a., mauve.
- 12 a., purple on red.
- 1 r., carmine and green.

Due probably to the large orders for these stamps, which had been received previous to their actual issue from stamp dealers and collectors all over the world, it was found necessary to make a second printing of all the denominations, and this was accordingly done, and the supplies shipped to Berbera on May 6th, 1903. In some

instances the first printing had exhausted all available supplies of stamps with the Queen's Head, this being especially so in the case of the lower denominations, and in the new printing the King's Head stamps had to be brought into use for several values, six out of the thirteen stamps bearing His Majesty's portrait, and the remainder that of the late Queen Victoria as before.

Owing to the fact that on the King's Head stamps of India the positions occupied by the name and value had been reversed, an entirely new setting of the type was necessitated, in order that the overprint, whilst covering the inscription "INDIA POSTAGE" on the stamps, should not obliterate that portion of the design on which the face value was indicated, the surcharge being now applied to the foot instead of the top of the stamps as in the previous issue. In making this rearrangement the printers omitted to make any allowance for the Queen's Head stamps of the value of 2½, 6, and 12 annas, and 1 rupee, which, having the values expressed at the bottom of their designs, had them completely obscured by this overprint.

The stamps of the new printing were retained in the Colonial Treasury until the exhaustion of the various values of the first issue, the ½ a. being placed on sale on September 1st, the 1 a. on October 8th, and the remaining values on November 2nd, 1903.

September to November, 1903.

Designs: Head of King Edward VII on the ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 annas, and of Queen Victoria on the remaining values. Overprinted "BRITISH SOMALILAND," as before, but at the foot of the stamp. Total numbers overprinted appended in brackets.

- ½ a., pea-green (96,000).
- 1 a., carmine (96,000).
- 2 a., purple (48,000).
- 2½ a., ultramarine (48,000).
- 3 a., orange-brown (48,000).
- 4 a., olive-green (48,000).
- 6 a., bistre (32,000).
- 8 a., magenta (24,000).
- 12 a., purple on red (24,000).
- 1 r., carmine and green (24,000).
- 2 r., carmine and yellow-brown (4800).
- 3 r., brown and green (4800).
- 5 r., ultramarine and violet (4800).

It should also be noted that in addition to the numbers given above, 722 stamps of every denomination of each issue were sent to the Berne Bureau, for distribution as specimens amongst the countries forming the Universal Postal Union.

The composition of the sheets and method of overprinting were exactly the same as for the first issue, the same type being employed, there being two distinct settings on the same sheet as before, Type 1 preponderating this

time, however, to the extent of only three instead of four to one. This being the case it might naturally be supposed that the same varieties would occur in the same positions as in the first printing, but strangely enough they do not, the only variety of importance which is constant in both printings in the same position being that with the thick "D" in "SOMALILAND."

Errors.

In some sheets of the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 12 annas of this issue, on the first stamp in the second row, No. 13, the first letter "I" in "BRITISH" either failed to print entirely or was else very indistinct.

Error "BR TISH."

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., pea-green.
- 1 a., carmine.
- 12 a., purple on red.

The error "BRIT SH" for "BRITISH" also occurs, but is not nearly so distinct as in the first issue, there being in this case always more or less indication of the existence of the "I." It is plainest on the 1 a., but is not so distinct on the 2 a. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ a. On these three stamps this variety is No. 84 on the sheet, whilst on the few occasions on which it appears on the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. it is No. 125.

Error "BRIT SH."

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., pea-green.
- 1 a., carmine.
- 2 a., mauve.
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ a., ultramarine.

Another error which is found on a few sheets of the 1 anna stamp only is one in which both of the letters "I" in "BRITISH" have failed to print clearly, which occurs on No. 13 on the sheet only.

Error "BR T SH."

- 1 a., carmine.

Varieties.

On the King's Head stamps of this issue only there was an interesting variety on the ninth stamp in the second row of the top pane, No. 21, which was constant on all the sheets,

the top of the letter "O" in "SOMALILAND" being broken away, so as to make the word read "SUMALILAND."

Error "SUMALILAND."

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., pea-green.
- 1 a., carmine.
- 2 a., mauve.
- 3 a., orange-brown.
- 4 a., olive-green.
- 8 a., magenta.

The variety with the figure "1" in place of the first letter "I" also occurs in this printing on all values up to and inclusive of 1 rupee, as both Nos. 28 and 64 on the sheet, being the fourth stamp in the third and sixth rows of the top pane respectively. It does not occur, however, as far as can be ascertained, on the 6 annas value, which was surcharged in two operations as before, the four right-hand vertical rows of type being removed for this purpose, and two vertical panes overprinted at each impression.

Figure "1" for first "I" in "BRITISH."

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., pea-green.
- 1 a., carmine.
- 2 a., mauve.
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ a., ultramarine.
- 3 a., orange-brown.
- 4 a., olive-green.
- 8 a., magenta.
- 12 a., purple on red.
- 1 r., carmine and green.

The thick "D" in "SOMALILAND" is to be found in its old position, No. 116 on the sheet, on all the values from $\frac{1}{2}$ anna to 1 rupee inclusive, and also as Nos. 96 and 120 on all except the 6 annas.

Thick "D" in "SOMALILAND."

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., pea-green.
- 1 a., carmine.
- 2 a., mauve.
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ a., ultramarine.
- 3 a., orange-brown.
- 4 a., olive-green.
- 6 a., bistre.
- 8 a., magenta.
- 12 a., purple on red.
- 1 r., carmine and green.

(To be continued.)

New Issues and Discoveries

By NORMAN THORNTON

Azores.—The Manoel stamps have been overprinted with the word "Republica" in the same type as that used for the Portuguese issue. The colour of the overprint is red on all except the 20 r., on which it is green.

Bolivia.—Some alterations have been made in the 5 c. and 20 c. of the 1909 issue. The former now bears the portrait of Ignacio Warnes, and the latter is changed in colour. On both the dates have been altered from "1809-1825" to "1910-1825."



31



33

1910. As Types 31 and 33, but dates altered to "1910-1825." Centres in black. Perf. 11½.
123| 5 c., black and red.
124|20 c., black-blue.

Brazil.—We have found in our stock a new variety, which will become No. 341a.

Perf. compound, 11-11½×5½-7.
300 reis, black and emerald.

The exact perf. is 6 on the right-hand side and 11 on the other three sides.

Mr. E. B. S. Benest has sent us a pair of No. 353, 100 r., scarlet, imperf., and with correct gum, also

Postage Due Stamp. Type 15a. Perf. 12½, 14.
10 r., deep blue.

This will become No. 616a in Catalogue.

Greece.—Reverting to our anticipatory notice in "Foreign Notes" of the projected new issue of postage stamps, our attention has been drawn to the statement that they will be engraved, and not, as our informant then said, lithographed. We have been taken to task by a contemporary for being misinformed and for our "belated chronicle." We submit that stamps not yet issued cannot be "chronicled," nor is "belated" quite the right word in such circumstances. We will *chronicle* the stamps when we have seen them.

Nicaragua.—We have heard of a whole bunch of variegated provisionals, but having no definite information at present we can only chronicle what we have seen.



VALE 10 C

37 49

1910. Type 37 surcharged as Type 49, in black or in red.

2 c. on 3 c., reddish orange (Bk.).
10 c. on 15 c., black (R.).

Of this latter stamp there is a variety reading "VLEA" for "VALE."

Rhodesia.—Mr. H. Ahrens has shown us two shades of the £1 portrait stamp. Whereas the first stamps of this value which came to hand were of a *soot-black* colour, the shade we have seen suggests that in mixing the ink the "soot"

was omitted and the result is a *blackish green*. Such a discrepancy should never have been passed by the printers and confirms our idea that the whole set was produced in a great hurry, and is not up to the high standard we have been used to from this firm.

Russian Post Offices in the Turkish Empire.—The usual values of the 1908-9 issue of Russia, on wove paper with intersecting lines of varnish, have appeared surcharged with new values in *paras* and *piastres*.

There has also been a reprinting of the surcharged 5 paras for Jerusalem and Constantinople, in which the place name is struck in *blue* instead of, as formerly, in *black*.

GENERAL ISSUE.

1910. *Stamps of Russia, 1908-10, surcharged as Types T 1 and T 2, in blue (B.) or red (R.).*

5 pa. on 1 k., orange (B.).
10 pa. on 2 k., green (R.).
20 pa. on 4 k., rose (B.).
1 pi. on 10 k., blue (R.).
5 pi. on 50 k., green and purple (B.).
7 pi. on 70 k., orange and brown (B.).
10 pi. on 1 r. " " (B.).

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

1910. *Overprinted in blue.*
37b. 5 pa. on 1 k., orange.

FOR JERUSALEM.

1910. *Overprinted in blue.*
57| 5 pa. on 1 k., orange.

Uruguay.—Two new provisionals have reached us—a "5 milesimos" on the 1 c. of 1900 and a "5 centesimos" on the 50 c. of 1906-7—to take the place of the 5 c. provisional lately listed, which has run out of stock and of which no more are obtainable. The surcharge in each case is similar to that of this latter stamp, differing only in size and character of the type.

PROVISORIO
5
CENTESIMOS
- 1910 -
99

1910. Types 78 and 92 surcharged as Type 99, in black and in blue.

379| 5 m. on 1 c., green.
380. 5 c. on 50 c., rose.

AU REVOIR.

After next week this new issue chronicle will appear in "The Monthly Journal," and will fill about two pages according to requirements.

I should be most grateful if readers would help me by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps, new or projected; if possible a specimen should be sent, which will be returned at once if desired. Any official information or notices will also be welcome.

N. THORNTON, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

THE Monthly Journal

Edited by
MAJOR E. B. EVANS

*Vol. XIX will commence with No. 1, to be issued on
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It is the intention of the publishers to make this the *largest* and most important Stamp Magazine published, and they hope that all their clients who receive a specimen copy will not only subscribe, but will endeavour to persuade at least one stamp-collecting friend to also become a subscriber.

The larger the subscription list, the more information and original articles we shall be enabled to give our readers.

During 1911 we have arranged for important serial articles from, amongst others, Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. L. Hanciau (for over thirty years editor of *Le Timbre-Poste*), Pierre Mahé (the leading French Philatelist), Dr. José Marco del Pont (the Father of South American Philately), Mr. F. J. Melville (the President of the Junior Philatelic Society), and Mr. Charles J. Phillips (Chairman of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.).

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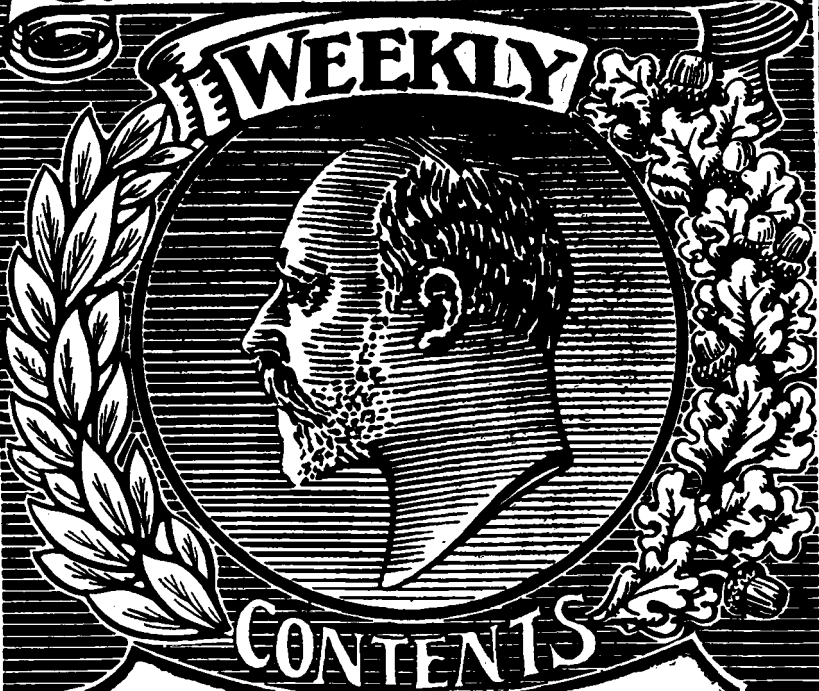
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GIBBONS STAMP

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THE Monthly Journal

Edited by
MAJOR E. B. EVANS

*Vol. XIX will commence with No. 1, to be issued on
January 31, 1911, and future numbers will be
published on the last day of each month.*

It is the intention of the publishers to make this the *largest* and most important Stamp Magazine published, and they hope that all their clients who receive a specimen copy will not only subscribe, but will endeavour to persuade at least one stamp-collecting friend to also become a subscriber.

The larger the subscription list, the more information and original articles we shall be enabled to give our readers.

During 1911 we have arranged for important serial articles from, amongst others, Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. L. Hanciau (for over thirty years editor of *Le Timbre-Poste*), Pierre Mahé (the leading French Philatelist), Dr. José Marcó del Pont (the Father of South American Philately), Mr. F. J. Melville (the President of the Junior Philatelic Society), and Mr. Charles J. Phillips (Chairman of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.).

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Meetings of all Philatelic Societies are fully described each month.

A speciality is made of **letters from correspondents** in all parts of the world.

Nearly every month a **Special Bargain** is offered to subscribers. These are real bargains, lots we pick up in the course of business, which, to make a quick sale, we offer at from one-half to one-quarter of regular catalogue rates. These **Bargains** consist of stamps; from 6d. to several pounds each.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTIONS must commence with the current number.

The **ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION** is 3/6, post-free; single copies of current volume, price 4d. each, post-free.

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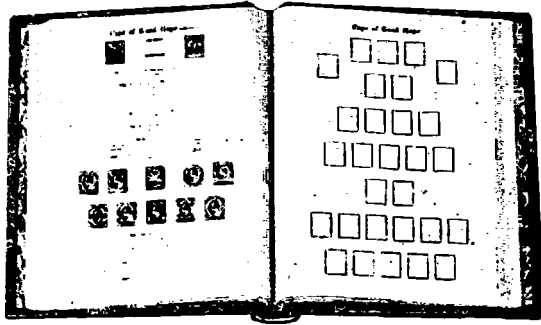
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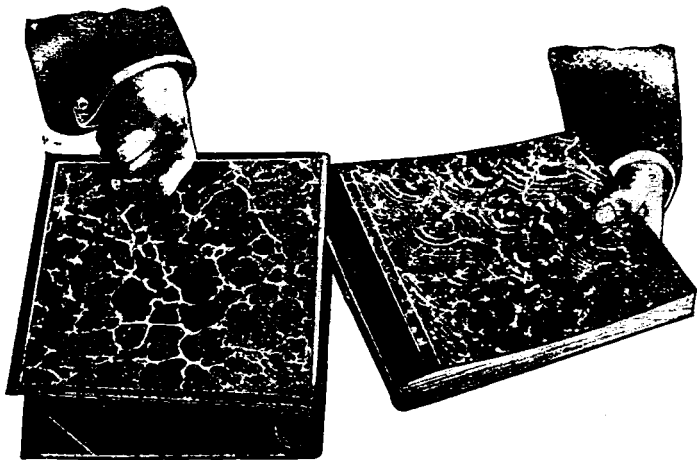


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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

Nos. 26 & 27
Whole Nos. 312 & 313

DECEMBER 24, 1910

VOL. XII

Not "Good-bye," but "Au Revoir"

WITH this number *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* comes to an end, after six years, we hope of a not altogether useless or discreditable existence. When this journal was started in January, 1905, it was more or less of an experiment, and we believe we may claim that as a philatelic periodical it has not been unsuccessful. Our publishers were of opinion that there was an extensive demand for a weekly stamp paper; they had also been constantly assured that the one thing necessary to complete the happiness of young collectors and beginners of all ages, was a magazine devoted exclusively to their interests. The idea, therefore, was to kill both these birds with one stone, and to produce a weekly stamp magazine catering for the beginner and the young collector generally. The able journalist and philatelist—alas! no longer with us—to whom the inception of this paper was mainly due, was fully convinced both of the need for such a periodical and of the possibility of producing and keeping it going. We must confess that, personally, we have always been somewhat in doubt both of the need and of the possibilities. Taking the second point first, we must not forget that primitive philately, strictly limited specialism, the needs of the beginner, etc., cannot in the very nature of things form an inexhaustible subject. There is a certain amount of information, of course, that must be acquired by every collector when he commences, but that kind of information cannot be repeated over and over again in the pages of a magazine, and it is far more accessible and useful in the form of a Handbook, such as is already obtainable.

The intention, however, was that *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* should address itself principally to the less experienced class of collectors, and that *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* should continue its work of endeavouring to interest more advanced philatelists. The two magazines were therefore published side by side for three years and a half, before the end of which time our

publishers had, we think quite rightly, come to the conclusion that they were doing more in the way of periodical publication than could fairly be expected of them—for it must be remembered that the subscriptions to a stamp magazine do not pay the cost of production.

Accordingly, two years and a half ago, the *Monthly Journal* was amalgamated with the *Weekly*, and the latter, thus reinforced, has done its best in a humble way to cater for all classes of stamp collectors—and the fact that some of our friends have accused us of neglecting the young collector, while others assure us that we have published too much primitive matter, leads us to believe that the task has been accomplished with a certain amount of success.

Now we return to an earlier state of affairs, as stated by Mr. Phillips in the number for October 22; *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* takes the place of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, and will continue to appeal to collectors both young and old, beginners and advanced, to the best of its ability. We trust that the younger readers of *G.S.W.* will not imagine that all the contents of the *M.J.* will be more scientific than they require or desire; the object will be, as it always was in the past, to assist young collectors in every possible way, whilst not neglecting their elders, but we do not promise to entertain them with Stamp Stories or Philatelic Tit-Bits. Articles showing how collecting can be simplified, without prejudice to its extension and amplification later on, will still be acceptable; questions we have always endeavoured to answer, and with more time at our disposal we hope to reply to them more fully in the future than we have done in the recent past, and to make ourselves generally useful to Philately and Philatelists.

Finally, we wish our readers a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, and we hope to meet them all again at the end of January, 1911.

The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies

By L. HANCIAU

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(Continued from page 559.)

4. Single Post Cards.

THE Decree of the 27th of November, 1892, provided for the issue of Post Cards, both single and with prepaid reply.

The cards are in each case the ordinary cards of Italy of the date quoted, with the overprint "COLONIA ERITREA," in small, *sans-serif* capitals, in *black*, above the heading.

Issue of January 1st, 1893.

1. The card of August 10, 1899 (see *G.S.W.*, August 27, 1910).
5 c., dark green on *salmon*.
2. The card of July, 1899, variety (*b*) dated "92" or "93" (see *G.S.W.* as above).
10 c., carmine on *cream*.
3. The card of September, 1889, dated "91" (see *G.S.W.* as above).
10 c., carmine on *green*.
4. The card of March 1st, 1883 (see *G.S.W.*, August 13, 1910).
15 c., brown on *grey*.

This last card was withdrawn from use under the notice in the *Official Gazette* of August, 1893, also quoted in *G.S.W.* of August 27 last.

* * *

Issue of May (?), 1896.

The card of January 15th, 1894 (see *G.S.W.* of August 27), dated "95."
10 c., carmine on *cream*.

* * *

Issue of January (?), 1898.

The card of January, 1896, with the oval stamp (see *G.S.W.* of September 10), dated "95."
10 c., carmine on *cream*.

* * *

Issue of April 1st, 1903.

The card of October 1st, 1902 (see *G.S.W.* of September 10), dated "902" or "03."
10 c., carmine on *cream*.

* * *

Issue of June (?), 1906.*

The card of March, 1907 (see *G.S.W.* of October 1), dated "06" or "07."
10 c., carmine on *cream*.

* * *

5. Reply-paid Cards.

Overprinted in the same manner as the single cards.

Issue of January 1st, 1893.

1. The card of September, 1890 (see *G.S.W.* of October 1), dated "92" or "93."
7½ + 7½ c., carmine on *rose*.
2. The card of January 1st, 1882 (see *G.S.W.* of October 1).
10 + 10 c., brown on *green*.
3. The card of March 1st, 1883 (see *G.S.W.* as above).
15 + 15 c., brown on *grey*.

* * *

Issue of 1896.

The card of the end of 1893 (see *G.S.W.* as above), dated "95."
7½ + 7½ c., carmine on *rose*.

* * *

Issue of April 1st, 1903.

The card of February (?), 1904 (see *G.S.W.* of October 15), dated "03."
7½ + 7½ c., carmine on *rose*.

* * *

Issue of January, 1904.

The card of April (?), 1903 (see *G.S.W.* as above), no date.
10 + 10 c., carmine on *green*.

This card was chronicled by *Le Timbro-philie Belge* in March, 1904.

* * *

Issue of June (?), 1906.

The cards of September, 1906 (see *G.S.W.* of October 15), dated "06."
5 c., green, + 10 c., carmine on *grey*.
10 + 10 c., carmine on *green*.

* * *

* We cannot find this card chronicled or listed elsewhere, and if it exists we think it must have been issued at a later date than the above.—Ed. *G.S.W.*

6. Letter Cards.

It will be remembered that the Decree of the 27th of November, 1892, also authorized the issue of Letter Cards, which made their appearance as follows:—

Issue of January 1st, 1893.

The 20 c. letter card of August 1st, 1889, and the 5 c. of March, 1892 (see *G.S.W.* of October 15), overprinted as in the case of the post cards.

5 c., green on *grey*.
20 c., red on *orange-yellow*.

* * *

Issue of April 1st, 1903.

The 5 c. letter card of May, 1903, and the 20 c., issued in Italy towards the end of the same year (see *G.S.W.* as above).

5 c., green on *grey*.
20 c., red on *orange-yellow*.

* * *

Issue of September 1st, 1905.

The Italian letter card of the same date, with the value altered (see *G.S.W.* as above).

15 c. on 20 c., red on *orange-yellow*.

