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STAMP WEEKLY

A POPULAR WEEKLY STAMP JOURNAL
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FOR ALL CLASSES OF POSTAGE STAMP COLLECTORS

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Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Varieties of the Sower Type of France

I QUOTE the following interesting note from the recently issued Supplement to the Gibbons Catalogue, concerning the varieties in the Sower type stamps of France:—

In September, 1906, the 10 c., in a similar design to Type 17, was issued for one day only at one post office in Paris and was then withdrawn as disapproved, and the stock ordered to be returned into store for destruction. The design was then retouched and issued as Type 17. The retouches seem to be very slight, and their effect almost imperceptible, except in very clearly printed copies.



Type 15.



Type 16.



Type 17.

They consist in the insertion of fine white lines, outlining the bag of corn at the side next the body of the figure, the under part of the right arm, and the back part of the drapery, from the waist down to the flowing fold of the skirt. In Type 16, and in the first variety without ground under the feet, mentioned above, these portions of the design were not sufficiently distinct, the lines of shading simply running into the solid background.

Straits on Labuan

MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING & CO. send me the following letter which they have received from the Postmaster of the Straits Settlements in reply to a letter which they wrote, asking what was the status of the Labuan stamps overprinted "Straits Settlements," from which it will be seen that the sur-

charged stamps are an authorized issue available for postal use in any part of the colony. This letter Whitfield King & Co. hold to be a sufficient answer to some of the journals which have been trying to throw mud on this issue, which appears to have been a perfectly necessary one, as the un-surcharged Labuan stamps could not be used after the island passed from the administration of the British North Borneo Company and was incorporated into the colony of the Straits Settlements.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, SINGAPORE, 6 April, 1907.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your letter of the 13th ultimo, I beg to state that the Labuan stamps overprinted Straits Settlements are for sale at the Labuan Post Office only. They are available for postage on correspondence posted at any post office in the Straits Settlements.

Labuan, as you may know, has been incorporated in the Straits Settlements, and Straits Settlements postage stamps will be on sale there as soon as the stock of overprinted stamps is exhausted.

I am, Gentlemen, yours obediently

(Signed) W. G. HILL,
Acting Postmaster-General, Straits Settlements.

New Zealand Shades

THOSE of my friends who collect shades—and who does not nowadays?—will read with interest the following interesting explanation of the multiplicity of shades in current New Zealand. I quote from the *Australian Philatelist*.

New Zealand 4d. and 1d. stamps are coming over in varying shades. This is due to the following facts, viz. that supplies are only printed to requisition; small quantities are run through at one time, and the preparation of the inks is a matter evidently considered of little importance by the printers.

Poor Old Chap

MR. C. J. PHILLIPS, Managing Director of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., makes a saddening confession in the pages of the *Monthly Journal*. He says he has closed down that City Branch because he feels that he is not so young as he was, that the time has come when he must take things easier, and delegate some of his work to younger hands. Well now, that just accords with a suspicion in

my own mind, generated by noting his play when we were having a game of tennis last summer. Although he gave me only forty, I noticed that he had to puff and blow considerably to score a victory in each set. Poor old chap! and he has been such an active rooker in his day! But there, when a man takes to motoring over roosters, it is all up with him, it must age him.

When the Cat's Away, etc.

I AM wondering whether there will be a few more bargains to be had at 391 Strand when the poor old man is away motoring. Can we rely on the truth of the saying, "When the cat's away the mice will play"? Anyway, let us live in hope, though we die in despair.

That City Office

NOW I don't want to be ill-natured, but I am glad that blessed City Office is shut up, for since it has been opened, whenever I entered the Strand establishment to spend a few thousands on some pet country of mine, ten to one the desired stock book was "down in the City." Now that the stock books are back at the Strand I shall be able to continue my collecting.

Sierra Leone to be Sold!

A PARISIAN newspaper recently started the absurd story that the British colony of Sierra Leone was to be handed over to the French in exchange for some concessions in connexion with the New Hebrides, and some softies in this country actually credited the story and republished it. On the face of it nothing could be more improbable. But, my stars and garters, what a panic such an exchange would have caused in the breast of some Sierra Leone specialists I wot of, had it been true!

The Liverpool Juniors

THESE healthy youngsters are evidently an energetic lot, for no sooner do they finish one session than, presto! out comes their programme for the next. Keep it up, my boys, and when you get as old as the antiquity above referred to, perhaps you will know as much as he does. I notice that a lady is down to contribute a paper, and the Rev. W. C. Hudson will discuss the ever-green, and ever-interesting, question "What shall I collect?"

A Boston Cancellation

A LETTER which I recently received from Mr. Bartels, of Boston, was franked with some stamps which were cancelled with a row of elongated ovals, each made up of very thick bars, not unlike one of the Tasmanian cancellations, but even heavier. In the centre of each oval was a thick letter "A." When this cancellation comes fairly on a

stamp the puzzle will be to find the stamp, and if it be generally adopted there will be an end of the collection of used copies of the stamps of the great republic.

Wanted: That Standard Catalogue

MY Transvaal friends, who were going to run the whole philatelic machine in this sublunary sphere, in the catalogue direction, do not seem to be getting much encouragement, poor dears. The *Australian Philatelist* is unkind enough to say that "should such a catalogue as a pretended 'Standard' ever see the light of day, it will be a white elephant, result in financial loss to the publishers, and do more harm than good."

But I am really anxious to see the scheme all the same, especially the latest prices for C.S.A.R. stamps. Perchance General Botha may be persuaded to put it on his Ministerial programme.

What are Locals?

MR. PEMBERTON, in an excellent article on the "Stamps of Malta" in his *P.J.G.B.*, says: "Strictly speaking, all the ½d. Malta stamps were locals, as they had no franking power beyond the confines of the islands." Jerusalem! If all stamps which had no franking power beyond the country of issue were to be ruled out as locals, what havoc it would play with some of the great rarities; indeed, with a large number of first issues. The definition on which the Gibbons Catalogue is compiled, I believe, is that only those stamps whose franking power is, or was, confined to the limits of a single town are regarded as locals.

How to bind Philatelic Periodicals

THE question often crops up, "How shall I bind my philatelic periodicals?" Don't hesitate to bind up everything, advertisements and all, for frequently some of the best things are to be found only in the advertisements. The advertisements in the old philatelic magazines are full of a quaint interest. And it not unfrequently happens that some advertiser offers a variety of a country that never gets into the regular catalogue.

Great Britain, 3d., Pale Shades

SOME time ago I called attention to the pale printings of the current 3d. Great Britain, and some of my friends tell me they had some late-at-night wild-goose chasing about amongst the post offices when they got their *G. S. W.* with the startling announcement. However, they have since been able to get them in plenty, for the stamps are still "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of" muddy purple; indeed, it seems to be more washed-out than ever. It is incredible that such a presentation of the stamp can be intended to be permanent.

The new Austrians

WE have heard from time to time rumours of a projected issue of elaborate designs for Austria, but a recent statement by the *Nottingham Express* gives the most definite information I have seen. We are told that the new series will be brought out next year to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the old Emperor's reign, that the stamps will reflect the history of interesting periods of the Imperial dynasty, that there will be ten different stamps, all taken from Austria's gallery of Emperors, beginning with Charles VI, father of Maria Theresa, the others including that famous Empress, Joseph II, Leopold II, Francis I, Ferdinand I, and several of the reigning sovereign.

Local Philatelic Work

PHILATELISTS will note with pleasure that the Philatelic Society of Victoria, at a recent meeting, decided to set to work to form an extended catalogue of the stamps of Victoria. A body including such eminent specialists of the colony's stamps can scarcely fail to produce work which will be welcomed by philatelists generally, and I trust the result will be published in some form that will make it available to all stamp collectors. If an influential society, working on its own local ground, cannot give us something that will be of interest and of use to us, it will be strange indeed. I venture to commend the idea to the Philatelic Society of New Zealand. Much has been happening of late years in their colony that that Society might have done much to explain or clear up. Further, it seems to me that a properly constituted philatelic society should get into touch with the postal authorities, and be of use to them, and help to keep the speculator, official and otherwise, off the premises.

Malay States Watermark

I WONDER what we are in for with these watermarks? The 8 c. of the Federated



Malay States lies before me with upright watermark, instead of sideways. What does it mean? Does it mean that in future these oblong stamps are to be watermarked upright instead of sideways?

Somehow I doubt it, for it looks uncanny, and the watermark of the multiple CA, though intended to do away with the necessity of so adjusting the sheet that each watermark shall fall well centred on each stamp, looks, nevertheless, as if it were never constructed for printing other than upright on a rectangular and sideways on an oblong stamp. However, the printers may think the matter of no moment so long as

the stamps are watermarked, and may, in future, print the multiple just as it suits their convenience, and then—!

Proposed Exhibition at Calcutta

The Philatelic Society of India proposes holding an exhibition of postage stamps in Calcutta in December next. The exhibition is to be open to all collectors, whether members of the Society or not, and, following the example set at the last International Exhibition held in London, the exhibits will be confined to adhesive postage stamps. This is rough on collectors of envelopes, post cards, etc., but there is no help for it, for even so no doubt the difficulty will be to find space for even adhesives.

Exhibition Medals Wanted

THE Exhibition Committee ask for donations of medals, gold, silver, or bronze. The cost per medal will be, for gold Rs.100, for silver Rs.12.8, and for bronze Rs.7.8. The programme, as outlined in June number of the *Philatelic Journal of India*, provides for British Empire, nine classes; Foreign Countries, four classes; with additional special and non-postal sections. The special section is for rarities, three classes: twenty-five rarities of the British Empire, twenty-five rarities of Foreign Countries, and twenty-five rarities of India or Native States.

A Drastic Rule

BUT what shall I say, and what will collectors generally say, to the drastic rule that "Forgeries, unless shown as such, will disqualify an exhibit from competition"? In my humble opinion that won't work. Even the most experienced specialist is apt to overlook a forgery. I have known many cases. A portion of an £80,000 collection was not so long ago displayed before the Royal Society. It had been mounted by one of our finest philatelists, and yet I spotted a forgery of a rarity; and some years ago a dealer friend of mine dropped on a forgery in a highly specialized collection of mine of a country in which I yield to none. No, no, such a drastic rule won't work, for it is far too sweeping. The best and most careful are liable to make an occasional mistake. Forgeries might be marked with an "F." No collector, who is likely to rise to exhibition form, knowingly includes a forgery, and to disqualify his exhibit for a slip would be extremely hard.

New Zealand Show Labels

THE editor hands me the following letter which he has received from Professor A. Hamilton:—

We New Zealand collectors much regret the venomous attack made on our New Zealand stamps by friend "Cornelius Wrinkle" in your No. 12. If he blindly follows the Sydney editor of the *Australian Philatelist*

I am afraid he will land in the mud again and again when our colony's stamps are in question.

The paragraph which he clips from the above paper alluded solely to the common advertising, so-called "stickers," which never had any postal value, and were never even intended to have any, being merely labels issued by the Exhibition Commissioners for advertising purposes.

For verification of what I have written, please see the *Australian Philatelist* of 2nd July, 1906.

I enclose a copy of one of these stickers for friend Wrinkle, and can send him balance of the set of seven should he wish.

In conclusion, I can most assuredly affirm that no New Zealand stamps ever have been or will be sold under face value by our Government.

The Exhibition Commemorative set of four values are the only Commemorative stamps ever issued by this colony, and are absolutely legitimate postals. The balance not sold at the conclusion of the exhibition have been destroyed.

A. HAMILTON.

Now, I admit that I was misled by the paragraph quoted from the *Australian Philatelist* into believing that the show labels had sunk so low as to be jobbed off under face. I accept with pleasure the statement that they have not been so dealt with.

But I do not abate one jot of my condemnation of the so-called "Exhibition Commemorative set," and I repeat that the issue of such stamps is a degrading prostitution of the postal service, and so long as I can hold a philatelic pen I shall do my level best to expose the hypocrisy of such issues.

I am a specialist in the legitimate stamps of New Zealand, and to me it is a matter of deep regret that a self-respecting British colony has so far forgotten what is due to its high position. I am even more astounded that collectors of the standing of Professor Hamilton should defend such an utterly unnecessary and purely speculative issue as "absolutely legitimate postals." I know of no leading collector in this country who shares that opinion.

Professor Hamilton may rest assured that I am not influenced, or even concerned, with the antipathies of the Sydney paper, but I am very much concerned for the good philatelic name of a very favourite country of mine.

The New Luxemburges

ALREADY the question of the succession is being raised in an acute form in the little



Duchy of Luxemburg, for, says rumour, the present Grand Duke is not long for this world, and we have only just begun to receive his portrait on the stamps of the Duchy. Let us hope that the present series may not only be completed with the current portrait, but that it may have a long life. We hear very little about the stamps of this interesting "buffer State," despite the fact that they are clean, full of interest, and fairly cheap. For a moderate specialist, who likes a few clear varieties of perforation, it is an ideal choice.

Christina Rossetti on Postage Stamps

A NEW ZEALAND paper says it is indebted to the Rev. W. Wiles for the following poem, written on 17 March, 1846, by Christina Rossetti, at that time sixteen years of age:—

TO ELIZABETH READ.

WITH SOME POSTAGE STAMPS FOR A COLLECTION.

Sweetest Elizabeth, accept, I pray,
These lowly stamps I send in homage true:
One hundred humble servants in their way,
Are not to be despised, though poor to view.
Their livery of red and black—nor gay
Nor sober all—is typical of you,
In whom are gravity and gladness mixt:
Thought here, smiles there—perfection lies betwixt.
CHRISTINA ROSSETTI.

The Said New Zealand Paper

I HAVE not mentioned the New Zealand paper referred to in the foregoing paragraph, because I want to say to the writer who contributes philatelic notes to that paper under the signature of "Pelure," that whilst I have not the slightest objection to the use of what I write, I do object to the regular and wholesale publication of paragraphs from this page, without the slightest acknowledgment, as though they were his own.

The Darkie's Question

HERE is a good story from the *Tattler*:—

The peculiar simplicity of the darkie in the Southern States is illustrated by a story told me the other day by an American now in London on a holiday.

An old negro had gone to a post office in Mississippi and offered for the mail a letter that was over the weight specified for a single stamp.

"This is too heavy," said the postmaster; "you will have to put another stamp on it."

The old darkie's eyes widened in astonishment. "Will anudder stamp make it any lighter, boss?" he asked.

THE IMPROVED POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM, No. 0

One Hundred and Tenth Thousand.

The best and largest Shilling Album ever published.

176 large pages. Spaces for 4700 Stamps. 48 extra pages added in this edition without extra charge.

All the Geographical and Historical Notes brought up fully to date. All the newest stamp-issuing countries, such as Bussahir, Canton, Cayman Isles, Hoi-hao, Dahomey, etc. etc., have been added.

At the top of each page there is the name of the country, and a mass of valuable information, including date when Stamps were issued, population, area, reigning sovereign, capital, etc. Spaces of proper sizes are provided for all Stamps, and the book is bound in a superior manner in art cloth.

The Album contains a pocket to hold duplicate Stamps, and fifty Stamps will be presented gratis with each Album. There is also an illustrated Frontispiece of the Rarest Stamps, with prices attached that we pay for each. Price, bound in handsome art cloth, post-free, 1s. 3d.

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

The Royal Philatelic Society

Annual Report for 1906-7

By J. A. TILLEARD, HONORARY SECRETARY

THE season of 1906-7, although a somewhat quiet one from a purely philatelic point of view, will, I venture to think, ever be memorable in the annals of the Society as marking the commencement of a new era in its history and affairs, and its final establishment as a permanent institution.

The Prefix "Royal"

The honour conferred on the Society on 28 November last by the grant of permission to use the prefix "Royal" as a part of its title, and to be known for the future as "The Royal Philatelic Society, London," is a subject of congratulation, not only for the added dignity entitling the Society to rank with other learned bodies enjoying a similar privilege, but for the implied recognition of the scientific and intellectual nature of the pursuit and study of Philately. It has indeed been so accepted by philatelists throughout the world, the numerous letters of congratulation received from the leading British, Colonial, and Foreign Societies, acknowledging the reflected glory shed upon Philately from the position attained by, what they are good enough to call, the "Premier" Society.

Incorporation

In view of the change of title it was felt by the Council that it was desirable to secure for the Society a legal and permanent status, and for this purpose steps were taken to obtain a certificate of incorporation. To attain this end an application was made to the Board of Trade for a licence to register the Society as a company not formed for profit. The Companies Acts enable this course to be adopted where it is proved to the Board that the association proposed to be registered is formed for the purpose of promoting "art," "science," or "other useful object," and that it is the intention of the association to apply its profits and income in promoting its objects, and to prohibit the payment of any dividend to the members. The Board of Trade being satisfied that the objects of the Society came within one of the definitions mentioned, and having approved of the memorandum and articles of association submitted for their consideration, granted the necessary licence on 25 February in the present year, directing the Society to be registered with limited liability without the addition of the word "Limited" to its

name. The registration was completed shortly afterwards, a certificate of incorporation being issued on 1 March last.

The memorandum of association, which may be called the deed of constitution of the Society, defines the objects for which the Society is established, and contains the various provisions required by law to be included in similar documents.

It is sufficient to quote the first of the authorized objects, viz.: "To promote, encourage, and contribute to the advancement of the Science and Practice of Philately in all its branches." The remainder consist of details of various specific means by which this comprehensive object may be attained, concluding with a general power to do such other lawful acts as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the specified objects.

Under the powers of the memorandum of association the Incorporated Society has taken over all the property of the old Society, and is now entitled for all purposes to act in the corporate name.

Articles of Association

The articles of association take the place of the statutes, and in settling these the Council have been careful to preserve the main features of the old regulations for the conduct of the business of the Society, making only such alterations as were necessary in view of the change of constitution, with such additions as appeared desirable as improvements on the previous statutes.

Fellows, Members, and Associates

Amongst the clauses relating to the admission of members is a provision that the first 350 have the right to become "Fellows" of the Society, those joining after the total membership shall amount to that number being termed "ordinary members," and future vacancies arising in the number of "Fellows" are to be filled up by the Council by selection from the ordinary members. The rights and obligations of members have also been somewhat more fully established. The entrance fee, payable on election, has been reduced to £1 1s., and the provisions as to disqualification for membership arising from connexion with trading transactions have been placed on a more definite and satisfactory basis.

An important addition has been made in

providing for the admission, as "associates," of persons between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, with the right on attaining their majority of becoming full members, thus carrying out the suggestion of Mr. Hausburg for the admission of junior members, that was in contemplation shortly before the incorporation of the Society.

There has hardly been time for this innovation to bear fruit, and up to the present only one associate has been elected; but it is anticipated that in the coming year many of the younger generation of philatelists will take advantage of the opportunity offered to them, to the mutual advantage of themselves and of the Society, of which it is hoped they may in due course become useful and active members.

Council's Larger Powers

The Council, as the governing body of the Society, have been invested with somewhat larger powers. Their position and duties have been more fully defined than was the case under the old regulations, and a change has been made in the mode of election of officers and Council, which, under the old system, was not altogether satisfactory, owing to the want of opportunity of nomination of candidates, except by members present in person at the annual general meeting.

Election of Officers

Under the new regulations all members of the Council, except the President, retire from office at each annual general meeting. They are all eligible for re-election, and are deemed to offer themselves for re-election unless notice is given before 20 May in any year of their intention to resign. At any time before the same date it is competent to any member to nominate one candidate for any office, or any number of members not exceeding nine as candidates for ordinary membership of the Council, so that all members, wherever resident, have now an opportunity of taking part in the election of officers and council should they see fit to do so.

In other respects there is practically no change, and it will be seen that matters have been so arranged that there is no break in the continuity and associations of the Society, and the fusion of the old body with the incorporated body has been carried into effect without any interference with the business or work of the Society.

The President's Interest

His Royal Highness the President has taken a great personal interest in all that has been done. By his own desire he has been consulted throughout the negotiations, and has given valuable assistance in the steps taken for securing for the Society the privileges that have been granted. The

memorandum and articles of association were, before their completion, submitted to the President at his request, and have been approved by His Royal Highness, to whom our grateful thanks are due for all that he has done in the interests of the Society.

Looking Backward

If the small body of philatelists who were present on 10 April, 1869, and then laid the foundations of the Philatelic Society, London, looked forward, as I have no doubt they did, to the possibility of the Society attaining to the position and dignity at which it has now arrived, they could not but feel satisfied that their aspirations have been fulfilled. The rate of progress may have been slow, but it has been continuous, as the Society, mindful of what is expected of it in the philatelic world, has always acted upon the principle so aptly expressed by the Latin precept, *Festina lente*.

It is a far cry to the year 1869, and there can now be but few survivors of those who were present at the birth of the Society. We are, however, proud and thankful still to be able to call one of the most prominent of the original founders a fellow member, and all will join with me in assuring him of our earnest hope that his name may be retained on our roll of membership for many years to come. I allude, of course, to His Honour Judge Philbrick, who for many years was our President, and to whom is due so much of the early success achieved by the Society.

The Past Season

The meetings during the past season have been held fortnightly, from October to the present month. Sixteen meetings in all have been held, and the number of members attending has averaged eighteen for each meeting, a slight increase upon the average for the preceding year. The number is not so large as it should be, but it is hoped that it may be exceeded in the coming season, as it is believed that many of the recently elected members will become regular attendants.

Change of Hour of Meeting

It was found that seven o'clock p.m., the hour fixed for the meetings last year and adhered to up to the middle of February last, was somewhat inconvenient. The views of all members resident in the United Kingdom and likely to be able to be present at the meetings were invited, with the result that a large majority were in favour of a somewhat earlier hour, and the time was accordingly fixed at 6 p.m., an hour that has so far met with general approval amongst the members who are most regular in their attendance.

At ten of the meetings papers or notes

have been read, all accompanied by displays of the stamps or other subjects dealt with, while displays alone have also been given on four evenings, and one meeting has been devoted to a discussion of a proposition by Mr. Oldfield on the question of the illustration of papers read at the meetings of the Society.

Papers and Displays

The papers have consisted of one on "Royal Proclamations" concerning the Post Office, by the Vice-President; notes on the types of the 2s. (1854-64) of "Victoria," and explanatory notes as to the forthcoming work on the stamps of the "Australian Commonwealth," both by Mr. Hausburg; a paper on the stamps of "Canada," by Mr. M. H. Horsley; on "Danish West Indian" stamps, by Mr. T. W. Hall; notes on the stamps of "Switzerland," by Colonel Bonhote; a paper on the stamps of the "Ionian Islands," by Mr. E. D. Bacon; notes on the stamps of "Denmark," by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton; notes on the so-called "Woodblocks" of the "Cape of Good Hope," by Mr. M. P. Castle; and a paper on the first issues of "China," by Mr. E. J. Nankivell.

The following have been responsible for displays, viz.: H.R.H. the President, the stamps of Hong Kong and Kashmir; Mr. R. M. Reid, who showed unused European stamps; Mr. Sidebotham, a selection from his general collection; and Mr. Duveen, unused stamps of Spain.

Increase in Membership

I am glad to be able to report a considerable increase in the number of members elected during the past year, and that the hopes I ventured to express in my last report that the loss of members there recorded might be speedily regained have been more than satisfied.

Forty-one new members have been elected, viz.: Mrs. W. E. George, Miss Cassels, Captain J. S. Summers, Captain J. R. P. Clarke, the Rev. D. J. Stather Hunt, and Messrs. R. M. Mann, H. A. Slade, T. A. Wise, M. Jonas, H. R. Calvert, D. C. Gray, G. B. Bainbridge, E. W. Wetherell, F. Gerhartz, W. Matthews, G. F. Rotherham, A. L. Adutt, W. W. Sanderson, H. Kjellstedt, J. R. Burton, E. Barclay-Smith, W. B. Price, H. S. Bridgwater, F. J. Peplow, R. M. R. Milne, J. H. Clapp, G. Coles, R. Mabson, J. C. Rix, H. W. Baron, W. H. Tarrant, O. Andreen, J. Park, H. Djurling, S. Keyser, W. Denison Roebuck, J. S. Higgins, jun., J. Walker, jun., A. Crawford, T. W. Riggall, and A. H. Weber. Amongst these we are pleased to welcome the President and one of the principal officers of the Swedish Philatelic Society.

In addition, Mr. L. E. Hall, a son of Mr. T. W. Hall, has been admitted, under the

new rules, as the first associate of the Society.

Losses

On the other hand we have lost the following six members through death: Mr. W. Armistead, Mr. R. Ehrenbach, Major C. J. Everett Mumby, Lieutenant B. Oxehfvud, Mr. E. H. Roebuck, and Mr. W. Thorne.

Mr. Armistead had been a member for nearly fifteen years, and the announcement of his death, as well as that of Major Mumby who joined the Society about fourteen years ago, was received with much regret.

Mr. W. Thorne, a very old collector, was one of the most prominent philatelists in the United States of America, and his death is a distinct loss to Philately.

Lieutenant Oxehfvud was a Swedish officer, who joined the Society in 1893. Although he was never present at any of our meetings, he always took the greatest interest in our affairs, and was in constant correspondence with myself as Honorary Secretary.

Death of Mr. Ehrenbach

The sudden death of Mr. R. Ehrenbach, in August last, was a great shock to his numerous friends. From the time of joining our ranks in 1892 he was one of the most regular attendants at our meetings, and speedily became a leading member of the Society, being elected to a seat on the Council in 1894, a position that he retained to the last. From his wide knowledge of stamps, he was able to render valuable assistance to the Expert Committee, of which he became a member in the season 1902-3, and his death at a comparatively early age is a great loss to the Society. Few collectors have ever been so universally known throughout all the quarters of the globe as Mr. R. Ehrenbach, and all who were privileged to make his personal acquaintance fell under the charm of his bright and genial nature. His name will always rank as one of the prominent philatelists of the past twenty years, and the loss occasioned by his death is not confined to the Society, but is a loss to the world of Philately.

The resignations during the past season were nine in number, viz.: Messrs. J. M. Andreini, S. B. Baxter, J. H. Chapman, E. S. Davidson, H. Ferrier-Kerr, G. F. Jackson, A. W. Maclean, G. B. T. Nicholl, and F. N. Schiller.

Four names have been removed under the statutes, making with the deaths and resignations a total of nineteen to be deducted from the number of new members given above, the result showing a net increase of twenty-two in our membership, as compared with the number at the date of my last report.

Total Membership, 229

The actual number now on the register of members is 229, but there are still twelve who have not yet signified their assent, as required by the articles of association, to be entered on the register. Several of these are resident in Australia, so that there has been barely time to hear from them, and as I have no doubt that at least seven out of the twelve will in due course come in, our actual number may be reckoned at 236 members and one associate.

The Accounts

The articles of association of the Society provide for the accounts for the year ending on the previous 31 March being submitted at the annual general meeting. This being so, there are of course no accounts of the Incorporated Society to be dealt with this evening, as we only commenced business under the new regime in April last; but the Auditors will explain the accounts for the year prior to the incorporation, which, as I am pleased to be able to report, will show that the improvement in finances recorded last year has been fully maintained, and that the Society is in a sound financial position.

The cash balance handed over to the Society by the Treasurer as on 31 March last was upwards of £300, all outstanding liabilities to that date having been paid. Of this amount a sum of £110 has been set aside as a separate fund representing the estimated value of commuted subscriptions paid by members still remaining on the books of the Society, and this fund, with the addition of future commuted subscriptions, will be dealt with under a scheme approved by the Council which, it is believed, will ensure the fund being always maintained at a sufficient amount to fully represent the value of all commuted subscriptions at any given time. It is satisfactory to find that even after deduction of this sum the cash balance at the disposal of the Society is largely in excess of the total cash balance available at the corresponding period of the previous year.

The Exhibition Balance

In connexion with the subject of the accounts, I should mention that a considerable sum of money has been placed in the hands of the Society, as trustees, by the Executive Committee of the International Exhibition held in London last year. It is gratifying to know that the Exhibition that was such a conspicuous philatelic success, was also successful from a financial point of view, and that on the settlement of the accounts there remained in the hands of the Committee a balance of £273 5s. 2d. It was decided by the Committee to ask the Society to take charge of this balance, and to hold it as trustees to be

used for the purposes of any future International Philatelic Exhibition to be held under the auspices of the Society, or for such other purposes for the general benefit of Philately as the Council should consider expedient.

The Society has accepted the trust, and the money, with a small accumulation of interest, has been handed over to the Council. By their order it has been invested in the name of the Society in trust securities, and will be held as a separate fund to be devoted to the objects indicated as and when occasion arises and the Council may direct. The confidence in the Society evidenced by this graceful act of the Exhibition Committee will, I am sure, be highly appreciated by our members.

The Library

Our congratulations and thanks are due to the Honorary Librarian, Mr. L. W. Fulcher, on the practical completion of the arduous task undertaken by him in the classification and arrangement of the Society's Library. The accumulation of periodicals referred to in last year's report has been examined and sorted, and a list has been prepared of all the minor periodicals (mostly rather incomplete) contained in the Library, and the Card Catalogue, together with this list, comprises all the literature that the Society possesses, except the auction catalogues.

Further volumes to the number of 142 have been bound during the year, and very little more can now be done in this direction until the missing parts of periodicals have been acquired.

In addition to the above work, Mr. Fulcher has sorted and arranged, and has prepared a list of the duplicates of unbound periodicals, etc., a task of no light nature, as may be readily understood when I mention the fact that these duplicates filled seventeen large sacks, which were sent from the Society's offices to the private residence of our energetic Librarian for sorting and classification.

The Council have held a large number of meetings during the past year, many being necessitated by the change in the constitution and for disposing of numerous questions relating to the affairs of the Society.

The vacancy in the Expert Committee caused by the death of Mr. Ehrenbach has been filled by the election of Mr. T. W. Hall, and the Committee have been fully occupied throughout such part of the season as is devoted to their work.

The Reference Collection

An important step has been taken in the decision to form an official reference collection of stamps and other objects of philatelic interest. When the matter was first discussed it was referred to a committee

consisting of Messrs. M. P. Castle, H. R. Oldfield, and L. W. Fulcher, for consideration and report. Their report was subsequently adopted, and these gentlemen with Mr. Hausburg have now been appointed a permanent committee to settle the details of the scheme and to take all necessary steps to carry it into effect, and also to manage and arrange the collection to be formed.

The assistance of members in the starting of the collection, which cannot fail to be of value and assistance to the Society, is cordially invited, and if all who are interested in the work are able to contribute a small portion of the duplicates owned by them, the collection should soon become valuable for the purposes of reference.

Society's Publications

Although no work has been published by the Society since the appearance of *Africa*, Part III, towards the end of last season, considerable progress has been made with the preparations for the forthcoming volumes on the stamps of the Australian Commonwealth.

Some of the proposed illustrations for the part dealing with the stamps of New South Wales have been shown at a recent meeting, and the Committee entrusted with the publication are to be congratulated on the success that has attended their efforts to make the illustrations as complete and perfect as possible. From what has been already seen there can be no doubt that the illustrations of the numerous plates of the "Sydney Views" and "Laureated" issues will be very far in advance of those that were obtainable for *Oceania*, most of them being taken from unused stamps, or, where these were not available, from specimens with light cancellations.

I am sorry to see that complaints of delay in the publication have been made by some of our Australian friends. They may rest assured that there will be no delay, except such as may be rendered necessary by reason of the determination of the Committee, that the work when issued shall be as perfect as it can be made. The complaints are happily confined to a few who have not given the assistance to the Committee that might have been expected of them, and the general body of philatelists, who are looking forward to the publication, are satisfied that the work is in capable hands, and will be presented to the philatelic public at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Jex Long's "Philatelic Index"

I should like here to call attention to one volume of importance that has appeared during the past year. Although not issued by the Society, it is deserving of record in this report as the work of one of our fellow

members. I refer to the *Philatelic Index*, by Mr. W. A. R. Jex Long, containing an alphabetical list of the principal articles from some of the chief philatelic magazines in the English language down to the end of 1904. This work is generally recognized as one of considerable value for reference purposes, covering as it does the principal contents of about 120 volumes of the various magazines dealt with by the author.

Fearing to trespass too far on your patience, I have, in this my thirteenth annual report, confined my remarks to the doings and affairs of the Society in an eventful year, without touching on matters and events outside our immediate circle, and these are so fully dealt with in the philatelic journals, that any observations of mine would only be a recapitulation of what has already appeared in print.

I may, however, be excused for referring to the fact of an exhibition of the stamps of France having been recently organized by the Government of that country, as a striking instance of the progress of Philately, and of official recognition of the widespread interest attaching to the pursuit.

In conclusion, I would wish to express the sincere hope that the changes in our name and constitution may be the means of imparting renewed vitality to the life and work of the Society, and may act as an incentive to individual members to do all in their power to render it worthy of its distinguished title and important objects.

London Philatelist.

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New Sheets of Stamps for beginners and medium collectors. We have just been arranging our Approval Sheets of Stamps on an entirely new and much simpler plan than formerly. The Stamps are mounted on Sheets, containing an average of 100 Stamps per Sheet. They are all arranged in the order of our New Catalogue. First, Great Britain and the Colonies, then all Foreign Countries. These Sheets contain about 5000 different Stamps, and a Sheet of any particular country will be sent on demand. The Sheets arranged to date are over forty in number, and contain all Great Britain and the Colonies, and all Foreign Countries.

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THE NEW BRAZILIANS

Some Notable Sets

By THE EDITOR

The New Brazilians

WE purpose displaying a few pages of some of the more handsome sets of stamps of varied design. The poverty-stricken designs of our own stamps are apt to beget the impression that those artists must be right who scoff at the idea of the space of a postage stamp allowing any scope for the display of art. The stamp collector, who is acquainted with what other countries have done and are doing in the matter of stamp designs, could tell a different story; but probably few stamp collectors are aware of the wealth of variety in design lavished on some countries' postal issues. Our display of some of the most handsome sets is also intended to afford a few hints on the arrangement of the album pages.

Our first selection is the just-completed beautiful series of new Brazilians. These stamps have rarely been beaten for variety, neatness, and compactness of design. The stamps are an historical series, for they present, from the republican point of view, the portraits of the men who have been the most prominent figures in the making of modern Brazil.

Taking the values in their order, we set out a few brief particulars of each portrait.

10 reis, slate. *Portrait of Aristides Lobo.* One time Adjutant-General of the army, and one of the signatories of the manifesto of protest against the praetorian rule of President da Fonseca.

20 reis, violet. *Portrait of Benjamin Constant,* a Positivist, and disciple of Auguste Comte, the promulgation of whose theories in Brazil gave a great impetus to the republican movement, and eventually led to the overthrow of the mild monarchical rule of Dom Pedro.

50 reis, green. *Portrait of Alvares Cabral,* a Portuguese navigator who became the successor of Vasco da Gama, and discovered the coast of Brazil on 22 April, 1500.

100 reis, rose. *Portrait of Admiral Wandenkolk,* who led the naval revolt against President da Fonseca which eventually compelled that military martinet to resign.

200 reis, blue. *Portrait of Manuel Deodoro da Fonseca,* one of the leading conspirators who dethroned Dom Pedro II, Emperor of Brazil, and was placed at the

head of the Provisional Government, and finally elected President of the newly formed republic. He endeavoured to establish a military despotism, but was eventually compelled by his former fellow conspirators to resign.

300 reis, grey. *Portrait of General Floriano Peixoto,* who led the military revolt in the conspiracy which dethroned the Emperor Dom Pedro II. When with others he forced his former fellow conspirator, General da Fonseca, to resign, he was elected President of the republic.

400 reis, olive. *Portrait of Dr. Prudente da Moraes Barros.* Having had enough of military despots as Presidents, Dr. Moraes Barros, a civilian, was elected to succeed President Peixoto, and is generally referred to as President Moraes.

500 reis, deep purple. *Portrait of Dr. Manuel Campos Sulles,* who succeeded Dr. Moraes Barros as President, and continued his policy of opposition to the military despotism of Peixoto and Fonseca. He was a man of private fortune and an able lawyer. He was a republican from conviction, and for several years before the deposition of Dom Pedro II assisted in spreading the republican propaganda. He visited Europe and successfully arranged terms with the foreign creditors of Brazil.

700 reis, red-brown. *Portrait of Dr. Rodrigues Alves,* a former Governor of Sao Paulo, who was installed as President on 15 November, 1902, and whose term of office expires this year.

1000 reis, 2000 reis, and 5000 reis. *Head of Liberty.*

The stamps are the work of the American Bank Note Co., of New York, and are very fine specimens of portrait engraving.

SUMMARY.

	Perf. 12.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
10 r., blue-grey	0 1	—
20 r., violet	0 1	—
50 r., deep green	0 2	—
100 r., rose-carmine	0 3	—
200 r., blue	0 6	0 4
300 r., sepia	0 8	—
400 r., olive-green	0 10	—
500 r., purple	1 2	1 2
700 r., brown	1 6	—
1000 r., vermilion	4 6	4 6
2000 r., yellow-green	2 6	2 6
5000 r., rose	—	—

New Issues

By FRANK PHILLIPS

Correspondents should notice that all matters relating to new issues have been taken over by Mr. Frank Phillips, 391 Strand, London, W.C., who would be very grateful if readers would help him by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps new or projected. News from the colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be sent to the above-mentioned address.



Aitutaki.—*Ewen's Weekly* (15.6.07) chronicles a much darker shade of the 2½d., the overprint remaining the same as before. Issued 11.05 or earlier.

Wmk. N.Z. Star. Perf. 11.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.

2½d., dark blue — —



Australian Commonwealth.—*Ewen's Weekly* (8.6.07) chronicles another value on the Commonwealth paper.

[Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 11½, 12 compound with 11.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.

4d., green — —

Austria.—We learn on good authority that it is proposed to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the reign of Francis Joseph I by the issue of a portrait series of stamps. According to *Le Journal des Philatélistes*, ten values are to be issued, as follows:—

- 1 h., Charles VI of Germany (1711).
- 2 h., Maria Theresa of Austria (1740).
- 3 h., Joseph II of Austria (1780).
- 5 h., Francis Joseph I in 1848.
- 10 h., " " 1878.
- 12 h., Leopold II (1790).
- 20 h., Francis I (1792).
- 25 h., Francis Joseph I in 1906.
- 30 h., Ferdinand I (1835).
- 35 h., " " "

The anniversary will not take place until 2 December, 1908, so it will still be some time before we have definite news of this projected issue.

Austrian Levant.—*Le J. des Phil.* (31.5.07) informs us that at the Austrian Post Office in Constantinople stamps of Austrian Crete, i.e. those surcharged in French currency, are now being used.

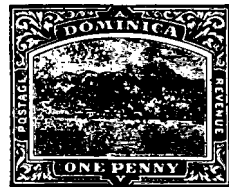


Bulgaria.—We are informed by the *Philatelisten Zeitung* (6.07) that the 1 leva stamp has not only been slightly altered in shade, but also that the figures of value in the upper corner have been redrawn. The small projections at the top of the figures have been removed, the figures themselves being also slightly reduced in size.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.

1 l., deep green and bright red — —

Congo Free State.—*Le Timbre Poste* (25.5.07) informs us it is rumoured that a new set of stamps will be issued for this State as soon as the arbitration now proceeding decides whether it is to remain under the protection of Belgium or be placed under that of France.



Dominica.—We are informed by *Ewen's Weekly* (15.6.07) that the first value of this country was issued on the multiple chalk-surfaced paper on or before 25.5.07.

Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Chalky paper.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.

1d., black and carmine — —



Federated Malay States.—*Ewen's Weekly* (15.6.07) informs us that the 8 c. has been seen with the watermark upright instead of sideways. This may of course be an error, or the whole set may be received in this condition within a short time.

Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Upright. Ordinary paper.
8 c., black and ultramarine



French Congo.—We are sorry to learn from *Le J. des Phil.* (31.5.07) that this colony is shortly to be divided for postal purposes. "Middle Congo" is to have an issue all to itself, somewhat similar to the above illustration, but, thank goodness, of a smaller size.



French P.O.'s in China.—A new value, viz. 35 c., has recently been chronicled for Canton, Hoi-Hao, Kouang Tcheou Wan, Mongtze, Pack-hoi, Tchongking, and Yunnan-Fou. According to *Le Journal des Philatelistes* (31.5.07), 9000 stamps were surcharged for Canton and 6000 each for the other six offices.

We understand that Yunnan-Fou and Yunnan-Sen are the same town. In Chinese "Sen" and "Fou" both mean "town," the latter indicating a place of greater importance than the former. Within the last six months Yunnan has been raised from "Yen" to the more important rank of "Fou."

French Levant.—It is rumoured that the stamps for these offices are shortly to be overprinted with Turkish characters of value, in which case some values will probably be suppressed, as they will not have an equivalent value in "paras."



Holkar.—We have just received a supply of the 1 a. in the new type, which was first chronicled

by the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* (5.07). The sheets consist of eighty stamps, ten horizontal rows of eight stamps each.

	<i>Indore type. Perf. 12-14.</i>	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1 a., green		0 2	—



Hong Kong.—We have received a supply of two values chronicled in the Supplement to the Catalogue, which are printed in one colour on white paper, viz. the 4 c. and 10 c. The multiple-watermark ordinary paper is used, as was to be expected. The 10 c. arrived in sheets of 240 stamps, composed of four panes of sixty. The complete sheet bears a serial number in the top right-hand corner, our sheets being numbered L 6003 and upwards. The 4 c. arrived separated (by a cutting machine) into panes of sixty, these panes being apparently the upper right-hand and the lower left-hand. The panes must have been separated in England, as each pane bears a serial number in the upper right-hand corner, the numbers in our consignment running from L 13009 upwards.

A peculiarity in the sheets of the 10 c. is that the six bottom rows get lighter and lighter, the difference of shade being constant in all the sheets in our consignment.

	<i>King. Multiple wmk. Ordinary paper.</i>	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
4 c., vermilion		—	—
10 c., ultramarine		—	—

We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* (15.6.07) that two more values were issued on chalk-surfaced paper on 8.5.07 or earlier.

	<i>Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Chalky paper.</i>	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
50 c., grey-green and magenta		—	—
1s., lilac and sage-green		—	—



Leeward Islands.—We have just received a supply of the 2½d., ultramarine on white; they are printed on multiple ordinary paper in two panes of sixty stamps each, the sheet of 120 bearing the plate number "1" in the four corners.

	<i>Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Ordinary paper.</i>	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
2½d., ultramarine on white		0 4	—

Luxemburg.—We are informed by *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* (15.6.07) that this country is shortly to issue a set of Postage Dues. The set will comprise seven values, namely, 5 c., 10 c., 12½ c., 20 c., 25 c., 50 c., and 1 fr.

Mexico.—A new set of postage stamps will be issued very shortly, of which all the values but two will remain of similar design to that of the present issue. The 5 c. and 5 p., however, will bear a view of the new General Post Office in Mexico City.



Montenegro.—A series of new stamps has just arrived quite unexpectedly, the currency being in "paras" instead of "Heller" and "Kronen" as heretofore. Why this change has been made we are for the present unable to say. The portrait is that of King Nicholas I, who is now sixty-seven years of age.

	Perf. 11½.	
	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 p., bistre	—	—
5 p., green	—	—
10 p., rose	—	—
15 p., blue	—	—
20 p., orange	—	—
25 p., dark blue	—	—
35 p., brown	—	—
50 p., violet	—	—

	Perf. 13 X 12½.	
	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
5 p., brown	—	—
10 p., violet	—	—
25 p., rose	—	—
50 p., green	—	—

	Perf. 11½.	
	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
25 p., olive-brown	—	—

New Zealand.—The following interesting letter has been received from the Secretary of the New Zealand Postal Department by one of our clients, who has kindly allowed us to make use of it.

WELLINGTON, 10 April, 1907.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo about the change in size of the 6d. current New Zealand postage stamp.

It has been ascertained from the Government printer that in December, 1900, one plate for printing 120 stamps

at 6d. was received from Messrs. Waterlow, of London, and the whole supply of the stamp was printed from this single plate until January last, when two new steel plates, to print 240 stamps each, were received.

The original 6d. stamp (as with several other denominations) was not of the same size as the 1d. Universal, and 240 stamps could not be printed upon the watermarked paper used in printing other values. It was therefore decided to have a new die engraved to the size of the 1d. value, and two plates produced from that die to print 240 stamps each. The die was cut and the plates were prepared by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Company, London. The first issue of the "Official" stamps printed from the new plates was made in February last.

Yours obediently,
(S.) D. ROBERTSON,
Secretary.



Northern Nigeria.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* (8.6.07) that another value has been seen on chalk-surfaced paper; the two values previously noted were the 1d. and 1s.

	Wmk. Multiple Cr. C.A. Chalky paper. Perf. 14.	
	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
6d., purple and violet	—	—



Paraguay.—The above is an illustration of No. 110, in the Supplement to the Catalogue, and according to the *I.B.Z.* (1.6.07) an Official stamp has also been issued similar to the above except for the insertion of the word "Oficial" just above the value. The earliest postmark seen is 20.4.06.

	Perf. 11½, 12 (?).	
	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 p., black and orange-brown	—	—

Siam.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* (15.6.07) informs us that certain fiscal stamps, issued for the purpose of paying small law-court charges, have recently received the surcharge SIAM POSTAGE and value, thus being available for postage. The fiscal stamp itself is about 48 mm. in height by 20 mm. wide, and its colour is olive-green. Up to the present three values have been seen, the 10, 20, and 40 ticals.

Fiscal Stamp, surcharged for postal use in black (f), with words SIAM POSTAGE and value.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
10 ti., olive-green	—	—	—	—
20 ti. "	—	—	—	—
40 ti. "	—	—	—	—

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

New Zealand "Officials"

Alleged Illegal Sales

Charge against a Dunedin Dealer

A CASE of interest came before the Police Court at Dunedin, New Zealand, on 7 May, 1907, when W. L. Hooper was charged with having unlawfully dealt in stamps without being duly licensed under the Stamp Act, 1882, to deal in such stamps. The stamps in question are the Official stamps now used by Government Departments instead of the old franking system. The facts, as stated, were that for some time the detectives have been on the look-out for certain stamps which have been stolen from the General Post Office, Wellington. In the course of investigations, Chief Detective Herbert visited the defendant's place of business in Crawford Street, the defendant carrying on a stamp business there in the name of Wilcox and Smith. The chief detective had some talk about stamps in general with defendant, and the latter produced his stamp book. When the leaves were being examined, Detective Herbert noticed a couple of sheets of unused Official stamps. He said nothing at the moment, but later said casually, "Turn back to the Official stamps." The defendant said, "I did not intend you should have seen those stamps, but I know you will not say anything about them. They are not supposed to be sold." The detective took possession of the stamps. Defendant said that he had legal advice that he was not prevented from having these stamps in his possession, and that he did not purchase them from a Government servant, and further that the vendor was no more liable than he (Hooper) was. He added that the vendor was a sort of semi-Government official. Later on the defendant wrote to the chief detective, demanding the return of the stamps, and stating that he would be held liable should defendant miss a market. These Official stamps were stamps issued by the Government for use by Government Departments solely, and they could not be used for any other purpose whatever. They could not be bought, and they could not (in the first instance) be obtained honestly anywhere. No private person had the right to have the stamps in his possession unused. Defendant was not a licensed dealer in stamps; he was evidently a buyer of these stamps, because he (counsel) produced a circular

admittedly issued by defendant, which advertised for them, and which had evidently been widely circulated, because a copy was received by the Chief Clerk of the Police Court. On this circular was the announcement, "Unused Official double face value." (Mr. White objected to the circular being read or admitted, because it was merely evidence of Mr. Hooper being a general stamp dealer. The Magistrate admitted the evidence provisionally.) Defendant was a respectable member of the community, and it was extremely difficult for counsel to understand how he could have failed to appreciate the extreme danger to a very large class of Government employees in issuing this circular. These stamps cost the Departments nothing. In some Departments they were closely checked, but in others perhaps they were not. If any lad in a Government Department took 2s. worth of stamps to Mr. Hooper, it meant by that circular that he received 4s. for them.

Mr. White, for the defence, contended that if there had been anything in the *Gazette* notice providing that a purchaser of these Official stamps unused must get them in his possession dishonestly, a charge to that effect would have been brought in the present case. The fact was that the Department was in a quandary; they saw that they could not proceed under the *Gazette* notice, and so took this indirect method of "dealing without a licence." He submitted that "dealing" under the Stamp Act could not mean "buying with the intention of selling." "Dealing" was not complete until a sale took place. In order to constitute "dealing" there must be proved an overt act of sale. With regard to the letter upon which the prosecution relied, he submitted that no conviction could be recorded because of that. The letter merely evinced an intention to sell, and the Magistrate could not, in a case like this, convict on presumptions. All the stamp dealers in Great Britain and France were in the same position as Mr. Hooper; not one held a licence.

The Magistrate reserved his decision.

New Zealand Paper.

Transatlantic Postage

MR. CHARLES N. HOLMES, of Brookline, Mass., U.S.A., writes to *The Tribune* to complain of the 2½d. letter rate from the United Kingdom to the United States. He points out that a letter from Canada to India or from New York to the Philippines costs only a penny, yet from London to Boston the charge is 2½d. Considering the close band of commerce and friendship between England and the United States, he thinks a penny rate ought to be adopted.

It takes two to make a bargain, and a representative of *The Tribune* was informed at the General Post Office yesterday that the United States Government, when sounded on the subject some time ago, were not willing to make any change. The 2½d. rate

is fixed by Article 5 of the Washington Convention, although the right is reserved to the contracting parties to make treaties outside the Convention.

After 1 October, in pursuance of a decision of the International Postal Union last May, letters available by the 2½d. post may be under 1 oz., instead of under ½ oz., as at present. But even this meagre reform was only carried by a very small majority.

The truth is that the matter is purely one of £ s. d. The introduction of the ounce unit will involve a sacrifice of £190,000 a year revenue, and it is calculated that the introduction of universal penny postage at the same time would involve an initial loss of £640,000 a year.

The Tribune.

Editorial Notes

Editorial Communications.—All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to Edward J. Nankivell, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

Subscriptions.—Subscriptions must be sent to the publishers as set out on the front page of cover, or to booksellers or railway bookstalls, but never to the Editor.

Covers for Binding Volumes.—Our publishers are now prepared to supply special covers for binding the numbers of Vol. IV of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* in art cloth, lettered front and back, at 1s. 6d., post-free.

Bound Volumes.—Vol. I. January to June, 1905, including the rare early numbers. 400 pages, 10s. 9d., post-free. Vol. II. July to December, 1905. 444 pages, price 4s. 9d., post-free. Vol. III, January to June, 1906. 420 pages, price 4s. 9d., post-free.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

Edited by EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

A popular Weekly Stamp Journal for the general collector, and more especially for beginners and young collectors.

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PREPAID SUBSCRIPTIONS must commence with the current number, and can be for 3, 6, or 12 months at the following rates, post-free:—

	Gt. Britain and Colonies.	U.S.A. and Canada.	France, Italy, or Spain.	Germany.
3 months	1s. 8d.	40 c.	fc. 2.00	m. 1.70
6 "	3s. 3d.	80 c.	fc. 4.00	m. 3.25
12 "	6s. 6d.	\$1.60	fc. 8.00	m. 6.50

In Great Britain it will be cheaper for our readers to order *G. S. W.* from their nearest Newsagent 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.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

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Whole No. 132

13 JULY, 1907

VOL. VI.

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Twenty Shillings for Looking at a Stamp

TWENTY shillings for looking at a nice stamp out of the tail of your eye is not a bad fee; it is the charge of the Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, and, of course, it is worth it. You can't get, or even expect, a Royal Mogul to look at you, or your stamp, under a good big fee. If it is a common garden stamp such as anybody else would sort of turn up his nose at, why then you are let off for five shillings.

If you want something cheap, you can stand by the door of 391 Strand, and see the Royal Moguls themselves, on the third Thursday of each month, for less than 5s. apiece.

I am thinking of setting up myself as a Mogul, and my scale of charges will be: For looking at you and your stamp, five bob; stamp alone, one bob; ladies, stamp only charged for.

But, joking aside, it strikes me that these expert charges are getting a bit too thick. Whilst admitting that an expert's opinion is well worth paying for in very difficult cases, I am inclined, nevertheless, to fear that these big fees are apt to be not only prohibitive, but detrimental to the popularization of the hobby.

Save your Money

My advice is, study your stamps with the aid of the philatelic literature that is available, and be your own expert. I have only once paid for an expert's opinion, and that was for his opinion of himself. He had pronounced a stamp of mine bad. A few years afterwards I submitted the selfsame stamp to him and his colleagues, and he pronounced it good.

I have had many stamps sent me for my opinion, and I can honestly say that, except

in one case, every one of those stamps could have been expertized by any regular reader of current philatelic literature.

Of course, if collectors will not read their journals, with their warnings and teachings, why then they must pay the big fees—and serve them right.

The Royal Society's Total Membership

I CONFESS I am greatly disappointed at the total net membership of the Royal Society, as set out by Mr. Tilleard in his ever-interesting Annual Report: 229, with a possible 236, is not great; it should have been at least 300. I would have laid odds on 300. Entrance fee halved, splendid works in progress, and fellowship in a Royal Society, ought to have netted a better result.

There is still room for about 120 elections before the list can be closed for the election of fellows.

What are my country collecting friends thinking of, that they let this opportunity go by? Surely there is a full *quid pro quo* now for the guinea subscription asked.

The Society's Funds

It cannot be long before the Society takes higher rank and makes its importance felt. It is flourishing in the matter of funds as it has never flourished before. It has £300 cash in hand, besides another £275 exhibition balance.

It is therefore no longer hampered by debt, and the thousand and one difficulties that debt creates. Its President stands next the throne, its Vice-President is the most scientific philatelist of his day, it is fortunate in its able and influential Hon. Secretaries, and its Librarian is an ideal one.

No one can gainsay these facts, and yet it is not doing its seventy miles an hour!

More East African Changes

CAN it be possible that there are to be more changes in East Africa? A correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly* says he hears that East Africa and Uganda are to be separated, and that the Indian currency of "annas" is to give way to "cents." It is inconceivable that the authorities should be chopping and changing in this quick-change manner.

Really, with the division and redivision of territories in West and East Africa one wonders whether the Colonial Office is quite sure of its own mind from one year to another.

Pity the Poor Cataloguer

THEY might at least have some pity upon the poor stamp cataloguer. What on earth will become of him if he has to scratch his poor poll for a solution of such questions as how to place the divided and redivided and subdivided territories? He will be driven to pray earnestly for wholesale Federation. The poor fellow will not be blamed if he settles the vexed question by giving each change its own heading. Thus we should have separate headings for British East Africa, Uganda, East Africa and Uganda, and so on; Southern Nigeria, Northern Nigeria, and all the other Nigerias.

Simplification is the order of the day. We are to have the simple life, simplified catalogues, simplified arrangement, simplified albums, and last, *but not least*, simplified prices.

Other Changes in Prospect

THEN there are the changes which must soon be made in many stamps to enable them to conform to the Postal Union requirements. It will be remembered that some years ago the Postal Union recommended the adoption of green for the ½d. value, red for the 1d., and blue for the 2½d. Since then it has agreed to make those colours compulsory, and by October of this year all that have not been changed must conform. Here is a list of the stamps that will have to be changed between this and October. I copy it from *Ewen's Weekly*, being too lazy to work it out for myself.

Antigua, 1d.
 Bermuda, ½d., 1d., 2½d.
 British Central Africa, 1d. (no ½d. or 2½d. issued).
 British Honduras, 2 c., 5 c.
 British New Guinea (Papua), 1 c., 2 c., 5 c.
 Brunei, 1 c., 2 c., 5 c.
 Cyprus, ½, 1, 2 piastre.
 Dominica, ½d., 1d., 2½d.
 East Africa, 2, 4, 10 cents?
 Fiji Islands, 2½d.
 Gibraltar, 2½d.
 Gold Coast, ½d.
 Jamaica, 2½d., blue.
 Johore, 2, 4, 10 cents.
 Leeward Islands, 1d.

Malay States, 4, 10 cents.
 Malta, 2½d.
 Mauritius, 3, 6, 15 cents.
 Montserrat, ½d., 1d., 2½d.
 North Borneo, 2 c., 4 c., 10 c.
 Northern Nigeria, ½d., 1d., 2½d.
 Queensland, 2½d.
 St. Helena, 2½d.
 St. Kitts-Nevis, ½d., 1d.
 St. Lucia, ½d., 1d., 2½d.
 St. Vincent, 2½d.
 Sierra Leone, ½d., 1d., 2½d.
 Somaliland, 1 anna.
 Southern Nigeria, ½d., 1d., 2½d.
 Straits Settlements, 4 c.
 Sudan, 2, 4 mill., 1 piastre.
 Tasmania small ½d.
 Tonga Islands, ½d., 1d., 2½d. (not in Postal Union).
 Transvaal, 2½d.
 Virgin Islands, ½d., 1d., 2½d.
 Bosnia, 5, 10, 25 heller (bicoloured).
 Bulgaria, 5, 10, 25 stotinki (bicoloured).
 China is not in the Postal Union but should it join, the 2, 4, and 10 cents would have to be altered.
 Liberia, 1, 2, 5 cents (bicoloured).

And several South and Central American republics. Many of the above are partly printed in the Postal Union colours, and perhaps this may be accepted as a compliance with the new condition.

The Question of Completeness

IN this question of Old *v.* New Issues let me call the serious attention of the duellists to the fact that Exhibition Committees allow fifty per cent for completeness in judging a collection. If a collection is confined to old or new issues, what becomes of that fifty per cent, eh? And I fancy the average man will similarly regard the thing.

The New St. Vincents

I HAVE not seen any of the new designs series of St. Vincent, and I am wondering whether the new design is to run through the series of values, or not. Up to the present we have only heard of two or three values, and none of those seem to be on sale in London yet. I am on two new-issue lists, and I sneak around the Strand pretty frequently, but I have not seen a single specimen yet.

But they are all coming in plenty, in the good by and by—St. Vincents, Solomon Islands, Papua, and all the rest.

It strikes me that there will be a lively autumn in new issues to start with.

The Stamp Tube

A TUBE railway has been opened from Charing Cross to 'Appy 'Ampstead for the accommodation of the celebrated philatelists who live in that elevated region. The event was duly celebrated with a garden party. It is said that the Herts jollifications may be removed to this other end of the Tube—some day.

Prices, Then and Now, 1866-1907

A RHYL correspondent sends me a number of the *Boy's Journal* for November, 1866, and calls my attention to Young and Stockall's advertisement therein of stamps for sale. It

literally makes my lips water. Fancy Moldavia 54, 81, and 108 paras for sixpence each! But here's the whole list of unused for you to gloat over and wish you had started in 1866 with an order for the lot:—

YOUNG & STOCKALL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND COLONIAL POSTAGE STAMPS

(ESTABLISHED 6 YEARS).

Central Chambers, 17 South Castle Street, Liverpool.

Their New Price List (18 pages with cover), of about 2500 varieties of stamps, giving full particulars of form, value, colour, date of issue, price *single* and *per dozen*, used and unused, will be sent on receipt of 3d. This List is issued on the first of every month, and contains all the stamps issued up to the day of publication.

ALL STAMPS WARRANTED GENUINE.

They have now on hand and for sale (all unused) the following Stamps (for prices of all other kinds see Price List):—

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2s. 6d. per doz., 20 p. 8d., the set 1s.; New Granada 5 c., 6d., 10 c., 1s., 20 c., 2s.; Nevis, 1d., 3d. each, 2s. per doz.; New Brunswick 1 c., 2d., 1s. per doz., 2 c., 2d., 1s. 9d. per doz.; Neapolitan provinces, the set of 8 for 4s.; Newfoundland 1d., 3d., 2d., 4d., 3d., 6d.; New Caledonia, 10 c., 2s. 6d. each; Nicaragua 2 c., 6d., 5s. per doz., 5 c., 9d., 8s. per doz.; Norway (new issue) 2 sk., 2d., 1s. 6d. per doz.; Nova Scotia 1 c., 1d., 1s. per doz., 2 c. 2d., 1s. 9d. per doz., $\frac{1}{2}$ and 10 c., 9d. each; Oldenburg $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each, 10d. per doz., $\frac{1}{4}$ and env., 2d. each, 1s. per doz.; new Postal States $\frac{1}{2}$ baj., 1d., 3d. per doz., 1 baj., 2d., 1s. 3d. per doz.; Portugal 5 reis, 1d., 6d. per doz., 10 reis, 2d., 1s. per doz.; Pacific Steam Navigation Company's stamps, 2s. each, or the set of 10 for 15s.; Poland 10 kop., 9d., env. 3 kop., 4d. each, 10 kop., 9d., the set 1s. 9d.; Prussia 3 pfg. and 4 pfg., 1d. each, 8d. per doz.; Prince Edward's Island 1d., 2d. each, 1s. 6d. per doz., 2d., 3d. each, 2s. 6d. per doz.; Peru 1 dinero and 1 peseta, 6d. each, 5s. per doz.; Russia, new issue, 1 kop., 2d., 1s. per doz., 3 kop., 3d. each, 2s. per doz., 5 kop., 4d. each, 3s. 6d. per doz.; Wenden stamps, rose (arms in centre), green and red, centre green, all 6d. each; St. Lucia, red, 3d., 2s. per doz., new issue b'ack, 3d. each, 2s. per doz., yellow 1s., mauve 1s. 3d., orange 2s. 6d.; Sandwich Islands 1 c. blue and 1 c. black, 3d. each, 2s. 6d. per doz., 2 c. blue, 2 c. black, and 2 c. vermilion, 4d. each, 3s. 6d. per doz.; Sierra Leone 6d. lilac, 1s.; St. Vincent 1d., 3d., 2s. per doz.; Saxony 3 pf., 1d. each, 8d. per doz., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., 2d. each, 1s. per doz., new issue $\frac{1}{2}$ n.gr. env., 2d. each, 1s. 3d. per doz., 1 gr. and env., 9d. each, 1s. 9d. per doz.; Spain (new issue, 1866) 2 cuartos, 2d. each, 1s. 3d. doz., 4 c., 2d., 1s. doz., the set of 6, 2s.; Sweden 3 ore, 2d. each, 1s. per doz., 5 ore, 2d. each, 1s. 9d. per doz.; Swiss 2 c., 1d., 6d. per doz., 3 c., 1d., 9d. per doz., 5 c., 2d., 1s. per doz.; St. Helena 1d. red, 3d. each, 2s. doz.; new Schleswig $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., 2d. each, 1s. 3d. per doz., 1 1/2 and 1 1/2 sch., 3d. each, 2s. 6d. doz., 2 sch., 4d., 4 sch., 8d.; old Schleswig-Holstein, blue and rose, 1s. 6d. each, new issue $\frac{1}{2}$ green, 3d., 2s. 6d. doz., $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. rose, 2d., 1s. 3d. per doz., 1 1/2 sch., mauve, 3d. each, 2s. 6d. per doz., 2 sk. blue, 4d. 4 sch. brown, 8d.; Tasmania 1d., 2d. each, 1s. 6d. per doz., 2d., 3d. each, 2s. 6d. per doz.; Trinidad red, 3d. each, 2s. doz.; Tuscany 1, 5, and 10 c., 6d. each; United States; P.O. Despatch (eagle) 1 c., blue, 3d., 2s. 6d. doz.; Pony Express 10 c., 6d.; Venezuela $\frac{1}{2}$ green, 3d., $\frac{1}{2}$ c. 3d., 2s. doz., 1 c., 5d., 4s. doz., new issue (eagle) $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 2d., 1s. 6d. per doz., 1 c., 3d., 2s. 6d. per doz.; Wurtemberg 1 kr., 1d., 9d. per doz., 1 kr. env., 1d., 9d. per doz., 3 kr. and env., 2d. each, 1s. 3d. per doz., return letter stamps, black, 4d. each, 3s. 6d. per doz.; St. Thomas 3 c., 2d., 2s. 9d. per doz.; Turkey new issue (1865), for paid letters, 10 paras green, 2d. each, 1s. 6d. per doz., 1 p. lilac, 5d., 2 p., 3d., 2s. 9d. per doz., the set 3s., for unpaid letters, 20 p., 3d., 2s. 9d. per doz., 1 p., 6d., 3s. per set; Western Australia 1d. carmine, 3d. each, 2s. per doz., 2d. blue, 4d. each, 3s. 6d. per doz., new issue 1d. straw, 3d. each, 2s. 6d. per doz., 2d. yellow, 4d. each, 3s. 6d. per doz., 4d. rose, 1s. each.

Old and New. New and Old

It is the old, old question. It crops up every now and again. Some people are never tired of girding at others who do not collect just as they would have them do.

Here are a couple of friends of mine who are always going for each other. One is a devotee of old issues, t'other is a new-issue man. The old-issue chap says, "Few philatelists can hope to collect both old and new." "Why not?" Says he, "Time and money will not permit." "How so?" "If a collector takes up a country, surely he can see to it that his choice will enable him to follow up that country from start to finish. It is not a question of old or new, but of the country."

The extremists—old v. new—only raise a smile on the face of the looker-on who understands the little game—if you spend too much on old issues you won't have any brass left for me, and vice versa. That's the real trouble.

British Colonial Stamps

FROM THE "COLONIAL OFFICE JOURNAL"*

PRACTICALLY all Crown Colony stamps are manufactured in England, and a colonial officer has frequently to settle points relating to them without having, in the colony, the means of ascertaining the technical processes. Some particulars may therefore be useful.

We propose to begin with a general survey of the subject, then to follow the different processes, from the making of the paper to the packing of the stamps, and finally to summarize any conclusions which we think may be deduced from the facts which have been set out. At the outset we will endeavour to place ourselves in the position of an officer called upon to arrange for a new issue of stamps.

There are three courses open, i.e., to adopt—

- (1) The head of His Majesty the King.
- (2) The arms of the colony.
- (3) Designs illustrating the scenery, fauna, flora, or industries of the colony.

Copper Plate *v.* Surface Printing

When one of the above three courses has been decided upon, the next point which arises is whether the stamps shall be printed by the so-called copper-plate or the surface-printing method.

The former is the older way, and that by which the most artistically successful results have been obtained, as any one who turns over the pages of a stamp album will at once perceive. The necessary plates are also cheaper, although the actual printing is a little more expensive, and, where large numbers of stamps of the same duty are required, much more expensive than the surface method.

The most important difference between the two kinds of plates is that, in case of the copper plate the ink enters the sunk portions of the plate, and is completely cleaned away from the surface of the plate before printing takes place. In the case of the surface-printing plate, which is really a stereo, the ink lies on the raised, engraved portion of the plate, and never touches the flat surface.

From this it follows that a very different kind of ink must be used for the copper plate. It must be of a thick, oily nature,

* The *Colonial Office Journal* is a new Quarterly published by Waterlow and Sons, price 1s. 6d. It is an unofficial publication, but it is issued with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

and the paper on which the printing takes place must be wetted, so that it may sink well into and extract all the ink from the lines engraved on the plate. The ink used for surface printing is, on the other hand, of a thinner kind, and the paper is used dry.

In ordinary copper-plate printing the plate, which is of steel, is itself engraved, every line being put in by hand, and a really artistic result is thus produced; but this method is not used in the manufacture of stamp plates, as not only would the expense be very great, but it would be impossible for any engraver to produce several absolutely identical engravings. Instead of directly engraving the plate a steel roll is pressed, when soft, upon the original engraving, which is of course of the size of a single stamp. When the roll has been hardened, it is in turn pressed 60 or 120 times on a sheet of soft steel, and this when hardened becomes the working plate, and according to the number of impressions which it will produce at one time, it is called 60 or 120 set.

The surface-printing plate is made somewhat differently, but the details are a trade secret. The die is engraved in the same way as for copper-plate printing and the printing plate is prepared in much the same way.

There is only one colony, i.e. Falkland Islands, which has adopted a copper-plate design showing the head of H.M. the King. The more usual plan is to use the surface process and to print the body of the stamp from a keyplate bearing the King's Head and the words "Postage" or "Postage and Revenue," which is shared by all the colonies and can be set up either 120 set or 240 set according to the set of the overprint plates which bear only the name of the colony and the duty, and one of which is therefore required for each duty.

Colonies which issue large numbers of stamps of certain values often find it worth while to go to the expense of a special plate for each of such duties, which print the whole of the stamp at one operation and naturally therefore at a very much cheaper rate. Of course, the special plate costs a good deal more money than the overprint plate.

When pictorial designs are adopted each method of printing is freely employed. But there are two objections to printing stamps of high values by the copper-plate process, particularly if they are to be used for revenue as well as postal purposes:—

- (1) Such stamps are more easily forged than surface-printed stamps.

- (2) As the paper has to be wet when printed on it is necessary to use ink of very stable character, with the consequence that ordinary ink cancellations can be removed without damaging the stamp.

Good examples of the different effects of the two processes in the case of views are the Dominica stamps (surface process) and the new Brunei stamps (copper plate), and in the case of colonial arms the Mauritius stamps (surface process) may be compared with those of Turks Islands (copper plate).

Fugitive Inks—Single and Double

If it is decided to have stamps printed by the surface process it is necessary to decide whether such stamps shall be printed in singly or in doubly fugitive ink. This depends, for the reasons stated below, on whether the stamps are intended for use for postage only, or also for revenue purposes, and so are likely to be cancelled by ordinary writing ink.

The term "singly fugitive ink" means that if any attempt is made to remove a cancellation which has been applied by means of ordinary cancelling ink, the colour of the stamp will suffer. "Doubly fugitive" ink is so sensitive that even if the stamp is cancelled with ordinary writing ink it was thought, until recently, to be impossible to remove the mark without injuring the appearance of the stamp. The duel between the fraudulent cleaner of stamps and the manufacturer is, however, similar to that between projectile and armour plate, and, as will be seen below, it is now necessary to make the surface of the stamp still more sensitive to manipulation.

The disadvantage of doubly fugitive ink is that it can only be obtained in three colours, i.e. green, purple, and black. The existing universal keyplate (one example of which is to be seen in the Sierra Leone stamps) is almost the size of the whole stamp, narrow strips at top and bottom being left for the duty and the name of the colony. It is, of course, unnecessary to print these strips in doubly fugitive ink, as they may easily escape cancellation altogether, but the body of the stamp must be printed in doubly fugitive ink. There are some objections to the use of black, so that only purple and green can in practice be used where the body of the stamp is of such extent as it is in the present universal keyplate.

If the bodies of all the stamps of a series are in either purple or green, it is extremely difficult to prevent confusion, even if a certain number of stamps are printed in doubly fugitive colours on red, blue, green, or yellow paper. Printing on red and blue paper has, moreover, a very bad effect on the appearance of the stamp.

There is another disadvantage in having the bodies of many stamps in the same colour, i.e. the possibility of fraudulent manipulation by substituting slips of high values for the low values.

This difficulty will be overcome in new issues of stamps bearing the King's Head, as the manufacturers are preparing a new keyplate showing only a central oval containing the King's Head, and this will be used with overprint plates bearing not only the name of the colony and the duty, but also the words "Postage and Revenue," the whole of which will therefore be in one colour.

In the case of existing sets of stamps, the possibility of manipulation of the value can only be prevented by either purchasing a fresh set of duty plates for use with the keyplate, mentioned in the last paragraph, or by extending the use of singly fugitive ink further than the ½d., 1d., and 2½d. values, to which it is fairly generally admitted, possibly as far as 5d., and in this way diminishing the number of stamps which have to be printed in purple and green. The probability that any one would find it worth his while to remove the cancellation from large numbers of stamps of comparatively low value, is one which each colonial Government can alone estimate for itself. The regulations affecting the sale of stamps and the local labour conditions would probably be the main factors in the question, the danger being greater in countries inhabited by a clever population with a low standard of comfort.

The copper-plate process is not very suitable for printing stamps in two colours, owing to the necessity of wetting the paper for each printing. Each time the paper is wetted it alters in size sufficiently to make it very difficult to make the second impression exactly fit the first. The result of this is that the cost of printing in two colours is considerably higher than that of printing in one colour, and it will be generally found to be more economical in the long run to order a separate plate for each value, but this necessitates each stamp being printed in a single colour.

There is one class of stamp for which the copper-plate process is specially adapted. This is a series of stamps such as that of the Tonga Islands, in which several designs are used.

It has recently been found that even the use of doubly fugitive ink by itself is an insufficient protection against cleaning, and all stamps which are printed in doubly fugitive ink are now further safeguarded by a special treatment of the paper before printing. The slightest tampering with stamps printed in doubly fugitive ink on paper so treated infallibly ruins the appearance of the stamp.

Watermarks

It is well known that all stamps of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates are printed on specially made paper, with a watermark showing a succession of devices, composed of a Crown and the letters C A, standing for "Crown Agents." Each stamp shows portions of several of these designs. This paper was first introduced about four years ago, in substitution for a paper which was intended to show one device on each stamp, but which was found not to fit all stamps, so that in some two nearly entire watermarks were found, and in others hardly any at all. The watermark, is, of course, only a last resort in testing the genuineness of a stamp which has been affixed to a postal packet or document, as it is impossible to see it except by removing the stamp from the envelope, and looking at the back. A great advantage in using such paper is the check upon the production of stamps, as the paper given out for each order will only enable a fixed number of stamps to be printed.

Colours

Before proceeding to the consecutive description of the processes of manufacture, the question of the colours of the stamps may be referred to. The Washington Convention recommended that every country in the Postal Union should adopt green, red, and blue colours for the respective values of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and their equivalents in other currencies, and the Rome Convention has now made these colours compulsory from the 1st October of this year. The colours of the other values have, until now, been chosen in the main arbitrarily, the intention in each case being to make a series of stamps as distinctive as possible *inter se*. There would, however, be some practical advantages in formulating a universal colour scheme for all the Crown Colonies and Protectorates. Further reference may be made to this subject in a future article.

A Philatelic Library : Its Uses and How to Form It

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

IT is a recognized axiom in philatelic circles that a really earnest stamp collector should have more than a mere nodding acquaintance with philatelic literature. We are all in cordial agreement with the assertion that a philatelic library is a most useful, nay, more, a very necessary part of a collector's outfit, and yet, how many of those who so enthusiastically profess a belief in the usefulness of handbooks and journals devoted to our hobby possess even the rudiments of a philatelic library?

It is, alas! only too true that of the thousands of active collectors keenly interested in the pursuit of Philately not one per cent regularly subscribes to even one stamp magazine; fewer still endeavour to keep abreast of the times by subscribing to two or three journals and purchasing some of the most useful handbooks; and those who possess an accumulation of volumes, large enough to be dignified by the name of library, is small indeed.

This curious apathy on the part of the general body of collectors to philatelic literature is all the more remarkable when one considers what an extensive bibliography our hobby possesses. There are few pursuits that can boast of such a mass of real, sound, valuable reading matter as that which Philately has brought into being during the fifty

or sixty years that stamp collecting has formed the all-absorbing hobby of a vast concourse of people situated in all stations of life. One is almost forced to believe that the average collector prefers to remain in ignorance regarding all that is most interesting about his stamps, which he might glean from a perusal of current magazines and reference to the best articles that have appeared in days gone by.

How often one finds that the only philatelic "library" scores of collectors are cognizant of is a catalogue of more or less recent date, and perhaps a stray copy of some stamp journal. It seems to me that the man who makes no efforts whatever to form a library is blind to his own interests, for without the assistance of some of the best philatelic literature how can he expect to form his collection on intelligent lines?

In the following notes I purpose showing to the best of my ability how one can best form a philatelic library, pointing out which volumes are likely to prove most useful to the average collector, and giving some idea of the prices of the various works mentioned. At the outset it should be clearly understood that I am dealing with a practical library, as distinct from a collection of philatelic literature. To form a really ambitious collection of the literature devoted

to Philately is not a task to be lightly undertaken, and while such an accumulation would include all the volumes that are most valuable from an informative point of view, it would, of necessity, also comprise a large number of items that are of no practical use whatever, and which are only interesting from a bibliographical standpoint. There are many stamp "magazines," chiefly of American origin, owing to the very cheap rates of postage that obtain there, which are absolutely useless to the collector in search of information. These precious pamphlets rarely get beyond the "Vol I, No. 1" stage, and usually consist of a few lines of alleged reading matter liberally interspersed with the publishers' or some one else's advertisements. The following is a fair sample of the literary contents:—

The first stamp issued was the 1d., black.

* * *

Send your subscription along as our next issue will be a bumper.

* * *

Time and tide wait for no man.

* * *

The colour of the current British 1d. stamp is scarlet.

* * *

We hear that Panama has issued several provisionals lately.

* * *

Look out for our next number.

Fortunately the "next number" usually fails to inflict itself on a coldly irresponsible world.

It is obvious that rubbish of this sort is not wanted by the collector, so in these notes I shall devote my remarks solely to a discussion of those volumes that contain matter of substantial interest to all philatelists.

The Uses of a Library

A carefully selected library is at once a mine of information and a source of continual pleasure to its owner. By its means he is able to settle all sorts of philatelic difficulties that will persist in cropping up from time to time, and he is able to study all that other philatelists have discovered about his favourite stamps.

The current periodicals to which he subscribes keep him in touch with all that is happening in the philatelic world—he reads of all the latest discoveries that have been made by his fellow collectors, and is kept well-informed on the burning stampic topics of the hour. He also receives valuable hints as to the arrangement, etc., of his collection; he knows all about the newest of new issues and what changes are projected in the stamps of certain countries; and, if he is a

member of a society, he learns of all that takes place at the meetings almost as well as if he were present himself.

The older magazines the collector will find a source of perennial joy. What is more delightful than to take down from one's bookshelves an old volume of, say, *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, and dip into its pages haphazardly? One reads the thoughts of the philatelic giants of our hobby's early days, and is filled with more respect than ever for their powers of research and knack of elucidating mysteries and dispelling difficulties. Most of the articles will be found particularly helpful and useful, hints galore will be assimilated.

To the ordinary collector a well-selected library is a guide, philosopher, and friend indeed. He wishes to know the meaning of the design on this stamp, whose is the portrait on that, and why is this symbol shown on another—an intelligent and diligent search in the volumes he possesses will more than probably furnish him with enlightenment on all these points. Incidentally he will learn of varieties worth hunting for among the issues of his pet countries, and, altogether, a regular use of his library is bound to substantially increase his interest in all his stamps.

To the specialist a sound library is an absolute necessity. Unless one happens to be a philatelic genius it is of little use starting to specialize in the stamps of any particular country entirely in the dark. And even if one is one of those clever individuals with eagle's eyes for minor varieties and a marvellous knack of solving the most knotty problems, much valuable time and energy are wasted in making "discoveries" that other specialists have described very fully perhaps years previously. Before starting to study the stamps of any country with a view to specialism, the collector should first of all endeavour to trace any articles that had appeared on the subject, and carefully digest all that others had to say on the matter. He can then verify the various points that have been noted, and will be able to more quickly arrive at the problems that have only been partially or unsatisfactorily solved by others. And if he has no library, how can he manage this?

How to Form a Library

A careful discrimination in the formation of even a small library is desirable. A little trouble in this respect will more than repay the collector by adding to the pleasure and information the possession of the volumes will give him.

A useful, practical library ought to contain the latest edition of the best catalogues; as many as possible of the leading philatelic magazines, both old and new; at least one

good "general" handbook on Philately; and all the special handbooks on the postal issues of particular countries that one can manage to acquire.

There will be no difficulty in procuring the catalogue; it is only necessary to remit the requisite sum to the publishers and one is at once the happy possessor of a valuable guide. A catalogue may well be considered a primary requisite, for, within certain limits, it is the sum total of up-to-date philatelic knowledge. Without its aid one is literally collecting in the dark as regards the number of stamps issued, their chronological order, and other points with which every collector should be acquainted.

Next, there is current philatelic literature. It is, of course, to be taken for granted that all the readers of this article are staunch supporters of *G.S.W.*, and very possibly this is the only stamp journal to which they subscribe. May I suggest that every reader should take at least one monthly magazine in addition? Where there are so many excellent ones to choose from it would be invidious on my part to select one for special mention. The best plan is for the collector to obtain specimen copies of the various periodicals I shall enumerate later on, and then choose the journal or journals he finds most suited to his tastes.

With regard to the older magazines, I can only point out the most noteworthy, leaving the reader to make his own choice, according to his tastes and the amount he is inclined to spend in the formation of a library.

A good general handbook is indispensable, and from the list given below the collector should be able to choose at least one. He will find such a volume provides him with a vast amount of general information as to the meaning of various philatelic terms, how stamps are made, and the thousand and one other things he will require to know as his philatelic enthusiasm increases.

The number of handbooks dealing with the stamps of particular countries is large, and most of them are so excellent that it is difficult to advise as to a selection. There are the superb publications of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, which are, perhaps, a little too expensive for the average collector, though their acquisition is, as the immortal William puts it, "a consummation devoutly to be wished." Then there is the excellent series of Stanley Gibbons Handbooks, issued at a price which does not make them prohibitive; and last, but by no means least, there are a number of excellent volumes published at the modest sum of 1s. each. But all these will be dealt with later on. I can only submit a list of what are, in my opinion, the most useful and desirable works, and my readers must exercise their

own judgment in choosing the volumes that appeal most to their individual tastes.

Philatelic Volumes and their Prices

In my previous notes I referred to the necessity of every collector possessing a good modern catalogue of the world's postage stamps. I think there can be no hesitation in plumping for Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, for, though it has a few faults and contains a few inconsistencies, it is, nevertheless, a marvellous production, and can justly claim to be the leading and standard catalogue. Not only is it the recognized guide to all English-speaking collectors, but it has a wide sale, and extends its influence to every part of Mother Earth in which stamp collectors may be found.

In the notes regarding special catalogues, handbooks, and magazines enumerated below I have only mentioned those printed in the English language. There is a large number of admirable works in French, German, Spanish, etc.; but as the average Englishman understands only his own language no useful purpose would, I think, be served in making mention of them here. These notes may, then, best be termed a guide to the formation of an English philatelic library.

(To be continued.)

THE KING'S OWN POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM

This Album has been specially designed for those collectors who either commence a collection with the Postage Stamps of King Edward VII, or who collect these stamps as a supplement to a General Collection. The King's Own Album contains 100 pages of heavy white plate paper outlined with a neat border of neutral grey, with quadrillé background inside the grey border, and name space at the top of each page. Exact size of leaves from the outer edge, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$; available for mounting stamps, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. The title-page is printed in the Royal Colours, with the King's Cypher Monogram and Crown. Strongly bound in cloth, bevelled boards, with the Official Cypher Monogram and Crown in gold on cover.

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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.

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391 Strand, London, W.C.

Purchase of the Breitfuss Collection

A Fifty-thousand-pound Collection of Postage Stamps

NOTES BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

I HAVE much pleasure in announcing that after protracted negotiations I have been able to purchase for my firm this world-celebrated collection.

Mr. F. Breitfuss was born on September 16th, 1851, and commenced collecting stamps while at school, about 1865; and he is certainly one of the oldest collectors now alive.

In 1872 Mr. Breitfuss entered a business house in Marseilles, and there bought several collections which had been pawned by French officers on leaving Marseilles in 1870 to go and fight in the Franco-German War. These collections were sealed up, and the pawn-brokers would sell them only unopened; only one of these collections turned out a great bargain.

In December, 1873, Mr. Breitfuss moved to London, and remained there nearly two years. In 1874 he met Dr. Viner, who persuaded Mr. Breitfuss to join the London Philatelic Society. There he soon became friendly with the foremost collectors of the day, amongst whom he remembers especially Judge Philbrick, Victoriano de Ysasi, M. de Johannis, Sir Daniel Cooper, etc. etc. Mr. T. K. Tapling only joined the Society shortly before Mr. Breitfuss left London. Mr. Breitfuss has told me many interesting anecdotes of those days. Amongst them, I remember, he states that about 1874 Senf sent him the *first* copy of the circular 27 p. of Moldavia; the copy was not very pretty, and Mr. Breitfuss sent it on to Sir D. Cooper at 50s., and he kept it. Mr. Philbrick, at the next meeting of the Society, on hearing of this, said, "Oh, if stamp collectors will pay such great prices, collecting will be impossible, and that will be the end of Philately!"

In 1875 Mr. Breitfuss moved to Odessa and met a few collectors there and added to his already great collection.

In 1877 he left Odessa and returned home to St. Petersburg, where he has lived ever since.

The father of Mr. Breitfuss was the Court jeweller, and had much influence, which he used to obtain good stamps for his son. He also made him some good presents—for instance, in 1866 he ordered from Herr Ernst

Paul Wüttig, in Leipzig, all stamps he could supply at 10 silbergroschen (about 1s.) each and under, and received a large parcel; amongst them were the British Guiana 1 c. and 2 c. type-set stamps of 1862 (now £5 to £10 each).

During the thirty years that Mr. Breitfuss has lived in Russia he has never ceased collecting, and on several occasions he bought whole collections and added the cream of them to his own hoards.

Amongst the most famous of these were the collections of Prince Galitzin-Ostermann, for which he gave £1500 in 1887, and the famous collection of the late Mr. Theodor Notthafft, director of the Russian-Chinese and International Banks, which he acquired for many thousands of pounds in 1898, two years after the death of Mr. Notthafft.

The collection from the commencement has been made on the broadest lines of general collecting, and during the last few years Mr. Breitfuss has specialized in a great many countries, such as those with stamps that can be plated, e.g. British Guiana, 1862, Nevis, New South Wales (Sydney and Laureated), Tasmania, Mauritius, etc. In Foreign Countries he had wonderful specialized collections of all Germany, France, Switzerland, etc.

He collected all essays, trials, proofs, issued stamps both used and unused, reprints, forged stamps used postally, errors, stamps on letters, bisected stamps used for half their value, etc. His collections of envelopes and post cards rank amongst the most complete in the world, and he also included all kinds of locals. Mr. Breitfuss retains his collections of envelopes, cards, and locals, and of the postage stamps he also keeps Russia, Levant, Poland, and Finland, and a few of the smaller Central and South American groups, which he desires to keep in order to have something to work at in the future.

With these exceptions my firm has bought the whole of his postage stamp collection contained in over seventy large volumes. Many of the books are crammed full to bursting-point, and it will be impossible to price them without rearranging them, and this work will probably take up the greater

part of the summer months. I trust that by the commencement of next season in October most of the books may be priced and on sale.

I hope to give details of the different books as I finish pricing them.

It is very interesting to note the difference between the prices Mr. Breitfuss paid and the present market values. Below I give a list of a few things, which might be increased almost indefinitely. For comparison I add the present market value in brackets.

Zurich, mint, horizontal pair of the 4 rapen, bought in 1881 for £4 (£125).

Saxony, error, $\frac{1}{2}$ ngr., on blue, bought from Dr. Kloss in 1879 for £3 (£100).

New Zealand, 1s., green on blue, unused, bought from J. W. Palmer, 1873, for 10s. (£90).

In 1873 or 1874 Mr. Breitfuss wrote to Mr. Basset Hull, asking him to send any dated copies of Australian stamps in exchange for Russian locals. In due time a nice parcel arrived, lots of the stamps marked at one penny each. Mr. Breitfuss was not arranging his Australians at the moment, and put the stamps on one side for some years. About 1893 I sent to Mr. Notthafft a 1d., *brown*, New Zealand, wmk. N Z, at a rather high price. Mr. Notthafft showed the stamp to Mr. Breitfuss, asking him if he advised the purchase or if he had a specimen. Mr. Breitfuss then thought of the stamps received from Mr. Basset Hull at 1d. each, and examined them, and amongst them he found a superb copy of this scarce variety. It is dated July, 1873, and is, I think, the only dated copy known (value £40).

Victoria, 5s., blue on yellow, mint, bought from Moens in 1881 for £1 8s. (£16).

Spain, 1865, 12 c., rose and blue, a mint horizontal pair, one having the frame inverted. This unique piece was sent by Moens in 1882 for 5s.; he certainly could not have noticed the error. A few years ago, Mr. Breitfuss tells me, a well-known Berlin dealer offered £200 cash for this pair on behalf of a well-known titled collector.

In 1873 Mr. Breitfuss bought an almost complete collection of the Spanish stamps from Mr. de Ysasi, the old issues only, all unused, for £10; the value to-day would be fully £200.

Turks Islands, a block of nine (two-types), $\frac{2}{3}$ d. on 1s., prune, cost in 1881, 6s.; value now £120.

Another strip of $\frac{2}{3}$ d. on 1s., blue, having one of the rare types in it, cost 2s. at the same time from Dr. Viner; value to-day is certainly £100.

The unused 1s., prune, of 1879, was bought in 1880 from Pemberton, Wilson & Co. for 2s.; value to-day £30.

Nevis, uncut mint sheet of 4d., engraved,

bought from Moens in October, 1883, for 12s.; value to-day over £100.

Nevis, uncut mint sheet of 6d., lithographed, bought in January, 1885, from M. Schmidt de Wilde, for £1 4s.; value to-day £110.

These few examples show what a grand investment a *fine* stamp collection is, and there is no doubt that stamps must increase in value in the future even more than they have done in the past. The science of Philately is now world-wide, and rich collectors are seeking for fine stamps in almost every country, and there is no doubt that the demand for fine stuff far exceeds the supply.

For some time past Mr. Breitfuss has had the habit of making periodical valuations of his collection, and it may be of interest to give the figures he has in one of his books of West Indian stamps, the prices being obtained from the leading catalogues:—

In Aug., 1891, value was	1,330 roubles.
Nov., 1893	4,000 "
Oct., 1895	11,184 "
Sept., 1903	24,081 "
Jan., 1907	26,734 "

(The rouble is about 2s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.).

It is only by a sad chance that I have been enabled to purchase this collection. Some years ago the late Grand Duke Alexis Michaelovitch, who was one of the leading collectors in Russia, intimated to Mr. Breitfuss his wish to purchase this collection and give it to the Russian nation, placing it under the charge of Mr. Breitfuss in one of the great museums of St. Petersburg.

The Grand Duke unfortunately died before this arrangement could be carried out.

A little later on some collectors in Russia approached Mr. Breitfuss and offered him £33,000 for his collection; this, however, was declined.

Since then the collection has been very largely added to, and for many years has been considered to be the third finest, most complete general collection in the world. The two which are recognized as much superior to this one are the collections of Herr P. la Rénoitière, of Paris, and our National Collection (presented by the late Mr. T. K. Tapling) in the British Museum.

The Breitfuss Collection of stamps is certainly the finest and most valuable general collection that has been sold since stamp collecting commenced some fifty years ago.

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.

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

New Issues

By W. P. B.

Correspondents should notice that all matters relating to new issues have been taken over by Mr. Frank Phillips, 391 Strand, London, W.C., who would be very grateful if readers would help him by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps new or projected. News from the colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be sent to the above-mentioned address.

Argentine Republic.—The *Ph. Echo* reports that the 3 c. stamp has appeared in a new colour, which we suppose will involve a change in that of the 1 c.



Perf. 11½, 12.	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
3 c., blue-green	—	—

Austria.—We have received a new value for this country, viz. a 12 heller stamp in the current form of Type 15, with the numerals in colour on plain ground in the corners.

Granite paper. Without shiny bars. Perf. 12½, 13.	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
12 h., purple	—	—

British Solomon Islands Protectorate.—Our publishers have received a large supply of the stamps listed in our issue of 15 June. The values and colours given therein are quite correct. The stamps are lithographed in sheets of sixty, made up of ten horizontal rows of six, the ½d. and 2½d. being transferred in horizontal strips of three, and the other values in strips of six. The perforation seems to have been effected by a single-line machine, having blunt pins, and gauging 11.



Each sheet bears a serial number in the upper right-hand corner, and an inscription, in the colour of the stamp, on the left-hand margin, reading, SIXTY STAMPS AT ONE HALFPENNY, or ONE PENNY, and so on. We notice a peculiarity in the perforations of some of the sheets of the 1d., 2d., and 6d. The vertical rows are all cleanly cut with large holes, whilst the horizontal rows are rather rough and the holes smaller. On one sheet of the 6d. the horizontal perforation between the third and fourth rows

has been entirely omitted, thus leaving six pairs imperf. between. We have found no other errors, so that this variety should be valuable.

Imperf. horizontally.	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
6d., chocolate	—	—

Cayman Islands.—We illustrate the new 4d. lately received. It will be noticed that the value



is on a blank label, as we ought to have noted in the case of the first 1s. The values in this type are 4d., 1s., and 5s.

East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.—The *M. J.* (June) chronicles two more of the high values, viz. 4 r. and 5 r., on chalk-surfaced paper with multiple watermark, whilst the *Stamp Collector* (June) adds the 20 r. The 1 r., 10 r., and 50 r. have yet to appear to complete this set with multiple wmk., though we understand the 1 r. and 10 r. have been seen with the old Crown C C watermark on chalk-surfaced paper.

Ewen's Weekly (29.6.07) learns from a correspondent "that East Africa and Uganda are to be (or are) divided again." We await developments.



Wmk. Multiple C A.	Chalky paper.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
4 r., grey and emerald-green		—	—
5 r. " carmine		—	—
20 r. " stone		—	—

German South-West Africa.—The *Ph. Echo* states that the 3 pf. has appeared on the water-marked paper.

Wmk. Lozenges.	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
3 pf., brown	—	—

Gold Coast.—Our publishers have now received a supply of the 2½d. printed in one colour, and at the same time a consignment of the 6d., lilac and mauve, with multiple wmk. The latter now comes on *unsurfaced* paper, instead of the chalk-surfaced paper on which this stamp was first issued about October last. The 2½d. was first reported in April of this year, and we received a copy of the above-mentioned 6d. at the beginning of May. The sheets of each value are, as usual, in two-panes of sixty stamps, and have the plate number I in each of the four corners.

Le Timbre-Poste states that the 3d. stamp has been issued in one colour only.



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

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
3d., green	—	—
2½d., ultramarine	0 4	—
6d., lilac and mauve	0 8	—

Iceland.—We illustrate the series listed in our issue of 29 June. We illustrate at right each type of a set for official use. The centre of each value is in sepia, and the Official stamps differ from the ordinary in having the word ÞJONUSTU at left.



Official Stamps. Wmk. Crown. Perf. 12½, 13.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
3 aur., sepia and yellow	—	—
4 " " green	—	—
5 " " brown	—	—
10 " " blue	—	—
16 " " carmine	—	—
20 " " yellow-green	—	—
50 " " mauve	—	—

Mauritius.—*Ewen's Weekly* (29.6.07) chronicles the appearance of the 6 c. on chalky paper, issued 28.5.07 or earlier.



Wmk. Multiple Crown C A. Chalky paper.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
6 c., lilac and carmine on red	—	—

Montserrat.—It seems that the 2½d., bi-coloured on ordinary paper with multiple watermark (No. 27 in the Catalogue), does not exist. *Ewen's Weekly* first chronicled this variety in Jan., 1906, but the same authority now finds that the announcement of its issue was in error. In all probability this stamp will have to be replaced in the Catalogue by a 2½d. printed in one colour.

In another part of this issue we print an interesting extract of an article on "Stamps," published in the *Colonial Office Journal* for June, from which we gather that it will be *compulsory*, from 1 October



next, that all countries in the Postal Union should adopt green, red, and blue for the respective values of ½d., 1d., and 2½d., and their equivalents in other currencies. This being so, there are still a great many stamps of these values that will have to be altered within the current quarter, and it behoves collectors to see that those they lack are obtained as soon as possible, and before the contemplated new issues render present prices obsolete.

Montenegro.—To the list of ordinary stamps given in our last number a 2 paras should be added. Messrs. Th. Champion and Co. in their *Bulletin Mensuel* for June also list a 1 k., 2 k., and 5 k. of similar design. These presumably are "krone" values, but why "paras" should be substituted for "heller," or if 100 paras equal 1 krona, we are unable to say. Possibly some kind reader will solve these riddles for us. Montenegro has a small coinage of nickel and bronze made in Austria, but Austrian paper and silver are the principal mediums of exchange. Turkish silver is also current, and French and English gold circulates freely at a rate of exchange fixed from time to time by the Government.

When we chronicled the set in our last issue we alluded to Nicholas I as "King." This was an error, as his title is Prince of Montenegro. The supreme power of Montenegro has been retained by his family of Petrovic since 1697, when Danilo Petrovic was proclaimed "Vladika" or "Prince Bishop," having liberated the country from the Turks. When Peter Petrovic II died in 1851 his nephew Danilo abandoned the title of Vladika together with the spiritual functions attached to it, and substituted that of "Gospodar" or "Prince." Nicholas I, the present prince, succeeded his uncle Danilo in 1860.

Portrait of Prince Nicholas. Perf. about 12½.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
2 paras, black	—	—
1 k., carmine	—	—
2 k., green	—	—
5 k., brownish red	—	—

Morocco Agencies.—We understand that another value, viz. ½d., should be added to the list of Great Britain stamps overprinted MOROCCO AGENCIES without any value in Spanish currency. Stamps so overprinted are for use on parcels, whilst those overprinted additionally with value in "centimos" or "pesetas" are used for other mail matter.



MOROCCO AGENCIES

5 CENTIMOS

Overprinted MOROCCO AGENCIES in black.

	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
½d., pale green	—	—

Natal.—A correspondent at Durban tells us that the use of stamps overprinted OFFICIAL is abandoned, and that a circular was issued to the Government railway offices on 30 May, stating that the surcharged stamps were to be returned, and that they would be replaced by ordinary stamps; the latter are now perforated with the letters "N.G.R." (Natal Government Railways).

New Zealand.—Our publishers have lately received part of a sheet of the 8d. with the small perforation and bearing the serial number 186333 in the lower right-hand corner. The watermark is Type 41 sideways. Who can truly prophesy the life of this value in its present form? Will it still be easy to acquire this time next year, or will it shortly have been reduced in size, like the 6d. lately issued? "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."



Wmk. Single-lined N Z and Star. Perf. 14.

	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
8d., steel-blue	0 10	0 8

Nicaragua.—More values of the above type, redrawn, and with Messrs. Waterlow's imprint, are recorded in various journals. In addition to the 10 c. in the Supplement to the Catalogue and those noted below, we have seen the 1 c. and 5 c., but overprinted "Costa Atlantica B.", for use in the Bluefields district. Doubtless these two values, as well as the rest of the set, if not already in course, will shortly be issued for ordinary use.

We have received a provisional 50 c. on 6 c., slate, surcharged as type above, (a) with thick "o," (b) with tall "o," as Nos. 311 and 312 in the Supplement. The colour of the surcharge,

however, is *yellow-brown* instead of *red*, as on the numbers mentioned.



Value 10p

Type 36. *Surcharged in yellow-brown.*

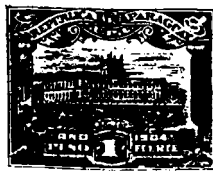
		Unused.	Used.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
50 c. on 6 c., slate (a) . . . . .	.	1 6	—
50 c. on 6 c., " (b) . . . . .	.	2 6	—

Waterlow print. Perf. 14, 15.

4 c., brownish orange . . . . .	.	—	—
15 c., brown-olive . . . . .	.	—	—
20 c., claret . . . . .	.	—	—
50 c., orange . . . . .	.	—	—

Paraguay.—Though Type 39, with date 1904 inscribed, is still adhered to for the present issue, there have been many changes of colour for the various values. The latest we have noticed are for the 10 c. and 60 c. It would be interesting to have an exact record by "some one who knows" of the stamps issued, not only of Type 39, but also of Type 36, and the Official stamps Type 66, with dates when such were put into circulation. There have been many conflicting chronicles. If details of the perforating machines in use, and the known perforation of the stamps issued, were added, the joy of the catalogue compilers would be complete.

The change of colour does not appear to be confined to the types mentioned above, for even the recently issued 1 peso stamp has, according to the *I. B. J.* (18.5.06), changed its coat. The frame is now in orange-brown instead of red. We ourselves must plead guilty to having been confused by these many changes, in that we chronicled last week the Official stamp as black and orange-brown instead of black and red. It is only the ordinary stamp at present that has been changed. Correct chronicle is as follows:—



Type 39. *Perf. 11½ or 11¼ x 12.*

		Unused.	Used.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
10 c., bright green . . . . .	.	—	—
60 c., deep brown . . . . .	.	—	—

View of Post Office. Same perf.

1 p., black and orange-brown	—	—
--	---	---	---

Official Stamp. View of Post Office.

1 p., black and red	—	—
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Rio de Oro.—*L'Echo de Timbrologie* (15.6.07) announces the discovery of an error in the sheet of 3 pesetas, viz. one stamp inscribed 4 PESETAS. This stamp, it will be remembered, is normally dull blue. As the quantity printed was small, this error should prove extremely valuable.



Error of colour. Perf. 14.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.

 4 p., blue-green

Russian Offices in China.—The above handsome stamps have received the usual overprint for use here. On the lower value the overprint is in red and on the higher it is in blue.



Perf. 13 to 13½.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.

 5 r., pale blue, deep blue & green — —
 10 r., pale grey, scarlet & yellow — —

St. Vincent.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* (22.6.07) that another value has been issued in the new design, and from this it is evident that the stamps printed in one colour are not to be confined to the ½d., 1d., and 2½d. The colour conforms to the South African agreement of the Postal Convention, and it may be that this issue presages the formulation of a universal colour scheme for all the Crown Colonies and Protectorates.



Wmk. Multiple Crown C.A. Ordinary paper. Perf. 14.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.

 3d., violet

Transvaal.—From various sources we note that the £1 stamp has appeared on the paper with multiple watermark and chalky surface.



Wmk. Multiple Crown C.A. Chalky paper.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.

 £1, green and violet

United States.—Referring to the Jamestown issue recently chronicled, *Le Timbre-Poste* (25.5.07) gives the numbers printed of each value as follows:—

- 1 c., green 10,000,000
- 2 c., carmine 15,000,000
- 5 c., blue 6,000,000

We now illustrate the 5 c.



Western Australia.—*Ewen's Weekly* (22.6.07) reports the 5d. with the Crown A watermark, perf. 11. Issued on or before 13.5.07. We illustrate the 1s. lately issued with wmk. W Crown A, Type 33.



We take the following from the current number of the *M. J.*:—

"*Mekeel's Weekly* says: 'The ½d., green, stamp on Crown A paper has been perforated "OS" for official use.' This is the first that we have heard of a ½d. stamp with that watermark; does it exist without the official perforation?"

Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 11.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.

 5d., yellow

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Philatelic Societies

Royal Philatelic Society, London

President: H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.
Hon. Sec.: J. A. Tillaard, 10 Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Meetings: 4 Southampton Row, W. Alternate Fridays at 6 p.m.
Annual Subscription: Town, 22 2s.; Country, 21 1s.

Abstract of Accounts

For the year ending 31 March, 1907

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions		311	6	0
„ Entrance Fees		33	12	0
„ Sundry Receipts		35	7	7
		<u>380</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>
„ Sale of Society's Works		65	4	0
„ Balance 1 April, 1906		142	1	8
		<u>£587</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>3</u>

EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
By Rent, one year		53	15	0
„ Office Expenses		62	14	0
„ Printing, Stationery, Postages, etc.		46	15	0
„ Paid for <i>London Philatelist</i>		54	0	0
„ Binding Books for Library		32	15	6
„ Sundry Payments		30	7	0
		<u>280</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>
„ Balance at Bank and in hand, 31 March, 1907		307	4	6
		<u>£587</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>3</u>

LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.
To Sundry Creditors		2	0	0
„ Balance, being Surplus of Assets over Liabilities		617	0	0
		<u>£619</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

ASSETS.		£	s.	d.
By Cash at Bank and in hand		307	4	6
„ Subscriptions Due but not yet paid		36	15	0
„ Furniture, Pictures, Library, etc.		145	0	0
„ Stock of Society's Works		127	17	6
„ Sundry Debtors		2	3	0
		<u>£619</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

The Expert Committee

We are desired to inform our readers that all stamps to be examined by the Expert Committee should be sent in to 10 Gracechurch Street, E.C., before 18 July, after which date the Committee will not meet again until 17 October.

The Expert Committee has made the following regulations and scale of charges with regard to specimens submitted for examination by persons who are *not members* of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

For specimens pronounced genuine, or actually to be what they appear to be, 5s.

For specimens quoted in any current catalogue at £20 or upwards (500 fcs. or 400 marks), 10s.

For specimens quoted at £50 or upwards (1250 fcs. or 1000 marks), 20s.

Where there is no catalogue quotation an auction record may be referred to, but in cases where no quotation can be given the charge will be on the highest scale.

In all cases where the specimens are pronounced not to be genuine, or actually to be what they appear to be, the charge will be 2s. 6d., and a return of part of the fee or fees will be made.

The charges made to *members* will remain the same as heretofore, namely, 3s. and 1s. 6d.

In all cases where the applicant for a certificate—whether a member or not—requires an answer to a particular question, and the Committee is unable to give a definite opinion, a fee of 1s. only—1 f. 25 c. or 1 m.—will be charged to cover postages and expenses.

The members of the Committee meet once a month only, generally in the afternoon of the *third Thursday* in each month (August and September excepted).

Stamps found not to be what they appear to be are returned immediately after the meeting (unless a photograph is required by the Committee for future reference); but all stamps requiring to be photographed may be retained for ten days, or even more, and *no fixed date for their return can be stated.*

Unless the fees accompany the stamps no examination can take place.

NOTE.—Every care is taken of specimens sent for examination, but the Committee assumes no responsibility for loss or damage, or for the results of the opinions given.

Transvaal Philatelic Society

President: T. Henderson, M.A.
Hon. Sec.: H. V. Fowler, Box 2404, Johannesburg.

THE Society met on Tuesday, 4 June, 1907, in the Board Room, Trust Buildings, Johannesburg; present, a fair attendance of members and many visitors.

After formal business, including the election of two members and proposal of another, the President, Mr. T. Henderson, read a paper entitled "A Philatelic Mare's Nest," which seemed to hit the fancy of the meeting. An exhibition of the stamps of Mauritius followed, fine collections being shown by Messrs. A. J. Cohen, Leo Mayer, J. A. Ornstien, the President, and Mr. W. P. Cohen (visitor).

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT, 1906-7.

JOHANNESBURG, 14 MAY, 1907.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—It is my pleasant duty, at the close of the first year of our Society's life, to place before you a brief resumé of our work.

Born on 8 May, 1906, at the Alexandra Tea-rooms, and at first cradled there, we had a sturdy infancy. Without any of the distempers incident to childhood, we grew rapidly to maturity; and now we are—what we are! And why?

It is idle to ignore the fact that this Society originated in a strong feeling that there was need of a society run on amateur lines, in whose policy and management no dealers should have a voice. But it is surely unnecessary to disclaim antagonism to the Johannesburg Society. Several of its members joined us on condition of amicable co-operation. A joint committee of the two Societies has so co-operated; three of the members of our executive are on that of the sister Society. Its outgoing Chairman made most kindly reference to us in the Annual Report read to his constituents last Tuesday. For this we thank him, and assure him and his successor that we appreciate and reciprocate his good wishes.

I shall do my best to compress within a moderate compass a life-history so full of interest as ours has been.

Our abode was at first somewhat unsettled. From our birth-place we fitted in September to a temporary home in Mr. Draiby's office, and in January, thanks to Miss Finlay, migrated, finally we trust, to the admirable room in which we are assembled. We marked half-time by a charming dinner on Boxing Day, and I may add that the same evening was also the birthday of our permanent collection. The good-fellowship that reigned then was typical of the unbroken harmony that has marked our more strictly philatelic meetings.

Our honorary head or "Patron" is Sir H. E. McCallum, K.C.M.G., Governor of Natal. He will continue to hold office in spite of his removal to Ceylon—a promotion on which our Society heartily congratulates him. Our original executive, consisting of Mr. Hawley and myself (Vice-Presidents) and Messrs. A. J. Cohen, Draiby, Hand, and Ornstien (members of Committee), has varied but slightly during the year. Our Secretary, Mr. Fowler, stepped into the gap caused by the resignation, after a brief term of office, of Mr. R. T. Ford. To you who know, it is needless to say how efficiently Mr. Fowler has done his work. The Treasurer was, and is, Mr. Hand. To his watchful care we are indebted for the satisfactory balance sheet which will be submitted to you. At first we dispensed with a President, but on my appointment to that office, and Mr. Draiby's consequent appointment as joint Vice-President, Miss Finlay took his place on the Committee.

Our Constitution has also undergone an important alteration. Originally, dealers were admitted as associate members, without governing or voting power; but in October it was deemed advisable to close our ranks against "dealerism" and to confine membership to amateur collectors. Though this change entailed some slight loss in numbers, I am confident that it has been to the best interest of our Society.

Our members number 23 city, 3 country. The average attendance has been good; visitors have been numerous. Our Committee has met frequently and done its work well; the General Meeting has accepted its recommendations. The thrashing-out of routine and business detail "out of school" has made for the harmony of the Society and the interests of Philately. For the confidence reposed in us I thank you in the name of the Committee.

A vast amount of ground—mainly African, of course—has been covered in our twenty-one meetings. The quality of our exhibits has been high, as might be expected from the list of exhibitors: Misses Finlay and Henderson; Messrs. A. J. Cohen, J. C. Hand, C. E. Hawley, G. C. Herbert, G. H. Hillary, Leo Mayer, M. Neuburger, A. J. Ornstien, and your humble servant. Mr. W. P. Cohen, of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society, was kind enough to assist with his English at one of our most memorable evenings.

The papers read before the Society, several of them illustrated by elaborate drawings, displayed patient research, philatelic knowledge, and no small literary skill. I may mention Mr. A. J. Cohen's on "Stamps of Nigeria"; Mr. Hand's on "Fortunes in Stamps" and "Stamps and Collectors"; Mr. Hawley's on "Some Notes on the Early Issues of Great Britain"; Mr. Ornstien's on "The Issues of Cape Colony and of St. Helena"; the President's on "Cheap Philately" and on "Sweet are the Uses of—Philately!" The last named was reproduced in the April number of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*.

Impromptu debates arising from our papers or exhibitions have been frequent, instructive, and well-sustained.

So much for work achieved. I may add, very briefly, that three subjects in particular have engaged the attention of your Committee: a South African Exhibition, the establishment of a South African Journal of Philately, and the need of a Standard Catalogue. It is hoped that the work done in these various directions will bear fruit.

The Society's warmest thanks are due to all who have contributed to the success of the year's work. Special reference, however, must be made to Mr. C. E. Hawley, joint Vice-President. He presided over the birth of the Society; he gave it high ideals and acted up to them. Practically every movement within the Society for its own advantage or that of Philately at large owed its inspiration to him. Add to these the thoroughness and brilliance of his philatelic work, his silent and unobtrusive service rendered at all times, his generosity in giving us an outfit of official stationery, his foundation and endowment by a donation in kind of the Society's collection, and the care he has given to its effective display. He leaves us with

the heartfelt regret of us all and an equally heartfelt wish for his prosperity and speedy return. He has himself told me that his severance from the Society is one of the pangs of his life.

We owe much to our friend Mr. F. M. R. Draiby, another Vice-President, whom circumstances have compelled to leave us after playing an active part in our life. Our largest halt in our migration was made in his office, and were that his only service we should have cause to be grateful. But he served us well in every capacity, and we wish him, too, every possible success and a speedy return to our ranks.

Mr. Hand's share in the inception and organization of the Society, his kindness in granting the use of his office for Committee meetings, his generosity in printing our Constitution and Bye-laws, his work as Treasurer—these and many other services demand recognition from me.

To Miss Finlay we owe not only our meeting-place, but an infinity of labour cheerfully done. Miss Robertson in our early days did a very large amount of work of which the Society at large was little aware. To her and to Miss Henderson, who has also helped us, we tender our thanks.

I have already mentioned the Society's permanent collection. Mr. Hawley's contribution of more than 1700 stamps dwarfs all the others; but it is but just to mention grants in aid from Misses Finlay and Henderson, Messrs. Cohen, Ornstien, Draiby, and the President, and to thank the Committee for its gift of the handsome "Paragon" albums in which our collection is to find its resting-place. Gifts of books and periodical literature from Messrs. Cohen, Hawley, and Ornstien are gratefully acknowledged. I should like to add that our library has been enriched by several original papers read before the Society and cheerfully deposited by their writers in our archives.

Thanks are also due to Messrs. Ornstien and Röder for kindly auditing the accounts embodied in the financial statement; and to the following, not in our roll of members: the Postmaster-General of the Transvaal, for the privilege accorded to our members of inspecting the official collection of stamps of the Transvaal; and last, but not least, the Press of the Transvaal and the Philatelic Press in Europe, for their courtesy in inserting reports of our meetings.

In conclusion, I thank you all, both officers and members, for hearty co-operation in the past. I am confident that my successor will find no falling off in that direction. That the memory of those who have gone from us may stimulate us to act up to the ideals they set, is the wish, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Of your obedient servant,

T. HENDERSON,

President of the Transvaal Philatelic Society.

Philatelic Society of Victoria

President: F. A. Jackson.

Secretary: W. Bretschneider.

Meetings: 128 Russell Street, Melbourne.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the above Society was held on Thursday, 16 May, 1907, at 8 p.m.

The President, Mr. F. A. Jackson, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of members present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, after which positions in Book 168 were balloted for.

It was proposed and seconded that the Committee's recommendation, that a sub-committee be appointed for the purpose of preparing and submitting to the Society in sections the proposed Catalogue of the Stamps of Victoria, be adopted.

The decision of the last meeting, that the Junior Society should meet at 8 o'clock and the parent Society at 8.30 on the same evening, was rescinded, with a view to making the time 7.30 and 8 o'clock respectively.

Mr. Derrick proposed and Mr. Jackson seconded that a letter of condolence be sent to Mr. Ellis expressive of our sympathy in his bereavement.

Editorial Address—EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 3
Whole No. 133

20 JULY, 1907

VOL. VI.

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Banganapally's Coming!

"WHO'S he?" says some irreverent reader. Well, I'm hanged if I know, but I gather that, whoever he is, he is on the road. The *Philatelic Journal of India* announces that he has issued a fiscal set, as long as your arm, showing a gentleman in a fez cap with an aigrette, à la the Shah. It is not a far cry from fiscals to postage stamps, so look out for Banganapally—unless it is another Wetherell joke.

Australian Commonwealth Stamps

MR. H. W. JOHNSTON, Melbourne, sends me the following cutting from the *Melbourne Age* :—

The Committee which is to advise the Postmaster-General with respect to the designing, printing, etc., of the first series of uniform Commonwealth stamps will be formally appointed in a day or two. Those invited to serve upon it have already been communicated with. Outside experts and a representative of the Philatelic Society will act with postal officers. Members of the Committee who do not belong to the Commonwealth Public Service will be paid for their labours.

This Committee, let us hope, will be able to solve the question of the uniform stamp, or, at all events, put an end to the ludicrous hand-to-mouth muddle that at present dominates the postal issues of Australia.

French Issues Galore

I AM glad to see that our French colleagues have had a special exhibition of the fine issues of their own country, for it was no secret at the late International Exhibition in London that room could not be found for sheets upon sheets of the exhibits of French stamps. They were sent in such rich profusion that it would have taken another annexe to have given them a proper showing.

One of our French friends was simply wild because the show was not sacrificed to giving his friends the run of the place. Now, it is to be hoped, he is supremely happy, and prepared to embrace us as of yore.

A New American Stamp Weekly

THE loss of the grand old *American Journal of Philately* was a sad blow to all serious collecting in the United States, indeed to Philately generally. But if it is possible to fill the gap that has been left, our friend Mr. L. G. Quackenbush will fill it with the new journal he has started under the title of *Redfield's Stamp Weekly*, the first number of which he has just sent me.

Mr. Quackenbush is an enthusiastic and able philatelist, and one of the most jealous of all that is straight and honourable in stamp collecting. I have more than once been hauled over the coals by him for making too much of the sordid side of stamp collecting.

"Redfield's Stamp Weekly"

THE new journal has a tone about its entry into the field that takes my fancy, and generates the hope that it will not be a passing philatelic friend. It says :—

In view of the sometimes ephemeral character of philatelic periodicals—all too many of which have been mere "shoe-string" ventures, conducted on pitifully inadequate capital, and therefore practically doomed to failure from the outset—it may be well to say that *Redfield's Weekly* is, in every sense, a serious and permanent publication. Its publishers are men of very thorough and practical experience in this special field; and, what is equally important, they stand willing to spend a large amount of money in developing the paper, and have the cash capital to do so. They are fully aware that they must face a large loss for the first year or so, and that it will take at least two or three years to place the paper on a really paying basis; and they have the capital to carry the proposition through, no matter what the discouragement and difficulties that may assail them at the beginning.

There is a ring of "We are come to stay" in the paper that fetches; but I do not like the tablecloth size of the paper, 13½ in. × 11 in.

Annual Philatelic Conclave

IS this coming off, or not? Personally I am as firm a believer in it as ever. I see no reason why such a gathering should not be a success. If it falls into the wrong hands, then it will be good-bye to any chance of

success. And the signs are not propitious in this direction.

The best possible beginning would be for the Royal Society to throw open one of its meetings to all philatelists, and make that meeting a foretaste of what an annual gathering might be.

Afghanistan Redivivus

SOME two years ago the issue of postage stamps was suppressed in Afghanistan because of the constant complaints which reached the Ameer to the effect that stamps were removed from letters addressed to India and resold to other customers of the Post Office.

Now a Reuter's telegram from Allahabad speaks of a report from Cabul that the Ameer is erecting pillar-boxes in Cabul, and is introducing postal facilities, and that a new stamp has been recently issued.

Our new-issue friend will doubtless indulge us with an early peep at Afghanistan redivivus.

Corpses by Parcel Post

DID you know that you could send your corpse by parcel post? No? Well, you can. Asa Kamateu, born in Yokohama, died lately at Brooklyn, U.S.A., was cremated on 19 March, 1907, and sent home by parcel post, carefully sealed, via the United Kingdom and Canada, for a postage of 3s. 6d.

Also Babies

A BABY was recently forwarded by express parcel post from the West Strand Telegraph Office in Adelaide Place, London, to the City of London Lying-in Hospital, City Road. It seems that a gentleman and lady called at the office, wrote a message, got an express messenger, put him into a cab, and handed him a baby in long clothes as the express parcel, and before the express messenger could recover from his astonishment he was being driven post haste to the hospital.

The Egyptian Post Office

THE Egyptian Post Office seems to be going ahead.

The total number of postal articles dealt with has risen from 50,770,000 in 1905 to 58,000,000 in 1906, or an increase of 14 per cent.

Unprecedented in the history of Egyptian Posts as is this increase in general postal matter, there has yet to be recorded the still more abnormal growth of registered correspondence, which, following upon the reduction by half of the registration charges, has increased by 70 per cent.

The introduction in 1905 of a penny post between the United Kingdom, the British

Colonies, and Egypt, and its equivalent in the opposite direction, has resulted in the very satisfactory increase of 60 per cent.

A like reduction of tariff came into operation in July, 1906, between Egypt, Italy, and the Italian Colonies.

The total Postal Revenue for the year was £E237,097, the expenditure £E185,176 as against £E149,656 in 1905, with a surplus of £E51,921, or 22 per cent of gross receipts.

Within the last twenty years the postal revenue has doubled, notwithstanding that reductions of tariff have been instituted in respect of every class of postal transaction.

Royal Philatelic Society's Publications

MAJOR EVANS, in the *Monthly Journal*, makes an excellent suggestion for the more regular publication of the Royal Philatelic Society's works. He writes:—

The issue of an annual volume, thinner, and dealing with the stamps of one or two countries only, would be more likely, we think, to keep up the interest of the members, and of philatelists in general, than the publication of large and expensive works at much longer intervals. A subject like the Transvaal could not, of course, be dealt with in one of these smaller volumes, but that is a somewhat exceptional case, though by no means unique: there are some British possessions in the Far East, and others much nearer home, whose issues the Society has never touched, but which will have to be dealt with some day, to make the books upon the British Empire complete. The fact is that the published work of the Society is done by a very few of its members. A small publication committee, even though composed of the finest philatelists of the day, can only be expected to take up one book at a time; the Royal Philatelic Society should be able to furnish half a dozen such committees, each engaged upon a separate work. Let us hope that some of the new members will bestir themselves and endeavour to increase the output without in any way lowering its quality.

At present all you know is that certain works are said to be in progress, but when they may be published is quite another thing. It may be this year, next year, now, or never. Years ago I suggested serial publication to the Society, and urged that advertisements might be got for a serial publication to help the cost. The objection seemed to be that it would bind the Publishing Committee to something definite that might not be possible.

That could be got over by delaying the start until they had twelve months' issues ready for the press.

I feel certain that the regular publication, say even quarterly, of the Society's works would materially increase the membership.

The Catalogue of the Future

ON this question Major Evans has also something to the point, and as he is an experienced cataloguer, and our ablest and most respected philatelic writer, his views are likely to carry great weight in the proper quarter.

Briefly, he admits very reluctantly that further division of the catalogue may become necessary, that there are certain classes of adhesives which might well be placed in a separate volume or volumes, to wit, Acknow-

ldgment of Receipt, Express Letter, Parcel Post, Postage Due, Registration, and Too Late stamps.

But he notes the fact that the result of the last division, when Locals, Envelopes and Post Cards, etc., were relegated to separate volumes, has been that these classes have been even more neglected than before.

Still, there is no denying the fact that a large number of collectors have long been making the division that is imminent, for the very simple reason that they find ordinary adhesives sold for public use quite enough. Even specialists are restricting their collections to adhesives.

Catalogue Eccentricities

IN this connexion is it not amusing to note that whilst our Gibbons includes every bit of foreign rubbish in the shape of Express Delivery stamps, our own well-known label has never been included, though it is quite as much entitled to be catalogued as any other Special or Express Delivery stamp? Personally, I do not ask for its inclusion, for I would shut out all such labels.

China and the Postal Union

CHINA has not yet joined the Postal Union, and does not seem inclined to do so. Here

is the latest information on the point from the Pekin correspondent of *The Times*, under date of 28 June, 1907 :—

No recent development in China shows more wonderful expansion than that of the Imperial Post Office, which, created by Sir Robert Hart in obedience to an imperial decree of 20 March, 1896, provides a cheap and effective service throughout the empire. At the International Postal Congress in Rome last year China announced her intention to enter the International Postal Union on a date to be fixed hereafter, the final protocol signed on 26 May by all the other Powers being left open for her adhesion provided she notified to the Italian Government her intention before next Monday, 1 July. But China is not yet prepared to enter the union, though she is aware that isolation places her at a certain disadvantage. Without China's knowledge or consent, Japan has notified the International Postal Bureau at Berne that she has opened parcel-post offices in forty-one towns in Manchuria. She carries Japanese mails at nominal rates or free on her South Manchurian Railway; she refuses to carry Chinese mails on the same railway except by slow trains; she charges union rates for carrying Chinese domestic mails through Chinese territory.

A Stamp Collector in the Police Court

I REGRET to read in last week's papers that Mr. Charles W. Perryman, a well-known buyer at our stamp auctions, was charged at the Guildhall Police Court with being concerned with others in conspiring to obtain money from various persons in connexion with an alleged "bucket-shop" business. The accused were remanded, bail for Perryman being fixed at £5000.

Anglo-American Sea Post Offices

By F. SALISBURY

IN "ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND"

I HAVE been asked to write a short account of the Sea Post Office, established some time since between Liverpool and New York, and although circumstances have prevented my doing so until the interest may have passed, the important announcement by the White Star Company, that their fast mail steamers will in a short time sail from and to Southampton, may revive interest in a service that has always been useful and important, and by organization and growth has rapidly increased in value.

The practical minds of the Germans and the Americans were the first to perceive the advantage of sorting mails on board ship, thereby accelerating by many hours the distribution of the letters after the arrival of the ships at the respective ports, and to Postmaster-General John Wanamaker, the great Philadelphian storekeeper, belongs, I believe, the credit of restoring between New

York and Hamburg the Sea Post Office, formerly carried on under primitive conditions between New York and Liverpool, and abandoned many years ago. The German sea sorters on the Hamburg ships confine themselves to dealing with the correspondence for the German Empire, which is landed, made up in direct bags for the principal centres in Germany, and ready for dispatch by the first available train.

Transit mails, that is to say those passing through Germany for other countries, are carefully checked on board by the way bill, to ascertain, before they are separated and sent in different directions, that none are missing, and a similar principle is adopted by the American sorters, whose first duty it is to divide the letters for New York City into the various postal districts, in order that the delivery may commence immediately after the bags have been landed by the *General Postmaster*, a tender employed by

the American Post Office to meet the ocean liners at the quarantine station, and to land the whole mail while the passengers are undergoing the searching examination of the port sanitary officers. The next care of the sorters on the westward trip is to divide the letters into States, grouping together in many cases the letters for several smaller States. In American sorting the important unit is not the town—as in this country—but the State, and although direct bags are made up both in the Sea Post Office and at some large English offices for important cities such as Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Washington, etc., the first division is made into States, and the mail for each State is sent on arrival to one or other of the New York railway stations, according to its geographical position, to be finally disposed of in most cases in Travelling Post Offices attached to the principal trains from New York.

The natural result of this arrangement, before the British Post Office became an active partner in the sea service, was that the four American sorters had little to do on the eastward voyage, and it was an obviously sensible and economical plan to employ instead two Americans and two English sorters, and to perform a full sorting duty in each direction, an arrangement which commenced in May, 1905. The division of the London letters into districts is the first object on the eastward voyage, and in addition, direct bags are made up for the largest British offices, the remainder of the letters being primarily sorted ready for disposal at the nearest large forward office.

The sea sorter's first duty on embarking is to check in detail the mail received on board, for which he is responsible, and which normally consists of from 1000 to 2000 bags. This work is usually done in a portion of the hold, dimly lighted by movable electric lamps, amid dirt and discomfort, and in close proximity to a steady stream of falling bags lowered from the deck above. The sorter as he checks the bags directs the sailors or longshoremen whether to place them in the bag-opening room for disposal on the voyage, or with the transit mails to be landed unopened. On the White Star ships two mail rooms are provided, and in the lower of these the bag opening and the newspaper sorting are mainly done. Space is valuable, and in one of the newest ships the upper or sorting room only measures 20 feet square, and the lower or bag-opening room 17 feet by 38 feet. In the latest ship, the *Adriatic*, a registered-letter enclosure has been added, and is a great improvement.

The fittings used are American, and consist of a large nest of pigeon-holes with two

wings sloping outwards, and containing in all 128 divisions. On the westward trip—to the United States—the letters have to be separated into about 200 divisions, while coming eastward from New York about 115 divisions are necessary.

The two American sorters divide the letters for New York City into districts when going west, and on the return eastward voyage the two Englishmen divide the London district letters. The more general work, such as bag opening, registered-letter work, and sorting for States in America and large towns in Great Britain, is done by the men who are foreign to the country of destination. Post Office men are, however, well known for their adaptability all the world over, and both Americans and British have learned much from each other, and are able to assist each other materially. The American system of dealing with registered letters differs from the British, in that such letters are concentrated on about eighteen great centres, instead of being sent with the ordinary correspondence in each bag made up.

The difficulties and inconveniences of the service are considerable, owing to the want of space, the fact that the rooms are low down in the ship, and that ventilation is often difficult, and especially from the motion of the ship in bad weather. The sorters work eleven hours a day—Sundays included—and get through an amount of work that is very remarkable considering the conditions. As many as 250 bags are often opened, and the number in an exceptional mail has reached 700.

The ordinary letters dealt with have numbered upwards of 200,000, while 2000 registered letters is not an exceptional number to dispose of.

The sorters are required to wear uniform, and are regarded as officers, subject to the discipline of the ship, but they take their meals in the first-class saloon. The duty is undoubtedly a heavy one, and the interval for rest is short, not more than a week at home and two or three days at New York; but it is popular, and there has been considerable eagerness to secure it, probably owing to its novelty and variety, and to the fact that it is altogether outside ordinary Post Office experience. The passengers often have curious ideas as to the functions of a sea sorter, one of whom received quite serious sympathy because he must be "so hard worked in having to sort all the passengers' letters."

One of the least agreeable incidents is the occasional presence of rats; the mail rooms are metal-lined to keep them out, but the beasts have occasionally got in from the hold when the communication has been opened to transfer bags. In one instance

a dead rat was found in the bag for a London district, and in another case a rat demolished all the almonds in a registered sample packet, leaving behind only the husks and the empty bag, which—fortunately, from the point of view of the hand-to-hand check—he could not carry away before emptying.

On the arrival at the port of destination the process of checking is reversed; a way bill is prepared, giving complete particulars, and every bag entered upon it has to be accounted for. As the details have been completely checked on board, however, it is only necessary to count the bags by number as they leave the ship, and this is done easily and quickly by means of an automatic "tallying machine" which is held in the hand and pressed as each bag is passed out. This greatly expedites the receipt of the mail, and is one of the advantages of the sea sorting arrangement.

The method of disposing of a mail arriving differs at different ports. The bags are brought up on deck by sailors, and at Liverpool the ship comes alongside the stage, the Dock Board having dredged the Mersey so effectively that a ship drawing 30 feet of water can always float there. The ship's crew have divided the bags on the deck, and as they reach the stage by a "shute," they are distributed by a force of experienced sorters and mail porters, those for London and the Continent being sent up a "creeper" to the riverside station for conveyance direct to Euston by special train, while those for Liverpool, for Scotland, and for the Northern and Midland districts are carted direct to the head office or the various railway stations.

At Plymouth the bags are passed along a line of sailors, stewards, etc., to a tender which lands them opposite the train for Bristol and London, to which they are rapidly transferred.

At present the Liverpool sorters travel alternately by the boats of the American Line and the White Star Line, the former working to and from Southampton (calling at Cherbourg for the benefit of Continental mails and passengers, and on the inward journey at Plymouth to land the English mails), and the latter to and from Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to pick up on the westward journey the late English and the Irish mails, and on the eastward journey to put out the Irish, and under certain conditions the English mails. These arrangements will, however, necessarily be altered when the White Star Company transfer their four fastest passenger ships to Southampton, to save Continental passengers the long railway journey between a south coast port and Liverpool. The White Star mail boats will still call at Queenstown, but although many

of the slower White Star boats carrying large quantities of goods as well as passengers will continue to sail from the Mersey, the sea sorting will again become a thing of the past so far as Liverpool is concerned. Possibly, however, it may hereafter be commenced on the Cunard Company's ships, which sail on Saturday, both from Liverpool and New York. The White Star sailing day is Wednesday from each end, and Saturday is that of the American Line. The United States Government send their principal mails, and established sea sorting, on the White Star, and the American Line ships, but the British Government send the heavy Saturday's mail by the Cunard ships under their general contract with that company. Of the three lines, therefore, the White Star is the only one that normally carries a full mail in both directions, although practically every ship of each line carries some portion of the enormous and ever-increasing correspondence between Europe and North America. A large part of it, of course, is Continental, and it may not be generally known that the addresses are often so badly written as to be almost undecipherable, and that foreign mails, especially those for Italy and Russia, are often loosely made up and difficult to deal with. There is one brilliant exception to this generalization, however, in the case of our Far Eastern ally—Japan—whose people are in everything neat-handed and thorough, and whose knowledge of English is as surprising as it is creditable to them.

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:—

*One Shilling per Stamp,
postage and registration extra.*

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or Italian postmarks, additional time will be required to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

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; GF = Stamp Genuine, surcharge
Forged; R = Reprint; W = Watermark.

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

A Philatelic Library :

Its Uses and How to Form It

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

Special Catalogues

MORLEY'S Catalogue of the Stamps of Great Britain. Price 2s. 6d. Second edition published July, 1897. Though now somewhat out of date, this is a very useful catalogue for specialists in British stamps. It lists a large number of the minor varieties, and, as most of these are priced, the collector is able to form some idea of their relative rarity. In addition to postal stamps proper this catalogue also lists fiscal, telegraph, railway, embossed deed, wrapper, envelope, and post card stamps, and is thus a desirable reference volume that should find a place in a representative library.

Ewen's Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the United Kingdom. Price 2s. 6d. Last edition published in 1898. Like the last-named this catalogue is also a little out of date, but with the exception of the prices (which, of course, do not reflect current market values) it is a valuable and comprehensive guide to the postage and telegraph stamps of our own country issued up to November, 1898. In addition to the ordinary adhesive stamps there are chapters on postal stationery, fiscals, essays, proofs, official, college, circular delivery, railway letter fee, etc., stamps, and a fairly complete list of British stamps used abroad is given.

Ewen's Railway Letter Fee Stamps. This work is in two parts, published at 2s. 6d. each. The first one deals with the railway letter fee stamps of England and Wales, and the second with those of Scotland and Ireland. The specialist in these rather unpopular stamps cannot afford to be without these volumes, for together they form an exceedingly useful and complete guide to all the known varieties and their relative scarcity.

Ewen's Catalogue of the Unadhesive Postage Stamps of the United Kingdom. Published in 1905. Price 2s. 6d. This is the only specialist catalogue of British postal stationery that has ever been issued, and its marvellous completeness makes it invaluable to every collector of these much-neglected stamps.

General Handbooks

The Stamp Collector. By W. J. Hardy and E. D. Bacon. Price 4s. 6d. There can be no two opinions about this being the most sumptuous and interesting volume ever pub-

lished relating to stamp collecting in general. It deals with the history of the issue of postage stamps, the origin and development of collecting, strange and curious stories regarding the issue of some stamps, etc., and is altogether a work that every collector should include in his library, no matter what others are omitted.

Stamps and Stamp Collecting. By Major E. B. Evans. Prices 2s. and 4s. This is a work that should also be possessed by every collector. It is an interesting guide to collecting, and explains the many philatelic terms in general use in a clear and concise manner. One learns how paper is made, and how to distinguish the various kinds, all about the various methods employed in the production of postage stamps, etc. etc., and the name of its author is sufficient testimony as to its excellence and reliability.

Stamp Collecting as a Pastime. By E. J. Nankivell. Price 1s. This volume deals in a chatty manner with the many phases that make Philately such a fascinating hobby. It is a work I can strongly recommend, for as a "recruiting special," as our American cousins would term it, it has no equal. It is as full of charm to the non-collector as to the philatelist, and should be the means of convincing many in search of a hobby that stamp collecting is the most attractive of them all.

Postage Stamps and their Collection. By O. Firth. Price 2s. 6d. In this volume the collector is given many useful hints, and a good deal of space is devoted to showing which are the rarest stamps in each country, and those, therefore, most worth looking for. It is an interesting book, but if a collector has to confine himself to a few representative volumes, it can be omitted and preference given to one of the foregoing.

The A.B.C. of Stamp Collecting, by F. J. Melville. Price 1s. This is a very readable little volume, containing a vast amount of interesting information that can safely be commended to all collectors. Published at the popular price of 1s., it is within the reach of every one, and contains a wonderful amount of reading matter for its size. It is certainly deserving of a place on the philatelist's bookshelf, and ought to be included in every representative library.

Album Weeds. By the Rev. R. B. Earée. In two volumes, price 7s. 6d. each. No philatelic library can be considered com-

plete without these excellent volumes. The writer has made the study of forgeries his particular hobby for many years, and has thus been able to produce a work that is entirely unrivalled. It is a necessity for every careful philatelist, and a reference to its pages will greatly diminish the danger of being imposed upon by cleverly executed forgeries.

Reprints of Postal Adhesive Stamps and their Characteristics. By E. D. Bacon. Prices 4s. and 5s. 6d. This is another admirable volume of reference that should find a place in every philatelic library. The writer is a well-known authority on all philatelic matters, and in this work he refers to all the reprints of various stamps that have been made at different times, and shows how they may be distinguished from the genuine originals.

A Philatelic Index. By W. A. R. Jex Long. Price 4s. Any one having a fairly extensive library of British stamp magazines will find this work most useful in referring to the chief articles that have appeared in some of them, though its value is marred by the fact that several valuable magazines are ignored.

A Colour Dictionary. By B. W. Warhurst. Prices 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. The question of shades and colours is full of perplexities, but with the aid of this useful little volume the collector will find the correct naming and arrangement of shades a matter of less difficulty.

Special Handbooks

Among the many admirable handbooks dealing with the stamps of some special country or group of countries, the publications of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, easily take first place. They are sumptuous works compiled by leading philatelists, and contain the fullest and most authoritative information regarding the stamps described it is possible to obtain. Their cost is almost prohibitive to most collectors, but considering the value of their contents they are in reality quite cheap. A special effort should be made to obtain the complete set of these volumes, for they form almost a library in themselves, and, dealing exclusively with the stamps of the British Colonies, they are of the utmost interest to British philatelists. Many of these excellent works are now out of print, but second-hand copies can be obtained at times. In the space at my disposal it is impossible to more than enumerate these volumes, with a list of their principal contents. I have also added the approximate prices at which they may usually be obtained nowadays.

A History of the Adhesive Stamps of the British Isles. By Hastings E. Wright and A. B. Creeke, jun. Price 24s.

A Supplement to the British Isles. By A. B. Creeke, jun. Price 2s. 6d.

Africa: Part I. The postage stamps, envelopes, wrappers, post cards, and telegraph stamps of British Bechuanaland, British Central Africa, British East Africa, British South Africa, and the Cape of Good Hope. Price 40s.

Africa: Part II. Gambia, Gold Coast, Griqualand East and West, Lagos, Madagascar, Matabeleland, Mauritius, and Natal. Price 16s.

Africa: Part III. New Republic, Northern Nigeria, Oil Rivers and Niger Coast Protectorate, Orange Free State, Orange River Colony, St. Helena, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Southern Nigeria, Stellaland, Swaziland, South African Republic, Transvaal, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Zululand. Price 40s.

India and Ceylon. The postage stamps, envelopes, wrappers, post cards, and telegraph stamps of British India and Ceylon. Price 25s.

The Postage Stamps of the British Colonies in the West Indies. Price 60s.

The Postage Stamps of the British Colonies in North America. Price 90s.

The Postage Stamps of Tasmania. By A. F. Basset Hull.

The Postage Stamps of Oceania. A new and entirely rewritten edition of this work is now in preparation.

Another series of handbooks of the highest merit is the "Stanley Gibbons Philatelic Handbooks." These are written by the best authorities on the countries dealt with, and as most of the minor varieties are priced, they are not only guides to the philatelic student, but are useful works of reference to market values as well. These works should most certainly all be included in a philatelic library. They are as follows:—

Portuguese India. By Gilbert Harrison and Lieutenant F. H. Napier, R.N. Prices 4s. 6d. and 6s.

South Australia. By Lieutenant Napier and Gordon Smith. Price 9s. 6d.

Shanghai. By W. B. Thornhill. Prices 5s. and 7s. 6d.

Saint Vincent. By F. H. Napier and E. D. Bacon. Prices 5s. and 7s. 6d.

Barbados. By E. D. Bacon and F. H. Napier. Prices 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d.

Grenada. By E. D. Bacon and F. H. Napier. Prices 7s. 6d. and 9s. 6d.

A History of the Postage Stamps of Sicily. By Dr. Emilio Diena; translated by Major E. B. Evans. Price 21s.

In addition to the above there are a number of admirable works, all worthy of inclusion in a philatelist's library. I append

a fairly complete selection of these, from which the collector should be able to make a choice if he is unable to afford them all.

The Mulready Envelope and its Curicatures. By Major E. B. Evans. Price 6s.

The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Europe. By W. A. S. Westoby. In two volumes, price 7s. 6d. each.

The Stamps of the Straits Settlements surcharged for use in the Native Protected States. By William Brown. Price 15s.

The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain. By F. A. Philbrick, Q.C., and W. A. S. Westoby. Price 10s. 6d.

The Postage Stamps of the United Kingdom. By W. A. S. Westoby. Price 5s.

The Postage Stamps of the British Empire. By H. M. Millington and Gilbert Lockyer. Price 6s.

The South African Provisional War Stamps. By B. W. H. Poole. Prices 1s. and 2s. 6d.

History of the Postage Stamps of the United States of America. By J. K. Tiffany. Price \$2.

The Stamped Envelopes, Wrappers, and Sheets of the United States. By J. K. Tiffany. Price \$5.

The Nesbitt Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers of the United States of America. By Gilbert Harrison; edited and completed by E. D. Bacon. Price 10s.

The Postage Stamps of the United States. By F. J. Melville. Price 1s. 6d.

History of the Postage Stamps of Sarawak. By B. W. H. Poole. Prices 1s. and 2s. 6d.

The Postage Stamps of the Seychelles. By B. W. H. Poole. Prices 1s. and 2s. 6d.

The Railway Letter Fee Stamps of the United Kingdom. By H. L. Ewen. Price 21s.

The Postage Stamps of Siam. By A. Holland. Prices 50 cents and \$1.50.

The Postage Stamps of Hayti. By F. J. Melville. Price 1s.

British Indian Adhesive Stamps (Queen's Head) surcharged for Native States. By C. Stewart-Wilson and B. Gordon Jones. Price 10s.

The Stamps of Griqualand West. By Lieut. F. H. Napier, R.N. Price 1s. 6d.

A Reference List of the Stamps of Panama. By J. N. Luff. Price 25 cents.

The Stamps of Jammu and Kashmir. By Sir D. P. Masson. In two parts, price 5s. each.

Modena. By Dr. Emilio Diena. Price 5s.

The Official Stamps of Great Britain. By I. J. Bernstein. Price 1s.

The Stamps of the Philippines. By J. M. Bartels, F. A. Foster, and Capt. F. L. Palmer. Prices 10s. and 18s.

In many cases it will be noted that two prices are quoted; the first of these is usually for an edition in paper covers, and the second is for copies more substantially bound.

(To be continued.)

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

United States of America—continued

Robert R. Livingston was born in New York City on 27 November, 1746. He graduated at King's College in 1765, and studied law. He was admitted to the Bar in 1773, and met with great success in the practice of his profession. Appointed



Recorder of New York City by Governor William Tryon in 1773, he lost the office in 1775 owing to his sympathetic attitude towards the revolutionary spirit of the day. He was sent by the New York Assembly as a delegate to the Continental Congress, and was chosen one of the committee of five to draft the Declaration of Independence. In 1777 Livingston was appointed First Chan-

cellor of New York, and retained this office until 1801. As Chancellor he administered the oath of office to George Washington on his inauguration as first President of the United States. In 1781-3 Livingston was Secretary of Foreign Affairs. He declined the post of minister to France in 1794, but, on resigning his chancellorship in 1801, he accepted the office. He became very friendly with Napoleon Bonaparte, and was largely instrumental in bringing about the cession of Louisiana to the United States in 1803. It would seem that this signal act of statesmanship was the reason for perpetuating his memory by placing his portrait on the 1 cent of the 1904 series, issued to commemorate the Louisiana Purchase. On his resignation in 1805 he travelled through Europe. About this time he was greatly interested in the problem of applying steam to navigation,

but his experiments in this direction were not very successful.

On his retirement from public service Livingston took up the study of agriculture. He was also principal founder and first President of the American Academy of Fine Arts in New York. Benjamin Franklin called him the "Cicero of America," and his statue, and that of George Clinton, form the group of the two most eminent citizens of New York, being placed by Act of Congress in the Capitol in Washington. Livingston died at Clermont on 26 February, 1813.



Map of the "Louisiana Purchase."

John Marshall was born in Germantown, Fauquier county, Virginia, on 24 September, 1755. He was educated privately until the age of fourteen, when he was sent to Westmoreland county to the school where his father and Washington had been pupils. At eighteen he began to study law, but the crisis through which his country was passing caused him to forsake his studies for the stern realities of war. In the summer of 1775 he became a lieutenant in the regiment of which his father had been appointed major. Both father and son took part in most of the principal battles until the end of 1779, when John was promoted to captain's rank. His excellent common sense, discretion, skill, and popularity brought him into close touch with Washington. On the expiration of his term of enlistment he awaited further employment at Richmond, and occupied the interval in attending law lectures. In 1780 he received a licence to practise law, but Leslie's invasion of Virginia led to his rejoining the army. He remained in the service until January, 1781, when he resigned his commission and studied law. His six years of soldiering did much to strengthen and develop his sturdy manliness and self-dependence. On the reopening of the courts Marshall quickly rose to high distinction. In January, 1783, he married Mary Willis Ambler, daughter of the State Treasurer. Though he was a decided advocate of the new United States Constitution, he was elected to the State Convention that was called to consider its ratification. The acceptance of the Constitution by Virginia was entirely due to the arguments of Marshall and Madison.



In 1795 Washington offered him the post of Attorney-General, which he declined. A year later his offer to Marshall of the position of envoy to France met with a like refusal; but in June, 1797, under the presidency of Adams, Marshall agreed to become joint envoy with Pinckney and Gerry. They arrived in Paris in the following October. Their refusal to advance money to the secret agents of Talleyrand led to the dismissal of Pinckney and Marshall from French soil. Marshall returned to the United States in June, 1798, and was fêted everywhere because of the splendid stand he had made against the insidious demands of France. Elected to Congress in 1799, he became Secretary of State, which office he filled with great ability and credit. In 1800 he became Chief Justice, and at once took a commanding position as the real head of the Court. His wonderful clearness of thought, his iron logic, his wide and statesmanlike view of all questions of public consequence, his judicial analysis and insight, all combined to make Marshall one of the greatest of jurists. At the age of seventy-four, when serving as a delegate to the Convention for revising the State Constitution of Virginia, his mind was as clear and his reasoning as solid as in younger days. At the request of the first President's family, he published a *Life of Washington* (in five volumes), in which he defended the policy of Washington's Administration.

In the spring of 1835 Marshall was advised to go to Philadelphia for medical advice. He did so, but with no permanent benefit. His death took place at Philadelphia on 6 July, 1835.

BRITISH AFRICA POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM

Owing to the fact that the war in South Africa has caused great attention to be drawn to the stamps of the British Possessions on that continent, and to the enormous increase in the number of collectors that has ensued from the issue of the War Provisionals in Mafeking, Bloemfontein, Pretoria, etc., we think this a good time at which to place before the public a new and very complete Album, designed for the British Possessions, etc., on the African Continent. The Album is designed upon the well-known plan of the Imperial Albums—the stamps in numbered spaces of the correct sizes on the right-hand page, and the description, full particulars, and illustrations on the opposite page. In order to make this a *permanent* Album we have provided from one to four blank pages *after each country*, thus making the Album available for the issues of many years to come. 220 pages. Size, 8½ × 11½ inches.

Post-free in Great Britain, 10s. 7d.

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

Postal Improvements

WE are officially informed that the two following postal improvements will come into force on and after 1 July, 1907:—

(a) Inland Parcels

In the Inland Service the charge now made for the return of undelivered parcels will be discontinued, and such parcels will be returned free of charge.

(b) Insurance Regulations

Wherever practicable in the International Service, the *maximum* sum for which a single letter or parcel addressed to a place abroad can be insured with the Post Office will be raised from £120 to £400, and the scale of fees will be reduced. The new scale will be 4d. for the first £12 and 2d. for each additional £12 or fraction of £12 insured. In each case the fee includes registration. The list of the colonies and foreign countries which have agreed to the increased *maximum* is as follows:—

FOR LETTERS.—Antigua, Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Azores, Belgium, Bermuda, British Guiana, Bulgaria, Cameroons, Canary Islands, Cape Verde Islands, Chili, China, Comoro Islands, Korea, Dahomey, Danish West Indies, Denmark, Dominica, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Eritrea, Faroe Islands, Formosa, France, French Congo, French Guiana, French Guinea, French Indo-China, French Somali Coast, Gambia, Germany, German East Africa, Greenland, Guadeloupe, Holland, Iceland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Luxemburg, Macao, Madagascar, Madeira, Malta, Martinique, Mauritius, Montenegro, Montserrat, Nevis, New Caledonia, Norway, Nossi-Bé, Portugal, Portuguese East Africa, Portuguese India, Portuguese Timor, Portuguese West Africa, Réunion, Roumania, Russia, St. Kitts, Senegambia, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togoland, Trinidad, Tripoli (Africa), Tunis, Turkey (except Bagdad, Bussoreh, and Koweit, for which the limit remains as at present).

FOR PARCELS.—Austria-Hungary (except

for parcels sent via Flushing), Bahamas (Nassau only; for other places the limit is the same as at present), Belgium, Bermuda, Bosnia-Herzegovina (except for parcels sent via Flushing), British Guiana, British Somaliland, Cameroons, Denmark (with Faroe Islands, Iceland, and Greenland) (except for parcels sent via Flushing), Egypt (except for parcels sent via France and Italy), Gambia, Germany (except for parcels sent via Flushing), Leeward Islands, Malta (except in the case of parcels sent overland through France and Italy), Mauritius (except in the case of parcels sent overland through France and Italy), New Zealand, Norway, Russia, Sarawak, Sierra Leone, Sweden (except for parcels sent via Flushing), Trinidad, Zanzibar.

We are also officially informed of the following improvements:—

Money Order Service

The system for obtaining advices of the payment of money orders remitted to places abroad has lately been further extended, and the arrangement now includes the Dutch East Indies, Finland, Serbia, and Sweden, the British Post Offices established in China and the British Colonies of Bermuda, the Gold Coast, Hong Kong, New Zealand, British North Borneo, and St. Vincent (West Indies).

Foreign and Colonial Parcel Post Service

Arrangements are being made for a direct and cheaper service to the Argentine Republic. The limit of weight for parcels addressed to Spain has been raised from 6½ lb. to 11 lb.

Post Office Agencies in Morocco

The British Postal Service in Morocco has been reorganized and extended, and agencies are now established at Tangier, Larache, Rabat, Casablanca, Mazagan, Saffi, Mogador, Tetuan, Alcazar, Fez, and Mequinez. Postal communication between these places has been much improved, and arrangements have been made for the transaction of money order and postal order business.

Dispute about a Stamp

IN the Westminster County Court on Thursday, 4 July, His Honour Judge Woodfall tried a case, "West-end Stamp Company v. Plumridge," in which the plaintiffs, a firm of stamp dealers, carrying on business at Villiers Street, Charing Cross, sued the defendants, Messrs. Plumridge and Co., who are auctioneers handling postage

stamps, carrying on business at Chancery Lane, W.C., to recover a sum of £5 as damages in respect of a Canadian stamp, which, it was alleged, was purchased as a genuine, unused specimen, and which afterwards proved to have been "washed" or "faked."

Plaintiffs' solicitor, in opening the facts of

the case, said his client had been in the habit for some time past of attending the defendants' sales of stamps, and in May of last year he purchased a Canadian stamp for the sum of £2, on the assumption that it was unused. He did not take delivery of it at the time, as he was in the habit of attending the sales week by week, and had the stamps held over for him until there was a substantial quantity, and then he would hand the defendants a cheque for the full amount of his purchases. In the present case the stamp in question was purchased several weeks before the plaintiff took delivery of it, but so soon as he did so he subjected it to close examination, with the result that he at once discovered that it was not an unused specimen, and that it had been "faked."

The price he paid for the stamp in question was £2, but according to the catalogue issued by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., a genuine specimen unused would be worth about £12, whereas the article which he had purchased had been valued at about six or seven shillings.

Mr. J. S. Lowden was called, and said he was the managing director of the West-end Stamp Company, and the stamp in question was purchased by his buyer as a genuine unused one.

Judge Woodfall: Do you charge the defendants with fraud?

The Witness: No, I do not go so far as that, but I do charge them with gross negligence in selling a washed stamp for a genuine unused one, and it is not the first

time I have had occasion to complain in that respect.

In cross-examination the witness said the defendants' sales were conducted in a room which was badly lighted by gas, and it was quite impossible to detect a defect without making a minute examination. Had the defendants examined the stamp properly before it was put for sale it would have been perfectly clear to them that it had been cleaned. It was true that it was not until seven weeks after the purchase was made that he (plaintiff) raised the dispute, but that was due to the fact that he did not take delivery of the stamp until that period had passed. In point of fact he returned the stamp on the same day as it was delivered to him.

Mr. McEwan was called, and said he was a dealer, and had examined the stamp in question. In the hands of an honest man it was worth about seven shillings in its present condition, but had it been in a perfect state he would have valued it at about £5.

His Honour, in giving judgment, said he had not to consider whether or not there was fraud or misrepresentation, or even negligence on the part of the defendants' firm, but he should decide the case on the conditions of sale. It was perfectly clear by those conditions that any purchaser having any complaint to make was bound to do so within seven days of the day of sale, and that the plaintiff had admittedly failed to do. In those circumstances there must be judgment for the defendants with costs.

Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Issue of 1865. 3d., blue. CC. Perf. 14

Genuine.—Very nicely engraved, in *épargne*, on surfaced, white wove paper, watermarked with Crown and CC; machine-perforated 14. On



each of the side-arches of the crown there are six small, white pearls, and four on the central arch.

The ornaments on the upper part of the crown are crosses *pattie* and *fleurs-de-lys* alternately; the central cross *pattie*, at the base of the central arch, is a good deal lower than the points of the

fleurs-de-lys on each side of it. There are two good-sized asterisks in the oval band, which serve as stops, to separate the name and the value from each other; and these asterisks have eight points; i.e., four large ones, with four small ones

between them. The groundwork of the outer corners of the stamp is a sort of lattice-work, and, at all the places where the lattice-work lines cross each other, there are small, white four-pointed stars, at the points of intersection. The V-shaped, middle part of the M of COLUMBIA does not come down level with the feet of the two upright legs of the M. The G of POSTAGE is a distinct G. The middle cross *pattie* has a small outline triangle in each of the three white, triangular arms, following the outline of each triangle, very near the edge; and each of these outlined triangles is perfect. The circlet at the base of the crown contains six jewels, connected, each to each, with two parallel lines; the left-hand jewel is nearly round, but all the others are diamond-shaped. The spray of shamrock, on the right side of the large V, runs up very nearly as high as the O of POSTAGE; and there is a small, but perfectly distinct shamrock-leaf between the S of POSTAGE and the side of the crown. The top of the highest thistle-leaf runs up level

with the middle of the H of BRITISH; it is very sharply pointed, as are also the two side-lobes of this leaf, but these two side-lobes do not come up higher than level with the second I of BRITISH. The top petal of the central rose has three vertical lines of shading in it; the right and left petals have each three horizontal lines of shading, and the bottom petals have four oblique lines. Both the engraving and printing of this stamp have been very carefully done; and, consequently, every little detail shows with almost photographic clearness, very different from a slip-shot lithograph.

First Forgery.—Lithographed, on hard, rather thin, white wove paper; slightly surfaced; no watermark; unperforated. On each of the side-arches of the crown there are five large white pearls, and three very small ones on the central arch. The top of the central cross *pattée* on the crown comes up level with the top point of the *fleurs-de-lys* on each side of it. The asterisks in the oval band are six-pointed, and all the points are very nearly of the same size, though the right-hand asterisk is very badly shaped. There are no stars at the intersections of the lines of lattice-work. The V-shaped middle of the M of COLUMBIA very nearly touches the outline of the oval beneath it. There are seven jewels, all diamond-shaped, in the circlet of the crown; they are connected with each other by a single line. The part of the spray of shamrock above the large V has two curly tendrils, ending with knobs, but no leaf. The highest thistle-leaf shows four lobes above the left side of the large V, and the longest of these lobes does not come higher than level with the middle of the S of BRITISH. Each of the upper petals of the rose contains two lines of shading; the two lower ones have only one line in each. This forgery is not at all bad, as a whole, although there are so many differences between it and the genuine.

Second Forgery.—This may possibly be a badly-done reprint from the worn stone of the first forgery. I do not think it is likely to deceive; it is generally in a whitish sky-blue, and has a washed-out appearance. It is lithographed, on rather hard, unsurfaced, white wove paper, no watermark, perf. 13 (the favourite gauge of the forgers). There are five large pearls in each side-arch of the crown, and three, very nearly as large, in the central arch. The top of the cross *pattée* is higher than the *fleurs-de-lys*, each side of it. The asterisks in the oval band have six points each; those in the left-hand one are rounder-looking than the others. There are no white stars at the intersections of the lattice-work, in the corners of the stamp. The three legs of the M of COLUMBIA are level with one another. There are seven diamond-shaped jewels at the base of the crown, joined together by a single line; but the third jewel from the left has the line broken each side of it, so that it does not join the others. The portion of the shamrock-spray that comes above the right side of the large V is just like that of the first forgery. The thistle-leaf above the top of the left side of the V has four lobes, as in the first forgery; two of them are level with the I of BRITISH, and the other two are level with the middle of the S. There is a

coloured blotch or dot under the said S, which joins the base of it to the line below it; and there is a coloured dot over the first limb of the U of COLUMBIA, in the white line above it. The shading of the petals of the rose consists of blotches, instead of lines.

Third Forgery.—This is a much later production than the other two, and is likely to be dangerous, as it is nicely got up. Carefully lithographed, on stout, yellowish-white wove paper, unsurfaced, no watermark, well perforated 13½. The asterisks are like the genuine, i.e., with four long thick arms, alternating with four short thin ones; but the left-hand asterisk is not so well shaped as the other, having one of the large arms too short, and another not coming accurately to the centre. The stars at the intersections of the lines of lattice-work are clumsy, fat, and with the points indistinct. The V-shaped middle of the M of COLUMBIA comes down exactly level with the legs of that letter. The G of POSTAGE is a very distinct c. The top of the middle cross *pattée* has the outlined triangle in it (though the figure is hardly to be called a triangle), with the top line broken in the middle, and each of the outlined triangles in the side-arms lacks the vertical line, making each figure look like a V laid on its side (> <). There is no shamrock-leaf in the spray of shamrock, above the top of the right-hand side of the large V. The top of the thistle-leaf above the top of the left side of the large V has three lobes; they are all very blunt, and the highest point does not reach up to the level even of the bottom of the H of BRITISH. The three top petals of the rose are unshaded; the right lower one seems to have three lines of shading in it, and the left lower one has only one line.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—My cancelled copies bear a very blotchy postmark, something like a Canadian one, also 54 and 85.

First Forgery.—5, with blank centre; 10; 54, with blank centre.

Second Forgery.—1, also a shapeless blotch.

Third Forgery.—Uncancelled.

The originals are not often found postmarked; for, as may be supposed, the amount of correspondence from this colony was never very extensive in the old days. The unused copies of the genuine usually offered for sale are remainders, bought up by dealers and amateurs when British Columbia was incorporated in the Dominion of Canada, in 1868. Since then, of course, this colony has used the Dominion stamps.

(To be continued.)

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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.

New Issues

By W. P. B.

Correspondents should notice that all matters relating to new issues have been taken over by Mr. Frank Phillips, 391 Strand, London, W.C., who would be very grateful if readers would help him by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps new or projected. News from the colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be sent to the above-mentioned address.

Algeria.—From *Le Matin* of 4 July we translate the following extract from the *Figaro*:—

Let us bring some joy to the hearts of philatelists by announcing that M. Jonnart is engaged on the engraving of a new stamp of the Sower type for special use in Algeria and which will bear the word ALGERIE below the tablet of value.

The question of joy is one of personal opinion. "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever," but judging from the growls about that long-suffering lady "the Sower," and the constant manufacturing attention she has received, grave cause for doubt is aroused concerning the primary condition of this perpetual happiness. About a year ago we saw a set of essays for the same region which contained more local colour, but no stamps have materialized. Dare we hope that the present suggested issue may prove equally nebulous? Surely the issues for French Colonies and French Offices Abroad are manifold enough without adding a set for a region treated politically as a portion of the mother country.

Barbacoas.—Very little is known of the provisionals issued in this town of Cauca, a department of the republic of Colombia. The Catalogue lists five stamps of the type illustrated below, to which three little sheets of type-set labels described by the June *M. J.* bear a strong family likeness. The colours of the paper of these three sheets are buff, blue, and red respectively, and, says the *M. J.*,

The sheets differ from one another in the colour of the paper on which they are printed, and although the types are the same in each case the values differ in some instances. There are nine stamps on the sheet, in two horizontal rows, five and four; the wording of the inscription is the same as that of the illustration given in the Catalogue, but the frame is different for each stamp on the sheet, and in no case corresponds exactly with the illustration. Except in the first stamp of the setting the figures denoting the value are in manuscript, and are apparently dependent upon the fancy of the scribe.

We may add that on the red stamps the date "1903" has been written in at the top of each, and "Barbs" at bottom of all except the fourth and fifth.

Philatelically Cauca has been served (with the exception of two stamps of doubtful status), entirely by hand-stamped or type-set provisionals, all more or less of doubtful parentage, and of which three sets are attributed to particular towns. When it is remembered what a difficult piece of country (we almost said "corker") this part of Colombia is to cover, perhaps the local postal authorities may be forgiven the occasional outbreaks "on their own." Cauca is still the largest department of the republic, and before the redistribution in 1905 comprised the present territory of Alto Caquetá, or an area in all of nearly half the country. The chief towns are very lofty—there are no provisionals to taunt them with—being at

elevations varying from 6000 to 9000 feet, whilst the philatelic purveyors are in the plains below. The road to the capital (Bogota), with the reserve stock of stamps, passes chiefly over mountains and in the Pass of Quindio rises to the height of 11,400 feet, a rather stiff climb when a correspondent wants a stamp in a hurry. The stamps in question were probably called forth by the difficulties attending the revolutionary outbreaks in 1903.

O O
: No hay es- :
: tampillas :
: Pagó \$ 0.20 :
: El Admor. :
: E. O. ORTIZ. :
O O

Type-set. Value in MS. in red or black on all values except \$1.00. Imperf.

	Unused.	Used.
"001," black on buff, blue, and red	—	—
"002" " " " "	—	—
"005" " " " "	—	—
"0.10" " " " "	—	—
"0.20" " " " "	—	—
"0.50" " " " "	—	—
"1.00" " " " "	—	—
"1.20" " " " "	—	—
"5.00" " " " "	—	—

Dutch Indies.—A foreign contemporary states that stamps of the current issue are shortly to be overprinted JAVA and MADURA, for use in these islands, whilst those for the remaining islands are to remain without overprint. It is to be hoped our contemporary is misinformed, for it seems needless to overprint at all, but if any distinguishing record is wanted should not the operation be reversed? Java, to which for administrative purposes Madura is always joined, is the most important settlement in Dutch East Indies, is the seat of government, and though in size smaller than most of the other islands, which are known politically as "the Outposts," has a population of nearly thirty millions out of a total of thirty-six millions for the whole group.

France.—We have received another value in the current type of "Sower without sun or earth," viz. a 25 c. which was first issued on 19 June. It now comes in a paler shade than at its first appearance. When first issued the blue was of so deep and metallic a shade that the obliteration marks could only be seen with difficulty. A few days later the present shade was introduced, and no more stamps issued in the earlier colour.

From *Le Timbre-Poste* we learn that the 5 c. stamps of the Blanc type (Cat. Type 11) are still being printed and issued concurrently with

those of the new Sower type, and that a sheet has been seen bearing the millésime number "7."



Sower type. Perf. 14 X 13 1/2.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.
 25 c., blue 0 4 — —

French Offices in China.—We illustrate types of the overprints that have recently been applied to further disfigure the already hideous current stamps of Indo-China, full lists being given in the Supplement to the Catalogue.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| HOI-HAO | Kouang Tch'ou-Wan |
| 花銀八厘 | 花銀八厘 |
| Mong-Tseu | PAK-HOI |
| 花銀八厘 | 花銀八厘 |
| Tch'ong K'ing | Yunnan-Fou |
| 花銀八厘 | 花銀八厘 |

Le Timbre-Poste illustrates a variety in the Mong-Tseu overprint which probably deserves more consideration than the usual "printer's waste" associated with similar printings. It consists of the word "Mong-tseu" with a small "t" in the latter word, and appears once in each sheet of 150 of the 2 c. value. It is to be hoped that collectors will be spared any further eccentricities.

Gibraltar.—We have seen the 2½d. on coloured paper with multiple wmk. and chalky surface. We suppose the stock of these stamps will be used up before putting into issue the 2½d. on white recently chronicled, doubtless only from a specimen copy.



Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Chalky paper.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.
 2½d., lilac and black on blue — —

Italy.—*L'Echo de Timbrologie* (30.6.07) says that it has been found that the cost of printing the current 15 c. is too heavy, and this stamp will be replaced by one of a similar design to the 5 c. and 10 c. now in use. It is a pity, for it is a handsome stamp of unusual execution.



With respect to this stamp *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* (7.07) says it is printed by L'Officina Calcografica Italiana, a branch house of the American Bank Note Co. of New York, established in Rome in 1905, which has also provided San Marino with the new stamps lately chronicled. The cost, however, is more than the Italian authorities feel justified in paying, hence the latest stamps are produced, as of old, by the Government Works at Turin. Will the stamp production of San Marino be sufficient to keep the American folks busy? This little republic is ever ready for heroic feats in Philately, but for the sake of collectors we trust it will not attempt this problem.

Italian Offices in Crete.—The new 5 c. of Italy has appeared with the current overprint for Crete.



LA CANEA

Stamp of Italy overprinted LA CANEA.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.
 5 c., green — —

Italian Somaliland.—Several foreign journals chronicle the 60 c. Postage Due stamp of Italy overprinted for use in this place. We presume the frame of the stamp is still in the old colour, as the value has yet to be noted with frame in orange.

Somalia Italiana

Meridionale

Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.
 60 c., buff and magenta — —

Labuan.—We have seen the stamp below in a shade that is distinct from the rose-red of the

Catalogue. It might be termed *vermilion*. The copy shown us was "cancelled to order."



Type 30. *New shade.*
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.

8 c., vermilion

Luxemburg.—A set of Postage Due stamps is announced for this duchy all of the same colour, with value in *black* on a plain octagonal label, under a representation of the Arms of the country.

	Perf. 12½.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
5 c., green and black		—	—
10 c. " "		—	—
12½ c. " "		—	—
20 c. " "		—	—
25 s. " "		—	—
50 c. " "		—	—
1 fr. " "		—	—

Newfoundland.—The Metropolitan Philatelist reports "that a new 1 c. stamp may be expected shortly for this colony. The design consists of a superb portrait of King Edward in ermine robe, decorated, etc., with NEWFOUNDLAND above, value below, and N. F. in upper corners. The colour is to be green."

If this is correct, are we to expect any change in the design of the 2 c.?

Nicaragua.—We have received the 50 c. on 6 c., slate, with a different-coloured surcharge, viz. *yellow-brown*, but in all other respects identical with Nos. 311 and 312 of the Supplement. These stamps also come overprinted with the large CABO (Type 28) in black.

For collectors who take the stamps overprinted for sale in the Bluefields district it will be interesting to note we have received lately three stamps not mentioned in the already too lengthy list in the Supplement. The list given below fully describes them, and they will become Nos. 442a, 491a, and 491b respectively.



Vale 10p

Vale 20 cts Vale \$1.00

There is also a series of provisional Official stamps to record. The stamps dealt with are those of 1906 (Type 62), and we illustrate the sur-

charges, which are to be found reading up or down on all values. The 50 c. is of the same type as the 10 c., and the two varieties of "o" in the figures of value already chronicled on the ordinary stamps are to be found on these Officials. It is said also there are two types of "1" in the \$1.00 surcharge.

Type 36. *Surcharged vertically.* (a) *Wide thick "O."*
 (b) *Narrow tall "O."*

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
50 c. on 6 c., slate (a) (Br.) (becomes 312a)	1 6	—
50 c. on 6 c. " (b) (Br.) (" 312b)	2 6	—

Same type overprinted with Type Z3 in black.

50 c., yellow (becomes 442a)	4 0	—
--	-----	---

Same type overprinted with Type Z8 in black.

20 c., claret (becomes 491a)	2 0	—
--	-----	---

50 c., yellow (" 491b)	3 0	—
-----------------------------------	-----	---

Nos. 312a and 312b similarly overprinted.

50 c. on 6 c., slate (a) (Br.) (becomes 497b)	3 0	—
---	-----	---

50 c. on 6 c. " (b) (Br.) (" 497c)	5 0	—
---	-----	---

Official Stamps. Type 62. Surcharged in black. Reading either up or down.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
10 c. on 1 c., green	—	—
20 c. on 1 c. "	—	—
50 c. on 1 c. "	—	—
\$1 on 2 c., rose	—	—
\$2 on 2 c. "	—	—
\$3 on 2 c. "	—	—
\$4 on 5 c., blue	—	—

Oceanic Settlements.—The 5 c. in the current type is again chronicled as appearing in *bright yellow-green*. This stamp was reported in 1950, at the same time that the four other values appeared in new colours, but its issue was afterwards contradicted. It will have to be "seeing is believing" before it again appears as No. 14 in the Catalogue.



Peace and Commerce Type. Colour changed.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.

5 c., bright yellow-green

Peru.—We illustrate the new series as far as received. The complete set, we understand, consists of the following values. In all cases the picture is in the first colour named.





Pictorial types. Perf. 12.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
1 c., black and green (<i>Bolognesi Monument</i>)	—	—
2 c., violet & red (<i>Rear-Adml. Miguel Gran</i>)	—	—
4 c., olive-green (<i>Llania</i>)	—	—
5 c., black and blue (<i>Statue</i>)	—	—
10 c., " brown (<i>Exhibition Buildings</i>)	—	—
20 c., " green (<i>Medical School, Lima</i>)	—	—
50 c., black (<i>G.P.O., Lima</i>)	—	—
1 sol, green and violet (<i>Hippodrome, S. Beatrice, Lima</i>)	—	—
2 sol, (?) colours (<i>Columbus Monument</i>)	—	—

Roumania.—We are indebted to *Le Moniteur du Collectionneur* (5,07) for the information that the authorities in Roumania decided to withdraw all charity and commemorative issues from use on 23 May.



We suppose, therefore, that the sale of all these stamps has already ceased, and that they are no longer available for postage. It is also rumoured that the postal authorities not only intend to offer the remainders for sale "en bloc," but that the 25 bani, black and green (error), is to be surcharged 5 bani before being offered for sale. Comment is needless.

We illustrate the two charity labels not illustrated in the Supplement to the Catalogue.

Santander and Cucuta.—We have been shown specimens of a flourishing crop of provisionals for this department of Colombia, and are told that the fresh values are those at which the stamps are to be sold on the gold basis. They must have rapidly appreciated, for the prices asked of our publishers is many times face. In October, 1903, a law was promulgated for the regulation of the monetary system and the redemption of the paper money. This has been gradually taking place, and is the explanation of the varying rates to which the many stamps of Colombia have been subject during recent years. The stamps now surcharged are those of 1905, which originally were sold, in the case of Santander, at paper (almost "waste-paper") rates, and for Cucuta on the silver basis. A foreign contemporary chronicles an error, "Centavos" for "Centavos" on each sheet surcharged "2 Centavos."

Medio Medio UN
Cvo. Cvo. Cvo.
(a) (b)
2 2
Centavos. Cvs.

Issue of 1905. Imperf.
Stamps of Santander.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Medio Cvo. (a), in green, on 50 c., yellow	—	—
2 Centavos, in black, on 5 c., pale blue	—	—
2 " " in blue, on 10 c., claret	—	—
2 Cvs., in blue, on 5 c., blue-green	—	—
2 " " on 20 c., marone	—	—
2 " " on 5 p., blue	—	—

Stamps of Cucuta.

Medio Cvo. (a), in blk., on 50 c., red on yell.	—	—
" (b) " on 50 c. "	—	—
UN " in blue, on 1 c., green on yell.	—	—
2 Centavos, in green, on 2 c., rose	—	—
2 " " in blue, on 10 c., brown	—	—
2 " " on 2 c., pale green	—	—
2 " " in black, on 5 c., scarlet	—	—
2 Cvs., in blue, on 10 c., deep blue	—	—
2 " " on 20 c., green on yellow	—	—

Sierra Leone.—Our publishers have received a supply of the ½d., King's Head, printed in one colour, and we have seen used copies of the 1d. printed in carmine. The 2½d. is also reported as having appeared in "all blue."



	Ordinary paper.	Multiple wmk.
	Unused.	Used.
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
½d., green	—	—
1d., carmine	—	—
2½d., blue	—	—

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Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Expertizing Stamps

A VERY well-known provincial collector writes to me as follows concerning my remarks on p. 17 on experts' fees for examining stamps:—

With reference to your remarks in your issue for to-day, permit me to make some comments on same as regards experts and their fees for examining stamps.

I quite agree with you when you allude to the charges as being "a bit too thick," also further with your remarks that they are not only apt to be detrimental to the popularization of Philately, but also prohibitive; but, on the other hand, it is only fair to the experts to say that, for one thing, as a general rule, these fees are only spent when rare stamps are concerned, and are further only paid by the more wealthy collectors who happen to have possession of such stamps. The actual "rank and file," as it were, or, perhaps express my meaning better, the actual large number of collectors with commoner stamps and even fairly rare ones, really do not need often to trouble about having such expertized at all. I assert the number of stamps requiring expertizing owing to clever "faking" seems to be on the increase yearly; but, on the other hand, their total is nothing like the total of those never requiring any expert opinion if owner be a philatelist of any standing at all as regards experience. I have, however, in the past more than once pointed out there is a great want of philatelic experts in the provinces apart from London. Let London be the head one, but have others in influential stamp quarters, and let their fees be considerably less than those charged for the London opinion. Any final opinion could be sent to London afterwards, of course, but the high charges, etc. are, as you say, against young collectors sending them up when they get hold of a rare stamp which has been forged considerably in the past. There seems to me to be a real want of what I call, in compliment to the London experts, a "secondary committee of experts," as it were, located away from London, dealing not only with rarer stamps but with commoner ones for less fees. Of course we collectors have to go by the experience of those who have had good chances of diagnosing forgeries from genuine stamps, but I admit even they may be wrong in their surmises.

I feel whilst on this question I cannot refrain from alluding to my own experience. I have been collecting stamps now for over thirty years, and during the last say round dozen or more I may safely say I have been saved hundreds of pounds by submitting certain rare stamps to the Expert Committee or to one of my own expert friends for their opinion. Practically all such stamps have been those difficult more or less to diagnose as to genuineness either in the stamp itself as regards its perf., roulettes, etc., or in the obliteration, etc., or surcharge, etc. In one case I was saved a matter of nearly £50 alone for a single stamp, and even with my own long and large experience, I candidly admit I was unable myself to expertize this stamp to my satisfaction. So with many others I could name to you. But my remarks will, I think, convince you that I, at any rate, have done well in thus not paying large sums acquiring forgeries for my collection. In most of my London and other certificates the opinion is unanimous;

where it is not, then this is clearly stated, and I have made it a rule when getting such rare stamps as I allude to, which I happen to be in want of, at sales, etc., and which often exist five times forged out of every six (even when you get hold of them), I say I make it a rule that purchase is got subject to an expert passing same at my cost if I require it. If owners don't agree, then I don't buy, and I never yet in my experience regret having done so. Had I any forgeries in my collection (and I doubt if I have any, or not many, at any rate), how could I conscientiously sell same again as genuine if I wished to part with my stamps? Further, even if I wished to be so dishonest, there is always the probability the would-be purchaser might spot the forgery, and this would at the least (even knowing I did not know it was such) mean loss of money to me in any re-sale, for I hold in Philately, like other sciences, one must collect for pleasure as well as for remuneration should rainy days ever crop up, as they are doing now with a vengeance, from another point of view.

No, I give all honour to the London Expert Committee for their work. They give up portions of their time, and having already the knowledge in most cases as regards distinguishing marks between forgeries and genuines, surely they have a right to ask a fee. I admit the fee is stiff, but then in most cases the stamps submitted are also "stiff" ones; at least, what I have submitted have often been, and have required not a little trouble and time to diagnose.

Further, I don't think they wish to be burdened with commoner stamps sent to them, therefore this leaves open the necessity for a secondary expert committee for lesser valuable stamps and charging lesser fees. I have in mind one very rare Colonial especially used, and think I am correct in saying I have submitted for opinion over a round dozen copies at various times, and in all cases, until quite recently, has the stamp been condemned as forged surcharge, and I have returned it to owners, of course. Further, it is only in difficult cases I go to the expense of submitting to London experts, as there are others who expert for less, but far too few for the demand for this work: what they are, are scattered far and wide. We really want a second committee of free experts, as it were, not necessarily being dealers, but collectors pure and simple. Have dealers, by all means, of well-known reputation, but also have amateurs in your secondary committee. Of course for my own pocket's sake I am pleased that, as I require few stamps now requiring expertizing of any difficulty, so I spend less on fees, etc.; but I think my own experience, given in all due humility, proves that experts are essential to our science.

I admit many people calling themselves experts are not so at all, but there are some genuine ones fortunately, and it is worth money in reason to resort to them rather than to have none to resort to in cases of need for "love or money" either.

Work to Provincial Societies

I DO not know that I need comment on this letter. I print it as received. It is somewhat vague in places, but it probably represents a fairly general view.

In the main the writer agrees with me,

but thinks, as most of us do, that the work of the Royal Society's Expert Committee is most important and well done, and, as the writer surmises, of course, the high fees are fixed for the purpose of limiting the work of the Committee to really difficult and rare stamps. I have no doubt they think that other societies should undertake general expertizing of the less difficult kind for their members.

Here, it seems to me, provincial societies might do much to help young collectors.

They should appoint Forgery Committees, not a Forgery Expert. I have no faith in the Forgery Expert *single-handed*. I do not know one man, even amongst the eminent, equal to such work single-handed. The Committee should be made up of specialists to cover as much ground as possible.

Most of the leading provincial societies could form a committee of specialists, and so do a work that would be a real draw for membership.

Specialist Experts

I DO not see why specialists of high standing, who are recognized authorities on the countries which they specialize, should not undertake the work of expertizing in their own countries.

Personally, I would infinitely rather have the opinion of a well-known specialist on the stamps of his own country than the opinion of the Expert Committee of the Royal Society.

As a rule, if a specialist gets a stamp that bothers him he will take the earliest opportunity of discussing it with his fellow specialists, and I know of no court of final appeal in matters philatelic that would be more satisfactory to me.

Some day this question of expertizing will ripen into much greater importance than it has yet assumed. It will some day be the recognized insurance against fraud and ignorance.

A Go-ahead Colonial Society

I HAVE just received the second number of the *British Guiana Philatelic Journal*, and again I congratulate the Society on its appearance. It bears the impress of a real live society.

From it I learn that the British Guiana Philatelic Society now numbers forty members, including evidently not a few really enthusiastic workers, and one enthusiastic member is worth a whole hive of drones of the usual type.

And they have been having an exhibition on a grand scale, of which the pages of *G.S.W.* will no doubt give some account.

West Indians Coming to the Front

ACCORDING to the *British Guiana Philatelic Journal*, West Indian Colonials are once more coming to the front. It says, "The craze now is for West Indians, and several of our local collectors are disposing of their general collections and only stocking West Indians."

I don't want to be hypercritical, but I do not like the terms "craze" and "stocking." Our devotion to our hobby is not a craze, and no true philatelist goes in for "stocking" as if he were a dealer.

But I am glad to hear that West Indians are looking up. They have been under a cloud for a very long time.

If our British Guiana friends could persuade certain Leeward Islands authorities to cease from issuing contemptible supplementary series, which are little short of official swindles, they would do much to remove a barrier to the West Indians.

Coming East African Changes

MR. EDWIN HEALEY tells me that the currency is to be changed in British East Africa from annas to cents, but the rupee will remain, i.e. the currency will be the same as that of Mauritius, Seychelles, and Ceylon. Mr. Healey says the coins for the new currency have already been sent out to the colony. Therefore we may expect the stamps to be changed any day.

It is to be hoped there will be no surcharging.

Philatelic Picnic

A NOTE from Manchester informs me that the annual picnic of the Manchester branch of the Juniors was held on 6 July. A good number of members and friends took the train to Moberley and, under the leadership of Mr. Munn, walked by field paths to Castle Mills, where the party had tea. The walk was then continued along the Bollin valley to Ashley station, a very pleasant afternoon being spent. The very successful arrangements were made by Messrs. W. W. Munn and J. Taylor.

International Penny Post

ACCORDING to the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, M. Simyan, the Under-Secretary for Posts and Telegraphs, upon whom a deputation, headed by Mr. Henniker Heaton, recently waited, does not appear to be very hopeful of the early adoption of international penny postage.

In an interview with a representative of the *Petit Parisien*, he said it would be necessary to await the International Postal Conference, to be held at Lisbon next year, before coming to a decision on the question. Then, perhaps, they would be able to create

an international penny stamp. He was favourable to a reduction in the present foreign letter rate, but before France could consent to this reform it would be necessary for her to overtake the deficiency of 28,000,000 fs. (£1,120,000), which had followed upon the reduction of her inland rate

to 10c. Its extension to foreign countries will enormously increase this deficit. He questioned if England would be favourable to an immediate reduction from 2½d. to 1d.; but no doubt she would readily consent to a graduated reduction of ½d. periodically, covering several years, and ultimately arriving at 1d.

A Philatelic Library: Its Uses and How to Form It

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

British Journals

THE Stamp Collector's Magazine. This was one of the pioneer journals of our hobby, and also one of the best that have been published. It had a life of twelve years, the first volume being issued in 1863 and the last one in 1874. It is a magazine that ought to be included in the library of every philatelist, for, considering its antiquity, it contains a vast amount of general information that is still of the utmost value. The writers who contributed to its pages were the pioneers of our fascinating hobby, and the articles are as readable to-day as they were when first published. Considering the limited means that existed in those days for the interchange of opinions on philatelic matters, one cannot help marvelling at the accuracy and brilliancy of the contributions, and they prove beyond a doubt that those early writers had a general knowledge of Philately that is equalled by few and excelled by none of the leading philatelists of the present day. The complete set of twelve volumes of this excellent magazine can generally be purchased for about six guineas.

The Philatelic Record. The first number of this magazine was issued in 1879, five years after the decease of the *S.C.M.*, and it is still running, being thus the oldest of the existing philatelic journals. Age has but added to its usefulness and excellence, and it is considered one of the leading magazines devoted to the study of stamps. During its long life it has been contributed to by most of the best-known philatelists, and it contains some of the finest articles on the stamps of certain countries that have ever been written. It was originally published in a much smaller size than at present, and has changed owners on several occasions. It is more suited for advanced collectors than inexperienced ones, for most of its articles are highly specialistic. Vol. I, I fancy, is somewhat scarce, and cannot probably be bought for less than 15s. or 20s. The other volumes, up to XVI or XVII, are usually considered to be worth about 10s.

each, and the later ones can be purchased at from 3s. to 6s. each.

Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal. This is the second oldest of the living philatelic periodicals, and is essentially a work that should find a place in every philatelic library. It is a journal that is excelled by none, either in the quality or quantity of its contents. The first number was issued in 1890, and it has finished its seventeenth year. It is famed for the excellence and completeness of its articles, which are written by the foremost philatelists of the day, and its monthly chronicle of new issues is generally recognized as being the most reliable and complete one published. Though mainly intended for advanced collectors, the *Monthly Journal* is so well written that it can be read with interest and understanding by the veriest tyro. Vol. I is fairly scarce, and is worth about 20s.; Vol. II can be purchased for 10s.; Vols. III to VIII are worth 7s. each; and the later volumes can be obtained for 5s. each.

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain. This excellent journal is the third oldest of the existing philatelic magazines, being just a year younger than the *Monthly Journal*. It has always endeavoured to cater for the less advanced collectors as well as specialists, but, nevertheless, some of the finest and most valuable contributions to the literature of our hobby may be found in its pages. At the present time its new issue chronicle is a very complete one, and a feature that is always popular is the "Philatelic Review of Reviews." From these volumes the reader is able to glean a lot of information that would be otherwise unobtainable without subscribing to all the various magazines. Vol. I is worth 25s.; Vols. II and III usually sell for 8s. 6d. each; and the later ones can be purchased at from 4s. to 6s. each.

The London Philatelist. This is the official organ of the Royal Philatelic Society—the leading organization of the kind in the world—and it stands fourth in

point of age among present-day journals. In the excellence of its contents, however, it is second to none, for most of the scholarly papers read at the meetings of the Society appear in its columns, besides many other noteworthy articles. It is a magazine that should certainly be included in one's philatelic library. Vol. I can be obtained for about £1, and the later volumes can usually be purchased at from 10s. to 17s. each.

The Stamp Collector's Fortnightly. With the exception of a break of a few months this journal has arrived regularly every other Saturday since 1894. There are a number of interesting articles in its early volumes, but of late years it has consisted chiefly of matters of general and topical interest. It contains a good many items that will prove of the utmost value to beginners. None of the volumes are scarce, and they can usually be obtained at from 5s. to 7s. 6d. each.

The Stamp Collector. The first three volumes of this magazine, issued from 1897-9, were published as the *Junior Stamp Collector*, and contain a number of items of special value to beginners. The later volumes contain several interesting articles suitable for all grades of collectors. I am unable to state the present market value of the earlier volumes, but the later ones can be obtained for a few shillings each.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News. This was first issued in 1899, and it can thus claim to be the oldest weekly stamp journal issued in Europe. Its earlier volumes contain a number of interesting specialist articles, and a good deal of space in them relates to the study of postmarks. Recent volumes are noted for their very complete chronicle of new issues, and the publication of items devoted to the postage, envelope, Railway Letter Fee, etc. stamps of Great Britain. Most of the volumes can be purchased at a few shillings each.

Morley's Philatelic Journal. The first number was issued in 1900, and it is recognized as the leading journal devoted chiefly to the study and description of fiscal stamps. None of the volumes are rare, and they can be procured without difficulty at 2s. to 5s. each.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly is too well known to my readers to need further reference here.

The West-End Philatelist. This is the newest of English stamp journals. The first number was issued in March, 1904, so that it is now nearly three years old. It contains a number of excellent articles written for the edification of all classes of collectors, and a notable and regular feature is "Things Worth Knowing," in which all manner of things of philatelic interest are discussed and explained.

Colonial Magazines

Although Philately flourishes exceedingly in most of our colonial possessions, it is remarkable that philatelic publications produced on the spot are few and far between. It is worth noting that, at the present time, no journal devoted to the interests of our hobby is published in the important colony of Canada. Several have started at various times, but have made very short stays in this unfeeling world. As practically all matters of interest are dealt with in the home papers, I have only chosen two colonial magazines for reference here as being worthy of a place in one's library. These are both particularly active, have been published for several years, and at the moment are the only colonial philatelic journals in existence.

The Philatelic Journal of India. This is the official organ of the Philatelic Society of India, and the first number was issued in January, 1897. It is one of the largest of modern philatelic periodicals and is altogether a very creditable and welcome journal. Its pages are full of admirable articles, those relating to Indian and Asiatic stamps generally being, naturally, in the majority. It can hold its own with any of the leading English journals, which is, I think, sufficient commendation of its sterling worth. So far as I know, none of the volumes are difficult to obtain, and they can usually be purchased at from 5s. to 10s. each.

The Australian Philatelist. This is the only other colonial journal in existence, and it has had a fairly long life, being now in its thirteenth year. It is essentially a magazine for collectors of Australian stamps, and contains a number of valuable articles and notes relating to antipodean Philately. Most of the volumes can be had without difficulty at from 3s. to 5s. each.

American Journals

The United States easily holds the record for the number of different stamp journals it has published, and also for the remarkable shortness of the lives of most of them. The majority are utterly worthless, and those that contain matter of any value or interest are the exception. A few excellent ones exist no longer, but, as most of their contents are covered by articles in English journals, it is hardly necessary to mention them here. I will, instead, content myself with listing the two leading journals that appear regularly nowadays.

The American Journal of Philately. This is undoubtedly the leading American philatelic journal, and one, also, that has had a long life, for it has nearly completed its nineteenth volume. In its pages are scores of articles of the highest interest and value.

Naturally, American stamps receive greatest attention, but the general articles and specialists' papers regarding the stamps of other countries are exceptionally meritorious, and well worthy of perusal. Some of the older volumes are hard to obtain, and are worth about 10s. each, while the later ones can usually be purchased at 3s. to 5s. apiece.

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News. This is another noteworthy publication and, I believe, the oldest weekly stamp paper in the world, for it has issued about 835 numbers to date, a record to be proud of. It contains a number of excellent general and specialist articles, and an excellent feature of recent years has been the publication of special numbers solely devoted to the stamps of some particular country. It is pre-eminently a stamp *newspaper* and is full of notes on current topics of the greatest value and interest.

The collector who wishes to keep in touch with Philately on the other side of the "Herring Pond" cannot do better than subscribe to this journal. Some of the older volumes are now difficult to obtain, but the later ones can be purchased for a few shillings each.

Other Works

In conclusion, I may state that there are many other works that, though not philatelic publications, are of the greatest interest to philatelists, and should be included in one's library if possible. I mean such volumes as the official Postal Guides issued by our postal department; histories relating to the growth and work of a post office; official documents relating to the issue of postage stamps; and any pamphlets or books relating to postal matters.

(Concluded.)

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

United States of America—continued

James Monroe, fifth President of the United States, was born in Westmoreland



county, Virginia, on 28 April, 1758. Originally of Scottish origin, he early imbibed the fervid patriotism for which his native district was famous. He went to

the College of William and Mary, but the course of his studies was interrupted by the outbreak of the War of Independence. Monroe with some twenty other students joined the army. He was made a lieutenant in the Third Virginia Regiment, and was with the troops in various engagements, in one of which he was wounded in the shoulder. In 1777-8 he served as a volunteer aide with the rank of major, and took part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. At this juncture he made the acquaintance of Jefferson, and to the friendship which ensued Monroe's early advancement is mainly due. In 1782 Monroe was elected to a seat in the Virginia Assembly. His appointment as delegate to various congresses followed, and he became Virginia's most conspicuous representative. Monroe's service at Congress expired in 1786. Soon he was again called to public life and became a member of the Virginia Convention which met to consider the proposed Constitution of the United States. As we have already seen, Madison and Marshall were the leaders in favour of

the Constitution. Monroe allied himself with Patrick Henry, their chief opponent. He finally assented to the Constitution, and became a senator in 1790. Four years later he was sent as envoy to France. In this office he seems to have exceeded his powers, and was consequently recalled in 1796.

Jefferson's election to the presidency in 1801 opened a way for the return of Monroe to France. He joined Livingston with the object of bringing about the cession of the vast region then known as Louisiana to the United States. The French needed money, and the Americans could afford to pay well for the control of the entrance to the Mississippi. Eighty million francs was the purchase money agreed upon, and Bonaparte assented to the sale. "I have given to England," he said, "a maritime rival that will sooner or later humble her pride."

Monroe was now removed from Paris and accredited to the Court of St. James. An attempt on the part of Monroe and Pinckney to conclude a treaty with Great Britain led to much dissatisfaction among Americans because the treaty did not come up to their expectations. Monroe's political sagacity was again called in question, and the clouds of war were again looming ominously on the horizon. Monroe, however, was not one of those who quietly drift out of the public gaze. For the second time he was chosen Governor of Virginia, and shortly afterwards was appointed by Madison to the office of Secretary of State, which office he held for six years (1811-17). Monroe had now held almost every important office

except that of President. If experience in political affairs be regarded as a qualification for the highest office, Monroe possessed it to the full. He became a candidate for the presidency, and was elected. At this time Monroe was fifty-nine years old. He held the office of President for eight years (1816-25). The political creed known as the "Monroe doctrine" took its rise during his term of office. It was a doctrine of "America for the Americans." A rumour had spread that the European Powers intended to step in and restore the authority of Spain in her revolted colonies in South America. Monroe resisted this foreign interference, and declared that he should consider any attempt on the part of the European Powers "to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and

safety." Interference on the part of any European Power with the Governments established in North and South America would be regarded "as the manifestation of unfriendly disposition to the United States." At the close of Monroe's second term of office he retired into private life. As a writer of state papers he was inferior to Jefferson, Madison, and Hamilton, but his career was not without brilliance. He served his country faithfully and well, and retired full of years and with no little prestige. He married in 1786 a daughter of Lawrence Kortright, of New York. He died in New York City on 4 July, 1831. His remains were buried in Marble Cemetery, but in 1858 were reinterred at Hollywood.

His portrait appears on the 3 cents, purple, of the 1904 Louisiana Purchase issue.

St. Vincent

1866. 1s., slate-grey. Perf. 11 to 12½ all round

ONE would suppose that little remained to be discovered about the early issues of St. Vincent, but at a recent



meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, Mr. R. B. Yardley showed a block of four of the 1s., slate-grey, of 1866, perf. 11 to 12½ all round, a variety which used to be listed years ago, but which was struck out of the *St. Vincent Handbook* because no evidence could be obtained of its existence. This evidence has now been supplied, and a note by Mr. E. D. Bacon, in *The L. P.* for May, accounts for this variety as follows: The first supply of 1s. stamps was sent out in July, 1866, and the second in February, 1869; both are entered as *purple* in Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s books,

but as a matter of fact the first lot was *slate-grey* and the second *indigo*; 500 sheets were perforated on the first occasion and 300 on the second. Miss Stewart, the lady who worked the old perforating machine, noted the former as "purple" in her book, but did not note the colour of the latter, and Mr. Bacon suggests, probably quite correctly, that a few sheets beyond the 500 may have been printed in 1866, and that these may have formed part of the supply sent out in 1869, and thus have been perforated with the same gauge as the 1s., *indigo*, which are always perf. 11 to 12½. All were intended by the printers to be the same colour, but Miss Stewart must have noticed that this was not the case, and therefore entered the second lot in her perforating book as "300 sheets St. Vincent, 1s.," without mentioning the colour.

Monthly Journal.

New Zealand "Officials" Alleged Illegal Sales

Charge against a Dunedin Dealer: Judgment

ON page 15 we reported some official proceedings at Dunedin, New Zealand, taken against Mr. William Lawrence Hooper, trading as Wilcox and Smith, on the charge of having unlawfully dealt in stamps, the stamps in question being the Official stamps now used by Government departments. We now append the judgment of the magistrate, Mr. Widdowson, from the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*:—

Defendant is charged under section 16 of the Stamp Act, 1882, with having, on the 14th March last, unlawfully

dealt in stamps within the meaning of the Act without being duly licensed to deal in such stamps. The stamps in question bear the overprint "Official," and are issued to and for use by Government and other authorized departments in place of the system of franking, which was abolished in December, 1906. They are therefore such as cannot be sold to or used by a licensed stamp dealer or the public. Assuming that such stamps come within the purview of the Act, can the defendant be said to have dealt in stamps within the meaning of the Stamp Act? Defendant is a philatelist, but is not licensed to deal in stamps. The evidence also shows that these stamps were bought by and were in the possession of the defendant, and that he intended to sell or otherwise dispose of them. . . . Section 18 of the Stamp Act appears to throw a little light on the matter, a person licensed to deal in stamps being thereby required to display a notice

that he is licensed to "sell" stamps. In *Allen v. Sharp* (17 L.J., Ex. 212), "dealing" is defined as "distributing," and a dealer as one who distributes. *The American and English Encyclopaedia of Law*, after giving a practically similar definition of "to deal" as that in *Webster's International Dictionary* (i.e. "to traffic," "to transact business," "to trade"), goes on to say that a dealer in the popular acceptance of the word is not one who buys to keep or makes to sell, but one who buys to sell again. He stands intermediately between the producer and the consumer, and depends for his profit not upon the labour he bestows upon his commodities, but upon the skill and foresight with which he watches the markets. It seems to me, therefore, that to constitute dealing there must be

something in the nature of a distributing business or trading, and more than a mere buying or acquiring, although coupled with an intention to sell again or exchange, etc. The American authorities also adopt the same meaning, but in many cases, both in case of revenue laws and otherwise, have also decided that (unless the intention of the Act is clearly to the contrary) there must not only be a sale, but a succession of acts of selling before one could be said to be dealing. I am of opinion in the present case that, apart from any other question, the evidence is not sufficient to prove the offence charged against the defendant. The information will therefore be dismissed.

British Guiana Philatelic Exhibition, 1907

THE Exhibition which was for a long time mooted by our Society has at last become an accomplished fact, and the general opinion appears to be that it has been a great success in every way, eclipsing the first Exhibition held by this Society in 1904 in the number of entries, in the excellent quality of the exhibits, in the neat mounting of the specimens, and in the large attendance at the Town Hall.

One could not help feeling, after looking over the exhibits, that it was a most instructive and highly creditable Exhibition, affording an opportunity to inspect some of the finest collections in the colony to a great number of persons who perhaps would not otherwise have had a chance of seeing them. A really fine collection involves the expenditure of considerable time, trouble, money, and a large share of patience and carefulness, which those outside the sphere of Philately hardly realize; and there can be no question of the educational value of a collection arranged on strict philatelic lines, with full notes.

It was also interesting to note the strides that Philately had made in this colony during the few years which elapsed since the last Exhibition.

The guarantors consisted of the following gentlemen: E. A. V. Abraham; W. A. Abraham; Geo. Allan; Jorge Camacho; L. D. Cleare; J. H. Field; A. D. Ferguson; J. F. Green; Luke M. Hill, C.E.; Hon. B. Howell Jones; Rev. Canon Josa; E. H. MacLaine; J. C. McCowan; T. A. Pope, B.A.; Dr. E. D. Rowland; A. Reis; Frank P. Stubbs; L. V. Vaughan; C. G. A. Wyatt; Dr. Almeida.

On the Working Committee and the Judges fell the brunt of the work entailed in this Exhibition, and it is to their services, which were quite invaluable, that the success of the Exhibition is in a great measure to be attributed. Special thanks must be accorded to Messrs. B. Howell Jones, E. A. V. Abraham, Geo. Allan, and T. A. Pope, who threw their whole heart and soul into the work, for the large share of help they gave to the organization of this show; and to many other members and non-members of the Society, notably Messrs. A. E. Anderson, J. H. Field, F. Chapman, J. B. Sharples.

The Judges were: Hon. B. Howell Jones (Chairman); E. A. V. Abraham; George Allan; Dr. Almeida; A. D. Ferguson; T. A. Pope; and L. V. Vaughan. No Judge sitting in any section in which he exhibited.

The judging was based on the following qualifications: (a) completeness, (b) condition, (c) arrangement, (d) rarity, (e) philatelic knowledge. The points for each quality varied in every section, local conditions being largely responsible for this, the object being to bring together all classes of collectors on an equal footing. ■

The number of exhibits was forty, and the total value of the exhibits was over £6500.

The Town Hall

in which the Exhibition was held, presented a gay and attractive appearance, being effectively decorated with bunting. The lofty, well-lighted hall, with a ground area of 90 feet by 40 feet, had little available space left after all the exhibits had been laid out.

The plan adopted for the display of the exhibits answered admirably. All separate countries, mounted on cards, were shown either in glass frames or under the special glass covers attached to the tables; albums being exhibited in glass cases. The long tables with the exhibits were arranged along the east and west sides of the hall, and down the centre.

The Opening Ceremony

The Exhibition, which was held under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor (Sir Frederic M. Hodgson, K.C.M.G.), was formally opened at 4 p.m. on Saturday, 6 April, 1907. The large number of visitors present included the Hon. B. Howell Jones (President); the Lord Bishop of Guiana; J. Wood Davis, F.R.; Hon. Robert Duff; T. A. Pope; A. Earnshaw; C. Wieting; W. A. Abraham; E. A. V. Abraham; A. W. Swain (Ag. Postmaster-General); Dr. Almeida; L. V. Vaughan; Geo. Allan; A. D. Ferguson; G. Ball Greene; Rev. Canon Josa; S. A. H. Culpeper; and many others, including a large number of ladies.

The President (Hon. B. Howell Jones) formally welcomed His Excellency the Governor, and explained that this was the second Exhibition of the Society. The Society commenced in a very small way, he believed at a meeting at Canon Josa's house, when there were six present. They started with six or seven members, but had gradually grown to be a large Society. At their last annual meeting they found that they had over forty members, and that number had since been increased. Philately had been designated by all sorts of names. Some people said that it was a science, others that it was a craze, and some called it an amusement. Philatelists were called fends. They might be fends in a sense that when they saw a

good thing they tried all they could to get it. Philately had been called a science, and very recently a writer in *The Spectator* even ventured to remark that the whole business of the designing of postage stamps was not without interest as a bypath in the study of national character. He could not go so far as that. National character had its effect on the designing of stamps, but in the last few years, he was sorry to say, the design of stamps had not very materially improved. (Hear, hear.) When they looked back and saw the early stamps of England they realized this. They found that the engraving of the red penny and the blue twopenny was as advanced in style as it could possibly be. There were others that came very near that mark. In some of the early colonial stamps the workmanship was everything that could be desired. Nearly all nations since those early days seemed to have fallen off in the design of their stamps. Some of the recent productions seemed to be the crudest stamps that could be designed or thought of. He thought they must make one great exception, the United States of America, whose stamps had been carefully designed and most carefully carried out. The stamps made for some of the South American republics by the various companies as a speculative business were often of very beautiful design.

Members of that Society could not call themselves experts, but there were among them many enthusiasts who thought a great deal of stamps and had made a study of them for years past. They were therefore capable of judging, as amateurs, what stamps should be, and he thought His Excellency would agree with him that some of the exhibits there were of first-class importance. The collection made by Mr. Ferguson of British Guiana stamps, which had won the first prize, was certainly deserving of the greatest attention of all. The two next exhibits were so close that the Judges could not separate them, and the Brothers Abraham were placed equal. Their exhibits were also worth a very careful examination. In Class I, Section 2, for stamps of other countries, the first prize went to the Hon. R. Duff for a practically complete collection of St. Vincent, and the second went to Mr. W. A. Abraham for a fine collection of Transvaal, with a special recommendation of his collections of St. Lucia and Tobago. In Class I, Section 3, twenty-five rarities, there were some very fine stamps. The decision of the Judges was very difficult, but they finally decided to give it to Mr. E. A. V. Abraham, who was to be congratulated on having those fine specimens, but not on the method in which they were exhibited; they did not require any setting. Next, and very close, came the Hon. R. Duff. In Class II, for general exhibits, the collection of Mr. E. A. V. Abraham was far and away above every one else exhibiting. It was a magnificent collection, and certainly the finest made in this colony and exhibited here. Mr. Abraham had put it in books designed by himself. Class III was for schoolboys, and the prize was a stamp album. The prize was awarded to Master Michael McTurk, who had a very excellent collection for a boy, and it was carefully put up. Some of his British Guiana stamps were valuable, and he would be able to look upon them in years to come as increasing in value year by year.