[We do not know whether this is the card with the figures "20" in the heading surcharged "15" or the one with the altered heading, or whether both exist. M. Hanciau believes that the 5 c. letter card of October, 1906, should also have been issued with the "COLONIA ERITREA" overprint, but neither he nor we have been able to find it recorded.—*Ed. G.S.W.*]

* * *

7. Parcel Post-Cards.

These also were issued under the Decree of the 27th of November, 1892, relating to the stamps, etc., of Eritrea.

Issue of January 1st, 1893.

The Parcel Post Cards of Italy of 1889 and 1892-3 (see *G.S.W.*, July 16, 1910), overprinted "COLONIA ERITREA" at the top, in *black*, as upon the Post Cards.

(a) Without the coupon at left, 160 × 120 mm.

60 c., brown on *cream*.

(b) With the coupon at left, 225 × 120 mm.

25 c., brown on *salmon*.
1 l. 25 c. " *green*.
1 l. 75 c. " *yellow*.
2 l. 70 c. " *grey*.

* * *

* We find that this card was erroneously described as *cream* in our translation of the earlier part of M. Hanciau's paper.—*Ed. G.S.W.*

Issue of 1907.

The cards of 1906-7, with stamp bearing the head of King Victor Emmanuel III.*

60 c., brown on *cream*.
1 lira " *rose*.
1 l. 25 c. " *green*.
1 l. 75 c. " *yellow*.
2 l. 70 c. " *grey*.

B. BENADIR.

(i) *The Benadir Company.*

Benadir, or Italian Somaliland, is situated on the shore of the Indian Ocean, between the river Djouba and British Somaliland, which latter is on the Gulf of Aden. This territory was, to commence with, placed under an Italian Protectorate, and, under certain conditions, it was administered by *La Società Anonima Commerciale Italiana del Benadir*, constituted with the insufficient capital of 1,000,000 lire (£40,000), and with its headquarters at Milan.

The conditions were laid down by an Act, of which we think it necessary only to give a short summary:—

Negotiations between the Company mentioned above and the Italian Government appear to have commenced as early as June, 1896, but it was not until nearly two years later that a formal agreement was drawn up, which was signed at Rome on the 25th of May, 1898. Under this agreement the City and Territory of Benadir, together with its "hinterland," were handed over to the Company, to be administered by them at their own risk and without any guarantee from the Government. The Company was bound to provide for the proper administration and development of the Colony, and to render an account of its proceedings to the Italian Government, which reserved a right of supervision, but in other respects the Company was given an entirely free hand.

The Government promised the payment of a small subsidy, for a certain number of years, but out of this the Company had to pay tribute to the Sultan of Zanzibar, and smaller annuities to the Sultans of Obbia and Alula, which did not leave a very substantial balance.

The principal point that concerns philatelists is contained in paragraph (h) of Article 9, under which:—

"Art. 9. The Company binds itself:—

* * * * *

"(h) To carry out the postal service in accordance with the conditions laid down by the Postal Union."

Nothing more, nothing less!

It was under this agreement that a postal service was established at Brava, Giumbo,

* We presume that the two higher values should be added to the lists given in *G.S.W.* of July 30.—*E.J. G.S.W.*

Merca, and Mogadiscio, which commenced regular work on the 1st of November, 1903.

The rates of postage, etc., were those in force in Italy, that is to say:—20 centesimi, or 2 annas, for ordinary correspondence with Italy; and 25 centesimi, or 2½ annas, for correspondence with the countries in the Postal Union.

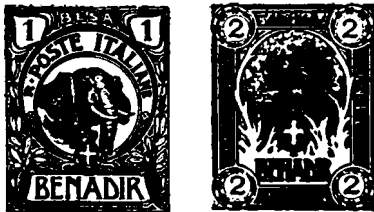
The colours of the stamps were also those of the Union:—2 besa, or 5 c., green; 1 anna, or 10 c., red; 2½ annas, or 25 c., blue.

It was not altogether the fault of the Company that its Post Office did not get to work somewhat earlier. Everything was ready at the beginning of 1902, but the negotiations that were still going on between the Italian Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs and the Administration of the Universal Postal Union delayed the entry of the Company into the Union.

Stamps may be met with which, through some misunderstanding, were used before November 1st; the *Monthly Journal* and *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* chronicled copies with obliterations dated "16.5.03" and "5.6.03", which came from Mogadiscio, stamps which had undoubtedly been allowed to frank letters in the Postal Union. Nevertheless, the official date of the employment of the stamps of Benadir is November 1st, 1903.*

No Decree or Notice of any kind was published, we are told, announcing the issue of the stamps, the Company having considered that it would be useless to do so, in view of the very limited population of the towns in which Post Offices had been established. We must therefore content ourselves with describing the stamps, and do without a Decree, as did the inhabitants of Benadir.

Issue of November 1st, 1903.



There are seven values, in two designs:—

1. Elephant's head in a double-lined circle, inscribed "R. POSTE ITALIANE" above; below is the Cross of Savoy in an oval, surmounted by a Royal Crown; at top is the word "BESA" between numerals denoting the value; and at foot "BENADIR" on a horizontal label.

* It seems curious that the stamps should not have been used first within the Colony itself, for the franking of letters between the various offices named. Or are we to understand that there was no local correspondence at all?—Ed. G.S.W.

2. A Lion's head in a fancy circle in the centre, with the Arms and the word "BENADIR" below, as before; within a rectangular inscribed frame, with numerals in circles at the four corners, lettered "ANNA" at top and bottom, "REGIE POSTE" at left, and "ITALIANE" at right.

These designs were furnished by the artist Metlicowitz, and they were engraved by Alberto Repettati, the chief engraver of the Office for Stamped Papers at Turin, where the stamps were printed, in colour, on the same paper as that used for the Italian stamps; that is to say, it is a white highly surfaced paper, watermarked with the Crown of 1863. The watermark is not shown upright in the stamps, but sideways, giving as a rule 1½ to 2 Crowns to each stamp. Perf. 14.

1 besa, brown.
2 ,, green.
1 anna, carmine.
2 ,, brown-orange.
2½ ,, blue.
5 ,, yellow-orange.
10 ,, lilac.

In order that the dies might be employed for the various values without unnecessary change, no notice was taken of the plural number.

* * *

(ii) *The Italian Government.*

In consequence of the very unsatisfactory results of the exploitation of the Colony of Benadir by the Company at Milan, which seems to have contented itself with collecting customs dues, in order to provide large dividends for its shareholders, the Italian Government yielded to the repeated complaints, in the Press and in the Chamber of Deputies, of the conditions of slavery that were permitted by the Company, and took finally into its own hands all authority, political and administrative, from the 15th of March, 1905. The Colony was given the name of *Somalia Italiana Meridionale* (Italian Southern Somalia), and under an arrangement with Great Britain, Italy took definite possession of the ports of Benadir, over which it only possessed certain rights, on payment to the Government of Zanzibar of the sum of £144,000 sterling.

As for the postal service, the Italian Government, having made no arrangements regarding it, the Benadir Company carried it on for a time as before, but after a few months the service was finally taken over by the Government, and at the same time the currency was changed, which gave occasion for some overprinting.

1. *Ordinary Postage Stamps.*

Issue of January, 1906.

The stamps of Benadir, surcharged in black with a fresh value.

Centesimi
15

(a) *Local surcharge, the word "Centesimi," with figures below it.*

15 c. on 5 anna, orange.
40 c. on 10 " lilac.

This 40 centesimi stamp did not correspond to any rate of postage, and we do not understand what its object was.

There were printed only:—

4000 of the 15 centesimi.
3000 " 40 "

* * *

Issue of May, 1906.

The same stamps, with different overprints, also in *black*.

(b) *Surcharged at Turin.*

C. 5

Letter "C." at left and a numeral at right, above the lower label.

2 c. on 1 besa, brown.
5 c. on 2 " green.

C. 15

Similar to the preceding, but with a wavy line between the letter and the figures.

10 c. on 1 anna, carmine.
15 c. on 2 " brown-orange.
25 c. on 2½ " blue.
50 c. on 5 " orange.

1 LIRA 1

With a figure "1" in each of the lower corners, and the word "LIRA" between them.

1 lira on 10 anna, lilac.

Variety. Irregular placing of a sheet of stamps in the printing press must have been the cause of a variety, which was described in *G.S.W.* of November 20, 1909:—A block of six of the 2 c. on 1 besa, in which two of the stamps bore the letter "C" only, while the others were surcharged "2 C," instead of "C 2." Presumably some copies must have existed with the figure "2" only.

The first Turin printing consisted of 5000 sets, except for the 50 centesimi, of which there were 10,000 copies.

Up to the present time (September, 1910), there has been no news of any other issue of stamps, although the name of the Colony was changed for the second time in 1909.

When any change is decided upon it is probable that there will be a 1 centesimo stamp.

* * *

2. *Postage Due Stamps.*

The use of Postage Due Stamps was introduced at the same time as that of the stamps overprinted with values in *centesimi*.

Issue of May, 1906-7.

Somalia Italiana

Meridionale

The Postage Due Stamps of Italy, 1870, and later, overprinted "Somalia Italiana—Meridionale," in two lines, as shown in the illustration, in *black*.

5 c., orange and magenta.
10 c. " "
20 c. " "
30 c. " "
40 c. " "
50 c. " "
60 c., buff and magenta (June, 1907).
1 l., blue "
2 l. " "
5 l. " "
10 l. " "

* * *

Issue of 1909.

Somalia Italiana

The same stamps, but with the overprint altered by the omission of the second line, the Colony now being termed "Italian Somaliland."

5 c., orange and magenta.
10 c. " "
20 c. " "
30 c. " "
40 c. " "
50 c. " "
60 c. " "
1 l., blue and magenta.
2 l. " "
5 l. " "
10 l. " "

* * *

3. *Parcel Post Cards.*

The cards for Postal Packets were also introduced at the same time as the stamps with values in *centesimi* and the Postage Due Stamps.

Issue of May, 1906.

The Parcel Post Cards of Italy, 1906-7, with stamp bearing the head of Victor Emmanuel III, overprinted "Somalia Italiana—Meridionale," in two lines, as described above, in *black*.

60 c.	brown on	<i>cream</i> .
1 lira	"	<i>rose</i> .
1 l. 25 c.	"	<i>green</i> .
1 l. 75 c.	"	<i>yellow</i> .
2 l. 70 c.	"	<i>grey</i> .

We have not at present heard of these cards with the overprint of 1909, in one line only.

[We have now come to the end of Monsieur Hanciau's very valuable history of the "Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies," the publication of which, owing to circumstances over which we had but partial control, has been spread over a longer period than we could have wished. Still, the result has been that the account has been brought down to a later date than would otherwise have been the case, which is all to the benefit of our readers.

In the case of some of the Post Cards and Letter Cards we ventured to add some queries as to the most recent dates to be found upon them, and Mr. C. de Grave Sells has very kindly sent us the following information:—

The 5 c. cards seem to have gone out of use altogether, and are not to be had.

The 10 c. have appeared with the date "10" and the 5 c. + 10 c. with "09."

Also the 5 c. Letter Cards with "08" and "09"; both these and the 15 c. on 20 c. (which it seems is still in use) have the gum sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other.

Another correspondent tells us that he possesses copies of the 40 para on 25 c., of the "*Issues of May and June, 1908*," for offices in the Turkish Empire (see page 465), with the surcharge at the lower part of the stamp, instead of the upper. Also a 15 c. stamp (presumably Type 41), without any overprint, postmarked "TRIPOLI DI BARBERIA," as recently as "16.10.10."—*ED. G.S.W.*]

Postage Stamps in the Making

A General Survey of the Practices and Processes employed in the Manufacture of Postage Stamps

By FRED. J. MELVILLE, *President of the Junior Philatelic Society*

(Continued from page 586.)

CHAPTER IX.—LINE-ENGRAVING: THE PERKINS PROCESS—*contd.*

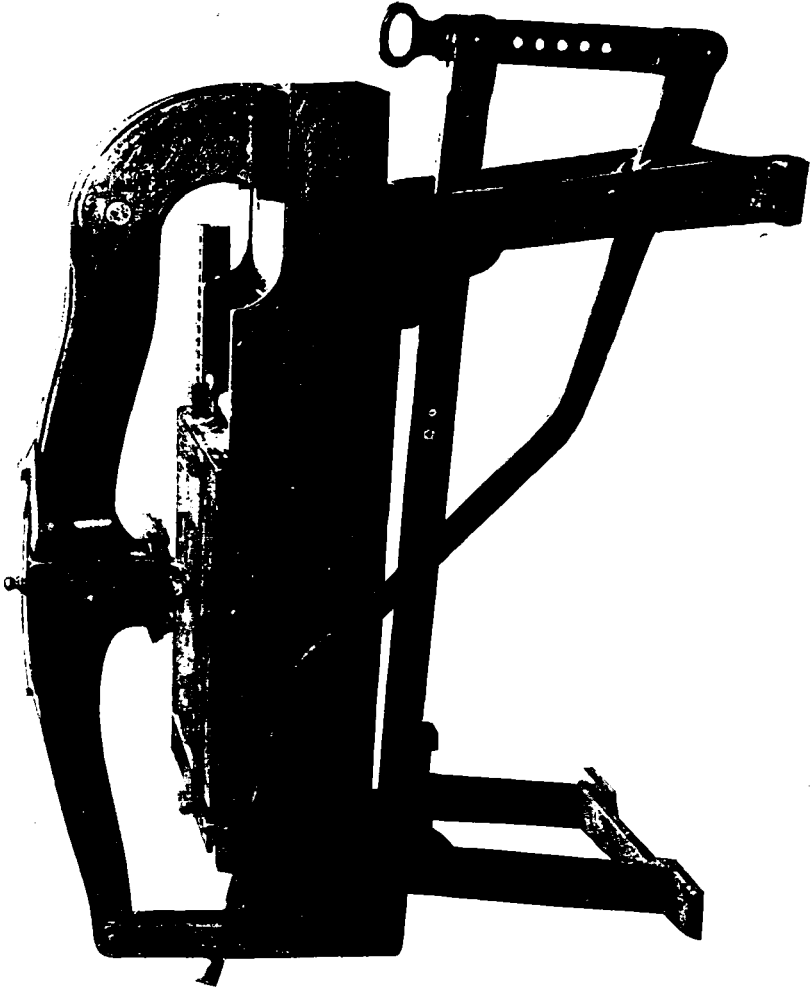
The Accommodation of the Periphery of the Transfer Roll.—It is useful to note that the broad circumference of a single transfer roll may accommodate a number of impressions from one or several flat dies. Among the records of the Perkins Bacon firm we found concerning the old penny red stamps that no fewer than seven impressions of the die were upon some, if not most of the rollers, and in the case of the plate numbers we found from the transfer expert's record of work done that Roller No. 17, made November 18, 1872, bore the transferring impressions numbered 170 to 176 (seven), and Roller No. 18, made June 6, 1873, bore the numbers 177 to 183 (seven), and so on. It is, in the opinion of experts, better for the roller to be utilized all round the edge, as it is more likely to preserve its true cylindrical form.

The Method of Transferring.—The transfer presses in which the process just described is accomplished next claim our attention. In the early days of adhesive postage stamps, Jacob Perkins's original invention, which he styled the horizontal vibrating lever press, was in operation. A short abstract from the inventor's description follows.

The Horizontal Vibrating Lever Press.—On the upper surface of an adjustable bed is placed the steel plate to receive the impression. A brass bearing-box, in gaps or notches of which the necks of the axis of the transfer roller are received, is secured on the underside of a vibrating lever. The roller is kept up and prevented from falling by means of a wire stirrup which has two hooks at its lower ends, and the stirrup itself hangs upon a wedge placed between it and the top of the vibrating lever. Each end of the axis of the roller is made square, on which squares fit square gaps made in the ends of the die lever or double spanner, and by means of which the roller can be turned backwards and forwards upon the

surface of the steel plate. The pressure is given by a weight below the press-table, and communicated by a combination of levers to the vibrating lever by means of upright bars at either end of it.

The old horizontal vibrating lever press used for transferring the dies of the early Perkins Bacon printed stamps is shown in the photograph with the roller in position.



The original form of transfer press used by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. for the first British stamps.

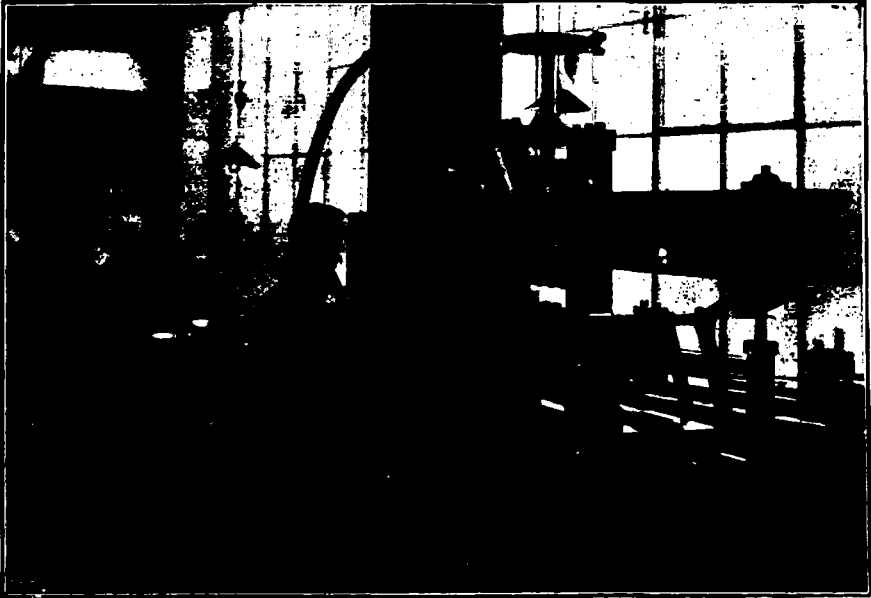
The Modern Transfer Press.—Both at the Perkins Bacon establishment and at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing there are now in use transfer presses of a much more advanced character. The pressure is here applied by compound leverage operated quite simply, the rocking of the roller upon the die or upon the plate being induced and regulated by the large wheel. The machine is of American manufacture, and in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing there are many of them in constant use. Our view, taken specially for us, of the transferring-room at the Bureau, shows several of these machines in the background, recognizable by their large wheels. Curiously enough, the American authorities, who very courteously afforded us the opportunity of presenting photographs of most of the details of



The transferring-room at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington.
The compound lever presses are seen in the background.

their postage-stamp manufacture, appear to have considered the transferring process and the nature of the roller peculiar to their establishment and of a private nature. The machinery and the rollers are to all intents and purposes identical with those we illustrate by the kindness of the British firm of stamp printers.

Laying Down the Plate.—The roller with the copy of the die upon its periphery, after having the burr removed by the scraper and being hardened by reversion into steel, is next used for laying down a plate. The flat die was a negative, so that the roller copy is a positive capable of producing the necessary negative impressions on the printing plate. The plate is a large surface of polished steel, which is first decarbonated and laid upon the upper surface of the bed of the transfer press. The hardened roller is suspended in the press just above it. For



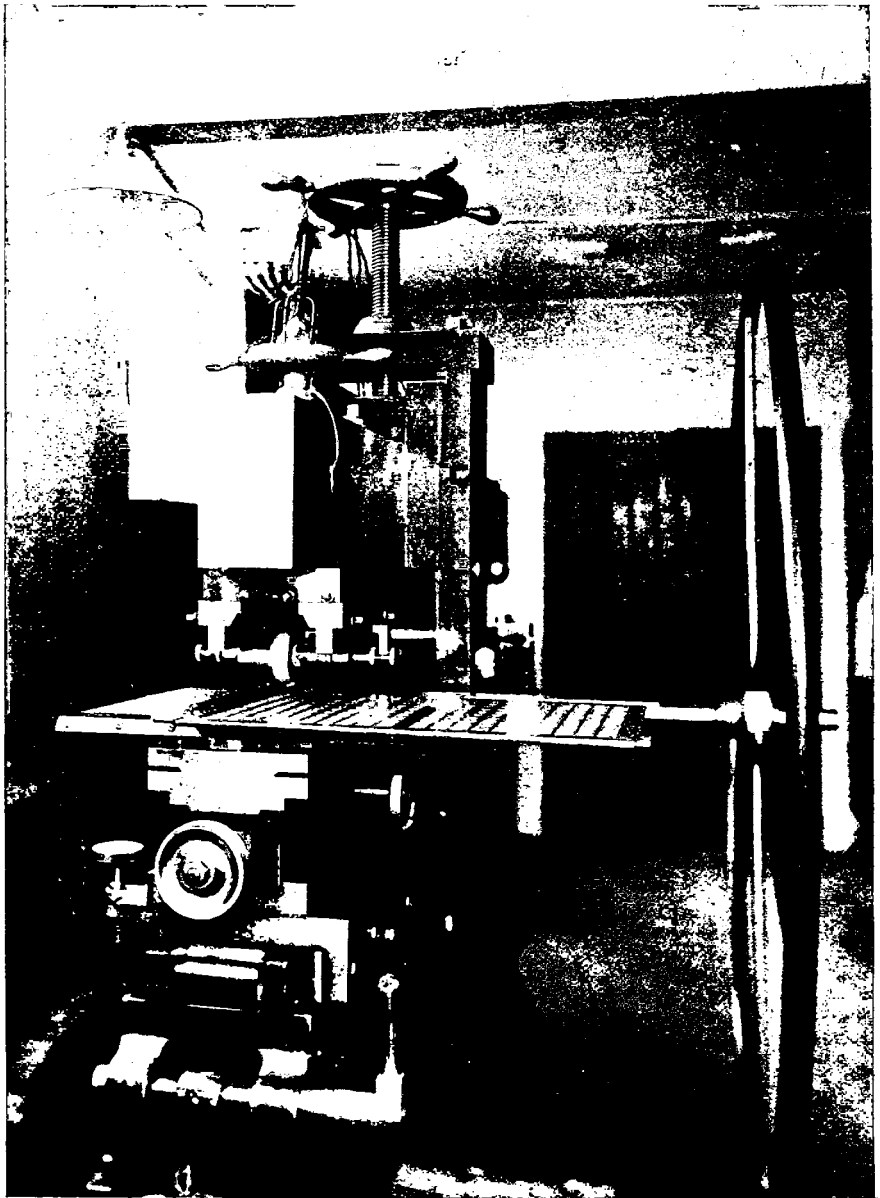
A modern die transfer press (Perkins Bacon and Co.).

each impression on the plate the roller has to be lowered to the plate and the pressure applied by compound leverage as a backwards-and-forwards motion is maintained. The lines of the design which are in relief on the roller indent into the comparatively soft plate, giving the *intaglio* lines required for printing from copper or steel-plate engraving of this class.