They had the medals there, and he would ask His Excellency to distribute them. He wished to thank His Excellency very much for the honour he had done the Society in coming there that day. (Hear, hear.) The Society had started a journal of its own, and endeavoured to obtain from various members articles of interest to philatelists. The first number received a great deal of praise from societies all over the world. Credit was due to Mr. Ferguson for the able manner he had prepared this, and he could not help saying that the "go" and the spirit shown by their worthy Honorary Secretary had kept the members of the Society together. They would be extremely sorry should anything occur to prevent him continuing the good work he had undertaken, for he was an enthusiastic collector, and they congratulated him publicly on having won the first prize. (Applause.)

His Excellency the Governor said he thought he was right in saying that the very fine Exhibition of postage stamps they had in that room was the first of its kind held in this country. He was aware that another Exhibition had been held, but not of the same value and importance. This Exhibition of stamps had been brought about, as they had heard, by members of the local Philatelic Society, and it did them very great credit. He thought also he could echo what Mr. Howell Jones had said with regard to Mr. Ferguson. It did him credit in having brought together in so small a community such a valuable collection.

Philately had advanced in recent years with great strides, and its importance was recently recognized by the King himself, for the principal Philatelic Society of London was

now permitted to call itself the Royal Philatelic Society. He hardly thought Philately had yet advanced to be a science, but it was getting on that way owing to the intricacies collectors had involved themselves in. In the old days a person looked upon a postage stamp as a label bearing a certain value which he had to purchase and fix upon a letter or other postal matter in order to obtain transmission through the post. Nowadays a philatelist at any rate did not regard a postage stamp as a postage stamp until he had thoroughly diagnosed it, examined the watermark, colour, perforation, and looked at it through a magnifying glass for errors and misprints. Philately had great intricacies, and they had greatly increased as collectors had turned their attention to collateral branches. They had an idea their collection would not be complete unless they collected such stamps as railway letter labels, embossed stamps, and some even went so far as to obtain medicine stamps, so that a great deal of time and energy were required now in order to become a true collector. He thought he had better not detain them, because there was a good deal to be seen in the Exhibition.

Conversazione

In the evening a concert and conversazione also took place in the Town Hall from 8.30 p.m., at which the attendance was even larger than in the afternoon.

The programme consisted of the following items:—

Violin Solo—Bolero	Mrs. Hodge.
Coon Song	Mr. S. Lewis.
Song—"Idle Words"	Miss Powell.
Discourse—"On the Science of Philately"	Mr. E. A. V. Abraham.
Piano Solo	Miss Green.
Song	Mr. D. Lewis.

Special thanks must be tendered to the ladies and gentlemen who so greatly added to the enjoyment of the conversazione.

Mrs. Hodge, one of our most talented violinists, gave an excellent rendering of her selection.

Coon songs are always popular, and Mr. Lewis had already established his reputation in singing these songs, which he maintained on this occasion. Miss Powell sang very sweetly in her soft and sympathetic voice. Judging from the reception given to all the performers, the concert was highly appreciated by those present. We must not omit to mention Miss Green, a young pianist of promise, who played her solo in a very pleasing manner.

EXHIBITS

Class I

DIVISION I. BRITISH GUIANA

A. D. FERGUSON, 1st Medal

A very fine moderately specialized collection, the largest collection of one country shown in the Exhibition, containing many gems in excellent condition, amongst which may be noted:—

- 1850.—8 c., circular, on original letter sheet.
- 1852.—1 c., black on magenta, a superb strip of four in perfect condition with wide margins, on original letter sheet; 4 c., black on blue, well preserved.
- 1853 issue was well represented, including 1 c., vermilion, beautiful strip of four from margin of sheet, and block of eight, both these being on original letter sheet; 4 c., blue, several shades on originals.
- 1860 issue.—A very strong lot of all perforations in many shades, used and unused, including pairs and strips of several values, the numerous pages of this issue making an excellent show.
- 1862.—A nice lot of shades, used and unused, with the 15 perfs.
- 1876.—Cr. CC complete in singles, used and unused, with blocks of four unused, including that of the 96 c. in mint condition.
- 1878.—Provisional and Officials. A very good show, used and unused, with numerous strips and blocks, including the 1876 12 c. and 24 c. Officials surcharged with large "2" in blocks of four, and the 8 c., rose, of 1876 with one horizontal and one vertical bar without "Official." All the issues from that of 1876 to the latest issue of

February, 1907, were shown used and unused, in singles and blocks of four of all values with numerous varieties and shades, and included three specimens of the 188a 1 c. without "Specimen"; 1888-9 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, green; 1899 2 c. on 15 c., inverted surcharge; blocks of 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, with large "4," etc.

Officials.—A fine lot, including some unused.

A special feature in the exhibit being the blocks in mint condition showing the control numbers.

W. A. ABRAHAM (tied), 2nd Medal

Another very fine exhibit, making the competition in this section very keen. Amongst the stamps shown were 1852 1 c., black on magenta, two specimens, one being slightly imperfect, as was the 4 c., black on blue.

1856.—4 c., black on magenta.

1853.—Single specimens of all the Gibbons varieties.

1860 issue.—A very fine lot, the strongest section in the whole exhibit, including several shades, some values being shown in mint condition.

1863 issue has a number of shades of the 24 c., green, used and unused.

1878.—Provisionals complete, used and several unused. A block of 2 c. on 24 c. of 1876 Official with large "2"; also a strip of four 2 c. on 12 c. of 1876 Official, three of the stamps having the large "2"; a pair of the 2 c. on 24 c. of 1863 Official; and large blocks of the 1 c. and 2 c. on 96 c., and 2 c. on 12 c. and on 24 c., 1876 Officials, were also shown.

1882.—Baldwin's issue includes complete sheets of various settings of the 1 c. and part sheets of 2 c., also two of the 1 c. without "Specimen."

All other issues were shown almost complete in singles unused, the last issues in blocks of four.

E. A. V. ABRAHAM (tied), 2nd Medal

An excellent specialized collection. Among the chief features may be mentioned:—

1852.—4 c., black on blue, on original envelope, in perfect condition.

1853.—Complete, showing several shades.

1860.—Practically complete, very strong in shades, including 1 c., brown, 1 c., rose, 1 c., brown-red, and 4 c., blue, perf. 15.

1863.—Well represented in shades.

1876.—Complete in singles used and unused, and in blocks of four unused, including the 96 c.

1878.—Provisional Officials complete, including block of four of 1 c. on 48 c., 1863, on original envelope; 8 c., rose, of 1876, surcharged with one horizontal and one vertical bar without "Official," used.

1882.—Baldwin's issue. A strong lot of the various settings, also the no "Specimen" variety.

From 1882 up to the issue on chalk paper the collection was very complete in singles and blocks, used and unused, including singles 1888-9 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, green; 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, large and small type; 1 c. on 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, double surcharge; 1899 Jubilee issue 2 c. on 15 c. inverted, 5 c., brown on green, right tablet light brown, left tablet dark brown. Officials nearly complete, with a pair of 1876; 2 c., orange, used.

In awarding a tie the Judges considered it would be unfair to leave out one or the other of these two latter exhibits, both being of equal merit, so an extra medal was awarded.

Other exhibits entered in this section were:—

DR. E. D. ROWLAND

An interesting lot in fine condition, notably the 1852 1 c., black on magenta, and 4 c., black on blue, also the several varieties of the 1860 and 1863 issues. The modern issues were in many cases in large blocks.

J. MATTHEWS, LI.

The few specimens in this exhibit were in excellent condition.

DIVISION II. OTHER COUNTRIES

ST. VINCENT (Hon. Robert Duff). 1st Medal

This collection is an exceptionally fine one, being practically complete, and the owner is to be congratulated on the possession of such a superior lot of stamps, all in superb condition, which has secured the first prize in spite of the competition of this section. Amongst the rarities may be mentioned the following: 1866 1s., slate, comp. perf.; 1867 4d., yellow; 1875 1s., claret, unused; 1877 1s., vermilion, unused; 1880 1s., vermilion, unused, 5s., used. The provisionals are very fine, showing 4d. on 6d. right and left halves, unused; 1d. on half of 6d., right and left halves, used and unused; 1d. on 6d., yellow-green, used and unused; 4d. on 1s., used; 1886-9 6d., lavender, used; 5s. on white and toned paper. Another feature in this exhibit was the excellent arrangement and mounting, which added considerably to the attractiveness of the exhibit.

TRANSVAAL (W. A. Abraham). 2nd Medal

An interesting lot, the chief features being: 1860 1s., deep green, imperf.; 1870 6d., dull ultramarine, fine roulette 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 16; 1877 3d., deep lilac, imperf. (black surcharge); October, 1877, 1d., red on orange, wide roulette 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1878 complete unused. A nice lot of the surcharges and errors. All the recent issues being shown complete used and in blocks of four in mint condition.

ST. LUCIA (W. A. Abraham). Highly Commended

An exhibit that deserved attention. It included several special things, and was fairly complete. The 1860 and 1863 issues complete; 1882-4 included 1s., orange, used. The fiscal postals were well represented, and included the 1d., black, and 1d., rose, surcharged "Revenue," used postally.

TOBAGO (W. A. Abraham). Highly Commended

A pretty lot, practically complete, including unsevered pair of the 1d. surcharged in pen and ink on half of 6d., orange, on original piece; Cr. CA 6d., stone, and a fine lot of provisionals with an unsevered pair of the 3d. on 6d., orange, showing both types.

MAURITIUS (T. A. Pope)

A valuable and very commendable exhibit, but suffered by the strong competition. The gems being Post Pairs, 1d., brown, and 2d. (PENOË), blue, first impression, 1d., vermilion, later impression, all in fine condition. From 1860 the collection was almost complete, the specimens being in fine condition.

PAPAL STATES (Rev. Canon Josa)

An interesting lot of these stamps, but without varieties.

ST. VINCENT (W. A. Abraham)

Another fine lot of this country, with many good things. To be noted are the following: 1871 6d., blue-green, unused; 1874 1s., comp. perf.; 1872 6d., blue-green, unused; 4d. on half of 6d., yellow-green, right and left unsevered halves being shown used and unused; 1d. on 6d., yellow-green, unused; 24d. on 4d., lake-brown; also mint blocks and some sheets of recent issues.

DOMINICA (W. A. Abraham)

A representative collection, containing the 1882 4d. in black on half 1d., used and unused; 1883 4d. on 1d., right and left halves, used and unused. Postal Fiscals, 1s., lilac-rose, used. All recent issues were exhibited in blocks of four in mint state.

CASHMERE (Robert Mills)

This lot included a few scarce varieties, the stamps shown being in condition.

FRENCH COLONIES (Dr. E. D. Rowland)

Used specimens of modern stamps only.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS (J. I. Whitehead)

Though wanting in the first issues, this collection made a pretty show. Among the special things may be mentioned the following: 1833 5 c., blue, thin white paper; 1862 2 c., rose-red, horizontally laid paper; 1883-5 25 c., 50 c., and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, unused; Provl. Govt. 12 c., red-lilac, in black, unused.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY (W. A. Abraham)

The early issues were well represented, and there was a fair show of the provisional surcharges. V.R.I.'s were shown complete used, and in blocks of four unused, as were the King's Heads.

JAMAICA (W. A. Abraham)

Only used specimens were shown, also Postal Fiscals. This exhibit was hardly up to the standard of the other exhibits by this gentleman.

The other exhibits in this section were Barbados, Trinidad, and Prince Edward Island (W. Matthews, L.I.), Persia (Canon Josa), Swaziland, Falkland Islands, Niger Coast, St. Christopher (W. A. Abraham); these included blocks of four of all recent issues in mint state.

SECTION III. 25 RARE AND SPECIAL STAMPS

E. A. V. ABRAHAM. Medal.

This exhibit included the following: Barbados 4d. on half of 5s.; Bergedorf 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., used; British Levant 40 paras, purple on blue, double surcharge; Denmark 1864 16sk., imperf.; Great Britain 10d., O.W. Official (Queen's Head); Heligoland 1867 3 sch., used; Danish West Indies 1902 2 c., error of colour; Spain 1865 12 cu., inverted frame; South Australia 1874 1s., brown, comp. perf., "O.S." double, one inverted; Switzerland—Zürich 4 rappen; Tuscany 2 soldi; Argentine 1864 25 c., blue, wmk. A R, imperf.; Nevis 1d., perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; French Levant 1 piastre; Beyrouth on 1902 15 c. unused.

HON. ROBERT DUFF

An excellent lot of stamps, which claimed a greater amount of attention than any other exhibit in this section.

This exhibit consisted entirely of West Indian in fine condition, including Barbados 3d. on 5s., three varieties of type. British Guiana 1853 brown-red; 1860 1 c., brown, perf. 12, thin paper; 1862 1 c., black on rose, Type I, used; 1853 1 c., black on magenta, pair on original; 1876 96 c., drab, unused; 4 c., blue, perf. 12½; 1888-9 8r., used and unused; Officials, 1860 VIII c., rose, also 2 c. and 4 c. of 1876, all unused; Nevis 1867 1s., yellow-green, and variety on laid paper, 6d., green, Cr. C.A. Tobago Cr. CC 6d., stone. Virgin Islands 1867 1s., rose-carmine on white, and toned paper, also with double-lined frame.

HON. ROBERT DUFF

Second exhibit contained the rare British Guiana Jubilee issue 2 c. on 15 c., double surcharge, on original envelope; 2 c. on 10 c., and 2 c. on 15 c., inverted surcharge; with the exception of two specimens of the 2 c. on 15 c. inverted, these were the only other specimens of these errors shown in the Exhibition.

Nevis 4d., dull rose, perf. 13; 6d., grey-lilac, perf. 13. St. Lucia 1828-4 1s., orange; 1883-6 1s., red-brown, Die I, unused. St. Christopher 1882-90 6d., olive-brown, used. Montserrat 4d., blue, Cr. C.A. Natal 1857 3d., rose.

REV. CANON JOSA

This exhibit included: Transvaal 4 April, 1870, 6d., fine roulette 15½ to 16; 1876 3d., lilac, fine roulette 15½ to 16; 1877 1d., red, imperf., wide space overprint.

Tobago, 5s., Cr. CC.

Mauritius Post Paid, 1d., red, 2d., blue, intermediate impressions.

Newfoundland, 1857 issue, 4d., vermilion; 6d., vermilion. New Brunswick, 1851, 6d., yellow.

Nevis, 1d., red; perf. 11½.

Bangkok, Cr. CC, 2c., brown.

British North Borneo, 1866-7, 8r.

HON. B. HOWELL JONES

A pretty lot in excellent condition.

Newfoundland, 1857, 4d. and 6d.

Cape of Good Hope, 1s., deep green; 1d., brick-red; and 1d., scarlet, woodblocks.

Natal, 1857, 1d., buff.

New South Wales, Sydney Views, 1850, Plate II, 1d., red; 1851, Plate III, 2d., grey-blue, first retouch.

West Australia, 1854, 4d., slate-blue; and 1875, 6d., grey-black.

WHITEHEAD, J. T.

The following are the chief features:—

Tuscany, 60 crazie, used.

Great Britain, 2s., brown, used.

Cyprus, 1881, Cr. CC, 6 pias., olive-grey, unused.

British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta, pair, and 4 c., black and blue; 1853, 1 c., vermilion; 1860, 1 c., brown; 1862, 1 c., black and rose; 1876, Cr. CC, 96 c., olive-bistre; 1888-9, 5r., green.

Nevis, 1867, 1s., blue-green, on white paper, unused; and 1883-90, Cr. CC, 6d., green, unused.

St. Lucia, 1863, 1d., lake, used; perf. 12½.

Virgin Islands, 4d. on 1s., unused.

Also several high values of the U.S. Newspaper stamps, unused.

Class II**GENERAL COLLECTIONS****E. A. V. ABRAHAM, 1st Medal**

A wonderful display, far ahead of any other exhibit in this section. This collection is mounted in thirty-five books, each group of countries forming one or more books. The stamps number over 26,000. Mr. Abraham claims that there will be no need to get additional books for the next thirty years. The stamps are arranged in such a manner that new shades may be placed in the collection without disturbing the order of each issue.

The chief features of this collection are:—

Great Britain, a fine show, the plate-marked variety being strong and full.

Afghanistan shows a number of original envelopes.

Indian States are strong; a unique envelope from Cabul with a woodcut impression is shown; also a fine specimen of the 1d., blue, Ionian Islands, on original envelope.

The Australian Colonies are very strong, including several varieties not catalogued and classified. There is a pair of 1876 2s. O.S., one of the pair bearing no impression of the stamp, although superimposed O.S.

British Africa is a good group, all the countries being well represented.

Spain has several good things; and Italy contains some bisected stamps of Sardinia on original envelopes.

Turkey, a remarkably well got together collection; several unchronicled specimens are shown.

United States, a fine show of all issues, with numerous varieties of shades. The Newspaper stamps of 1879 are complete.

West Indies include many rarities. Deserving of special mention in this group are Dominica, Jamaica, and Virgin Islands.

Cape of Good Hope is another strong collection throughout.

Orange River Colony is a very interesting exhibit, containing many rare things.

Mr. Abraham's general collection is without question the largest ever formed and exhibited in the colony, and displays a wonderful power for collecting for which the owner deserves credit.

L. V. VAUGHAN

This collection, mounted in Gibbons' "Imperial Album," was without doubt the finest mounted general collection in the Exhibition, a special feature being the perfect condition of the stamps, and Mr. Vaughan deserves great credit for having got together such a remarkably fine and valuable collection. It was unfortunate that the collection arrived after the judging had been finished, and thus failed to secure a medal, which it richly merited.

The most noticeable things in this collection were British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., blue (damaged); 1852, 1 c., magenta, and 4 c., deep blue, in fine state; 1853, fine post-marked specimens; 1856, 4 c., magenta; 1860, 1 c., rose, used and unused; 1 c., brown-red; and a variety of shades of all perforations; 1862, 1 c., rose, Type I; 1878-81, complete set of provisionals, used and unused, including the very rare 2 c. on 12 c. Official of 1876 with double surcharges; also the 1 c. and 2 c. Baldwin issue, without "Specimen." All other subsequent issues were shown very nearly complete, both used and unused.

The West Indian Islands are a fairly strong lot, and include many rare stamps. The most complete countries are British Somaliland, Seychelles, and Gambia.

The whole collection is quite up to date in all King's Heads.

A. B. ANDERSON

A collection mounted in Gibbons' "Imperial Album," Spanish countries being the best-represented group.

Other entries in this class were—James F. Green, G. A. H. Goring, and T. A. Pope.

Class III (Juniors)**General Collections in any form of Album****M. McTURG****Prize, Postage Album**

A fair collection, containing a few rare stamps, such as British Guiana 1860 8 c. Official and 1876 4 c. Official, both unused; also a good collection of Barbados. The mounting reflected credit, and was ahead of the other competitors.

The other exhibitors in this section were M. H. Irving, B. Irving, B. Sykes, and J. A. Sykes. The exhibit of the last-named was specially mounted on sheets, United States being perhaps the best country shown. The exhibits in this section were disappointing.

Class IV**Objects of interest connected with Philately****ROYAL AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL SOCIETY**

A collection of "Specimen" stamps, wrappers, and envelopes of the world.

T. A. POPE

A set of Sedang stamps. A photograph of the Mauritius Post Office 1d. stamp. The "Duvivier" bought by W. H. Peckitt from Mme. Duvivier.

REV. CANON JOSA

A photograph of the famous pair of British Guiana circular 2 c., rose, of 1851.

An Exhibit of Forged Stamps**W. C. H. DA SILVA**

A dealer's exhibit, including a large variety of cheap stamps done specially with the object of encouraging beginners.

From the *British Guiana Philatelic Journal*.

Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BRITISH COLUMBIA—continued

Issue of 1867-69. 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 c., \$1.



There are two different perforations, 14 and 12½. It is said that the 10 c. and 1 dollar, perf. 14, were prepared, but never issued for use. A copy of the latter value, perf. 14, which I received from a friend living in the colony, passed into the possession of Mr. Philbrick. My friend got it

at the post office, so I suppose they must have been obtainable. I have never seen a copy of the 2 c. perf. 12½, but all the others exist with this perforation.

Genuine.—These stamps are of exactly the same type as the genuine Threepence described above. Probably from motives of economy, when the change of currency from £ s. d. to dollars and cents was effected, and new stamps were required, the die of the 3d. was utilised for the six new values, by merely surcharging with the said new values, and printing the stamps in different colours. It will be remembered, then, that all these new values, though in different colours, are from the die of the 3d., blue, and therefore need no description. The colours and surcharges are:—2 c., brown and black; 5 c., red and black; 10 c., lake and blue; 25 c., yellow and violet; 50 c., violet and red; \$1, green and green. The surcharge on the 2 c. is TWO CENTS, the rest have CENTS, with a numeral and stop each side, as, for instance, 5. CENTS. 5.

First Forgery.—This is the first forgery of the 3d., but has the blot under the s of BRITISH, and the dot above the first limb of the U of COLUMBIA. I have the FIVE CENTS (*sic*), in orange and black; the TEN CENTS (*sic*), in vermilion and dark blue; the TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (*sic*), in sulphur-yellow and black; and the ONE DOLLAR (*sic*), in green and black.

Second Forgery.—Like the second forgery of the 3d.; poorly lithographed; unperforated, or pin-perf. 13; no watermark. I have only the FIFTY CENTS (*sic*), in violet and vermilion.

Third Forgery.—The same as the third forgery of the 3d. I have only the 50. CENTS. 50, in violet and carmine, and the 1 DOLLAR 1, in green and blue. In the 50 c. the word FALSCH is printed at the top, in tiny block letters, the colour of the surcharge; and in the \$1, the word FALSCH! with a note of exclamation, is printed at the top in capitals, the colour of the surcharge. These two therefore are evidently German productions, but I do not know where they were made.

Fourth Forgery.—Of this I have the 10 CENTS (*sic*) in rose and black, and the 1 DOLLAR (*sic*) in dark yellow-green and violet. At a distance these forgeries look very well, and the 10 c. is almost like a typograph. Lithographed, on somewhat surfaced, white wove paper, no watermark, perf. 14 (the 10 c.) and perf. 11 (the 1 dollar). Many of the tests described for the other forgeries are covered by the postmarks in my copies, but the following will be found amply sufficient. The cross-bar of the A of POSTAGE is an unconnected, circular dot, as is also the central tongue of the E of that word, and the G has a thick, square lump for a tail. The instant and easiest test is the shape of the asterisks each side of the value, in the oval label. Each of them is a St. Andrew's cross, with dots between the arms (·X·). The top of the T of THREE is not joined to the stem; and the cross-bar to the H of that word is an unconnected dot.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—As before.

First Forgery.—5, centre blank; 10, 54, centre blank.

Second Forgery.—1, also an oblong, with rounded ends, also 10.

Third Forgery.—Shapeless blotches, but generally uncanceled.

Fourth Forgery.—54, with blank centre; also 100.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA

Issue of 1891. 1 Anna. Surcharged on 4 Annas, brown

This was done at Mombasa, the surcharge being in manuscript, and initialled "A. B."

Mr. Wilson, of Birmingham, says that he has had several of these provisionals with authentic surcharge, the stamps, however, having been used fiscally, and the fiscal cancellation cleaned off, and neatly obliterated by the proper postmark, "Mombasa, 1891."

I have not seen this fake myself, but thought I ought to mention it.

(To be continued.)

STANLEY GIBBONS PRICED CATALOGUE OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE WORLD

Vol. I. Great Britain and Colonies.

Post-free, 2s. 9d.

Vol. II. The Rest of the World.

Post-free, 2s. 9d.

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

New Issues

By W. P. B.

Correspondents should notice that all matters relating to new issues have been taken over by Mr. Frank Phillips, 381 Strand, London, W.C., who would be very grateful if readers would help him by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps new or projected. News from the colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be sent to the above-mentioned address.

Abyssinia.—If reports be true, it would seem that another section is needed in the Catalogue for "Stamps surcharged for use in French Consular Offices abroad" (this description surely needs a little revision—stamps are not all *surcharged*), viz. for Abyssinia. According to the Supplement the 25 (c.), blue, "Mouchon" type, of the Levant series, which is only issued in Turkish Offices bearing a surcharge "1 piastre 1", is used without surcharge for French offices in Abyssinia. In addition to this, the *Journal des Philatélistes* is now informed that the 50 c., "Olivier Merson" type, which for Turkish use is surcharged "2 piastres", is likewise doing duty unsurcharged for Abyssinia. Our knowledge of Abyssinia's postal system is delightfully vague, but we had not heard till now that foreign post offices prevailed in the region. We know of French missions there—indeed we remember having been told that the stamps overprinted in French currency were for their use—and we know our publishers look to Paris for their supply of Abyssinian stamps and provisionals, so why not French Post Offices?



French Levant Stamp. Without surcharge.
Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

50 (c.), brown and lavender

Guatemala.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* (July) states that this republic is preparing a set of five stamps to commemorate the completion of the Inter-Oceanic Railway of Guatemala, and that these treasures may be expected towards the end of the year.

India.—We copy from the *M.J.* (June) the following paragraphs concerning Indian stamps overprinted for use in Native States:—

Jhind.—Colonel Hancock draws our attention to the fact that the 4 a. and 8 a., Queen's Head, Official stamps exist with the word *JHIND* measuring 10½ mm., instead of 10 mm., as well as the ½ a. and 2 a., which we catalogue as Nos. 515a and 516b (should be 515b). According to Mr. Stewart-Wilson's book, this variety only exists in the *black* overprint, the four values showing it should therefore come after No. 527. The same variety exists on the ½ a., 1 a., 3 a., 4 a., 8 a., and 1 rupee, of the ordinary series, and a similar variety with *JHIND* measuring 9½ mm.

exists on the same seven ordinary and four Official stamps, and is equally worthy of notice.

Puttialla.—We are shown some strips of the current 4 a. Official stamps, containing specimens with the word *SERVICE* irregularly spaced; in one of these, a stamp from the left-hand end of a row, there is a wide space between the first two letters; in another, which is from the right-hand end of a row, the space is between the letters "r" and "v." The word in each case measures nearly 11½ mm., instead of the usual 10½.

New South Wales.—*The Australian Philatelist* (1.6.07) reports that the 9d. Commonwealth type exists with Crown A wmk. and *perf.* 11. At present we have only seen it *perf.* 12½ or *perf.* 12½ × 11.



Commonwealth type and wmk. *Perf.* 11.

Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

9d., brown and blue

Nicaragua.—It will be a relief to writer and reader alike when "Finis" can be added to the chapters on provisionals of this very active republic. When not fighting, or dodging natural volcanic disturbances, stamp-issuing is a favourite pastime of the authorities. It has been our fate lately to examine a few more of the precious provisionals made by overprinting stamps of Type 36 with the word "Vale," and a new value as Type 38, which still preserves a characteristic of the country in having the sign for "cents" the wrong way up. The surcharge is to be found "reading up" or "reading down" on some values, and in the case of the 10 c. on 5 c., purple, the two varieties are present on the same sheet, since we have seen used copies *se tenant*.

The Supplement only lists the 10 c. with surcharge "reading up," but we have now seen the 50 c. on 6 c., slate, with surcharge in *red* similarly treated, as well as having surcharge "reading down." All the stamps examined were in blocks of twenty-five with surcharge reading same way, so we cannot say if the two varieties exist on the same sheet in this case. In the same parcel were stamps as described, additionally overprinted CABO (Type Z8), in

black, thus necessitating still more additions to the list. There probably has been more than one setting of these provisionals, for on the 10 c. just received the variety with "♣" the right way up has been corrected, and the positions of the narrow tall "0" in figures of value are not constant. Dealing with the surcharge "reading down"—on the 20 c., the tall "0" is to be found on Nos. 5, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 in a setting of twenty-five, that on No. 20 being of a slightly different and thicker type. On the 10 c. it is to be found on Nos. 2, 4, 7, 10, 19, 24, and 25, of which the thicker type is No. 4. The 50 c. is almost identical with the 10 c., No. 4 being replaced by No. 18, whilst the thicker type is No. 24. Of course with surcharge "reading up" the numbers are different, No. 1 becoming 25, No. 2, 24, and so on.

It is to be hoped that the new supply of stamps printed by Waterlow and Sons, and of which the 4 c., 10 c., 15 c., 20 c., and 50 c. have appeared, will obviate the necessity for further overprinting. It is charitable to suppose, now that these values are the first to appear, that there was a scarcity of stamps of the same values of the American printing.



Value 10¢

Type 36. Surcharged in red. Reading up. Two types of "o." (a) thick, (b) narrow.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
50 c. on 6 c., slate (n) (R) (becomes 303a)	. 2 6	—
50 c. on 6 c., " (b) (R) (" 303b)	. 5 0	—

As last overprinted. CABO, Type Z 8, in black.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
50 c. on 6 c., slate (n) (R) (becomes 495c)	. 4 0	—
50 c. on 6 c., " (b) (R) (" 495d)	. 6 0	—

Papua.—Our publishers have received a supply of the British New Guinea stamps overprinted "Papua," mentioned in our issue of 11 May last, and it comprises all the values from ½d. to 2s. 6d. We give an illustration of the overprint, but beyond this there is nothing of interest to record.

Even's Weekly (13.7.07) is in doubt whether it may get a further supply or not, and if so it may be different from the first consignment. We quote as follows:—

There is however one important point we may mention, and that is that no more British New Guinea stamps are likely to be printed in England. Under the laws of the Commonwealth, all stamp printing is to be done in Australia (as witness the case of Tasmania, which now sends to Melbourne instead of London). Therefore when the existing supply is all surcharged, either stamps of a new design must be prepared, or if the old plates are used the printing will be done at Melbourne or Sydney, causing a variation in paper, perforation, etc. The question is, has all the existing supply of stamps been surcharged? The first supply sent to Papua seems to be exhausted, but did it comprise all the stamps sent from Papua to be overprinted?

Our publishers did not receive the complete quantity ordered of the 4d. value, and though

the postmaster promises "that the balance will be forwarded you later, the full quantity not being available at present," perhaps it would be as well if collectors who take this country availed themselves of the present opportunity.



Papua.

Stamps of British New Guinea overprinted "Papua."

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
½d., black and yellow-green	. 0 1	—
1d. " lake	. 0 2	—
2d. " violet	. 0 3	—
2½d. " ultramarine	. 0 4	—
4d. " sepia	. 0 6	—
6d. " myrtle-green	. 0 8	—
1s. " orange	. —	—
2s. 6d. " brown (1905)	. —	—

Queensland.—We show side by side illustrations of Type 21 of the Catalogue and the redrawn 2d. lately issued. The note in the Supplement gives a very good description of the differences, viz.—

The head has been redrawn, the top of the crown being made higher, so that it touches the frame, as do also the back of the chin and the point of the bust. The figures in the corners appear to have been redrawn also.



According to Messrs. Bright and Son, the remaining combination of varieties of that much-catalogued stamp, the 1d. of 1899 (which, by the way, should be described as Type 21 and not Type 20), has been found by them. The Catalogue lists varieties (a) to (e); this, which will be (f), has zigzag roulettes plain at left, zigzag roulette in black at right and bottom, and is perf. 13 at top.

Type 21. (f) Compound of (a), (b), and perf. 13.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1d., vermilion	. —	—

Reunion.—We illustrate the extremely ugly and poorly manufactured stamps that have recently been issued for this colony. The 1 c. to 10 c. show a map of the island, 20 c. to 75 c. a view of St. Denis and Arms of the colony, and the franc values a view of a ship with mountains in the distance. We also give a revised list, in which the first colour is that of the picture in each case.



Pictorial. Perf. 14 × 13½. Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

1 c., carmine and lilac	—	—
2 c., ultramarine and brown	—	—
4 c., red and grey-brown	—	—
5 c., " green	—	—
10 c., green and carmine	—	—
20 c., blue, green and olive	—	—
25 c., purple-brown and blue	—	—
30 c., green and brown	—	—
35 c., blue and black-brown	—	—
45 c., carmine and violet	—	—
50 c., ultramarine and red-brown	—	—
75 c., carmine and brick-red	—	—
1 fr., deep blue and black-brown	—	—
2 fr., green and brick-red	—	—
5 fr., purple-brown and carmine	—	—

Postage Due Stamps. Perf. 13½ × 14.

5 c., carmine on yellow	—	—
10 c., blue on blue	—	—
15 c., black on grey	—	—
20 c., carmine on toned	—	—
30 c., green on greenish	—	—
50 c., red on yellow-green	—	—
60 c., carmine on blue	—	—
1 fr., violet on toned	—	—

Roumania.—We give illustrations of the rubbish issued to commemorate the Exhibition at Bucharest and which are fully listed in the Supplement.



Three of the stamps, viz. the 15, 30 and 50 bani, are of unusual execution, the frames being made from a plate in the usual way, but the centres being printed from "half-tone" blocks, having a screen of about 133 lines to the square inch. It is a cheap and nasty way of producing stamps, but it well accords with the rubbishy nature of the issue. Not only is the soul of the catalogue vexed, but his pocket suffers, inasmuch as illustrations of these eccentricities cost double as much as those of stamps produced by ordinary methods.

In addition to the ordinary stamps, the whole set exists overprinted "S.E." in black. There are two sizes of the letters, and the spacing and position vary according to the shape of the labels. In some cases the letters may be easily overlooked, and in any case philatelists can safely ignore the entire issue. Presumably "S.E." is some official overprint—"Servicia Expositia" (?)—(this is the best we can do impromptu for Roumanian), or some such excuse to filch a few more lei from the unwary.

Spain.—According to *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* (7-07), the cost of a letter for inland delivery is 15 c., and in addition to this a fee of 5 c. is exacted from the recipient by the postman. It is announced that the Spanish Government intend to reduce the rate of postage to 10 c. and to abolish the delivery fee.

Spanish Guinea.—Readers of the *M.J.* will perhaps remember a reference by Major Evans in October last to some stamps of Elobey overprinted ostensibly for use in Spanish Guinea, and the suggestion that the overprint might be an un-

dated postmark. We give an illustration of the overprint and of the type of Elobey stamps (which are dated 1905) thus disfigured. We have seen the 5 c. and 10 c., and are told that the 15 c. to 5 p. of the same issue exist in similar state. We still can throw no light upon the origin or meaning of the issue, for the editorial atlas and gazetteer gives no place as Assoblo, nor can an eminent philologist whom we have consulted assign any meaning to such a word in the Spanish language. As a general rule Spanish words of this form have but one "s." If this is a genuine provisional the long-suffering collector is to be pitied, for the stamps issued by the Spanish authorities for these insignificant colonies are out of all proportion to their importance. Perhaps it is because the whole of the Spanish Colonies bring in but a paltry revenue of 140,000 pesetas, leaving the mother country over 2,000,000 pesetas to provide for the cost of administration, that it is sought to make philatelists pay more in future and so help matters along. It says something for moderation, however, that up to the present there has been no issue for the Canary Islands (*absit omen*). These are by far the most important of the present Spanish possessions, and have a population in themselves more than the rest put together. The matter of a design should present no difficulty, in fact, it is obvious, and Guatemala would have to look to its plumage. At present, and we trust permanently, these islands are treated politically as a part of the mainland. Until the discovery of America, Ferro, one of the group, was the most westerly land known, and the "meridian Ferro" was long accepted as the initial meridian and the dividing line between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.



Stamps of Elobey, 1905 issue, overprinted.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
5 c., myrtle-green	—	—	—	—
10 c., blue-green	—	—	—	—
15 c., mauve	—	—	—	—
25 c., rose-lake	—	—	—	—
50 c., dull orange	—	—	—	—
75 c., deep blue	—	—	—	—
1 p., chocolate	—	—	—	—
2 p., sepia	—	—	—	—
3 p., orange-red	—	—	—	—
4 p., purple-brown	—	—	—	—
5 p., slate-green	—	—	—	—

Tasmania.—*Ewen's Weekly* (13.7.07) reports the "1s., rose, wmk. V and Crown, perf. 11." We presume this is meant for the *rose and green*. We await confirmation before formally adding it to the lists.

Trinidad.—There are some values to add to the list of Postage Due stamps of this colony, on paper with multiple wmk., viz. 4d., 5d., 8d., and 1s. This only leaves the ½d. to appear, and the list now stands as follows:—



Postage Due Stamp. Multiple wmk.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1d., 'blue-black'	—	—	—	—
2d. " "	—	—	—	—
3d. " "	—	—	—	—
4d. " "	—	—	—	—
5d. " "	—	—	—	—
8d. " "	—	—	—	—
1s. " "	—	—	—	—

Tunis.—We give an illustration of the design of the Parcel Post labels, chronicled some time back, and listed in the Supplement, and below give an amended description of the colours. The 30 c. listed in the Supplement should be deleted. We are told it does not exist.



Perf. 13½ × 14. Unused. Used.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
5 c., brown-pink and green	—	—	—	—
10 c., dull pink and vermillion	—	—	—	—
20 c., vermillion and deep brown	—	—	—	—
25 c., brown and deep blue	—	—	—	—
40 c., rose and grey	—	—	—	—
50 c., lilac and purple-brown	—	—	—	—
75 c., blue and brown	—	—	—	—
1 fr., rose-red and lake-brown	—	—	—	—
2 fr., pale blue and carmine	—	—	—	—
5 fr., brown-pink and purple	—	—	—	—

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Philatelic Societies

Junior Philatelic Society

Brighton Branch

*President: F. J. Melville.
Hon. Sec. and Treas.: J. Corner-Spokes, 22 Denmark Terrace,
Brighton.*

THE members of the Brighton branch of the Junior Philatelic Society were on Saturday, 13 July, 1907, the guests of Mr. Herbert Clark, at Malta House, Angmering. Unfortunately, owing to previous engagements and the holiday season, several of the members were unable to respond to the invitation; but those who were able to were favoured with delightful weather and an enjoyable and instructive afternoon. Amongst those present were Mr. Fred. J. Melville (the President of the J.P.S., London, and of all its branches), Mr. J. Corner-Spokes (Local Secretary), Mr. and Mrs. J. Markwick, Miss Dunkley, Miss Davenport, Miss Cooke, and Mr. Clark, sen.

Malta House has a fine, old-fashioned garden,

in addition to which there are extensive vineries, and the visitors were conducted over these by Mr. Clark, sen., the magnificent show of grapes being much admired. After a game of croquet and tea on the lawn, Mr. Herbert Clark invited the visitors into his library, which is indeed a paradise to the philatelist, his fine collections of both stamps and literature proving an interesting exhibition, and Mr. Clark showing his ever-readiness to give his helpful opinions and advice to the young philatelist.

Telegrams were sent to the parent Society and to the Manchester branch. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Clark in a neat little speech by Mr. Fred. J. Melville, and this was seconded by Mr. Markwick. Mr. Clark, in responding, said he hoped on some future occasion to again invite the Society, and this we know will meet with a hearty response from the members.

Editorial Notes

Editorial Communications.—All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to Edward J. Nankivell, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

Subscriptions.—Subscriptions must be sent to the publishers as set out on the front page of cover, or to booksellers or railway bookstalls, but never to the Editor.

Covers for Binding Volumes.—Our publishers are now prepared to supply special covers for binding the numbers of Vol. IV of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* in art cloth, lettered front and back, at 1s. 6d., post-free.

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Edited by EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

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VOL. VI.

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Banganapalli State Arrived

THE July number of the *Philatelic Journal of India* explains that Banganapalli State is situated in the Kurnool district in the Madras Presidency, that it has an area of 275 square miles, and a population of 32,279, according to the census of 1901. On referring to the official *Gazetteer of India*, I find that the population in 1876 was 45,208.

However, Banganapalli has arrived philatelically—in the fiscal line. Its series of fiscals range from one anna to fifty rupees. If the postage stamps, which are certain to follow, are given an equally fine range of issues, Banganapalli will necessitate some economy in other directions.

Afghanistan Redivivus

THE *P.J.I.* is informed that two new Kabul stamps have been issued by the present Amir of the value of one and two abasis. So we may presume that there is something in the reported reissue of stamps by Afghanistan. Meanwhile, the select coterie of courageous souls who specialize in Afghans will note with pleasure that Sir D. P. Masson and Mr. B. Gordon Jones have commenced in the *Philatelic Journal of India* a series of Notes for the Philatelic Society of India's proposed Handbook.

Postmaster-General Buxton as a Humorist

THE Postmaster-General has been making a few humorous comments on recent events. On page 34 I told the story of the baby sent by post. The Postmaster-General now comments on the fact that people have taken to sending babies by post, and says: "If it becomes a common thing it may be serious, for if things are not properly addressed and delivered, they go over to the Postmaster-General, and I protest against my room becoming a sort of foundling hospital."

Then he reminds us that the Postmaster-

General of Rhodesia says in his report that owing to lightning, veldt fires, raids by elephants, and the theft of wire by natives for the purpose of making bangles, telegraphic interruptions during the year were more frequent than for many years past.

The Wily Turk

THE wily Turk is working up our excitement over that seventeen millions of early issues that he very, very recently discovered in an old coal-cellar of his, and which had lain there, quite unbeknown to Mrs. Harris or anybody else, till now, when they will come in so handy for building a new railway. Innocent paragraphs are being sent the round of the Press evidently designed to tickle innocent stamp dealers into cabling inquiries. 'Twas only the other day I missed the Pangandarum from his accustomed post, and I made sure that he had motored off to Constantinople to look into that coal-cellar. However, I subsequently found he had only been to St. Petersburg after the Breitfuss Collection. But he had disappeared so mysteriously, don'tcherknow.

Cornelius in Trouble Again

I HEAR that poor old Cornelius is in trouble again; in fact, he is to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, for his comments on the Royal's Expert Fees. The execution is fixed for the 19th of September next, when he gets a day off. Cards to view the event may be had on application to "our publishers."

Royal Philatelic Society Elections

ANOTHER couple of months and we shall be conning the programme for the next session of the Royal Philatelic Society. Meanwhile, I believe Mr. Tilleard, the Hon. Sec., is rather inclined to call a special early meeting in the recess to elect new members, should there be enough candidates to justify the innovation. One advantage of sending your name in now for early election will be the fact that it will

enable you to attend the opening meeting, whereas if you wait till the session opens it must be the second or third meeting before you will be able to attend as a member. Besides, by the new articles of association, "the current year's subscriptions of members elected after the month of June in any year shall be held to include the entrance fee."

Postal Union Stamps

THE *British Guiana Philatelic Journal* announces that the Postmaster-General of British Guiana, with the consent of the Governor, has decided to hand over the accumulation of stamps from the International Bureau at Berne to be added to the collection of stamps started some years ago by the Post Office authorities and now housed in the Royal Agricultural Society's Museum.

Let us pray that the good Fates may some day move our authorities at Somerset House to like action. In the days of a former Comptroller of Stamps I had a peep into a drawer filled with stamps from Berne, and I suggested then that they should be added to the Taping Museum Collection. But the Museum authorities think they have already got enough.

That being so, and the London Society having been elevated to the rank of a Royal Society, why should not those stamps be added to its official collection now in course of formation? The presentation of the stamps would be a gracious official act. I suspect they are practically lumber at Somerset House.

That Standard Catalogue Again

ONE of the most sensible replies to the ludicrous circular of the Johannesburg C. S. A. R. Society has emanated from the British Guiana Society. It has passed the following resolution by way of reply:—

We can join in any attempt to complete a catalogue of our part of the world, but it is impossible, and quite outside our province, to put the prices on stamps. We are, however, quite in sympathy with your views as to the need of a more adequate catalogue than those existing.

Ah! So am I in thorough sympathy with the desire for a more adequate catalogue. I should like to know the market price of every stamp left unpriced; but who is going to bell the cat?

Labuans Overprinted "Straits Settlements"

MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING & CO. send me the following copy of a letter they have received from the Postmaster-General at Singapore:—

No. 584. GENERAL POST OFFICE, SINGAPORE,
30 June, 1907.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to the third paragraph of your letter, No. 134,689, of the 24th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that the number of Labuan stamps of each denomination which were overprinted "Straits Settlements" is as follows:—

6,000	.	.	.	.	1 cent.
4,000	.	.	.	.	2 cent.
10,000	.	.	.	.	3 cent.

28,800	.	.	.	.	8 cent.
41,700	.	.	.	.	10 cent.
46,200	.	.	.	.	25 cent.
42,600	.	.	.	.	50 cent.
45,800	.	.	.	.	5
48,400	.	.	.	.	18 cent.
28,200	.	.	.	.	16 cent.
25,700	.	.	.	.	12 cent.

} surcharged
4 cents.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. C. GILL,
Ag. Postmaster-General,
Straits Settlements.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.,
Ipswich, England.

Current English Stamps

OUR current English stamps so far as the 3d. and 3d. seem to be getting paler and paler. I have just had F 7 of the 3d., and it is of a decidedly paler shade than F 6. The 1d. keeps a very even shade.

Stamps of Afghanistan

SIR D. P. MASSON and Mr. B. Gordon Jones have commenced in the *Philatelic Journal of India* for July a most interesting "series of notes for the Philatelic Society of India's proposed handbook" on the stamps of Afghanistan. Such excellent notes can scarcely fail to awaken a strong interest in the quaint postal issues of this peculiarly specialist country.

And now we shall really have a great handbook of the stamps of Afghanistan.

The late Mr. Gilbert Harrison, who was our one great specialist in these stamps, left a mass of material which he had been accumulating for a handbook, and the Royal Society soon after his death announced that they were going to complete the work Mr. Harrison had begun and publish the handbook.

Presumably Sir D. P. Masson will have access to Mr. Harrison's material, and his handbook will have the blessing of the Royal Society, for he is the acknowledged authority on Afghanistan.

"The Wiles of Philatelists"

AN Australian newspaper announces that "the wiles of the philatelists and the unscrupulous have compelled the Postmaster-General to pass new regulations indicting penalties varying from £1 to £50 on persons interfering with postage stamps."

These new regulations, which came into force on 29 June, prohibit "the application of any substance to any postage stamp in any manner so as to facilitate the removal of any postmark which is or may be placed thereon in any post office."

One would imagine from this Rip van Winkle regulation that it has hitherto been permissible in Australia to clean and fraudulently re-use the postage stamps of the States of the Commonwealth.

But "the wiles of the philatelists" is good as an unmistakable indication of the crass ignorance of the nincompoop who wrote the newspaper paragraph.

Stamp Designs : A Comparison of Ancient and Modern

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

IN looking through a collection, one cannot help being struck with the almost bewildering diversity of size, shape, colour, and design that exists in the world's postage stamps; and so far as the designs are concerned, it is interesting to compare those of Philately's early days with the ones now in vogue.

"Comparisons," a sage once remarked, "are odious," and this would indeed seem to be the case when one endeavours to enumerate the merits of old and modern stamps with a view to deciding whether time has had the effect of appreciably improving stamp designs in general.

Taking into consideration the universality of the postal system and its vastness as compared with sixty years ago, can we say that modern stamps collectively are an improvement on the earlier issues? The question is one that cannot be answered offhand, but by comparing some of the designs of bygone days with those to which we are now accustomed it may be possible to arrive at a more or less definite conclusion on this point.

It is of interest to note that, so long ago as 1863, a writer referred to this matter in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, at a time when stamp collecting was in its infancy, in the following words:—

Perhaps the most tangible benefit likely to accrue from the present timbromania is an improvement in the design of future stamps. Many countries have yet to issue this kind of currency; for the names of Iceland, Gibraltar, Lagos, Bolivia, Tobago, St Kitts, and some other states and colonies, do not appear in our albums. Stamps are certainly susceptible of much improvement; and it is to be hoped that forthcoming varieties will be alike free from the repulsive appearance of the Victorians and the in-



distinctness of the old Natal's. The points which should be borne in mind in the preparation of new designs may be stated as follows:—

1. Clearness and beauty of engraving.
2. Convenient shape and size.
3. Distinctness of different values.

Of course an appropriate emblem for the centre of the stamp is the first consideration. While a crest, like the Germanic eagles (Prussia, Austria, Lubbeck, etc.), possesses one considerable advantage over the sovereign's portrait, viz. the non-necessity of change, the greater elegance of the latter may overbalance this. We object to the female



figures on the Swiss, Nevis, Cape, and Barbados stamps, as being uninteresting and meaningless; and think the



profile or coat-of-arms superior even to those designs which do convey a meaning: as the rising sun of Montevideo, the swan from Western Australia, and the ship from British Guiana; though the remarkably apposite motto,



for a colony, which surrounds the latter ("We give, and ask in turn") is some recommendation to it. A clear, bold escutcheon, like those on the earlier Spanish, is certainly preferable to an indistinct jumble, which the old Neapolitans are; or an encumbered one, which the first Nova



Scotian issue presents. We likewise prefer a head which fills up most of the room, and is large enough to be easily seen, to a micro-copic one.

The rectangular shape is vastly preferable to the triangular one, for though the Cape stamps are curious in an



album, they are awkward things to arrange on a letter. Perhaps our own stamps may be taken as a model for size. They are certainly better than such large ones as the six-



penny and shilling New South Wales, of which a very few will cover a letter; or the little Mecklenburgs, which are liable to be overlooked.

We now come to the third and most practically important consideration—distinctness from the other values. Every instant of time being of importance to the Post Office officials, it is necessary to lessen as much as possible the difficulty of distinguishing the different labels. With this point in view, we presume, the stamps of most of the German States have been made to correspond in colour; so that the stamps of Prussia, Lubeck, Oldenburg, Saxony, Hanover, Thurn and Taxis, and Austria, worth nearest an English penny, are now red; those worth twopence, blue; and those worth threepence, brown or yellow. It is in this point of view also that a bold number, as a central point is useful; and it has been adopted by Brazil, Hamburg, etc. The variation of size according,



which we see in the Bergedorf, is a very ingenious idea. Embossed designs are, we think, objectionable, from their want of clearness. For a set of six stamps, the following are a distinctive set of colours: black, red, blue, gold, dark brown, and orange. Green and blue can scarcely be distinguished by candlelight.

With many of the views regarding the most suitable subjects for stamp designs, expressed in the above extract, modern collectors will be by no means in agreement, but on other points the observations are as true to-day as when they were written forty-three years ago.

For instance, it is generally agreed that what we may now almost term a "standard" size, as in the issues of our own country, is best for stamps which are used in enormous quantities. They are certainly much more suitable than stamps of large size, like the Tasmanian pictorial issue, or such atrocities as are now in use in South Australia.



Variations in size for different values, which are found in the Bergedorfs alluded

to above, has long been dropped as impracticable and unnecessary.

It will be remembered that our own half-penny stamp was once half the size of the



penny one, and even now the current 1/4 stamp of Victoria covers exactly half the area of the 1d. value of the same set. It would, of course, be absurd to make each value just twice the size of the one immediately preceding it, or we should be using posters instead of stamps. But the slight variation in size, so ingeniously shown in the Bergedorfs, would have been useless had the values not been printed fairly clearly, for the grading was so slight that one would require a very nice judgment to distinguish any particular stamp by its size alone.

The advisability of having certain colours for the corresponding values in general use in all countries, mentioned by our old-time friend, is so eminently sensible that it was long ago adopted by the Universal Postal Union for stamps used in international postage. There is no doubt that the adoption of green for halfpenny stamps, red for penny ones, and blue for those of the value of twopence-halfpenny greatly simplifies the labours of postal clerks all over the world.

Distinctness of colour is certainly advisable to prevent confusion, especially in cases where the values are not expressed in a particularly bold manner. The 1d. and 1s. values of the Nelson Centenary set for Barbados have caused endless trouble owing to their similarity in colour and design, and it will be remembered the last Queen's Head 1/4d. stamp, in green, of our own country was often confused with the 1s. value in the same colour, although the designs were distinctive enough.

Speaking from an idealistic point of view, the primary and most necessary virtue in a postage stamp should be that of utility; and it therefore follows that in the ideal postage stamp the design should be simple, bold, and effective, and yet intricate enough to make it a matter of difficulty for the forger to imitate it successfully. Many of the earlier stamps, especially those of Great Britain and some of her colonies, may be said to fulfil all these requirements, and some may argue that very few modern stamps can in any way be said to be ideal, judged from the same points. However, there is one very important factor to be taken into account, and that is the method of production.

The beauty of most of these early stamps

is largely due to the fact that they are miniature steel engravings. This process would be too slow and too costly for modern business needs in the stamp line, so typography, or surface printing, is the most general means employed in manufacturing the millions of stamps now required, and this method cannot compare with line engraving in the matter of showing all the beauty of a design.

Therefore I think it is not unreasonable to assert that the majority of modern stamps are ideal from a strictly utilitarian point of view when the process of manufacture is taken into account. They are produced at a minimum of cost, in colours and designs that are a maximum of safeguard against forgery, and usually the designs are anything but inappropriate.

The exigencies of modern needs, as I said before, demand a cheap process of manufacture, and typography has, by experience, proved itself to be by far the best and most suitable method that can be employed to produce stamps quickly, in large quantities, and always of the same standard of merit. It is quite possible that the old line-engraved stamps of Great Britain, which are usually acknowledged to be the ideals of all that is best in postage-stamp designs, would look quite commonplace produced by modern methods. It is highly questionable if they would be anything like so suitable as the designs at present employed.

The fear of forgery was the great bugbear that the stamp producers of olden days had to contend with, and though steel engraving was an admirable safeguard, it is, nevertheless, a fact that the apparently simple-looking modern stamps have never been forged to any extent with a view to defrauding the Inland Revenue and postal authorities.

No one will dispute that, as regards beauty, many of the old stamps are far superior to their modern descendants, though these cases are the exceptions and not the general rule. For instance, there is a wide gulf between the first issue of New Zealand as compared with the designs now in use. Or, again, when we compare the classic beauty



of the early Queensland with the designs now current the superiority of the former is only too apparent. But in this case it must be remembered that the early stamps were printed from steel-engraved plates by a firm

whose work in stamp production has never been surpassed, while the current stamps



are manufactured locally. As the art of stamp designing and printing has never reached a very high state in Australia the comparison of the Queensland is, perhaps hardly a fair one.

Let us take the case of Ceylon as an example. Here all the stamps have been designed and printed in London, and while the pence issues represent the highest type of beauty in postage stamps, it will, I think, be admitted that the later stamps, produced



in enormous quantities and by a much cheaper process, are not inartistic or inappropriate, do not show any spirit of decadence in the art of stamp designing, and, all things considered, compare very favourably with the early emissions.

Philatelists of the present day are rather apt to scoff at the designs of modern stamps as compared with the "fine old" ones. Perhaps the general perversity of human nature makes one dissatisfied with what one has, for, though we are agreed that the early British stamps, for instance, are superbly designed, this opinion was by no means shared by collectors when those old stamps were current.

(To be continued.)

BARBADOS

By E. D. Bacon and F. H. Napier

With a History and Description of the Star-watermarked Papers of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.

This important publication, consisting of 120 pages, is illustrated with three sheets of autotypes of stamps (specially showing all the varieties of the 1d. on half of 5s.), three facsimile reproductions of the Star watermarks, an Appendix containing copies of original correspondence, etc. etc., a list of the number of Stamps of each value printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. and Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

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Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BRITISH GUIANA

Issue of 1850-1 Circular Stamps

My readers will know from the catalogues (though very few from their own experience), that there are four values in this set—2, 4, 8, and 12 cents. In consequence of their rarity, I have only succeeded in getting hold of one specimen each of the 4 c. and 12 c. I have forgeries of the 4, 8, and 12 c., but have not seen the forged 2 c., though it probably exists. I do not know the age of the forgeries, though I have had some of them for about fourteen years. There are several types of each value, so my descriptions are necessarily imperfect, being taken from a single type of each value. The genuine stamps are all initialled by the postmaster or one of the clerks, before being issued.

4 Cents, black on yellow

Genuine.—Type-set, in black, on medium, soft, dull yellow wove paper. The meshes of the paper are coarse, irregular, and set in straight lines, so as to resemble laid paper somewhat; if one can imagine laid paper with lines less than a millimetre apart. The circle is evidently composed of two pieces of printer's "lead-rule," bent round, so that the two together form a circle. The separation between the two pieces of rule occurs between the letters GU, and after the last A of GUIANA; i.e., the circular outline is broken in the said places. The two ends of the line, in each of these places, are not exactly opposite to each other, but the long piece forms part of a larger circle than the short; and, consequently, the ends of the long piece stand out a little, while those of the short piece stand in slightly. The circle measures twenty-seven millimetres across at its very widest part, and twenty-five at its narrowest. The circular inscription, BRITISH GUIANA, is in ordinary Roman capital letters, just two millimetres high. The central inscription, 4 CENTS, is just eleven millimetres long, measuring from the left-hand point of the 4 to the centre of the stop after the s. The 4 is a fat, closed figure; the vertical stroke being very nearly a millimetre wide, and the horizontal and oblique strokes are very fine hair-strokes. CENTS is in fat italics; the thickest stroke of each letter being fully half a millimetre wide. The final s does not lean over any more than the rest of the letters. Evans's catalogue says that there are initials in pen-and-ink in the centre of the stamp; but my single specimen only shows some very slight traces of red; whether pencil or ink, I cannot say.

Forged.—Lithographed, in black, on medium, hard, ochre-yellow wove paper. The meshes are very regular, and have much the appearance of the grain of the paper which was used for our own old green newspaper wrappers. There is no appearance of lines in the paper. The "circle" is one continuous, very irregular line, twenty-seven millimetres across at the widest part, and twenty-four at the narrowest. It comes almost to a point, just above the T of BRITISH. The inscriptions, being lithographed, do not look at all like printed type-letters; and the letters of the circular inscription vary in height, from less than two millimetres, to very nearly three. The central inscription is in letters representing ordinary Roman type, but the s is italic, and leans very much over to the right, quite away from the rest. The thick strokes of these letters are nowhere more than about a quarter of a millimetre wide. The 4 has an open top; the thick stroke being hardly three-quarters of a millimetre wide, and the oblique stroke far thicker than what is understood by a "hair-stroke." From the point of the 4 to the centre of the stop after CENTS, the width is over ten millimetres. The 4 is just two millimetres high in the genuine; but, in this forgery, it is over three millimetres in height. In the centre of the stamp is lithographed, in written characters, the name, "E. Lew," or what looks like it, with an oblique *paraphe* or flourish. Besides this, there is lithographed in the centre of the stamp, by way of surcharge, a very large "4," closed at the top, 1½ millimetres high, and the thick stroke two millimetres wide.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—My specimen bears 2, with the name DEMERARA round the curve, and ^{NO} 01 in two lines in the centre. 1851

Forged.—22.

Same Issue. 8 Cents, black on green

Genuine.—I have not been able to procure this stamp.

Forged.—Lithographed, in black, on dull, yellow-green wove paper, thick and rather hard and smooth-faced. This is, in all respects, the same design as that of the forged 2 c., except that the numeral of value is altered.

POSTMARKS

My counterfeit bears REGISTERED in large block capitals, with an enormous R, half the height of the stamp, below it. These two marks, together with the signature, "E. Lew," are all lithographed.

Same Issue. 12 Cents, black on blue

Type-set, on dull, dark blue wove paper, the same thickness and texture as that of the genuine 4 cents. The lead-line, forming the outer circle,



appears to be all in one piece, as I can only see one break in it, just at the beginning of the T of BRITISH. The size of the circle is the same as in the 4 cents. The central inscription is the same height and width as before: measuring the width from the left-hand edge of

the stroke of the I of 12 to the centre of the stop after CENTS; this stop, by the way, in my specimen, being placed upside down; i.e., level with the top, instead of the bottom of the s. The I of 12 is barely $1\frac{1}{2}$ millimetre high. The written initials are "H. A. B.," or "H. A. W.," I am not sure which.

Forged.—Lithographed, in black, on pale lavender-blue (if I may invent such a name!); or on dull, pale, greyish-blue wove paper, medium, hard, and of the same grain as that of the forged 4 c. The stamp is in all respects the same as the forged 4 c., except for the change of numeral of value; so that the same tests will apply. The width of the central inscription, from the left-hand edge of the I of 12, to the centre of the stop after CENTS, is $12\frac{1}{2}$ millimetres. The said I

is $2\frac{1}{2}$ millimetres high. There is a large lithographed "E. Lew," in writing characters, by way of surcharge.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—My specimen bears, as before, 2; with DEMERARA round the curve, and the date, MR 11 1851 in two lines in the centre.

Forged.—The lavender-blue is uncanceled; the other bears two postmarks; 78, with numerals in the centre, and 1, with "Paid Liverpool Packet" in it with date. These seem to be lithographed.

NOTE.—The forgeries are on much smoother paper than that of the genuine, which is very rough on the face. Evans catalogues a 4 c. genuine on tissue-paper. I have not seen this; but I remember having a whole set of counterfeits sent to me once, done in *pen-and-ink* on coloured tissue-paper. I have no notes of them.

There is, I believe, a far more dangerous forgery of the 12 c. going about, but I have no notes of it, except that, like the genuine, it is typographed, on rough blue paper. I suppose it is hardly necessary to say that the genuine stamps, being typographed, show all the black parts well sunk into the paper, which is not the case with the lithographed counterfeits.

(To be continued.)

European Penny Postage

THERE would seem to be some prospect of the adoption at no distant date of a system of European penny or three-halfpenny postage, if information given to-day by the *Gil Blas* is not too optimistic. That journal, after declaring that penny postage will shortly be established between France and Belgium, gives particulars of negotiations by Mr. Henniker Heaton and the General Director of the Luxemburg Postal Service with M. Simyan, French Under-Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs, for the institution of a European postage stamp. M. Simyan is said to have stated that France would not oppose the scheme, although he pointed out that the introduction of penny postage in this country had in the first eighteen months ended December, 1906, cost the Treasury 26,000,000f. (£1,040,000). During that period the number of letters conveyed had increased by over 113,000,000. The same

journal adds that Germany also is in favour of the scheme. It is thought possible that the new European postage stamp would cost three halfpence, and not a penny, as advocated in England, France, and Belgium.

The *Times* Paris Correspondent.
(8.7.07.)

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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.

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Swiss Cantonals

History of a Disappointment

By PIERRE MAHÉ, in the *Monthly Journal*

THERE was in days gone by, at the Court of Napoleon III, a certain great personage, who was also the greatest of the collectors in Paris. I call him a great personage, not because he ever held any appointment or office in the State, but because of the position he occupied in connexion with the sovereign, owing to the fact that he had married one of the cousins of the latter. The exalted position of this collector, whom I will call "M. le Comte," enabled him to request of foreign Governments that search might be made among the old stores of the post office, in the archives of the offices and printing works, in a word, everywhere where there was a chance of finding specimens of rare stamps that had gone out of circulation. And this request was never made in vain; nothing could be refused to such a personage; every effort was made to comply with the wishes of a connexion of the Emperor.

M. le Comte therefore obtained by this means some very fine and rare things, both in the way of stamps and essays, and very frequently more than one copy of each. The first copy, naturally, went into his own collection; with the remainder he made exchanges, to the satisfaction of both parties, for he was a very easy person to do business with, generous to those with whom he exchanged, full of kindly feeling towards those who supplied him, and as a customer the friend of everybody in Paris and elsewhere. Now we shall see what confidence can be placed in sources, even though they may be of the very highest.

One fine morning—I lived then at No. 9 Rue de Clichy—arrived M. le Comte, beaming, his big face smiling all over, and he said, "M. Mahé, I have come to show you something magnificent, which I have just received." "Let us look at these fine things," I replied. He opened his portfolio, took out of it and laid before me, mounted with the greatest care and symmetrically arranged upon a fine sheet of white vellum paper, a complete collection of all the stamps of the Swiss Cantonal issues, and the two stamps of the first Federal issue, all brand new! A single glance was sufficient to show me the value of the gift. "But, my dear M. le Comte, they are all bad, these Cantonals, absolutely bad!" His face fell, changing from gay to grave, and looking at me with a very troubled countenance he said, "How can that be? It is impossible; they came

to me direct from the Legation at Berne." "The Legation at Berne! Well, say what you will, the wretched things are none the less bad, as bad as bad can be."

M. le Comte then produced a letter, than which nothing could be more completely *official*, which had accompanied the stamps, and in order to convince him of the falsity of the latter I had to point out to him one after the other the unmistakable characteristics of their want of authenticity. When the disagreeable surprise had passed, and peace returned, M. le Comte allowed himself to be comforted, and we had a good laugh together over this curious misadventure.

What had happened was evidently this. After having searched in vain in the public offices, the person to whom the task had been confided, unable to say "No" to the request of so important a personage, had simply purchased from a dealer the unfortunate set, which he then dispatched. Knowing nothing about these things or their value, he doubtless believed these stamps to be excellent, and thought himself very lucky to have been able to acquit himself so easily of a troublesome and delicate task.

As for M. le Comte, the position of the sender had prevented him from feeling the smallest doubt as to the value of the contents of the package, which in point of fact he had not very closely examined, being in such a hurry to show them to me. After all, these Cantonals finally were the means of our passing a very pleasant quarter of an hour.

After this, in whom and in what are we to put our trust? Here was a personage of some importance at the Court of the Tuileries, who requested the French representative in Switzerland to obtain him a collection of the stamps of the country in which he was stationed; and this representative sends to the illustrious applicant, in an official letter from the Legation, a complete set of stamps, all of which are forgeries. Let us never again assert that any source of origin is a safeguard.

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.,
301 Strand, London, W.C.

Siam :

High-value Provisionals

WE have received the following interesting letter dated 29.4.07 from a correspondent at Bangkok :—

“On the 24th inst. provisional stamps of 10, 20, and 40 ticals have been issued, and I enclose herewith a photo of them for reproduction in *E.W.S.N.* Revenue stamps of the Ministry of Justice having already a value of 10, 20, and 40 tics. respectively have been used for these provisionals, but bearing only Siamese inscription they have been surcharged with ‘Siam,’ ‘Postage,’ and with the value. All the three stamps have the same light green colour and their actual size is 21 by 50 mm. Only 1000 of each kind have been surcharged (in sheets of 25), and there are no errors or differences.

“The history of these provisionals of uncommonly high value is the following :—

“In Siam, there are living several hundred thousands of Chinese who entertain a brisk exchange of letters with their native country. Until quite recently, China had only very incomplete means of conveyance for private letters to smaller towns and villages in the interior of the country, and therefore the many Chinese societies in Siam had established a sort of a private post to China. The charges were very high, and the conveyance of the letters to China was executed in that way that, when a sufficient number of letters has been handed in at the societies’ so-called letter-agent’s shop, a man was sent to China, who delivered the letters there, and who on his way back brought with him the letters collected in his native place. Since some time China, which will surely enter the Postal Union as it was already represented at the Postal Congress at Rome, has established postal connexions even with the smallest villages, and private persons are no longer allowed to deal with the conveyance of letters. The private letter posts between Siam and China being, however, an institution sanctified by high age, and as the conservative Chinaman gets only slowly accustomed to such vigorous innovations, the Chinese and Siamese postal administrations have granted some facilities for a transition-period, the duration of which is not yet fixed, but which may last for one or two years.

“The Chinese letter agents in Siam are allowed to form ‘clubbed packets’ of their letters and to address them to their agent in China. These packets are to be posted at the Post Office in Bangkok, and the union rate of 12 atts must be paid for every letter contained. The whole amount of postage

for the contents is fixed in stamps on the outside of the packet. Then the packets are sent as registered letters by the ordinary mails to the Chinese ports, where the Chinese post takes them over and delivers them unopened to the addressees. Letter packets from China to Siam are treated in the same way. Up to the present the highest value of postage stamps was 1 tical, but as the packets very often contained over 1000 letters higher values were necessary, and that is the reason of the issue of these provisionals. New stamps of higher value are already ordered from Europe, and if the arrangement with China had not come into force before the time intended it would not have been necessary to make surcharges. The provisionals can, of course, be used for any kind of mail matter, but they shall not be sold to the public, as the stock of these revenue stamps is very limited and as the number of surcharges shall last until the new stamps arrive from Europe. I think that the new provisionals will become rarities, and even used they will surely not go for under face value.

“The value of the tical is at present $1\frac{1}{5}\frac{3}{4}$, but as the Government is on the point to introduce the gold standard it will go up to $1\frac{1}{5}\frac{3}{4}$ in a very short time.”

Fiscal Stamps surcharged for Postal Use.

10 t. on 10 t., light green.
20 t. on 20 t. ”
40 t. on 40 t. ”

From *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

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.

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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.

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New Issues

By W. P. B.

Correspondents should notice that all matters relating to new issues have been taken over by Mr. Frank Phillips, 391 Strand, London, W.C., who would be very grateful if readers would help him by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps new or projected. News from the colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be sent to the above-mentioned address.

Abyssinia.—We have been shown a pair of No. 75a (5 c/m on half of ½ g., red), in which the right-hand stamp had only one surcharge, viz. in the lower left corner, thus constituting an error "surcharge omitted."

The stamps are surcharged in opposite corners, generally the upper right and lower left, and are available as 5 c. after bisection. They exist with surcharge in upper left and lower right corners, but are much scarcer this way. Of course, to have the above error the stamp must be undivided and bear but one surcharge.



5c_m

Half-stamp, surcharged 5 c/m. Error, surcharge omitted (in undivided pair with normal).

Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

5 c. on half ½ g., red (V)

Barbados.—Stamps of Type 9 were ostensibly issued in 1906 as a commemorative series of a certain event of which, the year in which they should have been issued, was the hundredth anniversary. They were then on paper having Crown CC wmk.; we have now received some values on multiple CA ordinary paper, and are told these were issued on 6 July. Why should these have been issued at all except to make other varieties, by the sale of which to fleece collectors still further? The small stamps of the Britannia type are still current. What need of this resurrected commemorative rubbish? It is true that the values now issued were exhausted some time since, but why not let "sleeping dogs lie"? Truly the postal authorities in Barbados are past-masters in the art of creating unnecessary issues.



Nelson Commemorative Stamps. Ordinary paper. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.

Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

½d., black and grey	.	.	.	—
2d. " " dull yellow	.	.	.	—
3½d. " " ultramarine	.	.	.	—

Bolivar.—Among some stamps sent for examination to our publishers were the following, which are new to us. The designs and paper seem identical with those that came from reliable sources, and as fancy had pretty free run in the days of the issue of similar rubbish, the present varieties may just as well have some shadow of authority. We list them with reserve. Scott's Catalogue includes the Registration stamp.

Major Evans in the *M.J.* (Feb.) mentions the record of a new 20 c. Too Late stamp, but is doubtful as to the colour of the paper. We have seen a 20 c., purple on pale brown. Perhaps this is the stamp.



Laid paper. Imperf.

Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

10 p., indigo on salmon	.	.	.	—
10 p., purple on rose	.	.	.	—



Registration Stamp. Imperf.

Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

20 c., brown-orange on blue	.	.	.	—
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Crete.—According to *Der Philatelist* (15.7.07) two new stamps are in preparation for this State, viz. 10 and 25 lepta. The 10 l. is to bear a portrait of the High Commissioner, Alexander Thr. A Zaimis, who was appointed 29 September, 1906, for a term of five years, whilst the 25 lepta is to have a representation of the "Crown" of Crete. The former design is understandable because the current 10 c. bears a portrait of Prince George of Greece, who held office as High Commissioner till 1906, but concerning the "Crown" of Crete we must wait further enlightenment. We quote from the *Statesman's Year Book*, 1907:—

The Island of Crete was under Venetian rule from 1211 to 1669, when it fell beneath the Ottoman power. Thenceforth (with the exception of about ten years, 1830-40, when it was ruled by the Viceroy of Egypt) it was governed as a Turkish vilayet. After more than seventy years of almost continuous insurrection the four Powers—Great Britain, Russia, France, and Italy—intervened, and in 1898 constituted the Islands, with the adjacent islets, an autonomous

State under a High Commissioner of the Powers, subject to the suzerainty of the Porte, but without tribute. Since August 14, 1906, the right of the King of the Hellenes to propose the High Commissioner has been recognized by the protecting Powers, under whose sanction Greek officers have taken over the direction of the Gendarmerie and Militia.

Dominican Republic.—That well-known American philatelic writer and student, Mr. R. R. Thiele, in a letter to Mr. C. J. Phillips last December, says:—

"In your extremely interesting and valuable article in the *Monthly Journal* on the stamps of the Dominican Republic, and in the list in your catalogue, you state that the 1901 set of the republic is printed by De La Rue and Co., London. I just notice in a report of the German Imperial Printing Office at Berlin, that during the fiscal year 1903-6, that establishment printed both postage and fiscal stamps for the Dominican Republic. The postage stamps are presumably those lately issued with black centre, but since these are identical with the 1901 set the presumption seems to be warranted that 1901 set was also printed by the same establishment."

In chronicling the 1901 issue, Major Evans thought the stamps were the work of De La Rue and Co., and Mr. Phillips, judging from the appearance of the stamp and the style of the plates, was of the same opinion. There may, however, be some foundation for Mr. Thiele's suggestion, for we have received two values (the 1 c., and 5 c.) of the current issue on paper having the same watermark, viz. "Crosses and Circles," as on the latest Official and Municipal Service stamps of Wurtemberg, which is *prima facie* evidence of Berlin production. We are told that the entire issue now in use is similarly watermarked.

Mr. Thiele does not mention the issue with frames in black, but his remark would of course apply equally to these stamps. We have been shown a good supply of the 10 c., 20 c., and 50 c. with black frames; the ½ c., 2 c., 20 c., 50 c., and 1 p. of the 1906 issue unwatermarked; and the 1 c. and 5 c. watermarked as mentioned above. The stamps are all perf. 14, comb machine, and in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten.

We have no portions of any sheets of the 1901 issue for comparison, but a few notes on the sheets of the other stamps may be interesting. Those with the black frames are enclosed in a border, which does not meet at the four corners, composed of double rows of short straight lines in the colours of the stamp, those at the sides being horizontal with the black on the inside, whilst those at top and bottom are vertical with the black outside. Each sheet has a number in black in the centre of the right-hand margin, which in these before us is the same for all values, viz. 4629.

The unwatermarked stamps have borders of single rows of similar short lines in the colour of the frame, and a number in the same colour below the eighth stamp in the bottom row. This number in the supply before us is likewise the same for all values, viz. 1177.

As regards the stamps with watermark, it is not quite clear what is the intention of the printers. There is a similar border to those with black frames, but in some portions the lines overlie and appear almost a single row, whilst in others they alternate, and in no case have clear double rows. In the 1 c. the frame is not continuous at the top and bottom, having a blank space above and below the sixth stamp in each case, whilst in the 5 c. it is continuous, but the

blank space is filled in with lines in blue only. On the 1 c. the number is in black, and opposite the sixth row in the right-hand margin, whilst on the 5 c. there are two numbers on the same margin, viz. in blue opposite the sixth row, and in black opposite the seventh row. In all cases the number is the same, viz. 389.

It would be interesting to know the precise history of these issues. Meanwhile, we chronicle the watermarked series.



1907. Centre in first colour. Wmk. Crosses and Circles.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
½ c., black and green	—	—
1 c.	0 1	—
2 c.	—	—
5 c.	0 4	—
10 c.	—	—
20 c.	—	—
50 c.	—	—
1 p.	—	—

Gibraltar.—We referred in our issue of 20 July to the appearance of the 2½d. value in lilac and black, on coloured paper with multiple wmk., and to a chronicle of the same value in all blue on white paper. Our publishers have now received a supply of the latter, so that the former will probably have had but a short life, and become a scarce little stamp. Our publishers say they have secured a nice lot of the 4s. value, single wmk. As this stamp has been reported with multiple wmk., the 'Special Bargain' mentioned elsewhere is worth immediate attention. These long stamps of Gibraltar with Crown CA wmk., are printed in paper designed for the smaller size of King's Head stamps, so that portions of two of the single CA wmk. appear on each stamp.



King's Head. Multiple wmk. Chalky paper.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
2½d., lilac and black on blue	—	—
Ordinary paper.		
2½d., blue on white	0 4	—

Holland.—This is especially a country for specialists, and with a wide field for discovery in its many varieties of types, paper, and perforation, new records are constantly being made.

Mr. M. Z. Booleman points out to us that the Catalogue is wrong in giving the 10 gulden as perf. 11½ × 11, as this value only exists perf. 11 all round. He at the same time shows us two copies of the 5 gulden with very complicated

perforations; one is perf. 11½ at top, 11 at sides, and 12½ at bottom; the other is perf. 12½ at top and right, 11 at left, and 11½ at bottom.

He also sends us for inspection an unused copy of the ½ cent of 1876, perf. 13½, in Type B. This will become No. 120a in the Catalogue.

It would seem that the current stamps of Holland vex the soul of the heraldic expert, and a new set is in contemplation in which the trying errors are to be corrected. Mr. Booleman favours us with the following interesting particulars:—

By an order of the Postmaster-General, dated 10 October, 1906, a committee has been appointed to formulate designs for a new set of postage stamps for Holland. It is composed of the following gentlemen: J. H. W. Berden, Director of the Government School for Arts and Industries at Amsterdam; Baron C. Ph. L. van Kinschot, Philatelist and Heraldic expert of Tiel; and A. W. Kymell, Inspector of Posts and Telegraphs at the Hague, and has already held several meetings.

The following are the special errors of the present set that call for special attention: On the values 3 c. to 50 c. the Queen having a diadem the Royal crown above is superfluous, the Dutch arms already being illustrated on the stamps. The crowns on the escutcheons are of the wrong shape and too small. Again, two coats of arms of Holland are not needed; if two are necessary for symmetry, then one should be that of Nassau. As regards the golden values, the band round the arms is that reserved for younger princes (usually of the third degree), and the arms themselves are wrong. Slanting escutcheons are wrong, as such may not properly be coronated. Any idea that suggests a crown slipping must be avoided, and therefore the escutcheons should be upright. The errors mentioned for the lower values also exist in some measure for the higher values.



Type B. Thin fraction bar 9 mm. long. Perf. 13, 13½, large holes.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
½ c., rose (B) (becomes 120a)	—	—

Hong Kong.—We have received another value on the paper with chalk surface and multiple wmk.



King's Head. Multiple chalky.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
20 c., grey-black and chestnut	0 8	—

Luxemburg.—Here is the illustration of the Postage Due series, listed in our number for 20 July.



Mauritius.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* (7-07) says that it is informed by one of its correspondents that the stamps of this colony will shortly be changed. At present it is undecided whether the change will be only in the Arms, at present depicted on the stamps, and which have lately been modified, or the substitution for these of a portrait of the King. The latter would certainly appeal more to the collector, but why change at all?

We copy the following from the *M. J.*:—

A correspondent tells us that the 1 c. on 2 c., of 1897, exists with the overprint in *deep blue*, instead of *black*, as in the case of Nos. 16 to 18 of the Gibraltar stamps overprinted "Morocco Agencies." In the Mauritius case it seems quite possible that a *blue-black* ink upon a *violet* stamp might appear quite *blue*, when looked at with a strong light behind it; on the other hand, it is equally possible that a *deep blue* ink was really used.

Ewen's Weekly, (20.7.07), says there are two distinct shades of the value in the current 2 c., viz. violet and mauve. The Catalogue only gives the former, so we chronicle.



Value in second colour. Multiple wmk. Chalky paper.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
2 c., lilac and mauve	—	—

Morocco.—*L'Echo de Timbrologie* (15.7.07) remarks having had attention drawn by several readers to an alleged overprint MAROC GOUVERNEMENT PROVISOIRE 1907 on the current stamps of France, and has been asked if these are not a special issue for the recent expedition to Oudja. The answer to this is a warning that the overprint is nothing more nor less than a piece of fancy work by some speculator. *Verbum sap.*, etc. Is there not enough brigandage in Morocco without fleecing the innocent philatelist?

Papua.—*Ewen's Weekly* (20.7.07) says it is officially informed that the stamps of British New Guinea overprinted PAPUA were first issued 8.11.06, the quantities being as follows:—

			£	s.	d.
½d.	973 sheets of 30.	29,190	.	60	16 3
1d.	1602 "	48,060	.	200	5 0
2d.	2339 "	70,170	.	834	15 0
2½d.	841 "	25,230	.	262	16 3
4d.	270 "	8,100	.	135	0 0
6d.	385 "	11,550	.	288	15 0
1s.	453 "	13,590	.	679	10 0
2s. 6d.,	447 "	13,410	.	1676	5 0

There is a slight error in addition of the above, but to counteract this the face value of the 2d. is overstated by £250. Even allowing for this, the net sum should be of great assistance to the local revenue, for as no doubt the issue will be eagerly bought up by speculators and other supporters of Colonial Preference the expenditure should be practically nil. The total revenue for 1906 was only £20,236, the Australian Government granting a subsidy of £20,000 towards the expenditure of £38,350. The postal movement in 1905-6, we read, was: Letters, 78,393; newspapers, 51,503; packets, 9877—presumably, in and out. The Federal Government took over the control of the dependency of British New Guinea in 1901, but the political transfer was not complete till the passing of the *Papua Act* in November, 1905, and the issue on 1 September, 1906, of a proclamation by the Governor-General of the Commonwealth declaring that British New Guinea is to be known henceforth as the Territory of Papua. Hence the reason of the overprint, with its beneficial results.

Ewen's also says it is officially informed under date of 9.5.07 that when the above issue is used a new design will probably be printed.

St. Lucia.—The *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* reports the appearance of the ½d., all green, possibly from a specimen copy.



King's Head. Printed in one colour.

		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
½d., green		—	—

St. Vincent.—Our publishers have received a supply of the ½d. and 1d. values of the new series, and the *D.B.Z.* (11.7.07) chronicles the 2½d. The stamps are in sheets of sixty, ten rows of six, and are perforated by a single-line machine.



		Multiple wmk.	Perf. 14.
		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
½d., green		0 1	—
1d., carmine		0 2	—
2½d., blue		—	—

Sudan.—From the *M.J.* (June) we quote as follows:—

Mr. M. Giwlb shows us a vertical strip of three of the current 2 mil., the upper two stamps of which are over-

printed "Army Service" (Type 33), while the bottom stamp, which is one of the bottom row of a sheet, is un-surcharged. No doubt a whole row was missed by some accident.

Transvaal.—Under date of 1 July, 1907, Mr. A. Sonn, of Johannesburg, writes us: "Postage Due stamps were issued to-day from 1d. to 1s. on multiple C A ordinary (not chalky) paper. I cannot get unused copies at the present time, as the Post Office does not sell them. I will try to get some, and send them as soon as possible."

Turkey.—A reference will be found in another part of this issue to a contemplated Bargain Sale of Turkish stamps, under the highest patronage, and apparently with no reasonable offer refused. The following cutting from the *Daily Telegraph* of 20 July, 1907, is interesting:—

**RAILWAY TO MECCA.
SUSIDY FROM STAMPS.**

On inquiry at the Turkish Embassy yesterday, a high official explained to our representative that there is a misunderstanding in the announcement recently made concerning the purpose of the sale of Turkish stamps. It is quite true that the Ottoman Government is preparing, through its various Embassies, to help the funds of a railway by the proceeds of a sale of stamps, but naturally such a national scheme is only for a national end. To the Mohammedan world no railway is of such importance as the Hedjaz, by which pilgrims are conveyed from Damascus to the nearest point to Mecca. The Sultan and his Government are deeply concerned in the maintenance and extension of a line of transit so necessary to many thousands of true believers, and its construction is due to national subsidies.

Some time ago the suggestion was made that additional funds could be properly raised by appealing to the collecting instincts of European and American philatelists, and that if the Turkish Government chose to sell special or rare issues of its stamps, a goodly sum might be raised. Averse from the notion of any public auction, the Government, therefore, decided to send to its various Embassies and Legations specimens of such issues to be on public view to collectors, but to be tendered for privately. At present the Turkish regulations have not been translated satisfactorily, but shortly this will be effected, and the conditions of offer definitely announced.

We would suggest Christmastide as the most suitable time for the promised particulars, philatelists' tastes being inclined to "Turkey" then.

United States.—In view of the recent portrait of Princess Pocahontas on the 5c. stamp of the Jamestown Exposition series, the following extract from the *Daily Telegraph* of 22 July should prove interesting to collectors of these stamps.

PRINCESS POCAHONTAS.

A Gravesend correspondent telegraphs: An interesting discovery is reported to have been made here. While workmen were engaged in some building operations they unearthed a human skeleton. The finder, struck with the peculiar appearance of the skull, submitted it to a London expert, who believes that at last the burial-place of Pocahontas, the Indian princess, has been disclosed. The spot where her supposed remains were found was just within the boundary of Gravesend Parish Church, which stood in the seventeenth century. It is recorded in history that the princess died from smallpox, and it has always been inferred that her body was placed in an isolated tomb. The discovery is especially opportune in view of the contemplated celebration in Virginia of the Pocahontas Tercentenary.

Princess Pocahontas figured prominently in the American travels of Captain John Smith. While searching for food Captain Smith was captured and taken before the princess's father, Powhattan, who ordered him to be brained. The sentence was about to be carried out when Princess Pocahontas laid her own head upon his to save him from death.

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C

Special Correspondence

New Zealand Notes

DUNEDIN, 6 June, 1907

New Zealand "Officials" Prosecution

SINCE my last notes, the main topic amongst our stamp people has been the case by the Crown Law Officers against our old and respected dealers, Messrs. Wilson Smith & Co., for dealing in unused New Zealand Official stamps. The Crown lost their case, and rightly so, in the opinion of most people here. Messrs. Wilson Smith & Co. say there is no law in the colony to stop their dealing in these stamps, so long as they get them honestly and above-board, and the head of the firm is willing to make an affidavit to this effect. Judging by the experience of other British Colonial Governments,

The Stamps do leak out

The New Zealand officials were very ill-advised to try to prevent the sale of unused copies. They were bound to leak out, and to my certain knowledge *do* leak out. I think there are very many collections in the colony with the full set unused. These stamps, however, in an unused condition are very scarce, and must fetch much higher prices even than certain British Officials and Natal ditto.

New Zealand Exhibition Stamps

It is a great pity that some of the big English philatelic journals copy "wholesale" the rubbish printed about our New Zealand stamps in the Sydney journal. If the writer in question is really sincere in his opinions, say for instance in his violent diatribes against our recent Exhibition sets, why does he continue to not only advertise them for sale but continually increase his price, thus reaping a harvest over what he condemns? *

The 6d., Perf. 14

There is no sign yet of any alteration in the size of current 3d. The large size 6d., Crown paper, perf. 14, will be scarce.

N. Z.

* It is incomprehensible to collectors in this country that any sane collector in New Zealand or elsewhere can say a word in defence of the prostitution of the New Zealand Postal Service to the issue of such disgraceful rubbish as the Exhibition stamps. Our New Zealand friends quite underrate the strong feeling of utter contempt engendered by the issue of such degrading stuff under the guise of postage stamps. There is no excuse for it.—Ed. G.S.W.

Miscellaneous

Hawaiians, 1852, inscribed "H. I. & U. S."

THE last number of *Le J. des Ph.* contains what purports to be a history of these islands, in which it is stated (amongst other things) that in 1849 or 1850 Kamehameha III decided upon incorporating his kingdom in the United States, and the author of the article adds:—



The inscriptions of the stamps of the issues of 1852 and 1853 prove conclusively that, at that period, annexation to the United States was, so to speak, an accomplished fact; on the 13 cents of 1852 we read, in fact, at the top of the stamp H. I. & U. S. (Hawaiian

Islands and United States), and on the stamps of 1853, with effigy of Kamehameha III, we find the inscription HAWAIIAN AND UNITED STATES. It is thus that very often a simple postage stamp may bear irrefutable witness to certain little-known circumstances in the history of a country.

Whether there is any foundation whatever for the historical fact (?) narrated above, or not, we do not know, but any philatelist who understands English can see that to quote the inscriptions upon the stamps as evidence of that supposed fact is pure nonsense. Only one value in each issue bears the compound inscription referred to, and there were other values issued at the same time which did not bear anything of the kind. In the first issue the inscription is H. I. & U. S. POST-

AGE, which in the second is explained as HAWAIIAN—5 CTS. UNITED STATES 8 CTS., showing conclusively that, far from annexation being "an accomplished fact," postage was charged separately for the two countries, and the reason for the inscription was that the stamp in question was intended exclusively for postage between the Hawaiian Islands and the United States. *Monthly Journal.*

Stamps of Afghanistan

THE first issue of postage stamps, as already mentioned, appeared in 1871-2 (1288 Mohammedan era), during the reign of Sher Ali, and was succeeded by several annual issues, till his deposition in 1878. These are all of a circular design, with a Lion (Sher) in the centre (in reference to the Amir's name). In all the early issues the words "Kingdom of Kabul" are employed, showing the title used by the Amirs up to that period; but in the stamps of 1309 (1892) Abdur Rahman first used the term "Afghanistan," showing the change of title that had by then come about, from "Amirs of Kabul" to "Amirs of Afghanistan." All the "Sher Ali" stamps were lithographed, each stamp being drawn separately, and differing in detail from every other on the plate.

Sir D. P. MASSON and

B. GORDON JONES in *P. J. I.*

Turkish Reminders for Sale

THE Central News is informed that the Turkish Government during next month will dispose of a collection of Government stamps, numbering 17,000,000. The collection contains specimens of current stamps of the realm and also specimens which are valuable from a collector's point of view. There are also a number of Eastern Rumelia stamps. The sale will be effected by tender.

Each Turkish Embassy and Legation is supplied with albums containing specimens of the stamps, and also copies of the conditions of sale, the latter being in the course of translation from Turkish. The proceeds of the sale are to form a nucleus for the building fund of the new railway to be constructed between Damascus and Beirut. It is understood that a number of stamp connoisseurs have already inspected the collection. Particulars may be obtained at the Turkish Embassy.

Westminster Gazette.

A Postmistress of Ninety-two

MR. SYDNEY BUXTON, the Postmaster-General, has just dispatched a personal letter of congratulation to Mrs. Limond, of Minispant, Maybole, Scotland, the oldest postmistress in Great Britain, and probably in the world.

She is ninety-two, and has been in the service of the department for fifty-four years. Mr. Buxton, in his letter, referred to this as a record of employment under the Crown, and commended the old official for the manner in which she still continues to carry out her work.

Mrs. Limond has lived in the reigns of five sovereigns, was born on April 28, 1815, and her declaration of service in the Post Office is dated November, 1815. She has occupied her house for sixty-four years continuously.

Tall, erect, lithe, and nimble, with memory and eyesight unimpaired, she is one of the most wonderful women for her age that even Scotland has produced. Her handwriting, for legibility and steadiness, is as clear as that of a girl of nineteen, and her accounts and books are kept with a correctness that is the admiration of departmental inspectors.

In an interview Mrs. Limond said she became postmistress at the request of Sir Rowland Hill.

"I saw Sir Rowland twenty or thirty times," she said. "He promised to give me my first lesson if I became sub-postmistress."

"In one of his fishing excursions on the River Doon he arrived at this village, and not being able to obtain food at the inn, he came here to me."

"I got him some tea, and he said afterwards it was the best meal he had ever had."

She displayed a printed copy of the Postmaster-General's—then the Duke of Argyll—annual report, dated 1858, which Sir Rowland sent to her when he was Secretary to the Post Office. It was one of her most treasured possessions.

Mrs. Limond was appointed at a salary of £3 per annum, and the Postmaster-General declares that it is well for the Chancellor of the Exchequer that she did not come under the "annual increment" scale, or that "triennial revisions" were not applicable during the whole of her service.

Evening News.

British Solomon Islands

MR. C. M. WOODFORD, Resident Commissioner of these islands, was in Sydney last month on a health visit. During his stay we had several interviews, when the status of the new stamps was discussed. Mr. Woodford informed us that the Colonial Office and the High Commissioner of the Western Pacific had both given their consent to the issue, and that the putting of the stamps on an international basis was only a matter of time—that arrangements with the Federal Postal authorities were progressing, and that it was only a question of settling the proportionate payment for the carriage of mail matter and a few other details.

Mr. Woodford also informed us that the stamps had been printed by W. E. Smith, of this city (one of our largest firms), but he was not satisfied with them. There are 60 on each sheet. The issue consists of 1000 sheets of each of the ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., and 5d. values, and 500 sheets each of the 6d. and 1s. He has also been acquainted with the fact that the colours of some of the values are not in accordance with the Postal Union requirements, which he intended to have rectified when the present issue is exhausted, or perhaps sooner.

He further informed us that he would never, under any circumstances, sell British Solomon Islands stamps at less than face value; he considered it a very reprehensible practice for a governing body to do so.

The letter referred to in our April number is postmarked "Tulagi, Solomon Islands, Feby. 14, 1907," and we believe this to be the date on which they were first used.

The Australian Philatelist.

New Zealand Parcel-post Rates

WE have received the following from the General Post Office:—

"In view of the large number of bulky packets sent by parcel post to New Zealand, and of the inadequacy of the existing rates of postage on such parcels, it has become necessary to raise the postage charged on parcels for New Zealand exceeding 4 ft. in length and girth combined. The postage on parcels not exceeding that size will remain unaltered. Thus, on and from the 25th inst., the rates of postage payable on parcels addressed to New Zealand will be as follows: For a parcel not exceeding 4 ft. in length and girth combined not over 3 lb. in weight 1s., over 3 lb. but not over 7 lb. 2s., over 7 lb. but not over 11 lb. 3s.; for a parcel more than 4 ft. but not more than 6 ft. in length and girth combined—not over 3 lb. in weight 2s., over 3 lb. but not over 7 lb. 3s., over 7 lb. but not over 11 lb. 4s. In other respects the conditions of the service will remain unaltered; and the *maximum* length of a parcel for New Zealand will be still 3½ ft."



Correspondence

Lowden v. Plumridge

DEAR SIR,—In reference to your report on the case of Lowden v. Plumridge appearing in your issue of 20 July, permit us to correct certain material errors and omissions.

The plaintiff, while acknowledging he had full knowledge of the conditions of sale, attempted to set up a special arrangement made between himself and the defendants by which stamps purchased would be held over from sale to sale and cleared when they totalled a substantial amount, the condition for the return of any stamp being still available; the defendants absolutely denied this.

In cross-examination Mr. Lowden admitted that no such arrangement had been definitely made, but alleged a practice had grown up of so doing for his convenience.

No less a period than seven weeks elapsed between the time of the purchase of the stamp in question and the clearance of the lots; the plaintiff also acknowledged he had received requests for the payment for and clearance of the lots during this interval.

Plaintiff did indeed state that the saleroom was badly lighted by gas, but we should have given evidence had the opportunity arisen (which it did not), that a special point has always been made of having a good light, obtained by a large number of high-voltage electric lights. Also, in the viewing-room, where plaintiff admitted his buyer examined stamps carefully prior to sale, a very good light is obtained from three very large windows, and when that fails, five high-voltage electric lights.

Your reporter omitted to state that His Honour in giving judgment did not call on the defendants, thus preventing us from being able to fully refute all the charges Mr. Lowden was pleased to make. We had several witnesses of high standing there, and were quite prepared to meet the charges and show how entirely groundless they were, but to our great regret we did not have the opportunity.

Apologizing, sir, for taking up so much of your valuable space, we remain,

Yours obediently,

PLUMRIDGE & CO.

Editorial Notes

Editorial Communications.—All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to Edward J. Nankivell, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

Subscriptions.—Subscriptions must be sent to the publishers as set out on the front page of cover, or to booksellers or railway bookstalls, but never to the Editor.

Covers for Binding Volumes.—Our publishers are now prepared to supply special covers for binding the numbers of Vol. IV of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* in art cloth, lettered front and back, at 1s. 6d., post-free.

Bound Volumes.—Vol. I. January to June, 1905, including the rare early numbers. 400 pages. 10s. 9d., post-free. Vol. II. July to December, 1905. 444 pages, price 4s. 9d., post-free. Vol. III, January to June, 1906. 420 pages, price 4s. 9d., post-free.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

Edited by EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

A popular Weekly Stamp Journal for the general collector, and more especially for beginners and young collectors.

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In Great Britain it will be cheaper for our readers to order *G. S. W.* from their nearest Newsagent 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.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 6
Whole No. 136

10 AUGUST, 1907

VOL. VI.

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

New Zealand 6d., reduced size

THE reduced-size 6d. of the New Zealand Waterlow series is an interesting stamp.

In the first place, it is engraved not by Waterlow, but our old friends Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.

And in the second place it is not a mere reproduction in a smaller size, for it is redrawn with modifications, and I am not inclined to consider the modifications as improvements.

Here are the two stamps side by side.



It will be noted that the principal deviations from the original are in the ornaments over the name of the colony, and over the line of the label which encloses the word SIXPENCE.

The New Zealand Pictorial Series

THIS New Zealand Pictorial Series, by the way, despite all that has been written, is one of the most interesting series of stamps that have been produced in these later years of stamp collecting, and if any collector wants to specialize with a single series I strongly recommend it, for I know of none more full of interesting and intelligible varieties.

First came the original first issue printed by the engravers, Waterlow and Sons, in London.

Then the first colonial prints, printings made in the colony under the supervision of skilled English printers sent out with the plates by Waterlow, and distinguished from the London prints more by the large perf. 11

than by any anticipated roughness in the printing.

Next the double-lined watermark N Z, with many minor variations in the ½d. and 1d. values; then the single-lined N Z, perf. 11; and lastly the same perf. 14.

There have also been changes of designs from one value to another, and reductions of designs.

Shades are abundant in some of the values, notably in the 1d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., and 1s.; and some of these shades, especially the 5d., sepia, of the Waterlow printing, the yellow-green 6d. of the first colonial prints, and the well-known fiery blood-red 1s., single-lined N Z, perf. 11. The 1s. is probably the most prolific of all the values in striking gradations of shades.

New Zealand 6d., original size, perf. 14

THERE seems to be an opinion abroad that the 6d., perf. 14, which, after a very short life, was superseded by the reduced-size 6d., will be a scarce stamp. Already the price has been advanced from 8d. to 2s.; even in its very short life it has yielded three distinct shades, all more or less of a rose-carmine. Some of us have been calling the later printings of the 6d. a pink, but I am inclined to think them a rose-carmine. What does my old friend Mr. Warhurst, who is an authority on colours, call it?

New Zealand: Worn Plates

BUT was there ever such an example in modern printing of the worn plate as may be found in some of the printings of the Universal Penny Postage stamp of New Zealand? In some of the copies in my collection all the finer lines have entirely disappeared, leaving only the name of the colony, the darker drapery of the female figure, and the value. These stamps are printed in such large numbers that the plates wear out rapidly, and the cost of new steel plates, a considerable item, is naturally put off as long as possible; hence the terribly worn plates.

Trinidad Current Plates

SOME day we shall recognize the two plates in the current series of Trinidad. One authority, I note, describes the later printings as worn plates, but the difference he notes is not the result of worn plates. The printings for the limited demand of Trinidad could hardly result in worn plates after the New Zealand fashion, and Messrs. De La Rue and Co. are the last people in the world to print from a plate showing wear. The difference results from a retouch. In plate 1 the lines of the background were evenly strong. In plate 2 some of the lines have been thinned to give distance to the horizon; hence the cleared or worn appearance of the current type.

The Breitfuss Collection

I HAVE had a peep into a few of the volumes of the celebrated Breitfuss Collection, and it made my lips water for many of the gems. Grand old stamps in grand condition. Mr. Breitfuss is evidently a "condition crank," like yours truly, but on a larger scale. Most of his specimens are up to high-water mark. I do not quite like the arrangement of the pages; but the lack of systematic and artistic arrangement of the specimens is no doubt due to the fact that he collected in albums with fixed leaves.

Essays and Proofs

BUT the one thing that impressed me more than anything else in the Breitfuss Collection was the wealth of Essays and Proofs, of which Mr. Breitfuss has evidently always been a diligent collector. I have seen many rich collections, but excepting Lord Crawford's, never one so rich in glorious Proofs and Essays. If some kind friend, or even some malicious enemy, would only send around the hat for me, I could spend quite a little fortune in Breitfuss Essays and Proofs of a few of my favourite countries, for I am a great lover of such trifles. To my mind they are to a stamp collection what a really good introduction, *à la* Charles Dickens, is to a book. They exhibit the strivings of designer and engraver for an ideal, and many of the Essays tell the story of the rejection of the ornate, and therefore expensive, in favour of the commonplace.

Reputation tells

ONE wonders in looking through this vast collection how Mr. Breitfuss, far away in Russia, managed to secure so many of these necessarily scarce Essays and Proofs, and then one remembers what must be the explanation. He must have been known amongst the stamp dealers of the world as an omnivorous and wealthy collector of these unconsidered trifles. Hence, when a dealer came across a rare Essay or Proof, it went, of

course, to Breitfuss. Such are the need and the value of establishing a great reputation.

I would fain establish a similar reputation, but, alas! "there's a divil of a hole in me pocket."

Club Sheet Protectors

ACCORDING to the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*, Mr. Hebblethwaite, of 92 Park Grove, Hull, has patented a sheet with a series of holes to check the fraudulent substitution of stamps on club sheets. The stamps are hinged over the holes, and then the owner stamps his initials at the back, thus permitting part of the letters to fall on the back of the stamp and part on the sheet.

But who cares to have even used stamps smeared over with initials? It certainly would be fatal in the case of unused stamps. Mr. Hebblethwaite must set to work to think of something better.

The Turkish Reminders

HEARING that specimens of the seventeen million reminders of old Turkish stamps soon to be auctioned were to be seen at the various Turkish Embassies, I made my way a few days since to the Embassy in Portland Place, W., and presented my card. I expected to see no end of Turks, and I even cast a sly glance round for indications of a harem, but a rotund English, butler-like chap said, "This way, please, Mr. Cornelius," and ushered me into a drawing-room which was decorated with a fine marble bust of King Victor Emmanuel II of Italy. I was shown a foolscap book into which were pasted sundry Turkish stamps, commencing with the issue of 1865; but there were none of those favourites of my youth, the first issue, with the mysterious strip of coloured paper at the bottom of the stamp.

Seventeen millions ought to go round cheap, so cheaply that some of us "poorer relations" may be able to make a decent collection of the wily Turk. If they come down to the rate of the Swiss issue of 1881-2, I am a buyer—see, Mr. Abdul?

Speculation in Giblaltars

ACCORDING to *Ewen's Stamp Weekly* the speculators have been at it again; this time it is the 2½d., lilac and black on blue, on multiple paper, which, according to *Ewen* consisted of 200 sheets of 120 each. Local speculators, he tells us, secured 75 sheets. As a printing of 6000 copies of a new stamp does not go far amongst the regular customers for new issues, the speculators in this instance seem pretty safe.

Their Leetle Peculiarities

WE have all got our leetle peculiarities, but according to the *Monthly Journal* the recently issued Solomon Islands stamps have got more than their share. In the July

number two whole pages, four solid columns, are devoted to a detailed description of those leetle peculiarities. But my weary friends may take note of the consolatory comment that the compiler of these same leetle peculiarities does "not consider any of the varieties worthy of mention in a catalogue." For these, and such other mercies, let us be devoutly thankful.

The Microscopic Philatelist

THE microscopic philatelist, like other curiosities in creation, has his uses. I may even go so far as to say that he is eminently useful—behind the scenes.

But the difficulty is to keep him in his place behind the scenes.

When he devotes his superabundant energies to the localization of flaws on a sheet he is a very useful member of the philatelic fraternity.

For instance, say you get a rare variety of a surcharge on approval for a fiver instead of paying Gibbons £50 for it, and you pass it round the screen to the microscopist and he returns it with the information that this variety is No. 22 on the sheet, and that No. 22 has a break in the frame in the top right corner, and a defective "O" in the word TWO in the bottom label, and that your stamp, having neither of those flaws, although the surcharge is a splendid imitation, must nevertheless be a forgery, he settles all doubt. That is the unquestionable use of the microscopic philatelist.

When he insists on flooding the Catalogue with his microscopic varieties he develops into an intolerable nuisance.

If we could weed out of our Gibbons all the microscopic varieties that have been sneaked into it by the microscopist, philatelists generally would be grateful,

Specialist v. Microscopist

THE true specialist is not in favour of the cataloguing of microscopical varieties, though he is often blamed for their inclusion. If only for selfish purposes, he prefers their remaining generally unknown. They are his safeguard against the forger, and he is not anxious to coach the forger through all the leetle peculiarities of his special rarities.

Unnecessary Varieties

I AM not sure that our Gibbons will not some day find it advisable to have a strong commission of advice in the matter of these same microscopical varieties, and if they ever do I feel sure that the weight of opinion will be strongly in favour of unburdening the Catalogue in many directions.

Though a specialist, I pray fervently, and almost daily, for the wholesale removal of the Pietersburg rubbish from the Transvaal list, for the greater simplification of the New Zealand printings of 1901, and for the removal of many another stumbling-block to straightforward collecting.

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

United States of America—continued

Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States, was born on the border between North and South Carolina on 15 March, 1767. His father, Andrew Jackson, emigrated to America from Carrickfergus, on the north coast of Ireland, in 1765. He died some two years afterwards, just a few days before the birth of his son Andrew, in



the historic log cabin which was situated within a quarter of a mile of the boundary between the two Carolinas.

Andrew Jackson's early years were spent in South Carolina, where he received an elementary education which consisted chiefly of the "three R's." When he was thirteen years of age he saw something of the horrors of war, for he was present when Sumter surprised and destroyed a British regiment.

His mother and two of his brothers died from hardships sustained in the war. These dread happenings, coupled with many sufferings which he had to undergo, sowed the seed of that hatred for the British in Jackson's heart which long years could not eradicate.

At the age of eighteen years he entered a lawyer's office in Salisbury and began a rollicking, horse-racing, card-playing career. Three years later he became public prosecutor for the western district of North Carolina, now the state of Tennessee. In this office Jackson gained a great experience of the Indians, who kept the settlers in a continual state of alarm until they were effectually suppressed in 1794. At Nashville Jackson met Mrs. Robards, the wife of Captain Lewis Robards, and the daughter of Colonel John Donelson, a Virginian surveyor. Robards was one of the most jealous

and tyrannical of men. Jackson was noted for a romantic and chivalrous respect for the female sex, which homage was unconsciously rendered to Mrs. Robards. Her husband's unreasonable and unfounded jealousy led in the long run to his taking the first steps towards a divorce. Jackson, believing that a divorce had been granted, went to Natchez, where Mrs. Robards then lived with her mother, and married her (1791). The divorce was consummated in 1793, and Jackson had the marriage ceremony performed again. Forty years of happy wedlock followed, which was ended only by the death of Mrs. Jackson in 1831.

In 1796 Jackson was chosen as the single representative in Congress of the new state of Tennessee. Two years later he was appointed judge in the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and held the office for six years. Then the pressure of private affairs compelled him to devote his whole attention to his plantations. In this he was noted for his fair and honourable dealing, so much so that a note with his name on it was considered as good as gold.

He was, however, of a very passionate disposition, which often caused trouble with his fellow-citizens. He fought several duels, in one of which he came very near to losing his life. When war was declared against Great Britain, in 1812, he offered his services with those of 2500 men. Jackson had few opportunities during this war. Early in the campaign he became the idol of his troops, and his sturdy self-reliance won for him the nickname of "Old Hickory."

The year 1813 saw the Americans engaged with a fresh foe. The Creek Indians, under Tecumseh, made war on the south-western states. Fort Mims, on the borders of Alabama, was attacked, and some 400 men, women, and children were massacred. Forces were at once raised. Jackson arose from a sick-bed to take the field at the head of 2500 men. Now for the first time Jackson had full scope for his wonderful military capacity, his sleepless diligence, untiring patience and skill in leading men. He it was who struck the blow at Tallapoosa which destroyed the last remnant of Indian power. His maxim in war was, "Until all is done nothing is done."

In 1814 Jackson became a major-general in the regulars, and was entrusted with the defence of the Southern States, upon which an attack was being premeditated by the British. New Orleans became the centre of opposing forces. Sir Edward Pakenham, Wellington's brother-in-law, with 12,000 men, marched to the attack. Jackson defended with such success that in less than half an hour the British were in full retreat. Pakenham was among the slain. Jackson became

at a bound the foremost man in the United States.

Florida had at this time become a nest of outlaws. Spain was quite unable to preserve order. Robbery and murder were rampant. Jackson was sent to restore order. He set at naught the orders of his own Government, seized Spanish towns, and executed two British prisoners on insufficient evidence. Spain and Great Britain accepted his explanations. In 1819 Florida was purchased from Spain. Jackson was appointed Governor of Florida in 1821. Three years later he was brought forward as the Democratic candidate for the presidency, but was defeated by Adams. In 1828 he became President. His term of office was marked by two great struggles. Southerner and Democrat though he was, he was passionately attached to the cause of the Union. When therefore South Carolina refused to accept a lowered tariff on the ground that it was not low enough, and prepared to resist, Jackson publicly announced that the Union must be preserved at all hazards, and at once prepared for the war which threatened, but which happily was rendered unnecessary.

Jackson's other great struggle was against the National Bank. He opposed the renewal of its charter, partly on the ground of the old democratic hostility to central institutions, partly on alleged mismanagement and corruption. The result of Jackson's veto deprived the Bank of its character as a public institution, and led finally to its downfall. His second term of office came to an end in 1837. He died at his home, The Hermitage, near Nashville, on 8 June, 1845.

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Stamp Designs : A Comparison of Ancient and Modern

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

A WRITER in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* for February, 1863, says: "We cannot congratulate the designer of our penny and twopenny stamps on the display of any taste. Compared with some since issued they are simply hideous." Later, in the same article, this somewhat captious critic observes: "After the queer shilling Victoria and the South Australian,

The comparison, however, is hardly a fair one, for, from a pictorial point of view, it is much easier to get finer results from a stamp of larger size than one of the ordinary shape.

Another point to be considered is that of colour, which usually has a big effect on the pleasing or other appearance of a design. Many stamps that look quite commonplace when printed in one colour would look positively handsome if they were allotted a different colour. The id., black, of Great Britain has a much more striking appearance than the stamp issued the following year in red, though both are of precisely identical design, and were printed from the same plates.

Some of the early stamps produced by the skill of local artists are dreadful atrocities, and even in those localities where the modern standard of stamp art is not high, it must be admitted that the present labels are far superior to the old ones. Take the stamps of Victoria as an instance. The



our British penny would get the prize for ugliness; for the old penny Van Diemen's



Land and the curious native Mauritius impressions have a sort of barbaric beauty." With this opinion modern collectors will "agree to differ," for the British and South Australian stamps illustrated are generally recognized as being of a much higher standard of beauty and elegance than the other specimens referred to.

Many philatelists openly avow their preference for a stamp of the type of the 5s.



Falkland Islands rather than one of the classic simplicity of the British id., black.



current designs are hardly things of beauty, but they show a great improvement on the first issues. Or, examine the stamps of Sweden, and it will be shown that the modern designs are much prettier than that in vogue in 1855. I am, of course, referring



strictly to a comparison of the designs on the score of beauty, for no one will gainsay that in philatelic interest the very crudity and quaintness of many of the old stamps makes them unapproachable for purposes of specialist study and collection.

Even the crudity of some of the old de-

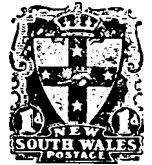
signs is to be preferred to the tawdriness of their modern representatives, as witness the early Mauritius compared with the current set.



Again, I think it will be admitted that the roughly produced Sydney Views or laureated heads of New South Wales are preferable to the inspid designs now in use



on the "Commonwealth" 9d., appropriately christened the "Grocery girl" by a well-known Indian philatelist.



In some countries it seems that postage-stamp art has retrograded instead of showing any improvement with the march of time. It is strange that this should be the case with an artistic nation like the French, but there can be no doubt that the first "Ceres" design is vastly superior to the "Peace and Commerce," "Olivier Merson," "Sower," or other types of recent date.



Another continental country that has not improved its stamps with time is Belgium, for the set of 1865 compares more than favourably with the commonplace labels

now in use. This may, however, be due to the fact that the former were designed and the plates made in London, while the latter are purely local productions.



Portraits have been, and even now are, the most usual form of design chosen for postage stamps, and from many points of view they are the most suitable. Yet we philatelists ought to be thankful that pictorial designs have been largely used in many places, for they add enormously to the pleasure and interest of collecting. If one's album were nothing more than a portrait gallery a good deal of its charm would be lost. Though most pictorial stamps suffer from the smallness of the space into which the view has to be crowded, it must be admitted that the majority of them are real works of art on a small scale. If on no other point, they are to be highly commended for the pleasure and knowledge a study of their designs brings. Think of the interest engendered by the study of scenic views such as those on the



Congo Free State and on the 1d. Jamaica of 1905; or the knowledge of natural history



obtained by the study of zoological subjects (which formed the subject of an article in

the last volume of *G.S.W.*) as depicted on the stamps of Liberia, New South Wales, French Guinea, etc. ; the pleasure of dipping into mythological and legendary lore as is necessary for the proper understanding of



such designs as those of the current issue of Greece and the first issue of China ; and the intelligent interest that must be taken in the native races of humanity as shown on such stamps as those of the Congo Free State and North Borneo.



A comparison of most of these with the earlier issues of the same countries will prove that the modern stamps not only show an improvement in designs, but are much to be preferred on the score of interest.

An excellent method of comparing ancient and modern designs is to take the portrait of some particular ruler in its various forms as shown on different postage stamps. Our



never-to-be-forgotten gracious Sovereign, the late Queen Victoria, early in whose glorious

reign penny postage became an accomplished fact, was portrayed on some thousands of stamps, and we cannot do better than study a few of these. The portraits shown on those stamps produced by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., as the early Bahamas, are, of course, beyond criticism, though the handsome portrait shown on the Nova Scotian stamps, which were designed and printed by the American Bank Note Co. of New York, are equally as commendable.

But when we take the rough productions of the 1854-5 issues of India, the barbaric



representations on the early Mauritius, the caricatures of Victoria and some of the Queenlands, or the unpleasing reproductions



on the issues for the Niger Coast, we must admit that the more modern designs as



displayed in such types as Cyprus and Dominica, or even those of Ceylon and St.



Vincent, show a distinct improvement in design.

Who will deny that there is distinct artistic

merit in the current issues of Natal, British Central Africa, Lagos, and most of the other King's Head stamps? They are certainly admirably suited for modern needs, and are of a wholesome, workmanlike appearance.

All things considered, therefore, I think it will be agreed that time and the knowledge gained by experience have resulted in a distinct improvement in the designs of modern stamps collectively as compared

with the average specimens of Philately's early days.



Notes on the Breitfuss Collection

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

I HAVE great pleasure in announcing that I have priced some of the earlier volumes of this celebrated collection. I began with the British Colonials. The following volumes are now ready and on sale; they will be sent on approval to clients known to us or against satisfactory business references.

VOLUME I

West Indies, Nevis to Virgin Islands

In Nevis we have first of all a page of essays and colour trials. Then come made-up and uncut sheets of the first issues. In the issue of 1861 there is a full plate of the 1d., unused, and part of the plate used; 4d., rose, a full plate, unused, and part of plate used; 6d., grey-lilac, full plates unused and used; 1s., green, part plate unused, and full plate used. Of 1867, engraved, perf. 15: 1d., red, full plate, unused; 4d., orange, a fine uncut sheet, with margins, unused, with gum. This sheet was bought from Moens in October, 1883, for 12s.; it is now much rarer (as an uncut sheet) than the 4d., lithographed, although in single copies the lithographed, unused, are much rarer than the engraved. It appears that very few sheets of the engraved were saved; but when the lithographed were issued eleven years later many more sheets were kept entire. Of this engraved 4d. there is also a reconstructed sheet, used; 1s., blue-green, part plate unused, and complete plate used; 1s., yellow-green, a part plate used.

1878. Lithographed: 1d., red, two sheets, unused, in different shades, and two sheets nearly complete, used, as well as many single copies and some of the retouches; 4d., orange, a part plate, unused, and a full plate, used; 6d., grey, a very fine uncut plate of twelve types, unused, and two single copies, used; 1s., pale green, entire plate, unused, and several copies used; 1s., deep green, part plate, unused; 1d., litho., perf. 11½, a complete plate, unused, and several

used copies. In the later issues the scarcer varieties are the Provisionals of 1883; the black surcharge is here unused, and both the mauve and black surcharges are shown used on portions of originals, both with *double* surcharge. A great rarity in the later issues is the 1s., lilac, on the original letter, dated "Nevis, Ju. 19. 90."

St. Kitts-Nevis.—There is an interesting page of colour-trials, including some designs with the middles gummed in to show the effect of the middle being in various colours.

St. Christopher.—A fine page of essays and also some die-proofs, which curiously enough are perf. 12. In the issued stamps there are many old shades, some interesting blocks and some scarce Provisional errors; e.g. the 1d., our type No. 6, on the 6d., green, with double surcharge, and also a variety which has not been catalogued by us, i.e. the 4d. on 6d., green, surcharge clearly double, one figure "4" being quite distinct and separate from the other; this should come in our Catalogue under No. 288. An interesting envelope is one addressed to London and franked by the 1d., Antigua, perf. 14, postmarked "St. Kitt's Mr. 14. 90."

St. Lucia.—Pairs and blocks of the old issues with watermark Star and C C, and many shades of the issues from 1865 to 1883.

St. Vincent.—A very fine lot of stamps, the unused in several shades, and generally with several used copies. Here the old prices paid by Mr. Breitfuss are very interesting. I give a few examples of fine specimens with full gum: 1s., indigo, cost 3s. 9d., its price is now 90s.; the 1s., brown, bought from Moens, in 1881, for 3s., now priced at 90s.; 1s., violet-rose, bought from Salzer for 7s. 6d., in 1882, its value to-day is £26; the 5s., rose-red, watermark Star, bought from Whitfield King for 8s., in 1881, its value to-day is £14; 4d. on 1s., vermilion, bought from Dr. Viner for 10s., in 1881, its value now is £20.

Tobago.—There is practically everything, unused and used, in shades. The £1, watermark C C and full gum, bought from Moens for 28s., its value is now £15. There are also some interesting errors in double surcharges, etc.

Trinidad.—There is quite a good lot of this much-sought-for country. Firstly must be noted a beautiful specimen of the "Lady McLeod"; the letter was sent in 1847, but the stamp missed the obliteration, and it is the most perfect unused copy that I have ever seen; there is also a used copy; 1851, this issue is very strong, there are many shades, unused, and most of the used are in pairs and singles. The blue lithographed stamps, 1852 to 1860, are represented by no fewer than twenty-three copies; many of them are exceedingly fine early impressions. The later issues in the varieties of perforation and watermark are fairly complete, although the unused might certainly be stronger. Of the issues of 1896 to 1901 there is a considerable number of interesting essays and trials of colours. In the essays I notice several designs for the 3d. Provisional, which I do not think was ever issued.

Turks Islands.—These stamps are exceedingly fine; there are many sheets and blocks which could not be duplicated anywhere. In the better things I note the 1s., 1873, lilac, unused and used. In the Provisionals of 1881 there are two full sheets, each of thirty stamps, of the ½d. on 1d. as well as a number of singles and blocks; 2½d. on 6d., black, a fine block of four; 2½d. on 1s., lilac, a superb corner block of nine with full gum, and showing different types of the surcharge, also a pair showing two other types, and several single copies; 2½d. on 1s., blue, a vertical strip of three from the right-hand side of the sheet, the lower corner stamp being the rare variety with the thick "1" and narrow "2" in the fraction; 2½d. on 1d., red, both types unused; 4d. on 1d., red, both types unused and used; 4d. on 1s., lilac, a fine horizontal pair, unused and used on part of original.

Virgin Islands.—An interesting page of essays, and a fine lot of the early stamps, unused and used.

VOLUME II

British Colonies in North America

In my opinion this is the finest volume of the whole collection. It has been very interesting to me to buy back so many "old friends." My readers will remember that I had on sale in 1896-8 the beautiful collection formed by Mr. Fred Ayer, of Bangor, Maine, U.S.A. The late Mr. Theodore Notthafft, of St Petersburg, was a great lover of the stamps of British North America, and he bought very extensively; the result is that once more I have many of the finest items from that celebrated collection.

In Canada there are several pages of essays and colour-trials; many of them are, I think, of great rarity. Of the issued stamps there is a magnificent lot of beautiful specimens of great rarities. I have space for mentioning only a few of the best: 1851, laid paper, two of the 3d., unused; two of the 6d., unused; 12d., superb unused, and two fine used; 6d., on wove paper, five unused, and a number used, including several pairs, some on letters. Of the 6d., green, and the 10d., blue, there is a number of superb copies, most of the unused with full gum, and some pairs of each on letters. The 6d., perforated, four unused, and one used; a rare item is half of the 6d., perforated, used on letter for a 3d. stamp. Of the later issues there is a magnificent lot of shades unused; e.g. in the 10 c., 1859, there are no fewer than sixteen unused, including the 10 c., black-brown, with gum. Of the errors of 1859, i.e. stamps issued imperf. accidentally, I note the 5 c. and 12½ c., both used, with large margins, and singles and pairs of stamps of the other values, generally with full gum. There is also a number of bisected stamps of the pence and cents issues, used for half their values.

British Columbia.—5 c., rosc, imperf., two copies, one being used on original letter; 10 c., imperf., two unused, and a pair and a single used. The later issues in both perforations are complete, used and unused, including a number of pairs and stamps on original letters.

Nova Scotia.—This opens with a couple of pages of essays and a set of reprints; then come some beautiful pages of the old stamps; e.g. 6d., green, three copies unused; four single copies used, and a strip of four and a block of four of the 6d., yellow-green. Of the 1s. there is one fine copy unused, and three used, with another copy used on original letter, but unfortunately pen-stroked. There are about fifteen entire envelopes franked by bisected stamps in many combinations.

New Brunswick.—These stamps are perhaps even finer than those of Nova Scotia. There is a page of essays, a set of the reprints, and in the 1s. stamps two unused and four used, one on portion of original letter; then comes a number of bisected stamps on letters, including that extreme rarity the 1s., bisected diagonally, and used for a sixpenny rate. Of the celebrated Connell stamp there are two copies, and a proof on thick paper.

Prince Edward Island.—Here are some extremely rare essays and trials taken from the die before the name or the value had been put in. There is a nice lot of the later issues, the rarities, perf. 9, being exceptionally fine. Bisections of Prince Edward

Island are especially rare, and here we have some of the rarest varieties known.

Newfoundland.—One of the finest pages in the volume is that devoted to the scarlet-vermilion and orange-vermilion stamps. I must say that I have never seen a finer lot in one collection. Of the former there is a full set, unused; the rare 4d. and 6d. are superb copies with large margins. There are two shades of the 1s., with full gum and large margins, and there is also almost a complete double set, used. In the orange-vermilion there are three copies of the 4d., unused, one being of superb colour and with full gum; three of the 6d., unused, two being fine, with gum; and one of the 1s., unused, a specimen with exceedingly large margins and brilliant colour. In the used orange-vermilion there are three copies of the 1s., and of course a number of the commoner values. In the later issues there are many interesting blocks, and in the bisected stamps the best thing doubtless is half of the 1s., scarlet-vermilion, used as a 6d.

Mr. Breitfuss included in this volume the Confederate States of America. In the extremely interesting "Local" issues used during the Civil War there are many good things and some exceedingly fine ones, which came mostly from the Ayer Collection, I think. The stamps are unusually interesting, as they were collected mainly on the old envelopes, and in that form they are certainly to be appreciated highly. There are:—

Athens.—Three copies of the 5 c., plum.

Baton Rouge.—Two of the 5 c., carmine and green.

Charleston.—Three of the 5 c., blue, and a number of envelopes of the 5 c., 5 c.+5 c., including a used copy dated from Charleston, September 3, 1861.

Lenoir.—Two of the 5 c.

Memphis.—2 c., blue, used on letter, and many shades of the common 5 c.

Mobile.—2 c., black, unused, and three used.

Nashville.—About fifteen copies, the best being a very nice specimen of the 10 c., green, on bluish paper.

Petersburg.—Four copies on letters.

Tellico Plains.—Two of the 5 c.

Danville.—A fine 5 c.

There are also many other commoner "Locals" and a number of letters franked by stamps used during the war, with a fine lot of shades of the general issues.

VOLUME III

Mauritius, Natal, etc.

This is a very valuable volume, and it contains the greatest rarity in the collection; this is the 1d., *red*, POST OFFICE. Of the other native Mauritius there are about one hundred copies, three partly remade plates

of the 1d., red, and three of the 2d., blue; there are many early specimens such as can be met with only seldom nowadays. There are four of the large fillet, 1859; of the small fillet there are two, unused, one being very early, and a number of singles and pairs of this stamp. Of the Greek-border stamps there are two pennies, unused, and a pair and two singles, used. Of the other issues the best stamp is the Britannia, 1s., dark green, perforated, unused, with gum, but with some of the perforations clipped off. In the later issues are most of the "errors" with double and inverted surcharges.

Seychelles.—Here is a good lot, with practically all the errors, e.g. inverted and double surcharges, and in one case even a triple surcharge of the 18 c. on 45.

Natal.—A big lot of the 1857 issue, native prints on a kind of blotting-paper; no fewer than thirty-nine copies, with five of the 6d., green, three of the 9d., and three of the 1s., and a pair of the 3d., printed *tête-bêche*. Unluckily many of these stamps are in poor state, very few being really fine. The surcharged stamps are interesting; there are six of the rare 1s., and many errors in the later issues.

Sierra Leone.—A very nice lot; many good shades, and a page of interesting proofs and essays.

St. Helen.—A good lot of the early stamps in pairs, blocks, and scarce shades.

British South and Central Africa.—Almost complete, showing many errors.

Madagascar.—A good set of the large stamps in all the colours.

VOLUME IV

New South Wales

A valuable volume, as Mr. Breitfuss plated everything that could be plated. In the Sydney Views there are remade sheets of all the values in every plate, about three hundred copies altogether. The 1d. stamps are exceptionally fine, with a number of beautiful pairs. There are only about six copies unused, as Mr. Breitfuss never had the chance to acquire many of them.

The Laureated stamps also have all been plated, and the different 1d., 2d., and 3d. stamps are all nearly complete. Of the 6d. there are three plates, Plate I being in brown and in black-brown, and the re-engraved arranged only in one colour; these three plates are nearly complete, and are an exceptionally fine lot of a stamp which is certainly increasing in value. Of the rare 8d., orange, there are only about a dozen. The square stamps, 1854-60, are a good lot, both imperf. and perf., the set perf. 12, unused, being especially worthy of attention. The issues 1871 to 1885 are distinctly poor. Mr. Breitfuss apparently did not pay much

attention either to the watermarks or to the perforations in this interesting and difficult series. Thus there are very few rare items in this section. The O.S. stamps are fairly good, with few of the rarities. The Telegraph stamps are complete, including the very rare high values.

VOLUME V

Victoria

This is an exceptionally fine lot, and I consider it the best of the Australian volumes in the Breitfuss Collection. The first-type stamps are very strong indeed. There are many rare unused varieties and a magnificent lot of used in all three values. This is a difficult lot to describe; but they are well worthy of the attention of the most advanced collector. As showing the strength of this issue, I may mention there are seven copies in varying shades of the 2d., fine border and fine background. In the following issues we

find in the 2d., Queen on throne, that plates have been made of the engraved and lithographed, used, and in the *unused* stamps an attempt has been made to replat, there being no fewer than twenty specimens of the 2d., engraved, and twenty-four of the 2d., lithographed. This is one of the best lots we have ever seen. The issues of 1857 to 1861 are very strong, and include a fine lot of unused. The "emblems" are fairly good; there are about twenty unused, and a large number of used. We find a new variety to be chronicled; i.e. the 4d., Emblems, no watermark, perf. 12, laid *vertically*, instead of being laid horizontally. This should come in as a new variety under the number of "67a" in our Catalogue. In the later issues I can speak only of a few things; thus, the 4d., beaded oval, watermark "Five shillings," unused. In the 6d., blue, 1871, there is a great rarity, the error watermark double-line "2."

Forgeries and Reprints

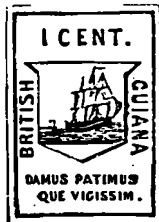
How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BRITISH GUIANA—continued

Issue of 1852., 1 c., magenta

Genuine.—Lithographed (?), in black, on thick, magenta-faced, white wove paper, unperforated. The catalogues call the colour "magenta"; but I should rather name it "crimson." The I of I CENT has no head-stroke; the C forms part of a circle; both upper limbs of the E are almost exactly of equal length. The line, in the shield, forming the bottom of the sea, if prolonged right and left, would cut well into



the B of BRITISH and the last A of GUIANA. The tail of the Q of QUE hangs straight downwards; and the vertical stroke of the P of PATIMUS, if prolonged downwards, would pass between the letters VI of VICISSIM. The M of this latter word stands exactly centrally under the U, and the stop after it stands centrally under the S of PATIMUS. The outer frame of the stamp is much thicker all round than even the thickest part of the outline of the shield. To the left of the ship are two forts, close together; the right-hand one showing three battlements; the other displaying four, with three loop-holes for cannon. The masts of the large ship slope *very* much to the right, so that the central mast, if prolonged upwards, would pass almost clear to the right of the T of CENT above it. There is a *very* thin, light-coloured streak, along the centre of the hull, so thin that it can hardly be traced the whole length of the vessel. To the right of the vessel, and apparently

at a great distance in the offing, there is a three-masted ship, small, but perfectly distinct.

Forged.—Lithographed, on thin, rather hard, smooth and shiny, magenta-faced white wove paper. (This is *really* magenta.) The I has evident traces of an oblique head-stroke; the C of CENT forms part of an oval, and shows a small head, which is not the case with the genuine; the central tongue of the E is considerably shorter than the upper limb. The line in the shield, representing the bottom outline of the sea, if prolonged right and left, would *almost* graze the R of BRITISH, and pass quite clear between the N and last A of GUIANA. The tail of the Q of QUE slopes obliquely down to the right. The vertical stroke of the P of PATIMUS, if prolonged downwards, would pass almost centrally through the V of VICISSIM. The M of this latter word stands centrally under the space between the letters US of PATIMUS; and the stop, which is *very* faint, is far to the right of the S of PATIMUS. The outer frame of the stamp is scarcely so thick as the thickest part of the outline of the shield. The point of the shield is above the space between the letters PA of PATIMUS. To the left of the ship there are two very faint buildings, the right-hand one looking like a lighthouse, and much higher, instead of lower, than the other. The masts of the ship are almost upright; so that the central mast, if prolonged upwards, would cut well into the N of CENT. There is a broad, and very distinct light-coloured streak along the hull. There is an extremely faint indication of a *one*-masted vessel to the right of the large one, but even in the microscope it is very indistinct.

(To be continued.)

New Issues

By W. P. B.

Correspondents should notice that all matters relating to new issues have been taken over by Mr. Frank Phillips, 391 Strand, London, W.C., who would be very grateful if readers would help him by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps new or projected. News from the colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be sent to the above-mentioned address.

Afghanistan.—Last year it was given out that the use of postage stamps was to be discontinued here, but evidently the new Amir has thought better of the decision, for a new series is now announced. We have seen one value which we are told is 1 abasi. The design is engraved in *taille-douce* and appears to be that of a gateway and flags. The shape is an upright rectangle, and the used copy we examined was blue-green and imperf. We understand the stamp also exists with a kind of zigzag rouletted. We hope to illustrate and give further particulars later.

	<i>New type. (a) Imperf. (b) Zigzag rouletted.</i>		
		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1 abasi, blue-green (a)	.	—	—
" " (b)	.	—	—

British Guiana.—We have seen the 60 c., with multiple wmk. and chalky surface.



	<i>Ship type. Multiple. Chalky.</i>		
		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
60 c., green and rosine	.	—	—

Dutch Indies.—The 2½ gulden now current in Holland exists either perf. 11½ × 11 or 11 all round. This stamp was surcharged for use in the Dutch Colonies. At present the Catalogue only lists the provisional with the first perforation. Mr. M. Z. Booleman shows us a copy perf. 11 all round, so consistency demands its inclusion in the lists.



Stamp of Holland surcharged. Perf. 11.
2½ g. on 2½ g., dull lilac (becomes 94a).

250 250

NED-INDIE

Gibraltar.—*Even's Weekly* (27.7.07) has information that the recent printing of 2½d., lilac and black on *blue*, on multiple paper, only consisted of 200 sheets (of 120 stamps each), of which 75 sheets were bought up by local investors. The stamp will be scarcer than we thought when writing last week's paragraph. Subscribers to Gibbons' New Issue Service will reap the advantage, as all the boxes received this stamp at 15 per cent. over face, whilst the supply for our publishers' retail trade was very limited.

Italy.—It is refreshing, in these days of multitudinous issues for commemorative or charitable purposes, to read of one that was projected being "nipped in the bud." The *Giornale dei Collezioniste* of Rome (June, 1907) waxed enthusiastic about a suggestion (with design and scheme complete) made by a minor postal official, to issue a special postage stamp to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Garibaldi, the festivals for which have lately been held. Our readers will doubtless be pleased to hear that the Minister of Posts, Signor Schanzer, promptly refused his permission. We understand efforts are now to be made to have the design adopted for a "charity" stamp, but let us hope to meet with a like fate.

Kiautchau.—Another value has made its appearance on the watermarked paper.



Colonial type. Wmk. Lozenges.

		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
½ dol., carmine	.	—	—

Leeward Islands.—The *D.B.Z.* (11.7.07) has been shown the 1d. in one colour.



	<i>King's Head. Ordinary paper. Multiple wmk.</i>		
		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1d., carmine	.	—	—

Mauritania.—A French firm lists three provisional Postage Due stamps made by overprinting the ordinary 5 c., 10 c., and 20 c. stamps of 1906 with a capital "T" in a triangle. This is not a new device, nor confined to one country, but in previous cases the alleged overprint has turned out to be nothing more than a cancellation, and we have little doubt that the same explanation fits the present case. This section of the French West African territories was so little known when its stamps were first announced, that it was quite a job to get definite information from Paris as to its location. Correspondents may not have cared to risk good postage on letters to such hazy whereabouts. Hence, possibly, the pressing need of the alleged provisionals. No excuse exists for overprinting now, as the colony is supplied with a full set of Postage Due stamps of the very ugly type peculiar to French West Africa.

Mauritius.—According to Messrs. Th. Champion and Co., the 1 rupee has appeared on multiple C A paper. Several of the large-sized stamps which formerly were on Crown CC have been appearing lately on the multiple Crown CA paper, and, seeing that the fresh supply of the Barbados Nelson stamps came on the latter, probably the old paper is now exhausted and the object of the introduction of one paper for all sizes of stamps is now being gradually attained.



Value in second colour. Multiple wmk.

Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

1 r., grey-black and carmine on grey —

Montenegro.—We illustrate the type of the high values of the new series here.



It is interesting to note that the value is written 2 pare and 2 krune on the 2 p. and 2 k. respectively, and referring to them we cull the following philological tit-bit from *Ewen's Weekly* (13.7.07):—

The spellings "pare" and "krune" are not errors, but really a survival of an old dual form. Modern grammar, however, requires a noun to agree in number, gender, and case with 1, but after 2, 3, and 4 it must be put in the genitive singular, and after 5 in the genitive plural. As in feminine Serbian nouns the genitive plural is the same as nominative singular, *kruna* remains unchanged, but 2 *krune* requires genitive singular.

It is evident we must rub up our Slavonic to keep pace with this, but we still wait an answer to our riddles propounded in the issue of 13 July.

Santander and Cucuta.—In our issue for 20 July we chronicled a lot of rubbish for this department of Colombia. The sales must have been good, or of great promise, notwithstanding that our publishers did not deem the treasures tempting at eight times face value, for we copy from *Le Journal de Philatelistes* a still bigger batch of similar things. Further comment is needless; but we cannot refrain from printing the following verses from an eminent philatelic writer apropos of the occasion. The Limerick season must be our excuse, for we dare not in our humble position criticize their intrinsic merit nor look this philatelic "gift horse in the mouth."

An album of stamps of Cucuta full
Could hardly be reckoned as beautiful;
And surcharges are printed
In number unstinted
For reasons which seem quite inscrutable.

To do the same thing at Santander,
Was enough to raise any one's dander;
But they said, It's no use,
What is sauce for the goose
Is equally sauce for the gander.
(Or, What is sauce for Cucuse,
Is equally sauce for Santander.)
So why to the Strand should we pander?



Stamps of Santander.

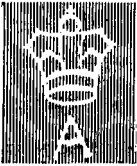
	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
Medio Cvo., in black, on 50 c., mauve.	—	—
UN " in blue, on 1 p., black	—	—
" " in black, on 1 p., blue	—	—
2 Cvs., in red, on 5 c., yellow-green	—	—
2 Centavos, in black, on 5 c., blue-green	—	—
2 " in green, on 10 c., rose	—	—
2 " in black, on 20 c., green	—	—
2 " in blue, on 5 p., rose	—	—
2 " in black, on 10 p., carmine	—	—
2 " in green, on 10 p., red	—	—
Medio centavo, in black, on 50 c., red	—	—
(Type 31)	—	—

Stamps of Cucuta.

Medio Cvo., in red, on 50 c., lilac	—	—
Un " in black, on 1 c., black	—	—
" " in blue, on 1 p., yellow	—	—
" " " on 1 p., mauve	—	—
2 Cvs. " on 5 c., green on yellow	—	—
2 Centavos, in blue, on 10 c., brown on yellow	—	—
2 Centavos, in black, on 20 c., chocolate	—	—

South Australia.—Our publishers have received a supply of the ½d., green, small-sized stamps, and the 6d., blue-green, long type, both on Commonwealth paper, with the Crown and single-line A wmk. peculiar to South Australia. It is interesting to recall that this wmk. was at first supposed to be the one that was to be used for all the Commonwealth issues, but there have since been several types. The paper for the ½d. value is fully described in the *M.J.* (May, 1905), and *G.S.W.* (10.6.05), and the arrangement of the sheets in the *M.J.* for February, 1906. As pointed out in the *M.J.* for September, 1906, the

error AUSTRALIA no longer exists in the marginal inscription, and there is a serial number in black as well as in red in the upper right-hand margin of each sheet. The 6d. sheets are made up of two panes of thirty (three rows of ten), one above the other, with a narrow blank space between the two. The sheets are enclosed in a frame made of a thick line in the colour of the stamp, and they bear a serial number reading downward in black in the right-hand margin at the end of the first row.



Wmk. Crown A. Perf. 12x11½.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.

½d., green 0 1 —
 Same wmk. Perf. 12.
 6d., blue-green 0 8 —

Spanish Guinea.—According to the *Bulletin Mensuel Champion* (25 July, 1907), another value should be added to the list we gave, in our issue for 27 July, of Elobey stamps overprinted for use here.



Stamps of Elobey, 1905 issue, overprinted.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.

10 p., lake — —

Straits Settlements.—*Der Philatelist* (15 July, 1907) chronicles the 4 c. in one colour, probably from a specimen copy. Our excellent contemporary is generally to the front with records of novelties, but we fear that many are on the strength of advance copies only, and not from issued stamps. It would save the dealer, post-office officials, and collectors much annoyance if philatelic journalists would refrain from these "advance" announcements. In the present case, if this 4 c., carmine, is not already in issue, it will doubtless be so shortly, and possibly also the 8 c. will experience a change in colour. An attempt has been made to fix the Straits dollar

as 2s. 4d., but without much success; it has varied since the first efforts from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 8d. The 8 c. averages about right for the 2½d. value, but 4 c. is a little too much for the 1d. rate. Still, the 1 c. in green, the Postal Union colour, is less than ½d., so altogether things are not far out.

A reference was made last week to the quantities of Labuan stamps overprinted for use here. The authorities refused any information until now as to the quantities printed, and, though the first issue took place early in January, it was not till early in March or late in February that any intimation reached London. By then all the 1 c. and 2 c. had been snapped up, and subsequently the 3 c. were promptly exhausted. Collectors can now appreciate the difficulties of London dealers in obtaining a supply and fixing an equitable price for these unnecessary evils. Most of the supplies came from speculators, and, to use a colloquialism, the latter "opened their mouth very wide."



King's Head. Ordinary Multiple.
 Printed in one colour.

Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.
 4 c., carmine — —

Tasmania.—There was a reference in our issue of 27 July to a 1s., perf. 11. As we then supposed, it is the bicoloured stamp, and it will become 212b in the Catalogue.

We have been shown a new shade of the 2d., Crown and A (both with perf. 12½ and with perf. 11), which we should call *mauve*. A correspondent points out that on the fourth stamp in the eighth row of each pane there is a flaw in the plate which leaves a large white blotch just above the masts of the vessel to the left. This was constant in the supply of the new shade just to hand, but our correspondent says that on some later sheets he purchased the flaw was not apparent.



Queen's Head type. Wmk V and Crown. Perf. 11.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.

1s., rose and green — —
 View of Hobart Wmk. Crown over A. New shade.
 2d., mauve (perf. 12½) 0 3 —
 2d., mauve (perf. 11) 0 6 —

Transvaal.—We copy from the *M.J.* as follows:—

A correspondent of *The S. C. F.* says: "The current issue of Transvaal stamps, viz. 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., and 6d., are now printed on a very thick laid paper." This sounds improbable, so improbable that we omitted to quote the news when we first read it, but it has not been contradicted (or indeed confirmed), and it may be that the Crown in the watermark offended the susceptibilities of some of our fellow-subjects out there. The same correspondent adds: "The 3d. was issued in a very pale shade of yellowish green, but has now reverted to its original 'sage-green.'"

The set of Postage Due stamps mentioned last week consists of the following values: ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 5d., 6d., and 1s. We have seen the first four, and the style recalls the similar stamps of Grenada. They are of the same size, and have a blank space in the centre for the value. This central space, however, is upright rectangular, and is completed at the top, somewhat like a shield, with a curved band containing the word **POSTAGE**, whilst a scroll with the word **DUE** cuts into the bottom line; on either side is foliated ornamentation showing in white. At the top and bottom of the stamps are straight labels having the words **TRANSCVAAL** and **POST OFFICE** respectively, also showing in white. Except in the case of the 2d. and 1s., the value is in black, and is almost identical in type with the Postage Due stamps of Grenada. The 2d. is printed in one colour, whilst on the 1s. the value is in carmine. All are on multiple ordinary paper and perf. 14.

Postage Due Stamp. Value in second colour.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.

½d., blue-green and black	—	—
1d., scarlet	—	—
2d., orange-brown	—	—
3d., blue and black	—	—
5d., violet	—	—
6d., red-brown and black	—	—
1s., black and carmine	—	—

Trinidad.—The following extract from the *M.J.* is instructive:—

Le T. P. contains an article upon what are described as "Little-known Surcharges of Trinidad," by which are meant the marks "TOO LATE" and "FEE," which are to be found upon various stamps of this colony. We beg to assure our contemporary that these things are perfectly well known, and that their nature has been explained over and over again; still it may be well to do it once more. The words "TOO LATE" were not a surcharge, but a postmark, applied to letters upon which the late fee of 6d. had been paid; occasionally it was struck upon the stamps upon these letters, when it served as an obliteration, or an additional obliteration. It was also impressed, *by request*, upon stamps supplied to collectors and dealers, which were thus "postmarked to order." The stamps surcharged

"FEE" are fiscals, and have nothing to do with postage of any kind, but are used upon certain judicial documents.

Another high value is said to have appeared on the multiple paper, and we notice a foreign dealer prices it unused and used. In this case it is the wmk. CA over Crown that is superseded.



Britannia typc. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.
 5s., purple and mauve

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N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Special Correspondence

Our Transvaal Letter

NYLSTROOM, 4 July, 1907

THE elections are over, the new Parliament is sitting, and we are now a full-blown self-governing colony. Will this affect the postage stamps? It has affected the flag; we have now the new one officially sanctioned: it is the old Vierkleur (red, white, and blue with green stripe) and the Union Jack in the left upper corner. Who says that we shall not have a new stamp issue with a typical Transvaal view of some kind, with or without the King's Head in a corner? Everything is possible in the Transvaal.

Yes, even Postage Due stamps. Who would have thought that we should have a dearth of blue pencils here? I find plenty are still obtainable in the local stores, but evidently Government cannot get any. I inspected the stamp stock in the local post office, and cannot say that the new Due stamps are beauties. They are of rectangular frame and the same size as the postage stamps, perforated 14, on multiple watermarked paper; have the value in large numerals in the centre printed in black, except in the 2 p. value, which has the same in orange. The values are:—

½ p.,	green,	with black numeral in centre.
1 p.,	red	„ „ „ „
2 p.,	orange	„ orange „ „
3 p.,	blue	„ black „ „
5 p.,	lilac	„ „ „ „
6 p.,	brown	„ „ „ „

The sheets consist of four panes of 60 stamps, with the usual margins.

Of course I wanted to buy some unused sets, and of course the Postmaster refused, stating that he could not sell them to the public. Well, if I had got into Parliament at the last elections I know I would have got some, as I should have been the only philatelist in that assembly. I would have soon brought in a motion to sell as many of these stamps as the public would have cared to buy, but now I must take other steps; but I will get them all the same. In the meantime, I enclose a used specimen for illustration to show how the new article looks.

I may as well describe the procedure of getting these stamps. I called at the Post Office and presented a letter minus stamps addressed to myself. The Postmaster weighed it, wrote on it "T. 2 p." with blue pencil, filled in a form with pen and ink, and placed this in my private box. I promptly opened this, took out the form and presented it over the counter with two pennies; the Postmaster then took two Penny Due stamps, stuck them on the letter, defaced them with date stamp, and handed the letter over to me. I considered the work "red-tape." I asked if the Due stamps were stuck on the letters, etc., as soon as short-

age was noticed, but was told the blue-pencil mark only, and that when the article was claimed, then only were the Due stamps affixed and defaced.

An official notice was issued dated G.P.O., Johannesburg, 24 June, 1907, informing the general public that from 1 July, 1907, Postage Due labels will be used by the Department for bringing to account all surcharges collected on unpaid and insufficiently paid correspondence. Members of the public are requested not to accept delivery of such correspondence unless Postage Due labels of the amount of the surcharge are affixed to the article in exchange for the cash paid and cancelled by the delivery officer. Postage Due labels will be used for this purpose only. They will not be sold to the public, and they are not valid for the prepayment of postage.

Now this sounds business-like, but will the local public understand it?

Somehow or another I cannot believe that these labels will be permanent; they have been tried in other countries and found wanting, and are as yet not required in Great Britain or Germany, both of which countries lead in postal stationery, and look very keenly after pennies.

Business is very bad out here; locusts and strikes are with us, and consequently there is very little doing in the stamp line. The two Philatelic Societies in Johannesburg are going on steadily; the one is harping on the Ideal Catalogue question, which I fear is just as likely to be settled here as in Europe. I have a very large exchange correspondence spread over the four quarters of the globe, and carried on in four leading languages, and I use all the leading catalogues of the world; but I have never met a correspondent as yet who uses the catalogue of the French Philatelic Society of Paris as an exchange basis. Now there must be a reason for this. Does this suggest that a dealer's price list, as all the catalogues at present are, is a surer guide to actual value, as far as £, s. d. are concerned, when it comes to a realization of a collection?

The Ideal is to collect for collecting's sake, and the man who does that is all right and usually comes out square. Even should he have a loss when realizing, he can afford it, as this is counter-balanced by the pleasure he derived from the collecting. But are we all of this class? and can we afford to ignore the mercenary side of our hobby?

Well, I am only human, and not an Idealist. I have had some thirty years' experience of buying and selling stamps, and also know the London auction rooms, and I believe that facts are facts, and that it is of no use kicking against them, because I found out that facts remain facts even in the Transvaal.

E. TAMSEN.

Editorial Address—EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

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VOL. VI.

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

New Zealand Shades

IT is not often that I waste time reading my own stuff after it is published, but I did happen to read last week's Gossip, and I was horrified to find an unfinished sentence on page 81.

I seem to have written :—

Shades are abundant in some of the values, notably in the 1d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., and 1s.; and some of these shades, especially the 5d., sepia, of the Waterlow printing, the yellow-green 6d. of the first colonial prints, and the well-known fiery blood-red 1s., single-lined N Z, perf. 11.

And there I left it. It is no use trying the usual dodge of shifting the blame on to the printers, for Brendon and Son, of Plymouth, for accuracy have, in my humble opinion and long experience, no peers in the printing world; so I can only conclude that I must have been dining at Sevenoaks.

Let me now complete that unfortunate sentence by saying that I meant to add, the shades enumerated of the 5d., 6d., and 1s. are very scarce.

Australian makeshift issues

ONCE more we are reminded of the fact that a close and unremitting watch is needed to keep pace with the varieties that are being turned out by our Australian friends. Mr. Hagen tells us that the New South Wales machine that did the perf. 12 had to be repaired, and it has been returned with a set of needles that perf. 11½, and, to further complicate matters, while it was being repaired a perf. 11 machine was used to produce needed supplies.

The 10d. seems to have been one of the values that had to be perforated by the 11 machine, and copies are so scarce that they are being offered at 5s. each.

No "Gumpap" Australia

My friends of the *Australian Philatelist* have worked themselves into a towering rage over a little chaff from the genial pen of Major Evans in the *Monthly Journal*. He is indicted for "sneering at the British New

Guinea stamps surcharged 'Papua' by calling them 'gumpaps,' and he is reminded that "a reference to the past history of all the Australian States before federation, and of the Commonwealth postal authorities since, will show that neither bodies have been in a hurry to issue stamps merely for the purpose of foisting them on collectors."

Whoa! steady there!

What about the Disease Plasters of Victoria, and the postmarked to order O.S. stamps of New South Wales, eh?

But the Australian blood is up, and he threatens to hit back. As the Major comes of the Royal Artillery, it will be a case of 12 pounders for two and coffee for one.

What no fellah can understand

THE Australian cannot understand why the editors of the *Monthly Journal* and the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* both sneer at the popular stamps, and yet the proprietors offer them for sale.

Well, the explanation seems to me a simple matter—the stamp dealer is a sinful man at best, but the editor is a philosopher who labours day and night without ceasing to make the world worth living in.

And did not this same excellent *Australian Philatelist* pitch into the Exhibition issue of New Zealand, and in the selfsame number did not the publisher thereof offer that selfsame issue for sale?

We are all tarred with the same brush—we all have our good and bad selves, the good predominating in yours truly, Cornelius Wrinkle.

Australian Philatelic Societies

STAMP collecting must be making good progress in Australasia. Here before me are reports of meetings of active Societies in Brisbane, Victoria, Sydney, Ballarat, Adelaide, and Wellington.

The Wellington Society was able to boast of a membership of 104, and a balance in

hand of £66; whilst the Ballarat Society was in the proud position of showing a balance sheet with neither assets nor liabilities. What a happy man I should be if I had neither assets nor liabilities, but happier far if I could have an abundance of assets and no liabilities.

The Breitfuss Collection

I HAVE had another peep into this wonderful collection. I went through about a dozen volumes with the grand panjandrum, and he quite upset my apple-cart by confessing in a woe-begone voice that he was blown if he knew how to price a lot of the stuff.

Thereupon I immediately asked for a volume in which I was interested, but, bless your soul, there was no evidence therein of any lack of knowledge how to price.

Still I am told one or two of the still pickers are chuckling over the bargains they have had.

I question if anything yields more real pleasure to the specialist than the mopping up of a rare variety priced by C. J. P. as a normal stamp. I have had one or two, but not many; no, not many; no such luck.

Another Junior Exhibition

MR. MELVILLE tells me that the Juniors have decided to hold another Exhibition in London in March next, and they are going to make it a bigger success than their 1905 show.

And they will do it. They don't believe in holding an Exhibition and being mum about it.

The difference between a Juniors' Exhibition and the International Show at the Royal Horticultural Hall is that the Juniors have few stamps and many visitors, and the International many stamps and few visitors.

The one says, "We are going to have a show: shout it out, boys"; and the other, "We are going to have a show, but keep it dark, or people may get to know it's on."

According to "Tit-Bits"

ACCORDING to *Tit-Bits*, the Earl of Crawford is the fortunate possessor of a great collection of postage stamps valued at £7000!

Just think of it—£7000!

How many dealers' lips must water when they try to imagine for a moment that they have secured the Earl's collection at the *Tit-Bits* valuation!

I'd even try to scrape up the halfpence for the price myself after what I have seen of those grand albums.

A History of Penny Postage

It is announced that "the history of penny postage has been retold in a work which Mr. Fisher Unwin has in preparation under

the title *Sir Rowland Hill: the Story of an Old Reform, told by a Daughter of the Reformer*, Mrs. Eleanor C. Smyth. The book is shorter and more anecdotal than the life by Dr. Birkbeck Hill, and contains much material which has not appeared elsewhere. The narrative also contains a tribute to the memory of the writer's brother, the late Mr. Pearson Hill, who supplied some of the material."

Trinidad Varieties

TRINIDAD seems to be very unsettled in the matter of its current postage stamps.

It sticks to the Britannia type, but it keeps on tinkering it up and changing the colours. The latest news is that the 1s. value has undergone another change, being now printed in blue and brown, instead of black and blue, but still on yellow paper.

Afghanistan Redivivus

HERE is news of the actual reissue of stamps by Afghanistan. I take it from Major Evans' chronicle in the *Monthly Journal*. Is not this the only case in which a country has abandoned the use of postage stamps and years afterwards resumed their issue?

A correspondent shows us a new stamp for this country, in quite a new and more commonplace design than any of those hitherto in use. In the centre is a more elaborate and artistic drawing of the device, consisting apparently of a gateway and flags, which figures in the upper part of the stamps of 1893 and later; this is enclosed between two long branches, with their ends tied together below, and surmounted by a small oblong device which we cannot explain; below the branches is a curved scroll bearing an inscription, and the whole is enclosed in an upright rectangular frame, with inscriptions at top and bottom and fancy ornaments at the sides; the value appears to be given in characters enclosed in circles in the corners, in words in the upper corners and in figures in the lower. Both the copies are rather heavily obliterated, and we can only make out that the value is "one" something, probably *abasi*. These copies are imperforate, but their owner tells us that the stamp also exists with a kind of zigzag roulette, like that of the Queensland id. of 1899.

The engraving is in *taille-douce*, probably on a copper plate, and there are no doubt as many varieties as there are stamps on the sheet—let us hope not a very large number. The impression is in colour on bluish white, wove paper.

1 abasi, blue-green; imperf.
1 " " zigzag roulette.

This stamp was received on a letter from Khandabar, where it was probably issued about the beginning of June. Messrs. Ram Gopal & Co. have since informed us that the value is 1 abasi, as we had guessed.

In view of the promised handbook on the stamps of Afghanistan, it is most apropos that that country should once more come into line as a stamp-issuing State.

The Nigerias

COMING events are said to cast their shadows before. The prosperous colony of Southern Nigeria has already swallowed up the colony of Lagos, and now it looks very much as if it would, ere long, also take over the colony of Northern Nigeria.

Here is an interesting statement in Parliament on the matter, made by Mr.

Winston Churchill as Colonial Secretary on the 5th inst. :—

It has been decided to authorize the immediate construction of a pioneer railway of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, 400 miles long, from Baro, which is the highest convenient point on the perennially navigable reaches of the Niger, to Bida, by Zungeru, and thence to Zaria and Kano. The work of construction, which will occupy four years, will be begun under the general supervision of Sir Percy Girouard, whose experience in building the desert railway in the Sudan is well known. Full estimates based on regular surveys place the cost of such a line at £3000 a mile, or £1,230,000 in all. In view of the fact that the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Nigeria is approved in principle, and will probably be accomplished in the next few years, the money will be raised as a loan by Southern Nigeria, and will form part of the debt of that colony. The rapidly expanding revenues of Southern Nigeria and its excellent financial position will, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, enable that colony to assume this burden without embarrassment, and Sir Walter Egerton, the Governor of Southern Nigeria, fully concurs. But as an offset the Chancellor of the Exchequer has agreed that the annual contribution of £70,000 now exacted from Southern Nigeria in aid of the finances of Northern Nigeria shall be reduced in any year by a sum equal to whatever interest charge may in respect of this loan be defrayed by Southern Nigeria; and, further, in order that the colony may obtain its money on the most favourable terms, the Treasury have consented that the loan shall be made out of the Local Loans Fund, in the same way as the loan to Jamaica on account of the earthquake is to be made. His Majesty's Government have been led to this decision by three distinct sets of considerations. First, the enormous administrative and military difficulties of continuing to hold so great an extent of territory as Northern Nigeria without any central line of rapid communication; secondly, the obvious financial disadvantages of paying a grant-in-aid of nearly £300,000 a year for a province whose commercial development is completely arrested for want of

such communication; and, thirdly, the immense importance of enabling British enterprise to reach the extensive cotton-growing areas of Northern Nigeria and thus vary and multiply the sources of the supply of so vital a raw material. I should add that the intention to construct the Baro-Kano railway will in no way be allowed to arrest or delay the progress of the Lagos railway, which will be steadily continued till it crosses the Niger at Jebba, and ultimately effects a junction with the northern line at or in the neighbourhood of Zungeru.

Wei-hai-wei

It will be remembered that some years ago a couple of weird labels were accepted as an issue for the then recently seized Chinese territory of Wei-hai-wei, seized as a port by the British as a set-off to the seizure of Port Arthur by Russia. It seems that the port has been leased to us so long as a foreign power retained Port Arthur.

Now the demand has arisen that our Foreign Office should give the requisite assurance to the British in China that Wei-hai-wei will continue a British possession, in order that there may be the necessary protection for the investment of British capital in the necessary development of the port.

Should the hands of the Government be forced as demanded, we may yet have to replace the name in our albums.

Meanwhile those first labels have been cast into the outer darkness.

Our Symposium

The Ideal Album for a General Collector

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

EVERY philatelist who is the fortunate possessor of a fairly good collection will agree that the proper housing of his treasures is a point to which the most careful and serious consideration should be devoted.

So many collectors, unfortunately, grudge spending the necessary amount to procure a good album. They seem to imagine that any sort of a book will do for the purpose of housing their stamps, and that the less money expended in this direction the better, for it will leave a larger amount to be spent in procuring new specimens. Surely this is a most mistaken policy, for if one takes any pride whatever in one's stamps, they should be mounted in a suitable album, so that they may be displayed to the best possible advantage. Half the charm and interest of a collection is lost if the stamps are placed in a common-place, cheap-looking book, so that the choosing of a good and well-compiled album is a matter of very real importance.

The problem, therefore, that is bound to confront every collector at some time or

other is, "Which is the best album for my individual requirements?"

The matter offers little difficulty to the specialist, for he either thinks it worth while to have special albums made to meet his particular tastes, or he utilizes one or other of the admirable makes of interchangeable albums now on the market.

To the general collector, however, the problem is one that calls for a good deal of consideration, and where there are so many excellent albums to choose from, it is a by no means easy task to select the most suitable or "ideal" one for his personal requirements. Take the case of the average collector. When he is first bitten with the desire to become a philatelist he probably sticks his stamps in the first blank book that comes to hand, or invests a shilling or two in the purchase of a cheap album. Being yet but a very inexperienced beginner, he sticks his stamps in anyhow, as he has no knowledge of any sort of philatelic arrangement. In the course of time our collecting friend becomes more expert, and the day arrives

when he becomes dissatisfied with his primitive style of album, and it occurs to him that he must invest in a larger and more suitable one. This is really an important and critical stage in his collecting career, for on his choice his future methods of collecting will largely depend. It is thus highly important that he should use great care and deliberation in choosing the best album he can obtain, after having first decided on what lines he proposes to collect in future.

As I stated before, there are many excellent albums to choose from, and though, fundamentally, it is a case of "every one to his taste," it may be helpful to have the opinions of other collectors on this subject. By way of opening a discussion on this matter, I venture to state my views on the album question in the following notes, by endeavouring to point out the chief merits and defects of the different sorts of albums available. Roughly speaking, these may be divided into three main classes, viz.—

1. Printed albums in which the collector is left to arrange his stamps anyhow.
2. Printed albums with the spaces numbered and arranged so that the stamps can be placed in their correct order.
3. Blank albums.

Class 1

These albums are generally favoured by beginners or the very inexperienced. They consist simply of pages ruled into rectangles with the name of the country and perhaps an illustration or two at the top of each page. They can be obtained in various sizes, styles of binding, etc., and at prices varying from 6d. to 10s. They are guaranteed to hold so many hundreds or thousands of different varieties, as the case may be, and while they are very suitable for the tyro, who has yet everything to learn, they are hardly adapted to the needs of the collector who has gained a little experience and is thus able to collect on intelligent lines. In these albums, as a rule, the stamps are arranged in any sort of order or disorder, for their owner's knowledge is limited by the fresh varieties he procures from time to time. But to the collector who has a catalogue and an elementary knowledge of perforations, watermarks, etc., this style of album is useless, for it is impossible to arrange one's stamps artistically and in chronological order in them. Even with the aid of a catalogue, and a fairly accurate idea of the varieties one is likely to obtain, one cannot map out an album of this sort on any satisfactory plan. Another point that makes these albums objectionable is that some pages are soon filled to overflowing while others are conspicuous by their emptiness.

All these things considered, therefore, I think these albums are anything but "ideal" for the collector who has more than, say, 1000 varieties, and who is philatelist enough to wish to arrange his stamps in proper order.

Class 2

The printed albums in this class are vastly superior to those described above, and will probably be voted "ideal" by most general collectors. The underlying principle in all of them is the same, i.e. spaces are provided for all of the most important varieties listed in the catalogue, and are so arranged that the stamps can be placed in their correct chronological and philatelic order without difficulty. Some have spaces on one side of the pages only, while on the opposite pages an illustrated guide to the varieties to be placed in these spaces is shown. Others have the illustrations printed in the spaces, so that they are hidden when the stamps are inserted, and in, or under, each rectangle the facial value, colour, etc., of the stamps to be collected are given. Some of these albums are arranged on advanced lines—that is, room is provided for all varieties of perforation, watermark, paper, etc.—and others are simplified, and only allot spaces for the more important or standard varieties.

The "Imperial" and "Ideal" albums, issued by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, are the best examples of both these styles of albums. The "Imperial" is intended for the use of the general collector who is ambitious enough to endeavour to obtain all the stamps of the world as recorded in Gibbons' current catalogues. The spaces are arranged conveniently and as artistically as room permits, while at the end of each country a blank leaf or two is left for new issues. Each space is numbered to correspond with the stamps as described on the page opposite. The album is issued in three volumes, arranged for the issues of the British Empire, Europe and Colonies, and the Rest of the World respectively, so that any one wishing to collect one of the groups only can obtain an admirable album for the purpose.

The "Ideal" is a similar album on simplified lines arranged in one volume. Illustrations and descriptions of the stamps to be inserted are placed in the spaces, so that the veriest tyro can have no difficulty in arranging his stamps properly by its means. It is an excellent album for the general collector who wishes to restrict his collection within moderate bounds.

But both these albums (and all others of the same kind), though so excellent in most respects, have a few serious drawbacks it is

as well to consider. Their greatest defect is that they limit one solely to the collection of varieties for which spaces are provided. They offer no scope for originality in the way of scientific research or artistic arrangement. Any minor varieties the collector may discover for himself have perforce to be placed in the space allotted at the end of each country or relegated to another book; and though some provision is made for possible new issues, the albums must obviously become out of date sooner or later. Also, as parts of the Catalogue are always being rearranged and amplified, one finds after a time that one's album and the Catalogue do not correspond in their arrangement. Again, they offer no opportunity for the collector to neglect those countries he does not care for and specialize to a small extent those that are particular favourites. If he follows the former course he is depressed by the sight of so many empty pages, and in the latter event some pages are bound to get uncomfortably overcrowded, and thus look unsightly. But for the collector who has no abnormal likes or dislikes, and is content to collect on the ordered plan of his album, there are no better ones for his purpose than those enumerated in this class. They certainly make collecting delightfully easy and simple.

Class 3

Personally I think a blank album of some sort is *the* ideal one for all classes of collectors, with the exception, perhaps, of the very inexperienced. And of blank albums there is a remarkably ample variety to choose from, among which there is bound to be one to suit the purse and fancy of every collector.

An ordinary blank book with plain white leaves is used by many philatelists. Stamps arranged in this can certainly be made to look very nice, but books of this sort adapted, but not issued, to meet the needs of collectors are apt to prove unsatisfactory in many ways. They offer fine scope for artistic and original arrangement, but this arrangement has to be permanent, for if a page is spoilt its removal is likely to spoil the book, or, at any rate, throw all the other pages out of order. The rearrangement of the stamps on a page generally results in several unsightly marks appearing, and it is extremely difficult to plan the whole so as to leave spaces for varieties one is likely to get at any future date.

The best blank albums are undoubtedly those that have interchangeable leaves ruled with faint quadrillé lines to facilitate the easy arrangement of one's stamps. A blank album, if one is not averse to taking a little trouble, is quite the "ideal" one for a

general collector. They can be obtained in various styles, ranging from 25s. to 60s. each, or simple ones on the Stolzenburg plan can be purchased for a shilling or two apiece.

A blank album provides ample scope for individual tastes in the matter of arrangement. If a page is spoilt it can easily be removed and a new one inserted. Stamps can be rearranged without trouble, for fresh leaves can be procured to replace any others as desired. It is a comparatively easy matter to map out a page so as to provide spaces for varieties one is likely to obtain, and there is of course no need to leave room for the "unattainables." The bugbear of empty pages is done away with, for one need never have a page in one's album that does not contain at least a few stamps. Additions can be made at any time, and favourite countries can be expanded at will without in any way upsetting the order of the other stamps. There are scores of other advantages, not the least of which is that stamps nicely arranged in a blank album look far better than the most neatly mounted page in any other sort of album.

And now, having asserted my preference for a blank album, let me take the stamps of Gibraltar as an experiment and show how they could be arranged in such a book. I will take Gibbons' current Catalogue as a guide, and start by presuming I have a complete collection of Gibraltar stamps with the exception of the error with value omitted. As I see no possibility of being able to afford this I leave no space for it. I will also presume I have pairs of the five values of the surcharged issue of 1889 showing the two types of the figure "5" and blocks of four of the three values of 1895. I should then arrange the stamps as follows:—

Page 1 of Album.

Jan., 1886.				
1	2	3	4	5
		6	7	
Dec., 1886.				
8	9	10	11	
	12	13	14	
July, 1889.				
15	16	17	18	19
		20	21	
22	23	24	25	

Page 2 of Album.

July, 1889.					
15-15	17-17	18-18			
20-20	21-21				
Nov., 1889.					
26	27	28	29	30	
31	32	33	34		
1895.					
35a	36	37	38		
36-36	37-37	38-38			
+		+			
36-36	37-37	38-38			

Page 3 of Album.

1898.					
39	40	41	42	43	
	44	45			
1903.					
46	47	48	49	50	51
	52	53	54	55	
1904-6.					
56	57	58	60	61	
		62			

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

United States of America—continued

Henry Clay was born in Hanover county, Virginia, on 12 April, 1777. His father, a Baptist minister, died when Henry was four years old, and his mother married again and removed to Kentucky. Having received a rudimentary education at a log school-house, he was placed in a small retail store at Richmond. At the age of fifteen he obtained a place in the office of Peter Tinsley, Clerk of the High Court of Chancery. In 1797 he obtained a licence to practise law and removed to Lexington. Already he had made a name for himself as a debater. Soon his captivating manners and his striking eloquence won for him a lucrative practice as a lawyer. His political career dates from this time. He took part in the election of a convention to revise the Constitution of Kentucky and made many striking speeches. In 1799 he married Lucretia Hart, the daughter of a prominent Kentucky citizen. The year 1803 saw Clay elected to a seat in the State Legislature. Three years later he was appointed to a seat in the Senate, to serve out an unexpired term. He was keenly interested in the encouragement of home industry, and a resolution which he brought forward in favour of this led to a quarrel with Humphrey Marshall. A duel followed, and both were slightly wounded.

In 1811, on taking his seat in the national House of Representatives, he was elected



Speaker of the Assembly for the second time. Clay became the leader of the war party. He denounced the right of British officers to search American vessels for deserters. This interference with neutral trade brought matters to a crisis. War was declared in June, 1812. Lack of preparation and incompetent leadership called forth vigorous attacks on the war policy from the Federals, which attacks were as vigorously answered by Clay. His speeches attained a high order of eloquence and electrified the country. In 1814 he resigned the speakership, on his appointment as a member of the commission to negotiate peace with Great Britain. From Ghent, where the treaty of peace was signed in 1814, Clay went to London to negotiate a treaty of commerce with Great Britain. On his return to the United States, Clay was again elected to the House of Representatives, and was again chosen Speaker. In the session of 1818-19 he severely criticized the conduct of General Jackson in the Florida campaign. This was the first cause of disension between Clay and Jackson, and the ill feeling engendered thereby in Jackson's mind was never obliterated.

In 1824 Clay was a candidate for the presidency. Adams and Jackson were two of his competitors. The former was elected, and Clay became Secretary of State. His commercial policy concerned itself mainly with the establishment of fair reciprocity as to trade and navigation with foreign countries. He became President of the American

Colonization Society, whose object it was to colonize free negroes in Liberia, on the coast of Africa. Jackson was elected President in 1828. Clay thereupon retired to his farm of Ashland, near Lexington, but at the urgent request of his friends returned to the Senate in 1831. He was the sponsor of the Compromise Bill of 1833, whereby a gradual reduction of tariff was introduced, and the danger of civil war with the hot-blooded planters of South Carolina averted. After a long political career of nearly forty years, teeming with resolutions and speeches, Clay

took leave of the Senate in 1842 and retired to private life. The time of his retirement was mainly spent in visiting various parts of the country and delivering political speeches. By a unanimous vote he was again elected a Senator, and took his seat in December, 1849. His health now began to show signs of failing. His political career was practically closed in 1851. He died on 29 June, 1852, and was buried in the cemetery at Lexington, where a tall monumental column, surmounted by a statue, was erected over his tomb.

Further Notes on The Breitfuss Collection

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

VOLUME VI

South and Western Australia

IN South Australia, first issue, imperf., there are a 1d., dark green, unused; 6d., unused, and two of the 1s., unused, besides used pairs and singles of all the values. In the first rouletted issue are two of the 1d., yellow-green, unused, and three of the 1s., unused. In the better stamps of the later issues are the 6d., perf. x roulette, with full gum, 10d., blue surcharge, perf. x roulette, two with full gum, the 10d., black surcharge, rouletted mint. There are a number of other good stamps, but this country was not at all specialized according to modern ideas. The collection contains a small lot of the Departmental stamps, including a few rarities, and a fair lot of the "O.S." stamps.

Western Australia.—This is rather a nice lot. In the 2d., black on red, there are two unused and six used; the 2d. in the so-called "Indian-red" was bought from Mr. Palmer in 1870 for 2s. 6d.; now the stamp is cheap at £10; 6d., bronze, three unused and six used. Among the better stamps in the watermark Swan are 1s., deep green, unused; 1877, the 2d., error, in the colour of the 6d., unused, bought from our firm for £2, it is now worth £22; there is also a specimen of this stamp, used, dated "January 28, 1879."

VOLUME VII

Queensland and Tasmania

In Queensland, on the first page of the imperf. stamps of 1860, there are a 1d. unused, and four singles, used; 2d., horizontal strip of three and two singles; 6d., fine horizontal pair and four singles, all used; a very fine page. In the later issues

there are some exceptionally fine unused pieces with full gum and a good range of used shades. Indeed, this country is somewhat above the average of the Australians in the collection.

Tasmania.—The first issues are fairly good; in the 1d., blue, there is one unused with gum, and in the used a vertical strip of four and four singles, one on letter being a corner stamp with inscription; in the 4d., octagonal, 1853, there are two unused, on *laid paper*, one cut square, exceptionally fine, and one cut to shape. There are several 4d.'s unused, and both plates have been remade; plate 2 is complete, mostly in blocks, with some duplicates; plate 1 is only partly complete. In the later issues there is a fair number of unused pieces and a fine lot of used shades. One of the rarest stamps is the 1d., perf. 11½, error, watermark double-lined "2"; this stamp is dated "12 Aug. 69"—the earliest record known to me, as I had not previously found the error dated before November, 1869. In the stamps of 1870 the better things are the 1d., vermilion, unused and used; the 2d., yellow-green, unused, and a fine lot of shades, the 3d. stamps being especially good.

VOLUME VIII

New Zealand

A fair but not a strong lot of stamps, as this country is decidedly weak in unused and a number of the rarities are absent. But there are a few fine stamps, such as the 1d., London print, a very fine rare shade, used. In the Colonial print of 1856 there is a good 1s., green on blue paper, *unused*; this stamp was bought more than thirty years ago from Mr. J. W. Palmer for 7s. 6d.; its value is now £75. In the pelure papers

there is a nice lot of the imperf., perf., and rouletted. In the stamps with watermark NZ, of two the rarest are the 1d. and 6d., rouletted. In the 1872 issue, 1d., brown, watermark NZ, there are two used; one is a dated specimen bought from Mr. Basset Hull for 1d.; this is a very fine specimen, and the present value is nearly £40. The later issues are fairly strong, and include quite a good number of the 1901 issue with nearly all varieties of paper and perforation.

VOLUME IX

Cape of Good Hope, Griqualand, Bechuanaland, Gold Coast, Gambia, Lagos, Niger Coast, Northern and Southern Nigeria

This is an interesting volume, the best country in it being the Cape of Good Hope. There are some hundreds of the three-cornered stamps in singles and pairs, used and unused, in all shades. In the woodblocks there are 1d., red, two pairs, one on original letter, two unused, five singles; 4d., blue, a pair, six singles and two of the dark blue. Of the errors there is a very fine specimen of the 1d., blue, and two of the 4d., red, one extremely fine, lightly cancelled, and the other being very heavily cancelled. There is also a fine 4d., pale blue, with corner retouched. There are some interesting errors and blocks in the later issues.

The *Griqualand* are a very fair lot; the varieties are fairly complete, used or unused, and many of them in several pieces. Among the better stamps are three beautiful 5s., unused. Moens must have had a sheet of the 5s., large red surcharge, as there are two pieces here with gum bought from him for 15 francs each, and now worth as many pounds.

In *Bechuanaland* the ordinary sets are complete unused and used, and there are some interesting errors in double and inverted surcharges with one or two uncatalogued varieties, thus, the 1d., vermilion, with "Protectorate" in the large type, with a clear double surcharge. This should come as No. 52e in our Catalogue.

Gold Coast.—There is a nice lot of the old stamps, with scarce pairs of the perf. 12½, unused, and two fine pieces of the 20s., green and red.

Gambia.—A fine page of the first issue; a number of good shades in mint condition, and a horizontal strip of five of the 6d., blue, watermark CC; also a fine series of essays with the name and value painted in the tablets by hand. No doubt these are quite unique.

Lagos.—A beautiful page of the first issue, with a number of pairs and blocks of four of the perf. 12½, and some exceedingly fine early

colours. A variety which I have not seen hitherto is the 4d., CC, perf. 14, with the watermark sideways. I see that Mr. Breitfuss valued this stamp at £25. From the colour it seems to be rather a different printing from the ordinary issue. In the 1885 issue there is a double set of the rare 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. stamps.

In the Niger Coast Protectorate there is a fine lot of the provisionals, with some errors, with the surcharges inverted, sideways, and otherwise misplaced.

VOLUME X

New Republic, Orange River, Transvaal, Stellaland, Swaziland

Transvaal.—This is a really good lot, and the stamps are mostly in very fine condition. The first set, imperf., is complete in fine specimens. The following issues without surcharge are very well represented by many choice specimens, mostly very fine with gum, and bought from Dr. Viner or M. Moens. In the red surcharges there are ten pieces, all used. In the "V.R. Transvaal," all capitals, the best things are the inverted surcharges, 3d., used; 6d., unused and two used, and two of the 1s., used. In the following issue with upright "V.R." there is a 1d., red on blue, error "VRAL" instead of "VAAL"; a fine copy with full gum of the 6d., blue on green, with inverted surcharge. A very rare stamp in this issue is the 6d., blue on blue, fine roulette, with the surcharge omitted.

In the last issue of the old-type stamps there are some fine stamps with the small "T," and several of these rarities with fine roulette. In the issue of 1879 there is a very nice lot of the 1d. on 6d., both with black and with red surcharges; the best thing here is a mint, uncut sheet of the 1d., black surcharge, on the 6d., in perfect state, well centred, and very clear print. In this volume there is a nice lot of stamps of the New Republic, all arranged according to date, and including some rare stamps.

VOLUME XI

West Indies: Antigua to Leeward Islands

In *Antigua* there is a fine lot of shades; a pair of the 6d. on thick paper, no watermark and imperf.; several 6d. without watermark, perf. in different varieties of perforation; 1d. and 6d., imperf., watermark Star, both used.

Bahamas.—Twelve unused of the no watermark stamps and a fair lot of used. The later issues are quite strong in shades. Here I find an unchronicled stamp, which I believe I have had before, but which I omitted to place on record. In the issue of 1875, watermark Crown and CC, perf. 14, we catalogued the 1d., vermilion, and to

that we must add the 1d., carmine-lake. A friend of mine also has the two colours in the Crown and CA, perf. 12. There are also some very scarce trials of colour and essays; two very interesting ones are the 5s. in dull lake and a £1 in pale brown, both having the name and value painted in by hand. There are some errors or trials of colour of the picture set of 1901.

Barbados.—A fair lot of the old issues, and especially strong in unused. In 1869 there is a very fine unused pair of the 6d., rose-red, imperf. The perf. issues are practically complete unused, in extra choice pieces with full gum. Here we have some interesting comparisons of prices, e.g. no watermark, 6d., rose-red, bought from Moens in 1881 for 2s. 6d., present value 70s.; watermark Large Star, 4d., dull red-rose, bought from Dr. Viner in 1876 for 1s., now priced at £8. In the provisionals of 1878 there are an unsevered pair and several singles showing different varieties of type.

Dominica.—There are twenty scarce proofs, some very nice blocks of four, and some rarities in the provisionals, thus, 1882, small "½" in black and large "½" in red, both with inverted surcharges.

Grenada.—A nice lot of the issues 1860-4, nearly all the unused having full gum and being well centred. In the issues of 1881 there is a good lot of the watermark Broad Star in all shades. In the provisionals of 1882-3 there is one of the "Postage" written in black ink. This was bought from Pemberton, Wilson, & Co. in July, 1883, and although not included now in our Catalogue, it is recognized as being genuine by Mr. Breitfuss. In this country also there is a very great number of die-proofs and colour-trials, and a set of Revenue stamps, perf. 12, and in various colours.

Jamaica.—A good lot of watermark Pine-apple, used and unused, and imperf. pairs of these stamps marked "Specimen"; an interesting pair of 1s., brown, double printed, but also marked "Specimen." There is a number of die-proofs and colour-trials. In the provisionals of 1890 there are some scarce errors, e.g. two of the double surcharge and the very rare error PFNNK. In the postal fiscals there is the scarce 1d., watermark Pineapple, used and unused. In the Official stamps there are many errors, e.g. double and inverted surcharges and varieties with omitted letters.

VOLUME XII

British Guiana, Falkland Isles, and Brazil

The British Guiana are a very good lot, and include many great rarities. First of all there is in the issue of 1850, a magnificent 4 c. on pale yellow, pelure paper; this is on

the entire envelope dated "MR. 21, 1851." The stamp has very large margins all round, and owing to the thinness of the paper it was initialled in pencil instead of in pen and ink. Then come the 4 c., orange, cut round, but with good margins; the 4 c., lemon, unfortunately a poor copy; the 8 c., green, on original letter, but uncancelled, a very rare stamp in this state; there is another piece of the 8 c., cut square, and a third piece cut to shape, but with wide margins. Of the 12 c., blue, there are six pieces, three being square and three partly cut down, including all the shades. In the issue of 1853 there is a nice lot of the 4 c., one of the best being the 4 c. with the figures in the white frame, unused, with full gum. In the large oblong stamps of 1856 there is that great rarity the 4 c., bright blue, on surfaced paper, dated "Oct. 12, 56." Of the 4 c., black and magenta, there are four pieces, one unusually large, with great margins; the others are somewhat trimmed, one on letter.

The provisionals of 1862 are all plated. There is a full, uncut sheet of the 1 c., rose, unused and without roulettes, but with full gum, and now very scarce; there are eight used copies. The plate of the 2 c., black on yellow, is nearly complete, with some duplicates, there being twenty-eight copies, all used. Of the 4 c., black on blue, there are fifteen copies, some exceptionally fine. The perforated issues of 1860-75 contain many good things, and quite a number of interesting blocks. The 1882 stamps are all complete in the different settings of the plates, viz. 3×4 and the 2×6; there are also some nice pieces without the word "Specimen," including a vertical strip of four of the 2 c., on yellow.

Brazil is disappointing; there are a few nice pieces in the first issue, and a fine unused set of the three high values, italic figures, and several used pieces. This country is not at all strong nor brought up to date.

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BRITISH GUIANA—continued

Issue of 1852. 4 Cents, black on blue

Genuine.—Lithographed (?), in black, on intense cobalt-blue-faced white wove paper, as thick as that of the 1 cent. The 4 has a closed top; the C and E of CENTS are the same as in the genuine 1 cent; and so is the line which forms the bottom outline of the sea in the shield. The Q of QUE, in this value, has its tail sloping very slightly to the right, and the letter itself is placed centrally under the A of DAMUS. The vertical stroke of the P of PATIMUS, if prolonged downwards, would pass along the first I of VICISSIM, which is *exactly* under it. The M of VICISSIM stands under the space between the letters MU of PATIMUS; and the stop after VICISSIM is under the space between the letters US of PATIMUS. The outer frame of stamp is the same thickness as in the genuine 1 cent. The forts to the left of the large ship are also the same as in the genuine 1 cent. The masts of the said large ship slope very much over to the right; so that the central mast, if prolonged upwards, would pass almost through the centre of the T of CENTS. The light-coloured streak along the hull of the vessel is broader than in the 1 cent, but not at all conspicuous. The little three-masted to the right of the large vessel is the same as in the 1 cent.

Forged.—Lithographed, in black, on dull, dead-blue-faced white wove paper, as thin as that of the forged 1 cent. The design, except the inscription, 4 CENTS, is exactly the same as that of the forged 1 cent. The 4 has an open top; the C of CENTS is part of an oval; the middle tongue of the E is *very* much shorter than the top limb. The Q of QUE stands centrally under the space between AM of DAMUS. The vertical stroke of the P of PATIMUS, if prolonged downwards, would cut right through the centre of the V of VICISSIM, as in the last-described forgery. The M of VICISSIM stands under the space between the letters US of PATIMUS; and the stop after VICISSIM is *far* to the right of the S of PATIMUS. All the other tests, not repeated here, are exactly the same as those of the forged 1 cent.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—My specimens are uncancelled.

Forged.—Ditto; also 22, together with a large 4, and the lithographed signature, "E. Lew."

REPRINTS

These, as most collectors know, are perforated; the originals are unperforated.

Issue of 1856. Provisional; 4 c., black on magenta

Genuine.—Type-set, printed in black, on rather coarsely-wove paper, coloured a rosy magenta on the face, and showing pinkish white at the back. None of the letters of any of the inscriptions touch each other anywhere. The end of the tail of the R of BRITISH curls up. The G of GUIANA has a well-marked cross-bar, and the little tail below it hangs straight down.



The head of the G comes down so that it *almost* meets the cross-bar. The R of FOUR is exactly like that of BRITISH, and the head and tail of the C of CENTS *almost* meet. The Q of QUE is a capital letter, the same height as the capital V of VICISSIM. The lines forming the oblong frame are not continuous, but consist of four separate pieces; the ends at the top corners are *very* wide apart, but the gap at the lower corners is not so wide. The word DAMUS is perfectly distinct and readable. The ship has only a single sail (topsail) high up on each mast, with no lower sails visible at all. In my single specimen, the right-hand, or fore-mast stands directly under the upright stroke of the P of PETIMUS, and the middle, or main-mast, under, and *slightly* to the right of the S of DAMUS; while the left-hand, or mizen-mast is under the U of the latter word. All the design is deeply sunk into the paper.

Forged.—Lithographed, in black, on deep crimson-faced, stout, fine-grained, smooth white wove paper. The paper is perfectly white at the back. The bottom of the A of POSTAGE touches the letters each side of it; so does the first A of GUIANA; and each A of this latter word is considerably taller than the other letters. The end of the tail of the R of BRITISH goes off straight to the right, and touches the base of the I, instead of curling up. The cross-bar of the G of GUIANA is not visible in some copies; in others it is even *too* long, so that it almost touches the U. In no case is there any hanging tail to the G; and the head is far away from the cross-bar. The end of the tail of the R of FOUR does not curl up, but points straight to the right. The head and tail of the C of CENTS are far apart. The easiest test is the Q of QUE, which is an ordinary small or lower-case "q," instead of a large Q. The oblong frame is continuous all round, being joined at the corners. The word DAMUS is indistinct, as the M and the U are joined at the top; and the word reads like DANMS. Each of the masts carries *two* sails, instead of one. The fore-mast is under the end of the P of PETIMUS; the main-mast is under the space between the two words, but much nearer to the P; and the mizen-mast is also under the space between the two words, but sunk into the S of DAMUS. The design is not at all sunk into the paper.

(To be continued.)

New Issues

By W. P. B.

Correspondents should notice that all matters relating to new issues have been taken over by Mr. Frank Phillips, 391 Strand, London, W.C., who would be very grateful if readers would help him by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps new or projected. News from the colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be sent to the above-mentioned address.

Algeria—In the number for 20 July we referred to the rumoured issue of a special stamp for this portion of French territory. *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* (Aug.) quotes an article on the subject contributed by M. César Trouin, Deputy for Oran, to *L'Ain Séfra* (11.7.07), published at Mostaganem. In this he points out that though the budget of Algeria (which, since the law of 19 December, 1900, has been entirely distinct from that of France) comprises under revenue the imposts of every sort which are collected within the colony and under expenditure the whole of the civil disbursements, yet the Financial Delegations and the Superior Council who vote the budget have not been allowed by the French Government to "create the Algerian stamp for which they have clamoured during the last six years." He then proceeds to point out the advantages which a financial colleague of his has discovered should the desired permission be granted, and we extract the following illuminating passage:—

The complete series of stamps to be created—postage stamps, receipt stamps, etc.—would comprise stamps of 3 and 5 francs, and the total value would be about 25 francs. Every one knows what happens when a new issue of stamps appears; the serious collectors, of whom the philatelic journals fix the number at *fifty thousand*, hasten to buy the whole set. Make the multiplication. First profit accruing to the colony, about *twelve hundred and fifty thousand francs!*

He points out that France presents the spectacle "of a bad mother who tries to economize on the earnings of her children," inasmuch as by her refusal to permit the special stamps, much of the revenue properly belonging to Algeria goes into her own pocket. He instances two examples. One is that the largest banking and business houses, which are but branches of greater establishments in France, receive their supply of stamps from head-quarters. The other refers to remittances, in *French* postage stamps, by parents to soldier sons serving in Algeria, which are estimated to be on an average "three francs per month" for each man. These in happier case might be sent in Algerian stamps, as is similarly done in like circumstances at Tunis. A Tunisian stamp can be procured at any post office at home, so why not Algerian? He calculates that 80,000 francs per annum might have been realized by the issue of the special stamps, and asks: "Is not the game worth the candle?"

As regards revenue, apart from the wonderful sum to be obtained from collectors, we don't think it is. Taking the latest statistics available, we find for 1905 the expenditure on posts and telegraphs to have been about 9½ million francs, whilst the receipts were only 6½ million francs. It would take many times 80,000 francs to bridge

the gulf, and surely France is entitled to this slight return for her total expenditure (including military and extraordinary disbursements) on account of Algeria, which exceeds the local revenue by about 75 million francs. No; we think the "clamour" only arises from a desire to exploit "collectors of new issues," and we are glad to see that in this case the French authorities have up to the present refused to be parties to the game. Many valuable pages of catalogue might have been saved had they always been equally alive to the proprieties.

Still another injustice to Algeria. *L'Annuaire Timbrologique* (July) says that "from 1st to 9th May last the stamps on letters posted at Algiers were cancelled by a machine of English manufacture which had the word of the month spelt 'May' instead of 'Mai.'" Surely Algeria was welcome to an "English May." We had no use for it here this year.

Austria.—There may be another section to add to the already lengthy list of the 1890 issue. We have been shown the 5 kr. with a perforation compound of (a) 9, 9½, and (b) 10, 10½. This particular compound is not yet given, but we should like to see more than a single stamp before urging its inclusion. The stamp we saw certainly answered the requirements, but single specimens are not enough to properly gauge perforations that are closely akin.



1890 issue. Perf. 9, 9½, compound with 10, 10½.

	Unused.	Used.
5 kr., rose-carmine	s. d.	s. d.

Brazil.—We copy the following from the *M. J.* (July):—

Varieties of perforation keep turning up; we are shown the 200 reis, Type 42, Die A, perf. 11½ × 13, which would come into the Catalogue as No. 3186; and the 100 reis, current type, 42, Die B, perf. 13 × 11. The latter is of the widely spaced edition, but we can see no watermark in the specimen before us, which would therefore come in as No. 3222. The perforations in both cases are 12½ to 14 compound with 11, 11½.

We understand the King of Portugal intends to visit Brazil next year—he is not having a happy time at present—and that to celebrate the occasion a commemorative stamp of 100 reis will be issued,

strictly limited to 50,000 copies. If the number of collectors of new issues is correctly estimated in the Algerian matter, how very cleverly the Brazilian authorities have calculated the requirements.



Die A (200 r.) and Die B (100 r.).

Perf. compound of 12½ to 14 and 11, 11½.

	Unused.	Used.
200 r., blue (becomes 318a)	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
100 r., carmine (becomes 322a)	. — . —	. — . —

Cyprus.—Our publishers have received a further supply of all values, King's Heads with multiple wmk. They are still on ordinary paper, and the only change we notice is a slight one, viz. in the colour of the 30 paras; the shade is now rather a mauve (like the stamps with a single wmk.) than a purple.



King's Head. Multiple. Ordinary. New shade.

	Unused.	Used.
30 paras, mauve and green	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
	. 0 2 . —	. — . —

French P.O. in China.—A foreign contemporary has been listing a variety of surcharge on the current stamps of Indo-China overprinted for use in post offices in Southern China. It is stated to be a large "C" in CHINE, and high prices are asked. We have been shown a stamp having the variety, but the difference from the normal surcharge is so slight that collectors can safely ignore it.

Whilst on the subject of surcharging in China, perhaps our readers would like to know the result of the judicial investigation mentioned in the note after No. A 257 of Canton, on page 17 of the Supplement. We copy the following from *L'Echo de Timbrologie* (31.7.07):—

THE INDO-CHINA SCANDAL.

The matter of the Indo-China stamp came before the police court at Hanoi on 13, 14, and 15 June last. The impression one gathers, from the accounts in the local papers, is one of the most impenetrable confusion; it appears quite evident that from the journalists up to the magistrate nobody knew quite what was the matter. The only conclusion one can derive from the proceedings is that for eight years there has been an unrestrained laxity in the Indo-China postal service; one has gambled and trafficked over there without shame, all at the expense of the collector. The hearing of witnesses occupied three sittings, and after an adjournment of eight days, the affair ended in a general acquittal.

It was foreseen, but we doubt whether this judicial farce does much to redeem the character of the postal administration of Hanoi.

German Empire.—Dr. Buchholz, of Schöneberg, writing to the *Philatelisten-Zeitung* (July, 1907), inquires as to the standing of a variety of the 2 marks of 1902. It will be remembered there were two types of the stamp as under, usually



distinguished as (i) with Gothic inscription, (ii) with Roman inscription. The design is described in the Catalogue as "an allegorical picture of Victory," but it also typifies the union of Northern and Southern Germany. Dr. Buchholz points out that not only was the inscription altered, but that the central design was redrawn. In the first type the sunset effect appears to be produced by an arrangement of planks, whereas in the second it looks more like the real thing. He might also have added that the drawing of the sea is much improved in the second type, and, as a resident of "Schöneberg," it is surprising he omitted to mention the "finer range of mountains" that appears on the second type. The main feature of the communication, however, is to say he has seen two specimens, in which the landscape of the first type figured on the same stamp with the inscription of the second type. He saw the first of these specimens, about the time the stamps were first appearing, in the stock of a dealer, and upon inquiry learnt that it had just been purchased at a Berlin post office. He failed upon immediate application at the same post office to obtain a copy, and upon his return to the dealer the mysterious stamp had been disposed of. He does not say where he saw the second specimen, but asks if anything is known of the variety. He suggests it is an essay. Possibly the stamp may have been issued with only the frame altered, but the essay conclusion is probably the correct one. The German catalogues, in which as a rule the stamps of the Fatherland receive exhaustive treatment, preserve a conspicuous silence on the point. The matter is hardly one of "New Issues," but our readers may find the further differences of type now pointed out useful and interesting.

Haiti.—According to *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Postes* (Aug.), the following are the quantities of the stamps of 1898-1900 which were overprinted last year with the oval device as shown on the next page.

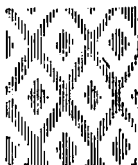
1 centime, 29,000, of which one-third were of the Simon Sam type, and the rest the Arms type;

2 c., 13,000 (the proportions not indicated); 3 c., 9800; 4 c., 2000; 5 c., 43,900, of which five per



cent only were of the Simon Sam type; 7 c., 4700; 8 c., 13,000; 10 c., 11,800; 15 c., 21,400; 20 c., 4000; 50 c., 8000; and 1 gourde, 5000.

Kiautschou.—Still another value to add to the list of stamps on watermarked paper. Mr. Philipp Kosack tells us the 2 c. has been issued in this state.



Colonial type. Wmk. Lozenges.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
2 c., green		

New Hebrides.—*L'Annonce Timbrologique* (June) announces as follows:—

The question of New Hebrides, a matter of discussion between France and England since 1878, is still an open one, for it was really shelved by the treaty of April, 1904, which merely provided for the appointment of an Anglo-French commission to determine the claims of the two countries.

This commission settled a convention recognizing New Hebrides as territory under the joint influence of the two countries. It then instituted tribunals for joint administration, as well as for separate French and English administration, the chief power being delegated to High Commissioners for France and England respectively. This convention contented neither the French nor English colonists, and fresh negotiations were undertaken by the two countries.

At the moment it is stated that England has offered to exchange her colony of Sierra Leone in West Africa for sole rights in New Hebrides. If this offer is accepted it will be necessary to give up the issue of Anglo-French stamps, which it seems should satisfy both specialists of English colonies and of French colonies.

The last remark is rather cryptic, for it is news to us that there are "Anglo-French stamps." Attempts have often been made to obtain recognition as postage stamps for some labels manufactured for a local steamship company, but these still justly enjoy that obscurity worthy of "private stamps." The other piece of information is truly startling. Possibly "the wish is father to the thought." We confess ourselves ignorant of the delights and advantages of this much-debated territory in the Pacific, except that cannibalism is by no means extinct, and that the islands have long been a favourite recruiting ground for the labour traffic, the natives (*kanakas*) contracting to work on the Queensland plantations for a term

of years. *Can a casual effort be traced, in the alleged offer by England, to secure a source of supply to supplant another form of "yellow labour" elsewhere?* Sierra Leone was founded towards the close of the eighteenth century out of purely philanthropic reasons for the repatriation of African slaves. It would be only poetic justice to have done with the colony if our ungenerous suggestion as to "slavery" (or is it "indentured labour"?) has any basis of truth. We are very sceptical of the offer, however, and don't think "specialists of either French or English colonies" need lose a moment's sleep on the point. Perhaps we had better get the member for the "Old Hebrides" (is it not Mr. Jas. Galloway Weir?) to ask a question in the House and clear up the point. From parliamentary reports it would appear he is fond of asking questions.

Norway.—A foreign contemporary states that the new stamps with values in kroner, and which are to have a portrait of the present king, will not be ready for some months. The design has been engraved, but the plates have not yet been made. The colour trials from which the definite ones are to be selected will be the next proceeding.

Paraguay.—We have received a provisional 5 c., made by surcharging the 2 c., *vermilion*, "HABILITADO—EN—5—CENTAVOS," in four lines, somewhat similar to Type 32, except that the word CENTAVOS is in tall capitals, and with a bar cancelling the inscribed value, all in black.

We have also received a new value for the Official set, viz. 5 c., blue, in Type 66. Have any of our readers seen No. 257 of the Catalogue? We have our doubts as to its existence, though the present 5 c. has been a long time making its appearance.



Type 39. Surcharged in black.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
5 c. on 2 c., vermilion		
Official stamp. Type 66. Per. 112, 12.		
5 c., blue		

Portugal.—We have been shown a sheet of the current 50 reis in a paler shade of ultramarine than formerly. Whether this is to be constant or is only a question of inking for the particular printing we cannot say. The difference is hardly enough to warrant two numbers in the Catalogue, but specialists in this country should certainly secure the shade now mentioned. Where many printings have to be made of a stamp it is difficult to keep the shade of a colour exactly the same for each, and this is especially the case with *blue*. We notice that the 100 reis comes in

a duller shade than before. No. 361 in the Catalogue might better be described as *bright blue on blue* and the later shade as *dull blue on azure*.



King Carlos. Perf. 11½. *New shades.*
Unused. Used.

50 r., pale ultramarine	s.	d.	s.	d.
100 r., dull blue on <i>azure</i>	0	5	—	—

Réunion.—Several journals record a Postal Packet stamp as having been issued for this island. We copy the description from the *P. J. G. B.* (20.7.07).

The stamp is of large size and is printed in two colours. The background consists of an engraved tint block, with the familiar head of Liberty in a circle at the top, REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE appears on either side of the head within the circle. The overprint in the second colour reads: ILE-DE LA-REUNION-COLIS POSTAUX-15 C., in five lines.

We suspect that the stamp is only for fiscal purposes, viz. to collect an import tax like similar overprinted stamps for other colonies.

Siam.—We have seen the 20 and 40 tical values of the postal fiscals described in our issue of 6 July, and referred to in our number for 3 Aug., and we now give illustrations of the stamp with surcharge and the surcharge only.



Siam.
Postage

20
Ticals.

The colour of the stamps was correctly described as olive-green, and the surcharge is in *black*, as surmised. The inscribed values in Siamese correspond to the values surcharged. Siam in times gone by has not been sparing in its use of surcharges, but from the interesting account given quite recently the present use seems warranted by circumstances.

Trinidad.—*The Metropolitan Philatelist* (20.7.07) says it has seen the new 1s. stamp. The design remains as before, but the colour is blue and brown on yellow, instead of black and blue on yellow.



No particulars are given of wmk., etc., nor as regards arrangement of colours, so we refrain from any formal chronicle. Major Evans in the current *M. J.* mentions that he has been told "the 1s. exists in distinct shades," etc. Perhaps the above may have reference to one of these. We await further particulars.

Tunis.—The latest new issue here ended in smoke. We read in a foreign contemporary, that at a fête on 14 July last, the chief set piece of a pyrotechnic display was a representation of the current 5 fr. stamp.



The design, with its Carthaginian galley, lends itself well for the purpose, and we learn that the production was very much appreciated and that the local "Brock" received quite an ovation from the Tunisian stamp collectors.

Uruguay.—We have seen a 7 c. in the same type as that of the latest 5 c., and are told that a 50 c. has also been issued with a like design.

What a sad falling off, from an artistic point of view, these local efforts show when compared with the beautiful work of Waterlow and Sons in the 1900 and earlier issues!



Arms type. Perf. 11½. Unused. Used.

7 c., brown	.	.	.	.	—	—
50 c., rose	.	.	.	.	—	—

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Special Correspondence

Notes from the Orange River Colony

HARRISMITH, O.R.C., 13 July, 1907.

HAVING read with interest the several articles appearing in current issues of our bright little *Stamp Weekly* on various of our colonial possessions, I venture to suggest that other friends might follow suit, and I am certain any information, however small, and from whatever part of the world, would be generally appreciated by the majority of your readers, more especially those for whom a certain country has special attractions. With this object in view, perhaps a few lines from the Orange River Colony, lately known as the Orange Free State, may prove acceptable.

The Current Issue

From a philatelic point of view we are modest; so far as regards the present issue of 1903-4, our highest value issued for postal use is only up to 5s., and the values of stamps for such purpose are ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., and 5s., in contrast to the neighbouring colony of Natal, which issues various odd values such as 1½d., 5d., and up to £10. The only change that I have yet seen is the 1d., which is now printed on paper with the multiple watermark; the ½d., so far, still appears to be of the original issue. We have not even had to alter the colour of our two first values, as for instance did the Transvaal. From the first they were produced in the orthodox colours of yellow-green for the ½d. and scarlet for the 1d., which are now the standard shades, I believe, and will be universally adopted as occasion demands by all the colonies now issuing bi-coloured stamps in the low values. It will thus be seen that a complete set of the O.R.C. stamps present issue is practically within reach of every collector at a very moderate price, whether used or unused.

Fascination of Varieties

Chalky paper is at present unknown, though doubtless we shall, sooner or later, have that infliction forcibly brought home to us; so far we

are a model colony with our King's Heads, and set an example for other colonies to follow, or which they might have followed; at the same time I must admit "variety" has its fascinations when not carried to excess, and I for one, as a medium collector, set no small store by the specimens I have included under this heading. What would friend Gibbons do without varieties? This, however, is a digression.

The V.R.I. Stamps still available

The stamps of the Orange River Free State surcharged "V.R.I." are still available for postage, and may occasionally be obtained at the local post offices, but I should say in a short time they will be quite used up; no doubt these stamps find their way from the head office at Bloemfontein, who may have a small stock left over and are gradually using them up in this way. I may say an application I made for some V.R.I. stamps at the head office was not entertained, although I had it on good authority they were to be had, or rather they had them on hand.

Natals perforated "N.G.R."

One other little thing before closing. If any of your readers come across the Natal ½d. or 1d. perforated "N.G.R." they will know these stamps have been used by the Natal Government Railways, who now perforate them in this manner. This has evidently taken the place of the Official stamp, now defunct. This Official stamp, although monopolized by the railway during the latter part of its existence, was formerly also used by the various government departments generally. The reason I mention this perforated stamp is, that I only saw it a week or so ago on railway correspondence here in Harrismith, which section of the railway, although in the O.R.C., is controlled for the present by the Natal Government, hence the use of this stamp. It is just as official as the stamp with the word "Official" printed on, but I doubt if it will be recognized even as a variety. I certainly intend to keep a specimen myself.

R. H. C.

Philatelic Societies

Leeds Philatelic Society

President: W. V. Morten.
Hon. Secretary: C. W. Harding, 1 Marlborough Grove, Leeds.
Meetings: Tuesdays, Leeds Institute, Cookridge Street.
Annual Subscription: 5s.