The process is well shown in the full-page view of a modern transfer press, where the roller is seen suspended over a plate of the Greek 50 lepta stamps, containing 199 impressions, the two hundredth being about to be made to complete the set (200 impressions in two panes of 100 each).

In the old horizontal vibrating lever press the relative positions of the roller and plate were the same.

Alignment on the Plate.—To produce a plate bearing a large number of impressions from the roller requires skilful and accurate manipulation of the plate in the press. Philatelists are familiar with the comparatively irregular alignment of the early line-engraved stamps of Great Britain, Ceylon, Barbados, St. Helena, and others, and perhaps have not paid so much attention to the perfection attained in the alignment of more recent issues. The older plates were constructed on the old type of horizontal



A modern transfer pr. ss.
The roller is shown suspended above a plate of Greek stamps which is being laid down.

vibrating lever press, which was not capable of so fine adjustment as the improved machine. To guide him in his adjustment of the plate before each impression, the transfer operator uses the dot and line devices, which have been until lately a mystery to most students. In some cases the plate was ruled out with fine lines to show where the roller was to descend for each impression. These lines were in most instances intended to be cleared away before the plates were put to press, but sometimes they were overlooked partially, and sometimes it became impossible to remove them owing to the roller having been impressed slightly out of position, so that a line got mixed up with the design, giving us the "hair-line" or, more correctly, the "guide-line" varieties of our early British and many other stamps. Later on a less cumbersome method was adopted of indicating the positions of certain stamps, or the outlines of the sheet, by means of dots.

Varieties produced by Insufficient Rocking of the Transfer Roll.—The rocking of the transfer roll has also to be accurately gauged. To rock it too little may result in the omission of lines at the top or bottom of the design, and to rock it too far might injure the impressions already laid down. The well-known "broken circle" variety (Type *c*) of the one cent United States, 1851-60, was caused by the insufficient rocking of the roller.



Showing the bottom curve in full.



(c) The broken circle type caused by insufficient rocking of the roller.

This variety is therefore an accidental one, and has not the importance or the permanence of Type *b*, of which it is really a sub-variety, Types *b* and *c* being found together on the same plate, constructed from one and the same transfer roll.

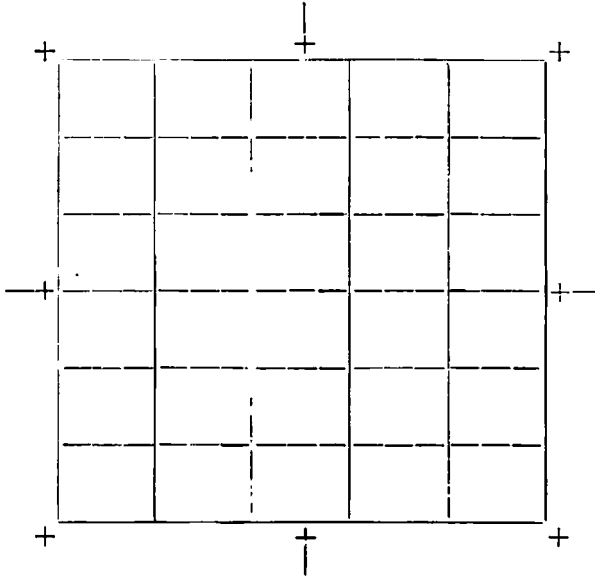
The Risk of Laying Down a Wrong Denomination on the Plate.—Another matter which requires careful attention is brought about by the frequent presence on the transfer roller of several impressions, not always of the same die or denomination. An accidental and unnoticed turn of the roller while the operator is giving his attention to the adjustment of the plate may cause him to make an impression of a wrong denomination. This liability is chiefly present where the stamps in a set are identical in design, and only differ in some small indication of the face value. If such an error be made, and the plate is put to press before it is noticed, the obvious result is an error of colour, the one value in the colour of the other. The fact that this is an error practically, if not entirely, unknown amongst line-engraved stamps of this class (i.e. produced by roller transfers) is, we suppose, due to this method of manufacture being employed only by prominent firms and establishments which are careful not to let mistakes go through. The point is not without its application to philatelic study however, as it provides the explanation of the varieties of the first British stamps which are best described as having had the roller applied twice, or "re-entries" known to have existed on Plate 145 of the 1d., Small Crown, imperforate, and other plates of Great Britain. Similar varieties occur in other of the early stamps printed by this process, and it may be supposed that

- (1) An impression of a wrong denomination was first laid down ; or
- (2) The impression of the correct denomination was laid down out of its proper position ; or
- (3) That the roller was rocked too far.

In either of the first two cases the mistake would be cleared away as far as possible, and a new impression correctly laid down. But if the inaccurate impression were not entirely eliminated, the remaining portions of it would show through and confuse the correct impression when printed. Similarly, if a roller impression were laid down a trifle too high it might run into the design immediately above it, and could not be entirely cleared away unless the impression above it were removed also.

The Elimination of Errors on the Plate.—It is possible to completely eradicate impressions which have been laid down wrong, and we have ourselves witnessed the accident of laying down the wrong denomination on a large plate of stamps; but as it was completely eradicated, and the correct one inserted in its place, it is unnecessary to mention the particular stamp. Suffice it to say that the closest examination of the plate after correction failed to betray the slightest trace of the wrong impression.

Additions to the Plate.—Before the plate is hardened there may be need to make certain additions to the figures or designs impressed upon it. In the earliest British stamps each of the stamps on a sheet was lettered in the lower angles with different combinations of lettering. These corner letters had to be added on the plates. To enable these to be added at this stage, it was necessary that the corner squares were left level with the surface of the original flat die, which caused them to be sunk on the roller, and ultimately to be level on the plate. If left thus they would have appeared in print as plain white spaces.

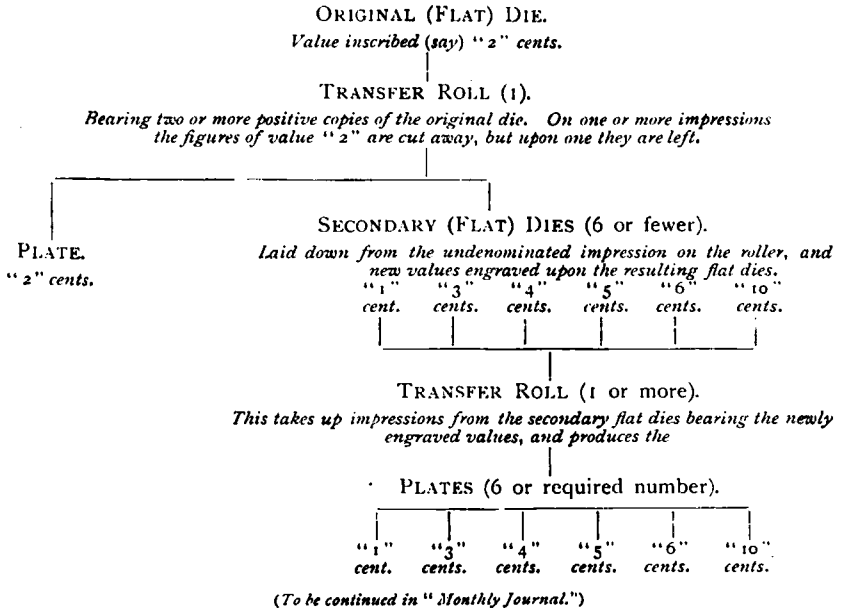


Showing the points and register marks on a sheet of British New Guinea stamps engraved and produced in two printings.

Alphabets of separate steel punches were used to impress the letters into these spaces on the plates. The punch would be laid with its working part in position over the small square, and the workman would give it a tap with a mallet to force the impression of the letter into the plate. In view of the necessity for as many as 480, 960, and 1920 of these separate punch impressions on a plate, it is a striking testimony to the skill and care of the workmen at the Perkins Bacon establishment that errors of lettering were so rare.*

Plates for Stamps in Two Printings.—In dealing with bicoloured stamps, or stamps requiring more than one printing to complete them, there is an added difficulty in constructing the plates. Obviously there has to be a separate plate made from separate dies for each colour, and in a bicoloured stamp the two plates have to be constructed so that each of a hundred (or more, or fewer) vignettes on the one plate will centre within each of the same number of frame designs on the other plate. [Generally in line-engraved stamps one of the printings is in black, and in the printing the black part is dealt with first on account of its not being affected by a second wetting of the paper.] This registering of the two sets of designs on two separate plates has to be effected by the most precise measurement, and in doing this the transfer operator usually points the plates, so that the printer will only have

* In the case of the ½d. stamp of 1870, each plate of which bore 1920 of these letters, only one error, an inverted S (stamp lettered $\begin{matrix} U & S \\ S & U \end{matrix}$), is known.



Argentine Republic

The Rivadavia Stamps, 1864-1872

By JOSÉ MARCÓ DEL PONT

From "The Journal of the Argentine Philatelic Society"

TRANSLATED FROM THE SPANISH BY A. H. DAVIS

(Continued from page 589.)

Fifth Printing.

ON the 13th of June, 1866, the stock of stamps had become reduced to an amount equal to \$5,511, represented for the most part by 10 and 15 centavos, and there being a great want of the 5 c. to satisfy the requisitions made by various offices, Señor Posadas communicated with the Minister on the same day, informing him of these facts, and requesting that he would order the delivery to him of the key of the safe which contained the plates, together with 6834 sheets of paper, in order to effect, without a moment's delay, a printing equal to the two previous ones, that is to say:—

600,000	stamps of	5	centavos.
50,000	" "	10	" "
33,400	" "	15	" "

On the 15th of the same month permission was granted, and the printing was finished on the 12th of October.

In doing this, as Señor Posadas states in

his *Post Office Annual*, the new 5 c. plates and the new ink were employed, with the result that this time the stamps are of a genuine *carmine* colour.

If Señor Posadas had not given us this information, we should have found it difficult to believe that the beautiful *carmine* stamps had been printed from new plates, because, with very few exceptions, there is no clearness of impression whatever; the design of the background of the stamps does not appear to exist; the hair of Rivadavia is completely mixed up with this background; the inscriptions are, as a rule, too broad and too much spread out, and, as in the preceding printing, in some stamps they appear to be formed of double lines.

There are not, however, to be met with among these the very badly printed copies, which were so common in the printing that preceded it; the want of clearness may have been caused by the ingredients of the ink, but as the colour of the latter is so beautiful, the perfect appearance of the impression is in no way destroyed, and perhaps, if the

work had been better done, the stamps would not have presented the particular appearance which renders them so pleasing to the eye.

Sometimes the ink is transparent, but generally it is more or less opaque.

The shades of this colour are many; we will limit ourselves, however, to mentioning *carmine*, *dark carmine*, and *chestnut-carmine*; this last has not the beauty of the others.

The paper is usually thick, this being the printing in which the greatest thickness is met with; this does not, however, imply that stamps do not exist on paper of medium thickness.

In speaking of the perforation (*G.S.W.*, September 17th, 1910), we have already stated that in the stamps of this printing it was extremely bad, copies being found that appear to have been rouletted. We have not seen a single specimen with perfect perforation.

The gum is mostly white, but there exist copies on which it is of a *dark yellow* colour.

As varieties we may mention:—

Watermarks B, C, and D.

Partial double impression.

Double horizontal perforation.

Sixth Printing.

At the beginning of the month of March, 1867, there only remained in stock \$980 worth of 5 c. stamps in addition to \$12,590 worth of those of 10 and 15 centavos, and, having received requisitions for stamps of the former value from some offices in Entre Rios, Señor Posadas urgently requested the Minister, on the 4th of the same month, to give orders for the delivery of the key of the safe which contained the plates, and the remainder of the special paper, in order to employ the whole of it for the immediate printing of 5 centavos stamps.

The letter of Señor Posadas was as follows:—

"BUENOS AYRES,
"4th March, 1867.

"To His Excellency
"The Minister of the Interior.

"For the service of the Central Administration and of those of the littoral provinces, which make most use of the postage stamps, it is indispensable to proceed immediately with the printing of those at 5 c., seeing that the stock on hand has been reduced to 13,570 pesos, of which only 980 pesos are 5 c., or, say, 196 sheets, and it is necessary to fill the requisitions of yesterday's date from the Administration of Concepcion del Uruguay and Guayaguaychu for 5 c. stamps, which are those most required for the franking of letters.

"In these circumstances I beg Your Excellency to give orders for delivery to the Stamp Keeper, to be taken on charge and registered, of the remainder of the special paper intended for the

impression of postage stamps, which remains in stock in your Ministry, in order to use the whole of it for the manufacture of those of 5 c., which are greatly needed, forwarding to me at the same time the key of the safe which contains the matrix plates, in order that I may proceed with the execution of the printing, in accordance with the Decree of the 1st of April, 1854.

"God guard Your Excellency.

"GERVASIO A. DE POSADAS."

The key referred to was delivered to Señor Posadas on the 7th, and on the 9th the post office received the paper, which consisted only of 970 full sheets, or 1940 (stamp) sheets.

Señor Posadas was greatly surprised at learning the small quantity of paper remaining, and he had good reason to be, because, as we have already mentioned, he had received thirty-nine reams, of 500 sheets for 205 stamps each, besides 121 loose sheets, which would give a total of 3,924,800 stamps, whereas only 2,733,600 had been printed, so that there should have remained sufficient paper to print 1,191,200, and yet there only existed 970 sheets, with the result that 4985 were missing, nearly ten reams, or 25 per cent of the total received.

What had happened? We have not been able to obtain the least information, to enable us to explain the mystery.

Supposing that there had only arrived the quantity mentioned by Señor Marcó del Pont, viz. sufficient for three and a half million stamps, there would still have been a deficiency of the quantity for printing 572,400. Besides, this supposition is purely imaginary, because the invoice is quite clear in this respect, and we cannot even suspect that there might have been an error in the figures, because the price charged coincides with the quantity indicated, which was received accordingly, as stated at the time by Señor Posadas.

He states in the *Post Office Annual** that, in the fire at Government House, the paper and the key of the safe in which the plates were kept was included; but as regards the paper this is clearly an error, as the fire only occurred on the 14th of June, 1867,† more than three months later, therefore.

* The *Annual* for the year 1867, page 7.

† This fire, which originated in the chimney of the office of the Under Secretary of the Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction, completely destroyed the offices of the Ministry of the Interior, those of National Statistics, and the archives of the first-named Ministry.

Many other departments suffered damage of greater or less importance, caused not by the fire, but by the water and the great confusion which prevailed.

On the 27th of the following month another fire occurred in the Ministry of the Interior, which then occupied the offices of the Ministry of Lands; the damage in that Ministry was not so important because very few documents had remained; but, on the other hand, the Treasury was completely destroyed, with the exception of the contents of the iron safe—coins, paper money, and a few papers.

If the shortage had only been of a few hundred sheets or half-sheets, we might suppose that they had been damaged during the printing; also if the paper had been of a common class, we might believe that, through carelessness, it had been used for some other purpose; but as this was a paper bearing a special watermark, which, we should imagine, would be kept with some care, it is impossible to account for what happened.

But, whatever the cause may have been, the fact remains that the paper was finished much sooner than Señor Posadas expected.

The *carmine* ink was also used up, and the quantity ordered through Señor Balcarce had yet to arrive; so that they were obliged to utilize the remainder of that which had been received with the paper and plates, and which, notwithstanding what had been previously stated by Señor Posadas, could not have been so badly decomposed, since it was possible to print off perfect impressions with it.

The best printed stamps of the whole issue are precisely those which belong to this printing; in no other, not even in the proofs that came from London, is the impression so clear; the design of the background, the shading, the inscriptions, even to the smallest detail, all stand out clearly. This is the rule; but exceptions are not uncommon.

This stock of ink was, it appears, mixed with the remainder of the others, because very distinct shades are found which undoubtedly proceed from different inks.

Some copies might be mistaken for those of the earlier printings, probably those which were printed with the old ink before it was mixed; nevertheless, their notable clearness makes it possible, as a rule, to distinguish them.

The perforating machine was in a very bad state when the previous printing was effected; at the commencement of this one it was quite useless, so much so that it was dispensed with until it had been repaired, and the first supply of stamps was issued without perforation altogether; at least we think so, because in our collection there is a copy used in the month of March of this year.

In the draft of the letter which Señor Posadas addressed to the Minister of the Interior, on the 31st of May, 1867, "informing him that the issue* and perforation of the postage stamps was completed," the word "perforation" is crossed out.

* Mr. Davis translates this as "printing," which perhaps may have been intended, but the word in the original is "emission."—Ed. G.S.W.

The letter is as follows:—

"No. 555.

"BUENOS AYRES,
"31st May, 1867.

"To His Excellency

"The Minister of the Interior.

"I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the emission is completed of the postage stamps of the 5 c. value, for which I solicited and obtained from the above Ministry the remainder of the special paper destined for the manufacture. Accordingly, the amount received consisting of 970 sheets of paper, or, say, 1940 printed sheets of a hundred stamps each, the result is that the total value of the issue represents 9700 pesos silver.

"Herewith I send Your Excellency the first of the keys of the safe which contains the matrix plates, holding at the disposal of Your Excellency the special book of the proceedings connected with the manufacture of the said stamps, consisting of 105 leaves still to be used.

"God keep Your Excellency.

"G. A. DE POSADAS."

In another letter addressed on the 16th of April of the same year to the Postmaster of Goya, Señor Posadas says that "difficulties, which the Department has had to contend with during the last printing of postage stamps, have delayed until to-day the despatch of the supply of 5 c. which you asked for."

The difficulty could have been no other than the inability to use the perforating machine.

This delay obliged that Postmaster to permit the bisection of the 10 c. stamps, to take the place of those of 5 c. In the office at Parana in that same month of April the stamps of this value also gave out; and its Postmaster ordered that letters should be despatched with the old mark "FRANCA."

Señor Posadas repeatedly prohibited the use of these marks, in order to avoid the abuses to which they lent themselves, and insisted that requisitions for stamps should be sent in good time. As, in spite of this, several offices continued to use this mark from time to time, he forwarded to all of them, on the 4th of December, 1867, the following:—

"CIRCULAR.

"As postage stamps have been adopted for the prepayment of postage on correspondence, and as all post offices have been supplied with cancelling stamps for use with the ink with which the postage stamps should be obliterated, we have to add that this Department is obliged to withdraw from all the offices the old mark 'FRANCA' already out of use, in order to be able to continue the publication of the Register which figures in the fourth Annual of the Post Office published in 1862, and I have to request that you will forward

to me, at your earliest convenience, the said "FRANCA" mark, for the above-mentioned purpose, and because it is now in all respects unnecessary. God keep you."

In compliance with this order, this mark was returned by the offices of Catamarca, Concordia, Cordoba, Corrientes, Gualeguaychu, Jujuy, Nogoya, Parana, Paso de los Libres, Rioja, San Juan, San Luis, Santiago del Estero, Tucumán, Uruguay, and Victoria. Mendoza and Santa Fé did not send anything, and the Postmaster of Salta stated that when he took charge of the office this stamp no longer existed.

Señor Posadas delayed the despatch of the stamps, hoping, it seems, that he might be able to send them perforated; however, they were sent unperforated to Paso de los Libres, and they were also used thus in the Central Post Office; they were likewise employed in Rosario de Santa Fé; and we have a copy on a letter the postmark on which appears to be that of the travelling Post Office of the Southern Railway; but most of the known copies proceed from the above two offices.

Two notable variations of colour exist in these unperforated stamps—*rose-red* and *yellowish brown-red*, more or less pronounced; the first is very scarce, and the other, though in a less degree, is also rare.

The thickness of the paper ranges from thin to thick, some stamps are found on paper very thick and very rough; as a rule it is of medium thickness, and stamps are seldom to be found on thin paper.

The repairs to the machine cannot have taken very long, since, as we have already stated, these stamps without perforation are very scarce. The statement made by Señor Posadas, in his letter of the 6th of April to the Postmaster of Goya, does not in any way imply that the machine had only then been repaired. Goya was an office of minor importance, and the Department would naturally have endeavoured to supply the principal offices first.

In our collection we have a perforated stamp used in Buenos Ayres on the 15th of that month, and probably copies may be found dated at the beginning of April and even at the end of March.

Among the perforated stamps are to be found many more varieties of colour than among the unperforated; the principal are *carmine*, *yellowish brown-red*, *rose-red*, and *orange-red*.

The stamps of this last shade, which are scarce and are only to be found in this printing, are very badly printed; they appear as if they had been taken from a worn plate, but probably that is only the

effect of the ink, since, on account of the small quantity printed, it is most probable that only one of the new plates was used.

The thickness of the paper varies, as in all these stamps, but we have not found a single specimen on such thick paper as some of those without perforation of this same printing.

Some copies are found on a parchment-like paper, which probably owes its appearance to a few sheets having been soaked, either before or after being printed, in turpentine and linseed oil, liquids which were employed in the process of printing. These form a very interesting variety.

Although the perforating machine had been overhauled, and the needles probably changed, the perforation is mostly very poor.

The gum used was white.

As varieties of watermark we have found B and C.