THE seventeenth annual meeting of this Society was held at the Leeds Institute, Cookridge Street, on 7 May, the President, Mr. W. Denison Roebuck, F.L.S., occupying the chair.

The Secretary's report, as also those of the Treasurer and Librarian, were read to the meeting and unanimously adopted. The session has been one of the most successful in the history of the Society, which was founded in May, 1890, and is

the oldest in the provinces, and the all-round excellence of the displays and papers read (as duly reported in the philatelic press) transcended possibly anything given in previous years. The membership continues to increase, and there are nine new members awaiting election at the next meeting on 1 October.

The financial position of the Society is all that could be desired, a substantial and increased balance having been lodged at the bank. The Library, has been largely augmented, and this now constitutes a valuable asset.

Exchange Section.—The Exchange Manager read his report, which showed that the percentage

of sales has been most satisfactory. The total amount of these reached nearly £375.

Office bearers elected for the year 1907-8 are as follows:—Hon. President: M. P. Castle, J.P. (Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society). President: W. V. Morten, The Drive, Roundhay, Leeds. Senior Vice-President: C. W. Harding, 1 Marlborough Grove, Leeds. Junior Vice-President: J. W. Duffield, 4 South View Terrace, Headingley, Leeds. Hon. Treasurer: J. H. Thackrah, 54 St. Michael's Road, Leeds. Hon. Secretaries: C. W. Harding, 1 Marlborough Grove, Leeds; P. M. Knight, 47 Boar Lane, Leeds. Hon. Librarian: F. A. Padgett, 6 Park

Lane, Leeds. Hon. Auctioneer: J. E. Kitchen, Albion Place, Leeds. Exchange Manager: E. Egly, Arncliffe Road, West Park, Leeds.

Hitherto an entrance fee of 2s. 6d. was payable by new members, but this has now been abolished, the subscription of 5s. per annum remaining the same as before.

The syllabus is now ready for the new session 1907-8. Some splendid displays have been arranged, which augurs well for another successful year. There will also be the occasional stamp auctions inaugurated last session.

For syllabus and rules apply to the Secretary.

Editorial Notes

Editorial Communications.—All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to Edward J. Nankivell, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

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.

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or Italian postmarks, additional time will be required

to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

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; W. Watermark.

Subscriptions.—Subscriptions must be sent to the publishers as set out on the front page of cover, or to booksellers or railway bookstalls, but never to the Editor.

Covers for Binding Volumes.—Our publishers are now prepared to supply special covers for binding the numbers of Vol. V of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* in art cloth, lettered front and back, at 1s. 6d., post-free.

Bound Volumes.—Vol. I. January to June, 1905, including the rare early numbers. 400 pages, 10s. 9d., post-free. Vol. IV. June to December, 1906. 414 pages, 4s. 9d., post-free. Vol. V. January to June, 1907. 428 pages, 4s. 9d., post-free.

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Edited by EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

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6 "	3s. 3d.	80 c.	fc. 4.00	m. 3.25
12 "	6s. 6d.	\$1.60	fc. 8.00	m. 6.50

In Great Britain it will be cheaper for our readers to order *G. S. W.* from their nearest Newsagent 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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No. 8
Whole No. 138

24 AUGUST, 1907

VOL. VI.

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

New Zealand: Colour of current 6d.

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DEAR CORNELIUS,—Your appeal as to a colour name is all very well. I am supposed to have a fair insight of colour minutiae as well as of details of old stamps, and a fair amount of foresight has been credited to me (alas!) which ought to be superior to mere second sight, a quality needed to answer your query, as I had not had any sight of the N.Z. stamp in question when *G.S.W.* reached this site. The new issue of it reached me the same day, and it seems to be carmine, but it may be thought to have a rosy tint—for I find that the topsy-turvydom of colour names, as shown in purples or mauve being mostly called lilac, has extended to the national reds. Many shades of deep rose, very near to crimson, are now given as carmine, while on the other side of the line the lighter scarlets used for many recent stamps of the one penny value are also called carmine. Yet to me it is an easier task to name colours than it is to find some watermarks, or even the correct gauge of some perforations, and a standard catalogue of colour names should be as simple a compilation as a "simplified" priced catalogue of the stamps—if anybody would look at and study it.

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WE are rapidly getting away in the clouds in the matter of big figures in stamps. I have just been making a list of the Gibbons purchases, and here it is, mostly from Mr. C. J. Phillips's *Fifty Years of Philately*.—

Breitfuss, in 1907, about . . .	£50,000
Mann's Europeans, 1906 . . .	30,000
Ayer's Collection	21,000
Castle's Australians in 1894 . . .	10,000
Ehrenbach's Germans in 1896 . . .	6,000
Castle's second Australians in 1905 . .	5,750
Rarities from a titled collector in 1904 .	4,700
J. Panwell's in 1899	4,000
Nankivell's Transvaals in 1903, close on	3,000

To this list may be added the Le Roy D'Etoilles sales recently held in Paris, which have realized a grand total of £36,421.

If I could add to these figures collections purchased by other dealers it strikes me we should get a list that would astonish most of us.

Philatelic Literature

I AM glad to hear that philatelic literature is beginning to attract the attention of stamp collectors a little more than it has done. Here is a pleasant bit of information sent to

of sales has been most satisfactory. The total amount of these reached nearly £375.

Office bearers elected for the year 1907-8 are as follows:—Hon. President: M. P. Castle, J.P. (Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society). President: W. V. Morten, The Drive, Roundhay, Leeds. Senior Vice-President: C. W. Harding, 1 Marlborough Grove, Leeds. Junior Vice-President: J. W. Duffield, 4 South View Terrace, Headingley, Leeds. Hon. Treasurer: J. H. Thackrah, 54 St. Michael's Road, Leeds. Hon. Secretaries: C. W. Harding, 1 Marlborough Grove, Leeds; P. M. Knight, 47 Boar Lane, Leeds. Hon. Librarian: F. A. Padgett, 6 Park

Lane, Leeds. Hon. Auctioneer: J. E. Kitchen, Albion Place, Leeds. Exchange Manager: E. Egly, Arncliffe Road, West Park, Leeds.

Hitherto an entrance fee of 2s. 6d. was payable by new members, but this has now been abolished, the subscription of 5s. per annum remaining the same as before.

The syllabus is now ready for the new session 1907-8. Some splendid displays have been arranged, which augurs well for another successful year. There will also be the occasional stamp auctions inaugurated last session.

For syllabus and rules apply to the Secretary.

Editorial Notes

Editorial Communications.—All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to Edward J. Nankivell, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

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.

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or Italian postmarks, additional time will be required

to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

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; W. Watermark.

Subscriptions.—Subscriptions must be sent to the publishers as set out on the front page of cover, or to booksellers or railway bookstalls, but never to the Editor.

Covers for Binding Volumes.—Our publishers are now prepared to supply special covers for binding the numbers of Vol. V of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* in art cloth, lettered front and back, at 1s. 6d., post-free.

Bound Volumes.—Vol. I. January to June, 1905, including the rare early numbers. 400 pages, 10s. 9d., post-free. Vol. IV. June to December, 1906. 414 pages, 4s. 9d., post-free. Vol. V. January to June, 1907. 428 pages, 4s. 9d., post-free.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

Edited by EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

A popular Weekly Stamp Journal for the general collector, and more especially for beginners and young collectors.

WEEKLY CONTENTS.

The Countries of the World.

By Ed. J. Nankivell.

Portraits on Stamps. By Boswell Junior.

New Issues. Written up to date and fully illustrated.

Miscellaneous Items of News and Facts.

Gossip of the Hour. By Cornelius Wrinkle.

Philatelic Societies' Reports.

The Stamp Market. By an Odd Lot. A chat on Prices.

Special Foreign and Colonial Correspondence. Answers to Correspondents.

Philatelic Diary of Coming Events.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTIONS must commence with the current number, and can be for 3, 6, or 12 months at the following rates, post-free:—

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me by that well-known philatelic literature enthusiast, Mr. H. Clark, of Worthing:—

On August 1st a number of philatelists, who are specially interested in the literature of their subject, met to consider a proposal for the formation of a society, the objects of which should be to encourage and develop the study and collecting of philatelic literature. The meeting was held at the residence of Mr. Fred J. Melville, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that it is desirable to form a Society to promote the collection and study of literature relating to Philately; to compile, print, and publish works of value to the librarian and book collector; to assist in the interchange of duplicates; and generally to place upon record everything that may

appertain to the history and bibliography of stamps and stamp collecting."

A further motion was also adopted:—
"That steps be taken to form a Society in accordance with the previous resolution by circularising those likely to be interested in the subject."

It is hoped that the present endeavour may lead to the formation of a Society which will be able to accomplish good work in a much neglected branch of Philately, and which will have both the financial and operative support necessary to a prolonged existence. A general inaugural meeting will be held on Thursday, September 19th, and all those who are interested are requested to communicate with Mr. F. J. Peplow, 185 Barry Road, Dulwich, S.E., and they will receive due notice of place and time of meeting.

Further Notes on The Breitfuss Collection

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

THE following volumes have been priced since the last notice, and can now be sent on approval to collectors who desire to see them; or the collection as far as priced can be inspected during office hours at 391 Strand, London.

VOLUME XIII

India, Strait Settlements

The *India* stamps are rather a good lot, with several pages of essays and reprints. In the postage stamps in the better things are two of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, red; a pair and two singles of the 1 anna, with pointed bust, unused; 4 annas, inverted head, used, cut to shape; 4 annas, first printing, with blue wavy line all round and rosettes in each corner, a magnificent unused stamp, with gum: this rarity came through us from the Garth Collection. In the 4 annas, last printing (stamps close together), there are a vertical pair, a horizontal strip of three, and a single, all unused, with gum, and many pairs and singles of different varieties used. In this first issue there are full sheets of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, blue, and of the 2 annas, deep green. In the issue of 1856, no watermark, there are three of the rare 2 annas, green, one unused, one with the trial cancellation, and one poor piece, undoubtedly genuinely used with the correct Indian postmark of that date. There is a good lot of the long Service stamps, including three of the 2 annas, one being on the Foreign Bill stamp with the top and bottom inscriptions not cut off. Of the 4 annas, there are four, including a very fine pair; 8 annas, two, one being unused. The Telegraph stamps are very fine, the rarest being a rather poor specimen of the 1861 issue, 4 annas, oblong. The later issues are represented by some very fine unused stamps, and by some scarce provisionals.

Straits Settlements.—A fairly good lot, though not strong in the rare minor varieties of the surcharges. In the Straits Settlements proper there is a fine specimen of the 96 c., full gum, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the scarce 10 c. on 30 c. there are a number of good types, nine unused and four used. Two interesting pairs are the 5 c. on 8 c. and the 7 c. on 32 c., one stamp in each pair being the variety without a stop after "cents."

Bangkok.—A very good lot and includes most values, unused and used. In the rare stamps are 30 c. fine, unused, full gum; 96 c., unused and used; 4 c., rose, unused and used, and two of the "Two cents" on the 32 c. In the Native States there are many scarce varieties and errors, especially in the early stamps, but they are very difficult to describe in a short article.

In *Sunjei Ujong* I wish to draw special attention to a 4 c., rose, overprinted with the letters "S.U." wide apart with a full-stop after each letter. This stamp has been taken out of the Catalogue on the authority of some of the specialists who have studied the country, owing to the fact that the letters are spaced further apart than those on the common 2 c., brown. Luckily Mr. Breitfuss was in the habit of noting both the date when he bought a stamp and the price paid for it. He received this stamp from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., soon after it had been issued, at the price of 2s. We have written to that firm about the matter. They have kindly informed us that they would certainly never have bought any such provisionals except directly, and that although they do not recollect this particular stamp, they remember they had a quantity of the Sunjei Ujong stamps overprinted "S.U." I think that the stamp, coming

as it did more than twenty years ago at such a low price and from such a source as Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., must be undoubtedly genuine, and I consider that this variety should be restored to the Catalogue. There is a beautiful lot of the 4 c., rose; 8 c., orange; and 10 c., black, overprinted "Sungei Ujong," with some of the rare types, which are seldom to be met with, except in a very old collection like this.

VOLUME XV

Ceylon, Hong Kong, Labuan, and Borneo

A fairly interesting volume, though I cannot say it is so strong as many other volumes in the collection. The *Ceylon* lacks blocks and the rare things, unused. In the better things are three of the 4d., imperf., two of the 8d., four of the 9d., six of the 1s. 9d., and three of the 2s., and a fairly good specimen of the 1s. imperf., unused. In the watermark Star there are two of the 8d., brown, used; and two unused and two used of the 8d., yellow-brown. The no-watermark set is complete, unused, with a number of used. In the issue of 1864, watermark Crown and CC, there is an unused of the 6d., perf. 13; there is also a magnificent 10d., *vermilion*, unused, with gum. The later issues are fairly good, unused and used, and include most of the scarce provisionals. There is a very good lot of the unused Telegraph stamps, including rare varieties in the provisionals.

Hong Kong.—A fair, but not strong set, used and unused. The best stamp is the 96 c., yellow-brown, unused, with full gum.

Labuan.—This is quite a good lot with a number of rare things. The 1879 issue, Crown and CA sideways, includes the 2 c., used and unused, and the 12 c., used and unused. In the provisionals of 1880 there are five of the 8 on 12, two being unused, and in a right-hand lower corner pair, i.e. the stamps are Nos. 9 and 10 on the sheet. This is interesting, as No. 9 is the variety with the inverted "8"; thus the position of this variety is located on the sheet. I do not think it has been noted before. This pair was bought from Pemberton, Wilson & Co. for 4s.; its value now is £24. There is a fine stamp, with full gum, of the one dollar, manuscript surcharge on the 16 c., blue. In the issue of 1885 there is a fine 2 c. on 16 c. with the letters in capitals. In the issue of 1891 there is a number of rare provisionals, the best being the "6" on 16, blue, full gum, sold by our firm at 40s. and now worth £18.

Borneo.—Practically complete with all the errors of the surcharges, mostly unused and used.

VOLUME XVI

Egypt, Sudan, Liberia, British East Africa, Zanzibar, and Uganda

Egypt.—An exceptionally fine lot of the stamps of a country which is much sought for just now, as many collectors claim it to be really a British Protectorate. If it were not for fear of causing a rupture in the "Entente Cordiale," I should be very much inclined to put this country in Part I of our Catalogue. There are many pages of proofs and essays; some of them are undoubtedly extremely rare, and many of them I have never seen before. Among the issued stamps I draw attention to:—1866, two of the 5 piastres, red, with the surcharge of the 10 piastres, one being used on portion of original and the other unused. There is a *tête-bêche* pair of the 10 piastres, unused. I consider this to be undoubtedly the rarest Egyptian stamp and really among the rarities of the world, as very few are known. There are several values in pairs, imperf. vertically, and several of the 2 piastres, yellow, bisected and used as 1 piastre. In the issue of 1867 most of the values are in blocks of four, showing the four types, and also in singles, used and unused. The 1872 issue is exceptionally strong in the interesting *tête-bêche* varieties, there being no fewer than twenty-four pairs printed *tête-bêche*; there are several interesting pairs, imperf. between, used and unused. In the provisionals of 1879 there are two each *tête-bêche* pairs of the 5 and 10 paras; in Sudan, first issue, strips of six, showing varieties of the surcharge and several inverted overprints.

In *Liberia* there is rather a poor lot of the early issues, the imperf. being extremely weak. An interesting thing is an horizontal pair of the 12 c., blue, perf. 11½ all round, but imperf. between. *British East Africa* is a very good lot. The imperf. stamps of 1890 are represented by singles, pairs, and some blocks of four; the most interesting page is that of the provisionals of 1891. Knowing how rare these are now it is interesting to note the old prices. Thus, in the stamps with the surcharge written and initialled "A.B." there is a fine unused stamp, ½ anna on 2 annas, vermilion, full gum, bought from Th. Buhl in 1892 for 15s.; its value now is £21. There is an exceptionally fine block of four of these stamps, used. The great rarity, 1 anna on 4 annas, brown, unused, and with gum, was bought also from Th. Buhl for 15s.; its value now is £30. The hand-stamped provisionals, ½ anna and 1 anna, are also well represented. The 1895 issue on the company's stamps are complete used and unused, with some duplicates. In the issue on the Indian stamps there are several rare errors. In the later issues there is a number of very interesting and rare trials for different values, viz. a set of

the large stamps, Queen's Head, with the different values painted in by hand. Among the better things in *Zanzibar* are 1 anna, blue, surcharge, unused, several of the errors "Zanibar," several "Zanzidars," a pair of the 5 rupies, one stamp with the "R" inverted, and many interesting varieties in the latter issues. In *Uganda* there is a very fair lot of each issue, including several singles and strips on letters, some interesting pairs and blocks printed *l'ête-bêche*, and two of the very rare manuscript provisionals, 15 on 10, and 15 on 40.

VOLUME XX

Panama, Pietersburg

This is only a small volume, but it contains a very good lot of the Panama with the different settings and minor varieties properly worked out. In the rare things are a lot of the first and second issues of the rare "Bocas del Toro." The *Pietersburg* are a very fine lot and include most of the varieties in our Catalogue, and quite a number of minor varieties which we have not catalogued or met with before.

VOLUME XXI

Dominican Republic, Haiti, and British Honduras

This is a small volume, but it contains some very fine stamps. In *Dominican Republic* there are fifteen of the first issue, including two of the "un real," deep green, and three of the "un real," buff. The issues of 1866 to 1871 contain a number of the rare varieties, among them being the $\frac{1}{2}$ real, blue, with the inscription and the value in blue, a variety which I never was able to get in my old collection, which I exhibited in London. In the issues 1880 and 1882 there is a number of rare errors, e.g. surcharges on the wrong stamp, inverted surcharges, etc.

Haiti.—This is only a small lot of stamps, with a few good shades in the old issues, and a few interesting stamps, such as pairs, imperf. between.

British Honduras.—A very good lot indeed. The issues of 1866 to 1883 are represented by a good number of stamps, the unused especially including some rare shades. In the provisionals of 1888 there are all the rarities, chief among them is the exceedingly rare "TWO" cents on "50" cents on "1s.", grey, the "TWO" being in black instead of in red. Only five other specimens of this stamp are known to exist. This stamp is one of the authentic ones and is initialled "W.G.A." on the back, the "A" standing for "Ackerman"; the date is "3.5.91." It was sold to Mr. Breitfuss by Th. Buhl for £15; it is now valued at £150. Considering that this is the last stamp of this variety likely to be on the market, it is certainly a bargain at the latter price. In this issue I note also the rare 3 c. on 3d., brown, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; this

was sold by Mr. Buhl in the early 'nineties for 2s. 6d.; its value has now risen to £14, and it is not an easy stamp to find at that price with a genuine surcharge. Then there is the 2 c. on 1d., perf. 14, with the surcharge inverted; and an interesting envelope is one franked by two stamps of 6 on 10c., one having the "6" in red, and the other with the "6" in black, both surcharges being inverted. The later issues are also very complete and include a quantity of stamps on letters and bisected stamps used for half their value.

VOLUME XXII

Hawaiian Islands, Fiji Islands, Tonga, Cooks Island

In the *Hawaiian Islands*, which are a very good lot, I note in the rare issue of 1851 the 5 c., unused; 13 c., the commoner variety, Type 1, fine, used; and 13 c., the rare variety, Type 1 and 2, used. These are four exceedingly rare stamps, which are to be met with now in only a few really old collections. The issue of 1853 includes a good lot of the 5 c. and 13 c. on the different papers. Among them are the 5 c. on the thick white paper, two stamps, one used, on the original cover, also a 13 c., surcharged "5" in black ink, and used along with the U.S. 12 c., imperf. The large figure stamps are well represented and include a number of scarce varieties and errors, there being some uncut sheets and several stamps on envelopes.

In *Fiji* there are fifteen of the "Times Express" and a fine lot of the provisional issues of 1875 and 1876, there being no fewer than thirty-one of this scarce issue among them, several interesting errors, e.g. inverted "A" used for "v", round and Gothic stops mixed, etc.

The *Tonga* and *Cook's Island* do not contain anything of special interest.

VOLUME XXIV

United States

This is a big volume and undoubtedly a good lot. The first pages are taken up by a good selection of the "Carrier" stamps, many of which are on the original letters. Then comes a nice page of the 5 c., black, large head of 1845, including two stamps double struck. On the next page are four St. Louis, with a 10 c. on pelure paper, a very rare stamp on the original cover. Then there are many essays and trials, and following them come the Government issues. In the issue of 1847, 5 c., unused, is a block of six and eight singles, unused, and a number of used. The 1851 includes a fair number of blocks and some very fine shades; the best stamp in this issue is the 24 c., imperf. Of the "Carrier" stamps there is the Franklin, 1851, unused and used. The

first perforated issue of 1857 is a good lot. Of the first type, 5 c., there are five unused and eleven used, showing all shades. In the 24 c., plum, rare colour, there are two; one of these was obtained by Mr. Breitfuss from the Post Office Department in St. Petersburg in 1880; this is interesting, as it tends to prove, I think, that this colour was the first printing, and that it was used by the U.S. Government to distribute to other countries; perhaps this is why we have not found the stamp used. In the issue of 1861 there are some choice things. Evidently in the old days Mr. Breitfuss did not know about the *premières gravures*, and he has only a few stamps which were taken, seemingly, as striking shades. Among them I note the 3 c., two of the 10 c., and a magnificent specimen with full gum of the rare 30 c. In the ordinary stamps of this issue there are two of the 3 c., vermilion, three with gum of the 5 c., yellow, and a large number of shades and varieties in the other values. The reissue set of 1875 is complete. In the issue of 1867, grille all over, there is a pair, unused, bought from Moens for 6s.; the value now is £13. The other grille stamps are well represented, including fine blocks of four. In the beautiful issue of 1869 there are several pages of interesting proofs, perhaps the best being the unadopted designs, e.g. the 1, 2, 3, 12, and 15 c. with small figures, and the 10 c. and 30 c. in the unadopted types. In the regular stamps of that date there are fine pieces in shades of all values, and beautiful used 15, 24, and 30 c. with *centres inverted*. In the variety without grille, but with brown gum, there are the 1, 2, 3, 15, 24, 30, and 90 c., unused, and also some used. In the reissue of 1875 the set is complete, unused, with several values, used. In the 1875 issue, special printings, there are only the 7, 15, and 24 c. In the later issues there is a number of varieties, imperf., used and unused.

The Departmental stamps are very strong; in most departments there are at least three sets complete, two being unused and one used. In the "State," high values, there are four of the 2 dollars and one each of the 5, 10, and 20 dollars. In the imperf., cardboard proofs, there are two or three sets of each issue in varying shades. In the Navy Department I note the error 2 c., green, perf.; a pair of the 2 c., imperf.; and the 2 c., black, perf. and imperf. The Periodicals are a very strong lot, and to finish up there are some pages of the "Fractional currency notes," and a good set of the Telegraph stamps.

VOLUME XXXIV

Switzerland

A very good book, in which Mr. Breitfuss took a great interest. In the Cantonal stamps there are as follows:—

Basle.—2½ rap., three unused and four used, one on letter.

Geneva.—5 + 5, one unused, two used, one on letter cut the wrong way, and a pair rejoined. A very beautiful page.

Of the single 5 c., both large and small eagle, there is a fine assortment in singles, pairs, and some with scarce obliterations. 5 c., green on white, cut out of envelope and used on entire letter: a very fine stamp with the black "grille" postmark.

Zurich.—Horizontal lines, 4 rap., the five types unused and the five types used. The unused are a beautiful set, and include a mint pair, Types 4 and 5. Mr. Breitfuss bought this pair from the late Mr. Schulze nearly thirty years ago for £4; the value now is £120. 6 rap., horizontal lines, a beautiful strip of the five types, unused, bought from Moens in 1881 for £5 10s.; its value to-day is £75. There are two of the 6 r. retouched, both on original letters, and a number of used, including several rare postmarks. Vertical lines, 4 rap., one unused, and a magnificent matched set of five types used, all on portions of original letters; 6 rap., two types unused and many used, including one stamp retouched.

Geneva (so-called Vaud).—4 c., unused, and two used; 5 c., unused, and seven used.

Geneva (so-called Neuchâtel).—Two 5 c., unused, with full gum, and two used.

Zurich (so-called Winterthur).—Two singles and a vertical strip of four, unused, the latter a very fine thing; also several used.

Orts-Post: no frame; a very fine complete made-up plate of the forty types, well matched in colour; also a pair and single, used.

Poste Locale: 2½ rap., without frame, the five types used. *Orts-Post*: with frame; complete made-up plate of forty types, used, exceedingly fine; four unused and many singles used.

Poste Locale: with frame; a complete made-up plate of forty types, several singles used, and seven unused. The "Rayons," deep blue, pale blue, and the orange stamps, have been plated, used and unused. The latter are a fine lot, and in this collection is the only attempt I have seen to reconstruct the plates, *unused*. The silk-thread stamps of 1854 are a very nice lot and include nearly seventy unused, including several of the rare Munich print; the best of them are two of the 5 rap., red-brown, and three of the 40 rap., yellow-green. Quite a rarity in this issue is an envelope franked by 1½ stamps of 2 rap., dated August, 1862, "Locano." This bisection was authorized specially for the 3 c. rate to Italy, and was allowed to be used only between April and August, 1862. In this volume there is also a large number of rare essays and colour-trials.

(To be continued.)

General Collecting For Pleasure and Profit

With Many of the Advantages of Specialism

By M. Z. KUTTNER

FROM THE "P. J. of G. B."

WE are continually being told nowadays that it is impossible for the ordinary man to be a general collector and at the same time have any claims to be considered a philatelist in any real sense of the word.

The stock arguments against "generalism" repeated year in and year out eventually resolve themselves into the two desiderata—abundance of time and money beyond those of the average business or professional man.

And yet it has appeared to me lately that there might be a way by which a person of even extremely limited means might be enabled to permit his philatelic sympathies to extend beyond the spacious bounds of—say Wadhwan or the Ionian Islands.

The system which I advocate, which, by the way, appears likely to prove fairly successful as far as I personally am concerned, is to my mind comparatively simple.

To begin with, I start my collection in a set of the Imperial Albums (10th edition). I say, advisedly, start, since, as will be seen shortly, I do not intend to continue it altogether in these most convenient receptacles.

I use the 10th edition because by so doing I shall have the minimum number of King's Heads, with their single and multiple watermarks, ordinary and chalk-surfaced paper, and other peculiarities beloved of the modern philatelic (?) speculator.

Doubtless all these details have their uses and reasons beyond and apart from Postal Revenue purposes. Doubtless, also, they are just as interesting philatelically, and quite as worthy of collection as varieties of South Australian perforations and watermarks or types of first issue Shanghais.

I grant all this at the outset so as to save the editor and publishers of the *P. J. G. B.* from being overwhelmed by the crowd of indignant protestors against my heresies—to which, nevertheless, I shall adhere for the present.

Furthermore, I do not intend to take more unused stamps than I can help. I do not say that I will relentlessly refuse asylum to an otherwise desirable stamp on the ground that it is not postmarked. But in my collection unused stamps will be strictly subordinated and supplementary to fine used specimens.

Lastly, though I shall not absolutely make no exceptions, I intend to let the great bulk of my purchases consist of such stamps as can be bought at from about 1s. to 10s. each.

As I am willing to take anything and everything colonial or non-colonial, fashionable or unfashionable, provided it be in really fine used condition, I have no difficulty in spending as much money as I can spare in purchases much below catalogue price. And since, at the outset at any rate, I limit myself to the varieties provided for in the Imperial, I do not (having, I trust, a very little common sense) become the proud possessor of nothing but "undesirables at any price."

But whatever one buys one must inevitably find the issues of some countries growing more complete than others. When this occurs I seize the opportunity of gratifying my "specialist" tendencies.

As soon as, say, 2-3—3-4 of the spaces provided for any one country or state become filled I judge that country worthy of special attention for a short time. By "special attention" I do not mean to imply that I at once commence "bloating." On the contrary, although I do read up whatever specialist articles I can find dealing with the stamps under consideration, I confine my energies to filling up (still with fine used specimens) as many gaps as possible and add merely such additional shades and other rarities as seem to me to be fairly distinctive in the articles I have read, though beyond the scope of a catalogue or my album.

But since, to do this, I should make a very untidy mess of those pages devoted to the country in question, I get out of the difficulty by removing the whole lot of stamps to a small blank book—preferably with moveable leaves. Now I separate the used from the unused, mounting the latter on pages by themselves duly inserted in their proper positions among the various issues. If, however, I have no unused stamps of certain periods I do not emphasize that fact by means of a fine array of empty pages.

When I have found the number of gaps reduced almost to vanishing point, or the difficulties in the way of filling them very seriously increased, I make a note of my wants in that particular country and return again to my general collecting. By and by

the same process is repeated with another and yet another country.

So much for my method. Now for the advantages which I claim for it, premising, as before, that I am speaking from the point of view of one who is limited both as to time and money.

In the first place, my thirty years' experience of stamp collecting convinces me that it is practically impossible for any one to become a successful specialist without a pretty fair general knowledge of stamps. Of course, there are exceptions, but in the majority of cases it is this general knowledge alone that saves the collector from many serious mistakes. Also, I think that the advanced specialist is apt to fall out of touch and sympathy with those to whom his own pets do not appeal, and in other ways to become philatelically narrow minded.

My preference for fine used specimens is dictated by considerations (1) of cost, (2) of safety, and (3) of stability or rather prospective increase in value.

At the present time the cry is all for unused, and naturally the demand creates the supply, so far as it will go. But since, in many cases, the demand is far greater than the supply, the "faker" has promptly availed himself of the opportunity. I do not wish to pose as an alarmist, nor, in spite of all that I have seen and heard of the prevalence of cleaned stamps, do I think that these are altogether so difficult of detection as some people imagine. Yet while the man of means and leisure need have comparatively few fears on that score, his less fortunate companion, who cannot always go to one of the big dealers and get a London Society's Certificate of soundness with each purchase, may often discover that he has been taken in only when it is too late.

The price, too, for fair unused stamps is, to my mind, altogether out of proportion to that for fine used ones. Of course an absolutely "mint" specimen, without the faintest suspicion of cleaning, mending, or regumming about it, is worth whatever a rich man will give for it. But what about those stamps—the great majority—that do not fulfil all these requirements. Surely these must always be of more or less doubtful value differing in each individual instance.

And since, if stamp collecting is to continue, the bulk of collectors cannot belong to the millionaire class, it seems certain, to my mind, that there must be a constantly increasing demand and appreciation for really fine used specimens.

Similar considerations, *mutatis mutandis*, influence me with regard to my partiality for what may be termed the "middle class" among stamps. Expensive stamps very soon lead to a fairly great lock-up of capital outlay, when the collection is apt to become so

much an investment that its passable cash value and the fluctuations of the market frequently detract greatly from the enjoyment that should be derived from the hobby. Then, too, though the general tendency is upwards, quite a number of high priced stamps appreciate so slowly that the "unearned increment" attaching to them by no means pays a reasonable interest on the investment. For one stamp that in a given time has risen in value from £10 to £12, there are many hundreds that have risen from 1s. to 3s. or more, thus affording the man of moderate means a far greater prospect of recouping himself for his outlay should he unfortunately be obliged to realize.

As a general rule, too, the "fakers" confine their operations to the more valuable varieties, so that one can purchase such stamps as those to which I have referred without fear. This class of stamp, too, is the one on which the dealer finds it easiest to make a reasonable profit, so that he, in his turn, can give better value to his customer.

Lastly, the "reasonable" specializing which I describe seems, so far as I have been able to ascertain by experience, to commend itself greatly to the more respectable and reliable dealers. Although, considering the lines on which I collect, my "specialist" purchases cannot amount to very large amounts in any particular country. I have on all sides upon explaining my system been treated with quite exceptional consideration. And since after all stamp collecting would be impossible without stamp dealers, it seems to me that a plan which enlists these gentlemen's hearty and practical sympathy must be mutually advantageous to both buyer and seller.

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Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BRITISH GUIANA—continued

Issue of 1856. 4 c., black on blue

Genuine.—The paper is blue-faced; instead of red-faced. I have not been able to get this; but I conclude that the design is the same as that of the 4 c., magenta.

Forged.—Lithographed, on thick, hard, blue-faced white wove paper, with a shiny surface. The design is *exactly* the same as that of the forgery of the 4 c., crimson.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—My specimen is lettered
 A G 5 0
 5 S P in
 18 56

four lines.

Forged.—My blue 4 c. is uncanceled; the crimson one has 1, with "Paid" between two transverse lines in the centre (lithographed), and a large "5" (hand-stamped) added separately, as a sort of surcharge, besides the postmark. Another copy bears 98, with REGISTERED, in large block capitals, obliquely across it, all lithographed.

NOTE.—Both genuine and forged have the signature "E. Lew" upon them; the genuine has it written; it is lithographed in the forgeries.

Issue of 1862; Provisionals, 1, 2, 4 cents; Rouletted 6

These stamps are of local manufacture, type-set, with initials of the Acting Receiver-General of the Colony written in the centre, in red or black ink. Most of the specimens that I have handled were cut, but I believe they were all rouletted 6. There is not a full set of any one of the six types. The sheet contains four horizontal rows, of six stamps in a row, thus making twenty-four stamps on the sheet. They are disposed in the following manner, the numbers in the compartments being those of the six types:—

SHEET OF THE 1 CENT.

2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	3	3	3	3

SHEET OF THE 2 CENTS.

2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	3	3	3	3

SHEET OF THE 4 CENTS.

5	5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	4	4
6	6	6	6	6	6
4	4	4	4	4	4

According to this, and the 1 in 2 cents, Type III. is the rarest, and Type II. is the commonest; in the 4 cents, Type VI. the rarest, and Type V. the commonest. Here are the six types:—



TYPE I. (1 c., 2 c.).



TYPE II. (1 c., 2 c.).



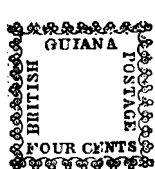
TYPE III. (1 c., 2 c.).



TYPE IV. (4 c.).



TYPE V. (4 c.).



TYPE VI. (4 c.).

The values are:—

TYPE I.—With border of pearls: 1 c., 2 c.

TYPE II.—With border of pointed, oblique ovals, containing crosses: 1 c., 2 c.

TYPE III.—With border of little bunches of grapes: 1 c., 2 c.

TYPE IV.—With border of quatrefoils, containing crosses: 4 c. This type exists both with and without interior lines.

TYPE V.—With border something like the "eyes" of the dressmakers' "hooks and eyes," each "eye" having a little circle or ring in it: 4 c.

TYPE VI.—With border of trefoils: 4 c. There are no interior lines in this type.

From this description it will be understood that there are three types of the 1 c. and 2 c., and three of the 4 c.; but that none of the types of the 4 c. resemble either of the lower values.

1 Cent, black on rose

Genuine.—Type-set, on rather thick, rough, rose wove paper, rouletted.

TYPE I.—The lines separating the pearl border from the lettering are not continuous. Each little ornament is evidently cast as a pearl with a dash below it, the dash being of about the same width as the pearl. Thus, when the pearls are arrayed side by side, the dashes appear, at a distance, to form one uninterrupted straight line; but, looked at closely, the line is broken below the space between every two pearls. This is the case with all the eight stamps of this type. In the fifth pearl from the top, on the left side of the stamp, there is only the usual crescent-shaped shading, with no round black spot, to the left of the shading, in the pearl. The perpendicular side-line, to the right of **BRITISH**, and the similar one to the left of **POSTAGE**, are both broken into at least four, and in one case into five, separate pieces, instead of each forming one continuous line.

VARIETIES OF TYPE I.—The thirteenth stamp on the sheet (i.e., the first of Type I.) has an upright dash near the left-hand end of the **GUIANA** label, and a shorter dash before the **P** of **POSTAGE**. The fourteenth stamp has an upright dash after the **H** of **BRITISH**. The fifteenth stamp has a curious scroll-ornament, instead of a pearl, over the first **A** of **GUIANA**, and the fourth pearl from the left, at the bottom of the stamp below the **E** of **ONE**, is turned on its side, so that the crescent points to the right, instead of downwards, and the short line which should be between the pearl and the **E** appears as an upright dash between this pearl and its left-hand neighbour. There is a sort of colon after **BRITISH**. The **I** of **GUIANA** is a **l**. The seventeenth stamp has a stop at the left-hand end of the **GUIANA** label. The nineteenth stamp has an upright dash at the left-hand end of the **GUIANA** label, and a colon of square stops before the **P** of **POSTAGE**. In the twentieth stamp the head of the **T** of **BRITISH** is faint, and the right-hand end of the line above **ONE CENT** is bent downwards a good deal.

TYPE II.—In all the twelve stamps of this type, the sharp ends of the ovals in the bottom corners point towards the centre of the stamp. The sharp ends of the ovals down the right side of the stamp point obliquely upwards to the left. (See varieties below, for a few exceptions.) The fifth oval down the right side is the same pattern as the rest.

VARIETIES OF TYPE II.—The first stamp on the sheet has an "hook-and-eye" ornament, instead of a crosse oval, to left of the **TI** of **BRITISH**. The second stamp has the top oval, and the bottom oval but one on the right-hand side, with their sharp ends pointing downwards, instead of upwards. The third and fourth stamps

have the oval in the right top corner pointing downwards. The fifth stamp (like the second) has the top oval, and the bottom oval but one on the right side, pointing downwards. The sixth and seventh stamps have the oval in the right top corner pointing downwards. The eighth stamp has the same, and, in addition, the sixth oval from the top, on the right side, points downwards, and there is a colon before the **P** of **POSTAGE**. The ninth stamp has the oval in the right top corner pointing downwards. The eleventh stamp has the same, and, in addition, the fifth oval from the top down the right side has a large dot in it, and the seventh oval from the top, down the left side of the stamp, points upwards, and the top of the **H** of **BRITISH** is broken. In the twelfth stamp, the third oval down the right side is a curious pattern, quite different from the rest, and the seventh oval on the same side points upwards and *outwards*. The **H** of **BRITISH** is broken, and there is a large dash before the **P** of **POSTAGE** in this twelfth stamp.

TYPE III.—Each of the two perpendicular lines, to the right of **BRITISH**, and left of **POSTAGE**, is broken into four, five, and even six separate pieces. The one to the right of **BRITISH**, if prolonged downwards, would pass clear to the right (or, in the last stamp but one on the sheet, would *just* graze the side) of the **O** of **ONE**; and the line to the left of **POSTAGE**, if prolonged downwards, would pass through, or graze, the last stroke of the **N** of **CENT**. The inner stalk of the bunch of grapes at the top left corner of the stamp does not touch the stalk of the bunch immediately to the right of it. The **A** and **N** of **GUIANA** do not touch each other.

VARIETIES OF TYPE III.—The twenty-second stamp on the sheet (first stamp of Type III.) has the bunch of grapes in the left lower corner pointing downwards to the left; i.e., it belongs to the set down the left side. The twenty-third stamp has this same bunch of grapes pointing downwards to the right; i.e., it belongs to the bottom row, and the second and fifth ornaments in this bottom row are quite different in pattern, both from the grapes and from each other. The top of the **O** of **POSTAGE** is broken, and there is a semicolon after **GUIANA** in my specimen, though I am not sure whether this is always visible. The twenty-fourth stamp bears the legend **PCSTAGE**. (It is not a broken **O**, but a properly-formed **C**.)

1 Cent

TYPE I. Forged.—Lithographed, on medium, smooth, *granité* wove paper, of a very disagreeable magenta tint, with a shade of blue in the red. Each of the four lines, separating the pearl borders from the rest of the stamp, is perfectly continuous, instead of broken; and, in the fifth pearl from the top on the left side, opposite the second **I** of **BRITISH**, there is a distinct black dot, besides the shading. The side-lines, to right of **BRITISH** and to left of **POSTAGE**, are continuous, instead of broken. The letters **IA** of **GUIANA** touch each other, though they are separate in the genuine.

TYPE II. First Forgery.—Type-set; paper very like the genuine, but thinner. The oval in the left bottom corner points downwards to the

right, instead of upwards towards the centre of the stamp, and all the ovals down the right side point *downwards* to the left. This is a very easy test.

TYPE II. Second Forgery.—Type-set, on rather thin, dull rose wove paper. The oval in the left bottom corner points upwards to the left, and the fifth oval down the right side, by the ST of POSTAGE, is quite a different pattern from the rest.

TYPE II. Third Forgery.—Lithographed, on the magenta, *granite* wove paper before described. This is imitated from the seventh stamp on the sheet (first stamp in the second row) which has the second oval from the top, down the left side, pointing down to the left, instead of to the right. The upright lines to right of BRITISH and to left of POSTAGE are continuous, instead of broken; and the one to right of BRITISH, if prolonged downwards, would pass midway between the O of ONE, instead of cutting deeply into the O, as it does in this particular type of the genuine. The O of POSTAGE is narrow and oval, instead of being wide and almost circular.

TYPE II. Fourth Forgery.—Typographed, on dull rose wove paper, rather thin, with coarse grain. The ovals at the top of the stamp are placed unevenly, and the two above the GUA of GUIANA are much closer together than those to the left of them. This forgery resembles the genuine, more than any of the others hitherto described.

TYPE III. Forged.—Lithographed, on the *granite*, magenta wove paper already mentioned. The lines to right of BRITISH and left of POSTAGE are continuous, instead of broken. The former, if prolonged downwards, would cut deeply into the O of ONE. The inner stalk of the bunch of grapes, at the top left corner of the stamp, is joined to the stalk of the bunch to right of it. The A and N of GUIANA are joined at the bottom. This forgery is imitated from the twenty-second stamp on the sheet, i.e., the first stamp of Type III.

1 Cent

Bogus.—(i.e., no genuine 1 cent of these types.)

TYPE IV.—Lithographed, on *granite*, magenta wove paper.

TYPE V.—Lithographed, on *granite*, magenta wove paper.

TYPE VI.—(1) Type-set, on fairly stout, rough, pale, dull rose paper.

TYPE VI.—(2) Lithographed, on *granite*, magenta wove paper.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—54.

TYPE I. Forged.—Uncancelled. Also 22.

TYPE II. First Forgery.—Something like 30, with AO in the centre.

Second Forgery.—Ditto.

Third Forgery.—Uncancelled.

Fourth Forgery.—Same as the first and second forgeries.

TYPE III. Forged.—Uncancelled.

Besides these I have notes of various forged

cancellations, but do not remember which particular counterfeits bore them. They include 22, 54, 57 (but circular), 98, 100; also a *very* small oblong of oblique bars, that just fills up the width, and rather more than the length, of the central square. Also a pen-stroke. Also a large "4," like a surcharge.

The genuine stamps are initialled, as before stated. Almost all the forgeries have "nor" in two lines, written on them, but I have also seen "E. Lew," "B.M.," "C.H.," etc.

Issue of 1862. 2 Cents, black and yellow

It will be noted in the sketches of the three entire sheets, that the types of the 2 c. are in the same order as in the 1 c. The fact is that the *sheet is the same*, only the value being altered. Thus all the peculiarities of the various stamps of 1 c. (except the value) will be found on the corresponding stamps of 2 c., as, for instance, the spelling PCSTAGE of the last stamp on the sheet. Besides these, the 2 c. has its own special varieties: No. 13 has TWC; 16 has an italic T in CENTS; 18 has an italic T in TWO.

Genuine.—Type-set; stamps exactly the same as the genuine 1 cent, with value altered; paper, rouletting, etc., as before. I need not repeat the tests, as, except for the alterations in value, the tests given for the 1 cent will suffice.

2 Cents

TYPE I. Forged.—Lithographed, on medium to thin, smooth, primrose-yellow wove paper, with a grain like that of our own old green ½d. newbands of 1870. The design is exactly like that of the forgery of Type I of the 1 cent, with value altered.

TYPE II. First Forgery.—Type-set, on rather rough, somewhat orange-yellow, medium wove paper. The oval in the left bottom corner is like the genuine. My specimen is not very distinct, but, as far as I can make out, the two ovals above 1A of GUIANA touch each other. All the ovals down the right side point downwards to the left, as in the first forgery of the 1 cent of this type.

TYPE II. Second Forgery.—Type-set, on fairly stout yellow wove paper. The oval in the left bottom corner points downwards to the right.

TYPE II. Third Forgery.—Type-set, paper rather harder than the last. This is almost exactly the same as the second forgery, but there is a stop after GUIANA.

TYPE II. Fourth Forgery.—Type-set, on yellow wove paper, with coarse graining. The oval in the left bottom corner points downwards to the right, and all the ovals down the right side point downwards to the left.

TYPE III. Forged.—Lithographed, on bright yellow wove paper. This is exactly the same as the forgery of Type III., of the 1 cent, with value altered.

(To be continued.)

New Issues

By W. P. B.

Correspondents should notice that all matters relating to new issues have been taken over by Mr. Frank Phillips, 391 Strand, London, W.C., who would be very grateful if readers would help him by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps new or projected. News from the colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be sent to the above-mentioned address.

Australian Commonwealth.—We referred last week in "Gossip of the Hour" to the breakdown of the N.S.W. perforating machine gauging 12 (which, however, really should be described as 11½, 12), and the temporary use of the 11 machine. One result of this is the appearance of the 1d. Postage Due stamp with Commonwealth wmk., perf. 11 all round.



Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 11.

Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

1d., emerald-green . . . — —

Brazil.—We copy the following from *La Revue Postale* (Aug.-Sept., 1907):—

A kind correspondent of *La Revue Postale*, M. Silvestre Monteiro, Falcao at Para, informs us that a commemorative stamp of 100 reis will be issued on the occasion of the centenary of the opening of Brazilian ports to international commerce. These stamps will be current during the Exposition of 1908. The design is by the eminent artist Henri Bernadelli. An order for five millions of these stamps has been placed with the American Bank Note Company.

We wonder if this is the same stamp to which we referred last week. The numbers are sadly at variance.

Cucuta.—Our publishers have received the following letter respecting stamps of the type illustrated below.



There are other stamps of this department of Colombia at present on the market, which we suspect to be of doubtful origin, and of which we shall have more to say next week.

SAN JOSÉ DE CÚCUTA.
10 / July, 1907.

TO MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD.,
LONDON.

DEAR SIRS,—Messrs. Sanchez and Sanchez of this town have told me of the honorability of your respectable firm with regard to the stamp branch, and therefore I apply to you in order to inform you that some time ago the printing works of Messrs. Miguel Lascano C. and Andrés Lascano Berti had been busy in making a quantity of the postage stamps of those issued by the Provisional Government in 1900, without and with my name, and therefore these things are clandestine issues and a falsification that I have not authorized, and much less put them on sale, making use of my name for this speculation, and as these Lascons sell them in this town and send them abroad in their own name or in fictitious names, it is my duty to sound a warning voice so that consequent loss may be avoided. Therefore I thus make manifest my protest in defence of my reputation, and I do not accept the responsibility of this speculation.

As the number of sets of these stamps sold by me in 1900 was relatively small, and as I am the only holder of the stock which then remained in my possession, I have thought it right that this fraud shall not continue, and that I should guarantee the authenticity of my stamps to stamp dealers, as they, the stamps, will all bear my full autograph.

I hope you will kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter, and I am, etc., etc.,

ANDRES B. FERNANDEZ.

East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.—

There have been rumours for some time that the currency of this territory was to be changed. We noticed in *The People* of 11 August illustrations of the new coinage just issued for Nigeria and British West Africa and the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates. The decimal system as used on the Continent, in the United States, and several British colonies, has been adopted. The five and ten cent pieces are made of metal, whilst the smallest coin, one-tenth of a penny (Nigeria and British West Africa), is of aluminium.

New issues of stamps will doubtless follow. Indeed, the *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* (22.7.07) gives a list from specimen copies as follows:—



King's Head type with altered values. Mult. wmk. Ordinary paper.

- 1 c., grey-brown.
- 3 c., grey-green.
- 6 c., carmine.
- 10 c., pale olive and lilac.
- 12 c., violet and lilac.
- 15 c., ultramarine.
- 25 c., black and green.
- 50 c., orange-brown and green.
- 75 c., pale blue and grey-black.

Even's Weekly (10.8.07) chronicles the appearance of the 1 rupee on chalk-surfaced paper with multiple wmk. This only leaves the 10 and 50 rupees with the old wmk. Crown and CC.



King's Head. Chalky paper. Mult. wmk.
Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.
1 r., green

Ecuador.—We have received a new set of stamps for this republic, and below print a translation of the decree authorizing the issue.

DECREE.

ELOY ALFARO,

Constitutional President of the Republic.

By reason

of the issue of postage stamps, authorised by the Executive Decrees of the 8th June and 2nd July of last year, being concluded

It is decreed

Article I. That the new issue of postage stamps, which are of the value, colour, and with portraits as stated herein, viz.—

- 1 centavo, red, portrait of President Roca;
- 2 centavos, pale blue, portrait of President Dr. Noboa;
- 3 " yellow " " General Robles;
- 5 " rose " " General Urquina;
- 10 " deep blue " " Dr. Garcia Moreno;
- 20 " pale green " " Carrion;
- 50 " purple " " Dr. Espinoza;
- 1 sucre, green " " Dr. Borrero;

shall be on sale at all the post offices of the Republic from the 1st July of this year.

Article II. In conformity with the Convention of the Universal Postal Union the requisite numbers of the stamps shall be forwarded to the offices at Berne.

Article III. Thirty days' grace shall be allowed in which holders of postage stamps of the preceding issue can utilise them or have them exchanged at the fiscal offices.

Article IV. The Ministers of Education, Posts, etc., and of Finance are charged with the execution of the present Decree.

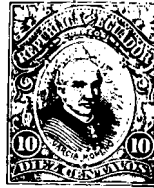
Given at the National Palace in Quito the 20th June, 1907.

(Signed). ELOY ALFARO, President.

ALFREDO ROUGE, Minister of Education.

AMALIO PUGA, Minister of Finance.

Certified as a copy by Alfonso Freile L., Under Secretary for Education.



Portrait series. Centre in first colour. Perf. 14, 15.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., black and carmine	0 1	—
2 c. " pale blue	0 2	—
3 c. " orange	0 2	—
5 c. " lilac rose.	—	—
10 c. " indigo	—	—
20 c. " pale green	—	—
50 c. " purple	—	—
1 s. " blue-green	—	—

Holland.—Mr. J. B. Robert, of Gravenhage, writes us that the 6½ c. Postage Due stamp chronicled some time ago (No. 359 in the Supplement) is still issued. The new 50 cent and 1 gulden are also printed, but none will be sent to Berne before date of issue. "In future," the Postmaster-General says, "no new stamps will be issued to the public until the old stock is exhausted, nor will specimen copies be sent to Berne until date of actual issue. Many specimen stamps get into the hands of dealers and are chronicled in the stamp papers, in consequence of which the officials are pestered with orders and requisitions they cannot supply." We wish all countries would adopt this sensible rule.

Apropos of the above, Mr. Robert also writes "that the 15 c., 30 c., 50 c., 1 g., and 2½ g. of Surinam, which have been chronicled some time, were only issued on the 1 August, and that no more of the old issues are now to be obtained."

Jamaica.—According to the *London Philatelist* (July) the error SER:ET has not been corrected on the latest issue of the Arms type. A correspondent mentions that he has this on the 5d. lately issued with multiple wmk. The variety will follow No. 60 in the Catalogue.



Arms type. Multiple wmk.
Variety. SER:ET for SERVIET.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
5d., black and yellow	—	—

Madagascar.—We copy from *Le Postillon* (28.7.07):—



The office of *Sambawa* (Madagascar) has again recommenced the little game of bisected stamps. This time they are the 20 c. (Bull and Lemur type) cut diagonally, "by reason of the shortage of 10 c. stamps," says the postmaster. The letter in hand bears date of 24 May, 1907. This office had no stamps of 10 centimes; it is very culpable not to have ordered them in good time. The postmaster of *Sambawa* had perhaps no stamps of 10 centimes. But for certain he had amongst his effects a marking stamp P.P. or P.D., which all offices have, and which are especially intended for the occasions when postage stamps run short.

Nepal.—A new issue of stamps for this kingdom, and which are a decided improvement upon the earlier ones, has just been engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., Ltd., to the order of Messrs. Keymer, Son & Co., the agents of the Nepal Government, to whom we are indebted for the explanation of the design given below. The latter was adopted from a native sketch, the particulars of the god being corrected by reference to engravings in Coleman's *Mythology of the Hindus*, an authoritative work published in 1832.

As will be seen from the illustration, the design is somewhat unique, even in the present age of postal curiosities, the lettering being entirely in native characters, and the equivalents of the words "postage" or "revenue" are missing. It is a great pity that no European inscription is given, for unless a collector has a knowledge of Devanagri, the different values can only be distinguished by the varying colours. The stamps have a double border, the inner one containing, in coloured letters, a motto, which is the same for all values, whilst the outer has in white letters, at the top, the name of the god portrayed in the centre; at the bottom GOORKA SIRKAR; and on either side the denomination, all in Devanagri characters.

In the centre of the stamp, amidst the eternal snows from whence flow the fertilizing streams to the green hills below, sits the god *Siva Mahadeo*, or *Mahadiva* (as it is sometimes spelt), the destroyer, "the Supreme God," with his three eyes to denote the three divisions of time—past, present, and future. In one hand he holds an antelope; in another the trident, to show the three great attributes of creating, preserving, and destroying, and that he is the *Iswara* or Supreme Lord. Another hand is held up in a forbidding attitude, and the fourth is stretched out in the act of solicitation. The necklace of skulls signifies the lapse and revolution of ages, and the extinction and succession of the generations of mankind.

In the upper corner the sun and the crescent moon are represented, whilst in the lower corners the year of issue of the stamps is denoted.

Only four denominations are to be printed at first, viz. 2, 4, 8, and 16 pice (64 pice equalling 1 rupee or 1s. 4d.).

The stamps are printed in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten, on white wove paper, and are perforated by a comb machine, gauging 13½.



Siva Mahades type. Perf. 13½.

	Unused.		Used.
	s. d.	s. d.	
2 pice, brown	0	1	—
4 ,, green	0	2	—
8 ,, carmine	0	3	—
16 ,, purple	0	6	—

New Zealand.—Our publishers have received a supply of the new 6d. (smaller size). The stamps, each showing the wmk. single-lined N Z and Star, are in sheets of 240 (ten rows of twenty-four) and are perforated 14 by a single-line machine. The top and bottom margins each show three guide marks (arrows), viz. between the sixth and seventh, twelfth and thirteenth, and eighteenth and nineteenth stamps of the first and last rows. Each sheet has a serial number in black in the upper right corner, the highest being 2,129,974.

The 2½d., perf. 14, of which a supply was received at the same time, are in sheets of 120 (ten rows of twelve), which show no guide marks or numbers on the margins.

We are shown the 1½d. on Cowan paper, perf. 14. This is the first appearance of the stamp with the wmk. single-lined N Z and Star.



Wmk. single-lined N Z and Star. Perf. 14.

	Unused.		Used.
	s. d.	s. d.	
1½d., brown	0	—	—
2½d., deep blue	0	4	—
6d., pink	0	8	—

Nicaragua.—The values of Type 36, Waterlow print, mentioned on the next page, have been seen overprinted "COSTA ATLANTICA" B., for use in the Bluefields district. Only the 4 c. and 15 c. have so far been chronicled in this printing without any overprint. The 20 c. and 50 c., which have been so chronicled, are also known overprinted "COSTA ATLANTIC" C.; whilst a foreign contemporary reports a provisional 5 c. on 4 c. (Waterlow print), overprinted "B Dpto Zelaya," in black. We await further particulars before formally recording

this last variety. It will be remembered that the overprinted stamps are sold at a higher rate than those without overprint.

**"COSTA ATLANTICA"
B.**

Type 36. *Waterlow print.*
Overprinted as above in violet on the 1 p., in black on the other values.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 c., green	—	—	—	—
2 c., red	—	—	—	—
3 c., violet	—	—	—	—
4 c., red-orange	—	—	—	—
5 c., blue	—	—	—	—
15 c., olive	—	—	—	—
1 p., black	—	—	—	—
2 p., deep green	—	—	—	—
5 p., violet	—	—	—	—
<i>Similarly overprinted "COSTA ATLANTICA" C.</i>				
20 c., claret	—	—	—	—
30 c., orange	—	—	—	—

Paraguay.—We have a letter (7.7.07) from a correspondent at Villa Rica giving some particulars of the later issues of Paraguay. The lists that have been made from time to time seem correct, though confused. Apparently a full set from 1 c. to 60 c., in Type 39, and a 1 peso in the type recently illustrated, showing the Palace of Lopez, were gradually issued from 1904-6, and subsequently many of the values had their colours changed. The following arrangement should make matters clearer. The stamps marked * were on sale at the Post Office when our correspondent wrote.



1504-6. Types 39 and 40. Perf. 11½ or 12½ and 12.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 c., orange ('05)	—	—	—	—
2 c., vermilion	—	—	—	—
5 c., deep blue ('04)	—	0 2	0 1	—
5 c., pale blue	—	0 1	0 1	—
10 c., ochre	—	0 2	0 2	—
20 c., purple	—	—	0 4	—
30 c., bluish green	—	—	—	—
* 60 c., chocolate	—	—	—	—
* 1 p., black and carmine	—	—	—	—
<i>1906-7. As last. Colours changed.</i>				
* 1 c., vermilion	—	—	—	—
5 c., yellow	—	—	0 1	—
* 10 c., emerald-green	—	—	—	—
* 20 c., bistre	—	—	—	—
* 30 c., grey	—	—	—	—
1 p., black and orange	—	—	—	—

**Habilitado
en
5
CENTAVOS**

1907. Provisional. The 2 c. overprinted as above.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
* 5 c. on 2 c., vermilion	—	—	—	—

By reference to previous chronicles it will be found that the 30 c., *grey*, is the only novelty, whilst no mention was made by our correspondent of the 1 peso, black and *orange-brown*. We recently received a copy of the latter, so our correspondent may have quoted the wrong 1 peso as being on sale. Probably the 2 c. and 60 c. will have their colours changed later. Our correspondent makes no mention whether the 5 c. will be reprinted, or if the overprinted 2 c. is to continue doing duty for this value.

In spite of all attempts, writes our correspondent, I have been unable to obtain any official stamps in Asuncion—I have never seen any of them or the unpaid used in their legitimate sphere. I sent to order a complete set of unpaid (4 sheets), and they were sent me *postmarked to order*, though I did not wish them in that way.

Southern Nigeria.—*The Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* (22.7.07) mentions the receipt of specimen stamps in Postal Union colours for this colony, as well of a new value. For some time it has been stated that Lagos stamps were the only ones in use here. Lagos and Southern Nigeria have been joined under one administration, to be known in future by the latter name, and efforts are being made to use up the stock of Lagos stamps. It is unlikely that the stamp now mentioned will be issued yet.



King's Head. Multiple. Ordinary.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
½d., grey-green	—	—	—	—
1d., carmine	—	—	—	—
½d., blue	—	—	—	—
3d., lilac and orange-brown	—	—	—	—

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Miscellaneous

Danish 1857 Secret Marks

THESE consist of the figures and letters in the corners. There is in addition, engraved in the dies and therefore reproduced on all the stamps, a tiny letter "B," the initial of the engraver Buntzen, in white, not always very visible: this letter is upright, in the oak wreath, opposite the first leg of



the "M" of "FR.M."

The Cost of Universal Penny Postage

MR. J. HENNIKER HEATON, M.P., dating his letter from S.S. *Mongolia*, Mediterranean Sea, 26 July, writes as follows to *The Times*:—

"SIR,—By a cutting from *The Times* of 20th inst. I see that a highly placed archer has drawn the long-bow to the shoulder with a view to harass my supposed retreat. May I, in self-defence, discharge one Parthian shaft?

"A few hours after I left England the Postmaster-General spoke as follows:—

"Mr. Henniker Heaton was always advocating universal penny postage. He himself was in favour of that; but, when they came to look into it, they would find that, if it were carried out, it would cost this country half a million a year."

"And then he appeals against my extravagant notions as contrary to those of business men.

"Let us examine this appeal. We send abroad

each year 60,000,000 letters. But it is certain that we should send twice as many even in the first twelve months.

Loss of 1½d. on each of 60,000,000 letters	£375,000
Set off 1d. on each 60,000,000 additional letters	250,000
Net loss	£125,000

"So that this half-million financial bogey, this illuminated turnip, gives the debit side only of the account, the credit side being totally ignored! Such finance may be good enough for St. Martin's-le-Grand, but schoolboys of the lowest standard would scout it. What will 'business men' think?

"Apart from this it may be as well to see how ridiculously we present our postal accounts of expenditure. The normal freightage for a ton of valuable goods from Liverpool to New York is under 40s., or less than a farthing a pound. The Post Office pays 3s. a pound, or 1d. per letter, and then gravely regrets the unprofitableness of penny postage. I will say nothing of the fact that faster steamers than our own carry the letters at 1s. 8d. per pound when so employed by our Government.

"Sir, my right hon. critic seems to think the public should be treated like the greedy boy who was made to wear magnifying glasses at meals so that he should think he had consumed larger quantities of beef, etc."

Philatelic Societies

British Guiana Philatelic Society

President: Hon. B. Howell Jones.

Secretary: A. D. Ferguson, Georgetown.

Meetings: Christ Church Vicarage, Georgetown.

A VERY successful meeting of the British Guiana Philatelic Society was held in July, 1907, at the residence of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. A. D. Ferguson. The President (the Hon. B. Howell Jones) occupied the chair, and also present were Mr. W. A. Abraham, Mr. L. M. Hill, Mrs. C. P. Barnes, Mr. J. H. Field, Mr. A. B. Anderson, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. George Allan, and Mr. E. A. V. Abraham. Mr. Anderson introduced a motion to deduct 5 per cent. from all quarterly balances in favour of members to be credited to the Society's funds. The Chairman, however, ruled it out of order, as being business that could only be dealt with at a special meeting. A discussion took place re bisected stamps, and a letter was read from the Hon. N. Darnell Davis stating that about 1876-7, when he was Postmaster-General, he permitted, on his own authority, the bisecting of 2 cent stamps during the temporary time they were without 1 cent stamps. He had, however, no authority from the Executive for doing so. The Hon. B. Howell Jones exhibited an album of stamps belonging to the Royal Agricultural Society, to which he had

recently added the different new stamps presented by the Post Office.

The President presented an album to Master McTurk, which he had won at the recent Philatelic Exhibition. Two certificates were given to Mr. W. A. Abraham for his St. Lucia and Tobago collections. Mr. George Allan exhibited a splendid paragon album devoted to British Guiana and the West Indies, being illustrative of what could be done in three months if the mind was applied to the task. The collection was much admired.

Junior Philatelic Club

British Guiana

THE tenth general meeting of the Junior Philatelic Club was held in St. George's Hall, Georgetown, on Tuesday, 23 July, at 8 p.m., when the Rev. C. T. Pritchard presided. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, the Hon. Secretary, Mr. John Blackburn, read the reports of the different departments for the month. Messrs. W. James and E. Skinner were elected members, while Messrs. C. Furia and F. B. Mayers were re-elected. The Chairman presented Mr. C. Wan-Ping with a New South Wales 5d., green, stamp, valued at two shillings, the same having been

presented to him by the Exchange Department for sending in the most valuable sheets for exchange during the month of June. The chief feature of the evening was a lecture on British Guiana stamps by Mr. E. A. V. Abraham, who is recognized throughout the colony as the best authority on its stamps. He remarked at the outset on the importance of Philately, which, he said, taught geography, history, the economics of particular people in different countries, the rise and fall of nations, and many other things. The lecturer continuing stated that British Guiana stamps were the only ones against which dealers and collectors in general had said nothing. In the philatelic world the stamps of British Guiana took the first place as stamps made for postage, and not for increasing the revenue. The colony had no stamps at first, letters being sent by having a frank or die placed on them, or by having English stamps affixed. In July, 1850, however, what is known as the "cotton-reel" stamp, from the fact that it resembled the small labels attached to cotton-reels, came into existence. The lecturer then traced the history of the colony's stamps up to the present issue. He impressed on the members the advantage of collecting British Guiana stamps, as they bore the highest prices as a collective body. He promised to give the members any information that they might desire about stamps, and wished the Club every success. Mr. Abraham also presented the Club with Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue of Stamps of the British Empire for 1906-7, and the Exchange Department with a Barbados stamp of 1860, some semi-official English stamps, and an early Ceylon stamp, suggesting that they may be given as prizes to the Club's members. The Chairman, in the course of a few remarks, stated that the Rev. W. G. Andrews, the Club's ex-Chairman, now Rector of All Saints', Berbice, had written a letter, thanking the Club for the kind address they had sent him, and promising to do anything he could to advance the Club's interest. He was glad to hear that the Club was so well established and wished it prosperity.

After Mr. Abraham had been warmly thanked, the meeting terminated with the usual vote of thanks.

The Foreign Exchange Branch of the Club is in full swing, and any person wishing to join this department can write to Mr. P. Watson, the Exchange-Superintendent, P.O. Box 99, G'town, British Guiana, who will furnish them with all particulars.

Leeds Philatelic Society

*President: W. V. Morten, F.R.P.S.L.
Hon. Secretary: C. W. Harding, 1 Marlborough Grove, Leeds.
Meetings: Tuesdays, Leeds Institute, Cookridge Street.
Annual Subscription: 5s.*

Syllabus, 1907-8

- 1907
Oct. 1. Reunion. Exchange and Auction, 8 p.m. Lots on view at 7 p.m.
Oct. 15. Cape Wood Blocks. Paper and Display by the Hon. President.
Oct. 29. "Great Britain," with notes, by the President.
Oct. 31. Visit to the Bradford Society.
Nov. 5. Paper and Display, by F. A. Padgett.

- Nov. 14. Visit to the Huddersfield Society.
Nov. 19. "Dominica, Gold Coast, Gambia." W. Martello Gray, F.R.P.S.L.
Dec. 3. Display, by H. Wade.
Dec. 17. Display at Leeds by the members of the Bradford Society.
1908
Jan. 7. "Canada." By J. W. Duffield and Michael Stephens.
Jan. 21. "Chile." By W. Harrison Hutton. Auction. Lots on view at 7 p.m.
Feb. 4. "French Colonies," with notes, by H. Weydt.
Feb. 13. Visit to the Bradford Society.
Feb. 18. Display at Leeds by the members of the Huddersfield Society.
Mar. 3. "Uganda." By T. K. Skipwith.
Mar. 17. "Holland." By W. K. Skipwith.
Apr. 7. "Greece." By C. W. Harding.
Apr. 21. Display by G. Davis. Auction. Lots on view at 7 p.m.
May 5. "Malta and British South Africa." By W. G. Findlater.
May 19. "Leeward Islands Group." By T. S. Frasar.

Prahran Philatelic Society, Australia

*President: C. E. Lovett.
Hon. Sec.: G. W. Minty, Armadale, Prahran.
Meetings: Coffee Palace, Chapel Street, Prahran.*

The second annual meeting of the Prahran Philatelic Society was held at its rooms, Coffee Palace, Chapel Street, Prahran, Australia, on the 21st inst.

The President (Mr. A. Thewlis) took the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed as read, and nominations for new members received. The ballot for precedence in exchange book No. 24 was duly conducted by Messrs. C. E. Lovett and A. Flavell.

The President then presented his report, and alluded in a highly gratifying manner to the progress made by the Society since its inception only two years ago. It had now an active membership of sixty-three members, being an increase of twenty for the year.

During the year many exhibitions had been made by the members, and many matters of general interest had been dealt with.

The Exchange Superintendent, in presenting his report, alluded to the very satisfactory returns resultant from the issue of exchange books. The total value of the twelve books circulated during the year amounted to £468 odd, whilst the sales arising from same amounted to £163 (i.e. nearly 34 per cent).

The following gentlemen were then elected as officers for the ensuing twelve months:—

Mr. C. E. Lovett, President; Messrs. D. F. Stevenson and A. Flavell, Vice-Presidents; Mr. G. W. Minty, Secretary; Mr. H. W. Johnston, Exchange Superintendent and Librarian; Mr. H. W. Maynard, Treasurer; Messrs. Thewlis and Flavell, Auditors. Committee: Messrs. J. Lawson, H. G. MacDonald, H. Best, A. Thewlis, and S. Hatch.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the retiring President, and the meeting then terminated.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 9
Whole No. 139

31 AUGUST, 1907

VOL. VI.

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Methods of Collecting

I HAVE been much interested, not to say amused, by Mr. Kuttner's explanation of his method of collecting stamps. Like most of us who have our own pet ways, he cannot set forth his own ideas without giving the chap over the road one in the eye for being so foolish as to have a way of *his* own. The "peculiarities of the modern philatelic (?) speculator" are not his.

Alas, we all have our "leetle peculiarities," as Lady Teazle was continually reminded by Sir Peter; and of all the people in the world we stamp collectors have perhaps the lion's share of peculiarities, only we call them "pet ideas."

Yet despite his "little peculiarities," Mr. Kuttner sounds a healthy note. I like his stout defence of the used stamp in these days of devotion to the unused. For the man with plenty of money the unused is, no doubt, the high-water mark of stamp collecting, but the collector of used knows perfectly well that his specimens enable him to carry his study into wider fields. He knows that no great specialist has ever yet built up a reputation on unused alone.

Then again the cheapness of the great majority of used copies enables the man of moderate means to study the same stamps as his wealthier brother. May the day be long in coming when used copies will run beyond the average collector of even very limited means! Cheap used stamps are, after all, the backbone of Philately.

But now as to method. Mr. Kuttner is following the wise course that not a few are now adopting of holding on to their general collections whilst opening out a favoured and promising country on specialized lines. His idea of using an old edition of the Imperial is also well worth noting.

Philatelic Narrow-mindedness

MR. KUTTNER'S plan, as he claims, would do much to save us from the narrow-mindedness that sets in when a man becomes an exclusive specialist of one or two countries. To my mind that is the one thing that threatens our philatelic sociability, consequently I frequently advise beginners to start with as big a packet of general stamps as they can afford, and then when they begin to feel their feet to open out in some one country that takes their fancy most, but not to part with their general album.

Investment

UNDER this head I fancy I part company with Mr. Kuttner. In the nature of things used can never appreciate at the same rate as unused, and for that reason the collector of average used copies must not be deceived into believing that he is on the track of a fine investment.

It may of course be true in the case of the higher grade of old issues, but the general run of used stamps are in no sense an investment. It is just as well to be frank in this matter.

If Mr. Kuttner can prove the opposite he will most agreeably surprise me.

Cornelius a General Collector

I CLAIM to belong to the general-collector class. It is true that some countries in which I specialize nearly ruin me, but I am very proud of my general collection, run on the modest lines of what I call a one-stamp collection, i.e. I confine myself rigidly to single copies in my general collection, and this limitation saves me from bankruptcy.

Fine Used Copies

WHO does not believe in fine used copies? Take a country like Gambia. In Gambia I take unused and used, including the beautiful little sheets of the medallion series. But I find myself more often studying the used pages than the unused, for I have made a point of getting all forms of cancellation, with a particular weakness for the red post-mark of the early days.

Many years ago I was fortunate enough to be let loose with a big stock of used Gambians; thousands of them. I spent a whole afternoon picking them over, and I got a very fine lot of red-postmarked copies. My only regret is that I did not make it an all-night sitting, but both money and time were running short.

South Australia 2½d. and 5d. Crown A

THE 2½d. and 5d. have both been chronicled here on Crown A paper, but the latest number of the *Australian Philatelist* says these values have not yet been issued on the new paper. They are in the Supplement to the Gibbons Catalogue, and I was beginning to think I had missed them for my collection. In the present state of anxiety of missing any of the Australian eccentricities it is consoling to know that this was a false alarm. I fancy some of us who are dead set on Australians will be fit subjects for a philatelic asylum before we have done with the ever-increasing range of varieties that the postal muddle of the Commonwealth is yielding us.

Egypt and the Catalogue

MARK ye the admission of ye Managing Director of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., in the last number of *G. S. W.* that he is half-persuaded to put Egypt into Part I of the Catalogue. And why not, eh? Well, well, not just yet, is perhaps the wiser course. Meanwhile, it is no secret that not a few specialists are quietly building up their pyramids of old Egyptians, and if you can find a fine copy of the 10 piastres of the first issue, don't be so foolish as to part with it at catalogue price. Another tip. Although I have been sweet on this country for many years, I have never yet been able to nobble a really fine mint copy of the 5 piastres of the 1867. There are plenty of so-so copies about, but none mint, not one.

Again, blocks of four of any of the De La Rue prints, except those of the current issue, are surprisingly scarce. Why? They are not high-priced, and yet you will whistle in vain for blocks.

The great rarity, of course, is the *tête-bêche* pair of the 10 piastres of the first issue. I have had it offered to me, but there was not time to send round the hat for

help before it was snapped up by a greedy millionaire. Items of forty pounds are somewhat scarce in this establishment.

British Colonial Changes of Colour

WE seem to have been treated to an unnecessary scare about probable changes in colour said to be necessary for Postal Union purposes.

The following statement may be taken as authoritative, for I have it from a most reliable source, and I give it word for word as sent to me:—

The question having arisen as to whether it is necessary—in accordance with the last Postal Convention held at Rome—to alter the bicoloured stamps, as far as the values of ½d., 1d., and 2½d. (or their equivalents) are concerned, the Consul-General of Liberia addressed an official communication to the International Bureau of the Postal Union at Berne, and in reply has been informed that under Article 6 of the Regulations for the execution of the condition adopted at Rome, the colour of the ½d. should be green, 1d., red, and the 2½d., dark blue, but it is *not compulsory* for the central design to be in the same colour as the rest of the stamp.

This obviates the necessity of withdrawing bicoloured stamps of these values, as long as the frame of the stamp is printed in the Convention colour.

BRITISH AFRICA POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM

Owing to the fact that the war in South Africa has caused great attention to be drawn to the stamps of the British Possessions on that continent, and to the enormous increase in the number of collectors that has ensued from the issue of the War Provisionals in Mafeking, Bloemfontein, Pretoria, etc., we think this a good time at which to place before the public a new and very complete Album, designed for the British Possessions, etc., on the African Continent. The Album is designed upon the well-known plan of the Imperial Albums—the stamps in numbered spaces of the correct sizes on the right-hand page, and the description, full particulars, and illustrations on the opposite page. In order to make this a *permanent* Album we have provided from one to four blank pages *after each country*, thus making the Album available for the issues of many years to come. 220 pages. Size, 8½ × 11½ inches.

Post-free in Great Britain, 10s. 7d.

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.,
39, Strand, London, W.C.

Further Notes on The Breitfuss Collection

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

THE following volumes have been priced since the last notice, and can now be sent on approval to collectors who desire to see them; or the collection as far as priced can be inspected during office hours at 391 Strand, London.

VOLUME XXIII

Argentine, Buenos Aires, Corrientes, Venezuela

In the *Argentine Republic* the early issues are well represented by a fine lot of stamps, the used being exceptionally strong. In the scarce issue of 1864, imperf., there are two of the 10 c., green, and four of the 15 c., blue. In the perforated stamps of the same issue there is a very fine 5 c., double-printed all over, and used. In the issue of 1867 we catalogue the 5 c., imperf., without watermark; but in the Breitfuss Collection I find the 10 c. unused, and the 15 c. unused and used. These three stamps have good margins and are undoubtedly without watermark. Other catalogues have included the 10 c. and 15 c., but we have left them out hitherto, as we have never seen them used; however, having the 15 c. in this collection with a postmark exactly similar to that found on the 5 c., we believe that they must be included in future as being issued stamps; they are certainly extremely rare. The later issues are fairly represented, and there is a very good lot of the Official stamps.

The *Buenos Aires* are very strong, and the "Ship" type includes 2 pesos, blue, two unused and three used; 3 pesos, green, one unused and four used; 4 pesos, scarlet, two unused and two used; 5 pesos, orange-yellow, one unused and two used. There are also twenty-one of the brown ships and sixteen of the blue ships; altogether an exceptionally fine fleet.

The *Corrientes* are a good lot, and include a number of uncut sheets and panes, and also some of these stamps used on original letters.

The *Venezuela* are quite an ordinary collection and contain nothing at all special.

VOLUME XXV

Hungary

An interesting and strong volume of stamps. First there is a page of rare essays, followed by a page of the lithographed

stamps, imperf., in singles and pairs. The issue of 1871 is strongly represented by unused and used stamps in all shades. The later issues are practically complete, and amongst them I note varieties which are not catalogued; thus, issue of 1874, 5 kr., dull red, imperf., with large margins all round; 1881, 10 kr., blue, a very clear double-print, used; 1887, the following stamps with centre value double-printed—1 kr. unused, 2 kr. unused and used, 5 kr. used, 8 kr. unused. I do not think these have ever been chronicled.

VOLUME XXVII

Philippine Islands, Fernando Poo, etc.

The *Philippine Islands* are an exceptionally fine lot. The first issue consists of:—5 c., orange-red, two unused and four used; 10 c., carmine, four unused and four used; 10 c., pale rose, one unused and five used; 1 real, slate-blue, three unused and ten used. 2 reales, four unused and four used. The error CORROS, unused and used.

Of the large-head issue of 1855 there is a block of four showing the four types used, and also three stamps unused and four singles used, and a very fine dark stamp on original letter. The issues 1859 to 1863 are well worked out in all their minor varieties, unused, used, and in blocks. In the "Habilitado" of 1872 there are three of the 1 real, mauve, and two of the 2 reales, blue. The "Habilitado" on the 1 real, slate-blue, is here with gum, unused, bought from Moens for £4 in the eighties, and valued now at £25. I consider this to be the rarest stamp of the Philippines. The later issues, especially the provisionals, are very strong, and here I have to record a few varieties which are not in our Catalogue, e.g. 1877, 20 c., purple, imperf. and used, with large margin and correct postmark. No doubt a sheet of this value must have been issued. We have to add the following varieties in surcharges not listed hitherto: No. 138a, 2 c. in black on 2½ c., sepia, surcharge inverted. No. 201a, 2 c. on 200 mils., green, double surcharge. No. 408a, issue 1890, 5 mils., purple, imperf. and used; this stamp has a large margin all round and is undoubtedly imperf. The volume ends with a fine lot of Telegraph stamps, which are strong in the surcharged varieties.

VOLUME XXXIII**Austrian Italy**

A specialized collection. The stamps having been worked out into three sets of paper, and unused and used, are well represented. In the issue of 1867 an unchronicled variety is a vertical pair of the 50 soldi, brown, perf. 10½ all round and imperf. between, unused, with original gum. In the issue of 1888 for the Levant I note some interesting varieties: the 20 para on 5 kreutzer, with the surcharge inverted, unused, and the 5 piastres on 5 kr., with a double surcharge; this bears the postmark "Constantinople," and was used in April, 1889.

VOLUME XXXVII**Uruguay**

Quite a good book of this interesting country. There are some fine stamps and good shades of the 1856 issue; also a number of essays of that issue. In the 1857 issue the collection is exceptionally strong; it contains: 120 c., blue, three unused, three used; 180 c., green, four unused, one used; 240 c., vermilion, five unused, one used. A very strong page is that devoted to the errors of 1866; sets are made of stamps bearing three, four, and six surcharges, and inverted surcharges; there are five of the very rare stamps overprinted on the wrong values. There are some very interesting essays submitted for the new issues of 1875, and which one sees clearly were adapted from the German Empire stamps of that date. Throughout this volume in the older issues there is a number of bisected stamps used for half their value. The Official stamps are very complete, and include the rarities.

VOLUME XLV**Austria**

A very good and very fine volume; in fact, it is two volumes in one cover. The 1850 issue has been divided correctly into three different sets, and there is a very fine lot of unused stamps. In the rare issue of 1858 there is a number of unused in each type. The best stamp is the 2 kr., orange, perfectly centred and of good colour. In the issue of 1867 I note the portion of an envelope used at Graz in 1883, franked by 2½ of the 2 kr., yellow, to make up the rate of 5 kr. There is also the whole envelope used at "Ybbs," dated "15.1.77", and franked by half of the 10 kr., blue, used as 5 kr. In the 50 kr., brown, there is a vertical pair perf. 12 at the sides and imperf. between; this is dated "25.5.81". In this issue there are many scarce varieties of perforation, there being no fewer than three of the 15 kr., brown, perf. 13, unused. In the issue of 1890 there is quite a number of rare errors,

thus: the corner figures omitted, figures on back of stamps, stamps double-printed, and pairs imperf. between. In the Newspaper stamps of 1850 there is a yellow "Mercury" unused and four used; the vermilion "Mercury" with full gum unused and one used. Mr. Breitfuss considered the latter to be almost the rarest stamp of Europe; it is an authentic stamp and obliteration, and was expertized by the late Herr W. Krapp. Of the rose "Mercury" there are three, one used on the whole newspaper. Lastly, the collection contains a good representative lot of the Telegraph stamps.

VOLUME LIX**Great Britain, and Cyprus, Malta, and Gibraltar**

This is a very fat book; Mr. Breitfuss intended to rearrange it, as there is material enough in it to make three large volumes.

In Great Britain there are nearly one hundred essays and colour trials. Many of these came from the Philbrick Collection, and were sold by us ten or twelve years ago to the late Mr. Notthafft. In the issued stamps I can note only a few better things, e.g. in the octagonals, two of the 6d., three of the 10d., and three of the 1s., unused; in the 4d., 1855-7, there are, unused, Small Garter, Middle Garter, on blue, and two of the Middle Garter on white. A curious stamp, which I had not met with hitherto, is the 4d., Large Garter, postmarked "A 25," and having distinctly blue paper, slightly surfaced. In the 3d., small letters, there is the secret dot, perf. and imperf. In the 9d., small letters, there is a superb stamp, with the hair lines, lightly cancelled, and in quite exceptional condition. In the issue of 1867 there is a very fine 10d., Plate 2. An interesting entire envelope is one posted at Newcastle-on-Tyne, dated "September 28, 1864," and franked by a 1d., red, plate No. 86, imperf., and with large margins all round. I think it is always interesting to note where these abnormal varieties were used. On the same page is a mint pair of the well-known 1d., plate No. 116, issued at Cardiff. In the higher-value stamps I note the 10s. and £1, watermark Maltese Cross, and the 10s. and £1, watermark Anchor, all mint stamps with full gum, and bought while in use at face value. A great rarity is the £5 on blue paper, bought from Moens for fcs. 140 in the early eighties. The ordinary issues of Great Britain are practically complete, unused and used, in all plate numbers.

The private Telegraph stamps are extremely strong, with many great rarities, notably in the "British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company," "Electric Telegraph Company," and the "South-Eastern Railway Company."

The Government issues of Telegraphs are almost complete in all their plate numbers, among them being the very rare 3s., watermark Crown; also the 10s. and £1 unused. The collection contains a large set of the circular "Parcel and Delivery Company" stamps, which were in use only for a short time until they were suppressed by the Government. There is also a magnificent lot of the earliest issues of the "Railway

stamps," including a number of varieties, which Mr. Breitfuss told me have never been chronicled; this is especially the case with the small railways which have been amalgamated with larger lines. There are certainly scores of varieties of which hitherto I had never seen a single one. Most of these were bought from Moens while they were in use.

(To be continued.)

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

United States of America—continued

Daniel Webster was born at Salisbury on 18 January, 1782. He was the second son of



Ebenezer Webster, farmer, patriot, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hillsborough county. As a child Daniel was too delicate for hard work on the farm. He therefore

developed a passion for reading. In 1796 he was sent to Exeter Academy, where he made such progress that his father was convinced that it was worth while, at whatever sacrifice, to send him to college. He accordingly went to Dartmouth, where he graduated in 1801. Already his great industry, his marvellous memory, and his power of lucid and convincing statement had marked him out as a singularly gifted man. After leaving college he began to study law at Salisbury, and was admitted to the Bar in 1805. Three years later he married Miss Grace Fletcher, of Hopkinton, New Haven. Elected to Congress, he served from 1813 to 1817, when, owing to need of money, he retired to private life, and resumed his law-practice at Boston. So lucrative did this become that he soon realized an income of not less than 20,000 dollars a year.

In 1822 Webster was elected to Congress from the Boston district, and Henry Clay, the Speaker, appointed him Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In this capacity he thoroughly remodelled the criminal jurisprudence of the United States. That he did not always agree with Clay may be seen from his great "free-trade" speech of 1824, in which he severely criticized the phrase "American policy" as applied by Clay to the system of high protective duties. But there was similarity enough between the two statesmen to bring them together as National Republicans in opposition to the new Democratic party represented by Jackson.

In 1827 Webster was elected to the Senate. His career as a senator was marked by a complete change of his opinions in the matter of protective tariffs. He became a supporter of Clay's policy, and allowed "opportunism" to override his convictions upon the economic merits of the question. When South Carolina refused to accept the tariff of 1832, on the ground that the import duties were not lowered sufficiently, Webster made in Congress one of his greatest speeches, in which he clearly showed that there was no alternative for any State between obedience and rebellion, and that to allow each State to decide how far it need obey the National Government was practically to destroy that Government. It has been said that for genuine oratorical power this speech of Webster's was probably "the greatest speech that has been delivered since the oration of Demosthenes on the Crown."

In December, 1829, Webster married, as his second wife, Miss Caroline Le Roy, the daughter of a wealthy New York merchant. He was now recognized as one of the greatest powers of the nation, but he never attained to the presidency. He visited England in 1839, and was cordially received. On return he became Secretary of State in President Harrison's Administration, and negotiated the Ashburton Treaty with Lord Ashburton, England's envoy, whereby the boundary between Canada and the Northern States was settled. In May, 1843, Webster resigned the secretaryship and returned to the practice of his profession at Boston. In 1845 he was again elected to the Senate. Five years later he became President Fillmore's Secretary of State. His health now began to fail. Leaving Washington for the last time, he returned to Marshfield, where he died in September, 1852.

The Stamps of Nepal

By MAJOR E. B. EVANS

The issue of a new series of postage stamps for the independent State of Nepal, engraved and printed as it is by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. instead of by native printers as heretofore, is a matter of such import that we avail ourselves of permission to reprint from the Monthly Journal, for the benefit of G.S.W. readers, Major Evans's excellent history of the postal issues of Nepal.—Ed. G.S.W.

THIS important State is on a different footing from that of other Indian States.

It is not quite so independent, I believe, as Afghanistan, but although the Indian Government controls its foreign relations, the British Political Resident does not interfere in its internal affairs. *Whitaker's Almanack* describes it as follows:—

The Kingdom of Nepal, lying N. of British India and S. of Tibet, occupies the southern ranges of the Himalayas for 500 miles, and includes, among other lofty peaks, Mount Everest (29,000 ft.). Between the wild sterile ranges lie many fertile valleys. The lower hills are covered with jungles, in which wild animals abound. Nepal has an area of about 54,000 square miles, and a population of about 5,000,000. It is divided into four provinces, and these into fifteen districts.

The present Sovereign is His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj-Prithvi Bir Bikram Jang Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamsher Jang, who was born on August 8, 1875, and succeeded on May 17, 1881. He is entitled to a royal salute of 21 guns in British India.

In the matter of postage stamps Nepal has been very conservative: only four values of adhesives and one post card have been issued; there have been no changes in the designs of the stamps, only one distinct change in the nature of the paper on which they are printed, and probably no intentional variations in the tints employed. There have been some minor changes of type and inscriptions in the post card, and these are the only varieties that would give any trouble to the general collector, who will probably avoid them by not collecting stationery. The Nepal Post Office is therefore a model one, from a philatelic point of view; not only does it not cater for collectors in any way, but there seems reason to believe that the Nepalese would much prefer that outsiders should leave them and their stamps alone, as they are very jealous of any interference on the part of Europeans.

The stamps were first chronicled in *The Philatelic Record* for November, 1881, where a description is given which I cannot do better than copy, especially as it contains a slip of the pen which it is well to correct:—

We are indebted to the kindness of Mrs. Tebay for a sight of the three values issued for this state, one of which we engrave. The stamps are the same in design, varying only as regards the value inscribed in the side labels. Our

cut represents the 2 anna* stamp, the inscriptions on which read:—



Sri Gorkha
Two Annas
Two Annas
Government

On the other two stamps the side labels are inscribed 1 and 4 annas respectively. Of each value there are thirty-two stamps to the sheet, in four horizontal rows of eight. Each margin of the sheets is inscribed respectively one, two, or four anna stamp; four, eight, or sixteen rupees the whole sheet. The stamps are lithographed on plain white wove paper, without watermark, and one of the values—the 4 annas—is rouletted and gummed. Mrs. Tebay sends us three envelopes which have passed through the post, franked by the 1 anna stamps. Her correspondent informs her that the addresses upon them are written in Nagri, and perhaps the inscriptions on the stamps are in the same dialect. The same correspondent says: "The Nepalese Durbar has this year, 1881, organised a system of internal postage, and issued stamps of three values—1, 2, and 4 annas, specimens of which are enclosed. The lines at present arranged for are between Katmandu and Ilam (a province close to Darjeeling), between Katmandu and Doti (a province close to Kumaon), and between Katmandu and Kerong and Kuti, on the Tibetan frontier. These lines are not in any way connected with the British Post Office. For all letters, parcels, etc., to and from British India the Nepalese use the British Post Office, which has a branch at Katmandu for the benefit of the Residency."

Adhesives. 1 anna, milky blue } imperforate.
2 " purple }
4 " grass-green, rouletted on points.

The statement that the sheets contained thirty-two stamps troubled me at first, because all the early sheets that I have seen contained sixty-four, in eight rows of eight. But it is evident that "thirty-two" is a mistake, as that number would not give "four, eight, or sixteen rupees" to the sheet. I may also add that the tops of the letters of the side inscriptions are outwards, and they therefore read upwards on the left and downwards on the right; and that the stamps are not lithographed, but surface-printed, probably from casts.

In the following February (1882) *The Ph. R.* announced, on the authority of *L'Ami des Timbres*, that all three values existed imperforate and rouletted.

Issue of October (?), 1881

The actual date of issue of the stamps is not mentioned in the account quoted above, but it cannot well have been later than

* My illustration represents the 1 a.

October, 1881, and it may have been a few months earlier.

The design of the stamps is shown in the illustration given above. In the lower part of the central device are two native knives, "kukhris," with the handles crossed; in the upper part are some articles, the meaning of which is quite unknown to me—there are three circular objects, each of which seems to have a fringe of bells or loops below it, and a semicircular hood above it. If clear impressions of the different values are examined, it may be seen that they were not all produced from the same die, but that there were three separate dies, one for each value. The circular objects on the anna each contain five dots, arranged thus ∴; the central circle on the 2 annas has a large dot in the middle, surrounded by seven or eight smaller ones; and that on the 4 annas contains five dots arranged thus ∴. The other two circles on the two higher values are usually very indistinct; in a few copies of the 4 annas I have been able to see five dots in each, arranged as in the 1 anna. The corner ornaments on the 1 a. and 4 a. are each in a white frame, on clear copies, those on the 2 a. are without the white frame. These differences are of no special importance, but merely prove the existence of three dies.

It should be noted that the original description given in *The Ph. R.* stated that the one value (4 annas), that was received rouletted, was also gummed; so far as I have seen, these two additions always go together, my rouletted (or pin-perf.) copies all being gummed and my imperf. (and unused) copies all without gum. It would almost seem as if, at first at any rate, the stamps issued in the State may have been gummed and perforated, whilst those exported were left without such improvements, but most of the few *used* specimens that I possess are apparently imperforate.

The paper is an ordinary thinnish, white wove, showing very distinct granulations.

The perforation is perhaps more correctly termed pin-perforation, from a philatelic point of view, but I have no doubt that it was done with a rouletting wheel; it gauges 15.

I now come to the question of plates, which is not a very easy one to deal with. The plates were evidently made up of separate casts, neither produced in one large block, nor permanently joined together; this is shown by the fact that inverted stamps occur in several printings. It is unfortunately impossible now to ascertain whether Mrs. Tebay received complete sheets, or only portions of sheets, but I think we may assume that the latter was the case, because if she had had entire sheets, she would not have failed to notice that they contained sixty-four stamps, instead of thirty-two. Possibly she

had half-sheets of one or more of the values. We may probably also assume that there were no *tête-bêche* pairs among those sent her. There was, however, an inverted stamp in a very early plate of the 2 annas, for I have an imperf. *tête-bêche* pair that is very clearly printed. I can find no record of the date when this variety was discovered; the first mention of it that I have found is in the second Supplement (1886) to Moens' Catalogue, sixth edition; it was not in the first Supplement, published two years earlier, and I find no note of it in *Le Timbre-Poste*. I therefore conclude that it was discovered when the supplement was being compiled, and that it was not thought necessary to announce it elsewhere. Nothing is stated in the list as to whether it is imperf. or pin-perf., but in the subsequent edition it is placed under the pin-perf.; very likely it exists in both conditions.

Again, although marginal inscriptions are mentioned in *The Ph. R.*, there is no mention of a frame to the sheet of any of the values, and the frame, a corner of which will be shown later in an illustration, is so conspicuous and peculiar, that it could hardly have escaped mention if it had been present on any of the sheets or blocks then received. For this reason, and also because I know that sheets of all three values existed without the frame, while I know only the 1 anna with the frame, I place first the printing with marginal inscriptions only.

First Setting? Sheets of 64, eight rows of eight; the stamps are about $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart, both horizontally and vertically, and the rows are not very regular or even. Inscriptions in the margin on all four sides, as previously described; the *feet* of the letters are towards the stamps, in each margin, and are $1\frac{3}{8}$ mm. from them on the 1 a., 14 mm. on the 2 a., and 15 mm. on the 4 a., so far as I have seen. I also find that the inscription commences opposite the first and ends opposite the last stamp in the adjacent rows on the 1 a. (and I believe on the 4 a. also), whilst they are more compressed on the 2 a., commencing and ending opposite the second stamp from each corner (the top of the second stamp at the sides), in what I take to be the first setting of this value.

There were two settings of the 2 a., differing in the spacing of marginal inscriptions and, I suppose, in the fact that one of them contained an inverted stamp while the other did not. Inverted stamps are not certain indications, however; the separate blocks were not all rearranged when the marginal inscriptions were reset, as is shown by the fact that certain damaged clichés retained their positions in the plates through various complete changes in the setting of the inscriptions; whilst, in some of the later settings, inverted stamps varied in numbers

without any apparent change in the inscription. Thus the fact that I have seen a sheet of the 2 a., with what I take to be the second setting of the inscriptions and no inverted stamp, does not actually prove that that setting never showed such a variety, or that the first setting always contained an inverted block.

I have, however, a *tête-bêche* pair, which, both from the clearness of the impression and from its colour, probably belongs to the first setting, but I have no idea what part of the sheet it comes from.

In the second setting the inscriptions in the top and bottom margins are set much closer; they cover a space but very little longer than the width of the four stamps in the centre of the row. The impressions I have seen are not quite so clear as those of the other setting, and that is my reason for placing them second. I have seen no perforated copies with margins, but the specimens I have met with resemble those of my first setting.

I find no trace of a second setting of the 4 a., or of the 1 a. without a frame to the sheet.

1. *Gummed and pin-perf.*
1 a., milky blue.
2 a., purple.
- 4 a., green, yellowish green.

Variety tête-bêche?
2 a., purple.

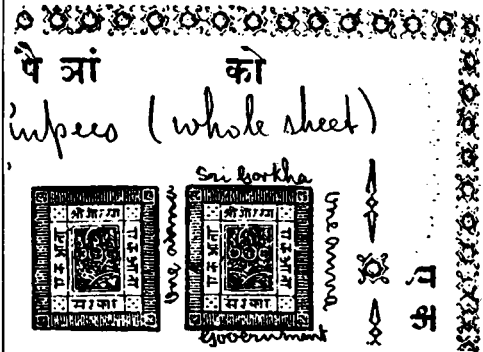
2. *Ungummed and imperf.*
1 a., milky blue, dull blue.
2 a., purple, mauve.
- 4 a., green, yellowish green.

Variety tête-bêche.
2 a., purple.

It is probable that the *tête-bêche* variety exists gummed and perf., but I have not seen it. The gum on the above is usually *brown*.

I can find no allusion in the magazines to the fact that sheets of the One Anna exist with an elaborate frame of square ornaments all round them, outside the marginal inscriptions, and an inner frame of lance-heads and the same square ornaments, at each side, inside the marginal inscription. A portion of this frame is shown in the following illustration, which represents, in full size, a corner of a sheet, on which had been written a translation of the inscriptions, similar to that sent to Mrs. Tebay; but the specimen from which this illustration was made is not in the *milky-blue* shade quoted in *The Philatelic Record*. The lance-head devices between the square ornaments are not all like those shown in the illustration; there are two distinct kinds: (a) as illustrated; (b) formed of two smaller solid points, with three circles (two solid and the middle one hollow with a solid centre)

between them.* Down the right side the ornaments are—*a, a, a, b, a, a, b, a, b, a, a*; down the left side they are—*a, a, b, b, b, a, a, a, b, b, b*. I have mentioned these details,



in case there should be more than one setting of the frame, though I do not suppose that this is likely. I have never seen or heard of the 2 a. or 4 a. with a frame to the sheet.

Again we have specimens gummed and pin-perf.; and ungummed and imperf. The gum is white on the copies I have seen.

1. *Gummed and pin-perf.*
1 a., ultramarine.
2. *Ungummed and imperf.*
1 a., ultramarine.

I believe the colour to be a safe test for this setting, in the case of copies showing no frame, which is of course the case with the great majority of specimens. In any case, the varieties of colour are very marked, and plainly indicate two separate printings.

I should add that the marginal inscription shown in the above illustration is in the same type as that upon the unframed sheet of 1 a., which is slightly different from that used on the sheets of the 2 a. and 4 a.

(To be continued.)

APPROVAL SHEETS AND COLLECTIONS

New Sheets of Stamps for beginners and medium collectors. We have just been arranging our Approval Sheets of Stamps on an entirely new and much simpler plan than formerly. The Stamps are mounted on Sheets, containing an average of 100 Stamps per Sheet. They are all arranged in the order of our New Catalogue. First, Great Britain and the Colonies, then all Foreign Countries. These Sheets contain about 5000 different Stamps, and a Sheet of any particular country will be sent on demand. The Sheets arranged to date are over forty in number, and contain all Great Britain and the Colonies, and all Foreign Countries.

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

* Similar ornaments are used upon the post cards.

What is a Postage Stamp?

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

THE query embodied in the above heading is by no means a new one, for it formed the basis of a discussion in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* so long ago as 1872. Mr. Overy Taylor, one of the leading philatelists of the time, contributed his opinions on the subject, and while his views met with the full approval of other equally eminent collectors, they were also vigorously opposed by others whose judgment was just as worthy of attention. The result was that no definite conclusion was arrived at, and the discussion was abortive as a means of determining the exact explanation of the designation "postage stamp."

At a later date—to be exact, in January, 1901—the late Mr. R. Ehrenbach discussed "The Status of the Unpaid Letter, Registration, Too Late, and Official Stamps, etc.," in the columns of the *London Philatelist*. As a philosopher once observed, "What's in a name?" for though the title of the latter article is very different from that of the one that appeared above Mr. Overy Taylor's name, they were both written with the same worthy object of attempting to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the importance of Unpaid Letter, Official, etc., stamps as collectable varieties viewed from the standpoint of the general collector. The specialist, with "Thorough" as his motto, naturally takes an interest in all classes of stamps of those countries he collects, and it is therefore hardly necessary to consider his opinions on the subject.

Quite recently a lively discussion as to the limitations of a simplified catalogue has occupied the attention of the stamp world, and the opinion of the majority of those in sympathy with simplification favours the exclusion of all varieties from a "generalist's" collection except the ordinary adhesive postage stamps on sale to and used by the general public.

Apart from this, many advanced collectors, more or less alarmed at the ever-growing tendency of the modern catalogue, have asserted that limitations must come, and it has been plainly hinted that Official and other stamps used for special purposes will have to be dropped from the philatelic ship if general collecting is to be kept within reasonable bounds.

That simplification of some sort is necessary to make general collecting possible nowadays is obvious; but that such simplification must of necessity begin with the exclusion of all but ordinary adhesive postage stamps is decidedly not obvious. Let us

endeavour to study the question from a strictly logical point of view and see if we can find out whether these special stamps are, or are not, collectable varieties, just as important philatelically as the postage stamps supplied for the use of the general public.

In the early days of collecting, stamps were so few that almost anything having the appearance of a postage stamp and issued under governmental authority was deemed collectable; but about 1872, when Philately had established a firm footing as a popular pastime, it occurred to some of the more thoughtful collectors of the period that, if our hobby was to increase in interest and importance, the existing catalogues must be arranged on a more scientific basis, and, incidentally, it would be desirable to arrive at a clear definition of the term "postage stamp."