Very frequently at this time *blue*, and even *sky-blue*, ink was used for cancelling the stamps, a custom which presented no inconvenience as regarded the 5 c. stamps, but was quite unsuitable for the 10 and 15 centavos, because a light cancellation in *blue* on a *green* stamp, and more especially on a *blue* one, might easily permit of its being used again. Señor Posadas, wishing to avoid this danger, issued a circular to the Postmasters on the 11th of April, 1867, ordering that for this purpose *black* ink only was to be used. Several Postmasters, like those of Paso de los Libres and San Luis, replied that they only had *sky-blue* ink and could not buy any *black*, as there was none for sale in the locality, so that, in order to carry out the instructions, it was necessary to send a supply from Buenos Ayres.

Recapitulating what has been stated above, we find that the following quantities of stamps were printed on the special paper:—

	5 c.	10 c.	15 c.
1st printing—			
April, 1864	300,000	25,000	16,700
2nd printing—			
August, 1864	300,000	25,000	16,700
3rd printing—			
January, 1865	600,000	50,000	33,400
4th printing—			
October, 1865	600,000	50,000	33,400
5th printing—			
June, 1866	600,000	50,000	33,400
6th printing—			
March, 1867	194,000	—	—
	<u>2,594,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>133,600</u>

From which figures may be deducted some of the 5 c., as we shall see later on.

Brazil

Dates and Rarity of the Stamps of 1891-7 and 1899-1900

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

DURING the past two or three months I have been arranging a special collection of the stamps of Brazil, from the issue of 1881 up to the present time, and in the issues from 1891 to 1900 I have had the pick of nearly half a million used stamps, gathered from all parts of Brazil and carefully sorted.

The result of examining this large mass of material is that I have been enabled to get a good idea as to the relative *rarity* of the different varieties of perforation in these issues. I have also taken careful note of the earliest *dates* I have met with, and I think it well to put these on record, as, sooner or later, we may hope to have some serious study published on the stamps of this interesting but (philatelically) somewhat neglected country.



Cat. No.	Description.	Earliest dated copy.
	1891. Type 47.	
270	100 r., carmine and blue, p. 12½-14	9.6.91
212	100 r., carmine and ultramarine, p. 12½-14	10.9.92
221	100 r., carmine and blue, p. 11-11½	28.7.92
222	100 r., carmine and ultramarine, p. 11-11½	18.1.93
227	100 r., carmine and blue, p. compound	4.8.93
228	100 r., carmine and ultramarine, p. compound	31.10.92



Cat. No.	Description.	Earliest dated copy.
	1893. Type 48.	
231	100 r., rose, p. 12½-14	5.1.93
234	100 r., " p. 11-11½	10.6.93
236	100 r., " p. compound	21.7.93



Cat. No.	Description.	Earliest dated copy.
	1894-1904. Types 49-54.	
	<i>Thin paper. Perf. 12½-14.</i>	
237	10 r., blue and rose	10.11.94
239	20 r., blue and orange	10.94
	[Rare; 2 only found in 30,000.]	
240	50 r., blue	1.3.95
241	100 r., black and rose	14.12.94
	[67 found in 26,800.]	
242	200 r., black and orange	15.1.95
	[Rare; 7 found in 29,000.]	
243	300 r., black and green	5.1.97
245	700 r., black and mauve	20.9.96
246	1000 r., mauve and green	7.1.96
	<i>Thin paper. Perf. 11-11½.</i>	
247	10 r., blue and rose	10.10.94
248	20 r., blue and orange	8.94
250	20 r., blue and yellow	9.4.98
249	20 r., blue & deep orange	20.4.1900
252	50 r., blue	16.5.95
253	100 r., black and rose	13.11.94
254	200 r., blk. & pale orange	12.94
—	200 r., blk. & deep orange	30.6.96
255	200 r., black and yellow	9.6.98
256	300 r., blk. and yellow-green	19.1.95
257	300 r., black and emerald	18.10.98
258	500 r., black and blue	1.8.95
259	700 r., blk. and pale mauve	8.8.95
260	700 r., black and mauve	30.7.04

Cat. No.	Description.	Earliest dated copy.
262	1000 r., mauve and green .	7.95
—	2000 r., deep purple and grey-black .	9.95
263	2000 r., purple and grey .	3.98

[The 10 reis to 300 reis of this issue are all very common.
The 700 reis is well worth current quotations.
The 2000 reis is getting a scarce stamp, worth more in Rio than in London.]

Thin paper. Compound perf.

264	10 r., blue and rose .	8.6.95
[A rare stamp; only 12 found in 20,000.]		
265	20 r., blue and deep orange .	22.6.01
[Rather scarce; 282 found in 30,000.]		
266	50 r., blue .	23.10.95
[Rare; 30 found in 9000.]		
267	100 r., black and rose .	20.10.94
[330 found in 26,800.]		
268	200 r., black and orange .	9.10.94
[Rare; 28 only found in 29,000.]		
269	300 r., blk. & yellow-green .	24.9.95
[40 found in 3300.]		
269a	300 r., black and emerald .	6.8.02
[38 found in 3300.]		
270	500 r., black and blue .	6.3.01
[60 found in 2000.]		

Thick paper. Perf. 12½-14.

271	50 r., blue .	—
[I have not found a copy, and doubt if it exists.]		
272	100 r., black and rose .	28.12.94
[Only 129 found in 26,800.]		
273	200 r., black and orange .	20.2.95
[Rare; only 25 found in 29,000.]		
274	500 r., black and blue .	16.11.95
[Rare; only 15 found in 2000.]		

Thick paper. Perf. 11-11½.

275	10 r., blue and rose .	30.5.95
[120 found in 20,000.]		
276	20 r., blue and pale orange .	31.1.95
277	20 r., blue and orange .	20.4.96
278	50 r., blue .	9.98
279	100 r., black and rose .	30.12.94
[Printed close; common.]		
279a	100 r., black and rose .	22.5.97
[Printed wider apart; 759 found in 26,800.]		
280	200 r., black and orange .	19.12.94
[118 found in 29,000.]		
281	300 r., black and emerald .	—
[I think only exists as forgery; see notes later on.]		
282	500 r., black and blue .	4.6.95
283	700 r., blk. & bright mauve (not seen dated)	
284	1000 r., mauve and green .	1895
[Rare; only 6 found in 2200.]		
285	2000 r., purple and grey .	16.4.95



1897. Type 55. Perf. 11-11½.

286	10 r., blue and rose .	25.4.98
287	10 r., deep blue and carmine .	28.9.04

Cat. No.	Description.	Earliest dated copy.
287a	10 r., deep blue and carmine (<i>thick paper</i>) .	2.98

[Only 60 found in 8000.]

Perf. 12½-14.

288	10 r., blue and carmine .	29.6.01
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[Very rare; only 5 found in 20,000.]

1899. Types 55 and 50 to 53.

(a) *Perf. 5½-7.*

335	10 r., blue and rose .	4.1.06
336	20 r., blue and orange .	31.3.99
337	20 r., blue and yellow .	17.4.99
[76 of Nos. 336 and 337 found in 30,000.]		
338	50 r., deep blue .	1.12.1900
339	100 r., black and rose .	10.3.98
[90 found in 26,800.]		
340	200 r., black and orange .	8.3.99
[278 found in 29,000.]		
341	300 r., black and emerald .	13.5.99
[Only 3 found in 3300.]		

(b) *Perf. 11 x 6.*

341a	300 r., black and emerald .	3.05
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[This stamp with compound perf. is a discovery; only one copy has been found. It is perf. 6 on the right side and 11 on the other three sides.]

(c) *Perf. 8½-9½.*

342	10 r., blue and rose .	23.11.99
[50 found in 8000.]		
343	20 r., blue and orange .	23.8.99
344	20 r., blue and yellow .	9.2.1900
[244 of Nos. 343 and 344 found in 30,000.]		
344a	50 r., blue (none dated found)	
345	100 r., black and rose .	22.9.99
[226 found in 26,800.]		
346	200 r., black and orange .	3.8.99
[1824 found in 29,000.]		
347	200 r., black and yellow .	—
[I do not think this exists in real yellow; I find only orange, from deep to pale.]		
348	300 r., black and emerald .	25.10.99
[31 found in 3300.]		
349	1000 r., mauve and green .	18.8.1900

(d) *Perf. compound 8½-9½ x 11-11½.*

350	20 r., blue and orange .	1.8.99
[Rare; only 16 found in 30,000.]		
351	100 r., black and rose .	—
[I cannot find a copy of this; if any of my readers have one, I should like to see it.]		
352	200 r., black and orange .	17.6.99
[Scarce; only 30 found in 29,000.]		

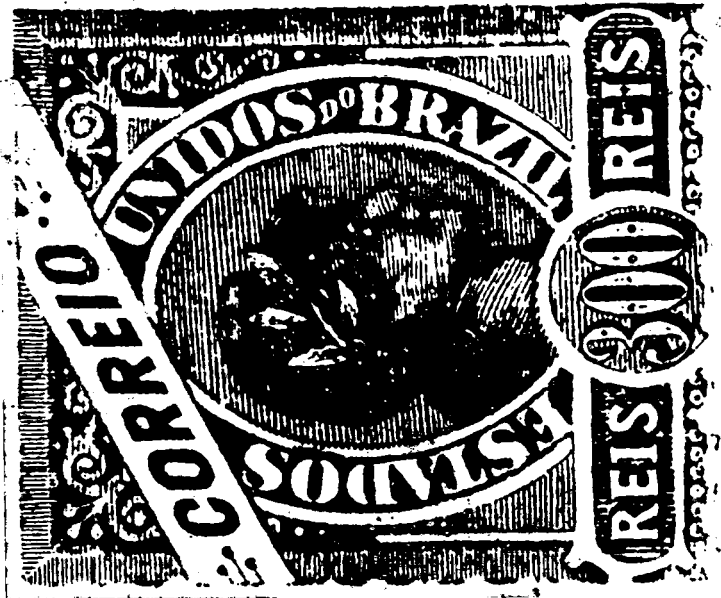
The issues for 1900-5 (Catalogue Nos. 357 to 376) I dealt with in a short article in *G.S.W.* of December 10th.

I should like to point out that the numbers quoted in the notes are the numbers of stamps of one particular value and type that have been examined; e.g. No. 342, 50 found in 8000, means that 8000 stamps of that particular type of 10 reis have been examined, and the perforations sorted.

* * *



FORGERY.



GENUINE.

Of Nos. 271, 281, and 351, in our 1911 Catalogue, I have not been able to find a single copy, and none of these exist in collections of other specialists whom I have consulted. I shall be glad to learn if my readers possess any of these stamps, as, if I do not hear of them, I propose to omit them from the next Catalogue.

* * *

A Forgery Used Postally

In our Catalogue, under No. 281, we list a 300 reis, black and emerald-green, perf. 11-11½, on *thick* paper. This has hitherto been considered a very rare stamp, and in sorting 3300 stamps of 300 reis we were glad to find three copies of the variety in question.

On further examination, however, these turned out to be clever forgeries, which must have passed the post and defrauded the Brazil Government.

I annex enlargements, eight times the size of the originals, from an examination of which many points of difference will be noted.

Captain Napier, who drew my attention to this forgery, says he has also found a reference to a 500 reis of this date as having been forged and used postally, but so far we have not seen a specimen.

<i>Genuine.</i>	<i>Forgery.</i>
Paper, thick, white, and soft.	Paper, thick, buff, and hard.
"s" in "REIS" wide.	"s" in "REIS" narrow and thinner.
Letters of "UNIDOS" and "BRAZIL" do not fill up the coloured band.	Letters of "UNIDOS" and "BRAZIL" too high, filling up the coloured band.
Ornament before "CORREIO" is about 1 mm. from the letter "c."	Ornament almost touches the "c."

Countries of the World

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

Holland—continued

(Continued from page 594.)

The Eighth Issue—continued

HERE are three designs: one for the values ½ c., 1 c., 2 c., and 2½ c.; a second for the values from 3 c. to 50 c., inclusive; and a third for the 2½ and 5 gulden denominations. The two last are in the same design as the 1 gulden of 1898, and therefore call for no further comment.

The values ½ c. to 2½ c. intended, as in the case of the corresponding values of previous sets, primarily for use for printed matter, have, as a centrepiece, a large transverse oval inscribed "NEDERLAND" at the top and with the value at the base. In the centre, on an uncoloured ground, is a large numeral. There is a rosette in each corner, and the borders connecting these are composed of small pearls.

The design of the values from 3 c. to 50 c. shows a portrait of the Queen, similar to that on the gulden stamps. The portrait is enclosed in a pearled oval surmounted by a crown, on each side of which are radiating lines. In the upper corners are the Arms of Holland, while in the lower are small shields containing numerals of value and "Ct." on the left and right respectively. Between these shields is the name "NEDERLAND."

The die for the stamp of the numeral type was evidently engraved by Messrs. Enschedé and Sons, and the stamps were printed

typographically by that firm in sheets of 200, in ten horizontal rows of twenty. Apparently the plates were composed of four blocks of electrotypes clamped together. This is evidenced by the appearance of a minor variety with stop between "1" and "CENT" on the 3rd, 8th, 13th, and 18th stamps in the fifth row of the sheets of the 1 c. Each block, therefore, consisted of fifty clichés (ten rows of five). In the 2½ c. another minor variety occurs, the white scroll in the left lower spandrel being broken on Nos. 2, 7, 12, and 17 in the third row.

The die for the other values is said to have been partly the work of M. E. Mouchon, the eminent Parisian engraver, and partly the work of Messrs. Enschedé and Sons. The former engraved the portrait and the latter added the frame. The stamps were printed typographically in sheets of 200 arranged in twenty rows of ten.

The 2½ gul. and 5 gul. were printed in sheets of fifty, arranged in five rows of ten.

Soon after the appearance of these stamps (about October 1st) the 1 gulden was also issued in sheets of fifty instead of twenty-five as before. The design was also slightly modified, the word "GULDEN" being in thicker letters and the numerals farther from the bottom frame than in the case of the original type. The illustrations on page 630 clearly show these differences, B representing the redrawn type:—



In October, 1901, the 3 c. was reported in green instead of orange; in September, 1905, a new high value, 10 gulden, appeared, and in June, 1906, a 17½ c. stamp was added to the set.

Seven years after the change of colour of the 3 c., in 1908, the authorities awoke to the fact that there was some likelihood of confusion between the 3 c. and 20 c., as both were in the same colour. The 20 c. was, therefore, issued in two colours, and was first placed on sale on November 7th, 1908. At the same time the 1½ c. value was re-instated, this being in the usual numeral design.

In December, 1908, another colour change took place, the 15 c. being printed in two colours, *rosine* and *indigo-blue*, instead of *bronze*, as formerly. The alteration was evidently to prevent any possibility of confusion between the 7½ c. and 15 c. stamps, but as they had been in use for ten years in similar colours, the change was certainly a little belated.

The stamps from ½ c. to 50 c. inclusive were all printed on a fairly thin, white wove paper, and were uniformly perforated 12½ by a comb machine.

The gulden stamps, being line-engraved, were printed on thicker paper. Owing to their unusual size they were perforated by single-line machines, gauging 11 or 11, 11½, respectively. Varieties may be found with a combination of these perforations, and our publishers' Catalogue lists the 2½ g. and 5 g. perf. with the second machine in combination with 12½.

According to *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, early in 1904 a small quantity of the 2½ c. (not more than 1000) were printed on the thicker paper used for the gulden stamps, with a view to their employment, as an experiment, in an automatic machine. Sad to relate, the experiment was not a success, for after a few stamps had been duly delivered, some one discovered that the machine was obliging enough to issue the stamps without payment.

Early in 1907 it was discovered that parts of the design of the stamps of this issue were heraldically incorrect, and an influential committee was appointed to look into the matter. According to the *Monthly*

Journal for July, 1907, the defects were stated to be as follows:—

"1. As the Queen wears a Diadem, the Royal Crown above is superfluous.

"2. It is a question whether the Dutch coat of arms should appear twice in the design, or whether they should be repeated for the sake of symmetry; it is suggested that the Arms of Nassau should be placed on the second shield.

"[We believe that the Arms of Nassau and Holland are very much alike, the field on the former being strewn with *billets*, and on the latter with *flur-de-lis*, which would hardly be seen in these small shields.]

"3. The Crowns over the shields on the small stamps are badly shaped and too small; on the larger the shields are placed diagonally, so that the Crowns in reality would be liable to slip off, a most incorrect position, we are told.

"4. On the larger stamps also each shield is surrounded by a frame, which takes the form of a *bordure*. This is entirely incorrect, a *bordure* being a recognized heraldic charge, and when added to an existing coat of arms is a mark of cadency, indicating a younger branch of the family."

What were the findings of this Committee history does not relate, but at any rate, the powers that be have not yet been persuaded to remedy the alleged defects by making a new issue of stamps.

Most of the values of this issue may be found in a good range of shades.



1899-1908. No wmk. Perf. 12½.

	Unused.	
	s. d.	s. d.
½ c., bright lilac	0 1	0 1
1 c., rose-red	0 1	0 1
1½ c., blue	—	0 2
2 c., brown	0 1	0 1
2½ c., green	0 1	0 1



1899-1910. No wmk. Perf. 12½.

	Unused.	
	s. d.	s. d.
3 c., orange	0 2	0 1
3 c., green (1901)	0 1	0 1
5 c., rose	0 2	0 1
7½ c., deep brown	0 2	0 1
10 c., grey-lilac	0 3	0 1
12½ c., blue	0 4	0 1

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
15 c., brown	0 5	0 1
15 c., rosine and blue (1908)	—	—
17½ c., mauve (1906)	0 6	0 2
17½ c., black and ultramarine (1910)	—	—
20 c., green	0 6	0 1
20 c., grey and yellow-green (1908)	—	0 2
22½ c., bronze-green and brown	0 6	0 1
25 c., blue and rose	0 8	0 1
50 c., lake and bronze-green	1 3	0 1



1898-1908. No wmk. Various perforations.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 gul., blue-green	2 6	0 2
2½ gul., dull lilac	5 6	1 0
5 gul., lake	10 6	4 6
10 gul., orange-red	—	12 0

The Ninth Issue

Just before Christmas, 1906, Holland issued a special set of three stamps, of the nominal face values of 1 c., 3 c., and 5 c., in the cause of Charity. The stamps are of extra large size, and the design is more curious than pleasing. But on this point we cannot do better than quote the excellent description in the *Monthly Journal* for January, 1907:—

“We have received three oblong labels, issued, we understand, at the instigation of the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, and sold by the Post Office at double face value, the extra cents thus extracted from the pockets of stamp collectors going to the funds of the Society. The design is a peculiar and complicated one; its most prominent feature is the indication of the postal value in large type, in the centre; above this is a Crowned Shield, bearing the Arms of Holland, and below is a scroll inscribed ‘NEDERLAND.’ At each side is foliage (with bunches of grapes) forming four circles enclosing a Star or Sun at upper left, a Bird pecking a bunch of grapes at upper right, a Fountain rising from an office inkstand at lower left, and an Ear of Barley or Bearded Wheat at lower right, on a dotted ground in each case. The Sun and the Bird are perhaps emblems of the open-air treatment, the Grapes and the Barley of the wine and the beer with which patients are to be kept up; the Fountain of Ink can only denote the volumes which have been written upon the subject, and the dotted ground the microbes that cause the disease. Surrounding the picture is a frame, inscribed on three sides—‘AMSTERDAMSCHER’ at left, ‘VEREENIGING TOT BESTRIJDING DER’ at top, ‘TUBERCULOSE’ at right; it should be noted that the engraver seems to have forgotten the first ‘I’ in ‘BESTRIJDING,’ and

had to squeeze it in over the tail of the ‘j.’ The date ‘DEC., 1906,’ is in the upper part of the picture.”

The stamps were on sale from December 23rd, 1906, until January 3rd, 1907, but how many were printed we have never been told.

The die was probably engraved and the plates made by Messrs. Enschedé and Sons, but we have no definite information on this point. Neither have we been able to ascertain the size of the sheets.

The stamps were printed on white wove paper, and were perforated 12½ by a special comb-machine.



1906. Charity Stamps. Perf. 12½.

	s.	d.
1 c., red	0	2
3 c., sage-green	0	4
5 c., slate-violet	0	6

The Tenth Issue

In 1907 our Dutch friends issued their first set of Commemorative stamps, the excuse being the tercentenary of the birth of the famous Dutch admiral, M. A. de Ruyter. Though the issue was confined to three stamps of small face value, the design and execution were poor in the extreme, and the discreditable history attaching to the remainders made this departure from the usual routine anything but a happy experiment.

The first notification of the issue appeared in the *Staatscourant* for February 20th, 1907 (No. 54), the Government announcing that a set of Commemorative stamps of three values would be issued to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of Holland's greatest naval hero, Admiral Michiel Adriaanz de Ruyter. The stamps were issued on the 23rd of March, and their arrival evoked the following humorous, if scathing, notice in the *Monthly Journal*:—

“After the manner in which the memory of Nelson was dragged through the mire of stamp speculation in Barbados, we can hardly be surprised if other nations subject their admirals to the same treatment. We can, at least, claim that the Barbadian labels were vastly superior in design and execution to those just issued in Holland to commemorate the exploits of Admiral M. A. de Ruyter. The articles before us are oblong in shape, with a picture, which we trust is not a faithful portrait, of the celebrated sailor at the left-hand side, surmounted by the dates ‘1607-1907’; to the right is a confused mass,

which we took at first to be a bonfire, but which closer examination showed to be a clump of ships firing in every direction—they seem to have formed a sort of circular square, as if to receive cavalry, with the sterns of the vessels all pointing outwards. Presumably this represents the British fleet committing suicide for fear lest it should be destroyed by the Dutch. Over this interesting seascape is the name 'NEDERLAND,' and the value; at foot is the inscription 'M. A. DE RUYTER.'"

De Ruyter, or more correctly Ruijter, was a gallant sea-dog who trounced the English fleet of his day on more than one occasion. He was born at Flushing in 1607. For his services in the first war with England he was made Vice-Admiral of Holland, and fought in the battles off Portland, the North Foreland, and Scheveningen. In 1659 he assisted the Danes against the Swedes, and in the period 1661-3 was actively at work in repressing the Moorish pirates. In the second war with England he captured Goeree (1664), and commanded in most of the actions fought within the narrow seas in June and July, 1666. His next exploit (1667) was to sail up the Thames and burn the English shipping in that river (up to Gravesend) and in the Medway. In the third war he again commanded, and in 1672 defeated the Anglo-French fleet in Solebay, and three times again off the Dutch coast in 1673. In 1675 he was sent to the Mediterranean to assist the Spanish against the French, and in the action off Agosta he was mortally wounded. He died a week later at Syracuse.

We can find no information giving the name of the artist responsible for the design or for the engraving of the die, though it certainly seems a pity that the name of the author of such a masterpiece should be lost to fame. The stamps were printed typographically by Messrs. Enschedé and Sons in sheets of 150 arranged in ten horizontal rows of fifteen. There is a small variety of minor importance on the sheets of the $\frac{1}{2}$ c., the sixth stamp in the third horizontal row having a white flaw across the right side of the last letter of "NEDERLAND."

The stamps were printed on a thin, semi-transparent paper, of poor quality, and were perforated by a special comb-machine gauging $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. The needles were so arranged that the sheets had to go in the machine sideways, the long line of pins, gauging $12\frac{1}{2}$, forming the vertical rows of perforation in the finished sheets.

It was originally intended to restrict the sale and use of the stamps to the period extending from the 23rd of March to the 31st of May, and they were not allowed to be used on foreign correspondence. From the point of view of the Government the issue was a failure, for by June only 462,000 of the

$\frac{1}{2}$ c., 575,000 of the 1 c., and 356,000 of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. had been sold. How many were left we are not told, but instead of destroying these the authorities had them overprinted with *higher* values for use as Postage Due stamps. There were thirteen varieties in all, the original total face value of 3d. being increased to nearly 4s. The first issue was small, and the stamps were the object of the wildest speculation on the part of postal officials and the public. The authorities hearing of this speculation took prompt steps to smash it by issuing a large second edition of all but one value, with the result that most of the speculators had their fingers badly burned.



1907. Commemorative Issue. Perf. $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
$\frac{1}{2}$ c., blue . . .	0	1	0	1
1 c., claret . . .	0	1	0	1
$2\frac{1}{2}$ c., vermilion . . .	0	1	0	1

The Postage Due Stamps

With specialists the Postage Due stamps of Holland have vied in interest equally with the ordinary issues. The first set (1870) consisted of two values of the accom-



panying design, the 5 c. of which furnishes two varieties of type, to say nothing of two kinds of paper and a fine range of shades.

But the second set has always been the issue *par excellence* for specialists, and has



from the earliest times formed a fruitful field for research. There are no less than four distinct types, allied to four varieties of perforation, and though the list of varieties given in our publishers' Catalogue

is formidable enough it is quite possible that additions may yet be discovered.

Although none of the ordinary stamps of Holland have been surcharged, the Postage Dues have not escaped this fate, for in 1906

50 CENT 6½

the 1 gulden had its value reduced to 50 c. and at the same time the 20 c. was surcharged 6½ c.

In 1907 we get the discreditable and un-

(To be continued in "Monthly Journal.")

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Stock Books, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

Notes on the 1s. and 2s. 6d. Papua

By W. T. ELLIOT, B.A. Camb.

IN my article on the 6d. value (*G.S.W.*, Vol. XI, p. 418) I remarked that the stamps of that value had been printed with more care than the lower values. This peculiarity is apparent in the 1s. and 2s. 6d. values also, and it seems that the higher the face value of the stamp the more care has been expended upon its production. With regard to the 1s. value the differences are practically confined to the shape of the "PAPUA" tablet and the lettering of the word "PAPUA" on the same. However, the varieties are none the less interesting; but it has been necessary to give longer descriptions of the variations than usual, in order that each stamp in the sheet may be distinguished clearly from its fellows.

The varieties of the 1s. are as follow:—

No. 1. The "PAPUA" tablet is thickened under the first "P" and under the second "A." The first "P" is low down on the tablet. The second limb of the second "A" appears to be shorter than the first, while the cloud shading on the left is absent.

No. 6. The first "P" of "PAPUA" is small. The word is placed centrally in the tablet. The colouring in the letter "U" is exceptionally large and rounded, while the cloud shading on the left is absent.

No. 2. The first "P" of "PAPUA" is large. The tablet is thickened over "PU" and under "U." There is a slight blotch at the top of the tablet over the first part of the second "A," and a minute space between the tablet and the end of the "POSTAGE" frame on the right, while the end of the tablet is angular instead of rounded.

necessary set produced by overprinting the remainders of the De Ruyter Commemorative issue. Since then Holland has been

PORTZEGEL

7½
CENT

philatelically quiescent, with the exception of the small outbreak at the time of the Amsterdam Exhibition, when a provisional 4 c. Postage Due stamp was issued.

No. 5. The first "P" of "PAPUA" is large. The tablet is thickened under the first "P" and over "PU."

Variety. Two large flaws occur, one under the bowl of the second "P" of "PAPUA," and the other at the end of the tablet.

No. 16. The first "P" is large, while "PAPUA" is placed high up in the tablet. There is a coloured dot in the centre of the first "P."

Variety. The colour has failed to print on the shading by the side of the "A" of "POSTAGE" on the right, leaving a small white egg-shaped space.

No. 22. The first "P" is large, with a coloured dot in the centre of the same; "PAPUA" is placed centrally in the tablet, which is slightly thickened under "PA."

No. 30. The first "P" is large. The tablet is very near the frame of the shading all the way at the top, and especially on the left. The serif on the left side of the top of the first "A" in "PAPUA" is short. There is a white dot between the "A" and the second "P." The serif of the second limb of the second "A" turns upwards. The outer frame is broken over the first "A," and there is a small dot under the frame of the scene, below the innermost leaf on the left. Another dot appears under the leaves on the left, between them and the outer frame.

Variety. A portion of the "PAPUA" tablet has failed to print under the first limb of the "U," thus leaving a white space.

No. 3. The letters "PA" of "PAPUA" are close together. The first "P" is placed

high up in the tablet, which is thickened over the second "A" and slightly thickened underneath at the beginning.

No. 7. "PA" of "PAPUA" close together. There is a pole sticking out from the lower sail on the right, and a dot on the outside also.

N.B.—In the retouched plate an attempt has been made to get rid of these defects, leaving the pole very indistinct and the dot hardly showing.

No. 12. "PA" of "PAPUA" close together. The first "A" is more vertical than usual, and the first limb of it appears to be shorter than the second. "PAPUA" is high up in the tablet, which is thickened over the second "A."

No. 18. "PA" of "PAPUA" close together. The tablet has a hairline under the second "A," another partly over "UA," and another vertical at the end; the tablet is very jagged at the top, especially over "APU."

No. 20. "PA" of "PAPUA" close together. The tablet is thickened under the second "A." There is a large dot on the scene under the "P" of "POSTAGE" on the right.

No. 28. "PA" of "PAPUA" close together. There is a white dot in the top corner of the beginning of the tablet, and a coloured dot at the base of the left limb of the second "A." The clouds are joined by black specks on the right, while the shading on the bottom leaves at the left is very faint.

No. 29. "PA" of "PAPUA" close together. The tablet is thickened under "PA," and a coloured dot appears at the base of the first limb of the second "A." The tablet also has a dot over the first limb of "U" and over the centre of the second "A."

No. 4. The "PAPUA" tablet is thickened under "PAP," under the centre of "U," and under the space between the second "A" and the end of the tablet.

No. 8. The "PAPUA" tablet is thickened under the first limb of the first "A," under the first limb of "U," and from under the last "A" to the end of the tablet. The first "P" is low down in the tablet.

No. 9. "PAPUA" is placed centrally in the tablet. The tablet is slightly angular at the beginning and thickened under the first limb of "U." The serif at the top of the first "A" is very short on the left side. There is a dot over the "O" of "POSTAGE" on the left, thus causing it to be joined to the frame.

No. 10. "PAPUA" is placed centrally in the tablet, which is very slightly thickened under the "U" and over the beginning of the second "A."

No. 11. The "PAPUA" tablet is thick-

ened under "UA," and there is a dot on the tablet at the top between "P" and "A," and over the second "P."

Variety. In the retouched plate the hills above the last hut on the extreme right of the scene are very black.

No. 13. There is a dot under the inner-most leaf on the right between the frame of the scene and the line over the vertical shading.

Variety. A large flaw almost obliterates the dot under "S" of "1s" on the left.

No. 14. The "PAPUA" tablet nearly touches the frame of the shading over the first limb of "U."

No. 15. The second limb of the first "A" of "PAPUA" appears to be short and the serif points more upwards than usual. There is a very slight thickening of the tablet over the first "P," while the last "A" is placed high.

No. 17. The "PAPUA" tablet is thin under the second "A," making the "A" appear low down. There is a very slight upright hairline at the end of the tablet.

No. 19. The "PAPUA" tablet is slightly thickened over the first "P." The serif at the foot of the first limb of the first "A" appears to begin with a small dot.

No. 21. The first "P" of "PAPUA" is small, the second "P" is broken in the centre of the top, while the tablet is much thickened over the second "A."

No. 23. There is a rift in the clouds. The "PAPUA" tablet is thickened over and under "PA," and there is a dot over the second limb of "U," while the second "A" is low down.

No. 24. The serif of the first limb of the first "A" in "PAPUA" is very short and points slightly upwards. "PA" is placed fairly high up in the tablet.

No. 25. This has a very badly shaped tablet, thickened over and under "AP"; the last "A" of "PAPUA" is placed high up.

No. 26. The "PAPUA" tablet is very jagged over "APU."

No. 27. There is a faint black dot on the scene, under the second "A" of "PAPUA." The right side of the serif of the first "P" turns upwards. The second serif of the "U" nearly touches the edge of the tablet at the top, and the second "A" is very close, while there is a faint line of colour over the tablet between the last "A" and the end of the tablet. The serif of the second limb of the first "A" appears to end in a dot. The value oval on the right is slightly nicked on the top left side.

This value is the highest (so far) of the set printed in S.G. Type 6.

The 2s. 6d. value is still S.G. Type 5. But there is such an immense difference between the printing of this value and the

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. value of the same type (see *G.S.W.*, Vol. XI, p. 134) that the following conclusions have been arrived at by me :—

(1) An entirely new plate has been made for the printing of the central design—the scene. This is apparent, as the shading of the clouds and sea is very heavy and profuse, whereas if an old one had been used the shading would be weak. There is no trace of the variety No. 21, with a dot in the scene under the “U” of “PAPUA,” as in the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value; nor are there any of the varieties prominent in the other values (Nos. 7, 20, 23, 28) described in *G.S.W.*, Vol. XI, p. 208.

(2) Immense care has been taken to keep the “PAPUA” tablet uniform. On this account, the varieties of this high value have been very difficult to distinguish.

But even this value has its peculiarities. The bases of the upper leaves vary considerably in the degree of shading upon them (from very faint to very heavy); and the arrangement of the “2/6” in the value tablets varies considerably, some being high up, others low down, etc.

The varieties are as follow :—

No. 1. The serifs at the base of the first “A” of “PAPUA” are joined together. The tablet is slightly thickened under the first “P.” The cloud shading is weak on the left. There is a quantity of cloud shading in between the two sails.

No. 2. There is a slight thickening of the tablet under the second limb of the first “A” of “PAPUA.”

No. 3. The second limb of the “U” of “PAPUA” is doubly thick. The end of the tablet is almost straight. There is a space between the tablet and the frame of the scene wider under “UA” than under “PAP.” The bases of the upper leaves are heavily shaded.

No. 4. There are extra strokes of thickening on the shading of the lower clouds on the extreme right; while there is a small dot under the “S” of “POSTAGE” on the right.

No. 5. The “E” of “POSTAGE” on the left appears to be thin capitals “IE,” the serifs at the top being joined, but not at the bottom. There is a dot on the top of the frame of the left value oval.

No. 6. There is a very slight thickening of the “PAPUA” tablet under the second “P” and a little to the right of the same. The lower leaves on the left do not overlap the frame of the value oval.

No. 7. There is a break in the frame of the left value oval at the top. The leaves on the left are lightly shaded, while those on the right are moderately shaded.

No. 8. The ball to the right of the end of the “PAPUA” tablet is only represented by a line, while the frame at the beginning of

“POSTAGE” on the right is broken. The ball of the “2” of “2/6” on the left bends very much inwards.

No. 13. The ball of the “2” of “2/6” on the left bends very much inwards. The “PAPUA” tablet is slightly thickened over the beginning of the first “P,” over the second limb of “U,” and over the last “A.”

No. 9. “PA” low down and “UA” high up in the tablet. The shading at the base of the upper leaves on the left is very heavy, while that on the leaves on the right is faint.

No. 10. “PAPUA” low down in the tablet. There is a coloured dot in the centre of the first “P,” the second serif of the second “A” all but rests on the base of the tablet, and the last “A” is narrow.

No. 11. “PAPUA” is placed high up in the tablet; there is a slight thickening of the outer frame over the second “A.” The tablet is also thickened between “P” and “A” at the top. The lower leaves on the left do not overlap the frame of the value oval.

No. 12. The “PAPUA” tablet is slightly thickened over the first “P”; the “PA” is placed high up, while the last “A” is low. The shading at the base of the leaves at the left is faint, while that on the right is very heavy.

No. 14. The lower leaf on the extreme right can hardly be distinguished from the frame of the value oval. There is only moderate shading on the lower leaves, but fairly heavy shading on the upper ones. The last “A” of “PAPUA” is wide. The “2” of “2/6” on the left touches the dividing line.

No. 15. There is a white dot in the centre of the loop of the second “P” of “PAPUA,” and a hairline joining the serifs of the “U.” The serif on the right side of the top of the second “A” is not long enough.

No. 16. The ball of the “2” of “2/6” on the left is small, while that of the “2” on the right is large. The lower leaf on the extreme right cannot be distinguished from the frame of the right value oval. The leaves on the left are heavily shaded.

No. 17. The crossbar of the second “A” of “PAPUA” is thicker than usual, and has a minute coloured hairline.

Variety. A large flaw occurs between the “P” and “U” of “PAPUA.”

No. 18. “PAPUA” is placed high up in the tablet, the top of the first “P” nearly touches the top of the tablet.

No. 19. There are no striking defects; but the second “P” of “PAPUA” is practically touching the top of the tablet.

No. 20. The “PAPUA” tablet is slightly thickened under “PA.” The serif on the left side of the first “A” of “PAPUA” is very short, and the left side of the second “P” is jagged. The frame of “POSTAGE” on the right is very faint. The frame of the scene

extends too far on the left and shows up as a dot over the value oval.

No. 21. The "2" of "2/6" on the left appears to have a shorter and thinner foot than usual. The serif at the top of the second "A" of "PAPUA" is short on each side, and the word is placed high up in the tablet.

Variety. A small flaw occurs at the top of the tablet by the side of the first "P" of "PAPUA," and a large flaw between the "A" and the second "P."

No. 22. There is a very slight thickening of the "PAPUA" tablet under the second limb of the first "A." The serif at the base of the second "P" is thicker on the right than on the left side.

No. 23. The "PAPUA" tablet is slightly thickened under "U" and over the second "A." The serif at the top of the second "A" is almost absent on the left side.

No. 24. The serif at the base of the first "P" of "PAPUA" is absent on the left side, and the foot of the right limb of the second "A" is slightly rounded.

No. 25. The "PAPUA" tablet is slightly thickened under the first "P," and between the "A" and the "P" at the top. There are large blotches of colour under the "T" of "POSTAGE" and at the end of the "POSTAGE" frame on the right.

No. 26. The "PAPUA" tablet is slightly

thickened over the second "A." The "2" of "2/6" on the left has a small ball, that on the right is large and nearly fills up the curve.

No. 27. The "2" of "2/6" on the left touches the dividing line. All the leaves have light shading.

No. 28. The "PAPUA" tablet is thickened under "PA." The dividing line of "2/6" on the left is vertical; that on the right practically touches the top of the value oval. The bottom leaves are very faintly shaded.

No. 29. The left value oval is much enlarged on the left side and all but touches the outer frame. The leaf to the left of the value oval on the right is without shading.

No. 30. The "PAPUA" tablet nearly touches the frame of the shading on the left and the outer frame in the centre. The second limb of the first "A" of "PAPUA" is very thick. The "6" of "2/6" on the right slopes very much towards the left, while the dividing line is practically vertical.

The watermark in the 2s. 6d. value, so far, has only appeared sideways (normal or inverted), and I have only seen one perforation, that of 11; but the size of the holes varies, on some sheets being medium large and on others very large. But it is most likely that this value will soon be made to conform with the rest of the set, i.e. change from S.G. Type 5 to S.G. Type 6.

Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

Booked orders for Catalogue Part I

DURING the first week in December we had so many letters of inquiry about Catalogue Part I that I must explain how this was sent out.

On Thursday, December 1st, the binders sent us 1000 copies, and we set to work on these and despatched them the same evening to the first 1000 clients who had booked single copies; we expected another 1000 or 2000 on the following day, but none turned up, and only 500 came to hand on Saturday, the 3rd, which went out at once for single orders. On Monday, the 5th, another 500 arrived, and went out also, but by this time letters were coming in by the score, asking, "Why have I not got my Catalogue? Tom Jones has his, and he's only a small collector."

On Tuesday, the 6th, another and larger batch came to hand, and we were able to fill all the booked single orders. On the 8th we sent out the bulk of the trade orders, and only on that day were we able to sell any over the counter in our shop.

In future, in order to avoid complaints

that one client has preference over another, I think the best plan will be to delay delivery for a week, and to send out ALL ordered copies on the same day.

The number of trade orders is the largest we have ever booked, and one wholesale firm gave a first order for 1200, which was quickly followed by others.

* * *

Philatelic Hampers for Christmas Gifts

I WISH to draw attention to a series of eight hampers which we have prepared for Christmas Gifts, and which range in price from 2s. 6d. to £5 each.

These are grand presents for collecting friends. For particulars see our advertisement pages.

* * *

The Third Philatelic Congress

IS to be held in Birmingham during the summer of 1911.

The dates first fixed were June 7th to 9th, but it has been pointed out that this clashes with the great and popular Manchester Race Week, which many collectors in the

north of England do not care to miss. Probably the date will be altered, and a good time might be the end of June, some eight or nine days after the Coronation.

Suggestions:—

A non-competitive Exhibition of Stamps. A Stamp Bourse.

Some process of Stamp Printing to be shown.

Two Garden Parties and a Banquet.

Lady Warwick has already kindly intimated that she will be pleased to entertain all the Delegates at Warwick Castle.

The Grosvenor Room of the Grand Hotel has been booked for the Banquet, and three other rooms for Social Intercourse during the daytime. The Grand Hotel will be the Headquarters of the Congress.

All Papers to be submitted to the Congress Committee two months before the commencement of the Congress.

The following Subjects are to be continued from the previous Congress:—

Philatelic Terms.

Forged Stamps.

Colour Questions.

£200 at least will be required to carry out the above suggestions properly, but the scale on which they are carried out must depend on the financial assistance forthcoming. We therefore ask all those interested in the Congress to forward their donations as soon as possible in order that definite arrangements may be made.

The following donations have already been received:—

	£	s.	d.
Stanley Gibbons (Ltd.)	10	10	0
G. B. Bainbridge	2	2	0
M. P. Castle	1	1	0
F. Reichenheim	1	1	0
Humphrey Bennett	1	1	0
Manchester Junior Society	1	1	0
H. Clark	1	1	0
W. H. M. Marsden	1	1	0
Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society	1	1	0
B. D. Pope	1	1	0
W. Oakley	1	1	0
F. J. Melville	0	10	6
Dr. H. Brice	0	10	6
J. S. Higgins	0	10	6
I. J. Bernstein	0	10	6
V. Marsh	0	10	6
T. A. Cunningham	0	10	6
C. S. Jewell	0	10	0

Societies are requested to nominate their Delegates at once.

All communications to be made to the Hon. Secretary, who will be glad to receive further suggestions.

A hearty welcome to all Delegates and other visitors to the Congress at Birmingham, June, 1911.

Communications should be addressed to

Councillor G. JOHNSON, B.A.,
308 Birchfield Road,
Birmingham.

International Philatelic Exhibition Vienna, 1911

THIS Exhibition is now being organized, and from what I know of the great collectors of Vienna and district I feel sure that it will be a very important one, and that we shall see there some magnificent collections that have never yet been shown.

It is proposed to hold the Exhibition about the second week in September, and the Committee hope to obtain permission to hold it in the grand Imperial Museum for Art and Industry, one of the finest public buildings in any of the capitals of Europe.

The Exhibition is under the patronage of the Minister of Commerce, Dr. Richard Weiskirchner, and also of the Hon. President of the Post Office, Dr. Wagner, of Jauregg.

The Exhibition will be in commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the first Stamp Exhibition ever held (that of Vienna, 1881).

I have seen a rough proof of the programme, which I hope to publish in the *Monthly Journal* for January next.

The Secretary is

MR. ADOLF PASSER,
IX Müllnergasse 4,
Vienna, Austria.

I hope that English collectors will strongly support this Exhibition, which I quite anticipate will be one of the finest that have ever been held on the Continent.

* * *

A New Packet

We have often been asked for a good packet of

British Colonials only,

and we have just arranged one, containing 500 different varieties of used and unused Colonial stamps.

A very large number of stamps of King Edward VII are included, and these are bound to show a considerable advance in value in the near future.

This packet is No. 101. Price £1 10s., post free.

* * *

Sectional Imperial Album

THE most recently published sections of this popular album are as follows:—

No.	Country.	Pages.	Price. s. d.
142	Monaco	10	0 6
143	Montenegro	36	1 6
213	Cape Verde Islands	20	0 10
217	Inhambane	4	0 3
218	Lourenzo Marques	14	0 8
219	Macao	26	1 2

Revised Reissues.

32	British Central Africa and Nyasaland	10	0 6
50	Seychelles	8	0 4

Stock-taking

I HAVE to give notice that our offices and shop will be closed for stock-taking from Wednesday, December 28th, to Saturday, December 31st, inclusive. Clients whose letters arrive during this period will receive answers as early as possible in January, and I hope they will excuse a little delay, the cause for which only occurs once in three years.