The late Mr. E. L. Pemberton appears to have been the pioneer in this direction, for in an article in the *Philatelic Journal*, explaining the scope of his forthcoming catalogue, the following appears:—

We confine ourselves strictly to stamps which prepay postage and that are sold to the public, thus totally ignoring *chiffres-rates* and such-like rubbish for unpaid and returned letters, which everyone collects because they are adhesive usually and tolerable-looking occasionally. What we want is consistency, and not needlessly to multiply species in face of the outcry raised by those who object to all varieties.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Overy Taylor tackled the subject, and at intervals since many other philatelists have returned to the task; but, alas! no one has yet been able to prove to the satisfaction of every one else the exact definition of the term "postage stamp." Consequently opinions are still divided as to the collectability of various classes of postal labels.

"What is a postage stamp?" Mr. Overy Taylor bravely essayed a definition as follows: "A postage stamp is a stamp that pays postage. A postage stamp, in other words, is the conventional sign adopted to evidence the payment of a sum of money to secure the carriage of a letter or paper by the Post Office to a given destination." A dictionary version that seems to fit the case is, "A postage stamp is a printed label issued by a Government to denote the payment of postage."

Some writers have endeavoured to prove that a stamp is evidence of *pre*-payment. Understood thus, Unpaid Letter stamps would, of course, be immediately disqualified as bona-fide postage stamps. But is prepay-

ment necessarily understood by the term? I think not; but I will deal with this matter more fully under the heading of "Unpaid Letter Stamps" in the following notes.

Official Stamps

Official stamps form a highly important and interesting class, but as they cannot be usually purchased or used by the general public, their claims to be treated as philatelic varieties of the first rank have been contested by many eminent collectors. Indeed, it has often been asserted that if all Official stamps were deleted from modern catalogues few would mourn their loss, as they are only of interest to specialists.

I.R.

ARMY

OFFICIAL

OFFICIAL

Some writers have argued that these special Official labels are not really postage stamps at all, on the grounds that (1) they do not pay postage, (2) they are only intended as a check on the various departments that use them, and (3) that the Post Office gets no payment for them from the before-mentioned departments. Take the now obsolete stamps of our own Government departments as an example: the Post Office may certainly never have received payment for the variously overprinted stamps in actual cash, but they were charged for in the current accounts of the several departments, so that the accounts of the Post Office could be properly balanced.

I maintain that Official stamps are postage stamps of the first degree, inasmuch as they are used in the manner for which postage stamps were primarily intended, i.e. the prepayment of postal charges.

Other writers have argued that Official stamps are only franks on a level with the "Official Paid" postmarks applied to the correspondence dispatched from the chief offices of the various Government departments of our own country. But a little thought will show that this contention is absurdly incorrect. To start with, these postmarks do not frank the letters. The real frank on these official envelopes consists of the official cypher of the particular department from which the letters emanate or of the facsimile signature of the chief of the department impressed from a rubber stamp. These "Official Paid" marks denote that postage has been paid in exactly the same manner as the "Paid" postmarks on ordinary correspondence. In fact they practically represent postage prepaid in cash instead of by means of adhesive stamps, and no doubt

a strict account of the liabilities thus incurred is kept between the Post Office and the other departments.

But what of the correspondence dispatched from the various branches of the Government departments, such as the Inland Revenue offices situated in every town and those scattered all over the country in connexion with the Army organization? Now that all specially overprinted stamps have been withdrawn from use, the correspondence from all these branches has to be franked with ordinary postage stamps just as in the case of private firms and individuals.

Again, when the surcharged stamps were available would they not have franked letters posted by any one at any post office in the country, even supposing the sender of the missives had no connexion whatever with any of the Government departments? I think there is no doubt whatever that they would have passed without comment.

Besides, if the stamps had no franking power as legitimate postage stamps in the strictest meaning of the term, why was it necessary to overprint more than one value for use in each department? Had the stamps been intended solely as a check or as "franks" there would have been no necessity for each package to bear labels denoting the correct amount of postage to carry it to its destination.

I think, therefore, that however much one's inclinations may lead one to wish that Official stamps could be excluded in an endeavour to lighten or abbreviate the present-day catalogues, on logical grounds they cannot be regarded as one whit less important than ordinary postage stamps, as collectable varieties of the first water.

(To be continued.)

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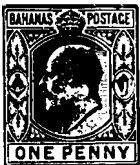
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New Issues

By W. P. B.

Correspondents should notice that all matters relating to new issues have been taken over by Mr. Frank Phillips, 391 Strand, London, W. C., who would be very grateful if readers would help him by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps new or projected. News from the colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be sent to the above-mentioned address.

Bahamas.—By some mischance the 4d. King's Head has been chronicled as having been issued on multiple paper, and is also thus catalogued in the Supplement.



By tracing the record back it would seem that a chronicle of a change of colour, viz. yellow for orange, got copied and recopied as a change of water-mark. In the latest supply from the colony this value still comes on the single wmk. paper, so collectors may for the present delete No. 55 from the Catalogue.

Bolivar.—We have lately reported having seen some values in new colours of the stamps originally issued in 1903. The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* gives a very long list of still further varieties of colours and sounds a note of warning concerning same.



According to some correspondence in *El Eco Postal* (15.7.07), collectors should be chary of accepting any stamps issued by the Departments of Colombia without the fullest information. According to a decree dated 28 July, 1906, the authority formerly exercised by the various Departments of issuing postage stamps has been withdrawn, and subsequent to the date mentioned the Federal Government alone may exercise this right. The Departments are to be supplied on requisition with stamps from head-quarters, and a strict account is to be kept, the Federal Government charging the Departments half the face value. The decree allows each Department to sell any stock remaining on hand at the date in question, but of such stock an inventory must be sent to Bogota, and any postal official selling or issuing any stamps contrary to this decree will be considered as defrauding the revenue and is to be prosecuted accordingly. We should like to know more about the inventories mentioned before accepting or condemning the stamps.

British Honduras.—In a recent supply of current stamps received by our publishers from this colony, none of the stamps mentioned in the Supplement were included. The note after the list was certainly warranted, and the matter might well serve as a text for yet another sermon on the foolishness of chronicling new stamps before their actual issue. It serves no useful purpose, and is a source of irritation to dealers and collectors alike, especially as regards a "New Issue Service."

In the supply mentioned above the 1 c. came on chalky paper. We think this is a novelty.



King's Head. Multiple. Chalky. Used. s. d. s. d.

1 c, bluish green

China.—A resident of Foochow has shown our publishers an envelope (stamp, postmark, etc., of which we illustrate) bearing a 2 c. current stamp bisected diagonally, and surcharged, after being affixed to the envelope, "—Postage—1 cent—Paid" in three lines, within an upright rectangular frame, all in black.



It is addressed to a gentleman in the "Telegraphs, Foochow," and appears to have paid postage without further tax. Our informant says the stock of 1 c. stamps ran short, owing to the steamer, bringing a fresh supply, being delayed by a violent typhoon, and the Foochow postmaster had to telegraph to Peking for permission to adopt this device. The issue was very limited as the new stock of 1 c. arrived the next day, but the provisionals, we are credibly assured, franked postal matter to Peking and other parts of China without further tax.

Holland.—Mr. Booleman informs a foreign contemporary that the remaining stock of the



De Ruyter commemorative stamps are to be utilized as Postage Due stamps after having been duly overprinted for this purpose. Is this why the long-announced 6½ c. is so shy of appearing? Last week, by a printer's error, this 6½ c. was said to be "still issued." Of course the words should have been "still unissued."

Indo-China.—For some time announcements have been made that the hideous "Grasset" type was to be superseded here.



Some of our foreign contemporaries now illustrate five high values of a new issue. The stamps are upright rectangular in the size dear to the designer of modern French Colonials, and have varying pictures. The latter portray natives of both sexes, with divers occupations, and these works of (more or less) art are signed by

M. Puyplat. There will be two other types: one for the values from 1 c. to 15 c., and one for the values 20 c. to 50 c. We understand there is also to be a new series of Postage Due stamps.

New types. Perf. (?)

		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
75 c., black and orange	.	—	—
1 fr. " carmine	.	—	—
2 fr. " green	.	—	—
5 fr. " blue	.	—	—
10 fr. " violet	.	—	—

Luxemburg.—*L'Annonce Timbrologie* states that the 12½ c. with portrait of the present Grand Duke will be modified shortly, because the value



does not show clearly enough. It is reported that the first printing consisted of 70,000 stamps in sheets of 100.

Le Moniteur du Collectionneur is advised of the approaching issue of two more values in the same type, viz. 15 c. and 87½ c.

Natal.—The illustration herewith is that of a cancellation, applied, before sale, by the Post Office, to the first stamp on the first page of the stamp booklet sold in Natal. This booklet containing thirty penny stamps is sold for 2s. 6d.,



thus the authorities obtain 1d. towards the cost of production. A rather roundabout way of doing things, but the officials probably think the buyer would prefer a stamp obliterated in this way than no stamp at all.

Nepal.—Referring to the description of the new stamps mentioned last week, we are told that the translation of the motto in coloured



letters contained in the inner border is as follows: At the left, "One's own people"; at the top, "are dearer than"; at the right, "one's own life." The inscription in white letters in the upper outer border means "Glorious Lord of all living creatures," whilst that in the lower outer border is "Goshi Sarkar" and not "Goorka Sirkar," as we had it here. The figures in the lower left and right corners are 19 and 64 respectively.

New South Wales.—This colony has lately had trouble with one of its perforating machines. Now there is trouble with the paper. Messrs. Fred Hagen. Ltd., of Sydney, inform us "that owing to the increased demand for stamps in New South Wales, the contract supply of paper ran short, with the result that some forty-five or fifty thousand large sheets had to be borrowed from Victoria. It is anticipated that this supply will be sufficient to tide over the difficulty."

We have received some sheets of the 2d. printed on this paper. They are made up, as usual, of two panes, side by side, each of sixty stamps (10 rows of 6), and are perforated by the comb machine No. 2, gauging 12 x 11½. The Victorian paper, however, being different in size from the New South Wales paper, the watermarks (which are now Type 58 instead of, as formerly, Type 57) appear frequently very much out of centre, and unfortunately they are not very distinct. The watermark is inverted, and the two lower rows, instead of the Crown and A watermark, have the words COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA inverted on each line. This, again, is owing to the different size of the Victorian paper, on which four sheets of the N.S.W. 2d. can be printed, and still have some paper to spare. It is important to mention also that the words COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA do not reach quite across the row, the first stamp in the ninth and tenth rows thus being entirely without watermark.

Hence it will be necessary for specialists to secure the three varieties; though for ordinary collecting, one showing the wmk. "Crown and double-lined A" should be quite sufficient. Doubtless other values will be printed on the paper. It will be remembered that the 9d. in the Commonwealth type is printed at Melbourne, and naturally has this watermark.



Jubilee type. Wmk. Crown and double-lined A. Perf. 12x11½.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
2d., ultramarine	—	—

Varieties. (i.) Wmk. COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, in the sheet, so that a single stamp only shows a portion of one or two letters.

2d., ultramarine	—	—
(ii.) No wmk.		
2d., ultramarine	—	—

Norway.—The stamps with values in kroner, and bearing the portrait of the present King, have been issued sooner than anticipated. An esteemed correspondent at Christiania informs us that the stamps were delivered by the printers on the 10th August, and a supply sent to the Post Office at Christiania the same day. Our correspondent franked his letter with a set of the stamps, and it is postmarked 10th August, 1907. This date, then, is the official date of issue.

Our correspondent remarks that the execution is not first-class, and that the firm which holds the Government contract for stamp printing being unable to work from engraved plates, the stamps were surface-printed from reversed electros. As the contract expires in 1908 the Government will probably then have some of the stamps produced in a finer manner. It is not satisfied with the present stamps, and the quantities ordered have been restricted to 138,300 1 kr.; 65,600 1½ kr.; and 62,800 2 kr. Indeed, our correspondent says the "present issue may be considered merely as a provisional one since stamps of finer execution are sure to appear in a year or so." We do not think so badly of the stamps as our friends in Norway. True, they have a flat appearance, but the design is not too elaborate, the portrait of King Haakon VII is clear, the name of the country and the denomination are easy to see, the word POST is present, and the colours are simple. What more is needed? The stamps are on thick paper with a watermark of some sort showing on some, probably only the paper-maker's wmk., and are perforated 14½ x 13½. We are told the sheets bear the date of printing in the margins, that of the 2 kr. being July, 1907, and that of the other two values August, 1907.



King Haakon VII. Perf. 14½ x 13½.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 kr., green	—	—
1½ kr., blue	—	—
2 kr., rose-carmine	—	—

Papua.—*Even's Weekly* (17.8.07) announces the receipt of ½d. and 4d. British New Guinea stamps overprinted PAPUA in a smaller and thinner type than on the stamps lately chronicled for the dependency with resuscitated name. The 4d. of the first issue was bound to appreciate by reason of the small number printed, and apparently there were not enough of the ½d. value to go round. Our "New Issue Service" distributed the set of the first printing at ordinary rates.



Overprinted PAPUA, second type.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
½d. black and yellow-green	—	—
4d., " " sepia	—	—

Portugal.—Our publishers have received a sheet of stamps made from the key plate for the current stamps and printed in the colour of the 2½ reis but *imperf.* and without any value in the tablet. We are told these were found amongst the stock of ordinary stamps.



King Carlos type. Figures of value omitted. Imperf.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.
 2½ r., pale grey — —

Russia.—*Der Philatelist* chronicles as something new the 2 kop. Russian, without background.



It is stated to be on vertically laid paper, and *perf.* 14½. We have seen some values with background misplaced, but never entirely missing. The stamps are printed in two operations, the design being printed independently of the background, so the error in question might easily occur. It is a variety for the specialist only.

Santander and Cucuta.—The remarks under Bolivar apply equally to recent stamps issued by this Department. The recent crop of provisionals for Cucuta require some further confirmation before they ought to be included in the Catalogue. We are now shown a new provisional for Santander. The fiscal 50 c., Type 31, has been overprinted similarly to Type 13, but surcharged in addition "Medio centavo." The stamps are in small imperforate sheets of ten (five rows of two), and the third stamp has an error "Cocreos" for "Correos." The error is probably quite intentional, for the previous provisional on this fiscal had two errors of spelling, and thirty lines of printing is not a severe task of proof-reading. The colour varies as before from red to rose.

Provisional.
Correos de Santander.
Medio centavo

Fiscal stamp. Surcharged in black. Imperf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
½ c. on 50 c., red	—	—
½ c. on 50 c., rose	—	—
<i>Error. "Cocreos" for "Correos."</i>		
½ c. on 50 c., red	—	—
½ c. on 50 c., rose	—	—

Sudan.—A correspondent of *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Cofte* says that "in accordance with a governmental resolution a new series of Sudanese postage stamps will be issued shortly. These stamps will be of varying types, and the size smaller than that of the current issue."

Tasmania.—We have received the 1s. Queen's Head on the Crown and A watermarked paper. The sheets are in two panes of sixty each, and are perforated by two single-line machines, gauging 12 and 12½ respectively.



Queen's Head. Wmk. Crown over A.
Perf. 12 X 12½.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1s., rose and green	—	—

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Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BRITISH GUIANA—*continued*

Issue of 1862. 2 Cents, black on yellow 2 Cents

Bogus.—(i.e., no genuine 2 cents of these types.)

TYPE IV.—Lithographed, on thin, primrose-yellow wove paper, grained as before. No interior lines.

TYPE V.—Lithographed; paper as above.

TYPE VI.—(1) Type-set, on pale yellow wove paper, *very* coarsely grained. The corner-ornaments are rosettes, of eight circles surrounding a central circle.

TYPE VI.—(2) Lithographed, on thin, yellow wove paper, grained as in our old green $\frac{1}{2}$ d. newsbands. There are no interior lines.

Bogus Types.—(1) Type-set, on medium, hard, very pale sulphur-yellow wove paper, with a mottled grain. There is no type at all like this. The border is composed of curly ornaments, and is surrounded by a frame of a thin, inner line and a very thick, outer line. The frame makes the stamp much larger than any of the originals, forgeries, or bogus stamps hitherto described.

(2) Lithographed, on yellow wove paper, like that of the forgery of Type I. of the 2 c. The pattern of the frame is peculiar, consisting of interlacing semicircles, with little hearts and little balls alternately. This is, of course, quite an imaginary type, intended for the "hook-and-eye" type of the 4 c.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—As in the 1 cent.

TYPE I. Forged.—Uncancelled. Also pen-marked. Also a very large 4, like a surcharge.

TYPE II. First Forgery.—Similar to 30, with AO in centre.

TYPE II. Second Forgery.—Ditto.

TYPE II. Third Forgery.—Ditto.

TYPE II. Fourth Forgery.—Ditto.

TYPE III. Forged.—Uncancelled.

Most of the forgeries have "nor bor" written in the centre, in red pencil, or else some initials, generally unreadable.

Same Issue; 4 Cents, black on blue

Genuine.—These are type-set, like the genuine 1 and 2 cents, on blue wove paper, rouletted.

TYPE IV.—Of the eight stamps of this type, there are only two (those at the end of the second row on the sheet) which have the four interior lines of the frame; and, in each of them, the two side-lines (to the right of BRITISH, and to the left of POSTAGE) are both broken in four separate pieces. In each of the said two stamps, also, the top line is broken under the first A of GUIANA, and the bottom line is broken above the C of

CENTS. On all the eight varieties, the top of the G of GUIANA comes down so as almost to touch the cross-bar to the tail; the tail of the K of BRITISH curls up; and the S of that word is no taller than the letters each side of it. None of the letters of the various inscriptions touch each other anywhere. Of the six varieties without interior lines, four show the U of FOUR higher than the rest of the letters; the fifth has the S of CENTS too high, and the sixth has the U of GUIANA much higher than the I, which looks very like a "1."

TYPE V.—Each of the side-lines is broken in four pieces. If the left-hand one were prolonged downwards, it would pass more or less to the left of the perpendicular thick stroke of the T of CENTS. The tail of the K of FOUR curls up, in all the varieties but one; and this latter variety has the U of GUIANA a good deal taller than the I, which is a distinct "1." No two of the ten stamps of this type are exactly alike as to the border, as the "hooks" have their heads upwards, downwards, to right and to left, in all sorts of combinations. Our illustration of this type, for instance, is copied from the fourth stamp in the top row. Perhaps I had better give the varieties. The following sketch is numbered, as a key to the 34 ornaments of the frame, to avoid unnecessary repetition.

1	34	133	12	31	30	29	28	27
2								26
3								25
4								24
5								23
6								22
7								21
8								20
9								19
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

First stamp.—Ornaments 1 to 8 face to right; 9, to left; 10, down; 11, up; 12 to 14, down; 15, to left; 16, up; 17, right; 18, down; 19 to 27, to left; 28 to 34, down.

Second stamp.—1, down; 2 to 10, right; 11 to 18, up; 19 to 27, left; 28 to 34, down.

Third stamp.—1 to 10, right; 11 to 17, down; 18 to 27, left; 28 to 34, down.

Fourth stamp.—1 to 9, right; 10, down; 11, left; 12 to 16, down; 17, right; 18 to 27, left; 28 to 34, down.

Fifth stamp.—1 to 8, right; 9, down; 10 to 18, right; 19 to 27, left; 28 to 34, down.

Sixth stamp.—1 to 3, right; 4, a different pattern; 5 to 10, right; 11 to 17, up; 18 to 27, left; 28 to 34, down.

Seventh stamp.—1 to 7, right; 8, down; 9, 10, right; 11 to 18, up; 19 to 27, left; 28 to 34, down.

Eighth stamp.—1 to 9, right; 10 to 18, up; 19 to 27, left; 28, different pattern; 29 to 34, down.

Ninth stamp.—1 to 9, right; 10 to 17, up; 18 to 26, left; 27 to 34, down.

Tenth stamp.—1, down; 2 to 10, right; 11 to 18, up; 19 to 26, left; 27 to 34, down.

TYPE VI.—This has no interior lines in any one of the six varieties. The little ornaments that I have called "trefoils" are all separate from each other, and the four corner ones are exactly like all the rest, and *not* like those in our illustration. The tail of the κ of FOUR curls up, as before.

The illustration shows each of the ornaments composed of a triplet of balls, with a dot in two out of each triplet, and each triplet joined to the next by a semicircular line; but, as a matter of fact, each "trefoil" is really a ball, resting on

two spiral curls, and they do not join each other. Taking the numbers as in the key-sketch above, they are:—

Thirteenth stamp.—1 to 10, left; 11 to 14, down; 15, this a bunch of grapes, as in Type III. of the 1 c. and 2 c.; 16, 17, down; 18 to 27, right; 28 to 34, up.

Fourteenth stamp.—1 to 9, left; 10 to 16, down; 17, right; 18 to 27, right; 28 to 34, up.

Fifteenth stamp.—1 to 10, left; 11 to 17, down; 18 to 27, right; 28 to 34, up.

Sixteenth stamp.—Same as fifteenth.

Seventeenth stamp.—1 to 11 left; 12 to 17, down; 18 to 27, right; 28 to 34, up.

Eighteenth stamp.—1 to 10, left; 11 to 18, down; 19 to 27, right; 28 to 34, up.

(To be continued.)

Editorial Notes

Editorial Communications.—All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to Edward J. Nankivell, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

Subscriptions.—Subscriptions must be sent to the publishers as set out on the front page of cover, or to booksellers or railway bookstalls, but never to the Editor.

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Edited by EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

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VOL. VI.

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Those N.Z.'s

I SEEM to have put my foot into it pretty deeply, but as I have now quite recovered, I will have another try at explaining myself. Of course, I meant the 1s. blood-red, not 6d. as printed, and also, of course, the said 1s. belongs to the first colonial printing from the Waterlow plates, perf. 11, no wmk.: and Mr. W. B. Edwards reminds me of another peculiarity of this blood-red shilling of New Zealand; it is of the dull gum persuasion.

A correspondent tells me of a 1s. that he has of this no wmk. series which he describes as "almost sepia, though a shade on the brown side," and he thinks it must be a further shade of Gibbons 216*b* brown-red. I can only say that I have not met with anything that would answer to such a shade.

Maldives

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Philatelic Journal of India*, who has been trying to get some Maldives by writing direct, appears to have had a curious experience. He sent a request and remittance for a set, but could get no reply, so he kept pegging away at all and sundry from the P.M.G. of Ceylon downwards, till at last the P.M.G. sent a reply, or caused one to be sent, returning the money and vouchsafing the information that "the numbers at the P.M.'s disposal were too limited to enable him to comply with my request (3 sets!)," and so after six months' agitation he obtained "a registered envelope, 10 cent, pink, surcharged 'Maldives,' and one 2 c. and two 5 c. stamps similarly surcharged."

The Juniors' Coming Exhibition

I HEAR that my energetic friends, the Juniors, have already begun work in serious earnest for their proposed Philatelic Exhibition in the early part of the new year. As Exeter Hall will not be available, they will probably have to try Westminster—the House of Lords or Caxton Hall, most prob-

ably the latter. They are also taking an office in town from which the Committee will conduct the affairs of the new venture.

The Coming Philatelic Season

HAVING said good-bye to all hopes of a summer, we are now beginning to look forward to the coming philatelic season. Already some of the programmes are out. So far there is not much novelty, unless I note the fact that the Leeds, Bradford, and Huddersfield Societies exchange visits, a fraternal arrangement that should be worth copying.

Society for English Specialists

MR. C. PHILLIPS (not C. J. P.), of The Retreat, 6 Church Street, Littlehampton, informs the *S.C.F.* that he is projecting a society solely for specialists in English stamps. It is to meet once a month at its own rooms, have its own library and exchanges for members. Such a society could scarcely be formed outside the metropolis. However, it is a good idea.

Specialists' Societies

I AM inclined to think that specialists do best in little coterie meetings at each other's houses. It is a question whether it is not overdoing it to attempt so much as a formal society. The members of any big society might form themselves into a specialist group or circle and meet an hour before the ordinary meeting or on a separate evening. The multiplication of societies is a questionable advantage.

Colour Proofs

COLOUR proofs are coming to the front. Since the big lot of De La Rue proofs came on the market we have all had our appetites considerably sharpened for such trifles, and as in the nature of things they can never be very plentiful, prices are likely to rise unpleasantly for some of us. As I am very

sweet on colour trials, I am in great fear that prices may range beyond my pocket.

One of my special prizes in the way of colour trials is a page of twelve of the $\frac{1}{4}$ d. of Southern Nigeria in varying combinations of colours, and all on C A paper.

The order of a Specialist Collection is:—
Proofs, actual issues, unused and used, Reprints and Forgeries.

The New Specialism

MR. PEMBERTON has struck out an idea for persuading specialists to specialize in different printers' work from the same plates. And he calls it the New Specialism. It is an interesting line to follow.

I suspect we shall all be splitting up into new specialisms of our own as issues multiply, but I trust the idea of keeping some grip on general collecting will become more and more popular. Specialize as much as you like, but keep some sort of general collection running as well.

Summer Collecting—Pro and Con

THE *Philatelic Record* and the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* have been airing their editorial views on the question of stamp collecting in the summer.

The *Record* says:—

It is very necessary that there should be this interregnum—it affords that rest to the omnivorous collector whereby his collecting powers are recuperated, and to the dealer the privilege of counting his gains, and the opportunity of spending a fraction of them in a motoring tour, or upon a trip to Switzerland or elsewhere. Three months is all too short for this, and from whatever point of view this vacation is looked at, it would be a grave mistake to curtail it.

Now listen to the *P.J. of G.B.*:—

Naturally enough, the average Britisher prefers outdoors to indoors during the summer months, but is that sufficient reason why he should completely ignore his stamps for several months during the year? We think not—stamps, like coals, should be purchased during the "off" season. The keen collector is always on the outlook for bargains, and he knows full well that during June, July, and

August cheap snaps are to be picked up by studying dealers' advertisements and dealers' stock books. The too ardent cricket and boating devotee misses all these chances, with the consequence that when autumn sets in he spends much time and money in furiously hunting around for six-months-old new issues.

There are and always will be collectors who, like the thrifty housewife that prohibits fires after a certain date, however cold the weather may be, put their albums away to be forgotten until the following October or November.

Personally we get as much pleasure out of our stamps during the summer as we do in the winter, and we think that those collectors who ignore their stamps and their stamp papers *in toto* make a big mistake. Philatelia is not to be wooed during certain months of the year, her secrets can only be learned by much patient study, secrets that the six-months-in-the-year collector cannot hope to unravel.

What says the average man who cannot afford a three months' vacation? I guess the average man is every year taking more and more continuous interest in his stamps through summer and winter.

The suggestion that the stamp dealer should go a-motoring does not meet with my approval, for it means that the poor over-taxed collector will have to pay for that motor trip.

Me and Myn, Limited

MR. CROCKETT's stamp story, "Me and Myn, Limited," may now be seen in book form on every bookstall, with a charming presentation of masterful Myn.

The reception accorded to the story when it was running through *G.S.W.* was not encouraging by all accounts, but for all that it was cram full of that peculiarly dry humour for which Mr. Crockett is famous. Of course, the story will be more appreciated in book form than in its tedious serial form. Although I am a devoted admirer of Mr. Crockett's stories, I don't think I could have the patience to read him in serial form. I should want to get on daily anyway, not weekly; and as for those folks who can follow an exciting serial in a monthly publication, I envy them their placidity of life.

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

United States of America—continued

Oliver Hazard Perry, son of Christopher Raymond and Sarah Perry, was born in South Kingston, Rhode Island, on 23 August, 1785. His father was a captain in the U.S. navy, while his mother was the granddaughter of an officer in the Scotch army. It was natural, therefore, that their son Oliver should be fitted to command others "by teaching him early to obey." He went to private schools in Kingston and excelled in



the study of mathematics and navigation. In 1799 Oliver received his commission as a midshipman. He cruised in the West Indies and served twice in the Tripolitan war. On being made a lieutenant in 1807, he commanded the schooner *Revenge*, which was wrecked in 1811. A court of inquiry absolved him from blame. At the outbreak of the war with England in 1812, Perry was probably one of the best ordnance officers in the American navy. Under Commander Isaac Chauncey's orders he set out for Lake Erie to build a squadron from the virgin forest. After incredible toil he succeeded in

launching nine vessels of 1671 tons in all. On the British side Captain Barclay had collected a squadron of six vessels of 1460 tons. The fleets met on 10 September, 1813. During the action, when victory for the British seemed almost in sight, Perry and his brother with four sailors left the flagship, by this time reduced to a hulk, and reached the *Niagara*. Perry at once took this ship into action. The result was a complete victory for the American fleet. For the first time in her history Great Britain lost an entire squadron. Perry's dispatch on the victory was characteristic of the man: "We have met the enemy and they are ours." In the subsequent military operations Perry took an important part. For these services he received the thanks of Congress, a medal, and the rank of captain.

He commanded the frigate *Java* in the squadron that was sent to the Mediterranean in 1815. Four years later, while in command of the *John Adams* and other United States vessels in the West Indies, he was attacked by yellow fever in the Orinoco, and died, after a brief illness, in Port Spain, Trinidad, on 23 August, 1819. His remains, removed by Act of Congress in a man-of-war, were buried in Newport in 1826.

The portrait of Perry's head on the 90 cents value of the 1870-71 issue was taken from the marble statue by Walcutt, which was dedicated in Cleveland, Ohio, in September, 1860.

Winfield Scott was born in Dinwiddie county, near Petersburg, Virginia, on 13 June, 1786. He was educated at William and Mary College, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1806, and entered the army as a captain in 1808. He was suspended for a year, in 1809, for remarks on the conduct of his superior officer. In 1812 he became lieutenant-colonel, and was ordered to the Canadian frontier, but was taken prisoner in the affair of Queenstown heights. He was exchanged in the following year and attained colonel's rank. In the engagement of Lundy's Lane, near Niagara Falls, he had two horses killed under him, and was twice severely wounded. His recovery was slow and his arm was left partially disabled. At the close of the war he was promoted to be major-general, with the thanks of Congress and a gold medal for his services. He now visited Europe in a military and diplomatic capacity. Returning to the United States in 1816 he married Miss Mayo of Richmond. In 1832 he commanded the Federal forces in Charlestown Harbour during the trouble with South Carolina, and his tact and discretion did much to prevent

the threatened civil war. The second Seminole war broke out in 1835. The Seminoles held out in Florida under a brave chief named Osceola. They had made themselves specially obnoxious to the Southern planters by receiving runaway slaves. The capture of Osceola practically put an end to the resistance of the Seminoles. In 1831 Scott promoted the peaceful removal of the Cherokees from Georgia to their present reservation beyond the Mississippi.

Scott became commander-in-chief of the United States army on the death of General Macomb in 1841. The annexation of Texas, in 1845, was the chief cause of the war with Mexico. General Scott was appointed to the chief command of the invading force in 1847. Vera Cruz surrendered to him, and the march on the capital was begun. On the way Scott met and defeated the Mexican army under Santa-Anna. One by one the outlying fortifications of the city of Mexico were captured, and on the morning of 14 September, Scott's army marched into the city and occupied the national palace. Peace was signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848. Mexico resigned her claim to Texas, and also handed over New Mexico and California to the United States for a payment of 15,000,000 dollars.

In 1852, Scott was the candidate of the Whig party for the Presidency, but he failed to be elected.

In 1859 he settled the question of the boundary-line between the United States and British America through the Straits of Fuca. Age and infirmity prevented him from taking an active part in the civil war of 1861. He accordingly retired from the service, retaining his rank, pay, and allowances. After a brief visit to Europe he returned to West Point. "I have come here to die," he said, and his words had a speedy fulfilment, for he died two weeks afterwards, on 29 May, 1866. His last conscious utterance was in reference to his magnificent horse. "James," said he, turning to his servant, "take good care of the horse." He was buried at West Point.

His stately bearing and exacting discipline earned for him the nickname "Fuss and Feathers." Always equal to any danger, he was a man of true courage, unswerving in loyalty, and of the highest character.

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Further Notes on The Breitfuss Collection

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

THE following volumes have been priced since the last notice, and can now be sent on approval to collectors who desire to see them; or the collection as far as priced can be inspected during office hours at 391 Strand, London.

VOLUME XLVI

Brunswick and Oldenburg

This is the first volume of the German section, which I consider is one of the strongest portions of the collection. Throughout his German collections Mr. Breitfuss made a strong speciality of the postmarks, and during nearly thirty-five years of collecting he got together a remarkable lot of the scarcer varieties, such as can be found nowadays only in really old collections. Also throughout this section he made a speciality of stamps on entire letters. Here again he sought rare cancellations, and especially stamps used in countries other than that of their origin.

In *Brunswick* there is a good lot of the essays, including an exceptionally strong lot of those submitted by E. Petersen, 1861 to 1865. In the issued stamps I note in 1852 one of the 1 sgr., rose, two of the 2 sgr., blue, and one of the 3 sgr., red, all unused, and a fine lot of used. In the 1853 issue, the 1 sgr., black on buff, is present in no fewer than seven stamps, unused; of the 3 sgr., black on rose, there are three unused, including one bright rose, full gum. The stamps of 1864, *percé en arc*, are very strong, e.g. $\frac{1}{2}$ pfg., black on green, two unused and one used. Of the 1 sgr., black on yellow, there are one unused and two used.

In *Oldenburg* I draw attention to: 1852 issue, $\frac{1}{4}$ th., rose, three unused; $\frac{1}{8}$ th., yellow, four unused, including a variety which I have not had before, i.e. on pelure paper; this is a beautiful stamp with full gum, and Mr. Breitfuss had it for nearly thirty years. In the 1859 issue, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., black on green, three unused and two used; all extremely fine stamps with large margins. The other stamps of this and of the next issue are all well represented, generally with four or five unused and as many used. In the interesting defective transfers of 1861 there are six fine stamps showing the chief varieties. The Oldenburg, all through, are an exceptionally fine lot of stamps.

VOLUME XL

North German Confederation

A specialized collection. There are about sixty of the scarce essays, all in unadopted designs, and many great rarities. In the 1868 stamps, first type, Mr. Breitfuss drew my attention to the fact that the stamps were issued in an imperf. condition, and he has pairs, on letters, of the 1 kr., green, 2 kr., orange, and a pair, not on letter, of the $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., green. It seems highly probable that some sheets of these stamps were sent out imperf., just as was the case with our 1d., red, and I see no reason why these stamps should not be included in the catalogues as errors. In the later issues there is a good lot of scarce postmarks and many stamps on full letters. An interesting envelope is one used at Kiel in "June 1869," franked by half of a 1 gr., rose, perf., used for $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. The envelope is the cover of a printed circular, of which the postal rate would be $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. This volume ends with a good series of "Service" stamps, and double sets of the Telegraph stamps.

VOLUME XLII

German Empire

The first page has an extremely interesting and, I believe, very rare essay of a 50 pfg. stamp in chocolate with the head of the present Emperor William; the design is very effective and I think it would make a very handsome stamp. There is a large number of essays, many of them of considerable rarity. The large and small "Eagle" issue is well represented. In the issue of 1875 I would mention the 50 pfg., grey, dated very clearly, "22. 12. 74." This issue has always been catalogued as 1875, but it looks as if the 50 pfg. must have been issued in December, 1874. A rather remarkable page is that of the 2 mk.; there are no fewer than twenty-four stamps, all unused, and all differing in shades. In the 1880 issue, there is a pair of the 10 pfg., rose, imperf. In 1889, there are horizontal pairs, imperf. and unused, of the 3, 10, 25, and 50 pfg. The rare issue of 1900, with the trial perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$ in the high values, is here represented by two shades of the 1 mk., and one each of the 2, 3, and 5 mk. This volume ends also with a good page of "Telegraphs."

VOLUME XLIII

German Colonies

A very strong volume; all varieties are worked out, and there is a good selection of the different postmarks. Mr. Breitfuss included also a number of the German Empire stamps used in the various colonies without overprints. The provisionals issued at Tsing-tau are a fine lot. An uncatalogued variety is a strip of five of the 5 pfg. on 10 pfg., with the value double-printed on every stamp. In the hand-stamped provisionals used at Tientsin in 1900 there are blocks of four of the 5, 20, 30, and 50 pfg., the two latter being extremely rare. In the German New Guinea issue 1897, there is a 25 pfg., orange, with the overprint inverted. There are several stamps bisected and used for half their values.

VOLUME XLIV

Prussia

An exceptionally fine book, highly specialized and strong in essays, trials, and colour proofs. I note two of the very rare provisionals issued as a local post for Berlin in 1848; these are numbered 664 and 665. In the issue of 1856 with the solid background there are two of the 1 sgr., rose, and three of the 2 sgr., blue, unused. In the issue of 1861 there are horizontal imperf. pairs of the 4 pfg., green, and 6 pfg., orange. There is also a number of envelope stamps used as adhesive stamps on whole letters. There is a magnificent series of the very rare Telegraph stamps of March, 1864, including the 2½, 5, 8, 10, 12, and 15 sgr.; these form one of the rarest sets of Telegraph stamps in the world.

VOLUME XLVII

Saxony and Baden

In Saxony there are two shades of the 3 pfg., red, 1850, unused, one with full gum having been bought from Mr. Dauth, of

Frankfurt, in June, 1881, for 10s.; the value is now £18; there are also three fine used. In the issue of June, 1850, there is a very fine ½ gr., black on blue paper, error, printed in the colour of the 2. This was bought from Dr. jur. P. Kloss, of Dresden, in 1884, for £3; its value is now £100. The later issues are well represented in all shades, unused and used.

In Baden there are eighteen stamps of the first type unused, and a fine series of used with various cancellations. In the issue 1862 there is a very fine 3 kr., pale rose, imperf., used at Stockach on 2 January. An uncatalogued stamp is the 9 kr., pale bistre, perf. 10, and printed on both sides. The "Landpost" stamps are well represented by used stamps, the choicest piece being an envelope franked by four of the 1 kr., one of the 3 kr., and three of the very rare 12 kr. There is an interesting envelope franked by half of a 12 kr., used as a 6 kr.

VOLUME XLVIII

Alsace and Lorraine

This is a really remarkable volume, in which one finds a magnificent series of the postmarked stamps. Mr. Breitfuss made a great speciality of collecting postmarks of all the different towns and villages occupied by the Prussians during the war of 1870, and by the dates on these stamps one can follow in a most interesting way the advance of the various army corps across French territory. As showing the strength of the collection, I may say that in the 10 c. stamp alone there are 257 varieties of obliteration. In addition to the single stamps there are seventy-one letters franked either by Alsace stamps or by Alsace stamps in combination with French stamps. Among the very rare obliterations there are those of "Thiancourt" in red, "Bischweiler" in blue, "Paris," "Tool," "Vezelieze," "Ensisheim," "Lagarde," "St. Louis," "Thann," etc.

The Stamps of Nepal

By MAJOR E. B. EVANS

REPRINTED FROM THE "MONTHLY JOURNAL"

Issue of 1886

IN the course of this year a very distinct change was made in the paper upon which these stamps were printed. It is noted in *The Philatelic Record* for November, 1886, as follows:—

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a set of stamps of the same designs as before, but printed on native paper, and in colours slightly varying in tone from the previous issue. The stamps are not perforated or gummed.

The colours are described as 1 a., dark blue, 2 a., slate-violet, 4 a., yellow-green. Unfortunately no one seems to have examined

entire sheets, and I can find no record of their shape, or of the arrangement of the marginal inscriptions, or even a statement showing whether the first sheets on this paper contained any inverted stamps or not. The first mention I have found of *tête-bêche* varieties is in the third Supplement to Moens' Catalogue, sixth edition, published in 1888-9, where the 1 a. and 2 a. are listed as existing in this form. The same two values, only, are listed *tête-bêche* in the final edition of the same catalogue (1892); I think we may therefore safely conclude that inverted stamps

existed on the sheets of the earliest printing of the 1 a. and 2 a. on native paper, and that *tête-bêche* pairs of the 4 a. (which also exist) come from a somewhat later printing.

These different printings, or rather the various arrangements of the marginal inscriptions and the varieties shown in the sheets at different periods, I will endeavour to describe later. The colours of course varied somewhat in the different printings, and these varieties of shade I place together in the first list given below, which covers the period from 1886 to 1899, at which latter date the stamps on native paper were first received perforated.

The colours of the 1 a. and 2 a. are *dull*, the *blue* varying to *grey-blue* or *slaty blue*; the 4 a. is always in a *yellowish* shade of *green*. The impressions also vary greatly in clearness, some showing signs of an excess of ink and others of too little; and many of the clichés of the 1 a. gradually became worn or clogged with ink.

The paper is of a similar nature to that used for the early stamps of Kashmir, but is *wove*, instead of *laid*. It is also, I think, usually thinner and softer than the Kashmir paper, but the stamps also exist on thick, stiff paper. It is very irregular in substance, all the sheets I have met with containing large fibres distributed through them, showing that the materials were not very carefully pulped. It varies in shade from a *pale whity-brown* to a dingy sort of *buff*, which modifies the colour of the impression to a greater or less extent. Writing of this paper in 1899, when perforation was again attempted, a correspondent said: "They used to perforate when they printed on European paper, but they bought such cheap and nasty stuff that it broke when creased, and they gave up foreign paper. Their own paper will hardly tear at all, even when perforated. It is made of the bark fibre of a plant called *Daphne*, and is of marvellous strength. The Japanese silk paper approaches it nearest."

All the stamps of this period are imperforate.

- 1 a., grey-blue.
- 1 a., dull blue (deep to paler).
- 2 a., dull purple (shades).
- 4 a., yellow-green "

Varieties, tête-bêche.

- 1 a., grey-blue.
- 1 a., dull blue (deep to paler).
- 2 a., dull purple (shades).
- 4 a., deep yellow-green (1894?).

The sheets of each value still contained sixty-four stamps, in eight rows of eight, and although a certain amount of resetting must have taken place (as shown by the fact that inverted stamps occur in different positions on different sheets), the blocks were evidently not all rearranged, as certain damaged specimens are found in the same position from

first to last. For instance, there was a crack in one of the casts of the 1 a., producing a long white flaw down the right side of the frame of the stamp. This is the right-hand stamp of the sixth row in every sheet I have seen, from the first issue of all down to the time when the blocks for this value appear to have been re-engraved. In the 2 a. again the stamp in the right upper corner of several sheets has a semicircular dent in the left-hand side; this probably was the case in the first issue, and certainly continued during the period I am now considering. I only mention these points to show that the plates were apparently never entirely broken up, and that the inverted stamps must have been caused by the settings becoming loose, single blocks dropping out, and being carelessly replaced upside down.

What I take to be the earliest setting on native paper has inscriptions in all four margins, in the same words as in the first issue, but with the *heals* of the letters next the stamps in each case. They are in the same type on all three values, that which was used with 2 a. and 4 a. of the first issue.

The spacing of the stamps is the same as before, and the spacing of the marginal inscriptions is very similar to that of the first setting described in the first issue, but not, of course, identical with it, as the whole must have been set up afresh.

In the sheet of the 1 a. there were at least two inverted stamps, No. 4 in the seventh row and No. 6 in the eighth; and from examination of a mutilated sheet, I am inclined to believe that No. 5 or 6 in the sixth row and No. 5 or 6 in the seventh row may have been inverted also.

This 1 a. is in the *grey-blue* shade.

I have little doubt that there was also an inverted stamp in the 2 a. sheet, probably in the third or fourth horizontal row.

There was probably no inverted stamp in the sheet of the 4 a., but if there was one it must have been in the block of four at the lower right-hand corner.

The paper used in this printing was comparatively thin and smooth.

Later printings of all three values were in similar sheets of sixty-four, but with marginal inscription at the top only. The inscriptions are in the same words and the same type as upon the last sheets described, and are the same way up as the stamps, but the spacing of the inscription varies to a certain extent. I believe that the plate and the inscription at the top were enclosed by bits of rule in all these later printings, but they do not always show in the margins of the sheets.

In what I take to be the earliest of them, I have only seen impressions of the frame lines at the sides of fragments of sheets of the 2 a. and 4 a., where they are 12 or 13 mm. away from the stamps, so possibly they were

not always inked. I can trace a colourless impression in the side margin of a block of 1 a. The inscription at the top commences over the left-hand stamp of the top row in all three values. I do not possess a whole top row of the 1 a. In the 2 a. and 4 a. it ends over the space between the seventh and eighth stamps, or over the left corner of the eighth, and there is a variety of the 2 a. setting in which the inscription is more to the right, and ends almost over the centre of the eighth stamp. The last two words of the inscription, which are shown almost completely at the top of the illustration [p. 136 *G. S. W.*], are joined into one in this setting, on the 4 a. and both the varieties of the 2 a. mentioned above; I have no doubt that this was also the case on the sheets of the 1 a. This may be said to constitute an error in the marginal inscription, not of any great importance, but sufficient to distinguish a certain printing.

I find the 1 a. in a medium *dull blue* shade, and still printing with fair clearness; the 2 a. in a *pale purple*, and the 4 a. in deep *yellow-green*, heavily printed. I do not know the positions of any inverted stamps in the 1 a. sheets, but probably such existed; No. 21 in the 2 a. and No. 54 in the 4 a. sheets were inverted.

After this I place some settings in which the frame lines are much closer to the stamps, and consequently are always printed; they are 4 to 6 mm. away from the stamps at bottom and sides, and only 2 to 3 mm. above the inscription at top. The latter begins over the space between the first and second stamps from the left, and ends over the left corner of the eighth stamp on the 1 a., and over the space between the seventh and eighth on the 4 a. The only sheet I have of the 2 a. has the frame line 10 mm. away from the stamps at left, 4 mm. at right, 11 mm. at bottom, and 3 mm. above the inscription at top. The inscription begins over the space between the first and second stamps and ends over the right half of the seventh stamp. The last two words are separate upon all, so that the inscription as a whole is much less spaced than in the previous setting.

No. 21 is still inverted on the sheet of the 2 a. I have not got a complete sheet of the

4 a., so cannot say whether No. 54 remained inverted.

Of the 1 a. I have two entire sheets, and a large portion of a third, differing in certain particulars:—

(a) There is an error in the inscription at the top; the first character of the first word "ek" (=one), instead of being similar to that shown in the right margin of the illustration [p. 136 *G. S. W.*], is similar to the first character shown in the upper margin, but with only a single accent over it and a dot below the loop; I believe it is a form of the letter for "p," instead of that for "e." There is also no dash under the last character of the third word, but I do not know whether this is an error or not, as the earlier sheets are very irregular in this particular. In the first issue the dash seems to be present in some of the margins and absent in others; in the first setting of 1886, it is present in all four margins of the 1 a., and uniformly absent in the other values. Of the sheets described so far with inscriptions at top, all have this dash, except these three of the 1 a. I have not got an entire sheet of this, and can only say that Nos. 47 and 52 are inverted. My fragments of a sheet are in *deep blue*, and the side frame lines are only 4 mm. from the stamps. In the two other sheets they are 6 mm. away.

(b) The first word of the inscription is correct, but there is no dash under the last character of the third word. Nos. 52, 59,* and 62 are inverted. I have this in *deep blue*.

(c) Inscription as in (b). Nos. 52, 59, 62, and 63 are inverted. I have this in a *paler blue*, varying in depth all over the sheet.

I cannot say in what order these sheets come; I have placed them in accordance with the number of inverted stamps I know they contain, presuming that these errors would increase as time went on (though No. 47 seems to have been put right). The impression of (a) is also clearer than that of the other two, which are about equal in indistinctness.

The paper of all my copies with inscription at top is comparatively thick.

* This was not inverted in (a).

(To be continued.)

What is a Postage Stamp ?

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

Unpaid Letter Stamps

NOW we have to consider another interesting philatelic group, the Unpaid Letter or Postage Due stamps of the world. The claim of this class to the attention of general collectors seems to rest solely on the fact as to whether payment or

prepayment is the correct definition of the term "postage stamp."

If prepayment is intended, then, as I have stated, all Postage Due stamps can be omitted from general catalogues without any hesitation whatever.

I can, however, find no substantial grounds

for the conclusion that prepayment is the necessary or correct meaning of the term. That these stamps pay postage is obvious, and it appears to me that whether postage is paid in advance or on delivery is quite optional, and a matter that is left to the arbitrary decision of the individual. In these respects the Post Office falls in line



with all other carriers, with the single exception that if the necessary charges are not prepaid a small additional amount is imposed for the extra trouble involved in collecting the postage. There is nothing in the Post Office regulations to lead one to suppose that prepayment is compulsory.



The chief argument against this class of stamps seems to be that, as double postage is always collected on unstamped or insufficiently stamped mail packages, this charge is more in the nature of a fine than as evidence of postage paid. But, strictly speaking, this is not so, and the arguments adduced by Mr. Ehrenbach are particularly significant on this point: "One of the Acts of the Berne Convention distinctly deals with this matter, and says that the postal authorities of every country belonging to the Union shall carry letters or post cards to destination whether the postage fees have been prepaid or not. The same Act fixes the amount to be prepaid at a maximum of 2½d. (25 centimes gold)—an amendment allowing countries to make special arrangements with each other with a view to reducing their rates—the amount of prepaid postages to go to the forwarding Post Office of the respective country. They likewise, however, stipulate, *and this is the point on which I specially lay stress*, that should the postage not be prepaid, or only partly prepaid by the sender, the deficiency shall then be collected in double from the addressee, and the single postage, or deficiency, shall be accounted for and credited to the country whence the letter comes, and the balance kept by the collecting office. If such a

letter be not accepted by the addressee, then the letter is returned to the sender, who is legally liable for the amount due to the Post Office."

It will thus be seen that Postage Due stamps represent the postage fee originally due plus a charge for the extra trouble of collecting the fee, and I contend that they are undoubtedly postage stamps.



Their use is not universal, and this fact has been used as a strong argument to their disparagement by those who assert that they are not postage stamps. In our own postal system, for instance, no special adhesive stamps are used for the purpose of collecting Unpaid Postage dues, the amount owing being marked on the letter in pen and ink or by means of a handstamp. It has thus been argued that the Postage Due stamps are on a level with these "deficiency" postmarks.

The postmarks and adhesive labels have one thing in common, and that is they are substantial evidence to the addressee that the official delivering the letters is entitled to collect the amount marked on them as due to the Post Office. But in all other respects they are totally different. The handstamp is a relic of olden days before postage stamps were invented, though I grant that in practice it may be quite as effective as an adhesive label. To argue, however, that because both are used for a similar purpose they are identical, is almost too absurd to need refutation. One might just as well assert, on the same grounds, that a "paid-postmark" is a postage stamp simply because it prepays postage.

The question is not one of postmarks but of adhesive labels, and I venture to express the opinion that Postage Due stamps represent postage paid just as much as the labels used by the public in prepaying correspondence. It thus seems to me that they are undoubtedly postage stamps, and as such I fail to see on what grounds they can be excluded from the catalogues or ignored by collectors.

Registration Stamps

Numerically Registration stamps are not a very extensive class, and while they comprise a few interesting old stamps, as those of Victoria, Queensland, and New South Wales, the majority emanate from such countries as

Colombia, Liberia, and Salvador, where postal ideas are particularly "enlightened."

The chief claims for their inclusion in the catalogue lists seem to be that they are adhesive labels, express a certain face value, and are used in connexion with the postal system. As a matter of fact, they have not the slightest right to be considered as postage stamps, for they do not denote postage in any shape or form. They are merely the receipt for the payment of a fee to ensure



the relatively safe delivery of the letter or other packet registered, and also represent an undertaking on the part of the postal authorities to indemnify the owner, within prescribed limits, for the loss or damage of the package during its transit through the post.

If these stamps represented a postal charge as well as an insurance fee they would have some claims to be considered collectable varieties, but as they represent an insurance fee pure and simple I cannot see that they have any claims whatever to be accorded catalogue rank. As they are, therefore, certainly not postage stamps, they can well be ignored by the general collector.

Acknowledgment of Receipt Stamps

Acknowledgment of Receipt stamps are on a par with the Registration labels, inasmuch as they do not represent a fee for postage, and are, therefore, decidedly not postage stamps.



A.R.
COLON
COLOMBIA

They represent a charge on the part of the postal authorities for intimating to the sender of a postal packet that it has been delivered to the addressee. They do not form a very numerous class of labels, but this is no reason to account for their being catalogued.

In our country this charge is made by means of an ordinary 2½d. stamp, and its use in this manner appears to me to be

purely fiscal—an extra charge that has nothing whatever to do with postage.

These stamps might with advantage be excluded from the catalogues, for, not being postage stamps, they can be of no interest to any one but specialists.

Too Late Stamps

This, again, is a small class of labels that



ought to be omitted from the catalogue lists, as they are not postage stamps. They cannot frank a letter, but are an additional charge to ensure its going by a specified mail after the post has been closed for ordinary letters.

Special and Express Delivery Stamps

Special and Express Delivery stamps are another class that can be ignored by general collectors, as they are not postage stamps.

EXPRESS
DELIVERY
(INLAND)
15c.



They represent a special fee for the privilege of having a package delivered by special messenger in advance of the usual delivery. They thus have no status as postage stamps and ought to be excluded from general catalogues.

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.

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

Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BRITISH GUIANA—continued
Issue of 1862. 4 Cents, black on blue
Four Cents. Forged

TYPE IV. Forged.—Lithographed, on thin, dull blue and greenish-blue wove paper, with a coarse and regular grain, like that of our old newsbands. There are no interior lines. The top of the G of GUIANA does not go anywhere near the cross-bar. The tail of the R of BRITISH goes straight out to the right, and joins the foot-stroke to the I; the S is distinctly taller than the letters each side of it. The letters AN of GUIANA touch each other at the bottom. The U of FOUR is no higher than the O; the S of CENTS is not too high; the U of GUIANA is not too high; and the I of that word is not like a "1." USE 25

TYPE V. Forged.—Lithographed; paper and colour exactly the same as in the forgery of Type IV. Each of the side-lines is in one unbroken piece. If the right-hand one were prolonged downwards, it would pass a shade to the right of the perpendicular stroke of the T of CENTS. The tail of the R of FOUR hangs slightly lower than the perpendicular stroke, and does not curl up. The U of GUIANA is not too high; and the I does not in the least look like a "1." The border, in this forgery, is very poorly imitated, and not at all like our illustration, which is a fair copy. It is the pattern (already mentioned among the bogus 2 cents) of interlacing semicircles with alternate balls and hearts.

TYPE VI. First Forgery.—Lithographed, on dull blue, also dull green wove paper, with graining as before. The ornaments are really trefoils, with two balls out of each triplet dotted, and the corner-ones (1, 10, 18, and 27) made into clumsy quatrefoils, just like the illustration of this type, which is incorrect. The trefoils are all joined together by the curved lines issuing from each. The tail of the R of FOUR goes to the right, in a straight line. The ornaments are: 1, quatrefoil; 2 to 9, left; 10, quatrefoil; 11 to 17, down; 18, quatrefoil; 19 to 26, right; 27, quatrefoil; 28 to 34, up.

TYPE VI. Second Forgery.—Lithographed, on dull, grey-blue wove paper, grained as before. The trefoils are the same shape as in the first forgery, but larger, and without dots in them. They are separate from each other in this counterfeit. An easy test is that the stamps have the four interior lines, which are absent in this type of the genuine, and the corner ornaments (1, 10, 18, and 27) resemble some of the old-fashioned circular brooches, which had a central circular stone, surrounded by eight smaller ones. The tail of the R of BRITISH does not curl up. The ornaments are: 1, brooch or rosette; 2 to 9, left; 10, brooch; 11 to 17, down; 18, brooch; 19 to 26, right; 27, brooch; 28 to 34, up. This

description really covers two different forgeries, but will suffice to detect either of them.

TYPE VI. Third Forgery.—Typographed, on deep blue wove paper, grained as before. This also has the interior lines, which the genuine has not. The ornaments are separate, as in the genuine, but they are trefoils, as in the other forgeries, and have no dots. The corner-ornaments are brooches or rosettes, as in the second forgery, but not so large, and without the little rays or points which proceed from the brooch in that counterfeit. A further description is unnecessary. The plan of the ornaments is the same as in the second forgery.

4 Cents

Bogus.—(i.e., no genuine 4 c. of these types.)

TYPE I.—(1) Lithographed, on pale greyish-blue, also on greenish wove paper, grained as before. This is merely the first forgery of the 1 cent, with altered value, and on different paper.

TYPE II.—(1) Type-set, on deep blue wove paper, grained as before. This is the second forgery of Type II. of the 1 cent, with altered value.

TYPE II.—(2) Type-set, on deep blue wove paper, similar to last. This is like the second forgery of Type II. of the 2 cents, with the necessary alteration of value.

TYPE II.—(3) Lithographed, on pale grey-blue wove paper. This is the third forgery of Type II. of the 1 cent, with altered value.

TYPE III.—Lithographed, on pale grey-blue wove paper. This is the forgery of Type III. of the 1 cent, with value altered.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—As before.

TYPE IV. Forged.—Uncancelled. Also a pen-and-ink flourish.

TYPE V. Forged.—22. Also a large 4, like a surcharge.

TYPE VI. First Forgery.—Uncancelled. Also pen-stroke. Also 98.

TYPE VI. Second Forgery.—Uncancelled. Also 98.

TYPE VI. Third Forgery.—54.

The bogus stamps show any or all of the above cancellations. The countersign on the stamps is usually "nor bor" as before; it is either written in white ink, or in some ink that has discharged the colour of the paper. I do not think any of the 4 c. forgeries are likely to be at all dangerous, if the reader will bear the types in mind.

(To be continued.)

New Issues

By FRANK PHILLIPS

Correspondents should notice that all matters relating to new issues have been taken over by Mr. Frank Phillips, 391 Strand, London, W.C., who would be very grateful if readers would help him by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps new or projected. News from the colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be sent to the above-mentioned address.

Afghanistan.—We learn from a dispatch written by *The Times* correspondent at Kabul that the Amir has definitely decided to institute a properly constituted postal system, based on European lines. Even pillar-boxes are to be erected in the principal streets of certain towns.

Der Philatelist (15.8.07) chronicles two more values of the new type noted in our issue of 10 August, both values being imperforate.

New type. Imperf.	Unused.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 abasi, bright blue	—	—	—	—
2 " deep "	—	—	—	—

Angola.—Mr. Paul Kohl informs us that he has a copy of the 300 r., second issue, perforated 13½, in a pale bistre colour instead of in brown. The stamp is stated to be in the same colour as the 20 reis of the same issue, but it is doubtful if the stamp in question is a real error of colour or merely a shade.



Medium paper. Perf. 13½.	Unused.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
300 reis, pale bistre	—	—	—	—

Argentine.—*Der Philatelist* (15.8.07) chronicles several values of the 1899-1900 issue, imperforate vertically or horizontally. These are owing to a strike of compositors during the latter part of 1906. "La Compañía Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco" at that time held the contract for the stamps, and owing to the difficulty of carrying on business during the strike, the checking of the completed sheets was not strictly performed. Some sheets got out imperforate vertically and some horizontally, hence the under-mentioned varieties.



Wmk. Sun.	(a) Imperf. horizontally.		Unused.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
½ c., brown	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 c., indigo	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 c., carmine	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Imperf. vertically.					
2 c., indigo	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 c., carmine	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 c., black	—	—	—	—	—	—

Austria.—*Der Philatelist* (15.8.07) informs us of the issue of the 1 h., purple, without shiny bars of varnish, which we have not seen before, although it appears in the Catalogue under No. 358.

Barbados.—We learn from *Mekel's Weekly* (10.8.07) that copies of the recently issued Kingston Relief Fund stamps have been seen with a double surcharge; this variety is said to exist on both the normal and inverted types. Reference has already been made to these in the *Monthly Journal* for March of this year.

Bolivar.—The changes of colours referred to last week are as follows:—



Changes of colour.	Unused.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
50 c., violet on reddish	—	—	—	—
50 c. " bluish	—	—	—	—
50 c. " pale blue	—	—	—	—
50 c. " yellow	—	—	—	—
50 c. " pale brown	—	—	—	—
50 c., deep green on pale green	—	—	—	—
50 c. " brown	—	—	—	—
50 c. " rose	—	—	—	—
50 c. " yellow	—	—	—	—

Changes of colour.		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1 p.	green on white	—	—
1 p.	salmon	—	—
1 p.	dull lilac	—	—
1 p.	orange on yellow	—	—
1 p.	dull lilac	—	—
5 p.	carmine on salmon	—	—
5 p.	pale brown	—	—
5 p.	deep rose	—	—
5 p.	dull lilac	—	—
10 p.	blue on salmon	—	—
10 p.	pale brown	—	—
10 p.	yellow	—	—
10 p.	rose	—	—
10 p.	violet on white	—	—
10 p.	pale blue	—	—
10 p.	yellow	—	—
10 p.	rose	—	—



Wmk. Multiple Crown C.A. Chalky paper. Perf. 14.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
48 c., black and brown-lilac	—	—

Registration Stamps. Change of colour.		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
20 c.	orange on pale grey	—	—
20 c.	blue	—	—
20 c.	yellow	—	—
20 c.	pale brown	—	—



Too Late Stamps. Change of colour.		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
20 c.	deep violet on rose	—	—
20 c.	pale brown	—	—
20 c.	white	—	—
20 c.	pale blue	—	—



Acknowledgment of Receipt Stamps.		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
20 c.	yellow on pale blue	—	—
20 c.	blue on rose	—	—
20 c.	pale blue	—	—
20 c.	brown	—	—

British Central Africa.—*Le Timbre-Poste* (8.07) informs us that the 1s. has been issued on multiple watermark, chalk-surfaced paper. This makes the third stamp of the multiple set, the other two being the 1d. and 6d., but we have not as yet actually seen any of them.



King. Wmk. Mult. Cr. C.A. Chalky paper. 1s., black and blue

British Guiana.—We have received another value on the chalk-surfaced paper, viz. the 48 c. The set on chalky paper is now complete, unless an 8 c. be issued. The latter is not unlikely, as a 72 c. was issued to take the place of the 72 c. of the 1889-90 issue, and the 8 c. of the same set had its colours changed. Up to the present, however, this 8 c. has not appeared on multiple watermarked paper.



Bulgaria.—We are informed by the *Philatelisten-Zeitung* (8.07) that three stamps were issued between the 2nd and 15th of August to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the Prince's accession to the throne.

Prince Ferdinand assumed the government on 14 August, 1887, in succession to Prince Alexander, who abdicated 7 September, 1886.

The stamps issued were a 5 stot., 10 stot., and 25 stot., and they were available for postage in Bulgaria only between 15 and 20 August.

The design of the three stamps is, we believe, the same, and consists of two medallion portraits of the Prince, one taken in 1887, and the other in 1907.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
5 stot., green	—	—
10 " carmine	—	—
25 " blue	—	—

Canada.—*Le Journal des Philatelistes* (7.07) states that the three Unpaid Letter stamps, viz. 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c., have already been suppressed, and that the remaining stock has been burnt. As these stamps only appeared about a year ago, it is possible that they may be worth keeping for the future.

Caroline Islands.—Apropos of our paragraph in last week's issue referring to a typhoon provisional used in Foochow, Mr. Philip Kosack, of Berlin, writes us that we really ought to include



a similar provisional which was used at Ponape, in the Caroline Islands, on 1 July, 1905. It appears that a terrible typhoon raged at Ponape and destroyed a portion of the post office, the greater part of the stock of stamps being lost.

Of the 5 pf. stamps none were left, so that 10 pf. stamps were bisected vertically to serve as 5 pf., and obliterated with a special official handstamp in black.

This is, of course, an extremely interesting variety, but we hardly think it is worthy of catalogue rank.

Crete.—With reference to the paragraph in our issue of 3 August, our German contemporary was evidently misinformed as regards the two new values. We are officially informed by the Government of Crete that the two new stamps are to be issued on 28 August, namely, a 25 lepta and a 1 drachma. The design of the 25 lepta stamp consists of a portrait of the Grecian High Commissioner, Alexander Thr. A. Zaimis, formerly Prime Minister of Greece; the size of the stamp is 36 x 20 mm.

The 1 drachma stamp is commemorative of the arrival at Sude (Crete) of H. R. H. Prince George of Greece on 21 December, 1898. Prince George is seen in the character of High Commissioner of the four Powers under whose joint protection Crete is placed. On the left-hand side of the stamp are shown the Admirals representing the four Powers, namely, Pottier (France), Bettolo (Italy), Scrydloff (Russia), and Noël (England). Only one hundred thousand copies of this stamp are to be printed, the size being 43 x 26 mm., and the colour black and green.

We also learn that a 10 lepta postage stamp, and also 10 and 30 lepta Official stamps, will be issued before very long.

France.—Besides the change of shade of the 25 c. in the latest "Sower type," which was noted in our issue of 20 July, we now learn that



the 5 c. and 30 c. have undergone similar changes. The 5 c. has become a moss-green instead of a decidedly dark green, and the 30 c. seems to have rather more vermilion in it than formerly.

German Morocco.—Another value has just been issued on the Lozenge watermark paper, namely, the 2 pes. 50 c. on 2 m. Although the complete set is chronicled in the Catalogue, we believe that only the following six values have actually been issued: 3 c., 5 c., 10 c., 15 c., 2 pes. 50 c., 6 pes. 25 c.



Wmk. Lozenges, Type 36. Surcharged in black.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.
 2 pes. 50 c. on 2 m., blue.

Iceland.—We do not appear to have mentioned that the new stamps now in use in this country are printed in sheets of one hundred stamps each, which very much resemble the sheets of the current Danish issue. On each of the four margins of the sheet appears the watermark KGL. POST—FRMK and also a large Crown in each of the four corners. The perforation gauges almost exactly 13 x 12½, but the pins have been set slightly irregularly in some parts of the sheet.

The *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* (22.7.07) chronicles another value of the new double-headed Official set.



Official. Perf. 13.
 Unus d. Used.
 s. d. s. d.
 6 aur., black and dark grey.

Indo-China.—We give herewith illustrations of the five stamps chronicled in our last issue.





Japanese P.O.'s in China.—We learn from the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* (3.8.07) that several values of the issue of 1900-2 have changed in shade. It is difficult to call these shades by any particular name, but they are easily distinguishable from those of the first printing.



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As 1900-2 issue, but changes of shade.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
½ s., grey	—	—
1 s., deep red-brown	—	—
2 s., green	—	—
5 s., orange-yellow	—	—
10 s., dark blue	—	—
15 s., violet	—	—

New South Wales.—We have just received three values on Victoria paper from Messrs. Fred. Hagen, Ltd., who inform us that they were all issued about 12 July. Of the 1d. we have a sheet of 120 stamps, the arrangement and marginal inscriptions being the same as before, and bearing the number 357311. Our sheet does not show the peculiar watermarking noted in the case of the 2d. last week, and although the watermark is too widely spaced, every stamp bears a recognizable portion of the Crown and double-lined A. Other sheets may possibly show the varieties noted in the 2d., for the reasons stated in our last issue. We would also add that the watermark is the right way up on the 1d., but is inverted on the 6d. and 1s.



Jubilee type. Wmk. Crown and double-lined A. Perf. 12x11½.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1d., carmine	—	—
6d., orange	—	—
1s., purple	—	—

New Zealand.—The 1d. Postage Due has made its appearance perforated 14, still on the NZ and Star paper. The only other value of the Postage Due stamps in this perforation is the 2d.



Postage Due. Wmk. N Z and Star. Perf 14.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1d., red and green	—	—

Nicaragua.—Yet another new variety of this too prolific country has been chronicled by *McKeel's Weekly* (10 8.07). The current 10 c. printed by the American Bank Note Co. has received the overprints "B—Dpto Zelaya" together with CABO twice. This curious combination might cause some surprise if it did not emanate from Nicaragua.

Type 36 overprinted "B—Dpto Zelaya" and CABO twice.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
10 c., brown	—	—

Russia.—We think some confusion must have been caused by our paragraph relating to this country in last week's issue. The first paragraph following the illustration, referring to the lined background, should have been omitted, but our correction reached the printers too late to have same made in the whole edition.

Philatelic Societies

Liverpool Philatelic Society

President: J. H. M. Savage.

Hon. Secretary: A. S. Allender, 71 Canning Street, Liverpool.

Meetings: Hotel St. George, Lime Street, Liverpool.

THE meetings during the 1906-7 session were so largely attended (the average being over thirty) that better accommodation was found necessary, and the Committee have therefore, at considerable cost, secured for the Society's meetings the large coffee room on the first floor of the Hotel St. George, Lime Street, Liverpool. This spacious apartment, which will comfortably accommodate at least sixty persons, should add largely to the attractiveness of the meetings, as the exhibits shown at each meeting can now be arranged to great advantage, and the overcrowding, which so often occurred last year, be avoided.

The Society's Prize Competitions.

The prize competitions, which were such a marked success last winter, will again be held. During the session 1907-8 the Committee will offer the following awards:—

General Prize, Class I (value £1).—For the best exhibits during the session of the countries on the programme. Open to Members whose collections number over 5000 stamps, and to previous winners in Class II.

General Prize, Class II (value 10s.).—For the best exhibits during the session of the countries on the programme. Open only to Members whose collections number 5000 stamps or under. Previous winners in Class II are debarred from again competing in this class.

Special Prize (value 10s.).—For the best exhibit of any one country on the programme. Open to all Members.

The prizes are to be taken in stamps from the Society's monthly packet, or in stamps or philatelic accessories from any stamp dealer who is a Member of the Society.

The programme for the ensuing session is an interesting one. The syllabus is as follows:—

- 1907.
- Sept. 23. Paper on "Crete," by W. Macdonald Mackay. Display of Crete and Gibraltar.
- Oct. 7. Notes on "English used Abroad," by J. J. Bernstein. Display of English used Abroad and Norway.
- Oct. 21. Public Evening. Lecture by A. S. Allender on "Secret Marks of the Stamps of Europe." (*Illustrated with lantern slides.*) General Display.
- Nov. 4. Sale. Display of Victoria.
- Nov. 18. Paper on "Porto Rico," by J. Gordon. Display of Porto Rico and Niger Coast.
- Dec. 2. Paper on "British East Africa," by W. Woodthorpe. Display of British East Africa and Bolivia.
- Dec. 16. Notes on "College Stamps," by Dr. Ackerley. Display of St. Helena and Hungary.

- 1908.
- Jan. 6. Paper on "Sicily," by A. Phelps. Display of Sicily and Hong Kong.
- Jan. 20. Paper on "British Guiana," by W. Rockliff. Display of British Guiana and Baden.
- Feb. 3. Paper on "U.S.A. 1847-69," by W. E. Whitnall. Display of U.S.A. issues prior to 1870 and Natal.
- Feb. 17. Annual Dinner.
- Mar. 2. Paper on "Egypt," by H. Eaton. Display of Egypt and Transvaal.
- Mar. 16. Sale. Display of Italy.
- Mar. 30. Public Evening. Lecture by the President on "The Twelve Rarest Stamps." Display for Special Prize.
- Apr. 13. Annual Meeting.
- Apr. 27. Paper on "The Collecting of Cut Squares," by the Rev. Clark Hudson, M.A. Display of Gems of our Collections (20 stamps).

Prahran Philatelic Society, Australia

President: C. E. Lovett.

Secretary: G. W. Minty, Corner Kooyong and Wattleree Roads, Armadale.

Meetings: Prahran Coffee Palace, Chapel Street.

THE monthly meeting of the Prahran Philatelic Society was held at its rooms at the Coffee Palace, Prahran, on Friday, 19 July, 1907. The meeting was exceptionally well attended, and presided over by the newly elected President, Mr. C. E. Lovett.

Members present—Messrs. H. W. Johnston, C. E. Lovett, sen., C. Lovett, jun., H. Best, F. Ricardo, A. Flavell, H. G. McDonald, J. Lawson, E. Stevenson, J. J. Smith, A. Thewlis, and G. W. Minty.

The balance sheet for 1906-7, which shows a highly satisfactory result, was received on the motion of Messrs. Maynard and Ricardo, and Messrs. A. Thewlis and W. Maynard were appointed to audit same. The ballot for order of precedence in exchange book No. 25 was conducted by Messrs. A. Flavell, J. Smith, and H. G. McDonald.

A very enjoyable evening was spent in examining the elaborate collections of Messrs. Lovett and Best. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the exhibitors, who responded in suitable terms.

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.

Editorial Notes

Editorial Communications.—All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to Edward J. Nankivell, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

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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Subscriptions.—Subscriptions must be sent to the publishers as set out on the front page of cover, or to booksellers or railway bookstalls, but never to the Editor.

Covers for Binding Volumes.—Our publishers are now prepared to supply special covers for binding the numbers of Vol. V of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* in art cloth, lettered front and back, at 1s. 6d., post-free.

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

Edited by EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

A popular Weekly Stamp Journal for the general collector, and more especially for beginners and young collectors.

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By Ed. J. Nankivell.
- Portraits on Stamps. By Boswell Junior.
- New Issues. Written up to date and fully illustrated.
- Miscellaneous Items of News and Facts.
- Gossip of the Hour. By Cornelius Wrinkle.
- Philatelic Societies' Reports.
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Edited by MAJOR E. B. EVANS

THE *Monthly Journal* is chiefly intended for Stamp Collectors who are rather advanced.

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 11
Whole No. 141

14 SEPTEMBER, 1907

VOL. VI.

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The Sudan Bargain

I HAVE heard not a few sneering remarks about "Bargains," but I guess those who have snapped up the 1 piastres of Sudan offered last week will have no cause to regret that bargain, anyway. Last year it was left unpriced in the Catalogue, and was selling at 2s., and I venture to think before another two years it will not be obtainable at twice two shillings, and certainly not in strips with all the types.

If you can get Sudan, first issue, at the last Gibbons quotation, which was in 1905, get them and as many blocks as you can secure.

Barring unexpected hoards, the piastre values of this first issue of Sudan will be found conspicuous by their absence. The only dealer who has had any stock is now selling his final lot in complete sets only.

Wait till the new issue comes out, and then note the long faces that will be pulled as the result of inquiries for the early stamps.

Meanwhile beware of forgeries, for they are about.

The Annual Philatelic Congress

IT'S coming, despite the head-shaking of certain eminents. Opinion is forming strongly in its direction. The last recruit is Major Evans. He says in the *Monthly Journal*:—

What seems to be wanted is a Central Association, to which all existing Societies in the British Isles might be affiliated. Such an Association could arrange an Annual Convention of Philatelists, to be held each year in some different part of the country, and we do not doubt that these meetings would be well attended and would afford very great pleasure to collectors. In course of time, the Association might undertake the more serious business of co-ordinating to some extent the efforts of the various affiliated Societies, and directing the energies of their members, either towards the carrying out of some great work, in which the assistance of large numbers was required, or to the study of different subjects by the different Societies, so as to ensure the covering of as much ground as possible and to prevent overlapping. We are led to offer these suggestions by the success which seems to have been the fortune of similarly comprehensive organizations elsewhere.

New South Wales

IT seems to be the turn of New South Wales to be playing pranks with varieties. Once more we have an exemplification of the old saying that people who live in glass houses should not throw stones, for no sooner had our New South Wales friends begun to pitch into New Zealand for its manifold postal sins, than we are threatened with a wholesale flood of varieties from New South Wales itself, in the matters of watermark and perforation.

Paper runs short, and a supply of sheets, differently watermarked, is borrowed from Melbourne; then the perforation machine has to be repaired. While it is being repaired another perforating machine is used of a different gauge; and then when the regular machine is returned repaired it turns out to be of a different gauge.

Verily, verily, these Australian friends will be the death of us before they arrive at that promised uniform series of which we have all heard so much.

And now, to crown all our philatelic troubles, the air seems to be full of quarrels between the States and talks of secession.

South American History

IF we do not get our South American history pat enough before long it will not be the fault of the postal authorities in those parts, for they are most industriously decorating their postage stamps with the portraits of their local celebrities, past and present, and very considerably printing the name of the hero depicted under the portrait in each case.

I have never looked up so much South American history before.

The latest portrait series comes from Ecuador, a very fine set of eight stamps, each one bearing a different portrait. Some of the faces are familiar, others are new.

Queensland

AT last Queensland is coming to the front. It has been a more or less neglected country for a very long time, but I have always felt that its day would come some day, for such crude productions as the stamps of this colony are certain, sooner or later, to yield manifold and unsuspected varieties when placed under the specialist's microscope. If you want to know something about the yield, get the current issue of the *Monthly Journal* and you will find in its four pages of matter and four fine full-page plates enough to occupy your attention for many a long evening during the coming winter.

I have been hoarding up all the unused Queensland stamps that have come my way for years in anticipation that some more industrious philatelist would worry out the varieties for me.

Altogether, of all values, I must have close on a thousand, so that if you don't hear anything more of yours truly after this letter you will understand I am down amongst the Queensland stamps.

The Breitfuss Collection

I WISH C. J. P. would cease tantalizing us with his enumeration of all the fine things he is discovering in the Breitfuss Collection. I could have ruined myself over the few volumes I saw, and to have all the gems in the other volumes trotted out week after week is a bit cruel to some of us.

The British India Volume

AT last the promised *magnum opus* on the Stamps of India has been published by Stanley Gibbons, but at 40s. ! Sakes alive ! If stamps and the necessary philatelic works keep on mounting up in price in this fashion, we shall have to do something desperate.

Now why on earth could not this expensive work have been doled out to us gently in shilling parts ? Many of us would then have done without our baccy or something else for a while, and subscribed, and a dozen would have been sold where one will be sold now. But 40s. down on the nail is a serious matter.

Exit British Central Africa

HERE'S a surprise for us stamp collectors : "British Central Africa Protectorate" is in future to be known as "The Nyassaland Protectorate." So says an official decree published in the official *London Gazette* of 6 September, 1907.

And in time all these African Protectorates will be duly changed from Protectorates into Crown Colonies, and then into self-governing colonies, and they may even in that process be gathered up into different groupings.

Oh, ye speculators, now is your time ! May you burn your fingers badly in the fervent prayer of your devoted friend, Cornelius Wrinkle.

Nyassaland Protectorate

AND now comes the question : What is to become of the British Central African stamps ? Will they be used up as they are, or will they be overprinted "Nyassaland Protectorate" ? I should imagine that if there be any considerable supply in stock, they will be surcharged. If surcharging takes place, I fancy dealers and speculators will have to reckon with our old friend Gosling. He's a pretty old bird at the stamp game now.

British Central Africa. C A Issues

IN the matter of CA changes, British Central Africa has been singularly backward. I believe I am right in saying that we have not yet had any value printed on multiple CA paper. Possibly the authorities have been purposely sparing in postal changes in view of the impending alteration in the name of the colony, for I see the Order in Council bears date so far back as July last.

But what if there should be a supply on hand awaiting issue ? what if a few multiples got out ? and what if all the rest were overprinted with the new name ? The possibilities of conjuring up chances for a mad speculation are galore, and I guess some dear souls will be working themselves up into fever heat in the course of the next few weeks, but I hope they won't forget the Gosling.

EXAMINATION OF STAMPS

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

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

United States of America—continued

Zachary Taylor, twelfth President of the United States, was born in Orange County, Virginia, on 24 September, 1784. His father, Colonel Richard Taylor, was an officer in the War of the Revolution. Zachary was brought up on a farm in a new settlement; therefore few scholastic opportunities were open to him. Many of Colonel Taylor's fellow-

soldiers had settled on the lands granted by Virginia to her soldiers after the peace of 1783. These forgathered at the house of Colonel Taylor, and their reminiscences, coupled with his father's example, inspired Zachary with the desire for a soldier's life. He accordingly applied for a commission in 1808, and was promoted to captain's rank in 1810. In the latter year he married Miss Margaret Smith, of Calvert County, Maryland.

Frontier troubles with the Indians grew rife, and on the declaration of war with England in 1812, fears of an Indian invasion became widespread. Captain Taylor was ordered to defend Fort Harrison. The Indian attack was routed. For this service he received the brevet of major. On the reduction of the army to a peace footing in 1815, Harrison, after having so long carried out the duties of a battalion commander successfully, resented being reduced to captain's rank, and retired from the service. He took up farming, but was soon restored to his rank as major. In 1832 he became colonel of the 1st Infantry, and took part in the second Black Hawk campaign. In the battle of the Bad Axe the Indians were defeated and dispersed, and the campaign ended with Black Hawk's surrender to Colonel Taylor. In 1836 he was ordered to Florida for service in the Seminole war, and next year he defeated the Indians in the decisive battle of Okechobee, for which he received the brevet of brigadier-general. Two years later Taylor was appointed to the chief command in Florida, and in 1840 the command of the Southern Division of the Western Department of the Army was assigned to him. General Taylor now made his family home at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

On the annexation of Texas to the United States in 1845, Mexico threatened to invade Texas with the purpose of recovering the territory. General Taylor was ordered to defend it as part of the United States.



After defeating Arista, the Mexican commander, General Taylor advanced with a force of 6000 men against Monterey, a fortified town garrisoned by 10,000 men under General Ampudia. After three days' hard fighting, Monterey fell. In July, 1847, Santa Anna, the President of Mexico, marched against Taylor with 20,000 men. Taylor's force was 5400 of all arms. The battle was indecisive, and next morning the Mexicans retired. In the meantime another army, under General Scott, had invaded Mexico. This army had the city of Mexico as its objective, and marched from Vera Cruz, a strongly fortified place, which had surrendered after a four days' bombardment.

On 14 September, 1847, the American army fought its way into the capital, and resistance was at an end.

General Taylor had no political aspirations before his nomination to the Presidency. He had lived a soldier all his life, and looked forward to end his days as a farmer. The Fates, however, had willed it otherwise. The office which he did not seek fell to him. He succeeded Polk as President in 1849. Purity of motive, intense patriotism, and a wise discretion were the chief characteristics of his all too short term of office. With him the bestowal of an office was a trust held for the people. To be a relative of his was an obstacle to appointment. It is related that General Scott one day remarked to his wife that General Taylor was an upright man, to which she replied, "He is not." Scott insisted that his long acquaintance should enable him to judge better than she, but it was all to no purpose. "Then what manner of man is he?" he asked, and she replied, "He is a downright man."

General Taylor died in the Executive Mansion, Washington, on 9 July, 1850.

David Glasgow Farragut, naval officer, was born at Campbell's Station, near Knoxville, Tennessee, on 5 July, 1801. His father, George Farragut, was born in Minorca, where the family estates were, and emigrated to the United States in 1776. He took part in the War of Revolution, was the companion and friend of General Jackson during his Indian campaigns of 1813-14, and also served as a sailing-master.



David was early initiated into the dangers and hardships of frontier life. At the age of eight he crossed Lake Pontchartrain with his father during a gale. Commander Porter, on his appointment to the New Orleans naval station, became a warm friend of George Farragut, David's father. This led to Porter's proposition to adopt one of his sons. David was chosen. He accompanied Porter to Washington, and was sent to school with a promise of a midshipman's warrant as soon as he should complete his tenth year. In July, 1811, he joined the cruising frigate *Essex*, under Captain Porter.

War with England was declared in June, 1812. The *Essex* was quickly made ready for sea, and soon captured several prizes. An attempt to join the West Indian Squadron failed, and the *Essex*, doubling Cape Horn, made a memorable cruise in the Pacific. Farragut, at this time twelve years old, was made prize-master of one of the captured vessels, with orders to take her to Valparaiso, the captain to navigate her. David confessed that he was a little afraid of the violent-tempered old fellow; and well he might be, for at his first order the captain flew into a rage, and went below for his pistols.

Farragut thereupon assumed complete command, called down to the captain that, if he came on deck with his pistols, he would be thrown overboard, and thenceforth was master of the ship. In 1814, Farragut had his baptism of fire in the battle between the *Essex* and the *Phabe* and *Cherub* in the harbour of Valparaiso. The engagement proved to be one of the bloodiest ever fought on the sea.

In 1815, after a short interval at school, Farragut sailed for the Mediterranean in the *Independence*, as aide to Captain William M. Crane. Another visit to the Mediterranean followed in 1816, and this time many ports were visited. Farragut spent nine months at Tunis studying French, Italian, English literature, and mathematics with the United States Consul.

In 1820 Farragut passed his examination as lieutenant, and went to Norfolk, Virginia, where he fell in love with Miss Susan C. Marchant, whom he married three years later. In 1822 he was ordered to sea in the sloop-of-war *John Adams*, which conveyed the newly appointed representatives to Mexico and Guatemala. Then followed a cruise against freebooters in the West Indies, in which Farragut had many exciting adventures, including a visit to the caves of the robbers, the driving of them out, and the burning of everything that would burn.

In 1825 Lieutenant Farragut joined the frigate *Brandywine*, which, in September, carried Lafayette home to France, and then made a cruise in the Mediterranean. On his return

home, Farragut spent two years at Norfolk, devoting much of his time to the care of his invalid wife.

In 1828 he sailed for the Brazil station in the sloop-of-war *Vandalia*. Next year Farragut witnessed the marriage of the Emperor Dom Pedro I, and was presented at Court.

The years 1833-43 were spent either in the Brazilian waters or in executive work at Washington. His wife died in 1840, and in 1843 he married Virginia, eldest daughter of William Loyall, a woman of superior character and literary ability, who survived him fourteen years.

At the beginning of the Mexican War in 1846, Farragut applied for command of a ship and active service. He was appointed to the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*. This cruise proved a mortifying one, for his main duty was to blockade the port of Tuxpan. Chafing under the inaction, he wrote to the Navy Department asking to be transferred or relieved of his command. He was ordered home with his ship. Two years were now spent in the Norfolk Navy Yard, and this work was followed by his collaborating in the compilation of a book of ordnance regulations for the Navy.

On the outbreak of the Crimean War in 1854, Farragut asked to be sent there as a professional observer. Instead of having his request granted, he was sent to establish a navy yard on the Pacific coast in the Bay of San Francisco.

The impending secession of the South and the probability of civil war in 1860-1 found Farragut torn between two opinions. His home was in the South. For his naval education, his rank and employment, he had been indebted to the National Government. When Virginia joined the Southern Confederacy, Farragut took his wife and son to live at Hastings-on-the-Hudson. In December, 1861, he was given a flag in the Gulf of Mexico, with instructions to sail in three weeks, proceed up the Mississippi River, and take possession of New Orleans. For his services in forcing a passage up the Mississippi, destroying the Confederate fleet, and bringing about the surrender of New Orleans, Farragut was commissioned rear-admiral. In August, 1863, he sailed for New York in his flagship the *Hartford*. During nineteen months' service it was found that she had been struck 240 times by shot and shell. A public welcome and receptions were accorded to the gallant admiral. In January, 1864, he returned to the Gulf and prepared for his long-meditated attack on Mobile. Two forts, a line of piles, and a double line of torpedoes guarded the entrance to the bay. Farragut forced an entrance in spite of the fire from the forts, and destroyed the Confederate fleet in the bay. This stopping of the passage of

blockade-runners closed another main avenue of supply to the Confederacy. Later in the year Farragut's health began to fail. The Department, accordingly, ordered him home. A purse of fifty thousand dollars was presented to him. The grade of vice-admiral was created, and Farragut was nominated to the office. In 1866 Admiral Farragut made a long cruise in European

waters. He died on 14 August, 1870, at Portsmouth, New Haven. His remains were accorded a public funeral. Thus ended the life of a great naval hero, one whom the chief European capitals were proud to honour, one who was, as Oliver Wendell Holmes happily expressed him—

The Sea-King of the Sovereign West
Who made his mast a throne.

Further Notes on The Breitfuss Collection

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

THE following volumes have been priced since the last notice, and can now be sent on approval to collectors who desire to see them; or the collection as far as priced can be inspected during office hours at 391 Strand, London.

VOLUME L

Bavaria

This is a fine volume with many rarities. There are three pages of essays, many of them exceedingly scarce. Of the 1 kr., black, 1849, there are fourteen, also two double-printed, probably never issued. The issues 1849 to 1868 have been collected in all obliterations as well as in all shades of the unused. Great rarities are the two unused 6 kr., pale and dark brown, with the inner circle incomplete. In the 9 kr., green, I note the rarities blue-green and emerald-green, unused and fine. In the first perforated issue of 1870 there is a nearly complete set of the special printing for the Vienna Exhibition, also a horizontal strip of three of the 3 kr., pale red, imperf. and gummed. The 1 mk., 1879, perf. 11½, is represented by a superb, perfectly centred stamp, with full gum. In the Unpaid Letter stamps there are some scarce errors. In the imperf. the 3 kr., black, with word "Empfange" instead of "Empfänger" in a block of four unused and a single used. The 1888 issue includes a beautiful used stamp of the 3 pfg. with inverted surcharge. In the Telegraph stamps there is a fine series of essays and a good lot of the first set unused. This issue includes a scarce 2 mk., bistre, watermark Lozengé.

VOLUME LII

Hellgoland

This is quite a specialist's country, and contains a number of entire sheets, stamps used on letters and on post cards, and many scarce varieties of postmarks, e.g. "Geestemünde Zollverein recommandirt," "Cuxhaven," "Hamburg" in blue, "Ritzebuttel," etc. etc.

VOLUME LV

Hanover

A whole volume is devoted to this country, and it has been worked out remarkably well. There are several pages of essays and colour-trials. In the issued stamps, 1850, there are two fine unused "1 guten groschen," black on grey-blue. In the following issues Mr. Breitfuss collected not only the different postmarks, but also margins of the sheets showing all the different numbers and the various dates found once at the bottom of every sheet. In Hamburg he collected also many stamps postmarked in other German States, e.g. Bremen, Hamburg. An interesting thing is a vertical half of the 1½ th. with network, used on whole letter for the half-value. In the 10 gr., 1861, there are five unused, three singles used, and a very fine horizontal pair used.

VOLUME LVI

Wurtemberg

An exceptionally good lot of these stamps. As usual, there come first a number of essays and some curious colour-trials of the Government imitations. In the issue of 1851 there is a fine 3 kr. on orange and an excellent 9 kr. on rose, both unused. The issue of 1858, without the silk thread, is extremely strong; in the unused there are four of the 3 kr., no fewer than three of the very rare 6 kr., six of the 9 kr., and four of the 18 kr.; some of these are really magnificent stamps in their scarce shades. In the first perf. issue of 1859 on thick paper there are some fine unused stamps, e.g. three each of the 6 kr., green, and 9 kr., carmine. The later issues are also very complete, and the collection concludes with a good set of Telegraph stamps, unused and used.

VOLUME LVII

Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Bremen

This is an interesting volume, and contains a very great number of stamps on original

letters. Space will allow mention of only a few of the better things; e.g. in Mecklenburg-Schwerin I note the $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. rouletted, unused, full gum, and two fine used, one on original letter. A fine thing is in the issue 1865—a block of four, unused, with gum, of the 3 sch., orange-yellow, printed close together with small margins. In the 1867 issue there are two pages of the 2 sch., including four used of the 2 sch., bluish grey.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz.—An interesting little set, and includes seventeen genuine used stamps. These are much rarer with the genuine postmarks than is commonly supposed.

Bremen.—Very choice; many are on letters; all shades are included unused and used, with many interesting minor varieties, and a speciality has been made here of the scarcer postmarks, e.g. "Franco," "Vege-sacker Bahnhof," "Hannover Geestemünde," "Bremerhaven." The rarest Bremen stamp here is doubtless the 7, black on yellow, perf., and used on an entire letter addressed to Copenhagen.

VOLUME LVIII

Hamburg and Lubeck

In *Hamburg* there is a number of essays and colour-trials from 1859 to 1864, and many stamps on letters, scarce postmarks, and fine unused stamps in many shades.

In *Lubeck* there are no fewer than thirty-five first type, used, several on letters, the rarest among the used stamps being the error "Zwei ein Halb."

VOLUME LXIV

Schleswig and Bergedorf

Both these countries are extremely fine and highly specialized. In Schleswig there are six pages of the very rare essays, some

of which, I believe, are almost unique. Of the issued stamps of 1850 there are three each of the blue and red stamps with genuine postmarks, two being used together on a letter, and coming, I think, from the Ehrenbach Collection. Then we have a number of Danish stamps on letters used in 1859 to 1863 in the district served by the Schleswig-Holstein stamps. The later issues are very complete, many stamps being on letters and with many rare obliterations. There are also several bisected stamps used for half their value.

Bergedorf.—We have some stamps of Denmark on letters and used in Bergedorf with the proper postmarks. These are exceedingly scarce and found only in fine collections. Then there are some of the Schleswig-Holstein $\frac{1}{2}$, green, on letters, used in Bergedorf. Then we have three pages of rare Bergedorf essays and colour-trials. In the 1861 there are two fine unused stamps—the $\frac{1}{2}$, black on lilac, and the 3, black on rose,—both from the Ehrenbach Collection. There is a considerable number of Bergedorf used, several being on letters, and there are full sheets of all values in originals and complete sets of the reprints.

VOLUME LI

South Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia

A very good lot of *genuine* overprints on these stamps. These overprints are found forged in nearly all stocks; but here we have the really genuine varieties, and in this connexion I note many unchronicled errors, not only double and inverted surcharges, but a few stamps with a lion printed first in black and then in blue.

(To be continued.)

The Nyassaland Protectorate

Exit British Central Africa Protectorate

THE *London Gazette* of 6 September, 1907, contained an Order in Council, dated 6 July, 1907, changing the designation of the British Central Africa Protectorate to the Nyassaland Protectorate, and appointing a Governor in place of a Commissioner, and Executive and Legislative Councils. The chief provisions of the Order, which is cited as "The Nyassaland Order in Council, 1907," are as follows:—

From and after the date of the coming into operation of this Order, the territories heretofore known as the Nyassaland Protectorate shall be known as the Nyassaland Protectorate, and wherever in the British Central Africa Order in Council, 1902, or any other Order in Council, ordinances, laws, proclamations, rules, or regulations relating to the said territories, the name British Central Africa occurs, the name Nyassaland shall be read in place thereof.

In place of the Commissioner appointed under the provisions of "the British Central Africa Order in Council, 1902," there shall be a Governor and Commander-in-Chief (hereinafter called the Governor), in and over the Protectorate, and appointments to the said office shall be made by commission under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet.

There shall be an Executive Council in and for the Protectorate, and the said Council shall consist of such persons as His Majesty may direct by instructions under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet, and all such persons shall hold their places in the said Council during His Majesty's pleasure.

There shall be a Legislative Council in and for the Protectorate, and the said Council shall consist of the Governor and such persons, not being less than two at any time, as His Majesty may direct by any instructions under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet, or through one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; and all such persons shall hold their places in the said Council during His Majesty's pleasure.

British Central Africa

Catalogue of Issues

AS the British Central Africa Protectorate is to be changed to "Nyassaland Protectorate," the stamps of British Central Africa will, of course, be superseded by a new series for the new Protectorate. We therefore reprint our Catalogue of the issues of British Central Africa for the convenience of our readers.



APRIL, 1891. Stamps of British South Africa Co. overprinted "B.C.A." in black. Value in second colour. Perf. 14.

No.	Type 1.	Un. Used.			
		s. d.	s. d.		
1	1d., black	0	4	0	6
2	2d., sea-green and vermilion .. .	0	6	0	9
3	4d., chestnut and black .. .	0	6	0	8
4	6d., ultramarine .. .	5	0	5	0
5	6d., deep blue .. .	0	8	2	0
6	8d., rose-lake and ultramarine .. .	1	0	2	0
7	1s., grey-brown .. .	1	4	2	0
8	2s., vermilion .. .	2	6		
9	3s. 6d., purple .. .	3	3		
10	3s., brown and green .. .	3	9	5	0
11	4s., grey-black and vermilion .. .	5	0		
12	5s., orange-yellow .. .	6	6	10	0
13	10s., deep green .. .	12	6		

No.	Type 2.	Un. Used.	
		s. d.	s. d.
14	1d., deep blue .. .	90	0
15	2d., rose-red .. .	120	0
16	4s., sage-green .. .	130	0
17	10s., brown .. .	250	0

The 4s. was issued in Feb., 1893, the 3s. in Oct., 1895.

The overprint varies on the values of Type 1. Sets may be made with *thin* or *thick* letters.

FOUR SHILLINGS

3

1892-93. Nos. 11 and 12 surcharged as Type 3, in black.

18	3s. on 4s., grey-black & vermilion	60	0	60	0
19	4s. on 5s., orange-yellow .. .	10	0	10	0

The 4s. was issued in Aug., 1892, the 3s. in Oct., 1893.

B.C.A.

ONE PENNY.

4

1895. No. 2 surcharged with Type 4, in black.

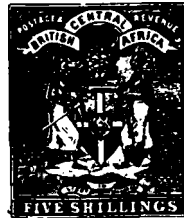
20	1d. on 2d., sea-green & vermilion	4	0	5	0
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Variety. Surcharges double.

20a	1d. on 2d., sea-green & vermilion	100	0	100	0
-----	-----------------------------------	-----	---	-----	---



5



6

(Printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.)

1895. No wmk. Perf. 14.

The central design is in black on all the values.

No.	Type 5.	Un. Used.			
		s. d.	s. d.		
21	1d., black .. .	2	0		
22	2d., green .. .	5	0	4	0
23	4d., brown-buff .. .	5	0	5	0
24	6d., ultramarine .. .	5	0	5	0
25	1s., carmine .. .	12	6	12	6

Type 6.

26	2s. 6d., mauve .. .	30	0	30	0
27	3s., yellow .. .	20	0	5	0
28	5s., olive .. .	35	0	20	0
29	10s., orange .. .	100	0	45	0
30	10s., vermilion .. .			—	10
31	10s., blue-green .. .				10

FEB., 1896. Same types and perf.

Wmk. Crown CA, Type w. 6.

32	1d., black .. .	0	6	0	6
33	2d., green .. .	2	6	2	6
34	4d., orange-brown .. .	5	0	5	0
35	6d., ultramarine .. .	4	0	4	0
36	1s., rose .. .	12	6	5	0

Wmk. Crown CC, Type w. 5.

37	2s. 6d., lilac .. .	15	0	25	0
38	3s., yellow .. .	15	0	5	0
39	5s., olive .. .	40	0	30	0
40	10s., blue .. .	100	0	80	0
41	10s., vermilion .. .				
42	10s., green .. .				



7



8

AUG., 1897. Central design in black. Perf. 14.

Type 7. Wmk. Crown CA, Type w. 6.

43	1d., ultramarine .. .	0	2	0	2
44	2d., yellow .. .	0	6	0	5
45	4d., carmine .. .	1	0	1	0
46	6d., sea-green .. .	2	0	2	6
47	1s., lilac .. .	2	6	3	0

No.	Type 8. Wmk. Crown CC, Type w. 5.	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
48	2s. 6d., ultramarine ..	6	5 0
49	3s., sea-green, F.C. 10/- ..	40	25 0
50	4s., carmine ..	8	8 0
50a	10s., olive-green ..	25	12 6
51	£1, lilac, F.C. 10/6 ..	40	15 0
52	£10, yellow, F.C. 60/- ..	—	£10

ONE

PENNY

9

No. 49 surcharged with Type 9, in red.

53 | 1d. on 3s., black and green .. 0 6 1 0

Error. "PNNEY."

53a | 1d. on 3s., black and green .. £12



10

JULY, 1898. Type 10. Centre in first colour.

(a) Imperf. (b) Perf. 12.

54 | 1d., red and blue (a) £8 4 0

55 | 1d. " " (b) — 3 0

No.	Error. Centre inverted.	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
55a	1d., red and blue (a) ..	—	£65

Variety. With the initials of the Postmaster-General on the back.

55b | 1d., red and blue (a) .. — 17 6

Only one sheet was printed containing the error, the top row of which only had the centre inverted.

1900. Type 7. Central design in first colour. Wmk. and perf. as before.

56	1d., violet and carmine-rose ..	0 4	0 3
57	4d. " olive-green ..	1 6	—
58	6d. " brown ..	1 6	1 6



11



12

1903-4. Centre in first colour. Perf. 14.

Type 11. Wmk. Crown CA, Type w. 6.

59	1d., grey and carmine ..	0 2	0 1
60	2d., purple and magenta ..	0 3	0 2
61	4d., grey-green and black ..	0 6	0 4
62	6d., grey and buff ..	0 8	0 6
62a	1s., black and blue ..	1 4	1 0

Type 12. Wmk. Crown CC, Type w. 5.

63	2s. 6d., grey-green and green ..	3 6	—
64	4s., lilac and mauve ..	5 0	—
65	10s., grey-green and black ..	12 6	—
66	£1, grey and carmine ..	25 0	15 0
67	£10 " blue ..	—	£12

The Stamps of Nepal

By MAJOR E. B. EVANS

REPRINTED FROM THE "MONTHLY JOURNAL"

Issue of January, 1899-1900

A STAMP of a new value, *Half Anna*, and of a new design, was issued at the beginning of 1899; I was able to chronicle it in March of that year. The information then given me was to the following effect: "It is used at present solely on letters between the Maharaja's camp, while he is on tour within the state, and the capital Khatmandu; but it is possible that a general $\frac{1}{2}$ anna rate may be introduced before long, and then this value will come into ordinary use." I do not fancy that the suggested reform was ever introduced, or the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamp would have become common used, which it does not appear to be at present.

From other letters received early in 1899, I learn that correspondence between the Maharaja's camp and Khatmandu used to

be carried free, but that a short time previous to the issue of this stamp a charge was ordered to be made of a $\frac{1}{2}$ anna on each packet, irrespective of weight. Presumably this was first levied in December of 1898, as a letter from the postmaster of Nepal says:—

This stamp was ordered to be used from the 6th December, 1898, but there was unusual delay in issuing, and consequently a provisional stamp was allowed to be issued from the camp to pay the postage for letters to Nepal, but which was not issued from Nepal to camp.