* * *

New Stock Books arranged and priced since last list published in "G.S.W."

Peru.

OWING to the demand for the older issues and the war provisionals of this country

our stock books have been stripped, and we have had to remake them. There are now two fair average books, but rather weak in the early issues.

Brazil.

Three good books have been made up, and the later issues are arranged after my lists in recent numbers of *G.S.W.* Many interesting and scarce varieties are included in these books.

Japan.

Two *fine* books of this difficult but truly philatelic country have now been rearranged. There are grand lots of the old issues and many scarce plate numbers, also a really fine lot of uncut sheets in the earlier issues.

Twentieth Century Colonials

WRITTEN AND COMPILED BY D. B. ARMSTRONG

Part III.—British Possessions in Africa

*(Continued from page 597.)***Somaliland Protectorate—continued**

TOWARDS the end of 1903 specimen copies of a new and permanent series for use in this Protectorate were circulated amongst the countries forming the Universal Postal Union, and on February 15th of the following year the first value, the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, was placed on sale at the post office at Berbera. It was followed on September 3rd by the twelve other stamps included in the series, on the appearance of which all surcharged Indian stamps were withdrawn from sale, and in March, 1906, remainders of both surcharged issues were offered for sale by tender by the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London. This had the effect of considerably lowering the prices of many of these stamps, though at the present time they cannot be termed by any means cheap, and there is little doubt that before very long they will again assume an upward trend.

The new regular issue of the colony was from the key-plate, shared in common with the contiguous possessions of East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, and the British Central Africa Protectorate, which has already been fully described under those headings. The values from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 annas are of the regulation size, and are printed in sheets of 120 (two panes of sixty, ten rows of six), with a series of broken marginal lines round each pane, and Plate No. 1 eight lines on each sheet, at the four corners of each pane. The rupee denominations are large stamps, and are printed in sheets of sixty, a single pane of five rows of twelve stamps. These were amongst the last stamps to be issued

having the Single Crown CA watermark, and consequently show an appreciable increase in value during the past few years, the present catalogue value of the nine low-value stamps in an unused condition being 9s. 9d., as against 4s. 9d. at the end of 1904.

February 15th and September 3rd, 1904.



King's Head designs as above. Perf. 14. Centre in first colour. Typographed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., in London.

Wmk. Crown CA (single).

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., dull green and green.
- 1 a., grey-black and carmine.
- 2 a., dull lilac and purple.
- 2½ a., ultramarine.
- 3 a., chocolate and sage-green.
- 4 a., green and grey-black.
- 6 a., green and violet.
- 8 a., grey-black and pale blue.
- 12 a., grey-black and orange-yellow.

Wmk. Crown CC, large size.

- 1 r., grey-green.
- 2 r., dull lilac and purple.
- 3 r., green and grey-black.
- 5 r., grey-black and carmine.

Copies of the 1 and 2 rupees have been reported on toned paper, but it is doubtful whether they actually exist in this condition.

The first of the low values of this series to be issued with the Multiple Crown CA watermark was the 1 anna, on July 10th of the following year, the remaining denominations up to and including 12 annas appearing in August. None of the rupee stamps have so far been issued with this watermark.

July and August, 1905.

Designs, etc., as before. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14. Unsurfaced paper.

- ½ a., dull green and green.
- 1 a., grey-black and carmine.
- 2 a., dull lilac and purple.
- 2½ a., ultramarine.
- 3 a., chocolate and sage-green.
- 4 a., dull green and black.
- 6 a., green and violet.
- 8 a., grey-black and pale blue.
- 12 a., grey-black and orange-yellow.

Only two stamps of this Protectorate have so far been printed upon chalk-surfaced paper.

1906-9.

Design, watermark, perf., etc., as above. Chalk-surfaced paper.

- 1 a., grey-black and carmine (July, 1906).
- 2 a., dull lilac and purple (April 30, 1909).

Official Issues.

Contemporaneously with the appearance of the first surcharged series of Indian postage stamps for use in British Somaliland, a supplementary issue was made for Departmental use. These stamps were employed by the officials of the civil branches of the Colonial administration only, the military making use of ordinary unsurcharged Indian stamps obtained from the special field post offices, which accompanied the force from India.

They are therefore very scarce indeed in a postally used condition, whilst owing to the small numbers prepared they are of considerable value unused, though they are much commoner in this state than used.

This may at first appear strange, as the reverse is usually the case in regard to Official stamps, and during the time that they were in actual use applied equally to these stamps, whose sale to the public was prohibited. The reason for their comparative plentifulness is that, following the withdrawal from issue of all Official stamps in the Protectorate, the whole of the remaining stock of the Official, as well as of the ordinary issues, was offered for sale by tender in London by the Crown Agents in November, 1905, the Official stamps being

disposed of to a single firm of dealers for £2700.

The sale of these Official remainders has, however, done little towards reducing the market value of these stamps, and high prices continue to rule for them.

The first issue of Official stamps took place on June 1st, 1903; it consisted of five values of the Queen's Head series of India, 1882-1900, surcharged "On H.M.S." in three lines, in black, and additionally overprinted "BRITISH SOMALILAND" in two lines, in black, the second surcharge being spaced in such a manner as not to impinge upon the first. As in the case of the ordinary issue, the surcharge was applied to complete sheets of the stamps at the Government Printing Office, Calcutta, the type employed being the same as that used in preparing the overprinted issues for the native Convention States.

June 1st, 1903.

**BRITISH
On
SOMALILAND
H. S.
M.**

Queen's Head stamps of India, 1882-1900, surcharged as above in five lines, in black, for official use. Numbers printed appended in brackets.

- ½ a., yellow-green (7200).
- 1 a., carmine (7200).
- 2 a., violet (4800).
- 8 a., dull mauve (2400).
- 1 r., green and carmine (2400).

The errors and varieties of this issue occur chiefly in the second surcharge, and are similar to those found on the stamps of the regular issue, there being only one important variety of the "On H.M.S." overprint.

Error.

The 1 anna value only of this series shows the error "BRIT SH," No. 84 on the sheet.

No second "I" in "BRITISH."

1 a., carmine.

Varieties.

On the sheets of the 8 annas only the final stamp, No. 240, is minus the full stop after the initial "M" of "On H.M.S."

No stop after "M" in "On H.M.S."

8 a., dull mauve.

All values have the variety with figure "1" for first "I" in "BRITISH," which appears as Nos. 16 and 64 on the sheets.

Figure "1" for first "I" in "BRITISH."

- ½ a., yellow-green.
- 1 a., carmine.
- 2 a., violet.
- 8 a., dull mauve.
- 1 r., carmine and green.

The variety with the thick "D" is also found, Nos. 24 and 116.

Thick "D" in "SOMALILAND."

- ½ a., yellow-green.
- 1 a., carmine.
- 2 a., violet.
- 8 a., dull mauve.
- 1 r., carmine and green.

When the second issue of surcharged Indian stamps was prepared at Calcutta, early in 1903, a fresh printing of Official stamps was also made, consisting of four low-value stamps bearing the King's Head, surcharged "BRITISH SOMALILAND" at the foot and with the word "SERVICE" at the top of the stamp, at a second operation. The 1 rupee of the Queen's Head type, surcharged in a similar manner, was also included in this series. It has been asserted that these stamps, though in stock at the Treasury at Berbera, were for some reason or other never actually brought into use, and come therefore under the category of stamps prepared for use but not issued. From the fact, however, that when the remainders of this, together with the other Official issues, came on the market, the numbers offered were in the majority of cases some hundreds short of the actual quantities overprinted, this opinion would appear to be erroneous, though it is certain that the numbers used must have been very small indeed; and this being the case it is possible that such as were employed on letters passed into the hands of persons who were not philatelists, by whom they were destroyed, together with the envelopes which they franked. The fact remains that no postally used copies of any of the stamps of this issue have so far been reported, but at the same time it would seem desirable, for the reasons given above, that they should be at least accorded the benefit of the doubt.

September (?), 1903.

SERVICE

**BRITISH
SOMALILAND**

King's Head stamps of India, 1902, excepting the 1 rupee, which has the head of Queen Victoria, surcharged "SERVICE BRITISH SOMALILAND" in three lines of sans-serif capitals, in black. Perf. 14. Numbers printed appended in brackets.

- ½ a., pea-green (36,000).
- 1 a., carmine (36,000).
- 2 a., purple (24,000).
- 8 a., magenta (2400).
- 1 r., carmine and green (2400).

Error.

On the eighty-fourth stamp in the top pane on the sheets of all the values the second "I" in "BRITISH" fails to print.

"BRIT SH" for "BRITISH."

- ½ a., pea-green (145).
- 1 a., carmine (147).
- 2 a., mauve (99).
- 8 a., magenta (10).
- 1 r., green and carmine (10).

The figures in brackets refer to the numbers of each stamp showing this variety that are known to exist.

Varieties.

Much the same varieties as are found on the stamps of the regular issue are to be found on those overprinted for official use also. The ninth stamp in the second row of the top pane on all the sheets has the top of the "O" in "SOMALILAND" cut away, making the word read "SUMALILAND."

- ½ a., pea-green.
- 1 a., carmine.
- 2 a., mauve.
- 8 a., magenta.
- 1 r., carmine and green.

No. 116 on each sheet shows as usual the thick "D" in "SOMALILAND."

- ½ a., pea-green.
- 1 a., carmine.
- 2 a., mauve.
- 8 a., magenta.
- 1 r., carmine and green.

Another variety which is constant on all the sheets, and the only really important one occurring in the "SERVICE" overprint, has that word spaced out so as to measure $11\frac{1}{2}$ instead of $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm., the letters themselves being of a slightly different fount from those used in the rest of the setting, notably the "C," which has straight instead of curved ends, and the "I," which is italic. This variety is No. 127 on the sheets.

- ½ a., pea-green.
- 1 a., carmine.
- 2 a., mauve.
- 8 a., magenta.
- 1 r., carmine and green.

On September 1st, 1904, similar denominations of the newly issued, permanent, King's Head series of the Protectorate were issued with the overprint "O.H.M.S." in heavy block capitals, near the bottom of the stamp, remaining in use for about one year only, when, on the transfer of the administration of the country to the Colonial Office, the issuing of Official stamps was discontinued; and towards the end of 1905 all Official stamps were called in and, as has been already stated, the remainder disposed of by tender.

The new overprint was applied by the printers in London prior to the stamps being despatched to the colony, a single pane of sixty of the low values being surcharged at each impression, whilst the 1 rupee had the surcharge applied to complete sheets of sixty.

September 1st, 1904.

O. H. M. S.

King's Head stamps of the same date surcharged "O.H.M.S." in thick sans-serif capitals, in black, near the foot of the stamp. Numbers printed appended in brackets.

- ½ a., dull green and green (5160).
- 1 a., grey-black and carmine (4800).
- 2 a., dull lilac and purple (960).
- 8 a., grey-black and pale blue (1080).
- 1 r., grey-green (960).

Variety.

On all the stamps in the fifth vertical row of each pane of the low values the stop after "M" usually prints very faintly, and in some instances fails to print at all.

No stop after "M" in "O.H.M.S."

- ½ a., dull green and green.
- 1 a., grey-black and carmine.
- 2 a., dull lilac and purple.
- 8 a., grey-black and pale blue.

A few sheets, eight in all, of the 2 annas of the series with the Multiple Crown CA watermark, issued in the following year, also received this overprint. They were issued for a short time at Berbera only, and were never brought into general use. It is estimated that about 271 copies were postally used.

August (?), 1905.

Stamp of same date, wmk. Multiple Crown CA, unsurfaced paper, surcharged as above.

- 2 a., dull lilac and violet (960).

Variety.

The variety without the stop after "M" is to be found also on the sheets of this issue, but is extremely scarce.

No stop after "M" in "O.H.M.S."
2 a., dull lilac and violet.

Forgeries.

Owing to the great popularity which these stamps attained amongst collectors a few years ago, they have been faked and forged to a considerable extent. These attempts at defrauding collectors usually took the form of the creation of bogus varieties, notably inverted surcharges. Both the ½ a. and 4 a. of the first Queen's Head series of overprinted Indian stamps are known with a faked inverted surcharge, but may be readily recognized by the fact that the inverted overprint is at the top of the stamp, whereas had the sheet been placed wrong way up in the press the surcharge would have been inverted at the bottom instead of the top. In the case of the ½ a., the wrong shade also has been utilized, the intermediate shade of yellow-green being solely employed for the stamps overprinted "BRITISH SOMALILAND," whilst that used for the forgery was in the pea-green shade. In all other respects they are remarkably good imitations.

The third Official issue has also been extensively forged, the overprints being, however, for the most part too small.

Military Field Post Offices.

As has already been stated, special Field Post Offices, for dealing with the correspondence of the troops engaged in operations in Somaliland, accompanied the contingents of Indian troops despatched to this Protectorate during 1902-3. In this connection it is interesting to note that letters from both English and native soldiers were really conveyed free of charge, in accordance with the announcement in the Postal Guide, but with a view to facilitating their transmission postage was in the first place prepaid by ordinary Indian postage stamps of the requisite denominations, unsurcharged, the total value of the stamps used in this manner being recovered at monthly intervals by each unit. Stamps used in this manner were cancelled with a special obliterator, consisting of a large double-lined circle, inscribed at the top "Base Office" and at the bottom "Berbera," with the date in a rectangular frame in the centre. The following Queen's Head Indian stamps are known with this cancellation, and doubtless others exist: 3 p., carmine; 1 a., carmine. Envelopes: ½ a., green, and 1 a. on 2 a. 6 p., orange.

(To be continued in "Monthly Journal.")

The British Empire in the Pacific

By G. W. H.

ROUGHLY speaking, about a third of the stamps of the British Empire have been issued by the possessions on the islands and Asiatic coast of the Pacific Ocean and its branches. About three-fifths of this number have been issued by the Australian colonies and New Zealand, which comprise more than three-quarters of the area of the Pacific possessions; but the stamps of the other portion, distributed among some twenty names, are with them of considerable, though mostly lighter interest. Along with the stamps, the political geography is here of much interest, and those inclined toward this side of Philately may find it worth while to trace, with the aid of the atlas, the intricacies of the group of British lands extending from the Yellow Sea to the Antarctic, and stretching a third of the way around the earth, from the Malay peninsula to the little island of Ducie, far out in the ocean.

The British possessions on the Chinese coast may be disposed of first in a few words. In addition to the familiar Hong Kong, Great Britain holds the leased territory of Wei-Hai-Wei, opposite Port Arthur. Though not politically a part of the colony of Hong Kong, the port has no separate stamp issues. In addition to Wei-Hai-Wei, there are numbers of post offices at Chinese cities outside of the colony, which use the colony's stamps without change. There were also branches of the Hong Kong office in Japan up to 1879.

The remaining British possessions in the Pacific, including Australia and New Zealand, now issue more than twenty sets of stamps, but throughout the number only four chief executives are directly under the Crown. These are the Governor-General of Australia, and the Governors of New Zealand, the Straits Settlements, and Fiji. All the others, though their territories have separate stamp issues, are in some subordinate relation to these four.

The territories under the Governor of the Straits Settlements, who has in this connection several additional titles, are those bordering on the China Sea and the Straits of Malacca, arms of the Pacific. The present stamp-issuing entities are the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, Johore, Brunei, Sarawak, and North Borneo. In the past there have been, in addition, Pahang, Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Sungei Ujong, Bangkok, and Labuan, bringing the total to thirteen.

The Straits Settlements consist of the most eastern group of the many settlements

of the East India Company. They went from the Company to the Crown in 1858, along with India, and were then created a separate colony in 1867. A first separate issue appeared in that year, but this was merely the Indian set surcharged with values in the currency most common in the Straits. The regular issues begin with the next year. These stamps are used within the colony itself, whilst the various subordinate colonies and protectorates have had separate issues. In addition, there was an issue surcharged with the initial "B" for use at a branch of the Straits post office at Bangkok, the capital of Siam. The set appeared in 1882, but was followed the next year by an issue of the Siamese Government and ceased to be used after a few years.

The colony of the Straits Settlements is divided into the three settlements of Singapore, Malacca, and Penang. Singapore is directly under the Governor, whilst the others are administered by his resident representatives. Singapore, of course, is an island off the end of the peninsula. Malacca is on the Strait about 125 miles north-west. Penang consists of Pulo Penang or Prince of Wales Island at the north-western corner of the colony, Province Wellesley on the mainland opposite, and the Dindings, an island and part of the mainland 75 miles south. In addition, there are three insular dependencies officially parts of the Singapore settlement, under representatives of the Governor, but little more closely connected to Singapore than Malacca or Penang. These are Christmas Island, and the Cocos or Keeling Islands some distance south in the Indian Ocean; and Labuan, off Borneo, formerly a separate colony with its own stamps.

The Federated Malay States is the name of the confederacy formed in 1900 by the union of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, four protected States in the Malay peninsula. Last July its boundaries were enlarged by the transfer from Siam of the Sultanate of Kedah, with dependent territory. The confederacy is under a Resident-General at Kuala Lumpur in Selangor, representing the Governor of the Straits in his capacity of High Commissioner for the Federated Malay States. Each State has a Resident. Perak is on the north-western coast, and Selangor is to the south of it. Negri Sembilan, in the vicinity of Malacca, is in itself a confederacy of States formed in 1889. Sungei Ujong, on the coast above Malacca, did not join until 1895, when its former separate stamp issue

was discontinued. The original confederacy consisted of nine States, whence comes its name; but these, together with Sungei Ujong, and its subordinate State of Jelebu, have been reduced to six—Sunjei Ujong, Sri Menanti, Johol, Jelebu, Rembau, and Tampin. Pahang is on the eastern side of the peninsula, and the most removed from British influence. The only Malay State not in general confederation is Johore, in the end of the peninsula, which included the island of Singapore before British possession. It is administered by the native Sultan under the supervision and control of the Governor of the Straits. Most of these Malay States came under British control in 1874, and four years later the first issues of Johore, Perak, Selangor, and Sungei Ujong appeared. Pahang did not receive a British Resident until 1888, and did not issue stamps until 1890.

The Governor of the Straits controls the Bornean dependencies of Labuan, a part of his colony; the State of Brunei, Sarawak, and North Borneo. The fact that a single official acts as his Resident in all four divisions does not indicate a very close control. Labuan was seized by the British authorities in 1846 because of some trouble with its owner, the Sultan of Brunei. It was transferred to the British North Borneo Company in the eighties. At the beginning of 1906 it was made a separate colony with the Governor of the Straits as its governor, but was finally incorporated with the Straits in October of the same year. Brunei, which in much palmier days gave its name to the whole island, had been officially a British protectorate since 1888, but did not issue stamps till the last few years. Sarawak, founded by an Englishman in a province of Brunei in 1841, was likewise placed under British protection in 1888, as was North Borneo also. British North Borneo consists of territory granted by the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu to the British in 1841, and given to the British North Borneo Company in 1881.

A further word may be said of the exact official positions of some of these areas. Johore has been, since October, 1906, a Crown Colony with the Governor of the Straits as its governor, but it amounts to little more than a protectorate under the Governor's supervision. Brunei has had the same position since January, 1906. Until April, 1908, there were no specific political relations with Sarawak and North Borneo, but at that time the Consul-General (the Governor of the Straits Settlements) was given the title of Political Agent.

The south-western part of the British possessions in the Pacific comprises the Commonwealth of Australia, consisting of the six original States of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Tas-

mania, and Western Australia, and the two territories of Papua and the Northern Territory (since 1908). The only portion requiring mention here is the territory of Papua, under an administrator from the Commonwealth at Port Moresby. It includes a corner of New Guinea, and all islands between the eighth and twelfth parallels south, and the meridians 141 and 155 east, except those attached to Queensland. Queensland had taken possession in 1883, and in 1888 it was constituted a Crown Colony under the Governor of Queensland. In 1901 it was transferred to the Commonwealth. Queensland stamps had been used before, but a separate set was now issued. The name was changed from British New Guinea to Papua in 1906.

The Dominion of New Zealand, occupying the south-east corner of the British possessions in the Pacific, controls a considerable amount of outside territory. There are numbers of islands in the immediate vicinity of New Zealand, and the eastern half of the British claims in the Antarctic are under it for such purposes as might arise. One purpose which did arise in King Edward VII Land is still fresh in memory. Claims in the western half of the Antarctic are subject to the Falkland Islands.

The Cook Islands are a confederation of native tribes, which have been under British suzerainty since 1888. In 1900 the group was annexed to New Zealand, which handles most of its trade. There is a British Resident, but the native administration is maintained, as also the separate postal service and stamps. A year after the annexation of the Cook Islands various other islands north and west of them were annexed. The New Zealand postal service was soon extended to them, and in 1902 specially surcharged stamps appeared for the post offices on Niue, the westernmost island, just east of Tonga (about 18 S. lat. and 170 W. long.), and Penrhyn Island or Tongareva, the northernmost island (S. 9, W. 157). The next year an issue appeared for an office on Aitutaki, the north-western island of the Cook group (S. 19, W. 160).

A point of interest in these surcharged stamps is the use of the Polynesian forms of *penny* and *shilling*, and of the numbers, as is done in Tonga. It is interesting to note, further, the dialectic differences among the inscriptions on the four sets, and even, at least apparently, between different stamps of the same set. Comparison may also be made with the numbers used with the *keneta* (cents) and *dala* (dollars) of the Hawaiian Islands. Thus we have PENNY as *pena* and *peni*; SHILLING as *sileni*, *silini*, *silingi*, and *tiringi*; ONE as *tai*, *taha*, *tahi*, *te*, and *akahi*; TWO as *rua*, *ua*, and *elua*; THREE as *toru* and *tolu*; FOUR as *fa*; FIVE as *nima* and *elima*; SIX as *ono* and *eono*; HALF as *auu* and *valeua*.

The peculiar use of *e* between numeral and noun without any apparent function, at Tonga and on the later issue of Niue, is also interesting. The influence of distance is seen in the similarity of Tonga and Niue, and the differences between Hawaii and the others. Some of the corresponding forms appear quite distinct, but a knowledge of such phonetic laws as the interchange of *l* and *r*, of *t* and *s*, and of *k* and *t*, clears up most of the trouble.

The remaining British islands in the Pacific are under the Governor of the Fiji Islands, who was, in 1893, given the title of High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, with jurisdiction over all islands of the Western Pacific not specifically assigned to any other part of the British Empire, or under the control of any other civilized Power. The designation "Western" Pacific is not, however, strictly adhered to. Most of the islands, though rather in the centre of the archipelago, are perhaps in the western half of the ocean, but there are numbers further east.

The main section lies between 170 E. and 170 W. long., and between 4 N. lat. and the Tropic of Capricorn. It includes the Fiji, Ellice, Gilbert, Phœnix, Union, and Tonga groups. Further east are a string of islands stretching north of Penrhyn to 6 N. lat., and the two easternmost islands of Pitcairn and Ducie, separated from the others by French Oceania. Further west are the New Hebrides, held jointly with France, and the British Solomon Islands.

There are now four of these island groups having postage stamps—Fiji, Tonga, the New Hebrides, and the Solomon Islands. The Fiji group has been a Crown Colony since 1874, but is still largely administered by the natives, through a representative government. The native kingdom of Tonga has long been under British influence; it was officially declared a protectorate in 1899, and in December, 1904, was placed under an agent from Fiji. The name of the islands is spelled *Toga* as well as *Tonga*, but, I believe, the pronunciation is the same. A similar case is *Pango-Pango* or *Pago-Pago*, in American Samoa.

The New Hebrides are controlled by the representatives of England and France, but there is very little interference with the natives. The first Governmental stamp issue, by France, did not appear until 1908, followed shortly by an issue by Great Britain. Before that time postage was usually paid in stamps of New South Wales or New Caledonia if sent abroad, and in the private stamps of the Australasian New Hebrides Company if for some other part of the islands.

The British Solomon Islands Protectorate, which we might expect to find attached to the Papuan government, has a resident commissioner from Fiji. The need of postage stamps was not felt until 1907. The Santa

Cruz Islands, to the eastward, are a part of the protectorate.

The Samoan Islands may well receive mention in this connection. For a number of years this group was a joint protectorate of Great Britain, the United States, and Germany, and the stamps show especially the influence of the first-named, since the postmaster was an Englishman. In 1899 a treaty was signed by which the group was divided between Germany and the United States, and this arrangement went into effect early the next year. In compensation for the surrender of her share in Samoa, Great Britain secured from Germany a repartition of the Solomon Islands and also concessions in Western Africa.

The earlier stamp issues of Fiji and Samoa, especially, and also Tonga, have some common features. The first issues of both Fiji and Samoa were by private parties, and for a time the Samoan post was controlled by the man who had owned the *Fiji Times Express* some years before. The usual fate of such private postal services is suppression by the Government. This was the case in Fiji, but the Samoan post died a natural death in 1881, six years before the first Government stamps.

All three groups, until recent issues, have had their Governmental stamps printed by the Government Printing Offices of New South Wales or New Zealand, with which the islands chiefly trade. In some cases the stamp paper used bears the New South Wales or New Zealand watermark, but this implies nothing concerning the political positions of the islands.

Before closing, something should, perhaps, be said of the pronunciation of native names. The pronunciation of Malay and Polynesian words, as of most words transliterated from the languages of the Far East, differs from ordinary English mainly in the vowels. Usually *a* is pronounced as in *ah*, *e* as in *they*, *i* as in *machine* (or as consonant *y* before a vowel), and *u* like *oo*. The combination *ei* is sometimes pronounced as two vowels, sometimes like an *i* alone, and sometimes, in German fashion, like English long *i*. The diphthong *ai* is regularly like our long *i*. A general rule of accent is that the final syllable is accented if ending in a consonant; but the preceding syllable if the final ends in a vowel. The western names, in the Malay languages, more frequently end in consonants and have the final accent. The eastern names, in Polynesian, however, run almost exclusively to vowel endings. Some examples of pronunciation under these rules are: *Pay-náhng* (Penang); *Nay-gree Sem-bee-láhn* (Negri Sembilan); *Soon-jee Oo-jóng* (Sungei Ujong); *Broo-náy-ee* or *Broo-nigh* (Brunei); *I-too-líh-kee* (Aitutaki); and *Nyóo-ay* (Niue).

A Simplified List of the Stamps of the Transvaal

By J. IRELAND

AT one time it was considered that, in Part I of the Catalogue, the Australian colonies had the distinction of being at the top of the tree as regards the number of stamps, or varieties, listed. Personally I was under the impression that New South Wales was an easy first. This proud position has, I find, been wrested from New South Wales by the Transvaal. The list of the latter country in the Catalogue now reaches the respectable number of 577, whereas New South Wales has rested—it is, no doubt, only a rest—at 488. This being the case, Transvaal has now become rather unmanageable for all but the most advanced specialists, and readers of *G.S.W.* may be glad to see the following simplified reference list, which is the result of ignoring varieties of perforation and watermark, overprints, and minor varieties in general.



1869-83. *The number given is that of the cheapest variety in the Catalogue.*

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
108. 1d., red	15 0	10 0
300. 1d., black (1870)	2 0	1 0
91. 3d., lilac (1875)	50 0	20 0
302. 3d., black on rose (1883)	12 0	12 0
304. 3d., red (1883)	5 0	1 6
94. 6d., blue	25 0	8 0
307. 1s., green	12 6	1 0

In July, 1877, the year of the first British occupation, all the stamps in stock were overprinted "V.R. TRANSVAAL." These we ignore, as they are but varieties of the above. In October of the same year a fresh printing was made, on coloured papers, which only exists with an overprint. These form the next issue.

1877. *Same. Printed on Coloured Papers and overprinted "V.R. Transvaal."*

196. 1d., red on blue	50 0	20 0
197. 1d. " " orange	6 0	10 0
228. 3d., mauve on buff	30 0	15 0
251. 3d. " " green	20 0	12 6
252. 3d. " " blue	25 0	12 6
188. 6d., blue on rose*	60 0	17 6
199. 6d. " " green	60 0	15 0
201. 6d. " " blue	40 0	10 0

* Has the overprint in capitals.

This short list disposes of the first 271 stamps in the Catalogue.



9

1878-80. *Queen's Head.*

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
272. ½d., vermilion	12 6	17 6
273. 1d., red-brown	4 6	4 6
276. 3d., claret	6 0	3 0
277. 4d., olive	12 6	3 0
278. 6d., black	6 0	2 6
280. 1s., green	40 0	20 0
281. 2s., blue	60 0	15 0

(The advantage of ignoring surcharged stamps is very apparent here, the next seventeen stamps in the Catalogue, all with surcharges, being priced at £67 9s.)



20

1885-95. *Type 20.*

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
345. ½d., grey	0 3	0 1
315. 1d., carmine	0 4	0 2
317. 2d., brown-purple	2 0	1 0
350. 2d., bistre	0 9	0 1
352. 2½d., mauve (1893)	1 6	0 4
353. 3d., mauve	5 0	2 6
354. 4d., olive	2 6	0 4
355. 6d., blue	1 6	0 3
323. 1s., green	12 6	6 (356) 0 6
357. 2s. 6d., buff	15 0	1 6
358. 5s., slate-blue	16 0	2 6
359. 10s., fawn (1887)	30 0	3 0
360. £5, deep green (1892)	—	10 0

A minor variety of type exists in the next issue, for which I think accommodation should be provided. In the first printing the wagon in the shield is shown with two shafts; this was afterwards corrected to a pole.



32

1894-5. *Shafts.*

		Unused.	Used.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
375.	½d., grey	0 4	0 2
376.	1d., carmine	0 9	0 1
377.	2d., bistre	1 6	0 2
378.	6d., blue	1 6	2 0
379.	1s., green	12 6	12 6



33

1895-6. *Pole.*

		Unused.	Used.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
381.	½d., grey	0 3	0 1
382.	1d., rose-red	0 6	0 1
383.	2d., bistre	0 6	0 1
384.	3d., mauve	3 6	1 6
385.	4d., olive	2 0	2 0
386.	6d., blue	2 6	0 6
387.	1s., green	20 0	3 0
388.	5s., slate	45 0	10 0
389.	10s., brown	40 0	5 0

1896-7. *Same. Value in green.*

		Unused.	Used.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
399.	½d., green	0 1	0 1
400.	1d., carmine	0 2	0 1
401.	2d., brown	0 4	0 1
402.	2½d., blue	0 4	0 2
403.	3d., purple	0 6	0 6
404.	4d., sage	0 8	0 9
405.	6d., lilac	0 9	0 6
406.	1s., ochre	1 6	0 4
407.	2s. 6d., violet	3 6	2 0

The Pietersburg provisionals may well be ignored; also the "V.R.I." and "E.R.I." overprints, as the *stamps*, of course, are not different from the foregoing.



1902-3. *King's Head, "REVENUE" on right side.*

		Unused.	Used.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
547.	½d., black and green	0 2	0 1
548.	1d., " " scarlet	0 3	0 1
563.	2d., " " purple	0 3	0 2
564.	2½d., " " blue	0 4	0 2
565.	3d., " " sage (1903)	0 5	0 4
566.	4d., " " brown (1903)	0 6	0 4
567.	6d., " " orange	0 8	0 4
552.	1s., " " olive	5 0	2 6
553.	2s., " " brown	7 6	7 6



45

Same design, "POSTAGE" at both sides.

568.	1s., black and brown (1903)	1 4	—
569.	2s., " " yellow (")	2 8	—
554.	2s. 6d., mauve and black	3 3	3 0
571.	5s., black and purple on yellow	—	—
572.	10s., " " red	12 6	—
573.	£1, green and violet (1903)	25 0	—
560.	£5, brown " " (")	£6	—

1905-9. *Printed in one colour.*

575.	½d., green	0 1	0 1
576.	1d., carmine	0 2	0 1
	2½d., blue (1909)		



38

1895. *Commemorative Stamp.*
1d., carmine.

Transvaal stamps do not call for any special remarks. Rather dangerous forgeries exist of the first issue, and there is a note in the Catalogue to the effect that the 3d. value, in all three colours, has been reprinted. I consider the 1s. used a cheap stamp at a shilling, the amount at which it is priced. The £5 of 1892 is another cheap stamp, at 10s. The 1s. value with *shafts* is also very uncommon. To any collector taking up this country on the foregoing lines I would say, get Nos. 552 and 553 first. I do not think 553 will remain priced at 7s. 6d. in the next Catalogue.

Since writing the above I have seen Mr. Dallimore's article on Antigua, which is very interesting. Perhaps he will compile Transvaal on the lines he suggests. Any scheme for reforming the catalogue must be consistent in character, and I think he would find his system rather unworkable for the Transvaal.

Reviews

Cayman Islands

WE have before us a pamphlet—the size of the pages, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ inches, seems rather out of keeping with its title of “Stamp Lover Booklets, No. 3”—extremely well got up and illustrated, but about which, nevertheless, we experience from the philatelic point of view a certain sense of discomfort. We feel in some way ashamed that it should be possible to produce a book of this attractive nature, upon the subject of stamps, not one single one of which was in the least degree necessary, and not one of which ever ought to have existed, or ever would have existed if there were not people who collect stamps and thus give an opportunity for other people to speculate in them. They are not the only stamps of that class, unfortunately; far from it, but they afford the most conspicuous of shocking philatelic examples.

Having thus satisfied our philatelic conscience, let us hasten to say that the book in itself is all that one could wish; it is well printed and profusely illustrated, showing all the varieties of stamps and overprints for which the islands were notorious; and incidentally some of the illustrations on pages 18 and 19 show that provisional stamps could well have been dispensed with, and the postage taken in cash over the counter, as there described. We congratulate the joint authors, Messrs. D. B. Armstrong, C. B. Bostwick, and A. J. Watkin, on the appearance of their work, and we hope that their next study may be devoted to some equally intricate and more worthy issues.

* * *

The Dictionary of Philatelic Terms and Phrases

THE publishers of *The Bazaar* send us a very neat little book, of convenient pocket size, with the above title, giving in a handy form definitions and explanations of the “Technical Words and Phrases,” etc., that sometimes trouble the young collector; but unfortunately the information is not invariably correct. A casual glance shows us several points for criticism:—The old, exploded theory of “blued by the gum” is trotted out once more, we hope for the last time; the definition of “Hairlines” is very incomplete; under “Mulready” we are told that Rowland Hill was “Postmaster-General of Great Britain in 1840,” and that the envelopes “served to pay the postage . . . until the adhesive stamps were issued later in the year.” A valiant attempt is made to describe the non-existent differences between

“Typography” and “Surface-printing.” We note the absence of the word “Overprint,” and that what is really a definition of “Overprint” is given under “Surcharge”; it should not be forgotten that philatelists use the latter word in a sense which is entirely incorrect, and that they usually employ it in a limited sense only, as meaning an overprint which alters the value of the stamp to which it is applied.

The currency of some of the Indian Native States is rather complicated, but we find a few little errors that should have been avoided. It is not correct to say that “2 chuckrams = 1 anna”; there are 28 chuckrams to 1 rupee or 16 annas. Under Cochin there is no reference to the 3 pies value. Under Dhar, Jhalawar, Poonch, and Wadhwan, we are told “Currency as in India,” but under “India” there is no reference to the word “pice” or “paise.” The “koree” of Soruth is, we believe, worth no more than 5d., not “6d.,” the anna of that State being a quarter of that of British India. Under Travancore there is no reference to “cash,” in which the later values have been expressed and which was always the currency indicated on the post cards. An extraordinary definition of “Tete-Bêche” runs as follows:—“When the printing plates of a sheet of stamps are disarranged and are so used, this term is applied (Fig. 114.) Thus it will be seen that this term cannot be used as regards a single stamp.” The second portion is quite correct, but the first is absurd. Fig. 114 shows a strip of three 6 par. Roumania, 1862, the centre stamp of which is the right way up and the other two are sideways, one with head to right and the other with head to left; these two stamps certainly are inverted in reference to one another, but they can hardly be called a *tête-bêche* pair, because they are not adjoining; and as these stamps were struck singly they were not even printed from a “disarranged” plate. There is, as we thought all writers on philatelic subjects were aware, only one nature of disarrangement to which the term *tête-bêche* is applied, namely, where the result is that we get two stamps, side by side, or one above the other, one of which stamps is one way up and the other is the reverse way. We have no English term which expresses this, so we use a term invented by French philatelists; if we have a sheet of stamps in which there are one or more instances of this disarrangement, we do not say that there are so many *têtes-bêches* in the sheet, but we say in English that there are so many *inverted* stamps.



32

1894 5. *Shafts.*

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
375. ½d., grey	0 4	0 2
376. 1d., carmine	0 9	0 1
377. 2d., bistre	1 6	0 2
378. 6d., blue	1 6	2 0
379. 1s., green	12 6	12 6



33

1895-6. *Pole.*

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
381. ½d., grey	0 3	0 1
382. 1d., rose-red	0 6	0 1
383. 2d., bistre	0 6	0 1
384. 3d., mauve	3 6	1 6
385. 4d., olive	2 0	2 0
386. 6d., blue	2 6	0 6
387. 1s., green	20 0	3 0
388. 5s., slate	45 0	10 0
389. 10s., brown	40 0	5 0

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	Unused.	Used.
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400. 1d., carmine	0 2	0 1
401. 2d., brown	0 4	0 1
402. 2½d., blue	0 4	0 2
403. 3d., purple	0 6	0 6
404. 4d., sage	0 8	0 9
405. 6d., lilac	0 9	0 6
406. 1s., ochre	1 6	0 4
407. 2s. 6d., violet	3 6	2 0

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564. 2½d. " " blue	0 4	0 2
565. 3d. " " sage (1903)	0 5	0 4
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Same design, "POSTAGE" at both sides.

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571. 5s., black and purple on yellow	—	—
572. 10s. " " red	12 6	—
573. £1, green and violet (1903)	25 0	—
560. £5, brown " " (")	£6	—

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"The South African Philatelist"

JUST in time for us to extend to it a very hearty welcome, Vol. 1, No. 1, of a new journal has reached us, the object of which is to promote the interests and spread "the Sweet Uses" of Philately in the new Union of South Africa. *The South African Philatelist* is "published under the auspices of the Johannesburg United Philatelic Society,"

and its address is Box 4967, Johannesburg. The production of a magazine of this nature is a somewhat expensive undertaking in those parts, and the subscription consequently is 6s. 6d. per annum, post free. We wish our new contemporary every success, and we hope to have the opportunity of giving more extended notice to further numbers next year in our *Monthly Journal*.

Essex Stamp Exhibition

THE Committee of the South Essex Philatelic Society is now hard at work organizing the Exhibition to be held in the Walthamstow Public Library next February. Sir J. A. Simon has become Hon. Patron, and will, if the political crisis permits, open the Exhibition on February 4th. Mr. L. Stanley Johnson, the Unionist candidate, as Hon. Vice-Patron, is also expected to be present, and it is hoped that Philately in the district and throughout Essex will take great steps forward, and it is thought that the Exhibition will have the desired effect.

To make this a success, however, support must be forthcoming, and already many philatelists have aided with promises of help, and still more is needed from collectors and will be welcomed. Many interesting features are under consideration, and competitive sections for collections and essays are being arranged, whilst Messrs. W. S. Lincoln and C. Nissen and Co. have kindly consented to present prizes for these sections. More prizes are yet necessary to make the competitions a success, and it is hoped that dealers will come forward with their kind assistance as early as possible.

It has been decided that one of the main features should be an exhibit dealing with "Our Penny Postage" from its inception, and the Secretary will be pleased to hear from any collector or dealer who is willing to lend any stamps or interesting items under this heading.

The Junior Philatelic Society has kindly helped by lending the Society their frames, and many Junior members have promised support.

The Trade will be represented by Messrs. W. S. Lincoln and C. Nissen and Co., who will occupy the two stalls at the disposal of the Committee. An Exhibition Catalogue is in course of preparation, and charges for advertisements can be quoted at very cheap rates, full particulars of which may be obtained from the

Hon. Secretary,

R. H. CLARKE,

c/o A. H. Clark,

Ivydene,

Rectory Road, Walthamstow,

to which address all communications *re* the Exhibition should also be sent.

New Issues and Discoveries

By NORMAN THORNTON

I should be most grateful if readers would help me by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps, new or projected; if possible a specimen should be sent, which will be returned at once if desired. Any official information or notices will also be welcome.

N. THORNTON, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Brazil.—Miss Benesi, of Rio, has shown us a new variety of perforation, which will be 270a in Catalogue—the 1000 r., mauve and green, perf. 11-11½ × 12½-14. The smaller perf. is on the right-hand side of the stamps only. The other three sides are perf. 11-11½.

Two new values of postage stamps have appeared, a 600 r., bearing the portrait of ex-President Moraes, in the type of the current 400 r., and a 10,000 r. stamp, with the head of the present President. There are also Postage Due stamps of the current design, with the new values 600 r. and 5000 r.



1910. Type 71 and new type. *Perf.* 12.
393a | 600 r., olive.
398 | 10,000 r., brown.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.



1910. Type 154. *Perf.* 12.
644n | 600 r., purple.
645 | 5000 r., chocolate.

Leeward Islands.—The 3d. has been issued in the new colours.



1910. Type 6. *Wmk. Multiple Crown CA.*
Perf. 14.
43 | 3d., purple on yellow, C.

Liberia.—Mr. H. Ahrens has shown us the Official 2 c., black and olive-bistre (our No. 333), *sc tenant* with the same stamp without the overprint.

We have received stocks of two new "Inland 3 cents" provisionals, both for ordinary and official use. The stamps surcharged are in each case the triangular 10 c. of the last issue.



3 CENTS INLAND POSTAGE

63

1910. Type 60 surcharged with Type 63, in blue.
173 | 3 c. on 10 c., black and purple.



138

OFFICIAL STAMP.

1910. Type 60 overprinted with Type 138 and surcharged with Type 63, in red.
380 | 3c. on 10 c., blue and black.

Switzerland.—On January 1st next special franks are to be supplied to charity hospitals for the free transmission of their mails. The stamps will be of the same type as the recently issued Postage Due stamps, with the addition of the letters "P.P." (Porte-Payée) on the value tablet. There will be three denominations—2 c., 5 c., and 10 c., and the colours will be olive-green on blue paper.

Turkey.—We have received a new permanent 2 para stamp for printed matter to take the place of the surcharged provisional (which, by the way, should have been placed after No. 366 in our Catalogue).



1910. Type 28. *Perf.* 12.
368 | 2 para, olive.

United States.—We have received some of the stamps on the new watermarked paper, which varies from the old in having "U.S.P.S." in single-lined instead of double-lined letters. We believe the intention was for one letter to come on each stamp, but this has not been very successfully achieved, the watermark being often very much out of register. The values we have in stock are the 5 c., blue, Washington, *perf.*; the 1 c. and 2 c., Washington, *imperf.*; and the 10 c., blue, Express Delivery stamp. This last will be No. 512 in the Catalogue. We think it better to postpone numbering the others until we have the whole of the set.

A FINE BIRTHDAY GIFT

No. 68, 1500 varieties.

Each specimen is in perfect condition, and the 1500 different Stamps form a splendid start for any one. A large number of really rare and valuable stamps are contained in this collection; but it is impossible to enumerate them, as we are constantly adding New Issues and Older Stamps when purchased. Satisfaction is guaranteed.

£1 15s., post-free and registered.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
391 Strand, London, W.C.

Correspondence

The Editor of "Gibbons Stamp Weekly"

PORT ELIZABETH,
CAPE COLONY,
14th November, 1910.

DEAR SIR,—Chronicled in *G.S.W.*, No. 302, among new issues, I noticed Bechuanaland Protectorate on current Transvaal 6d., and endeavoured to procure some. The enclosed memo. seems to prove that they were only fiscal stamps, and in case you have not already learnt this, it may be consoling to find at least one less to add to future Catalogues.*

Yours very sincerely,
C. B. MOWBRAY.