As far as I can ascertain, this provisional stamp was merely an impression struck, in *black*, upon letters transmitted from the camp, upon which the postage was paid in cash. A specimen was described to me as "simply a black seal, three-fifths of an inch square, with what appear to be four lines of inscription, but too much smudged to make out." This make-shift was stated to have been

employed for a month only, and it was plainly not a "stamp" from our point of view.

The design of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. adhesive is shown in the accompanying illustration. There are the two *kukhris*, with handles crossed, in the lower, and a bow and arrow in the upper part of the central circle, with inscriptions on labels at top and bottom; the one above appears to be the word *Gorkha*, as upon the other stamps, and the one below means *half-anna*.

These stamps are in sheets of sixty-four, eight rows of eight, like the other values, with a frame line surrounding the pane of the stamp,* but no marginal inscriptions.

The first sheets received were imperforate, and those I saw were comparatively clearly printed, on native paper of a good quality and light colour.

There were no inverted stamps in the first sheets, but in the middle of 1904 sheets began to reach England in which the seventh stamp in the top row was inverted; no doubt the corresponding block had dropped out of the setting and had been put in again the wrong way up.

I saw no perforated $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamps until October, 1900, but the other values were supplied perforated in January, 1899, and all four have been obtainable since in either condition. It seems very doubtful, however, whether perforation is ordinarily applied to the sheets issued for use. A friend who kindly sent me sheets of the 1, 2, and 4 annas, in March, 1899, said—"The sheets are perforated because I asked some one to get it done for me, but they are not now perforated for regular issue, as the paper tears with difficulty." As a matter of fact, the perforation is practically useless.

Some resetting took place in the sheets of the higher values. There is a frame line, and an inscription in the top margin. In the 1 anna the inscription is in much smaller characters than before, but widely spaced, extending from over the right-hand corner of the first stamp to over the space between the seventh and eighth. The dash is present under the last character of the third word. The frame line is about 4 mm. from the stamps at sides and bottom, and 3 mm. above the inscription at top. The inscription is 7 mm. away from the stamps, instead of 5 mm. as before. The blocks have greatly deteriorated, and (consequently?) more of them are inverted. Nos. 10, 11, 15, 23, 27, 37, 40, 41, 51, 61, and 64 on the sheet are upside down, no less than eleven in all. The centre of the design is unrecognizable on the

great majority of the stamps, one can still distinguish something, but it is difficult to say what it is. There is one stamp, No. 24 on the sheet, which shows signs of the block having been vigorously cleaned up, or perhaps touched up a little. When this stamp was first pointed out to me, I thought it was merely the result of rough cleaning, but in view of what we find later, I am inclined to think it shows the first attempt at touching up the separate blocks; the centre of the design is much clearer than in any other stamp on the sheet, and I believe there are fewer lines in the frame, but the lines are so broken and incomplete that I cannot speak with certainty upon that point.

My sheet is in *light blue*, on thin paper, and perforated; similar impressions must exist imperforate, and the paper may vary in thickness, but all the recent sheets that I have seen are of thin paper.

The sheet of the 2 annas has the inscription in the same large characters as before, but set rather closer, extending from over the left side of the second stamp to over the centre of the seventh. The size of the sheet having been reduced by one horizontal row, the fourth word in the inscription now means *seven*, instead of *eight*. There is no dash under the last character of the third word. The frame lines are 10 mm. from the stamps at left, 9 mm. at right, 6 mm. below, and 4 mm. above the inscription at top. The sheet now consists of fifty-six stamps, in seven horizontal rows of eight; the blocks have all been cleaned up and print clearly, and none of them are upside down. That they are not new blocks, is, I think, proved by the fact that the stamp in the right upper corner of the sheet still has the dent in the left-hand side.

The colour is a *dull purple*, not conspicuously different from that of the previous printings, varying a good deal in depth, and my copies are on thin paper and perforated.

The setting of the 4 annas has been very little changed, and the stamps differ from those that preceded them principally in the thinness of the paper, and in the fact that some of the sheets were perforated. The inscription at the top is in the same character as before, but the words are further apart; it begins over the middle of the first stamp and ends over the middle of the last. There is no dash under the last character of the third word. The frame lines are about 4 mm. from the stamps at sides and below, and 3 mm. above the inscription at top. The blocks do not appear to have undergone either cleaning or rearrangement, No. 54 on the sheet being inverted, as in a previous printing.

I list these stamps as follows, leaving certain varieties to form a later issue:—

* The frame line does not always show in the later impressions.

Thin, pale buff, native paper.

1. *Imperforate.*

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., sepia (shades).
- 1 a., light blue.
- 2 a., purple (shades).
- 4 a., yellow-green.

Varieties, tête-bêche.

- 1 a., light blue.
- 4 a., yellow-green.

NOTE.—Of the above I have only seen the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna *imperforate*, but the others must exist. The 1 a. is in quite a different colour from that of any other printing of that value. Single copies of the 2 a. and 4 a. can hardly be distinguished from single copies of the earliest printing of the 1886 issue, which was also on thin paper, but probably included no 4 a. *tête-bêche*.

2. *Pin-perf.*

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., sepia (1900?).
- 1 a., light blue.
- 2 a., purple (shades).
- 4 a., yellow-green.

Varieties, tête-bêche.

- 1 a., light blue.
- 4 a., yellow-green.

Variety on the sheet of the 1 a., with centre (and frame?) recut.

- 1 a., light blue (imperf.?).
- 1 a. ,, (pin-perf.).

Another printing of the 1 a. stamps must have taken place a little later, judging from the appearance of the impressions, the centres of which are, in the majority of cases, mere masses of colour with a few white specks, and the frames are almost solid also. The arrangement of the blocks was probably the same as in the last sheet described; I only possess the first two rows and upper margin, but I find Nos. 10, 11, and 15 inverted. The marginal inscription is in the larger characters, and extends from over the right side of No. 1 to over the space between 7 and 8. There is no dash under the last character of the third word. Frame lines 4 mm. from the stamps at sides, and the same distance above the inscription at top. The impression is in a *dull greyish blue* tint, differing again from any of the preceding, and on thin paper; and my part sheet is pin-perf.

- 1 a., dull greyish blue (imperf.?).
- 1 a. ,, ,, (pin-perf.).

Variety, tête-bêche.

- 1 a., dull greyish blue (imperf.?).
- 1 a. ,, ,, (pin-perf.).

It is probable that the recut variety also exists in this printing, which I take to have been the last of the 1 a. before the blocks were recut throughout the plate.

(To be continued.)

Miscellaneous

Are Forgeries a Menace to Philately?

A FEW words about counterfeits. Are they a menace to Philately? There is no rose without a thorn, and few would want to rob the bush of its protection against the despoiler. And so with stamp counterfeits. The vast majority are but crude imitations calculated to teach children to discriminate between good and bad. In the beginning the novice may buy a few counterfeits, but if they look critically at the stamps they will soon suspect the false, and on confirmation of their doubts will learn whom to avoid in future. The collector who will buy a second time from a person who willfully defrauded him is a disgrace to the fraternity. Getting above the novice to the great body of collectors, there are few counterfeits calculated to deceive, especially as the amateur usually belongs to some society and shows his acquisitions to his confrères, and as Jeremiah has it, "In the multitude of counsellors there is safety." When we get to the really dangerous counterfeits, they cost money to manufacture and are made for the few, and the few at the head of the science are amply able to take care of themselves. It would be just as wise to forswear the use of checks because occasionally they bear false signatures. Moreover, collectors are rarely "stuck" with bogus stamps; it is the dealer who loses. A sensible collector does not buy a \$50 stamp from a stranger, but from the nature of the business the dealer does, however smart he may be. An old woman will go to the store of a stamp merchant with a rubbishy old

collection of no value, but containing a fine counterfeit of a great rarity. She will tell a tale of woe, of being obliged to part with her husband's collection, made by the late lamented when he was a boy in school. He often told her of its great value, and the many rare stamps it contains. Now she has to sell it to get money to go to a sick daughter in Boston. The dealer buys, takes out the rarity, and throws the remainder in the waste-basket. The counterfeit is fine, and probably a new one. The dealer sells at a fair profit. It may remain in the collector's album for six months or six years, but its bogus character will certainly be discovered sooner or later, and it will be sent back to the dealer from whom it was purchased, and he will refund the amount paid and put it in his private counterfeit collection. There is one thing certain—he will never get *his* money back. If the woman could be located and she had funds, her story could not be proved false, and she would naturally say, "I did not sell you that stamp by itself, but a valuable collection; return the book as you got it, and I will return your money." Or, if she is proved to be one of a gang of swindlers, they may all be sent to gaol, but no money will be got back. It is very much more likely the dealer will spend a few hundred dollars more to insure the swindlers getting their just deserts. It is the collector's own fault if he gets counterfeits. It is absolutely impossible for the dealer to prevent losing more or less money in this way.

The Metropolitan Philatelist, U.S.A.

Stamp Rogues on Trial

By W. E. IMESON

I

THE court-house was crowded, for many
sad rogues

On trial were for crimes that would
shock

The honest collector (like reader and self) :
Such crimes should bring men to the
dock.

The judge, a philatelist, trusted and tried,
Disposed of each case in a tick.

The first rogue was one prone to substitute
stamps—

“Poor” copies for “fine”—a mean trick !

II

“Now what shall we do with a trickster
like this?”

The judge asked, with scorn in his eye.

One witness, of many, who hit hard had
been,

Cried, “Hang it ! my lord, let him die !”

“Nay, mercy I’ll not,” said his lordship,
“deny

(Tho’ I’d like to hang him myself) :

For some starving thief in for six months
with hard

I’ll ‘substitute’ this ‘changing’ elf !”

III

The next in the dock looked a sticky old
card,

Who’d reason, ere long, to look glum ;

The queer charge against him was turning
folks’ brains

By filling their poor heads with *gum* !

“Now what shall we do with this crank?”
asked the judge.

“When I up the evidence sum,

I think ’twill suffice if he’s sentenced to stew
In his own ‘original gum.’”

IV

“Next case !” ’Twas a “bloater” in—never
mind what !

Of bloated appearance was he ;

They charged him with “bloating” in one
priceless stamp

Of which were “known copies” but three.

“Unload !” cried his lordship, “or you’ll
soon indeed

A felon’s chains loaded with be ;

To justice you’ll over be handed, unless—

You hand your ‘lot’ over to me !

V

“And *now*,” asked the judge, “tell me, what
shall we do

With one in the court I now see?

Who’s taking down ‘notes’ and, to judge by
his smile,

Has merely come here for a spree !

That’s he ! Place him, gaoler, at once in
the dock !

Let’s look at his note-book—Great Scott !”

The writer on trial found himself then—the
while

The judge read what *he* called “This
rot !”

VI

“Now what shall we do with the ‘poet’ that
wrote

This ‘poem’—and others, e’en worse?

I’ll settle his hash, once for all !” said the
judge

(Alas ! a bad judge of good verse).

“A hardened offender is he, there’s no
doubt,

But now to repent he’ll have cause :

For the rest of his life he’s sentenced to
read

His own wretched rhymes !” (*Loud ap-
plause.*)

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flap. Size, 6½ × 4¼ inches. Handsomely bound in
Art Cloth. Each book contains 12 pages, having
four strips of linen, ½-inch wide, arranged hori-
zontally, glued at the bottom edge and with the
upper one open, for the safe retention and pre-
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velopes or Stamps in bulk. In daily use by lead-
ing London Collectors. No. 17, post-free, 2s. 7d.
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30, Strand, London, W.C.

New Issues

By FRANK PHILLIPS

Correspondents should notice that all matters relating to new issues have been taken over by Mr. Frank Phillips, 391 Strand, London, W.C., who would be very grateful if readers would help him by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps new or projected. News from the colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be sent to the above-mentioned address.

Australian Commonwealth.—We learn from the *Monthly Journal* (31.8.07), that Postage Due stamps without initials at foot are still being used in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia,



Tasmania, and Western Australia, but that Victoria still sticks to its own type of stamp for this purpose.

Azores.—We quote as follows from the *Monthly Journal* (31.8.07):—

Mr. Legg shows us a curious minor variety of the 2 reis, black, with small black surcharge, on which the "o" of the word TELEGRAPHOS is broken in such a way as to form a letter "c." Unless this is a variety produced in



AZORES

the printing and occurring on a few sheets, or perhaps a single sheet, only, it should be found amongst the uncharged stamps also.

Belgium.—The State Printing Office at Mechlin has received instructions to prepare booklets of stamps, which are to be placed on sale about the middle of October. The booklets are to contain ten 10 c. and twenty 5 c. stamps, and will be sold to the public at frs. 2.05.

¶ **Congo Free State.**—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal* (20.7.07) states that the current



pictorial set, of which we illustrate the lowest value, has been overprinted with the word TAXES

in a rectangular frame, measuring 8 x 27 mm. Such stamps are being used as Postage Dues, but we cannot chronicle them, as our contemporary does not say what values have been so over-printed.

Danish West Indies.—In examining our stock lately of the 1902 issue of Postage Due stamps, we noticed that the 4 c., blue, showed five easily distinguishable types, which are illustrated below.



I.



II.



III.



IV.



V.

I. The top of the left-hand figure "4" slopes downwards from left to right, and that of the right-hand figure from right to left.

II. The top of each figure "4" slopes downwards from left to right.

III. As Type II, but the first "Æ" in PORTOMÆRKE is broken to look like "F."

IV. The top of each figure "4" slopes downwards from right to left, and the upper down-stroke of the right-hand "4" is thin.

V. As Type IV, but the down-stroke is much thicker.

The types of this stamp are doubly interesting, as they show conclusively how the sheet was made. The sheet consists of one hundred stamps, ten horizontal rows of ten. In each horizontal row the five types appear twice, arranged thus: (i.) (ii.) (iii.) (iv.) (v.) (i.) (ii.) (iii.) (iv.) (v.); the ten horizontal rows being identical. This proves that five clichés were bound together, from which two impressions were taken and placed side by side to form a row of ten stamps. This row was then used to make the ten transfers to complete the sheet, the process of production being that of lithography.



Postage Due Stamps. Perf. 11½.
Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

4 c., blue (Type I)	. . . . .	1 0	—
4 c. " (" II)	. . . . .	1 0	—
4 c. " (" III)	. . . . .	1 0	—
4 c. " (" IV)	. . . . .	1 0	—
4 c. " (" V)	. . . . .	1 0	—

The 1 c., 6 c., and 10 c. stamps of this issue also show five types of each value. The arrangement is similar to that of the 4 c., but, the differences being rather minute, we do not illustrate them, but append a detailed description.

1 c., blue.

- (i.) Between the words DANSK VESTINDIEN and PORTOMÆRKE, on the right-hand side, is a small smudge resembling a comma instead of a dot.
- (ii.) Under the right-hand upstroke of the letter "N" in the word CENT is a very minute dot. This dot also exists in types (i.), (ii.), and (iv.), but type (iii.) does not possess the other points of difference noted for those types.
- (iii.) In the outer of the two circles surrounding the words DANSK VESTINDIEN PORTOMÆRKE is a small defect midway between the left-hand figure "1" and the "c" of CENT.
- (iv.) The left-hand dot between the words DANSK VESTINDIEN and PORTOMÆRKE shows a defect which makes it appear a small circle.
- (v.) This stamp does not show any special point of difference, but can be distinguished by its lack of defects.

6 c., blue.

- (i.) This stamp may be considered as the normal type.
- (ii.) In front of the letter "P" of PORTOMÆRKE is a dot.
- (iii.) On the inner of the two circles surrounding the words DANSK VESTINDIEN PORTOMÆRKE are two small dots between the letters "RT" of the word PORTOMÆRKE.
- (iv.) In addition to the two dots mentioned in type (iii.) is another dot, also on the inner circle, a little way past the end of the word VESTINDIEN.
- (v.) A small space occurs on the inner circle previously referred to, just under "Æ" of PORTOMÆRKE.

10 c., blue.

- (i.) This may be taken as the normal type.
- (ii.) On the right-hand external line of the frame is a slight defect opposite the "o" of the figure "10."
- (iii.) Below the bottom point of the triangle of colour above the "o" of the right-hand figure "10" is a small dot.

(iv.) The inner circle referred to in the 6 c. is slightly defective between "RT" of the word PORTOMÆRKE.

(v.) The triangle mentioned in type (iii.) has a protuberance just above the "o" of the right-hand figure "10."

All the above types in the three values can be supplied by our publishers at the price of 1s. each, unused.

France.—Mr. Paul Kohl informs us that he has seen the 2 c., 3 c., and 5 c. of the 1900-4 issue, and the 5 c., 10 c., 25 c., and 30 c. of the latest type of the Sower, in an imperforate condition.



"Blanc" type. Imperf. Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

2 c., claret	. . . . .	—	—
3 c., orange-red	. . . . .	—	—
5 c., green	. . . . .	—	—



Redrazaon Sower type. Imperf.

5 c., green	. . . . .	—	—
10 c., vermilion	. . . . .	—	—
25 c., blue	. . . . .	—	—
30 c., orange	. . . . .	—	—

Liberia.—We are obliged to the *Monthly Journal* (31.8.07) for the following paragraph:—

Mr. A. W. Legg shows us some curiosities, which were obtained from the Liberian consul at Boston, Mass. One of these is a used copy of the 2 c., No. 121 in the Catalogue, with double surcharge of the word ORDINARY, Type 34; one of the impressions is very indistinct, so there was a fair excuse for adding a second. On the same envelope is a copy of the 2 c., blue, Type 9, with "OS" in red (No. 320 in the Catalogue), also surcharged with Type 34, a variety that has not been listed; together with these is the 16 c., No. 125a, in a very pink shade, which we suspect is due to age and exposure. From the same source we have the 25 c., green, Type 30, with the surcharge ORDINARY, but without any official overprint; the specimen is the right upper corner stamp of a sheet, and its owner thinks that it may be from a sheet on which the "OS" was so much out of place that this stamp escaped it.



O S
ORDINARY

Official Stamp of 1894-1900 overprinted in black, with the word ORDINARY double.

2 c., black and red (No. 343)	—	—
-------------------------------	-----------	---	---



Surcharged "OS" in red and overprinted ORDINARY.

	Unused.	Used.
2 c., blue (No. 320)	s. d.	s. d.



With overprint ORDINARY, but without "OS."

	Unused.	Used.
25 c., green	s. d.	s. d.

Lourenzo Marques.—Mr. J. N. Marsden informs us that he has seen the old 25 reis, blue-green, perforated 12½ instead of 11½.



Name and value in black. Perf. 12½.

	Unused.	Used.
25 reis, blue-green	s. d.	s. d.

Mauritius.—Our publishers have received an interesting specimen of the current 15 c. Express Delivery stamp from a correspondent in Port Louis. The red overprint is double, one impression being partly superimposed on the other. Our correspondent states that only two sheets of fifteen stamps each have been discovered in the existing stock.



**EXPRESS
DELIVERY
(INLAND)
15 c.**

Stamp without value, overprinted twice in red.

	Unused.	Used.
15 c., grey-green	s. d.	s. d.

Paraguay.—We are informed that the colour of the 2 c. Official stamp has again been changed, it now being vermilion. In the Catalogue the colour is given as orange, and in the Supplement a change to green was noted.



Official Stamp. Change of colour. Perf. 11½, 12.

	Unused.	Used.
2 c., vermilion	s. d.	s. d.

Peru.—We now illustrate three more of the values described in our issue of 20 July.



The 10 c., brown, shows a view of the Exhibition Buildings; the 50 c., black, depicts the General Post Office at Lima; and the 1 sol, green and violet, gives a picture of the Hippodrome of Saint Beatrice, also at Lima.

The following useful information is taken from the *Monthly Journal* (31.8.07) :—

We are indebted to Mr. A. W. Legg for the sight of specimens of some rather nicely got-up labels, which he assures us were an entirely speculative series published in the province of Fiura, in 1895. Our correspondent tells us that we listed the 50 c. of this set recently, but we cannot find any reference to it in our last volume, which is all that we have at hand at the present moment, so it may be well to describe the things over again. The design has the Arms in the centre, name at top, value in words at foot, CORREOS at each side, and numerals in the top corners and immediately below the Arms; this is neatly lithographed in colour, and each stamp is overprinted, in red, with a circular device having numerals, "5," "10," "20," or "50" in the centre, PROVISORIO above and CENTAVOS below. The surcharged value corresponds,

in each case, with that indicated upon the original stamp, and the overprint seems therefore an unnecessary luxury even for a bogus issue. Perf. 114.

5 c., in red, on 5 c., green	} fancy labels.
10 c. " 10 c., vermilion	
20 c. " 20 c., brown	
100 c. " 100 c., red-brown	

The above evidently refers to No. 180 in the Catalogue, and Nos. 179a and 181 in the Supplement. We suppose that these stamps will now be omitted from the Catalogue.

Russia.—Referring to the note in our issue of 31 August, Mr. Paul Kohl informs us that he has seen several unchronicled varieties lately of this country. As was previously explained, all the stamps were printed in two or more operations, so it is easy to understand how such varieties happen.



1868-71 issue. Horizontally laid paper. Imperf.

	Unused.	Used.
2 k., black and green	s. d.	s. d.



Centre inverted. Perf. 123.

	Unused.	Used.
1 r., orange and brown	s. d.	s. d.



1890-92 issue. (ii.) Centre inverted.

	Unused.	Used.
2 k., green	s. d.	s. d.
(iii.) No background.	—	—
5 k., mauve	—	—



1905 issue. Background inverted.

	Unused.	Used.
25 k., lilac and dull green	s. d.	s. d.



1906 issue. Perf. 123.

	Unused.	Used.
10 r., pale grey, scarlet, and yellow	s. d.	s. d.

The *Monthly Journal* (31.8.07) is responsible for the following paragraph from the facile pen of Major E. B. Evans:—

We have been greatly puzzled by a review in *The S.C.F.* of an article in a German magazine, which was supposed to describe certain varieties of "The Finnish Stamps of 1907." A reference to a so-called "Ruin" series seemed quite incomprehensible; we wondered whether there was some subtle joke, connecting the words "Ruin" and "Finish," or perhaps some allusion to the



various disasters that have overtaken Finland. We hunted for "Ruins" in every direction; we read of "brown and red "Ruins,"" of "violet-red "Ruins,"" of "black "Ruins" with green borders, of every sort of Ruin, except the "Blue Ruin" which we sometimes hear of. There seemed to be no end to them: no "Finish" in fact. Then we had an inspiration; we turned over a few pages of the Catalogue and found that the "Ruin" over which we had been lamenting was the "Castle of Wenden," and had nothing to do with Finland at all! And having thus solved the problem, at a ruinous expenditure of time, trouble, and anxiety, we felt bound to make "copy" out of it.

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Editorial Farewell

WITH the publication of this number my editorship of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* ends. I bid adieu to my readers with many regrets, but with the consolation that in the pleasant work of planning out and launching this little craft I have, in conjunction with my old friend Mr. C. J. Phillips, done something for the solid advancement of the hobby to which we are all so devoted.

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

Notice by the Publishers

WE beg to announce that from this number of *G. S. W.* it is our intention both to edit and publish the paper from our head office at 391 Strand, and all correspondence should, in future, be addressed

The Editors,

G. S. W.,

391 Strand, London, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

A popular Weekly Stamp Journal for the general collector, and more especially for beginners and young collectors.

WEEKLY CONTENTS.

The Countries of the World.
 Portraits on Stamps. By Boswell Junior.
 New Issues. Written up to date and fully illustrated. By Frank Phillips.
 Miscellaneous Items of News and Facts.
 Philatelic Societies' Reports.
 The Stamp Market. A chat on Prices.
 Special Foreign and Colonial Correspondence.
 Answers to Correspondents.
 Philatelic Diary of Coming Events.

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In Great Britain it will be cheaper for our readers to order *G. S. W.* from their nearest Newsagent 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.

The Monthly Journal

Edited by MAJOR E. B. EVANS

THE *Monthly Journal* is chiefly intended for Stamp Collectors who are rather advanced.

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14 September, 1907.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

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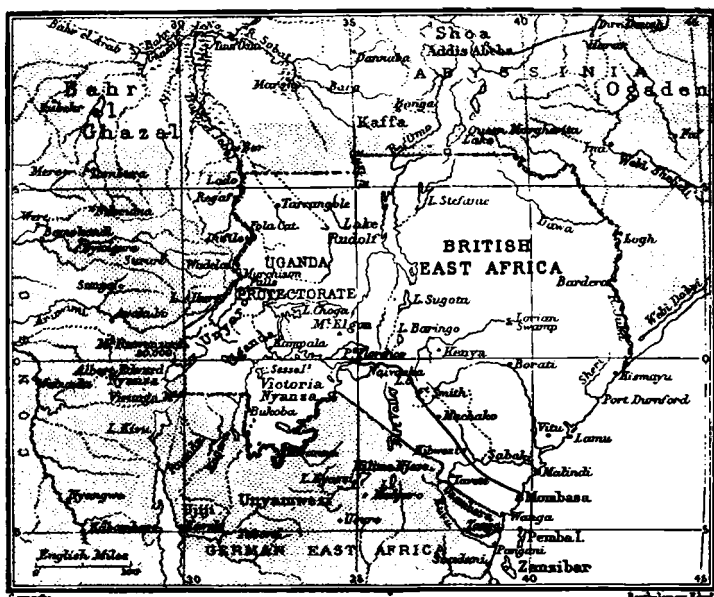
21 SEPTEMBER, 1907

VOL. VI.

Countries of the World

By W. PERCY BARNSDALL

East Africa and Uganda Protectorates



"**E**AST AFRICA and Uganda Protectorates" is a comparatively new name given to the combined administration of the two territories mentioned in the title, and which, until April, 1905, were separate protectorates. The history of the country is therefore that of its divisions. The first of these, "British East Africa," was freely described in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, No. 77 (23.6.06), and the second, "Uganda," will be reached in due time. There are, however, features common to both divisions which can well be detailed under the heading now in question.

Practically these territories are what is

known as "British East Africa," for, according to an official description, this "consists of a large area on the mainland (including the East Africa Protectorate and the Uganda Protectorate), under the immediate control of the Colonial Office, together with the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, still governed through their Arab Sultan." The total area is over one million square miles, of which Zanzibar claims only about one thousand square miles. *The Statesman's Year Book* describes the extent as follows:—

By the Anglo-German agreements of November 1, 1886, and July 1, 1890, the southern boundary of the territory extends in a north-

west direction from the north bank of the mouth of the River Umba, going round by the north of Kilmangäro, to where the 1st parallel of S. latitude cuts Lake Victoria. Thence across the lake and westwards on the same parallel to the boundary of the Congo Free State. To the north and east the British sphere (which merges indefinitely with the old Sudan provinces of Egypt) is bounded, according to the Anglo-Italian agreement of 1891, by the Juba River up to 6° N. latitude; by that parallel as far as 35° E. longitude; and by that meridian northwards as far as the Blue Nile. It is continuous with the Italian sphere of influence and with Abyssinia as far as the confines of Egypt. To the west it is bounded by the Congo Free State, the line of partition being 30° E. longitude, northwards to the Nile Congo watershed, which then becomes the frontier as far as the northernmost point of that State (the source of the Mbomu).

Much was known about Equatorial Africa centuries before the beginning of the Christian era, chiefly from Phœnician sources, and a detailed account of the coast was given by Ptolemy in 150 A.D. We gather from a *Sketch of the History of the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates*, printed at "The Government Printing Press, Mombasa," that there has existed on the coast of East Africa an ancient civilization which, although sometimes spoken of as the Zang Empire, was never organized into a single State. The coast land and off-lying islands were once occupied by independent Bantu tribes, and from very early times there was a regular migration of traders from South Arabia to South Africa. There is little doubt that such localities as the Lamu Archipelago, Mombasa, and Wasin, which offer obvious advantages as ports, were repeatedly occupied by Arab, Baluchi, and Hindu traders before the oldest colonization of which any records exist. Makdishu has the reputation of being the earliest settlement, having been built in A.D. 908. Then followed Kilwa about 975, Mombasa (or, as it is otherwise called, Mvita) about 1000, and within two hundred years the settlements on the Lamu Archipelago, including Lamu itself. The Chinese are known to have visited these shores, the last occasion being about 1430. Ibn Batuta, the Arabic geographer, who visited the first three places, described Mombasa as "a large place abounding in fruits, and inhabited by a chaste, honest, and religious race of the sect of Shaffia." Although much information was possessed about the coast towns, little was known of the interior.

The authentic history of East Africa can be said to commence in 1498, when the first Portuguese expedition, under Vasco da Gama, anchored off Mombasa on 7 April of that year. The city is described by da Gama as large, and seated on an emin-

ence washed by the sea. He also records the existence at the entrance to the port of a pillar and a low-lying fortress. The next few years were spent by the Portuguese in establishing their supremacy along the whole East African coast, and gradually the chief sultanates and principal towns fell into their hands, until in 1529 Portugal was able to claim undisputed sway from Barua to Cape Corrientes. She ruled, however, with a rod of iron, and her pride and cruelty had their reward in the bitter hatred of the natives. The latter years of the same century saw Portugal struggling with Turkey for the possession of the chief towns, and owing to the War of Succession which broke out between Spain and Portugal in 1580, the supremacy of Portugal in the East gradually declined. In Africa they concentrated their forces as much as possible at Mozambique, Mombasa, and Pate.

In the next century the Arabs, who had always held the upper hand in Zanzibar, finally deprived the Portuguese of their East African possessions. Notwithstanding various tribal quarrels and many attempts on the part of the Portuguese to regain their supremacy, July, 1769, saw the last attempt by the latter, and until 1824 the Arabs were in undisputed possession. British intervention began in 1824 by the temporary annexation of Mombasa, an act, however (as stated in No. 77, *G.S.W.*), repudiated by the home Government. Eventually, as mentioned in the description we gave in the number of the *Weekly* referred to, this country took over the administration of the territory under the title of the East Africa Protectorate. In 1894 Uganda was constituted a separate administration, to be again reunited in 1905, as indicated in the present title. At the moment of writing there is a rumour that the administrations are yet again to be separated, but we can obtain no definite information on the point.

At this time it is sufficient to state that the Uganda Protectorate includes Uganda proper, and the adjacent countries of Unyoro, Usoga, part of Kavirondo, Koki, and Ankole. We shall deal with it more particularly later when we reach the letter "U." The native capital is Mengo, and the British head-quarters are at Entebbe.

Mombasa is the largest town in East Africa, and also the capital of the united Protectorates; the inhabitants number about 30,000, of whom 100 are Europeans. Nairobi, the capital of the Ukamba province and the central station on the Uganda railway, is the coming place. It has about 5000 inhabitants, of whom 350 are European and 2100 Indian. There are also 200 European farmers and 50,000 natives in the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi. The Mombasa-Victoria (Uganda) railway

is worked as a State railway of the East Africa Protectorate. Its length is 584 miles, and the gauge is one metre.

The Post Office of the East African portion of the Protectorates received and dispatched about 1,342,144 letters, packets, etc., in 1905-6. There is a well-developed service of telephone and telegraph lines in the country.

The currency until lately was based on the Indian rupee, and consisted of silver rupees, with silver and copper fractional pieces. Cowrie shells are used by the natives, but are not accepted by the Government. Lately the Protectorates have adopted the decimal system, as used on the Continent, in the United States, and several British colonies, and in future 100 cents will equal 1 rupee, similarly to the standard in Ceylon. The ten and five cent pieces of the new currency are made of nickel.

In minerals East Africa has not so far been found to be particularly rich. The future of the country lies rather in its agricultural and industrial possibilities. The coast districts are hardly suitable for the permanent residence of Europeans, but, with occasional trips to Europe or some other healthy climate, one can live a great number of years in the country. Every kind of tropical product can be cultivated with success. Besides these cultivated products, the natural forests of the coast regions are rich in valuable timber, gum, copal, and rubber. The latter is found abundantly throughout the Protectorates. There is also a great deal of land very suitable for growing cotton, and samples which have been sent home have been pronounced of the highest quality.

Although it has on various occasions during the last few years been found necessary to undertake punitive expeditions against turbulent tribes, peace now reigns in both East Africa and Uganda.

Scientists are developing the natural resources of the country, prospectors are searching for gold and precious stones, planters and settlers are cultivating the rich soil of the lowlands and highlands, and the civilizing effect of missionary enterprise is making itself felt among the natives. The completion of the Uganda railway has opened up vast territories in the interior which are eminently suitable for colonization, possessing, as they do, not only great natural fertility and a supply of native labour both cheap and abundant, but a climate which may almost be described as ideal.

There is no doubt that with the present careful management the Protectorates will shortly become self-supporting and form an important colony of the British Empire.

Its Philatelic History

The philatelic history commences with the amalgamation of the old districts of East Africa and Uganda, and though these were not taken over formally by the Colonial Office till April, 1905, stamps were issued for common use in both territories in 1903, the first value, 2 a., being put on sale at Mombasa on 24 July of that year.

On 4 February, 1904, the acting Postmaster-General of these Protectorates wrote to our publishers: "I have the honour to inform you that to-day we issued *all* the new stamps, etc. (bearing the portrait of the King's head) for the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates."

1903-4. Sixteen values. Engraved and surface-printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., upon white wove paper, watermarked Crown "CA" for the anna values and Crown "CC" for the rupee values. Machine perforated 14. The design consists of the head of King Edward VII, looking to the left, in a circle surmounted by the imperial crown and with a spray of foliage on either side. The stamps are inscribed at foot EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA—PROTECTORATES in two lines, with the value in the upper corners.

The rupee values have also the value in words in a curved label above the crown. The anna values are in sheets of 160, two panes of 80, and the rupee values in sheets of 60.



Centre in first colour.
Wmk. Crown CA single.

		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
½ anna,	green	—	0 8
1 "	grey and carmine	0 6	0 4
2 annas,	dull lilac and purple	—	—
2½ "	ultramarine	3 0	—
3 "	chocolate and green	5 0	—
4 "	grey-green and black	2 6	—
5 "	grey and orange-brown	—	—
8 "	" pale blue	—	—
<i>Wmk. Crown CC.</i>			
1 rupee,	green	2 9	—
2 rupees,	dull lilac and purple	—	—
3 "	grey-green and black	10 0	—
4 "	grey and emerald-green	—	—
5 "	" carmine	—	—
10 "	" ultramarine	17 0	—
20 "	" stone	—	—
50 "	" red-brown	100 0	—

In common with other colonial stamps, the stamps were gradually printed on paper having the multiple Crown and CA watermark. The anna values with single wmk. were subject to very fluctuating prices, and some are now quite scarce. The first value chronicled on multiple paper was the 5 a., viz. in June, 1904. All the anna values have appeared on paper with the multiple wmk., and with the exception of the 2½ a., which is only known on ordinary paper, with a chalk surface. The rupee values, with the exception of the 10 and 50 rupees, have recently been making their appearance on the chalk-surfaced multiple CA paper, so that up to the present the list is as under. For those who collect all varieties it is as well to note that the 1 r. and 10 r. are known on *chalk-surfaced* paper, but with "CC" wmk.

Multiple Crown CA.		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
½ anna, green		0 1	—
1 ,, grey and carmine		0 2	—
2 annas, dull lilac and purple		0 3	—
2½ ,, ultramarine		0 4	—
3 ,, chocolate and green		0 5	—
4 ,, grey-green and black		0 6	—
5 ,, grey and orange-brown		0 8	—
8 ,, ,, pale blue		1 0	—
1 rupee, green		4 0	—
2 rupees, dull lilac and purple		5 6	—
3 ,, grey-green and black		7 0	—
4 ,, grey and emerald-green		9 0	—
5 ,, ,, carmine		33 0	—
20 ,, ,, stone		—	—

Consequent on the change in currency, viz. from 16 annas equalling 1 rupee to 100 cents equalling 1 rupee, the anna values will have to be changed. Readers of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* will doubtless have noted the mention of a specimen set chronicled by a foreign contemporary. The indications of the value at the top of the stamp will have to be altered, and we list tentatively.

Multiple Crown CA.		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1 c., grey-brown		—	—
3 c., grey-green		—	—
6 c., carmine		—	—
10 c., pale olive and lilac		—	—
12 c., violet and lilac		—	—
15 c., ultramarine		—	—
25 c., black and green		—	—
50 c., orange-brown and green		—	—
75 c., pale blue and grey-black		—	—

(To be continued.)

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PRICED CATALOGUE OF
THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE WORLD**

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391 Strand, London, W.C.

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, 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

Ourselves

WHEN I started this little paper nearly three years ago, I had neither the space nor the staff available to edit and publish it at our own office, but in the course of time I found it essential that if this paper was to be up to date and correct, it must be edited and published at 391 Strand.

Owing to the enlargement of the Strand office and the removal of the City staff, I think the time has now come to undertake the work ourselves.

I need hardly say that it is with great regret that we cease to avail ourselves of the able work of my friend Mr. E. J. Nankivell. He has a facile pen, and is a most able journalist: but, alas! I paid him far too much for his Transvaal stamps, and he retaliated by building a house with the money,

forty miles from London—a great drawback to a weekly publication, when proofs and letters have to pass backwards and forwards almost daily.

A New Weekly

MR. NANKIVELL'S ability as a writer on stamp matters will not, however, be lost to the philatelic world, as he has arranged to edit a new weekly, under the title *The Postage Stamp*, and the first number will be produced in October, and published by Sir I. Pitman and Sons, Ltd.

I wish the new venture all success. The more literature on our hobby that is published, the more popular the collecting of postage stamps will become, and on this ground alone I, as a stamp dealer, welcome all sound magazines.

Our Programme

DURING the two and three-quarter years this paper has existed, we have tried many different means to interest collectors in our little venture, and we are now beginning to find out what is really wanted in a weekly stamp paper intended chiefly for the young collector—not necessarily young in years, but young as a collector.

New Issues

FIRST and foremost I find that most collectors want full and accurate notes on all "New Issues." We started this paper planning to give only one page a week to this subject, and to chronicle only the more important issues. This did not seem to meet the requirements of our readers at all, and I have placed this department under the charge of my son, Mr. Frank Phillips, who will be able to collate from three to four pages per week of notes on this subject.

My readers, especially those residing abroad, can help us very much if they will send full particulars of all changes in the stamps of their country. Where possible we wish to see copies of the stamps—priced if they are for sale—but which will be sent back *immediately* after they have been noted, if required to be returned again. We should also like to receive copies of all Government decrees or notices about new stamps, or changes in the postal rates.

Foreign Correspondents

WE wish to make a very special effort to secure letters for publication in *G. S. W.* from readers in all countries of the world.

Such letters may be sent to us in English, French, German, or Spanish, and will be translated and edited in our own office. We shall be glad to have in such letters particulars of any new discoveries, any important sales of collections, remainders, or any special rarities, accounts of the meetings of the local philatelic societies, and, in short, any matter relating to *postage stamps only* that may be of interest to the bulk of our readers. For such letters we offer the remuneration of 15s. per page of the *Weekly*.

I shall be very pleased indeed to hear from any one abroad who will send us such letters as I have sketched out. A sample letter, even if only a short one, should in all cases be sent.

Correspondence Column

WE shall be glad to place our services at the disposal of our readers, and to answer in this paper any points upon stamp matters about which they wish for information.

The expertizing of postage stamps will only be undertaken by our publishers at their usual terms of 1s. per stamp.

Countries of the World

THE interesting "leading article" in each number—started by Mr. Nankivell under the heading "Countries of the World"—will be continued in an improved manner by our Mr. W. P. Barnsdall.

Scissors and Paste

WILL be freely used in culling interesting information from our confrères, with, of course, all due acknowledgment. I find many interesting facts in various home and foreign stamp papers, and I am fully aware that many of these papers have a circulation of under one thousand per month. We, however, are now able to place our paper before upwards of ten thousand readers per week, and to the *bulk* of our readers such cuttings will be new matter.

Suggestions

FROM my readers as to points upon which we can improve the *Weekly* and make it more useful will be most thankfully received and will have careful consideration.

Specimen Copies

OF the *Weekly*, in bundles of 6, 12, or 25, as desired, will gladly be sent post-free and gratis to any part of the world, to any of my readers who will undertake to distribute them amongst their stamp-collecting friends.

The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of British India

I HAVE pleasure in announcing that this important work is now ready, and I consider that it contains all possible information on the Indian postage and telegraph stamps, and on their Essays, Reprints, and Forgeries. Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg is worthy of all praise for the immense amount of time he has devoted to this publication, which has been entirely a labour of love on his part. He has made a number of most important discoveries. Chief amongst these I may mention his discovery of the retouching of the dies of the half, one, and four annas of the first issue, and further, of various retouches on the different lithographic stones of all these values. Such alterations to the *designs* on stamps are of the highest philatelic importance.

Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson has been successful in discovering a large number of documents in India, which have been the means of filling up the gaps in the history of the locally printed series. A good deal of information has been obtained by Mr. Hausburg from the India Office, and Mr. H. F. Bartlett, the Controller of Stamps at Somerset House, has also supplied important details.

The important section dealing with the numerous, rare, and complicated series of the Telegraph stamps has been in the able

hands of Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, supplemented by much information gathered together by Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson.

The chief cost of this book lies in the illustrations. There are no less than twenty-three full-sized plates, most of which have been produced by the expensive but excellent *photogravure* process; this, while it adds enormously to the cost of the book, also adds to its usefulness, as it enables us to show at a glance the smallest difference due to retouching the dies or plates, and also to indicate the many varieties of local overprints on Official and other stamps. This important book should be in the hands of all who are interested in the stamps of British India.

The edition is a very limited one and will probably be quickly exhausted.

Price 40s.; post-free in Great Britain, 40s. 6d.; abroad, 41s. 6d.

Indian Philatelic Exhibition

IN the August number of *P. J. of I.*, I find the programme of an Exhibition that will be held in Calcutta during the coming winter.

The Exhibition is open to all exhibitors, whether members of the Society or not.

Adhesive stamps only will be admitted.

Stamps must be mounted on sheets measuring 11 in. by 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Collections of stamps in bound books will not be accepted. Notice from intending exhibitors of their intention to exhibit and of the approximate number of sheets must reach the Hon. Secretary before 15 November, and exhibits must be delivered in Calcutta before 1 December, 1907.

Awards will be made on the following basis: Completeness, 50 per cent; condition, 20 per cent; rarity, 20 per cent; arrangement, 10 per cent.

The following are the chief classes:—

SECTION I.—BRITISH EMPIRE

Class I.—Great Britain.

Class II.—British India.

Class III.—Any three of the Indian "Convention" States.

Class IV.—Any single State of the Indian "Feudatory" States (limited to three entries for any single exhibitor).

Class V.—Any single European or Asiatic British Colony (limited to three entries for any single exhibitor).

Class VI.—Any two Australasian Colonies.

Class VII.—Any single American British, excluding West Indies (limited to three entries for any single exhibitor).

Class VIII.—Any three West Indian British Colonies.

Class IX.—Any two African British Colonies.

SECTION II.—FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Class I.—Any single European Country or European Colony (limited to three entries for any single exhibitor).

Class II.—Any single Asiatic Country (limited to two entries for any single exhibitor).

Class III.—United States.

Class IV.—Any other Foreign Country not included in Classes I or II (limited to two entries for any single exhibitor).

SECTION III.—SPECIAL

Class I.—Any twenty-five rarities of the British Empire, each stamp to be worth not less than £25.

Class II.—Any twenty-five rarities of any Foreign Countries, each stamp to be worth not less than £25.

Class III.—Any twenty-five rarities of India or Native States.

SECTION IV.—NON-POSTAL

Class I.—Fiscals and Telegraphs of British India.

Class II.—Fiscals and Telegraphs of any other Country or Colony.

Class III.—Any other special exhibit of any objects of "philatelic" interest.

All communications relating to the Exhibition should be addressed—

B. GORDON JONES,
7 MANGO LANE, CALCUTTA.

I trust that many of my readers will exhibit in Calcutta, and thus show fellow-collectors in India the style upon which collections of real interest are built in this country.

I hope to publish further particulars in due course.

Postage Stamp Exhibition at Rotterdam

I HAVE received the catalogue, with a list of awards, of a very successful Exhibition of Postage Stamps that took place between July 20th and 28th last, in Rotterdam. The Exhibition was open from five to ten each day, and was visited by a large number of collectors. The president of the committee was our friend Mr. A. M. van Hoek, and the secretary Mr. J. H. van Rede.

The chief awards were gained, firstly, by Baron Lehmann, with his magnificent collection of the postage stamps of Holland and her colonies. This collection has been considerably improved and extended since the London Exhibition, and was beyond all doubt the finest collection of these in the Exhibition.

Special prizes were also awarded to Herr A. Hoevens, of Rotterdam, for a collection of Holland and colonies, and the other special prize was awarded to Herr D. M. de Heer.

In the fine specialized collection of Baron Lehmann the following rarities are worthy of special mention:—Holland: 1867, 15 c., Type 2, perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$; 1867, 20 c., Type 1, perf. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 10$; 1869, $2\frac{1}{2}$ c., perf. 14 all round; 1872, 25 c., perf. 14 all round, clean-cut holes; 1872, 20 c., perf. 14. 1881: Unpaid Letter stamps, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c., Type 4, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ c., Type 2, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$; and 25 c., Type 4, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$. There are very few of the great collections in this country that can show even one copy of the above Dutch rarities.

In Class II silver medals were awarded to Messrs. A. Hoevens and A. van Walraven. In the other classes silver and bronze medals were awarded almost entirely to collectors in Rotterdam, a few awards going to collectors in the Hague and Amsterdam, chief amongst the latter being a gold medal to Mr. M. Z. Booleman.

I regret that my lack of knowledge of the Dutch language prevents me giving fuller details about this seemingly rather important Exhibition.

Further Notes on The Breitfuss Collection

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

THE following volumes have been priced since the last notice, and can now be sent on approval to collectors who desire to see them; or the collection as far as priced can be inspected during office hours at 391 Strand, London.

VOLUME XXVIII

Turkey

A fair but not at all a strong collection of the stamps of this country. Most of the greater rarities are missing. In the issue of 1869 there are one or two good things, such as the native surcharge inverted, and a number of stamps perf. and part perf. In 1876 there are three pairs of the " $\frac{1}{2}$ Pre" provisional on the green stamps with the surcharge printed *tête-bêche*. In the Unpaid Letter stamps the collection includes that great rarity the 25 piastres printed in pale bistre-brown. There is a very fair lot of the local stamps for Constantinople, of the Kat-chak, and Mount Athos.

VOLUME XXIX

Persia

This is an extremely fine book, in fact the best collection of Persian stamps that we have ever had. There are, first of all, several pages of essays, followed by a beautiful series of the issued stamps. In addition to a large number of sheets, Mr. Breitfuss has been able to secure unsevered strips of four, blocks of four, or strips of three, showing all the different varieties in the various settings of the old issues. These are now very scarce, and it is difficult to find all the types in an unsevered condition. In the issue of 1875 there is a very scarce *tête-bêche* of the 8 ch., green. The collection contains quite a number of unchronicled varieties, such as stamps printed upon both sides, stamps imperf. between, etc. etc. Altogether this is a very fine book and has been well worked out.

VOLUME XXXVIII

Bosnia

A very fine specialized collection arranged after the article written by Mr. Frank Phillips in the *Monthly Journal*. This book is very strong in the old issues and first printings, and includes a very large number of scarce varieties. It is quite a specialized book and one which will well repay examination.

VOLUME XXXIX

Corea

Here is a whole volume of this small country, in which Mr. Breitfuss was much interested, and which he has thoroughly worked out. The book includes a large number of provisionals and early issues on letters, and is a fine specialized collection, but with nothing to which I have to draw special attention.

VOLUME LIII

Roumania

This is a grand volume, containing a number of rarities. In the first issue, the circular stamps of 1858, I note one of the 27 p., four of the 54 p., one of the 81 p. used, and one of the 108 p. A very fine and valuable page. In the issue of 1st November, 1858, a very great rarity is a genuine original unused of the 5 p., black on blue paper, a stamp that we had never possessed before we bought this collection. There is also a good used specimen of this stamp. The following issues are very strongly represented by singles and pairs, and a number of stamps on letters. There are also six entire sheets of the stamps of 1858 and 1862. In the issue of 1876 there are several varieties we have not had previously, including stamps imperf. used, and stamps printed on both sides. A very interesting thing in the issue of September, 1877, is a block of

four of the blue stamp. Three of the stamps are the 10 b., blue, and the fourth stamp is the very rare error 5 b., blue. This block is postmarked "Folticeni," and is dated 18 Nov. '79. The block was bought from Moens in November, 1880, for four shillings, and is now valued at twenty pounds. The error has been separated, but rejoined, and

of course this can easily be proved by the postmark. This is one of the most satisfactory of these errors that we have ever seen. The later issues are very complete in their different perforations, and include quite a number of good uncatalogued varieties, which will be noted in due course.

(To be continued.)

An Unpublished Account of Personal Work in the Interests of Penny Postage

By PLAIN ANCHOR

GEORGE MOFFATT'S name has not been accorded the eminence it deserves. By the courtesy of his son, I am able to give your readers the following account of his share in the arduous and lengthy struggle to overcome the prejudices of officials (who, as Mr. Henniker Heaton has said, may sometimes resemble the pupil of the eye—the more light you pour into it, the more it contracts) and of a Government already hampered by want of revenue.

George Moffatt it was who formed the "Mercantile Committee on Postage," consisting of such men of influence as John Dillon, John Travers, W. H. Ashurst, the founder of the eminent firm of Messrs. Ashurst, Morris Crisp & Co., and Joshua Bates of Messrs. Baring Bros. He collected subscriptions, started and edited the *Post Circular*, a publication advocating a cheap and uniform penny postage.

He commenced an agitation throughout the country, and forwarded gratuitously the ably written *Post Circular* to all chambers of commerce and mercantile bodies, enclosing forms of petitions to Parliament in favour of the scheme, at the same time bearing nearly the whole of the cost. Further, he assisted Cobden, whilst the *Corn Law League Circular* had its origin in his *Post Circular*.

In his own words, "I fought under the name of my Committee with my real helpmate, Mr. Henry Cole, C.B.," and eventually he reaped the satisfactory conscientiousness that he had done great service to civilization.

George Moffatt with characteristic modesty relates how he bought Rowland Hill's first pamphlet, which had attracted little public attention. Rowland Hill told him he was of the opinion that the scheme would have to wait for years, he having failed to interest influential City people in it. Not so our friend; he inaugurated a public meeting at the Jerusalem Coffee House at which the Mercantile Committee was formed, of which Joshua Bates was appointed Chairman, and

he Treasurer. Mr. Travers moved, and it was carried, "That one should be a quorum, and that one the Treasurer." This shows us how individuality told, and Robert Wallace being interested, Mr. Moffatt, with his help, succeeded in getting a Parliamentary Committee on Postage appointed. With the assistance of Mr. Cole, Mr. Moffatt put the evidence to be placed before the Committee into form; the provincial towns were placarded, and the Press posted with facts and figures. The Committee sat for two sessions, and had to be attended without intermission.

The national revenue was in an unsatisfactory state, and Spring Rice, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was most unwilling to be involved in the deficit which would be inevitable by the reduction of the then average rate of 7d. per letter to 1d., so that even when the Committee recommended this rate, Moffatt's labours were by no means ended, and the outside agitation had to be largely and indefinitely extended; public enthusiasm increased, but subscriptions did not come in, and the Treasurer had to sustain the whole brunt of the outlay. He eventually formed a deputation of no less than one hundred and fifty members, who assembled on 2 May, 1839, at Downing Street, to introduce the Mercantile Committee, who succeeded in influencing Spring Rice to introduce a resolution in the House in favour of penny postage, which, however, he did in a feeble and apologetic speech. The resolution was opposed by Sir Robert Peel on the grounds that "the present financial condition of the country did not warrant the experiment." Sir Robert Peel's resolution would have been carried but for the timely intervention of the Earl Lonsdale.

At early dawn on 12 July, 1839, the division took place for "the uniform rate of one penny," Ayes, 184; Noes, 125; and the Treasurer of the Mercantile Committee, in his own words, "rode to his home on the Surrey hills, on that bright morning while London was sleeping, the happiest man in

England, in that division having found the recompense for two years' toil, sneers, sarcasms, and adverse criticisms, and the more substantial disadvantages of having neglected a large business in which he had no partner."

The victory gained, the Treasurer sent a cheque for a hundred guineas to the solicitor, Mr. Ashurst, who magnanimously refused to increase the outlay which had been incurred. Later, Mr. Moffatt had the satisfaction of obtaining the appointment of Solicitor to the Post Office for Mr. Ashurst's son.

Writing on 24 June, 1865, to Colonel Tryon, Rowland Hill said: "That the change which during the last twenty-five years has been effected in our postal system has proved advantageous, few now, I presume, have any doubt; but when the measure was first proposed, its advocates were to be found only amongst those who, earnestly desiring to advance the public welfare, were willing to share with me the risk of promoting a scheme which certainly might fail, and which some even among the liberal-minded of that day considered altogether 'wild and visionary.' Among the earliest, the most reliable, and most energetic friends of penny postage, Mr. Moffatt stands conspicuous. . . . He, till then an entire stranger to me, volunteered to undertake the formation of the 'Mercantile Committee on Postage' (in the proceedings of which he took a most

active part), and to raise funds for the purpose, under its direction, of more effectually rousing public attention to my plans, and of engaging legal and other aid in collecting evidence, and by these means bringing the facts of the case fully before the Parliamentary Committee. This Mr. Moffatt accomplished in the most efficient manner, and I firmly believe that but for his great exertions the main principle of my plan—that of a low and uniform rate, which after all was adopted only by the casting vote of the Chairman—would not have been affirmed by the Parliamentary Committee. From that time to the present, in all times of difficulty and trouble—and they have been many—I have invariably found Mr. Moffatt ready to set aside other engagements, however pressing, and to afford me his able, judicious, and energetic assistance.

"Believing that these facts will not be thought uninteresting or unimportant, . . . I take the liberty of troubling you with this communication, and request you will make any use of it you may think proper.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

"ROWLAND HILL."

I am proud to have been given the opportunity of writing this small tribute to the memory of such men, to whom the country owes so much.

The Stamps of Nepal

By MAJOR E. B. EVANS

REPRINTED FROM THE "MONTHLY JOURNAL"

Issue of 1903-4

THE varieties which I place in this issue vary somewhat in *status* :—

The $\frac{1}{2}$ anna may be said to be merely a continuation of the previous issue, but there is a marked deterioration in the printing; the sheets I have seen are on very inferior, rough paper, full of large fibres, and of a dirty buff tint. The seventh stamp in the top row is inverted, as previously mentioned. The frame lines have ceased to print, or nearly so; I find only traces of them on the sheets examined. The colour is nominally the same as before, and the sheets exist imperforate and perforated.

The 1 anna is practically a new stamp; the centre is solid or mottled, there is no trace of any design on the great majority of the stamps on the sheet, and No. 24, the recut variety alluded to before, is the only one in which distinct traces of the design now exist. The lines in the frame of the

design have been recut, and this seems to have been done to each separate block, so that I believe there are now sixty-four varieties on the sheet, which could be identified if the impressions were sufficiently clear. The lines are coarser, and there are, I believe, fewer of them in every case, but they vary considerably, and are not always easy to count. In the original design of the 1 a. there were 31 coloured lines in the top of the frame; in the sheet before me, taking two marked varieties, No. 56 has only 18 or 19 lines at top, and No. 62 has 28—in the case of the latter the original lines seem only to have been cleaned out, and are reduced in number by a little extension of the corner ornaments. The rest may be said to vary between these two extremes. The inscriptions on the stamps are far less clear than before: it would almost seem as if the dirt cleared out from the lines in the frames had been allowed to accumulate in

the lettered labels; it is really difficult in many cases to see whether the stamps are the right way up or not; I find that Nos. 15, 18, 23, 27, 37, 40, 41, 51, and 64 are inverted.

There is no marginal inscription, and I am doubtful whether there are regular frame lines; the uncertain marks sometimes visible in the margins may be produced by the edges of the frame that holds the blocks. The impression varies considerably in colour, and the native paper varies both in colour and in thickness.

A remarkable point in connexion with this issue is the fact that impressions from the recut plate of the 1 a. are found upon ordinary white wove European paper. I have two *tête-bêche* pairs, the positions of which upon the sheet I can identify, in two distinct varieties of *blue* (therefore not printed at the same time), one imperforate and the other perforated. These appear to be scarce, and it is possible that they should be regarded as *proofs*, but I have no evidence that such is the case, and therefore list them as varieties.

The 2 annas stamp is of the same type as before, but there has been a resetting of the plate of fifty-six, which now has four inverted stamps, Nos. 8, 9, 19, and 49 on the sheet. No. 8 no longer shows a dent in one side; the original block has probably been replaced by one of those from the eighth row. There is no marginal inscription, and there are only doubtful impressions of frame lines, as in the 1 a. sheets described above. The impression is a kind of *lavender* tint, varying to a *pale purple*, on thin native paper, which also varies in tint. These exist both imperforate and perforated.

Whether there is a 4 annas stamp also without marginal inscription I am unable to say; I possess a block of six, from the right lower corner of a sheet, still showing No. 54 inverted and only differing from the last-described sheet of this value in being a rather worse impression, and in having the doubtful frame lines. Single copies could not be distinguished from the stamps of 1899. My block is imperforate.

The list will be as follows:—

1. *Native paper.*

(a) *Thickish, very rough, and a bad colour* (1904).

- ½ a., *sepia* (imperf.).
½ a., „ (pin-perf.).

Varieties, tête-bêche.

- ½ a., *sepia* (imperf.).
½ a., „ (pin-perf.).

(b) *Thin and fairly smooth paper, varying in tint* (the 1 a. recut).

- 1 a., *grey-blue, deep blue* (imperf.).
1 a., „ (pin-perf.).
2 a., *lavender* (imperf.).
2 a., *pale purple* (pin-perf.).

Varieties, tête-bêche.

- 1 a., *grey-blue, deep blue* (imperf.).
1 a., „ (pin-perf.).
2 a., *lavender* (imperf.).
2 a., *pale purple* (pin-perf.).

(a) *Thick, almost white, smooth paper.*

- 1 a., *slate-grey* (pin-perf.).

Variety, tête-bêche.

- 1 a., *slate-grey* (pin-perf.).

2. *White, wove, European paper.*

- 1 a., *light blue* (imperf.).
1 a., *dark* „ (pin-perf.).

Varieties, tête-bêche.

- 1 a., *light blue* (imperf.).
1 a., *dark* „ (pin-perf.).

In describing some of the above as imperforate only, and others as perforated only, I have simply been guided by what I have seen; all shades may exist in both conditions.

This concludes the list of the adhesives, so far as I have seen them. The various settings are perhaps only of interest to collectors of entire sheets; still, the general collector may be glad to know something about the relative rarity of *tête-bêche* pairs. The variations in the *native* paper may be more irregular than would appear from my notes, which merely indicate what I have found, viz. *thinnish* paper at first, with inscriptions in the four margins; thicker paper, sometimes very thick and stiff, for the stamps with inscription in the upper margin only, down to 1898; and a return to thin paper, in 1898 or 1899, at first of good quality (especially for the ½ a.), but afterwards very inferior. At this same period we find a return to perforation, at all events for stamps supplied to collectors and dealers, which may perhaps indicate a desire at last to increase the revenue of the Post Office. It is fair to add that any signs of such a desire have been singularly absent hitherto in this State.

Then we come to the recutting of the 1 anna plate, not by any means before it was wanted, but unfortunately done in a very rough manner; with impressions from the recut plate, principally upon thin native paper, but also upon thick, and upon European paper, and, of course, with or without perforation.

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.,
39, Strand, London, W.C.

American Notes and News

By EUSTACE B. POWER

Purchase of the Leavy Collection

I HAVE great pleasure in announcing that we have been fortunate enough to purchase the magnificent collection of Salvador, on which Mr. Leavy has spent many months of excellent philatelic study. The collection itself, which priced up to considerably over \$3000, has been sold, intact, to a client on this side of the ditch; but the results of Mr. Leavy's labours are not to be lost, as my firm will completely re-write this country in the new Catalogue, and, with a reliable guide to the stamps and explicit notes as to the *reprints* and *WORSE* that have for years been dealt in by every dealer, we shall have a good-sized boom in this country. I may mention that I have sold over \$5000 worth of the stamps of this country, which shows that it has hardly yet passed into a state of *innocuous desuetude*.

1907-8 Catalogues

SPEAKING of catalogues reminds me that we are already receiving queries as to the date of issue for our next Catalogue. London tells me they are only just beginning to go at the proofs, so that no Catalogue need be looked for until about Christmas at the earliest. This will not give many of our competitors a chance to crib our prices (whether they have the goods or not), and American collectors can well afford to wait until THE Catalogue really does come out. If any of my readers want to be early and so avoid the rush, they can send us \$1.16, and they will be duly enrolled on the list of those whose foresight greatly exceeded their hindsight. Another publication, now on hand, is Vol. II of *Album Weeds*, and it can be supplied for \$2.25, post-free \$2.40; the entire work of two volumes for \$4.50, post-free \$4.80.

Approval Books

AMERICAN readers are reminded that we here in New York have some very fine approval selections of British Colonials mounted in little red books, which will gladly be sent to earnest buyers whose expenditures run from \$1 upwards, but they are quite useless to those who merely desire to purchase a few odd penny stamps, as they do not contain this class of commodity.

New Weekly

I AM indebted to Mr. Redfield for a copy of his new paper called *Redfield's Stamp Weekly*. It is a most excellent little publication, and I wish it all success. My firm

have, of course, secured advertising space, which is to be found in the usual position on the front page. Those who feel they cannot afford the \$1.60 that *G. S. W.* costs, I recommend to write to Mr. Scott F. Redfield, of Smethport, Pa., and send him the humble half-dollar as a subscription.

I lately saw some local stamps that were issued in either Denmark or Scandinavia—I don't remember which—but they had the most extraordinary inscription of *GODSFRI-MARKE* on them. I should like to know whether these are stamps that are used in heaven, to heaven, or by heavens what they are! I had just thought of pricing them at about a dime apiece, but after very mature consideration, I think I'll go without the dimes and hang on to the stamps, as they may be very useful to me when I get to— What's that? Well, "perhaps you're right."

If any of my readers have \$3250 that he doesn't know what to do with, I shall be glad to take it and give in exchange a good used copy of the id. "Post Office" first issue Mauritius, which is in stock. Worcester (Mass.) readers please take notice.

Speaking of Worcester reminds me that I have not yet publicly acknowledged the delightful time given to me there by my friend Mr. Frank L. Coes, during my recent trip.

Coes is a right good sort, has a factory that squeezes bar iron into monkey wrenches and lots of other stunts, and he must be of quite a discerning nature, as he sends to England for his motor cycles. The mere fact that the United States Customs took the things to bits to see if there were any diamonds hidden in the spark plugs didn't seem to worry Coes much; but the language—oh! the language he used! Any-oldhow, he has his little fun with his stamps, and so forth, and is a prime favourite at 198. He doesn't often come to see us, but when he does we lock up the silverware and nail down the rugs, and prepare to receive cavalry.

By the time these notes get into print (if they pass the censor), I shall be thinking of returning to New York for a brisk winter's trade. Our stock is in good shape, our new issue service better than ever, and if you're collecting stamps, and want to get what you're looking for, write to us at 198 Broadway, and we'll do things to that want list.

[Out of deference to our able New York hustler we publish this letter, but we trust that in future he will stick to Philately and *mundane* affairs.—ED. *G.S.W.*]

New Issues

By FRANK PHILLIPS

Correspondents should notice that all matters relating to new issues have been taken over by Mr. Frank Phillips, 391 Strand, London, W.C., who would be very grateful if readers would help him by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps new or projected. News from the colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be sent to the above-mentioned address.

Abyssinia.—We have been shown by Messrs. T. Champion & Co. a set of ordinary postage stamps with yet another overprint, consisting of a word in Arabic characters and a denomination in plain figures. The Postage Due set, overprinted TAXE à PERCEVOIR T, has also been similarly treated as regards denominations.



☆1/4☆ ٢١٠٧٧٢: * 1 *

1907. Overprinted with Arabic inscription and with denomination, as above types, in violet.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 g., green	—	—
4 g., red	—	—
1 g., blue	—	—
2 g., brown	—	—
4 g., claret	—	—
8 g., lilac	—	—
16 g., black	—	—

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

1905. Series already overprinted with Type 23, further overprinted with denomination, as above, in violet.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 g., green	—	—
2 g., red	—	—
1 g., blue	—	—
2 g., brown	—	—
4 g., claret	—	—
8 g., lilac	—	—
16 g., black	—	—

Antigua.—We have just received a supply of the 2½d., black and ultramarine, on chalk-surfaced paper, watermarked Crown CC. In our issue of



29 June, we chronicled the ½d. all green, and the 2½d. ultramarine; we now think that our information was premature, as our latest supplies of the ½d. were bicoloured, on ordinary paper, and of the 2½d. as stated above. We would therefore ask our readers to delete the chronicle of the two stamps referred to.

Centre in black. Wmk. Cr. CC. Chalky paper.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
2½d., black and ultramarine	0 4	—

Bosnia and Herzegovina.—We have seen a copy of the 5 c., green, chronicled in the Supplement, in a distinct shade of yellow-green, quite different from the original colour of the stamp. We have, as yet, only seen this colour in the case of the perf. 12½, but there is no reason why it should not exist in some of the many other perforations.



Pictorial type. Perf. 12½. New shade.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
5 (h.), yellow-green	—	—

Bulgaria.—Mr. W. T. Wilson, of Birmingham, has been kind enough to forward us specimens of the three Commemorative stamps described in our issue of 7 September. He informs us that our contemporary the *Philatelisten-Zeitung* was wrong in stating that they were for inland use only, as they also have franking power abroad.



The three stamps are similar in design, and we now illustrate the 5 stotinki; they are perforated 11½.

We were again misled as to the colour of the 10 stot., which cannot by any stretch of imagination be called carmine, it being brownish pink. We were also confused by our previous dates being according to the old calendar, and we now learn that the stamps were to be on sale from 28 August to 10 September, if the supply lasted. The numbers printed were as follows:—

5 st.	500,000
10 st.	500,000
25 st.	200,000

Crete.—We now illustrate the two stamps described in our issue of 7 September, specimens of which were kindly forwarded to us by Sergeant F. Ashby. He informs us that the stamps were first issued on 28 August, and also that although the old 1 drachma of the 1905 issue may still be used, the 25 lepta, both of the issue of 1900 and of 1905, is no longer available for postage, and all copies in the island have been called in by the Post Office.



Centre in black. Perf. 14, 14½.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
25 l., black and blue	0 4	—
1 dr. „ and green	1 2	—

Ecuador.—Our New York house received on letters four fiscal stamps, rendered available for postage and carrying an overprint in black, similar to the illustration given below, except that the date reads “1907 Y 1908,” instead of “1903 Y 1904.” The meaning of this overprint is that stamps bearing it are rendered available for use during the years 1907-8. We suppose that all fiscal stamps are not available for postal purposes, and that, for some reason unknown to us, such stamps are rendered available for short periods of time. It is just possible that there was a shortage of postage stamps previous to the issue of the new set, chronicled in our weekly of 24 August, and that these fiscals were used to supply the deficiency.



Black surcharge dated “1907 Y 1908.”

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., deep brown	—	—
2 c., carmine	—	—
5 c., green	—	—
10 c., black	—	—

Honduras.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have shown us a set of the new stamps of this republic, except the 20 c., which has not yet been issued. The list in the Supplement requires some alteration, the stamps being perf. 14 and not perf. 12, and some of the colours are incorrectly described. As mentioned in the current *M. J.*, there are two distinct colours in the 2 c.



1907. Portrait type. Perf. 14.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., green	—	—
2 c., brown-red	—	—
2 c., lake	—	—
5 c., deep blue	—	—
6 c., violet	—	—
10 c., sepia	—	—
50 c., claret	—	—
1 p., orange	—	—

Maldives.—We take the following paragraph from the *Monthly Journal* (31.8.07):—A scandalous, and we would hope exaggerated, tale in *L'Annonce Timbrologique* illustrates the troubles and difficulties which sometimes afflict those collectors who endeavour to import stamps direct. A correspondent of that journal states that he sent out 15 rupees to the postmaster of these islands with a request for stamps to that amount, and received three months later 10 rupees, with a letter to the following effect: “In reply, I regret to inform you that I am unable to comply with your request, as I have only a limited supply of these stamps on hand. I therefore send you 10 rupees in Ceylon notes; the sum of R. 4.65 has been deducted for expenses, etc.”

Our contemporary adds that, as the balance 35 c. might be supposed to represent the cost of postage and registration (27 c.) and the sheet of paper used for the letter, the “etceteras” must have come to R. 4.65, which seems a large amount for such luxuries!

New South Wales.—Messrs. Fred Hagen, Ltd., of Sydney, send us a fine block of the 5s., purple, watermarked "5/-", perforated 11 horizontally and imperforate between. The two outside edges of the block are also perforated 11, only one vertical line being missed; this could easily happen, as these stamps were perforated with a guillotine machine, doing one row at a time.



Wmk. "5/-". Perf. 11 on three sides, and imperf. on one of the horizontal sides.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
5s., purple	—	—

New Zealand.—Messrs. Wilcox, Smith & Co., of Dunedin, inform us that the 3d., brown, watermark NZ and Star, perforated 14, exists in two distinct colours, similar to those of the perf. 11. The colour that has just come to hand is the bistre-brown, which is evidently a considerably later printing than the brown, as the plate shows distinct signs of wear. In fact, the ground of the centre design, consisting of two Huia birds, is entirely missing, the birds being apparently on a white ground.

Then, returning to the perf. 11, we had chronicled a 2s., blue-green, in the Catalogue (No. 283). Messrs. Smith send us a copy of this 2s. in a deep blue-green, by contrast with which we must call No. 283 green. This also applies to the perf. 14, No. 298.



Wmk. N Z and Star. Perf. 11.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
283. 2s., green	4 0	2 8
283a. 2s., blue-green	—	—



Wmk. N Z and Star. Perf. 14.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
290a. 3d., bistre-brown	—	—
298. 2s., green	2 8	—
298a. 2s., blue-green	—	—

We have received a small supply of the 1d. Postage Due stamp, perforated 14, which we chronicled in our issue of 7 September. We now see that the colour of the frame has been changed from a deep green to a yellow-green. We therefore rechronicle this stamp in its proper colour, and we hope that our foreign contemporaries will not be led into error and chronicle both shades, as they have sometimes done before, in similar cases.



Postage Due. Wmk. N Z and Star. Perf. 14.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1d., red and yellow-green	—	—

Nicaragua.—*Even's Weekly Stamp News* (31.8.07) chronicles another value surcharged for the department of Zelaya; our contemporary does not state which issue is thus overprinted, but we learn from *Mekel's Weekly Stamp News* (24.8.07) that it is the Waterlow print. Three minor varieties are also noted as follows:—

- (i.) No stop after "Dpto." (ii.) No stop after "cent." (iii.) Italic "a" in "Zelaya."



5 cent.

Waterlow print. Overprinted "B-Dpto. Zelaya" (Type Z 4), and surcharged, in black, as above.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
5 c. on 4 c., brownish orange	—	—

Northern Nigeria.—Another value on multiple-watermarked, chalk-surfaced paper is chronicled by the *London Philatelist* (27.8.07). So far this is the fourth value of the set to appear on this paper.



Wmk. Multiple Cr. C. A. Chalky paper. Perf. 14.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1d., purple and green	—	—

Portugal.—Mr. J. N. Marsden, of Lisbon, has brought several new discoveries in Portugal to our notice. Three new stamps have been seen without figures of value in the tablet, the (50) reis being in the colour of the 1905 issue, No. 386 in the Catalogue. Another value, the 25 r., has no figures of value in the tablet, but they are to be found upside down at the top of the stamp. The stamps are printed in two operations: first, everything except the value; and second, the value in black. It will be seen in the case of the last-mentioned variety the sheet of stamps was placed in the printing machine upside down for the second impression.



(i.) Figures of value omitted. Perf. 11½.
Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

(10) reis, green	—	—
(20) „ lilac	—	—
(50) „ pale ultramarine	—	—

(ii.) With the figures of value inverted, and at top instead of at foot of stamp. Perf. 11½.
25 reis, carmine — —

Salvador—We learn from the *Bulletin Mensuel de Th. Champion* (25.8.07) that three values of the 1906 issue have been seen overprinted in black with the old shield 12 mm. wide. We do not know the reason of this overprint and can only suggest that the old President Pedro José Escalon, whose portrait appears on this issue, is no longer in power.



Centre in black. Perf. 11. Overprinted with shield 12 mm. wide, in black. Unused. Used.

1 c., black and green	—	—
2 c. „ „ red	—	—
3 c. „ „ yellow	—	—

Santander and Cucuta.—Mr. Ewen considers that we were rather hard on the Jacks-in-office responsible for the long list of surcharges chronicled in our issue of 20 July, and commented upon again 10 August. In *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* 30.8.07 we read:—

“It is rather the fashion nowadays to consider

that anything coming from South America must be rubbish, but we see no reason why the above issue should not be perfectly bona-fide. Not one collector in a thousand nowadays takes the stamps of the Colombian Republic, therefore how can it be suggested that they are made for collectors? The face value of the above stamps is only ¼d., ½d., and 1d. respectively, and even if 100 collectors of Cucuta could be found all over the world, the Post Office would add practically nothing to its revenue. The cause of these numerous issues is much more likely to be a sort of irresponsibility or absence of business methods plus the necessity of making a show of doing some work, and with inefficient materials. Look at the thousands of varieties created in the early days of Australia; Cucuta at its worst cannot come up to the Sydney View period.”

If these things were to be obtained at face value we might be inclined to agree with Mr. Ewen, but, sad to relate, South American postal officials do speculate a little sometimes, and then we Absent-Minded Beggars have to “Pay, Pay, Pay.”

Another reason for calling these stamps rubbish is that a decree dated 28 July, 1906, forbade the issue of Departmental postage stamps. We find Mr. Ewen makes use of the same argument with regard to Bolivar in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* dated 24 August.

South Australia.—With regard to the 2½d. and 5d. chronicled by several of our contemporaries as being issued with the watermark Crown over A, Mr. T. H. Welfare, of Adelaide, informs us that he has been allowed access to sheets in the General Post Office, and he finds that the 2½d., 5d., 8d., 10d., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and £1 are still being issued Crown and S.A. Mr. Welfare thinks that the mistake may have arisen from looking at individual stamps—the watermark in such cases is often hard to distinguish.

Perhaps a similar mistake was made in the case of the 2s. 6d., mauve, which was chronicled Crown over A by the *London Philatelist* (5.07).

Southern Nigeria.—In our issue of 24 August we chronicled four new stamps, remarking that they were not likely to be issued for some time, specimen copies only having been seen.

Mr. F. W. Angus, of Lagos, Southern Nigeria, informs us that copies of the new 1d., carmine, are



now on sale at the General Post Office, Lagos, but none are to be obtained at the branch offices, nor have the postmasters official information regarding the new issue. Mr. Angus's letter was dated 12 August.

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 301 Strand, London, W.C.

Philatelic Societies

Liverpool Philatelic Society

President: J. H. M. Savage.

Hon. Secretary: A. S. Allender, 71 Canning Street, Liverpool.

Meetings: Hotel St. George, Lime Street, Liverpool.

Session 1907-8

- Sept. 23. Paper: "Crete," W. Macdonald Mackay. Display: Crete and Gibraltar.
- Oct. 7. Notes on "English used Abroad," J. J. Bernstein. Display: English used Abroad; Norway.
- Oct. 21. Public Evening. Lecture by A. S. Allender, "Secret Marks of the Stamps of Europe." (Illustrated with lantern slides.) General Display.
- Nov. 4. Sale. Display: Victoria.
- Nov. 18. Paper: "Porto Rico," J. Gordon. Display: Porto Rico and Niger Coast.
- Dec. 9. Paper: "British East Africa," W. Woodthorpe. Display: British East Africa and Bolivia.
- Dec. 16. Notes on "College Stamps," Dr. Ackery. Display: St. Helena and Hungary.

1908

- Jan. 6. Paper: "Sicily," A. Phelps. Display: Sicily and Hong Kong.
- Jan. 20. Paper: "British Guiana," W. Rockliff. Display: British Guiana and Baden.
- Feb. 3. Paper: "U. S. A., 1847-69," W. E. Whitnall. Display: U.S.A. issues prior to 1870 and Natal.
- Feb. 17. Annual Dinner.
- Mar. 2. Paper: "Egypt," H. Eaton. Display: Egypt and Transvaal.
- Mar. 16. Sale. Display: Italy.
- Mar. 30. Public Evening. Lecture by the President: "The Twelve Rarest Stamps." Display for Special Prize.
- April 13. Annual Meeting.
- April 27. Paper: "The Collecting of Cut Squares," Rev. Clark Hudson, M.A. Display: Gems of our Collections (20 Stamps).

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

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Portraits on Stamps. By Boswell Junior.
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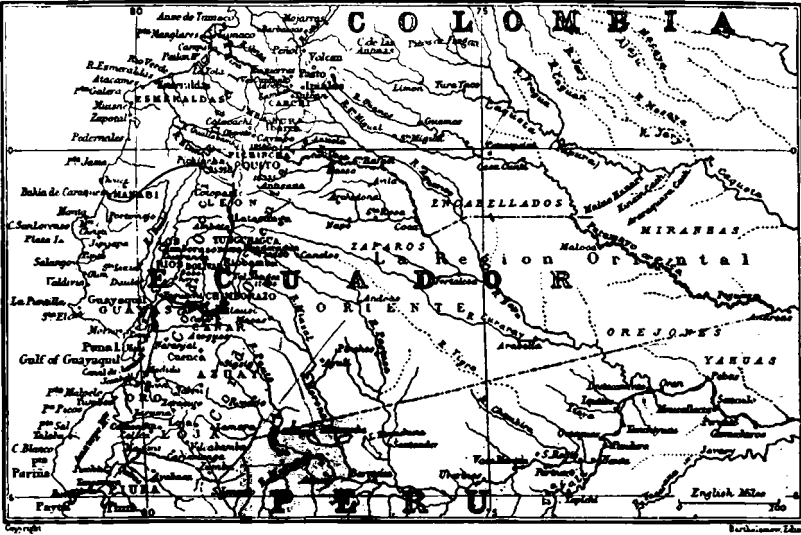
28 SEPTEMBER, 1907

VOL. VI.

Countries of the World

By W. PERCY BARNSDALL

Ecuador



THE territory of Ecuador is so named from its position under the line of the equinoctial, it being crossed by the equator, and it includes the equatorial group of the Galapagos Islands in the Pacific. It occupies the shore of the Pacific on the western side of South America, from Colombia on the north to Peru on the south, and extends inland on the east to the borders of Brazil. The boundaries between Ecuador and Colombia and between it and Peru are still subjects of dispute. The former was referred

to the German Emperor as arbiter, under a Treaty of 5 November, 1904.

The three Republics of Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia make up the territory which once comprised the mighty empire of the Incas. They are all somewhat alike in configuration and may be considered as one division of the continent, each divided into three very distinct regions—the Andes, the coast, and the Montana or eastern forests. The coast-line of Ecuador embraces the Gulf of Guayaquil, a spacious and beautiful body

of water studded with islands (the largest being Puna), the only inlet of importance on the western side of South America. The coast district presents two entirely different aspects. From the Mira river, forming the boundary between Colombia and Ecuador, to a short distance south of the equator it is clothed with dense tropical vegetation, and some of the reaches of the river Esmeraldas present scenes of surpassing beauty. To the south vegetation is stunted and the coast becomes barren.

The Andes traverse the whole country from north to south in two great ranges, and contain the loftiest active volcanoes in the world. The western or maritime range is distinguished by the mass of Pichincha (15,918 feet), overhanging the city of Quito, and the dome-shaped Chimborazo (20,498 feet above the sea), long regarded as the loftiest point of the globe. The inland range has Cotopaxi (19,613 feet), still active, the most beautiful of all volcanoes, and one of the most terrible in its eruptions; Antisana (19,335 feet), and Cayambe (19,186 feet), on the line of the equator. Many other summits are not much inferior in height and have diversified features. The volcano of Macas is remarkable for its exactly conical outline, and the snow lying on it in longitudinal stripes as well as for the cloud of smoke continually hovering over it. The truncated summit of El Altar is jagged with eight peaks of nearly equal elevation, and clad with an unbroken covering of snow. Tungaragua (16,690 feet), still active, is a bluff, irregular peak with a rounded apex capped with snow, which also descends in streaks far down its sides.

From the Andean basins many rivers flow westward and eastward. There is river communication throughout the principal agricultural districts on the low grounds to the west, by the rivers Guayas, Daule, and Vinces (navigable for 200 miles by river steamers in the rainy season), and other small affluents thereof. On the east the country is watered by the Upper Amazon. The two basins of Latacunga and Riobamba are watered by streams uniting to form the Pastaza, which crosses the eastern chain through a narrow ravine and forming a sublime cataract, dashes down a profound gorge into the Amazonian plain. Here there is some of the grandest scenery in the world.

The total area of Ecuador is about 116,000 square miles, divided into sixteen provinces and one territory, with about 1,205,600 inhabitants, or if uncivilized Indians be included about 1,400,000. Included in the above statement are the Galapagos or Tortoise Islands, with an area of 2400 square miles and a population of about 400. These islands are a volcanic group about 700 miles

from the mainland. Ten of the more important have English names. Most are uninhabited, but are visited for the turtles of immense size which frequent the shores. Hence the name *galapago*, the Spanish for "tortoise."

The natives of the Andes of Ecuador are of a race closely allied to the Inca Indians of Peru, copper-coloured, with long, straight hair, no beards, black eyes, and wide faces with large mouths. In the eastern forests there are numerous wandering tribes of a different race. Apart from the aboriginal Indians, the population consists of Creoles of more or less Spanish descent, negroes and mixed races who speak Spanish; but at least two-thirds of the inhabitants of Ecuador are Indians speaking the Quicha language. Almost all the inhabitants are of Roman Catholic faith, and education is much neglected, though primary education is gratuitous and obligatory. English began to be taught in the normal schools in 1900, about a dozen American teachers being employed.

Originally an independent people under their own "Scyris" or kings, they had their capital at Quito. These Indians were conquered in about 1450 by the Incas, who introduced large colonies from Peru and enforced the use of the Quicha language. Pizarro and his lieutenants conquered the country between 1531 and 1533, and in 1534 the Spaniards took possession. From 1564 Quito was governed by a President of the Court of Justice, under the Viceroy of Peru. In 1729 the Presidency of Quito was placed under the newly created Viceroyalty of New Granada and so it continued until independence of Spain was secured by the victory of Pichincha on 22 May, 1822. For eight years it was part of the great Republic of Colombia, founded by Simon Bolivar. The Republic of Ecuador was constituted 11 May, 1830, in consequence of a civil war which separated the members of the original Republic of Colombia. The executive is vested in a President, elected for a term of four years, whilst the legislative power is given to a Congress of two Houses. The President now is General Eloy Alfaro, who was elected 10 October, 1906.

The capital is Quito (80,000), the chief port is Guayaquil (70,000), and other important towns are Cuenca (45,000), 8640 feet above the sea, the seat of an old university; Riobamba (18,000); and Loja (10,000). Quito possesses the usual public buildings of a national capital. No city perhaps occupies such a remarkable position. It stands on a tableland 9528 feet above the sea. The particular site is a kind of ledge on the eastern side of the volcano of Pichincha. The summit can at no time be seen from the city, but from the great square no less than

eleven snow-capped peaks are in sight. Such an elevation near the equator renders the climate very equable. There is perpetual spring, and hence the common phrase of the "evergreen Quito." By a very short journey the traveller may ascend to the region of eternal frost or descend to tropical valleys.

The temperature in the low ground is very high. On the western slope of the Andes a hot, wet season lasts from December to May, with March as the wettest month. The eastern slopes are subject to the heavy rain-fall brought across the Amazonian plain by the trade winds.

The roads of the country are mostly bridle-paths only, and often impassable for half the year. Indeed, goods arriving at Guayaquil at the commencement of the rainy season and destined for Quito, must wait till it is over before they can be dispatched. The one highway is from Quito towards Guayaquil for a distance of 115 miles, but the work of completing the connexion was long since abandoned. Railways are in an undeveloped state, but many concessions for new lines have been granted.

The inland correspondence amounts to about 820,000 letters yearly, and the foreign correspondence to 1,809,000 letters and 6,347,000 newspapers and packets.

Ecuador having no mint, the coin of the country is minted in England, the United States, and Peru. A gold standard was established on 4 June, 1900, whereby the gold *condor*, equalling ten silver *sucre's*, is equivalent to an English sovereign. The *sucre* is so called from the likeness of Marshal Sucre (a former President) imprinted on the coin.

The staple produce of Ecuador is cocoa, which is grown in Los Rios and other provinces near the coast, and coffee is also cultivated. The rubber industry is important, whilst Peruvian bark is exported in small quantities. This medicinal product was once largely obtained from the woods on the Andes of Loja, but the latter have been crippled by inconsiderate treatment. There are no manufactures of any consequence, Panama hats being the chief manufactured export. Ecuador is auriferous, but mining companies have had little success. The country is known to be also rich in copper, iron, lead, and coal, whilst sulphur exists in great quantities in some districts.

The great geographical interest attaching to Ecuador, the classic ground of Condamine and Humboldt, lies in the magnificent series of lofty active and extinct volcanoes. To the antiquary it is a region very interesting from the remains of a past indigenous civilization. Rich in all the varied products of the temperate and tropical zones, it is a country of magnificent future possibilities, but needing population for its development.

Its Philatelic History

The philatelic history of the country is not very interesting, and the stamps are distinguished more by their quantity than their philatelic quality. Postal fiscals provide a goodly portion of the list, and Seebecks play a conspicuous part. Notwithstanding this, it is not a bad country for the ordinary general collector, as the stamps are cheap and make a good display in an album. Some of the later stamps are handsome productions and provide interesting portrait-galleries of the country's notabilities.

The first stamps were issued on 1 January, 1865, and consisted of two values only, having for design the arms of the country and being lithographed on various papers. The latter were subject to many changes up to and including 1872, but the colours were substantially blue for the ½ real and yellow or green for the 1 real, which then equalled about 5d. The stamps of 1 real, yellow, were used for foreign, and the others for inland postage. The sheets of the ½ real consisted of eighty-four stamps (seven horizontal rows of 12), and those of the 1 real of ninety stamps (ten horizontal rows of 9), and were all imperforate.



1 Jan., 1865. On various papers. Imperf.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
½ rl., blue	0	3	0	4
1 rl., green	1	6	1	6
1 rl., yellow	0	4	0	9

In July, 1866, a new value for foreign postage being required a stamp of 4 reales was issued. It is only known on white wove paper, and was lithographed as before. The sheets consisted of 104 stamps, eight horizontal rows of 13, and the design again represented the arms of Ecuador. The stamps were, like the first issue, imperforate, and are fairly scarce.



July, 1866. New value. Imperf.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
4 rls., red	10	0	7	6

At the end of 1872 perforated stamps were introduced, the $\frac{1}{2}$ rl. and 1 rl. appearing in new designs together with a new value of 1 peso, all perforated by a single-line machine gauging 11, and being lithographed on white wove paper. The design was apparently copied from the first stamps of Costa Rica, but still represented the arms of Ecuador. Only stamps perforated 11 should be collected, as copies exist with a much larger and irregular perforation, and which were entirely unofficial and originally made to exploit collectors.



	1872. <i>New arms type.</i>		Perf. 11.	
			Unused.	Used.
			s. d.	s. d.
$\frac{1}{2}$ rl., blue	0 3	0 3
1 rl., orange	0 9	0 6
1 p., rose	1 0	2 0

(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, 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

The Monthly Journal,

EDITED by Major E. B. Evans, maintains its high character as the leading monthly publication for the advanced Philatelist.

The August number contained, amongst other good matter, the following important articles:—

"The Electrotyped Postage Stamp from 1879 to 1906 of Queensland," by J. Bornefeld.

This important subject has been very carefully dealt with by Mr. Bornefeld, who has been greatly assisted by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, who most kindly not only placed his collection at the disposal of Mr. Bornefeld, but also aided him greatly in describing the types and in settling many important details. This article is illustrated by four full-sized plates of the various dies and types greatly enlarged, by the aid of which the various details can be clearly identified. This article should be studied by every one interested in the old Queensland stamps.

Monsieur L. Hanciau, so well known throughout the world as the editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* for over thirty years and as the Philatelist of the house of "Moens," continues his marvellous article upon "The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies"; this portion of the article deals with the early history and the first issue of Sardinia and gives us much new information. It will be continued every alternate month in the *Monthly Journal*, and should be studied by all who collect the most interesting stamps of the older Italian States.

The Auction Season

Will be opened on Tuesday, 1 October next, by Messrs. Glendining & Co., Ltd., at their galleries, 7 Argyll Street, Regent Street, London, W., when they will have on sale over six hundred lots of stamps. Amongst the better things I note:—

Naples.—Blue Arms.

Roumania, 1858.—27 p., black on rose.

Transvaal.—About 50 lots, including *tête-bêche* and other rare errors.

Mexico and Peru.—Exceptionally large and important lots.

A good lot of Australians (120 lots), etc.

The second sale at the same address on 15 and 16 October is a *very important one*, and contains, amongst other good things, two parcels to which I must draw attention:—

Sydney Views.—Three plates, viz. two of 2d. and one of 3d.; these plates will be broken up and sold in singles, pairs, or blocks. There are some very uncommon things in these lots, e.g. 2d., Plate II, block of four, used, one stamp being the variety with pick and shovel omitted. 2d., Plate III, second retouch, *lilac-blue* on laid paper, a superb strip of four, one stamp being the variety fan with six segments.

These plates were originally made up by Mr. Castle and were sold by us to the late Grand Duke Alexis Michaelovitch of Russia, and will no doubt now realize considerably more than the prices we obtained for them some thirteen or fourteen years ago. In the same sale Messrs. Glendining are also offering a superb collection of British Post Office

Telegraph stamps, including many rare plate numbers, imperforate varieties, etc. Of Oldenburg there is a fine collection in about twenty-five lots. Uganda: some choice early stamps, including a unique strip of seven stamps of the 10, 20, 40, 50, and 60 cowries.

United States.—An exceptionally fine lot, the gem of which is a set of the 1880 issue on soft porous paper, complete 1 c. to 90 c.

Both the above catalogues were printed in August, and sent out to America, Europe, etc., in plenty of time for commissions to be sent to London. Messrs. Glendining & Co. charge 12½ per cent. on stamps sold at their auctions, whereas some auctioneers may sell at 10 per cent., or even less, but by paying the higher rate of commission the vendors undoubtedly obtain much more net for their stamps, owing to the enormous connexion that this firm has abroad, and to the fact that they make a point of issuing their catalogues six weeks to two months before the sales, and are thus enabled to receive numerous bids from collectors many thousands of miles away.

Only last season I was much impressed with the advantage of giving long notice of important sales.

A well-known and highly esteemed collector entrusted a valuable lot of duplicates to a certain firm to sell at auction. This firm apparently got out the catalogue in a rush, and I myself received it only three days before the sale took place, consequently the leading buyers in Europe and America could not bid, and I am informed that most of the valuable lots had to be bought in.

Liberia to the Fore

I HAVE noticed lately that a good deal of public attention is being drawn to Liberia, and this is causing stamp collectors to turn their attention to the interesting issues of this little-known country. Only last year a powerful syndicate was formed, under the auspices of Sir Harry Johnston, the distinguished African traveller: this syndicate has inaugurated the Liberian Development Chartered Company, which has already spent some hundreds of thousands of pounds in acquiring land and constructing roads, railways, telegraphs, etc. In February, 1906, two British officials were appointed to reorganize the Customs, etc., of the Republic.

The Times, in an interesting leading article on 10 September last, states:—

The President of the Republic of Liberia, who was accompanied by the Hon. F. E. R. Johnson (Liberian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) and Mr. Henry Hayman (Liberian Consul-General in London), was introduced into His Majesty's

presence by the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Hardinge (Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs).

The reception yesterday, by the King, of the Honourable Arthur Barclay, President of Liberia, is not only an incident of some picturesqueness in itself, but also an event of singular importance in the history of a State which possesses features of quite unique interest. Liberia, it is true, has not of late engaged any considerable amount of attention in other countries, though the experiment which it represents gave rise at one time to great expectations and also to fierce controversies.

The little Republic, which is approximately equal in area to Holland and Belgium together, is bounded on the north-west by the British colony of Sierra Leone, and on the south and east by French territory, the limits of which have not been precisely ascertained. It was founded in 1822, mainly by philanthropic effort, as a place of emancipated or escaped American slaves, under the protection, more or less formal, of the United States. In 1847 it was raised to the status of a free and independent Republic, which, having first been recognized by Great Britain and afterwards by France, ultimately received recognition from other countries, and, in 1861, from its American "motherland." Its Constitution is a copy in miniature of that of the United States, with a President, a House of Representatives, a Senate, and a Supreme Court. The emancipated colonists appear, on the whole, to have been well received by the natives of the country, who are content to live under their rule, and who themselves take no part in the government. Few of the present colonists, moreover, have themselves been in a servile condition; and the President, though a full-blooded negro, is a West Indian and a gentleman of education and refinement, earnestly devoted to the interests of his race and of his country. That he has rendered himself acceptable to the people under his control may be inferred from the fact that he is now in a second term of office, having been first elected in 1904 to the Presidency, an office which is normally terminable at the end of two years. His visit to Europe is the outcome of a desire to make arrangements with his powerful neighbours, Great Britain and France, for the better policing and better definition of the boundaries between their territories and those of the Republic; and with this object, after his interview with the King, he is proceeding to Paris.

Exhibition of French Postage Stamps

LAST June an important and very interesting Exhibition of French stamps only was held in Paris under the high patronage of the Minister of Public Works, and of the Under Secretary of State of Posts and Telegraphs.

The profits of the Exhibition were given to a society for the benefit of employees of the Post Office.

The Exhibition was organized by Messrs. Bernichon and Lemaire and in all its arrangements reflected great credit upon these gentlemen.

The stamps shown consisted entirely of

important selections from three of the chief collectors in France, viz. :—

M. A. B. de L'Argentière.
M. le Comte Henri Durrieu.
M. Henri Kastler.

Space will only permit me to mention a few of the finest and rarest things shown.

M. de L'Argentière exhibited in *unused* stamps :—

1849-50. 15 c., green, 2 blocks of 4, 2 pairs and 6 singles.

1849-50. 1 fr., vermilion, 2 pairs, 4 singles.

1853-60. 20 c., blue, vertical pair, *tête-bêche*.

1863-73. 4 c., *tête-bêche* in a block of 16 stamps.

1870, Bordeaux. 20 c., Type 1, pair and 7 shades singly.

1870, Bordeaux. 80 c., block of 4 in dull rose, one stamp showing error "88" for "80 c."

1876. 20 c., blue, Type 1, original, not issued.

In used stamps this gentleman showed a magnificent range of the rarest varieties, such as rarest shades, imperf. varieties of perf. stamps, and great rarities in obliterations. Amongst the used I note :—

1849-50. 40 c., orange, error "4 cc." for 40 c.

1849-50. 1 fr., vermilion, 2 pairs and 14 singles, including rare shades.

1863-70. 5 fr., one of the very rare errors with the "5 francs" omitted.

There was also a grand lot of essays and colour trials in this exhibit.

M. le Comte Durrieu's collection is one of the very few examples of a grand collection commenced by the father and continued by his son.

Only selections of the rarities were shown, and these included :—

1849-50. Three large blocks containing *têtes-bêches*.

1849-50. 1 fr., vermilion and dull red, 15 unused. 1 fr., two *têtes-bêches*, unused, of the carmine, and a used on letter of the 1 fr., d:il red.

1849-50. 20 c., blue, not issued, unused, in *tête-bêche*.

A large number of original sheets were also shown, several of them containing from one to three *tête-bêche* varieties.

A magnificent lot of the rarest essays and trials of colours, many being unique pieces.

M. Henri Kastler showed only the portion of his remarkable collection of French stamps commencing with the issue of 1876. The greater part of this remarkable exhibit was of stamps in entire sheets showing almost all the *millésimes* on every value; in the few cases where the *millésime* could not be obtained in a sheet it was shown in a pair.

The Post Office Department

ALSO exhibited a grand lot of sheets of stamps in groups of 75 and 150, all imperf. and not gummed, also a frame of essays of Monaco and various interesting curiosities.

Such an Exhibition as that of which I have given a brief sketch will do much to spread the study and to increase the collecting of postage stamps.

I trust that the excellent example of our confrères in Paris will be followed, this season, by collectors in London, Berlin, and New York, to say nothing of other places. Small exhibitions of stamps of one country, or of a small group of countries, are easily arranged, and can be studied much better than great international exhibitions, where one sees far too many rich dishes at one time and is unable to properly digest the feast placed before him in such profusion.

Further Notes on The Breitfuss Collection

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

THE following volumes have been priced since the last notice, and can now be sent on approval to collectors who desire to see them; or the collection as far as priced can be inspected during office hours at 391 Strand, London.

VOLUME LXI

Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Danish West Indies, and Iceland

In Sweden there are a good lot of stamps of the first issue, about a dozen unused originals and two dozen used, including several on whole letters. There are also a fair number of reprints of 1868 and 1872, and a few essays. The later issues are

fairly complete and include a very fine used "Tretio" error. Of the scarce 1 riksdaler, perf. 13, there are three unused. The Service and Official stamps are practically complete, used and unused, and there are a fair number of the old locals.

In Norway in the 1854 issue there are two unused 4 sk., blue. In the next issue there is an exceedingly rare essay, namely, the 3 sk. printed in blue on laid paper. In the issue of 1863 Mr. Breitfuss has typed the stamps, and has most values used and unused. In the 1883 issue striking stamps are an unused pair of the 20 öre, blue, imperf., and a single of the same stamp used on the original letter.

Norway concludes with many pages of the local stamps, including scarce varieties, which we have priced very cheap, as we do not now stock these locals.

Denmark.—In the issue of 1851 there are three of the 2 r.b.s. in blue unused and several used. The early issues include good shades, a number of the scarce private perforations, and a fine lot of essays and reprints. In the issue of 1875 there are imperf. pairs of the 4 and 8 öre, blue, both unused and used. At the end of Denmark there is quite a collection of Railway and other stamps, one series being inscribed "godsfrimærke," which one of our friends suggests must be postage stamps to heaven!! There are also a considerable number of essays and local stamps.

In *Iceland* in addition to all the ordinary issued stamps there are a number of imperf. varieties and a series of essays.

In the *Danish West Indies* in the 1860 issue there are an unused and a used horizontal pair of the 3 c., carmine, *rouletted*. In the 1874 issue there is a pair of the 3 c., deep carmine, imperf., with full gum.

VOLUME XXXI

France

One of the best books of the whole collection. There are some hundreds of essays and colour trials, mostly, I believe, rather common, as in this country the colour trials seem very numerous and easily to be obtained. Through the whole of the French stamps Mr. Breitfuss has made a speciality of collecting rare postmarks. He has many stamps with scarce obliterations in red and blue, grilles, and other rare varieties. In the stamps themselves I note the following as the most interesting: Issue 1849-50, 1 fr., orange-vermilion, one unused, full colour, bought in Paris in 1889 for £4; another vermilion-red, variety with the beard. A pair of the 1 fr. of the "Vervelle" shade unused, and two fine used, one on the original letter; one of the used stamps is dated 8 January, 1849, being seven days after the day of issue. *Tête-bêche* stamps of the first issue are as follows: 10 c., buff, unused and used; 20 c., black, blocks of four and six unused, two pairs used; 25 c., deep and pale blue, pair of each, used; 1 fr., carmine, two pairs used, one being on a letter. In the 1853 issue there are a very large number of specimens, including almost all shades, and a great mass of used stamps. In this issue there are some wonderful pages of the 20 c., blue. Amongst them I note the 20 c., blue on green, a single and a pair unused, these being very rare stamps. Of the 80 c., *tête-bêche*, there are a pair and a strip of three. There are a large number of stamps rouletted, and with various private perforations. In the issue of 1862 in the *tête-bêche* there

are a block of four and two pairs unused of the 20, blue, and a block of four used of the same stamp. Also a strip of three of the 80 c., carmine-rose, *tête-bêche*. The imperf. issue of 1870, printed at Bordeaux, are very fine. Some beautiful shades in the unused 10 c. In the rare 20 c., of the first type, two unused, both with full gum. The 40 c. of this issue is one of the prettiest pages of the collection. There is a whole range of shades from deep blood-red through orange-red and the common orange down to the very rare true yellow stamps. A better range in this stamp I do not think I have ever seen. In the 20 c., Type 1, two unused, full gum; and Types 3 and 4, unused, in the very rare ultramarine shade. The later issues contain almost all shades and a number of errors, such as imperf. varieties, double prints, etc.

Of the Tax stamps there are eight essays and a very fine lot of the issued stamps, most of them being in blocks of four and in some cases even in blocks of fifteen. The rarest in this group are three of the lithographed 10 c., unused.