* But see page 499.—*E.D. G.S.W.*

"MEMORANDUM.

"POST OFFICE, MAFEKING.

"9 Nov., 1910.

"To Mr. C. B. Mowbray.

"DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 4th inst., with P.O. enclosure 5/-, which I herewith return owing to the stamps (Transvaal 6d. overprinted 'Bechuanaland Protectorate') being unprocurable; they have never been issued to post offices; it was a provisional fiscal stamp issued to revenue officers of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, but their stocks have been exhausted.

"Yours faithfully,
"H. H. FLOWERS."

Answers to Correspondents

C. W.—A little book called *Stamps and Stamp Collecting* would, we think, answer your purpose. It is published by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., post free 2s. 3d.

"TANCRED."—Yes, the climate of India is very trying at certain seasons of the year, but when quoting the words "colony of East India" you should not let the printer put a capital "C"

to the first word, and if you really seek diligently you will find the words "EAST INDIA" on the stamps down to 1877. "Nepal is usually classed for convenience as an Indian Native State" by almost every stamp collector in existence—why not quote the words that follow, "but its position is practically the same as that of Afghanistan"? We always enjoy the poetry, it reminds us of the good old "Book of Nonsense."

Philatelic Societies

Herts Philatelic Society

President: Franz Reichenheim.

Monthly Meetings, from October to April inclusive, at 4 Southampton Row, W.C.

Official Organ: "Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society." Free to Members.

Entrance Fee, 5s. Annual Subscription, 5s. Life Membership, £2 2s.

Hon. Secretary: H. A. Slade, Nine Fields, St. Albans.

THE second general meeting of the session was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, November 15, 1910, at 6.30 p.m. Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), T. H. Harvey, W. A. Boyes, R. Frenzel, W. T. Standen, W. van Oppen, E. Bounds, J. R. Laing, W. A. Gunner, E. W. Arnold, R. H. Newton, A. J. Séfi, L. Sauvée, J. L. Corser, T. E. Sansom, W. B. Edwards, J. A. Leon, C. Stuart Dudley, Dr. Stewart Adair, J. C. Sidebotham, (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and one visitor.

The President took the chair. The minutes of the meeting held on Tuesday, October 18, 1910, were read and signed as correct. The following were duly elected as members of the Society:—Life Members: Messrs. Fred J. Melville and J. L. Thomas. Ordinary Members: Messrs. G. Loverius, W. H. Tarrant, and S. A. Turner.

The Hon. Librarian reported donations for the library from the President, Dr. P. Piel, Messrs. W. H. Peckitt, A. Montader, Carl Willadt and Co., Whitfield King and Co., and the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society. Donations for the Society's Collections of Stamps, Envelopes, and Forgeries were received from the President, Vice-President, Hon. Secretary, and from Messrs. W. A. Boyes, W. Jacoby, T. H. Harvey, J. R. Laing, W. van Oppen, L. Sauvée, and M. Weinberg.

All contributions were gratefully received and duly acknowledged.

A general display of rare and interesting stamps (each

exhibit being limited to twenty-five pieces) and of Philatelic Literature was then given by some of the members present. They included the President, Vice-President, Messrs. E. Bounds, W. A. Boyes, J. L. Corser, C. Stuart Dudley, W. B. Edwards, W. van Oppen, T. E. Sansom, L. Sauvée, A. J. Séfi, and J. C. Sidebotham.

At the conclusion of the display the President thanked all members who had contributed towards the success of an entertaining and instructive evening, and expressed the hope that similar displays would be included on the programme of every session and would be as well supported. A most enjoyable meeting terminated at 8.20 p.m.

Junior Philatelic Society Brighton Branch

Hon. Sec.: J. Ireland, 103 Western Road, Hove.

Meetings held at the Express Creamery, 200 Western Road, Brighton, second and fourth Thursdays, 7.30 till 10 p.m.

THE fourth meeting of the session was held on Thursday, November 24. In the absence of Mr. Mead, the chair was taken by Mr. C. J. Smith. The subject to be taken was that of British Postmarks, and the members had been asked to bring any interesting specimens or notes that they might possess bearing on the subject. A very interesting paper was read by the Rev. H. C. Bond, M.A., on the N.P.B. (Newspaper Parcels Branch) and I.S. (Inland Section) obliterations. Mr. Bond's collection of these two types is remarkable in its completeness. Mention should also be made of the drawings of the different types, which Mr. Bond had specially prepared, so that his hearers should be thoroughly conversant with the subject. Mr. J. Ireland gave the results of a hunt through 20,000 Penny, red, in a display of the numbered obliterations used in the London District, which he had endeavoured to form into sets. The S.E. and N.W. sets were shown complete, and those of the other districts were in various stages of completeness. An illustrated

index of these was given to each member present. Mr. J. H. Daniels, the well-known authority on British Postmarks and author of the first work on the subject, had very kindly brought his collection of these two sections—the N.P.B. and London District—which he showed, giving the members a great deal of information on the subject. This is the first occasion on which Mr. Daniels's postmarks have been shown at a philatelic meeting. The papers and displays must have involved an immense amount of time and trouble in preparation, and it was regrettable that such lack of appreciation of original effort should be shown as was evidenced by the small attendance.

Standard Philatelic Society

Hon. Sec. : R. W. Miller, 246 Hornsey Road, London, N.

On November 30th the first lantern lecture was given to the Society by Mr. R. W. Miller, who chose as his subject "Interesting Watermarks." The attendance on this occasion numbered fourteen, including two visitors. A hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer and the lantern operator (Mr. M. C. Joslin) brought to a close a very enjoyable evening.

On December 7th Mr. M. C. Joslin read a very instructive and interesting paper on "Rare Stamps," illustrating his address by pictures of the different stamps he mentioned. On this evening three new members were elected.

Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society

President : Rev. D. J. Stather Hunt, F.R.P.S.L.
Hon. Secretary : R. E. R. Dalwigh, 29 Claremont Road, Tunbridge Wells.

The monthly meeting of the above Society was held at the Hon. Secretary's house on December 14th. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. Shipton was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Franz Reichenheim had very kindly come down from London to show his well-known collection of France. This magnificent collection is too well-known to need comment here; suffice it to say that the few members present had a thoroughly enjoyable afternoon inspecting the many treasures of this collection.

At the termination of the display the President expressed his warmest thanks to Mr. Reichenheim for his kindness in coming down.

North of England Philatelic Society

Hon. Sec. : Hugh R. Viall, Whitley Bay, Northumberland.

The fourth meeting of the session was held on November 17th.

Mr. R. W. Wilkinson took the chair, and there was a fair attendance of members. Several collections of the Line-engraved Stamps of Great Britain were shown, and an interesting discussion took place with regard to the varieties displayed.

The fifth meeting was held on December 15th.

Mr. W. J. Cochran was in the chair. The attendance of members totalled twenty, which was very good considering the counter political attractions taking place in the city.

Letters of appreciation were read thanking the members for their congratulations from the President, Mr. N. H. Horsley, and Mr. Geo. D. Gascoigne, who have been elected to the Mayoralties of West Hartlepool and Tynemouth respectively.

Messrs. T. S. Smith, M. B. Henderson, and R. B. B. Ponder were elected members, bringing the total up to 104.

Owing to election work, Mr. O. K. Trechmann was unable to come from Hartlepool to personally display his collections of the stamps of Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia, but nevertheless the members greatly enjoyed the fine show which Mr. Trechmann had sent. The stamps were all in used condition, and included many pairs, strips, and blocks. In Queensland there was a fine pair of the 1866, 2d., blue, imperf., a specimen of the "Registered" stamp imperf. (an uncatalogued variety), and specimens of the 1862-7, 1d., 2d., and 6d., imperf.

In South Australia a block of six 1s., orange, rouletted, and a block of ten 1s., red-brown, drew special attention.

Amongst the fine specimens of the stamps of Western Australia were a pair of 1d., black, imperf., and a splendid selection of early lithographs. There was also a specimen of the rare 2d. of 1865, in the colour of the 6d. (mauve), which Mr. Trechmann obtained from the Breitfuss Collection.

A hearty vote of thanks, which was proposed by Mr. T. D. Hume and seconded by Mr. R. Wilkinson, brought the meeting to a close.

Philatelic Society of New Zealand

(REGISTERED.)

Established September 5th, 1888.

OFFICERS.

Patron: His Excellency the Governor of New Zealand, The Right Hon. Lord Islington.

President: The Hon. the Postmaster-General, Sir J. G. Ward.

Vice-Presidents: E. G. Pilcher, A. T. Bate, F.R.P.S.L., A. Hamilton, H. W. Bishop, S.M., Dr. H. L. Ferguson.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Percy B. Phipson, F.C.S. (Address, c/o J. Staples & Co. Ltd.)

Hon. Exchange Superintendent: Thos. Acocks (Address, 26 Pipitea Street).

Committee: L. A. Sanderson, J. E. Mourant, A. E. Pollock, T. O'Sullivan.

Auditor: A. J. Petherick, A.I.A., N.Z.

Bankers: The Union Bank of Australia, Wellington Branch. Office of Organ: "The Australian Philatelist."

HON. SECRETARY'S REPORT

For the Year ending August 31st, 1910.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith the Society's 22nd Annual Report and Balance Sheet.

MEETINGS.—During the past year seven ordinary, four special general, and four committee meetings have been held, while especial reference must be made to the very enjoyable meeting held at the residence of Mr. E. G. Pilcher, Vice-President, on September 7th, 1909, to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Society.

An important feature of this year's meetings has been the excellent displays of stamps for which we are particularly indebted to Messrs. A. T. Bate, F.R.P.S.L., F. G. Pilcher, A. Hamilton (Vice-Presidents), and T. Acocks for so consistently contributing to the evening's enjoyment.

MEMBERSHIP.—Seventeen new members have been elected, while twelve members have died, resigned, or been dropped, the total number on the roll now being 102. **ACCOUNTS.**—The financial position of the Society is a very satisfactory one, the bank balance on August 31st being £79 5s. 7d., which in itself is more than sufficient to meet our liabilities.

RULES.—Considerable alterations have been made to the rules, the whole of which were thoroughly revised by the Committee at a meeting held on July 10th.

That it should be necessary to increase the annual subscription may occasion a certain amount of surprise, especially in view of our strong financial position. As a matter of fact, the Committee has for some time felt that the old subscription of 5s. was too low, considering that each member received *The Australian Philatelist* (our official organ) free, at a cost to the Society of 2s. per head, a sum of £10 or £11 per year. That the Society has been able to exist on so small an income in the past has been in no small measure due to the generosity of Mr. A. T. Bate, who for many years allowed us the use of a room in his offices at a purely nominal rental.

Since Mr. Bates' offices were destroyed by fire some three years ago the Society has been homeless, until the present session, and it is to meet this extra expenditure of a meeting room, together with the formation and up-keep of an adequate library, that an increase in the subscription has been decided on.

LIBRARY.—I have much pleasure in announcing that my appeal in the columns of *The Australian Philatelist* for our library has been generously responded to.

Volumes 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, and 14 of *The London Philatelist* are badly wanted; also numerous volumes of *The Philatelic Record*.

BLACK BOOK.—As we are now starting a forger's collection, I shall be pleased to receive donations from those members who are able to assist.

In conclusion I beg to express my sincere thanks to the members of the Committee, and my fellow-officers, for their valuable assistance during the past year.

OUR FINAL FRIVOLE!



SINGLE OR MULTIPLE, NURSE ?

PUZZLE—TO FIND THE REST OF THE FAMILY.



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In special Red Art Cloth lettered in gold on front and back, suitable for binding up this volume inclusive of advertisement pages.

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1911

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Part I.

Our new Catalogue is now ready and contains many improvements, and a large number of RARE British Colonial Stamps are now priced for the first time.

Special attention has been paid to the late issues of Queen Victoria and the early issues of King Edward VII's reign, and many important alterations have been made in the prices of these stamps.

Foreign Countries

Part II.

This volume is also ready, and contains entirely new lists of the most important South American Countries, with the exact market prices of most varieties.

In fact, no other catalogue in the world contains such correct prices as the GIBBONS 1911 EDITION.

PRICES.

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Part II. Foreign Countries, 2/11 post-free ; abroad, 3/1.

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PACKETS OF STAMPS.

No. of Packet.				Price post-free in Great Britain.
64	100 varieties, used or unused	World	.	0 7
12	12 " "	"	.	0 7
15	20 " "	"	.	1 1
6	100 " "	"	.	1 7
152	30 " " or unused	Australasia	.	1 7
7	100 " " "	World	.	2 1
14	25 " " "	French Colonial	.	2 1
65	250 " " "	World	.	2 1
112	25 " " "	Asia	.	2 1
142	20 " " "	West Indies	.	2 1
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122	25 " used or unused	Africa	.	2 7
113	40 " " "	Asia	.	3 7
66	500 " " "	World	.	4 1
117	30 " " "	Asia	.	4 1
153	30 " " "	Australasia	.	4 7
8	100 " " "	obsolete	.	5 1
9	200 " " "	Foreign	.	5 1
20	60 " unused	World	.	5 1
114	40 " used or unused	Asia	.	6 7
70	500 " " "	Europe	.	7 8
71	125 " " "	Asia	.	7 7
72	125 " " "	Africa	.	7 7
73	105 " " "	Australasia	.	7 7
74	130 " " "	West Indies	.	7 7
75	125 " " "	South America	.	7 7
76	100 " " "	North America	.	7 7
77	100 " " "	Central America	.	7 7
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10	100 varieties, used or unused	World	.	10 1
116	45 " " "	Asia	.	12 1
67	1000 " " "	World	.	15 0
115	50 " " "	Asia	.	16 7
11	200 " " "	World	.	21 0
118	40 " " "	Asia	.	21 0
81	500 " " "	South and Central America	.	30 0
68	1500 " " "	World	.	35 0
69	2000 " " "	"	.	60 0
82	1000 " " "	South and Central America	.	100 0
69A	3000 " " "	World	.	170 0
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For further particulars see Prospectus, post-free on application.

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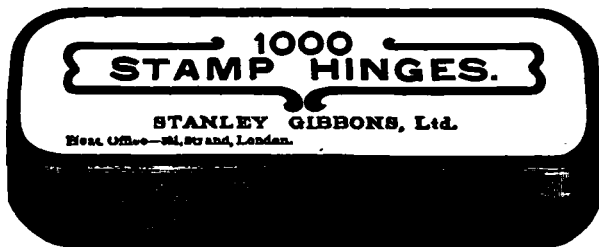
We beg to call attention to our Catalogue of Publications, Philatelic Accessories, etc., giving particulars of our celebrated Albums, Collecting Books, Pocket Cases, Magnifying Glasses, Tweezers, and Handbooks, which we believe to be especially suitable for Christmas Presents.

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Also our Forty-page Booklet containing particulars of Packets of Stamps at prices varying from 6d. to £14, and nearly 1500 Sets of Stamps, at prices from 6d. upwards. BOTH OF THE ABOVE WILL BE SENT POST-FREE ON RECEIPT OF A POST CARD TO

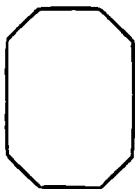
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Weight, 2½ oz. per box.

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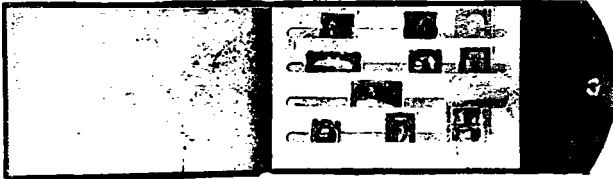
We have prepared a NEW STAMP HINGE, sizes as above, put up in AIR-TIGHT TIN BOXES, each containing 1000 hinges of good tough paper, doubly gummed, and thus easily peelable.

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No. 1147. Small. Green box. } Price 6d. per box ; post-free, 7d.

{ Ad. 26.

COLLECTING BOOKS

THESE books are made on two systems, (a) as illustration 1763, with cardboard slots on one side of the page only, and (b) as illustration 1052, with strips of semi-transparent pegamoid fixed on both sides of each page; the latter system is strongly to be recommended.



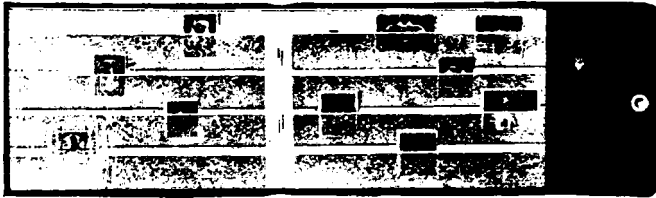
1763. Cardboard Slots.

No. 1763.

Pocket size. Contains twelve leaves. Flap and button fastening. Bound in art cloth.

Price 1s. 6d., post-free 1s. 7d.

Weight, 4 ozs.



1052. Pegamoid Strips.

No. 1052.

Pocket size. Contains twelve pages. Flap and button fastening, pocket at back. Printed set of six titles. Highly recommended.

Price 2s. 6d., post-free 2s. 8d.

Weight, 6½ ozs.

No. 1053.

Larger size, 7½ × 6½ in. Twenty-four pages. Six strips on each page. Interleaved with glazed paper. Very superior binding in art cloth, gilt lettered. Weight, 1¾ lbs.

Price 5s., post-free 5s. 4d.; abroad, 5s. 7d.

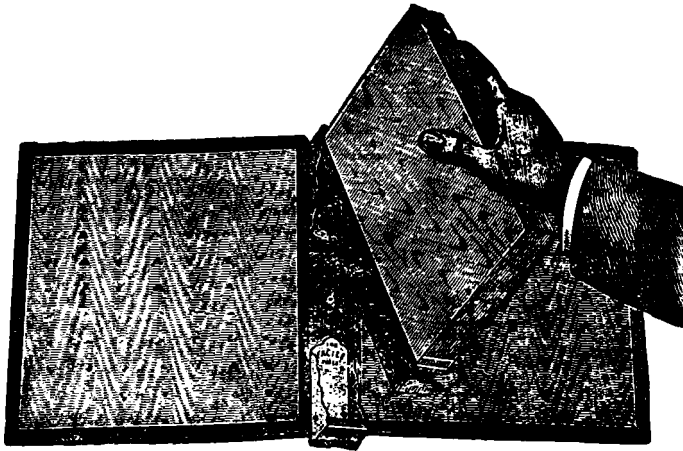
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391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

[AD. 48.]

The "FACILE" Postage Stamp Albums.

(PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.)



A—SHOWING LEAVES RELEASED.

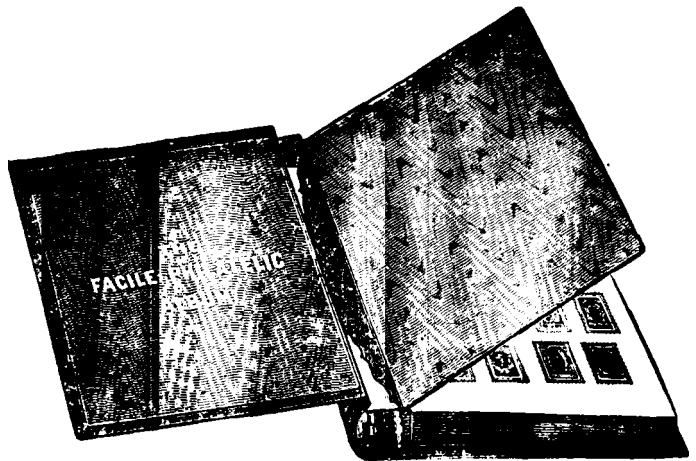
THESE Albums present externally the same appearance as our well-known

**"ORIEL" and
"PHILATELIC"
Blank Albums,**

and are identical in all respects except as regards the method of holding the detachable leaves which is

now a vast improvement upon the old system.

The leaves instead of being threaded upon pegs have a groove cut across each end of the linen joint (see A), and, together with a protecting cover, are held in position by means of two "V"-shaped projections, the whole being securely fastened by an ingenious spring.



B—SHOWING LEAVES SECURED.

When it is desired to remove the leaves it is only necessary to release the spring, when the "V"-shaped projections open automatically, and the contents can be removed with one hand. A great feature of this improvement is that a single leaf can be inserted or detached without disturbing the contents of the Album. Collectors already using the "ORIEL" and "PHILATELIC" can conveniently continue with the "**FACILE.**"

[Ad. 4.]

Leading Features of the "FACILE."

1. It is undoubtedly the "acme" of loose-leaf albums.
2. Changing position of, or adding to the number of the leaves can be effected instantly and without disturbing contents of Album.
3. The binding of cover being rigid, all possibility of friction between the leaves is prevented.
4. The patent binder has no loose or detachable parts, and therefore cannot get out of order.
5. The action of the patent binder is automatic, and can be perfectly understood the moment it is seen.

The "Facile" Oriel Album

Containing fifty detachable leaves ($10\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times $9\frac{1}{2}$ in.), of the best handmade paper, faced with Japanese tissue paper and bound in half red morocco with cloth sides, finished in gold.

Each Album is contained in a cloth drop-in case lined with lamb's-wool.

No. 1041. *Price 30s. ; post-free in U. K. 30s. 6d.*

The "Facile" Philatelic Albums

Each containing 100 leaves of a very fine quality white card paper, and strongly bound in half morocco, gilt ornaments and lettering, and packed in a box.

No. 1042. *Size, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Price 30s. ; post-free U. K. 30s. 9d.*

No. 1043. *„ 11 „ \times 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ 25s. ; „ „ 25s. 7d.*

Handsomely bound in full Persian morocco and with lock and key.

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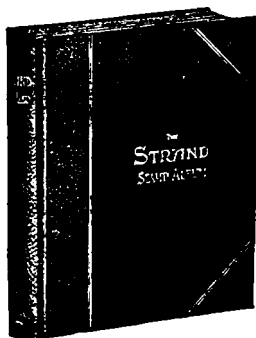
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