This volume also contains the stamps of the French Consular Offices. Amongst these there is a full set of the Madagascar of 1896, the Majunga 15 c. on 25 c., used on whole letter, and a very fine lot of the Zanzibars, including a number of rare varieties printed on the "intervals" between the stamps.

VOLUME XLIX

French Colonies

A very fat and valuable book, all the French Colonies crowded into one volume; sufficient to make three good volumes. I can only draw attention to a few of the good things. First, attention has been paid to postmarks, and the collection is strong in the scarcer varieties, such as red and blue obliterations, stamps postmarked in the different colonies with the town name, anchor obliterations, etc. An extreme rarity in the old French Colonials is a horizontal pair of the 10 c., bistre, of 1871, printed *tête-bêche*. This was bought for £20 many years ago, and is, as far as I recollect, the only *tête-bêche* pair of this stamp that I have ever seen. It is slightly damaged, but is probably considerably rarer than a "Post Office" Mauritius; at any rate that is my experience.

In *Guadeloupe* I note almost a complete set of the numerous errors in the spelling of the word "Guadeloupe." The Unpaid Letter stamps of this country are very fine. They include two full sheets of the 15 c. on pale and deep blue, showing the different printings, and two sheets of the 30 c. on the thin and the thick paper. In the second issue of the Unpaid Letter stamps the settings are complete, all values known, in groups of

ten for the first printing, and in groups of fifteen for the second printing. All through this group I note many uncatalogued varieties, such as double and inverted surcharges, etc.

In *New Caledonia* there are two uncut sheets of the first 10 c. of 1859 originals, one of which was bought from Moens thirty years ago for £4 5s.; the value is now £75. Most of these stamps that are found on the stamp market are either reprints or imitations. Most of the rarities of the 1892 issues are here used and unused.

The *Gaboon* are an exceptionally fine lot, including an uncut sheet of the first issue.

Martinique are exceptionally strong, and I think complete, including several uncatalogued varieties. Amongst the rarities, I may note in the first issue the "5 c." on 20, the variety with the small 5; 15 c. on 4 c. of 1888, a fine unused stamp; several varieties not catalogued in this issue, such as the 15 on 20 with small figures, and 15 on 20 with large figures, both inverted and unused, and the 05 c. on 20 inverted, used. Also in the

1891 issue, 15 c. on 25, double surcharge, used. In the Unpaid Letter stamps converted to postage stamps there are a large number of the interesting and rare errors.

The *Réunion* of 1852 contain beautiful specimens of the 15 and 30 c. unused and the 15 c. used. The later issues include a vast number of errors, such as inverted surcharges and errors in spelling the word "Réunion."

The *Tahiti* first and second issues are very strong, and are stamps that are very seldom found in good condition such as these.

The *Obock* are very complete, and include that great rarity the Unpaid 5 c., black, an original signed copy, one of the twenty that were printed.

St. Pierre and Miquelon very strong in the first and second issues, there being twenty-one of these rare stamps.

On the whole this book will well repay inspection by any one interested in the numerous and complicated issues of the French Colonies.

(To be continued.)

Souvenirs of M. Pierre Mahé

The Mines of Sicily

[Readers of the *Monthly Journal* will remember a series of interesting and amusing recollections from the facile pen of that veteran of French philatelists M. Pierre Mahé. He has written a few for the *Weekly*, which we publish herewith, and which we hope are but earnest of many more to come.—Ed.]

I. The Mine Exhausted

ITALY was for me at the start a really providential country. It was Italy which several times furnished the chief elements of my early capital. Stamps of Modena, Parma, and Tuscany were early abundant; Naples and Sicily brought their willing tribute, but later. With regard to the two latter countries I cannot pass over the cruel deception which befell me one day. The firm in which I was employed had frequent dealings with various maritime agencies at Marseilles, but mainly with one of them, the most important perhaps by reason of its close relations with the two Sicilies. Needless to say that so soon as I had set up as a stamp dealer I hastened to write to the chiefs of that firm—for they had reasons for being agreeable to me—a well-thought-out letter to ask them to be so good as to have the old letters gone through and the stamps on them coming from Italian countries torn off. As I did not dare to offer to pay for that, I would send a sum based on the

stamps found, and the money was to be divided among the clerks who had looked over the letters. By return I received a very kind answer to say that orders were to be given for the work to be done to my satisfaction. I rubbed my hands, persuaded I was soon to receive parcels of stamps, as the firm had a huge correspondence with Italy. After waiting a month—two months—without anything coming, I became uneasy and decided to renew my request and its object, and to recall the kind promises made. Chance is everything in this world; again I had reckoned without my host. Some days later I received a letter which literally smashed me up. The firm expressed their despair at having to tell me it was impossible for it to carry out its promise, for when they had begun to go through the letters they found that some guilty person, unknown, had gone through all the old letters, and that all the old stamps on them had quite disappeared. It was not known whether this had happened before or after my request; but the brutal, plain, regrettable fact was there. It took me a long time to get over this shock and the very considerable real loss caused to me by this disaster. But what could I say or do? Give in to Fate. Happily these countries were soon to offer me serious recompense to close the wound they had made.

II. A Virgin Deposit

While I was dealing in stamps I remained for a time a clerk in the firm of Turgis, where I was in constant touch with many agents, who brought orders for engravings—mainly pictures of saints worshipped in the countries in which their trade lay. I was, above all, on good terms with two brothers in partnership—M.M. Vogt, Rue Albany—the bulk of whose business was with Italy. One day, when one of them had come with an order, I ventured to ask him if he would be kind enough to have his old letters looked over for me for the old stamps, which I should like to have, and I offered to pay the office-boys told off to do this work. Not only did my request meet with a most favourable reception, but that amiable gentleman added that to be sure of the result he would like me to be there myself to go through the papers. Could one say better? It may be fancied that I did not let matters drag along, and next day my partner and I went to look carefully through those dear, good old letters, of which, as can easily be supposed, not one was passed over. The old letters had been put into an underground warehouse, and for getting more quickly through the task two office-boys were kindly put at our disposal; they brought us the old letters, untied them, and tied them up as we got through them. These two assistants were Alsatians, that is, they liked tobacco; thus there was a good deal of smoking for nearly a week. Wishing to make our assistants well disposed to us, I promised each of them and gave them every night a five-franc piece; that was only right, for we made them sit up late and caused them an increase of work which merited good reward. How much they liked the task and what zeal they showed at it! They learned to help us in the sorting, and we four did a marvellous work. There was a good deal of scissor-cutting those evenings. I cannot say exactly how many letters we handled, but I can say that when we got through them we had cut out hundreds and hundreds of stamps, most of them belonging to Sicily, and among them, by reason of the large parcels received by Messrs. Vogt, a good number of the 10, 20, and 50 grana; there were many fewer Naples, some Parma, and I think I recall having found among them the only used piece that I have ever met with of the 80 c., Parma, used. Unaware of its great value, not established then, I gave it to the young Franco-American of whom I spoke early in these "Souvenirs" as having induced me to take up stamps. I do not know the lot that has fallen to that 80 cent. so highly priced to-day, as its owner went back to the United States in 1864.

III. The Plundered Mine

The world of stamps has been compared very justly with a small village in which news is spread like lightning from neighbour to neighbour. Only an instant was needed for knowing that "Mahé had received some Sicily stamps." As these stamps were still rare on the spot, collectors flocked up, and were followed soon by the dealers. These are the prices at which I quoted these stamps:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
½ gr.	2	6	10 gr.	1	8
1 gr.	1	8	20 gr.	1	8
2 gr.	0	8	50 gr.	6	6
5 gr.	1	8			

These were the prices of ordinary pieces; pieces in better state were priced higher relatively. Thus the fine bright shade of the 50 grana, the rarest, was sold for even 12s. 6d. At that time, as I was not my own master, I could devote only the evening hours to stamps, and often the night hours and a moment in the morning before setting forth to work. I received serious collectors in the evening, for they were good enough to accommodate themselves to the needs of the situation. During my absence in the day my spouse received customers and sold and bought stamps. Sunday afternoon was kept for certain persons, who, for private reasons, could not make it convenient to come in the evenings. One afternoon a certain Count X. came and asked to see the stamps of Sicily. This gentleman, a sort of unlicensed broker, was very intriguing, and carried favour everywhere whilst enjoying a relative consideration among certain people on whom he imposed by his foreign title. I had a very poor opinion of this man. His lowered eyes, which looked without seeming to see, his habit of speaking unctuously and humbly, bending forward with the pose of a verger, all betokened a man, as the people say, "too polite to be honest." My wife showed him the album containing the Sicily stamps; but, as the book was rather incomplete, she gave him trustfully the box with the reserve stamps. Then he began to take stamps from the envelopes in which they were arranged according to values, and he put them into an envelope, which he had taken from his pocket. As he did this he told my wife the supposed number which he was taking and the prices. When his little harvest was finished, the sum was added up. He paid it and went away. When I got home for lunch my wife said to me at once, "I have just sold some Sicily stamps to Count X." "For how much?" "For thirty-five shillings." Then she told me that as the album did not contain enough, he had had to take—take was a good word—stamps from the envelopes to the value of thirty-five shillings. That the Count had taken stamps from the envelopes sent the blood to my head

with a disagreeable foreboding. I ran to the box of reserves, and I saw by the numbers left that more than thirty-five shillings' worth of stamps had been taken. M. le Comte had worked the trick thus: whenever he took three stamps he called out "one." Certain that I had been robbed, I blamed my wife for her great carelessness in having allowed the robber to have the reserve in his own hands. Then, as she was a very quick and energetic character, she was put out at my blaming her and furious at having been tricked. She said, "You cannot go, for you have to return to the office. Take your lunch. I will have mine when I get back. I am off to find this vagabond. To-day is Thursday, the day of the Stamp Bourse; I am sure to find him there, and I'll make him trot." So she went at a run to the Tuileries Gardens, where the Stamp Market then was held. On arriving, she saw our rascal from afar; and as she had her wits about her she went up to a policeman on duty and said, pointing out the man, "I have business with that man over there; and as our talk may be stormy, I beg you to be so good as not to go far off." Then she went straight up to the thief, who was busy selling stamps to a lady, and, taking

him by his sleeve, said to him, "Come with me, sir; I wish to speak with you." The man, seeing how matters stood, turned all the colours of the rainbow, finished his business with his customer quickly, and followed my wife, who took him to the policeman. Then she said, "Sir, you have robbed us. You took more stamps of Sicily than you led me to believe. My husband has sure proof of that. You will restore the stamps at once to me, or we will go through them, and see how much you owe us. If you don't do that, then I will have you arrested." That was clear, neat, precise, and to the point. Then, looking like a trapped fox, he said in a contrite tone, "I beg you, Mrs. Mahé, not to make a scandal. There has been a mistake; I regret that I have made a mistake; but you shall lose nothing." And as he had the stamps still on him, they were checked over again on the spot; and so far as I can remember, they came to nearly £8. Next day he came with a sheepish look to pay the debt forced upon him; and it was well he did so, for he knew he would be exposed if he failed. The man in search of Sicily stamps never came back again.

The International Reply Coupon

By FRANK PHILLIPS

ALTHOUGH this year's Congress of the International Postal Union has not seen its way to sanction the introduction of an international postage stamp, we shall shortly see an innovation in the shape of a species of coupon destined to simplify prepayment of a reply from foreign countries. This coupon is the outcome of the suggestion adopted by the Postal Congress of Rome in 1906. To Great Britain the honour is due of making the suggestion.

The coupon is of the greatest interest to the whole commercial world, as its object is to allow a correspondent in one country to furnish the means of obtaining postage stamps for reply to a correspondent residing in another country. It is printed on extremely thin paper, so that it may not appreciably affect the weight of the letter in which it is enclosed; in fact, its weight is roughly but $\frac{1}{10}$ of an ounce. The coupon is to be exchangeable for a postage stamp of the value of 25 centimes, or its equivalent, in the country where it is received.

This international reply coupon will be on sale at the post offices of all the countries that have agreed to adopt it, by the 1st October next. The office of the International Postal Union at Berne has given the contract for the production of the coupons to

the printing works of Benziger and Co., of Einsiedeln, in Switzerland, who have already delivered some consignments to the authorities in Berne.

The Congress of Rome decided that the coupon was not to be sold at a price less than 28 centimes, in order that there might be no speculation between one country and another owing to differences of exchange. The actual price is left to the discretion of each country as long as it be not lower than the minimum. In Switzerland the price has already been fixed at 28 centimes, and in France at 30 centimes. As 2½d. is only equal to 26½ centimes, it is probable that the British rate for these coupons will be 2½d. (equal to nearly 29 centimes), or even possibly 3d. (equal to 33 centimes).

It will also be possible to pay small sums in foreign countries by means of these coupons, as the necessity for endeavouring to obtain postage stamps of the country in question for this purpose will no longer exist.

All the countries belonging to the International Postal Union are not obliged to adopt the reply coupon, but nevertheless the majority have not been slow to see the great advantages accruing from this system.

The authorities of the International Postal Union at Berne have undertaken the busi-

ness of preparing supplies of the coupon and of selling the same to the different post offices throughout the world. The coupon will be sold to the different Governments at 25 centimes, and all profits accruing to the International Postal Union, after the deduction of expenses of printing, etc., will be divided amongst the members of the Union in proportions already determined.

The following countries have signified to the Postal Union their acceptance of the reply coupon: Great Britain, Bahamas, Ceylon, Gibraltar, Malta, Trinidad, India, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Transvaal, Hong Kong, Gold Coast, Southern Nigeria, Seychelles, Straits Settlements, Germany and Colonies, United States of America, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chili, Costa Rica, Crete, Denmark, Danish West Indies, Egypt, Spain, France,

The design of the label is by Monsieur Eugène Grasset, the celebrated French artist, who also designed the type of Indo China which is known by his name, and also in 1900 the Swiss stamp commemorating the founding of the Postal Union.

Monsieur E. Florian, whose reputation is world-wide, is the engraver.

The design of the coupon is intended to be symbolic of the Postal Union, in the garb of a goddess delivering a coupon from one hemisphere to the other. On the same side, in the upper part of the design, the following words are printed, French being the language adopted by the Postal Union, and in fact in all treaties, etc., between one country and another: "Ce coupon peut être échangé contre un timbre-poste de la valeur de 25 centimes, ou de l'équivalent de cette somme, dans les pays



Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Upper Senegal and Niger, French Guinea, Martinique, Mauritania, Senegal, New Caledonia, French Guiana, Greece, Hayti, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxemburg, Mexico, Norway, Holland, Dutch Indies, Roumania, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland.

The illustration represents a reply coupon of approximately the correct size, and is, I think, taken from a specimen destined for use in France, as the words "30 centimes" and "France" are printed on it. So little official information on the subject is to be obtained at present, that one can only make a guess in supposing that the name of the issuing country and the price in the currency of that country will appear on each coupon.

I do not quite see the necessity for this, if my information touching the distribution of the profits is correct.

qui ont adhéré à l'arrangement." This inscription appears on the back in German, English, Spanish, and Italian, the translation being: "This coupon may be exchanged for a postage stamp of the value of 25 centimes, or the equivalent of this amount, in any of the countries that have adopted this arrangement."

The coupon is wkmd. with the words: "25 C. Union Postale Universelle, 25 C."

Messrs. Benziger and Co., of Einsiedeln, have been instructed to print four million of coupons, that being the number ordered by the various countries up to the present date.

A German firm has received the contract for the paper.

I have much pleasure in acknowledging my indebtedness to *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* for the greater part of my information.

New Issues

By FRANK PHILLIPS

Correspondents should notice that all matters relating to new issues have been taken over by Mr. Frank Phillips, 391 Strand, London, W.C., who would be very grateful if readers would help him by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps new or projected. News from the colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be sent to the above-mentioned address.

Australian Commonwealth.—We learn from the *Australian Philatelist* (1.8.07) that the current ½d. Postage Due stamp has been seen on Victorian paper, i.e. paper watermarked with a Crown and double-lined A. This occurs owing to the shortage of New South Wales paper, referred to in our issue of 31 August. We presume the perforation is 12 × 11 as usual.



Postage Due. Wmk. Crown and double-lined A. Perf. 12 × 11.

Used. s. d. s. d.
 ½d., emerald-green — — — —

Brazil.—Although the set of Official stamps bearing the portrait of Afonso Penna is chronicled in the Supplement, we do not as yet appear to have illustrated them. The frame varies in each value, although the head remains the same. The perforation gauges exactly 12. The stamps are printed in sheets of 100, made up by ten rows of ten, the engraving and printing being the work of the American Bank Note Company. In the top margin, on the left-hand side, appears the legend, REPUBLICA DE BRAZIL—OFFICIAL STAMP; in all the values except the 10r. below this inscription is an indication of the value of the stamp, printed in orange, e.g., 20 REIS.

These Official stamps are extremely hard to procure, and are not as a rule sold to the public in an unused condition. We have been able to secure a few through the influence of a friend in Rio de Janeiro.

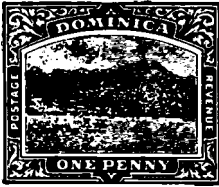


Officials. Centre in first colour. Perf. 12.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
10 r., green and orange	0	1	—	—
20 r. " " " "	0	1	—	—
50 r. " " " "	0	2	—	—
100 r. " " " "	0	4	—	—
200 r. " " " "	0	8	—	—
300 r. " " " "	1	0	—	—
400 r. " " " "	1	3	—	—
500 r. " " " "	1	6	—	—
700 r. " " " "	2	0	—	—
1000 r. " " " "	3	0	—	—
2000 r. " " " "	6	0	—	—
5000 r. " " " "	15	0	—	—
10000 r. " " " "	—	—	—	—

Dominica.—In addition to the 1d., black and carmine, chronicled in our issue of 6 July on chalk-surfaced paper, watermarked multiple Crown and CA, we have now received three more values, the 2d., 2½d., and 1s., all bearing the plate number 1 as before.

It is evident that the rumours going round to the effect that the old CC paper has been used up are founded on fact.



Centre in first colour. Wmk. Mult. Cr. CA.
Chalky paper.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
2d., green and brown	—	—
2½d., black and ultramarine	—	—
1s., magenta and green	—	—

Italy.—Mr. William Brown has shown us a 10 centesimi, orange and magenta, Postage Due stamp, imperforate all round. There is no doubt as to the authenticity of this error, as we have seen a cancelled pair on a portion of the original envelope; unfortunately the date of the obliterating stamp is not legible.



Postage Due. Wmk. Crown. Imperf.
Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

10 c., orange and magenta

Labuan.—Mr. R. G. Adamson writes us from Labuan that he has the following interesting varieties in his collection. He informs us that as he bought all his stamps at the post office there can be no doubt as to their genuineness.

Besides the first two varieties mentioned under Labuan in the *Monthly Journal* (31.5.07), Mr. Adamson has the following:—

- (i.) As stamp number 52 in the Catalogue, but with the surcharge TWO CENT instead of TWO CENTS. This surcharge is so often badly printed that we do not attach great importance to the missing letter.
- (ii.) Jubilee Issue of 1896. 2 c., black and blue (No. 84), imperforate horizontally in the whole sheet.
- (iii.) Jubilee Issue. 6 c., black and brick-red; only one "E" in the overprint JUBILEE.
- (iv.) 1899 Issue. 4 c. on 18 c., black and olive-bistre (No. 106), but with the surcharge double.

Of the latter variety Mr. Adamson informs us there was only one sheet of 172 stamps printed.



TWO
CENTS

Surcharged TWO CENT instead of TWO CENTS.
Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

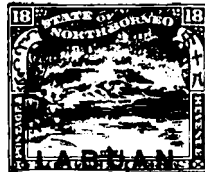
2 c. on 40 c., amber

LABUAN
1846
JUBILEE
1896



Jubilee Issue. Imperf. horizontally.
Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

2 c., black and blue
Only one "E" in JUBILEE.
6 c., black and brick-red



4
CENTS

Surcharge double.
Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

4 c. on 18 c., black and olive-bistre

New South Wales.—We read in the *Australian Philatelist* (1.8.07) that yet another value, the 2½d., has appeared on the Victorian paper, watermarked Crown and double-lined A. We also learn that the ½d., 4d., 8d., 10d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. are to be issued similarly watermarked, as they are known to have been printed on this paper.



Wmk. Crown and double-lined A. Perf. 12x11½.
Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

2½d., deep blue

New Zealand.—We have heard rumours of impending changes in this country, and we are now assured that the 6d. is not going to be the only value to change its size. We have just received a copy of the 3d. in the same reduced size as the 6d., that is $21\frac{1}{2} \times 18$ mm.; the design remains exactly the same as before, the perforation gauging 14, and the watermark being *NZ and Star*, which, by the way, is inverted in our copy. Some kind friend, we know not whom, has been kind enough to pencil on the back of it "Taken from sheet 2,162,057 the 17 July, 1907." If this should meet his eye, we hope he will accept our thanks.



Small size. Wmk. NZ and Star. Perf. 14.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.

3d., brown

The *Australian Philatelist* (1.8.07) chronicles a minor variety of the 3d., green, perforated 14 horizontally and imperforate vertically.



Wmk. NZ and Star. Perf. 14 horizontally, imperf. vertically.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.

3d., green

Nicaragua.—Our New York house has shown us four of the stamps chronicled in our issue of 20 July, namely, the 1, 2, 3, and 4 dollars overprinted on the Official stamps. They have forwarded us blocks of thirty stamps of each of these values, so we are able to give a more detailed description.

In the \$1 there are four distinct varieties; we give the number of each that we have in each block of thirty.

	Surcharge reading	
	Up.	Down.
(i.) Thin "V" in "Vale"	5	6
(ii.) As (i.), but figure "1" instead of letter "I" in "Vale"	1	0
(iii.) Thick "V" in "Vale"	3	3
(iv.) As (iii.), but letter "I" instead of figure "1" in "\$1.00"	6	6

In the \$2, \$3, and \$4 there are three varieties, namely:—

	Up.	Down.
(i.) Thin "V" in "Vale"	5	6
(ii.) As (i.), but figure "1" instead of letter "I" in "Vale"	1	0
(iii.) Thick "V" in "Vale"	9	9

As previously stated, all these stamps surcharged "Vale" are done in sheets of fifty; one side of the sheet, twenty-five stamps, is done with the surcharge reading upwards, and the other side is done reading downwards; thus from the two middle vertical rows of the sheet pairs may be had with the surcharge reading up on one stamp and down on the other.

Unfortunately our New York house has not been able to obtain sheets of fifty stamps, so we are not able to describe the setting completely, but there is little doubt that the surcharge on both halves of the sheet is similar.



Vale \$1.00

Official Stamps; surcharged in black.

A. Reading upwards.

(i.) *Thin "V" in "Vale."*

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
\$1 on 2 c., rose	—	3	0	—
\$2 on 2 c. "	—	6	0	—
\$3 on 2 c. "	—	9	0	—
\$4 on 5 c., blue	—	12	0	—

(ii.) *As (i.), but "1" instead of "I" in "Vale."*

\$1 on 2 c., rose	—	—	—	—
\$2 on 2 c. "	—	—	—	—
\$3 on 2 c. "	—	—	—	—
\$4 on 5 c., blue	—	—	—	—

(iii.) *Thick "V" in "Vale."*

\$1 on 2 c., rose	—	3	0	—
\$2 on 2 c. "	—	4	0	—
\$3 on 2 c. "	—	6	0	—
\$4 on 5 c., blue	—	8	0	—

(iv.) *As (iii.), but "1" instead of "I" in "\$1.00."*

\$1 on 2 c., rose	—	2	0	—
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B. Reading downwards.

(i.) *Thin "V" in "Vale."*

\$1 on 2 c., rose	—	3	0	—
\$2 on 2 c. "	—	6	0	—
\$3 on 2 c. "	—	9	0	—
\$4 on 5 c., blue	—	12	0	—

(iii.) *Thick "V" in "Vale."*

\$1 on 2 c., rose	—	3	0	—
\$2 on 2 c. "	—	4	0	—
\$3 on 2 c. "	—	6	0	—
\$4 on 5 c., blue	—	8	0	—

(iv.) *As (iii.), but "1" instead of "I" in "\$1.00."*

\$1 on 2 c., rose	—	2	0	—
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Orange River Colony.—We have received, in a remittance, one or two copies of the 3d., yellow-green, and examining them noticed that they are watermarked with the multiple Crown CA. The design and perforation remain as before, and the paper is unsurfaced. This is the

second value to arrive from this colony with the multiple watermark, the 1d., red, having reached us in June, 1906.



Wmk. Mult. Cr. CA. Ordinary paper.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.

1d., yellow-green

Portugal.—We have received a few interesting errors of this country, somewhat similar to those described in our issues of 31 August and of last week. We have the 2½ r., grey, with the figures of value on the left on the tablet on the top of the word REIS. Of the 5 reis, orange, we have seen a very peculiar error. As is well known, the stamps are all printed in two operations, the black figures of value being the last thing to be printed. In this stamp the sheet was put into the second machine crookedly, so that the figures "5" are on a slant on the sheet from left to right, and occur in various parts of the stamps; the top three rows and left-hand two rows of stamps escaped without any figures of value at all.

We have also seen the 25 reis, carmine, with the figures of value *inverted* and *inside* the tablet, not at the top of the stamp, as was the case in our chronicle of last week.

We also have another peculiar error, consisting of the frame, head, and tablet printed in the colour of the 5 reis, i.e. orange, but the value "25" has been inserted in error.

All these stamps are perforated 11½.



(i.) *Misplaced figures of value, the right way up.*

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
2½ reis, pale grey	5	0	—	—
5 ,, orange	3	0	—	—

(ii.) *As above, but pair, one stamp with no figures of value.*

5 r. + (5) r., orange . . . pair 17 6 —

(iii.) *Figures of value inverted and in the tablet.*

25 r., carmine 50 0 —

(iv.) *Error of colour.*

25 r., orange 50 0 —

South Australia.—We must apologize to the *London Philatelist* for doubting the accuracy of its chronicle of the 2s. 6d. on Crown and A paper in our issue of last week. This is now confirmed by the *Australian Philatelist* (1.8.07), so there is no doubt about it.



Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.

2s. 6d., deep mauve

Tchongking.—In our issue of 20 July we expressed a hope that collectors might be spared any further eccentricities from this hotbed of speculative rubbish. Unfortunately we have to note the appearance of another small variety, which, we



Tch'ong
K'ing

花銀八厘

think, cannot be due to anything but a damaged letter. Instead of the overprint "Tch'ong K'ing" on the 20 c., red on yellow-green, "Ych'ong K'ing" has been seen. Of course such a minor variety is not worth cataloguing.

Uruguay.—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles another value of the new design.



Arms type. Perf. 11½.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.

5 c., red

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Philatelic Societies

Philatelic Society of Victoria

Secretary: W. Brettchneider.
Meetings: 128 Russell Street, Melbourne.

THE annual meeting of the above Society was held on 25 July, at 128 Russell Street, at 8 p.m.

The President, Mr. F. Jackson, occupied the chair, and there was a very large attendance both of senior and junior members.

The minutes of last annual meeting having been read and confirmed, the President proceeded to address the meeting.

It was proposed, seconded and carried that the annual report and balance sheet be taken as read and also be adopted.

The election of office-bearers for the year 1907-8 resulted as follows:—

President, Mr. L. A. Chester; Vice-President, Mr. N. C. Horwood; Hon. Secretary, Treasurer, and Exchange Superintendent, Mr. W. Brettchneider; Librarian, Mr. James Williamson. Committee, Messrs. W. R. Rundell, Rev. H. W. Lane, A. G. Kelson, and C. H. Edmondson.

The President next read the annual report of the Junior Branch as follows:—

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA FOR THE YEAR 1906-7.

Your Committee, in accordance with established practice, has much pleasure in presenting to you the fifteenth annual report and balance sheet.

During the year four new members were elected, two resigned, and two failed to renew; the number on the roll now being 69—comprising 40 ordinary, 28 corresponding, and one honorary.

The Junior Branch of the Society, which at the beginning promised to be very successful, has not fulfilled the expectations of the Committee. The number of junior members at the present time being only eight, and as it is the desire of the Committee to see this young branch grow, it would be advisable for all members of the parent Society to induce young people of both sexes to join.

The credit balance of the Society is £31 11s. 7d.

Twelve ordinary general meetings were held during the year, at which the attendance was very satisfactory.

Eleven exchange books of the value of £1598 were circulated, being an average of £145 per book; eleven books of the value of £1397 were returned, from which stamps to the value of £328 were removed, averaging nearly £30 per book.

Your Society has taken steps to form an extended Catalogue of the stamps of Victoria, and has appointed a sub-committee for the purpose of preparing a draft of same. It is expected that the formation of this Catalogue will advance the interest of philatelists in the stamps of Victoria.

To the Deputy Postmaster-General, Lieut.-Col. Outtrim, I.S.O., and his successor, Mr. W. B. Crosbie, we tender the thanks of the Society for their unfailing courtesy in affording members—through Mr. Rundell—an opportunity of viewing the latest issues of the Universal Postal Union.

The Reference Collection begun two years ago has not progressed as satisfactorily as could be desired, and the Committee trusts that the

members and also others will kindly contribute stamps to help the matter forward; with that purpose in view your Committee has issued a list of the stamps already contained in the collection, and any numbers not enumerated will be thankfully received.

In conclusion, your Committee hopes that the Society will continue to prosper in the future as it has done in the past.

RECEIPTS.		
	£	s. d.
To Cash from 1906	34	0 6
„ Subscriptions, Seniors	30	18 9
„ „ Juniors	1	14 0
„ Sale of Exchange Sheets	0	19 1
„ Commission on Exchange Books	17	19 6
	<u>£85</u>	<u>11 10</u>

EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.
By Rent	12	0 0
„ Commission to Exchange Superintendent	17	19 6
„ Subscriptions to Journals	10	13 0
„ Fire Insurance	0	5 8
„ Stationery, etc.	5	0 10
„ Sundries	0	18 0
„ Bank Charge	0	10 0
„ Cheque Book	1	0 3
„ Postages	5	13 3
Cash at Bank	7	12 0
Cash in hand	21	13 3
	<u>29</u>	<u>5 3</u>
„ Owing on Exchange Books	2	6 4
	<u>£85</u>	<u>11 10</u>

LIABILITIES.		
	£	s. d.
Capital Balance, being Surplus of Assets over Liabilities	94	11 7
	<u>£94</u>	<u>11 7</u>
ASSETS.		
	£	s. d.
By Cash in hand	29	5 3
„ Owing to Exchange Branch	2	6 4
„ Furniture, etc.	12	0 0
„ Books in Library	50	0 0
„ Subscriptions due, but not paid	1	0 0
	<u>£94</u>	<u>11 7</u>

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the above Society was held on the conclusion of the annual meeting.

The newly-elected President, Mr. L. A. Chester, occupied the chair, with the same attendance of members present as at the annual meeting.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. H. Nicoll, having been approved of by the committee, was elected a member of the Junior Branch.

Mr. M. A. Ekstrom, of Sydney, proposed by Mr. McKnight, seconded by the Secretary, will be balloted for at the next meeting.

The rest of the evening was spent in looking over Mr. Hatch's specialized collection of English stamps.

W. BRETTCHNEIDER, *Hon. Sec.*
128 RUSSELL STREET.

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Whole No. 144

5 OCTOBER, 1907

VOL. VI.

Countries of the World

By W. PERCY BARNSDALL

Ecuador—continued.

THE next issue was in 1881, and consisted of six values, engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Company of New York. The stamps were in sheets of 100, ten horizontal rows of ten, and were *perf.* 12. The design consists of the Arms of the country in an oval, upon a bundle of victor's rods, draped with flags, and surmounted by an eagle. The currency is expressed in centavos of a piastre. According to a law of 1856, the metrical system was to be used in the country, and by this 10 reales = 100 centavos = 1 piastre = 4s.; but it was not until about this time that it was generally adopted. This issue is the first under this metrical system, the previous ones being expressed in reales of the old currency, viz. 8 reales = 1 piastre = about 3s. 4d.

1881. Arms type.	Perf. 12.		Used.
	Unused.	s. d.	
1 c., brown	0	1	0 1
2 c., lake	0	1	0 1
5 c., blue	0	2	0 1
10 c., orange	0	1	0 1
20 c., slate	0	2	0 1
50 c., green	0	3	0 4

In the spring of 1883, by reason of a revolution (revolutions play a frequent part in the history of this country) intercourse between Guayaquil and Quito was interrupted, with the result that the former could not obtain a fresh supply of stamps to replenish its stock. Recourse was first had to bisecting some of the stamps, notably the 20 c.; then to the use of fiscal stamps on letters; and finally to a surcharge of DIEZ CENTAVOS on the 50 c. of the current set, 10 c. being the common rate for inland postage.



May, 1883. Surcharged in black.

10 c. on 50 c., green	Unused.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	7	6	6	0

There was no properly organized postal department for the Republic, the stamps being sold by administrators at the various towns, who drew their supplies from the Ministry of the Interior. From 1883 to 1892 fiscal and Telegraph stamps, and even stamps cut from letter cards, envelopes, and wrappers, were used indiscriminately with ordinary postage stamps for franking letters. In many cases such procedure was caused by inability to get fresh supplies from headquarters, but equally often the substitutes

were sold through ignorance. Generally speaking, the administrators adopted a "go-as-you-please" policy.

In 1887 a fresh supply of the lower values was obtained, together with a stock of a new value, 80 c. The stamps, as in 1881, were obtained from the American Bank Note Co., New York, the design and manufacture being similar to the previous set. The three lower values bear an inscription indicating that Ecuador had joined the Postal Union, and their colours conform to the latter's requirements.



1887. Arms type. Perf. 12.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., green	0 1	0 1
2 c., red	0 1	0 1
5 c., blue	0 2	0 1
80 c., olive-green	0 4	0 6

On 27 October, 1890, a contract was made at Quito between the Government of Ecuador and a Mr. Henry N. Etheridge for a supply of postage stamps on the familiar lines of the Seebeck issues for the South and Central American Republics. Mr. Etheridge was no doubt a representative of the doughty Seebeck, for the latter's Company, the Hamilton Bank Note Co., New York, eventually manufactured the stamps, the first supply being ordered for the year 1892. As every one knows, the terms of such contracts required the contractor to supply, without charge, all the stamps, etc., the country of issue might require for a year's postal service, in return for which the contractor had the right to any remainders left over at the end of the year. The stamps were then to be demonetized, and a fresh set put in use under similar conditions.

On 1 January, 1892, the first stamps under the contract were put on sale, the set consisting of eight values expressed in centavos and sucres. The stamps were printed, as were all subsequent productions of the Hamilton Bank Note Co., in sheets of 100 (ten rows of ten), and were perf. 11½. They bore a portrait of Juan Jose Flores, the

founder of the Republic, and father of the ruling President, Antonio Flores. He had been till his death in 1864 the autocratic leader of the Conservative party. This party had prevailed, with a short interruption in 1845, in the ever-recurring strife and war between it and the Liberal party since the foundation of the Republic, until 1895.



1 Jan., 1892. Portrait Flores. Perf. 11½.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., orange	0 1	0 2
2 c., brown	0 1	0 3
5 c., vermilion	0 1	0 1
10 c., green	0 2	0 4
20 c., chestnut	0 3	0 4
50 c., marone	0 3	0 3
1 s., deep blue	0 4	0 6
5 s., violet	0 6	1 0

Set of 8, unused, 1/6.

Notwithstanding the terms of the contract no fresh stamps were supplied for the year 1893, though from statements in stamp papers of the period they "were expected" several times during the year. Seebeck was supplying the Flores stamps in homœopathic doses, the system in the postal department was as chaotic as ever, hence the old game of using any kind of stamp—so long as it stuck to the envelope—was carried on merrily as before. Recourse was again had to surcharging. At this time 5 c. was the rate for inland letters weighing 15 grammes, the common postage; foreign letters required 10 c., and registration for either kind cost 20 c. more. To meet the demand the higher-value stamps were surcharged 5 CENTAVOS in varying types.



Sept.-Nov., 1893. *Stamps of the last issue surcharged in black.*

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
5 c. on 50 c., marone . . .	0	5	0	6
5 c. on 1 s., deep blue . . .	0	6	0	6
5 c. on 5 s., violet . . .	1	0	0	9

The new stamps for 1894 arrived but tardily and in detachments. Guayaquil on the coast appropriated the first supply and commenced to use it on 19 January. Quito, the capital, received small batches of odd values only, and it was the end of March before all the values were on sale there. The portrait of Flores was replaced by that of Rocafuerte, the leader of the Liberal party and his old antagonist. The change is significant of the decline of the Conservative party. In 1895 it was finally routed and the Liberals have since been firmly established in power.



Jan., 1894. *Portrait Rocafuerte. Dated 1894. Perf.*

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 c., pale blue . . .	0	1	0	2
2 c., yellow-brown . . .	0	1	0	2
5 c., green . . .	0	2	0	2
10 c., vermilion . . .	0	3	0	3
20 c., black . . .	0	4	0	6
50 c., orange . . .	0	5	1	0
1 s., carmine . . .	0	6	0	8
5 s., indigo . . .	0	8	2	0

Set of 8, unused, 2.-.

Very little expense was incurred by Mr. Seebeck in the preparation of the plates for the stamps for 1895, the date being merely altered from 1894 to 1895. There is very little information concerning this issue; indeed the philatelic journals only record the existence of the stamps in 1896. They were in use for a limited time, as cancelled copies are scarce. During the course of the Revolution of the Liberals in 1895 (June to September), it is said, the little town of Guaranda ran short of stamps at the post office, and as it was situated between Guayaquil and Quito, and the hostile armies were marching from those places so as to meet at a spot not far from Guaranda, the fiscal stamps in stock at the office were surcharged with the value 5 *centavos*, which was the only one employed upon letters of 15 grammes weight. The Catalogue lists these stamps under the heading of "Local Issue for Guaranda," but as there is some doubt about their legitimate issue, general collec-

tors can ignore them. The next list therefore is as follows:—

1895. *As last, but dated 1895.*

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 c., blue . . .	0	1	0	2
2 c., yellow-brown . . .	0	1	—	—
5 c., blue-green . . .	0	3	0	4
10 c., pale red . . .	0	3	0	6
20 c., black . . .	0	4	1	0
50 c., pale orange . . .	0	5	1	6
1 s., carmine . . .	0	6	—	—
5 s., indigo . . .	0	8	—	—

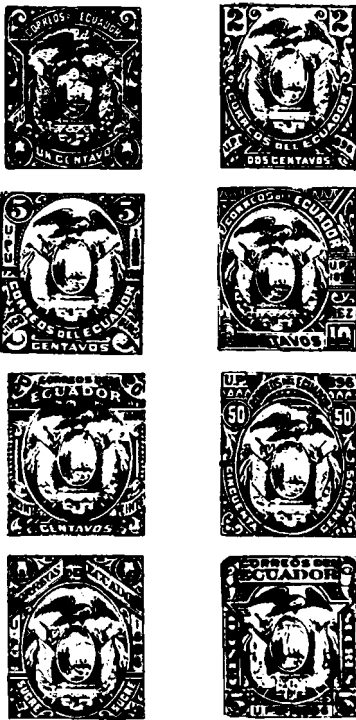
Set of 8, unused, 2.-.

On 30 August, 1895, a decree was issued at Guayaquil, stating that "the triumph of the Liberal party, which has vindicated the honour of the nation, thanks to the splendid victories of the patriotic troops commanded by the President of the Republic. General Alfaro, merited a special commemoration. The proper form for this is to employ a special series of postage stamps." The Minister of the Interior was authorized to conclude a contract for the supply of the stamps, which were to be of seven values (1 c. to 1 s.), and which were to be on sale to the public for two days only. The stamps were to be available for all classes of postage during "two days of sale, and the following nine days, and they were to be exclusively employed in the postal service during these eleven days." It is not quite clear how the grateful public were to obtain their supply during the "nine days' wonder," but anyway it was hoped during the said time to clear a sum of 30,000 *suces* "to aid the poor families of those who died in the defence of the Liberal tenets during the civil war." After the eleven days the remaining stock and plates were to be destroyed. The issue was designed for 5 June, 1896, the anniversary of the final triumph of the Liberal party; but though the Catalogue gives the date as 1895, the stamps were not issued till late in 1896.

Meanwhile the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps was on the warpath. Whether it was fear of its action, or whether Mr. Seebeck had not been assiduous enough in his attention to the wants of the Republic, a grandiloquent decree was published at Guayaquil, 8 November, 1895, signed by President Alfaro, setting out that "it was unworthy of the dignity of the Government to continue the contract made in 1890 for the supply of postage stamps," such contract being of a nature likely to bring discredit upon a Government as speculating in its own postage stamps. In future the Government was to make contracts, etc., "with manufacturers of *approved respectability*." Rather hard this on Mr. Seebeck, but evidently he was not appalled, for the new set for 1896 was put into preparation. Notwithstanding the decree, the Government accepted

the stamps, probably because another of those little revolutions had absorbed its activities, and the intended issue with a portrait of the third President (Roca) was left for a more convenient period.

This time Seebeck reverted to the shield type for his design, quite a copy of the stamps manufactured by the American Bank Note Co. Insult to injury! Not only does he capture the customers of the American Co., but he copies its designs.



1896. *Wmk. Cap of Liberty. Perf. 11½.*

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 c., deep green	0	2	0	2
2 c., vermilion	0	2	0	2
5 c., ultramarine	0	2	0	4
10 c., brown	0	3	0	2
20 c., orange	0	4	0	6
50 c., deep blue	0	4	0	6
1s., yellow-brown	0	4	0	6
5s., violet	0	6	—	—

Set of 8, unused, 1/6.

The commemorative stamps made their appearance on 9 October, 1896. They should have been issued on 5 June, 1896, but one of those revolutions common in the country led to a postponement. They were then promised for 10 August, a propitious date, it being the anniversary of the day in 1809 when independence from Spain

had its first start off. Further troubles prevented the fulfilment of the promise, and it was not until the date mentioned—still another anniversary, this time that of the independence of Guayaquil, and in 1896 the occasion of a special fête in honour of holding Congress there—that the stamps were actually put on sale. At first it had been suggested the series should bear a portrait of President Alfaro, but the modesty of this gentleman prompted a refusal of the honour. It was then decided to reproduce the features of some of the members of the Liberal party of 1845, a year in which the latter had enjoyed a brief spell of power.

The 1 c., 5 c., 20 c., and 1 sucre showed the portraits, embellished with laurels, of Messrs. Vincente Roca, Diego Noboa, and José Olmedo, three stalwarts who had done yeoman service in the troublous times of '45.

The 2 c., 10 c., and 50 c. had a portrait of General Elizalde, decorated with laurels, equally well deserved. The stamps, perf. 11½, were manufactured in Hamburg to the order of the *concessionaire*, Mr. M. E. Valenzuela of Guayaquil, who, it transpired later, was to receive half the amount realized, or to retain half the supply for sale on his own account. Anyway, this gentleman was touting for orders in advance as early as December, 1895, when dealers in all parts of the world were invited to say how many of the stamps they would like at 2% commission over face, and whether they would prefer them unused, cancelled to order, etc. etc.

The eleven days' local sale was a failure, perhaps owing to a very big fire that occurred in Guayaquil on 5 and 6 October, and it was decided to keep the goods on offer till the end of the year, when, by putting all other stamps in the background, it might be possible to raise that precious 30,000 sucres.



9 Oct., 1896. *Commemorative issue. Perf. 11½.*

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 c., carmine	0	2	0	5
2 c., blue	0	2	0	2
5 c., green	0	1	0	4
10 c., ochre	0	4	0	8
20 c., vermilion	0	4	0	4
50 c., purple	0	6	0	6
1 s., orange	0	6	0	8

Forgetting perhaps the reserve stock of ordinary stamps, or possibly as Mr. Seebeck was not too liberal with his supplies, some of the administrators fell back upon the old expedients to help out meagre stocks. Always at the end of the year South and Central Americans have dispatched a great quantity of greeting cards, which were franked by stamps of low value, and it is alleged that the provisionals (generally, it is true, created towards the end of a year) were usually by reason of this extra demand. From November to December, 1896, not only were fiscal, Official, and Postage Due stamps used for ordinary postage without overprint, but some postage and revenue stamps were specially surcharged. First the 20 c. and 50 c. of the current Seebecks were surcharged for use as 5 c. and 10 c. respectively; then long fiscal stamps, with varying dates, were overprinted "1896" and surcharged with values 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., or 10 c., and, to give a more official appearance, impressed with a facsimile of the signature in initials of the Minister of Finance, Seraphin Wither. The stamps were in use but a short time, and being limited in numbers are rather hard to find.

GINCO CENTAVOS

Nov., 1896. Stamps of 1896 surcharged.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
5 c. in black on 20 c., orange	5	0	4	0
10 c. in magenta on 50 c., blue	4	0	2	0



Nov.-Dec., 1896. Revenue stamps surcharged in black.

Stamps dated 1887-8.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
5 c. on 10 c., orange	1	0	1	0
10 c. on 4 c., brown	1	6	1	6

Stamps dated 1891-2.

10 c. on 4 c., brown	—	—	10	0
----------------------	---	---	----	---

Stamps dated 1893-4.

1 c. on 1 c., red	1	0	1	0
2 c. on 2 c., blue	0	9	0	9
5 c. on 10 c., orange	—	—	—	—

(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, 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

New Features in G. S. W.

I HAVE pleasure in announcing some new features in our little weekly. First:

Souvenirs of M. Pierre Mahé

SOME of these short, chatty notes on the early days of Philately have already appeared in the *Monthly Journal*, but I have so much demand on my space in that paper for articles on advanced Philately that I have decided to transfer all lighter and chatty subjects to these pages, and I trust that my readers appreciated the first instalment published last week.

M. Mahé is too well known to the older stamp men to need any introduction in stamp circles, but for the information of the younger collectors I may mention that he is one of the oldest dealers in stamps in France, and actually published a catalogue in 1862 (one year before I was born); for some time he issued a monthly stamp paper, and wrote many articles showing consider-

able study and research. For over twenty-five years he has had the arrangement of the greatest collection in the world in his hands, and I am glad to say that he is now—and has been for some years—busy rearranging it in the order of our Catalogues.

Omnium Gatherum

By "Philologos," will be the heading for short, chatty paragraphs translated from our foreign contemporaries by a member of our staff who has the gift of languages. He speaks and writes German, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and has some knowledge of Russian, Dutch, and modern Greek, and I think he will be able to spot many interesting items of news in papers coming from all parts of the world.

No Halfpenny Stamps in London

IT sounds incredible, but it was impossible to buy a halfpenny stamp this afternoon at the General Post Office. The supply was quite exhausted there, and at such places in

the East End where on Sunday stamps are usually procurable. The reason appears to be that the postal authorities had forgotten to prepare for the demand of the Metropolitan Jews. The Hebrew New Year Festival commences this evening. In recent years the sending of New Year cards to friends has had a tremendous vogue amongst British Jews, and this year this form of observance is more popular than ever. One shopkeeper told me this afternoon that since last night he had sold £4 worth of halfpenny stamps, which he had laid in for the convenience of his customers.—*Leeds Mercury*, 9 September.

The Postage Stamps of Sarawak

By F. J. Melville. This interesting little book of eighty pages, with eight well-printed plates of illustrations, has just been published by Messrs. C. Nissen and Co. at the price of 1s.

Mr. Melville has gathered together an amount of very interesting new information about the early issues. The types of 1875 are all clearly described and illustrated. Attention is drawn to the fact that the first issue 3 c. stamp is known engraved as well as lithographed, and there are many interesting facts for the specialist. We shall be pleased to supply copies of this book, price 1s. 2d. post-free.

Death of Professor Oren Root

I REGRET to announce that Professor Root, of Hamilton College, U.S.A., passed away

on 26 August last. He was well known as a writer of much note, and was an ardent philatelist.

Professor Root was a brother of Mr. Elihu Root, Secretary of State of the United States, and was a man of great learning. During his long and useful life he had been a lawyer, preacher, public speaker, editor, writer, and educator. From 1880 until his death he occupied the Chair of Mathematics at Hamilton College, and was well known as one of America's greatest mathematicians. He had been an active stamp collector for many years.—*Redfield's S. W.*

Death of Mr. Frank P. Lynde

I REGRET to announce the somewhat sudden death at the end of August of the above well-known New York collector. Mr. Lynde has visited London on several occasions, and was well known to many of us. Some years ago he was an active collector, but for a time practically went out of stamps. About a year ago he had a serious illness which had confined him to his home ever since; during the whole of this time he took up stamp collecting again as the only hobby in which he found any pleasure, and hardly a day passed on which he did not have selections from our New York office. He was one of the most genial and good-hearted stamp men in New York, and his early death will be greatly deplored by many of us.

Further Notes on The Breitfuss Collection

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

THE following volumes have been priced since the last notice, and can now be sent on approval to collectors who desire to see them; or the collection as far as priced can be inspected during office hours at 391 Strand, London.

VOLUME LIV

**Naples, Sicily, Tuscany. Roman States.
Parma, Modena**

A good and valuable volume. The Naples include a fine range of used and unused in all shades and, in addition, nineteen of the forgeries that were used postally, showing various types in the different values, one of the forgeries of the 20 grana being on laid paper. In the "Trinacrie" there are two of the blue "Arms" unused and two used, and of the "Cross," one unused and four used.

Sicily is a pretty fair lot of this much-sought-for country. There are two pages of

essays, including no less than fifteen different colours of the originals prepared by G. Barone, of Palermo. Also a pair of the vermilion essays by G. Porcasi, the left-hand stamp showing the figure of Helvetia, and the right-hand the King's Head—an extremely rare pair. There is also a specimen by the same author of the stamp in vermilion prepared from the reverse of a coin. In the issued stamps there are twenty varieties of retouches, including a few scarce ones.

Tuscany is quite a fine and interesting lot. First come a number of the colour trials or printer's proofs on unwatermarked paper. In the issued stamps, amongst the rare varieties, I note 1 soldo, orange and yellow, unused, three used 2 soldi, and a single and a pair unused, the latter being very rare; of the 60 cr., two singles and a pair used, one unused, bought from Dauth in 1881 for £4, now valued at £36. There are two of the

3 lire, one unused, with full gum and exceptionally large margins. This came from the Notthafft Collection. The used one was bought from Moëns nearly thirty years ago for £6, now valued at £50. The other issues of Tuscany contain some exceptionally fine shades in the unused.

In the Roman States there is nothing special in the issued stamps, but a very fine series of essays, an exceptionally interesting lot being large-paper proofs of Pope Pius IX in various colours.

In Parma there is a good range of unused and used, the best stamps being the provisional issue of 1854, two each of the 5 and 15 and one of the rare 25 brown, unused. In the Journal stamps a very rare stamp is the 9 c., black on blue, used on portion of the original newspaper, dated from Piacenza, 11 November, 1855.

In Modena there are two of the scarce 1 lira, used. There is an exceptionally fine page of errors in the first issue, this containing twenty-eight different varieties.

VOLUME LXIII

Sardinia, Italy, and San Marino

The Italian group in this collection is well up to the general average, and includes a number of very fine shades in the early issues. In Sardinia there is an exceptionally good lot of the issues of 1851, 1853, and 1854. There are four to eight of each stamp unused and a number used, with a good many of the scarcer varieties on original letters. In the issues of 1858 there is a portion of an envelope franked with a 40 c. and half of a 40 c., used for a 60 c. rate. This is postmarked "Resaro." There are a considerable number of essays, specially those of 1862 and 1863. In the 1863 issue there is a fine specimen with large margin of the 15 c., blue, imperf. and used. In the Estero stamps there are quite a number of the rare errors. One of the scarcest amongst these is the 1 c. with the word "Estero" inverted. This stamp was bought in March, 1884, from the late M. Johannis. It is badly torn, but is, I believe, the first specimen of the stamp I have had in my possession. In the collection there is also the 5 c., with one corner not altered, and four of the different errors in the 10 c., buff, one of the errors being contained in a block of four. There are a number of scarce errors in inverted surcharges and inverted centres in the Official stamps.

In San Marino there are first of all a number of interesting letters franked with Italian stamps used in San Marino; then a scarce lot of essays of 1866, full sheets of the various surcharges showing all the types and the arrangement on the various types on the sheets, very interesting and very seldom to be found. I notice a variety in this issue

that I have not hitherto chronicled, and that is the 5 c. on 10 c., *ultramarine*, in place of the ordinary colour of Prussian blue.

VOLUME LXV

Spain

A rather strong volume containing not only unused and used in all shades, but also a large number of blocks. In the better things are, issue 1850, an entire sheet of twenty-four of the first black stamp of Spain, the 6 cuartos, with full gum, and on the back there is written a certificate signed by the Director-General of the Posts, and dated "Madrid, June 3, 1850." In 1851 there are a fine unused and two used of the 2 reales, red; of 1852, 2 reales, unused, and two used; of 1853, 2 reales, unused, and two used; also, the very rare 6 cuartos, carmine, printed on grey-blue paper; of 1853, Madrid, 3 c., one unused and a beautiful used stamp on entire original envelope; 1854, 1 real, light blue, a superb used stamp; 1855, watermark "Loops," a used block of seven of the 1 real, blue, containing the error "2 reales"; 1865, 12 c., rose and blue, a unique horizontal pair, full gum, one stamp having the frame inverted. This pair was bought from Moëns, who did not notice the error, and who sold it for five shillings; it is now worth £200. Mr. Breitfuss was offered £200 for it by a foreign dealer on behalf of a noted collector. There are also singles of this error, unused and used. In 1865, perf., there are two of the 12 c., blue and rose, with frame inverted, both used. In 1867 there is an interesting stamp in the 4 c., blue, imperf., with large margins all round on entire original letter and postmarked "Vigo 8 Aug. 67." The issue of 1867 shows a horizontal pair of the 10 mills, brown, printed *tête-bêche* and extremely rare. The stamps overprinted "Habilitado por la Nacion" are a strong lot, and include a number of very rare varieties. Issue of 1870: the 12 c. on entire envelope, printed in rose instead of brown. This volume contains a large number of essays, many of them very scarce, and also a good set of unused and used Telegraph stamps, and some pages of franks used for the correspondence from the Chamber of Deputies, and others from the Senators, and another series used from the office of the Postmaster-General.

(To be continued.)

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British Stamps used Abroad

By I. J. BERNSTEIN AND CHAS. NISSEN

Introduction

THE ruthless and sweeping reforms in the method of collecting stamps which came into fashion in the early eighties have had a most beneficial effect on stamp collecting. When chaos disappeared and the new form—to which "specialism" is the name now given—took its place, philatelists were enabled to devote their studies and research to the scientific side of our hobby, and have thereby made it a serious pursuit rather than the mere accumulation of scraps of paper. It is owing to this fact that Philately is now more alive than ever. Specialism of to-day demands not only an intelligent study of the stamps as actually issued, but also a consideration of the suggestions—the essays and proofs that were entertained before the stamps themselves came into being. A field that has hitherto been comparatively neglected is the extra-territorial use of certain stamps which form the pre-(philatelic) historical provisional issues of certain countries. We mean by this the use of certain stamps, notably British, in various foreign countries and British colonies before such places had stamps of their own, or before such territories had concluded treaties that gave their stamps franking powers outside their own borders. These stamps are interesting, therefore, to the specialists of the various countries where these offices happened to have been established, as being provisional issues of that country. They also appeal to specialists of Great Britain as being a distinct branch of Post Office business.

These stamps can be distinguished from ordinary British only by the postmark, and have been called variously "Colonial English," "British stamps with foreign postmark," or "Used abroad." This last term is by far the most correct, as British stamps have been used in places which are not by any means British colonies. "Foreign postmarks" is scarcely correct—more particularly as the postmarks themselves were allotted to the various offices by the British Post Office.

British offices abroad were opened at various dates between the years 1857 and 1878. The use of surcharges was not fashionable in those days, or this catalogue would not have been needed; the various varieties—and who knows how many minor varieties?—would have had a place in the standard Catalogue. In that case everybody would have wanted them, and a large number would now rank as great rarities.

When the majority of these offices were closed in 1884, the only ones retained (those of the Levant) adopted a surcharge in local currency to prevent the stamps being used at home, although at the same time un-surcharged British stamps remained available and on sale there.

The British post offices in the Levant have overprinted all the values now used there, either in local currency or with the word "Levant." The other countries having joined the Postal Union, the British offices have been closed; so it may now be asserted that the use of British stamps abroad has ceased, except in Army post offices. Hence the desirability of compiling this catalogue, which, by the help of friends, we trust to make as complete as possible. Every variety chronicled here does actually exist, and doubtful varieties have been omitted.

The comparative rarity of these stamps is governed entirely by the actual number of the stamps used.

Large and important towns with a big trade and correspondence used a great many, and consequently numerous varieties of these stamps exist, while small places with limited requirements used but few. One can, as will be seen by the number of varieties listed, form quite a large collection of such places as Malta, St. Thomas, etc., but of such places as Puerto de la Mar (Bolivia), or Vera Cruz (Mexico), two or three stamps will suffice for completeness.

It will perhaps be convenient to divide the various offices into seven groups as follows:—

1. British Possessions in Europe.
2. The Levant and Egypt.
3. The British West Indies.
4. The South and Central American Republics.
Spanish and Danish West Indies.
5. Naval stations.
6. Army field offices.
7. Royal Niger Company.

Group I.—Offices were opened in Malta and Gibraltar in 1857; Cyprus, 1878. Cyprus was closed in 1880, those at Malta and Gibraltar in 1884. From 1860 to 1884 there were two offices in Malta; one for the sale of ½d. stamps (Cat. I, Malta, No. 1, etc.), which, however, were only available for local postage; the other for the sale of British stamps for all external correspondence.

Group II.—Constantinople office was opened in 1857. Smyrna, Beyrout, and Salonica in 1872–3 and 1885. The offices

at Alexandria and Suez were closed in 1877; Constantinople, Beyrout, and Smyrna are still open, but the stamps actually issued there were surcharged in local currency in 1885. All current British stamps remained available for use, but owing to the issue of a special set overprinted "Levant" they are now only passed out of courtesy, being no longer really needed.

The overprinted series having a place in the standard Catalogue are not listed here.

Group III.—The Postmaster-General, in his Annual Report for 1858, says: "It having been found that the use of British stamps in Malta, Gibraltar, and Constantinople led to no forgery, the privilege has been extended to the British West Indies."

Offices were established in the principal towns in British Guiana and some of the West Indies about the middle of 1858. They all ceased to use British stamps in May, 1860, but still retained the office numbers allotted to them by the British Post Office.

The only values current during the above-named period being the 1d., Large Crown, Large Crown 16 (temporarily); 2d., blue, pl. 7 and 8; 4d., Large Garter, no letters, 6d. and 1s., they represent the utmost limit of a collection of any one of these postmarks. In the majority of cases only 4d., 6d., and 1s. values were used. Nos. A 79 and A 83 were transferred in 1870 from some of the naval stations to various small towns in Jamaica, but as they had then stamps of their own, British stamps issued after 1870 are not found with these marks. They may be found on British stamps of an earlier date, but these stamps belong to Group V.

Group IV.—Offices were opened as occasions arose in Central America, on the west, north, and east coast, beginning with Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Valparaiso; in Central America at Panama, in Mexico, etc.; and in the foreign West Indies, Hayti, Cuba, Porto Rico, etc. The earliest was Buenos Ayres (1862); the last being Ponce in Porto Rico in 1873. The dates of their disestablishment vary from 1877 to 1882, and

practically coincide with the entry into the Postal Union of the country in which the particular place happens to be. As the letter rate from these parts to Europe was very high, ranging from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., it naturally follows that the high-value stamps were those chiefly used. The rates for samples, books, and printed matter varied from 1d. to 3d. per oz., and the registration fee varied from 2d. to 4d.; thus from most of the important places one can find nearly all the values from 1d. to 5s. (in some cases 10s.) then current.

Group V.—British naval stations employed British stamp obliteration and office numbers from 1860 to 1865. They were located in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, China, Japan, Hong Kong, etc., West Coast of Africa, and North America. In the case of the British colonies, they retained the office numbers when they had stamps of their own (D 14, D 17, Straits Settlements, B 62, Hong Kong; B 31, Sierra Leone, etc.), and it is doubtful whether all of them actually issued British stamps. In other cases the number has either been transferred elsewhere, or the use of it has been dropped. The rate of postage for a sailor's letter was 1d., and for an officer's 6d.; these are the stamps commonly found. We have, however, seen the 3d. 1862 used together with the 6d., plate 5, and 1d., Large Crown, 14. This may possibly be an officer's registered letter, the registration-fee at the time being 4d.

Group VI.—Here we have the stamps used by the British Army post office on active service.

1. In the Crimea, 1854-6.
2. In Egypt and the Soudan, 1884-5.
3. In South Africa, 1899-1902.

Group VII.—British stamps were used without any overprinting at three offices in the territory belonging to the Royal Niger Company from 1895 till it was merged into the Niger Coast Protectorate, and divided into Northern and Southern Nigeria, on 1 January, 1900.

(To be continued.)

Historical Philately

Garibaldi's Newspaper Stamps for Naples

By NORMAN THORNTON

IN an article published in its issue of July 10, *La Tribuna* of Rome takes the opportunity offered by the celebration of the centenary of the birth of Garibaldi at Nice in 1807, to recall the fact that philatelists all over the world owe a debt to his memory. The following facts may interest readers of *G. S. W.* Garibaldi was re-

sponsible for two postage stamps, of very modest origin, but which, little by little, on account of their brief life, have risen to a position of such rarity that they are now to be numbered amongst the scarcest of all Italian issues, unused specimens being catalogued by Gibbons at £80 and £25 respectively. These are the two half tor-

nese values which appeared, the first (Fig. I) in November, 1860, and the second (Fig. II) in December of the same year.



Fig. I.



Fig. II.

In 1859-60, as the outcome of the Italian revolution, the stamp-issuing states of Modena, Parma, Romagna, Tuscany, and Naples were annexed to the kingdom of Sardinia under Victor Emmanuel II. The stamps of Modena, Parma, and Romagna were superseded by those of Sardinia (Figs. III and IV), whilst for Tuscany a special series was issued, bearing the arms of the kingdom of Sardinia (Fig. V) and at the same time the postal rate for newspapers in these districts was reduced from 2 centesimi to 1 centesimo.



Fig. III.



Fig. IV.



Fig. V.

In the kingdom of Naples the cost of transmission for printed circulars and newspapers was one half grano, equal to about two centesimi. On the deposition from this kingdom of the house of Bourbon, in the person of Francis II of Sicily, son of the notorious King Ferdinand or, as he is usually called, "Bomba," Garibaldi had been appointed Dictator on behalf of Victor Emmanuel. He gave orders to reduce the newspaper rate in the Neapolitan Provinces, in order to bring it into line with the new regulations in the above-mentioned districts. As there were no stamps of this low value in existence, he caused the letter "G" for "Grano" on the clichés of the $\frac{1}{2}$ grano stamp bearing the arms of the Bourbon dynasty (Fig. VI) to be altered



Fig. VI.

into a "T" for "Tornese," half a tornese being approximately equal to one centesimo; the stamp was then printed in blue, in order

to distinguish it from the old $\frac{1}{2}$ grano, which is described in Gibbons as lake, but actually resembles more nearly the colour of the old-fashioned red blotting-paper. All this was done strictly as a provisional measure, since it was distinctly stated that the Bourbon stamps would remain in force until their exhaustion, that is to say, even after the issue of the new series for the Neapolitan Provinces bearing the embossed head of Victor Emmanuel II, which issue appeared in February, 1861.

This $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese stamp is all the more rare because shortly after this, i.e. in December, 1860, the clichés were subjected to still further alteration; the Bourbon arms were erased, and in their place was engraved the Cross of Savoy (Fig. II). All this re-engraving was done by hand separately on each of the 200 clichés which went to make up the plate, so that there are many minor differences in these stamps, and in all the genuine copies there may still be seen traces of the original arms design on the white background of the cross.

This second stamp is the more historically interesting, since for about three months, from December, 1860, to February, 1861, when the new set for the Neapolitan Provinces appeared, it alone, amongst the stamps of Naples, stood to represent the union of that province with the new kingdom of Italy.

Both of these stamps have been variously forged, but genuine specimens always have a colon after the "G:" or "T:" whilst only two of the forgeries have any stop, which in each case takes the form of one dot only; in one instance the forgers took genuine used $\frac{1}{2}$ grano stamps, and having faded out the red colour by a chemical process, then printed the forged blue $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese cross on the postmarked blanks thus obtained, but the original red impression can almost always be distinguished on careful examination.

In March, 1862, all the issues mentioned above were superseded by the new stamps for the kingdom of Italy, which by the way, it is interesting to note, were first printed by Messrs. De La Rue in London.

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Omnium Gatherum

By "PHILOLOGOS"

Six Weeks' Imprisonment for Offering Forgeries

A CURIOUS and interesting case came recently before the courts of law in Dresden. A Munich stamp dealer had sent to a stamp dealer in Dresden a quantity of forged stamps for the latter's retail trade. The forgeries were very well made; in fact, they were made so well that only an expert could detect them. The Dresden dealer took a very serious view of the case, for he regarded the sending to him of forgeries to be sold again as an outrage upon his professional honesty, and he entered an action against the unscrupulous dealer of Munich. Luckily the law court in Dresden considered that the matter was of general interest to the public, and the result was that the stamp dealer of Munich was condemned to six weeks' imprisonment, and to pay all the costs of the action against him.

As it Should be Here—Six Months' Imprisonment for Faking

HERR STREICHER, of Ecklinsrode, was laid by the heels lately by the court of justice at Bamberg, in Bavaria, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment for having forged a quantity of the high-value stamps of the British Colonies, for having provided unused stamps with obliterations, and for having "removed" the ink from the high pound-values of South and East Africa, most of which are obliterated in ink, and thereby had been able to put them on the market as "unused." From this enterprising but woefully misguided person came also numerous forgeries of the rare Belgium 5 francs, with many forgeries of the rarities of Switzerland.

A Portuguese Flood

SPECIALISTS in Portuguese Colonies will have a good time next year. The number of postage stamps which the Portuguese Government will issue on 1 January, 1908, for use in its colonies, will be 248; at least, the *Diario Oficial* makes this terrible announcement in good time.

Bosnia's Perforations

THE *D.B.Z.* mentions a very fine selection of the new Bosnian stamps, shown lately at a meeting of the Philatelists' Club in Berlin. These stamps displayed a number of different perforations; in fact, one unhappy stamp was perforated 13 on the bottom, 15 on top, 10 on the left, 9 on the right, and

to make quite sure, 7½ down the middle. A perforation cornerwise would have made a good job of it. The *D.B.Z.* adds: "It is hard to find these rarities even in Bosnia itself; they are sold in Vienna, where all the stamps are to be found obliterated in whole sheets."

New Bosnians Contemplated

IT is announced that the new stamps of Bosnia are about to be changed, because the Bosnians, who are of Slav origin, are protesting against the use of the German language on these stamps.

Sale of Dr. Voisin's Collection

ONE of the finest collections of French stamps to be found in Paris has just changed hands. Dr. Voisin has sold his special collection of France to M. Bardon for £1600. Dr. Voisin is acknowledged to be an expert of high standing.

How to treat Forgeries

M. JULES INGELFINGER, of Dampmart, near Lagny, Seine-et-Marne, France, sent lately to a collector at Aix-la-Chapelle a selection of the better stamps of the French colonies Guyane, New Caledonia, Obock, Martinique, Gaboon, Senegambia, Nossi-Bé, and others. Every stamp was forged, and M. Ingelinger had gone to the trouble of putting on the back of every stamp a forged imitation of the mark used on genuine stamps by a Berlin expert, "J. Schl," who, happening to see the forgeries, tore every piece across, and then stamped each piece with the word "False"; thus, those identical pieces will do no more harm.

Beware of These Two!!

MAJOR A. VON LINDHOLM, Villa Lindholm, Terrioki, Finland, and J. V. Poschner, Matveyeffskaya, 52 Windau, Baltic Provinces, are two swindlers who have found it so profitable to ask for approval-selections, that, in spite of all warnings made in the Philatelic Press of Europe of late, they continue to show a brazen front.

Death of M. Albert Thumin

WE learn with regret of the death of M. Albert Thumin, of the firm of Thumin Frères, of Paris. M. Thumin was a well-known dealer, and respected greatly by all with whom he came into contact. His unlooked-for death at the early age of thirty-four years means a loss to Philately generally.

New Issues

By FRANK PHILLIPS

Correspondents should notice that all matters relating to new Issues have been taken over by Mr. Frank Phillips, 391 Strand, London, W.C., who would be very grateful if readers would help him by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps new or projected. News from the colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be sent to the above-mentioned address.

Abyssinia.—With regard to the stamps described in our issue of 31 August, we take the following interesting information from the *Illustrirtes Briefmarken-Journal* (14.9.07):—



This surcharge means "Second," and refers to the reigning Negus, Menelik II; it is pronounced *dagmauih*. Menelik's full title is as follows: "Moa anbasa z'irrnagada juda, dagmauih Menilek, sjuma egziabiher, negus nagast z'Etijopija"; which translated reads: "The victorious lion descended from Juda, the second Menelik, God's Anointed, King of the Kings of Ethiopia."

We do not quite see the object of this overprint, unless it be in the nature of a third party's effort at philatelic speculation.

Touching the overprint of the denomination, we learn that it was never officially sanctioned. The postal tariff of Abyssinia is arranged on a "guerche" and "talari" currency. The talari of Menelik II is equivalent to 16 guerches, and is worth about frs. 2.40 at the present day, as against frs. 3.20 formerly. The overprint in francs and centimes was first used to facilitate the payment for stamps with French money, but the overprints recently chronicled appear to be an indication of the face value of the stamp in the currency of the country; this is really necessary, as there are otherwise no arabic figures giving any indication of the value.

Chile.—We do not appear to have chronicled the Marine Official stamps of this country, although they are fully described in the *Monthly Journal* of 29 June.

Ten oblong labels have been issued, all printed on white paper except one, which is on deep blue; four are imperforate, and four are perforated 11.

Each label bears an overprint indicating that it is intended to frank a special class of postal matter, such as letters, parcels, etc.; and each label also bears a different number, which is used



to determine how many stamps of each class have been used, so as to facilitate book-keeping

between the Ministry of Marine and the Post Office.

These stamps are all used by the Ministry of Marine to frank postal matter in the country itself only.

Single-lined frame. Numbered in violet. Imperf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
(No value), pale blue, with CARTA in yellow	—	—
(No value), red, with OFICIO in pale blue	—	—
(No value), violet, with PAQUETE in red	—	—
(No value), brown on blue, with large letters "EP" in violet	—	—

Second frame and numerals in black. Perf. 11.

(No value), blue, with CARTA in yellow	—	—
(No value), red, with OFICIO in blue	—	—
(No value), brown, with PAQUETE in green	—	—
(No value), green, with large letter "C" in red	—	—

Besides this set there is another authorized for external use only; it consists of some of the stamps of the current set, overprinted, in red, with a small anchor, above which the word OFFICIAL forms an arch.



Overprinted in red as illustration.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., green	—	—
3 c. on 1 p., brown	—	—
5 c., blue	—	—
10 c., black and grey	—	—
15 c. ,, purple	—	—
20 c. ,, orange-brown	—	—
50 c. ,, blue	—	—
1 p. ,, brown	—	—

We have received a letter from the Ministry of Marine to the Postmaster-General, dated 24 June, 1907, and stamped with the official seal, which authorizes the use of these stamps, so there is no doubt as to their genuineness.

East Africa and Uganda.—Lieut. Swinhoe-Phelan, writing under the date of 7 August, 1907, informs us that he has seen a copy of the 10 rupees on multiple-watermarked, chalk-surfaced paper. There is now only one value of the set, the 50 rupees, that still has the watermark Crown and CC; perhaps we shall not hear of its being changed yet awhile, as there cannot be a very great demand for such a high value; 50 rupees is equivalent to about £3. 6s. 8d.



Wmk. Mult. Cr. C.A. Chalk-surfaced paper. Unused. Used. s. d. s. d.

10 rup., black and ultramarine

France.—The 10 c., vermilion, of the latest Sower type (without sun, or ground under feet), is chronicled by *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* (15.9.07), with the overprint "F. M.," indicating "Franchise Militaire."



F. M.

Military Frank Stamp. Sower type, overprinted as above. Perf. 14x13b.

10 c., vermilion

French Congo.—The Breitfuss Collection contains an uncatalogued variety, the 5 c. on 15 c., blue (No. 2). The black surcharge appears twice on the stamp, similar portions of it being 4 mm. apart vertically. This variety is doubly interesting, as it is *se tenant* with a normally surcharged stamp.



With double surcharge, in black. Perf. 14x13b. Unused. Used. s. d. s. d.

5 c. on 15 c., blue

Gadeloupe.—In the Breitfuss Collection we have found a variety that we do not catalogue of the 25 c. on 30 c., cinnamon (No. 15). The black surcharge is printed twice, and is quite distinct, the frames of the two surcharges being quite a millimetre apart.



With double surcharge, in black. Unused. Used. s. d. s. d.

25 c. on 30 c., cinnamon

Gwalior.—We learn from *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* (15.9.07) that the ½ anna Indian stamp, with the inscription INDIA POSTAGE AND REVENUE, has been overprinted for use in Gwalior. This is the first of the five Native States to receive a supply of the Indian stamp with the new inscription overprinted in this way.



GWALIOR
गवळियर

Head of King Edward VII. Overprinted, in black, as above. Unused. Used. s. d. s. d.

½ a., pea-green

Luxemburg.—We learn that three more values, the 15 c., 37½ c., and 50 c., have been issued in the new design, of which we have already chronicled four values, the 10 c., 12½ c., 20 c., and 25 c. We suppose that the new design will also extend to the four remaining values, namely, 30 c., 1 fr., 2½ frs., and 5 frs.; and also possibly to the four lower values of the set, the 1 c., 2 c., 4 c., and 5 c.

In our issue of 31 August we announced that the 12½ c. would shortly undergo modification, as it was found that the fraction was not sufficiently clear; if that is so, we really think it is absurd to issue a 37½ c. of the same nature, as the fault in the former stamp will be equally apparent in the latter.

In the same number (31 August) we spoke of a projected 87½ c.; this was, of course, a printer's error for 37½ c.



Portrait of the Grand Duke. Perf. 11 x 11½.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
15 c., red-brown	0 3	—
37½ c., green	0 6	—
50 c., brown	0 8	—

New South Wales.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* (14.9.07) that two more values, the ½d. and 4d., have been issued on Victorian paper, watermarked Crown and double-lined A. This makes seven values out to date, the other five already chronicled being the 1d., 2d., 2½d., 6d., and 1s.



Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12 x 11½.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
½d., blue-green	—	—
4d., brown	—	—

New Zealand.—On Wednesday, 11 September, in accordance with the prevailing custom, Lieut.-Colonel Kearns, the Common Crier, proceeded from the Mansion House to the top of the steps at the Royal Exchange, where, in sonorous voice, he recited the King's proclamation conferring upon the Colony of New Zealand the new title of Dominion.

We sincerely hope that the postal authorities will not strive to emulate other colonies we could name by issuing a series of commemorative stamps to celebrate the occasion.

Nicaragua.—Our New York house continues to keep us well supplied with varieties of this country. We now list as follows:—

Type 36, printed by the American Bank Note Company, overprinted "B—Dpto. Zelaya," in black, and also "Vale 20 c.," in black, reading downwards; as before there are two varieties of the "o" in "20": (a) wide, thick "o," of which

there are eighteen in a pane of twenty-five stamps, and (b) narrow, tall "o," of which there are seven.

The second novelty we have to record is again Type 36, but the Waterlow print, 20 c., claret, overprinted "B—Dpto. Zelaya."

Vale 10¢

B

Vale 10¢

Dpto. Zelaya

Type 36. American print. Overprinted "B—Dpto. Zelaya," in black; and also "Vale 20 c.," reading downwards.

(a) With wide, thick "o."

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
20 c. on 5 c., blue	1 0	—

(b) With narrow, tall "o."

20 c. on 5 c., blue	2 0	—
-------------------------------	-----	---

B

Dpto. Zelaya

Type 36, Waterlow print. Overprinted as illustration. 20 c., claret 1 3 —

Papua.—We read in the *Australian Philatelist* (1.8.07) that when the stock of the present surcharged stamps is exhausted, it is highly probable that the design of British New Guinea will be used, with the inscription in the top label altered to PAPUA. It is most likely that the stamps will be printed in Australia on the Commonwealth paper.

We copy the following paragraph from the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* (7.9.07):—

Are the Papuans "Gumpaps"?

"I observe that the *Australian Philatelist* is making a vigorous defence of the surcharge 'Papua' on the stamps of British New Guinea, and having already taken the *Monthly Journal* to task for 'needlessly sneering' at this alleged unnecessary overprint, now assails the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* on the same ground. 'What we cannot understand,' says the *Australian Philatelist*, 'is, the Editors of both these journals sneer at the Papuan stamps, and yet the proprietors offer them for sale to collectors.'

"A contributor to *Gibbons Weekly*, commenting on this utterance, slyly observes that the stamp dealer is a sinful man at best, but the editor is a philosopher who labours day and night to make the world worth living in.

"After all, was the 'Papua' overprint a necessary embellishment? I should like to see the *Australian Philatelist* make some attempt to demonstrate its necessity, rather than talk back at journals which, whatever their faults may be, are at least imbued with a desire to further the best interests of Philately."

As we do not appear to have illustrated the two types of the overprint "Papua" on the stamps of British New Guinea, we now do so.

The first type was used to overprint all values from ½d. to 2s. 6d., while the second type, which

Papua.

Papua.

is smaller and has thinner letters, served for the overprinting of a second supply of the ½d. and 4d., as chronicled in our issue of 31 August.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News (14.9.07) chronicles another value, the 2s. 6d., black and brown, bearing the second surcharge.



Overprinted "Papua," second type.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.

2s. 6d., black and brown

Salvador.—In addition to the three stamps chronicled in our issue of 21 September, *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* (15.9.07) chronicles three provisionals. The current design of President Pedro José Escalon is overprinted with the black shield 12 mm. wide, and is also surcharged with new values. We have not as yet seen specimens of these, so we do not know what the surcharges are like, nor in what colour they have been printed.

It is probable that Dom Escalon is no longer President, and that the Post Office authorities are preparing a stamp of new design; naturally no further supplies of the old design were printed, and some values being exhausted, they had to be provided by surcharging some of the surplus stamps of other values.



Overprinted in black with shield 12 mm. wide and surcharged (?).

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.

1 c. on 5 c.,	black and blue	—	—
2 c. " 6 c.	" carmine	—	—
10 c. " 6 c.	" "	—	—

Spain.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* (15.9.07) is told that yet another commemorative set is to be issued, namely about the latter half of September. The pretext was readily found this time in the Industrial Exhibition now taking place at Madrid. The design is said to consist of two medallion portraits of King Alfonso XIII and of Queen Victoria Eugénie. The inscription at the top reads: EXPO. DE INDUSTRIAS DE MADRID, and at the bottom appears the word ESPAÑA.

We are informed that these stamps will be allowed to frank letters handed in only at the post office installed in the Exhibition, and also that there will be twelve values, from 2 centimos to 10 pesos.

Sudan.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* (15.9.07) chronicles a change of colour of the 4 mils. issued about December, 1906. The colour is now red and brown (the centre being in red), instead of pale blue and brown. This change was not unexpected, as 4 mils. is equivalent to 1d., so the former colours were not in accordance with the regulations of the Postal Union. The watermark and perforation remain unchanged.



Centre in first colour. Wmk. Mult. Star and Crescent. Perf. 14.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.

4 mils., red and brown

Surinam.—Mr. J. B. Robert informs us that four more values of the figure type are to be issued in December or January next, and that they will be perforated 11 as before. They are as



follows: 1 c., olive-green; 2 c., red-brown; 2½ c., deep green; and 3 c., orange-yellow.

Mr. Robert also gives us the exact dates upon which the stamps chronicled in the Supplement were issued: the 15 c., 20 c., 30 c., 50 c., 1 g., and 2½ g. were all issued on 1 August, 1907, and the 25 c. on 1 January, 1907.

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 301 Strand, London, W.C.

Answers to Correspondents

W. F. S. (PUTNEY).—Many thanks for cutting. You will see that the matter you refer to has been fully written up by our Mr. Frank Phillips in the last number of *G. S. W.*

F. J. D. (HOLYWOOD).—Many thanks for your congratulations on the improvements in the *Weekly*. Glad you find it a "ripping, most interesting, and useful magazine"; that is what we are trying to make it. The only important varieties in the ARMY OFFICIALS are the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., vermilion, and 1d., lilac, with "1" for "L"

in OFFICIAL. These two stamps also are collected with a variety called "short 1," which is really the ordinary letter with a piece broken off the foot. The other minor varieties you mention are caused by worn or broken type, and while specialists may take them, they are of but small interest or value.

H. W. (BEDFORD).—Glad you found the packets such good value. Yes, we recommend the 3000 and 4000 varieties; you will find they contain only stamps in really good condition.

Philatelic Societies

Hull and East Riding Philatelic Society

President: Mr. R. W. Dewing.
Non. Secretary: Mr. A. R. Hebblethwaite.

THE annual general meeting of the Hull and East Riding Philatelic Society was held at Powolny's Restaurant, when a good number of members were present.

The Secretary's report and balance-sheet showed a healthy state of the Club's finance and the membership a still increasing one, over twenty having joined during the past year. The Exchange Branch, which was started a few months ago, had proved a great success.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing season:—President, Mr. R. W. Dewing; Hon. Treasurer and Expert, Mr. H. Immencamp; Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. R. Hebblethwaite; Librarian, Mr. L. Henry; Committee, Messrs. Perkins and Teesdale, in addition to the above officers.

Meetings are held every first and third Friday evenings in the month. During the winter session papers have been promised by Messrs. Immencamp, Story, and Hebblethwaite.

A hearty vote of thanks to the past officers and committee terminated the proceedings.—*Eastern Morning News*, 10 September.

Junior Philatelic Society Brighton Branch

President: F. J. Melville.
Hon. Sec. and Treas.: J. Corner-Spokes, 22 Denmark Terrace, Brighton.

Programme for Season 1907-8

- Oct. 24—Display: Sarawak, Fred J. Melville.
Nov. 14—Display: Cape of Good Hope, M. P. Castle.
Nov. 28—Display: Colombia and Brazil, A. H. L. Giles, R.N.

- Dec. 12—Paper and Display: Cashmere, A. J. Sefi.
Jan. 9—Display: Mrs. Field. Paper, "Queens and their Stamps," H. Clark.
Jan. 23—Paper and Display: J. Ireland.
Feb. 13—Display: Mexico and Uruguay, A. H. L. Giles.
Feb. 27—Display: W. Mead.
Mar. 12—Display: Great Britain, Line-Engraved, S. R. Turner.
Display: J. P. S. Forgery Collection, H. Lee.
Mar. 26.
Apr. 9—Paper: "World-wide Philately," H. Clark.
Apr. 23.
May 14.
May 28—Annual General Meeting.

Note.—The above is subject to revision. Extra meetings may be held.

Junior Philatelic Society Liverpool Branch

THE first meeting of the season was held on Monday, 16 September, in the Society's new room, 6 Colquitt Street. The new quarters are a great improvement, and were quite necessary owing to the great increase in members.

Mr. Phelps was in the chair, and fifteen members were present.

Two new members, Messrs. F. H. Hill and R. A. Richardson, were elected, and fourteen more were to be put up for election at the next meeting. The total membership now exceeds seventy.

A paper on Norway and a display for competition concluded the evening. The paper given by Mr. Bate was very interesting, complete, and full of information not generally known.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

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No. 15
Whole No. 145

12 OCTOBER, 1907

VOL. VI.

Countries of the World

By W. PERCY BARNSDALL

Ecuador—continued

IT is difficult to understand the next class of stamps put on sale by this unbusiness-like Republic. The conditions of the contract made with Seebeck's agent provided for the return of all remainders to the contractors at the end of each year. Yet early in 1897, instead of a new series of stamps being obtained, those of 1896, as well as a quantity of the stamps of 1894 and 1895, are issued overprinted "1897-1898." How is it to be explained that the postal authorities had a reserve of these stamps of 1894 and 1895? It would be supposed that so honourable a Government, which felt itself compelled to publish so virtuous a decree as that referred to previously, viz. that of 8 November, 1895, would have at all costs seen that its part of the bargain was carried out. Steps were to have been taken to secure stamps from "manufacturers of approved respectability," yet down to March, 1897, nothing had resulted, and instead of "re-establishing the credit of the postage stamps of Ecuador," the latter were in worse odour than ever. It is also difficult to reconcile this advertised attitude with the jobbery connected with the commemorative stamps. The decree stated that the remainders were to be destroyed after eleven days, yet, far from burning these, some of the stamps were overprinted "1897-1898," others had a special circular control, impressed, and the actual remainders were handed over to the *concessionaire* for disposal at his own sweet will. An inquiry from our publishers through the consul at Guayaquil elicited the following information, which in December, 1897, the *Monthly Journal* considered as absolutely authentic:—

The reason for obliterating the stamps with "1897-8" was owing to a big robbery of stamps in the Fiscal Office in Quito, and afterwards another large robbery of a considerable quantity of stamps by a party of Revolutionists on the way between Riobamba and Guayaquil. The stamps without this overprint, after these robberies, were not accepted as postage, therefore none of these overprints were of a speculative nature. The

commemoration stamps were issued under contract by a Mr. Valenzuela, and only intended for circulation from 9 to 30 October; but as by accident several values of the 1866 issue were also put in circulation on these days, it was decided that the commemoration stamps should not be withdrawn from circulation, and should be available for any time. Therefore we can hardly think that these can be considered speculative. The 1, 2, and 10 c. of these commemorative stamps were overprinted, in May, "1897-98" for use in towns except Guayaquil. The stamps to be used in Guayaquil were overprinted with a circular stamp [illustrated below] and all those ordered by the Government were printed in black only and are not speculative, but were a *bona fide* issue.

The explanation may be taken for what it is worth, but as the Revenue stamps were also overprinted "1897-1898" at the same time, there may be something in the "robbery excuse."

Certain however it is, that Valenzuela applied the circular handstamp without authority, and in blue as well as in black. The 20 c., 50 c., and 1 sucre with black overprint, and all seven values with overprint in blue, are constantly met with, but are only reprints and should be refused by collectors.

March-May, 1897. Various issues overprinted diagonally "1897-1898" (various types) in black.

Stamps of 1894.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., pale blue	0 6	0 6
2 c., yellow-brown	0 9	0 6
5 c., green	0 4	0 4
10 c., vermilion	2 6	0 9
20 c., black	2 0	0 6
50 c., orange	3 0	1 0
1 s., carmine	5 0	2 6
5 s., deep blue	—	—

Stamps of 1895.

1 c., blue	1 0	—
2 c., yellow-brown	0 6	0 6
5 c., blue-green	1 6	0 6
10 c., pale red	2 0	2 0
20 c., black	6 0	0 9
50 c., pale orange	1 0	1 0
1 s., carmine	10 0	4 0
5 s., deep blue	10 0	7 6

Commemorative stamps.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 c., carmine	0	3	2	0
2 c., blue	0	6	—	—
5 c., green	10	0	—	—
10 c., ochre	0	6	2	6
20 c., vermilion	—	—	—	—
50 c., purple	—	—	—	—
1 s., orange	—	—	—	—



May, 1897. *Commemorative stamps overprinted as above in black.*

1 c., carmine	0	4	0	6
2 c., blue	0	4	1	0
5 c., green	0	4	—	—
10 c., ochre	0	6	—	—

At last there was evidence of a supply by a manufacturer of approved respectability. On 23 June, 1897, the first value (5 c.) of a new series of stamps manufactured by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, was put on sale, and the other values followed at short intervals. The design resembles that of the earlier stamps with the familiar shield, and naturally the execution was of the highest class. The stamps were in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten, and had the well-known irregular Waterlow perforation. With commendable prudence the stamps were consigned to the Bank of Guayaquil, and not to the order of the Government.



23 June, 1897. *Waterlow type. Perf. 15, 16.*

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 c., green	0	3	0	1
2 c., orange	0	3	0	1
5 c., lake	1	0	0	1
10 c., brown	0	4	0	2
20 c., yellow	0	6	0	6
50 c., ultramarine	1	0	1	0
1 s., grey	2	0	—	—
5 s., lilac	7	6	12	6

Evidently a fair stock was laid in, for postal fiscals, though still used, were much less frequently resorted to; and there were no provisional postage stamps till the middle of 1899. A new lot of stamps had been ordered from Messrs. Waterlow, but before their arrival the stock of current 1 c. and 5 c. ran short, and the following provisionals were issued.



May, 1899. *Waterlow stamps surcharged in black.*

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 c. on 2 c., orange	0	3	0	3
5 c. on 10 c., brown	0	4	0	4

The new stamps arrived almost immediately, and were a handsome lot. There were the usual eight values, each with a distinct design, showing portraits of well-known men of the country. The stamps were beautifully engraved and executed, perforation and make-up being as before.



(Vargas Torres.)



(Abdon Calderon.)



(Juan Montalvo.)



(Mejia.)



(Espego)



(Carbo.)



(Olmeda.)



(Moncayo)

June, 1899. *Portrait series. Vignette in first colour.*
Perf. 15, 16.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., black and dull blue . . .	0	1	0	1
2 c. " brown-lilac . . .	0	1	0	1
5 c. " carmine . . .	0	2	0	1
10 c. " dull violet . . .	0	4	0	2
20 c. " green . . .	0	8	0	4
50 c. " rose . . .	1	3	1	0
1 s. " ochre . . .	4	6	3	0
5 s. " lilac . . .	20	0	—	—

In January, 1900, a German paper chronicled the 1 sucre of 1896, surcharged DIEZ CENTAVOS, similarly to the provisional of 1883, but though the Catalogue still includes this stamp, there is some doubt as to its proper status. The remainders of the 1896 stamp, in the hands of the Ecuador authorities, had previously been overprinted "1897-1898," so the alleged provisional was either one of an earlier date previously unchronicled or something worse. General collectors can safely ignore it.

In 1901 there was a fresh supply of stamps in the same design, etc., as those of 1899, but with the frames changed in colour.

1901. *Portrait series. Colours changed.*

	Unused.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 c. black and carmine . . .	0	1	0	1
2 c. " green . . .	0	2	0	1
5 c. " purple . . .	0	3	0	1
10 c. " indigo . . .	0	5	0	1
20 c. " slate . . .	0	8	0	2
50 c. " pale blue . . .	—	—	1	0
1 s. " brown . . .	—	—	1	6
5 s. " grey-black . . .	—	—	—	—

In July, 1902, in consequence of a fire which destroyed the greater part of the town of Guayaquil, a very large quantity of stamps in the Government stores were destroyed or stolen. Apprehending that these stamps might be brought into use, the Government authorized its governors of provinces to handstamp control marks on their stocks in hand. Twenty-two of such marks are known, and a full list is given in the Catalogue, but the general collector can well be satisfied with the set without the overprint.

Those with overprint are hard to obtain, and though ten provinces are known definitely to have made use of the device, the stamps without such marks are by far the commoner.



At the end of 1902, the familiar provisional, but this time of quite a modest character, made its appearance, and doubtless the usual New Year demand justified its use. The current Revenue stamp was the one selected for the purpose.

December, 1902. *Revenue stamp dated 1901-1902. Surcharged in black.*

	Unused.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 c. on 25 c., yellow . . .	0	3	0	4

Philatelists were then given quite a rest. A sale of remainders was advertised for 15 January, 1903, but nothing has been recorded in the philatelic papers as to its success. Perhaps, however, the placing of the remainders of the first Waterlow set on the market this year may be one of the results. In the middle of 1904 a commemorative set was issued in honour of Captain Abdon Calderon, "who won the battle of Pichincha on 24 May, 1824, and by that victory assured the independence from Spain." This time the set consisted of six values handsomely turned out, and apparently of American production, and were for internal postage only. The quantities issued, according to the decree authorizing the labels, were—1 c., 300,000; 2 c., 150,000; 5 c., 160,000; 10 c., 60,000; 20 c., 30,000; 50 c., 8,000.



June, 1904. *Portrait of Calderon. The 50 c. same type as the 5 c., the other values as 1 c. Vignette in first colour. Perf. 12.*

	Unused.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., black and red . . .	—	—	—	—
2 c. " blue . . .	—	—	—	—
5 c. " yellow . . .	—	—	—	—
10 c. " red . . .	—	—	—	—
20 c. " blue . . .	—	—	—	—
50 c. " yellow . . .	—	—	—	—

In 1906 a few more provisionals were made by surcharging the Revenue stamps similarly to the provisional of December, 1902, probably at the end of the year as usual, since they were not chronicled in the stamp magazines till this year. It seems a pity the authorities do not anticipate this New Year demand.

Dec., 1906. *Revenue stamps dated "1901-2." Surcharged in black.*

	Unused.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 c. on 5 c., grey-lilac . . .	0	9	—	—
1 c. on 20 c., grey . . .	—	—	—	—
1 c. on 1 s., pale blue . . .	—	—	—	—
3 c. on 5 c., grey-lilac . . .	—	—	—	—
3 c. on 1 s., pale blue . . .	0	6	—	—

Quite lately, as diligent readers of *G.S.W.* will have noticed, a new set of stamps has been issued with frames and general appearance similar to the last general issue, but with a new set of portraits, all of past Presidents. The stamps, as before, have been manufactured by Waterlow and Sons, Limited, London.



(President Roca.)



(President Dr. Noboa.)



(President Gen. Robles.)



(President Gen. Urquina.)



(Pres. Dr. Garcia Moreno.)



(President Carrión.)



(President Dr. Espinoza.)



(President Dr. Borrero.)

1907. *President series. Vignettes in first colour.*
Perf. 14, 15.

		Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
1 c.	black and carmine .	0	1	—	—
2 c.	" pale blue .	0	2	—	—
3 c.	" orange .	0	2	—	—
5 c.	" lilac-rose .	0	3	—	—
10 c.	" indigo .	0	6	—	—
20 c.	" pale green .	—	—	—	—
50 c.	" purple .	—	—	—	—
1 s.	" blue-green .	—	—	—	—

It is to be hoped now with this fine set that the President, who is the same gentleman who dictated the famous decree, will see to it that the "credit of Ecuador postage stamps will not be again disestablished."

(To be continued.)

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.

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

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, 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

Holland 1852, 10 c., steel-blue

I WAS recently speaking to a friend from Holland about the relative rarity of various stamps of Holland and her Colonies, and he happened to comment on the low price at which we catalogue the above stamp. He told me that some time ago he secured some six thousand stamps of 5 c., first issue, and, after searching them thoroughly, he found only ten copies of the real steel-blue colour. According to this, it should be worth six hundred times fourpence, the price of the common 5 c., or say £10, in place of the 10s. it is quoted in our Catalogue.

A New Handbook on Holland Stamps

TALKING of Holland, I may mention that a new and important handbook on the stamps of Holland is in preparation. It will be in two parts; the first one will be on the postage stamps, and the second on the Postage Due stamps. Neither the price nor the date of publication has yet been announced, but, when issued, I will again refer to the subject in these columns. It will be published in the English language, and is being written by Mr. Narat Koning, of Amsterdam.

Our Indian Letter

I HAVE much pleasure in publishing in this number a long and interesting letter from our Calcutta correspondent, Mr. Wilmot Corfield. This is just the sort of thing I want from readers all over the world, and I hope that in due time I may have the pleasure of receiving many such at 391 Strand.

Philatelic Bibliography

THE Swedish Philatelic Society has recently published a useful work of reference under the title *Bibliographie der Wichtigsten Spezialwerke über die Postwertzeichen einzelner Länder*, compiled by Mr. R. Krasmann. This book gives, under the heading of each stamp-issuing country of the world, a list of publications dealing with that particular country, with the full title of the work, author, number of pages, date and place of publication. This should prove very useful to writers and students, and can be obtained for 1s. 3d. from the Swedish Philatelic Society, Grefteuregatan 24A, Stockholm.

Leicester Exhibition

THE Leicester Philatelic Society will hold its second Exhibition of Postage Stamps on 1 and 2 November next.

The classes are as follows:—

CLASS I.

(Open.)

The best collection of Great Britain or any one British Colony exceeding 150 stamps.

Gold and Silver Medals and Diploma.

CLASS II.

(Members of L.P.S. only.)

The best collection of any one British Colony exceeding 100 stamps.

Silver and Bronze Medals and Diploma.

CLASS III.

(Open.)

The best general collection consisting of not less than twenty-five countries.

Silver and Bronze Medals.

CLASS IV.

(Collectors of Leicestershire.)

The best collection in any one of Gibbons' Imperial, Century, or Ideal Albums.

Silver Medal and Album.

CLASS V.

(Members of L.P.S. only.)

Curiosities, Forgeries, etc., not over twenty-five copies.

Bronze Medal and Album.

CLASS VI.

(Members of L.P.S. only.)

Best collection of Montenegro or, failing that, any other European country.

Bronze Medal and Album.

CLASS VII.

(Members of L.P.S. only.)

The best collection of Great Britain in album or on sheets.

Album and Diploma.

CLASS VIII.

(Only Leicestershire collectors under 16.)

The best collection under 2000.

Album and Diploma.

All exhibits must be delivered between 29 and 31 October.

Copy of the rules can be obtained from the Exhibition Secretary,

Mr. J. W. H. GODDARD,

14 Church Avenue,

Glenfield Road,

Leicester.

The medal is a handsome one, and reflects great credit on its designer, Mr. T. B. Widdowson. Here is an illustration which speaks for itself.

**Curious Addresses**

IN the course of business our publishers receive some quaintly addressed communications. Here are three examples:—

MR. STANLEY GIBBONS,
Stamping Porters,
8 Gower Street,
London.

This gentleman evidently has a phonetic ear which caught our business of "Stamp Importers," but which converted it into something quite different.

A letter from Ecuador recently reached us addressed—

SR. DN.,
Foreign Countries,
391 Strand,
London.

The writer evidently mixed up an advertisement of Part II of the Catalogue with our address.

A halfpenny card from Hensworth arrived this year addressed :—

To any firm in London who deals in stamps and coins. I have hundreds of both, but don't know the value. Kindly send list and oblige.

All this on the front of the card. The Post Office simply wrote :—

Try Stanley Gibbons, Strand.

Explanation of the Cuban Designs

MANY collectors are at a loss to understand the designs on the early issues of Cuba when a Spanish colony. One of the latest was a shield bearing the arms of Castile, Leon, Aragon, Navarre, and Granada, surmounted by a mural or turreted crown. The mural crown was a circle of gold, indented and embattled, bestowed among the ancient Romans on him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place and there lodged a standard. King Amadeus abdicated in 1873, and Spain once more lapsed into a republic; but the mural crown has no royal significance, hence its presence on a republican issue. I mention this little detail, as otherwise some of my younger readers may be puzzled to account for the appearance of a

crown on a republican stamp. A straight upper label bore the usual inscription "Ultramar" ("Beyond the sea"), and the date of issue, with the value in a straight label at the foot.—*Otago Witness*, N.Z.

Thick Curly-headed Native Wove Paper

AN esteemed friend in New York wrote the following amusing letter to us the other day, which I think is worth reproducing :—

We are "now copying Japan" from your Catalogue, and we notice something in there which I think it proper to call to your attention.

On page 304, near the foot of the page, you say, "Thick woolly native wove paper." Now, that is a deterioration in the use of the English language. The word "woolly" is distinctly United States, as applied to a curly-headed native, and I would ask you if you won't kindly ask your publishers to change the heading above No. 34 and make it read, as it should in good English, "Thick curly-headed native wove paper."

According to Chambers's *English Dictionary*, I find the word "woolly" defined as—"consisting of, or like, wool; clothed with wool." I see nothing about "curly-headed natives"; and I claim that "woolly" is a good old English word, and regret that I cannot Americanize our Catalogue as humorously suggested by our friend.

Further Notes on The Breitfuss Collection

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

THE following volumes have been priced since the last notice, and can now be sent on approval to collectors who desire to see them; or the collection as far as priced can be inspected during office hours at 391 Strand, London.

VOLUME XXVI

Japan, China, Shanghai, and Siam

The *Japan* are a fairly good lot, with a number of uncut sheets; the first issue, imperf., is complete, and there are many sheets both "no syllabic" and "with syllabic characters." The collection is fairly complete in single stamps with syllabic characters. In the case of the rare 6 sen, purple-brown, on the thin native paper, Nos. 1 to 12 are all present used, but only Nos. 1 and 2 unused. In the 20 sen, purple, there are the rare plates 2 and 3 unused. (By the way, has any one ever seen either of these plate-numbers USED?) The 2 sen, yellow, is nearly complete unused, and the later issues are fairly represented.

China.—An ordinary lot, not at all specialized or worked out; the most interesting things are uncut sheets of the first issue 3 and 5 cands.

Shanghai.—Quite a fine lot of the first issue, mostly beautiful stamps, with exceptional margins, and a number of the scarce varieties. The rare provisionals of 1873 to 1876 include most of the various surcharges, among the better stamps being the 3 on 16 c., green, the 1 on 12 c., brown, and the red surcharge 1 on 4 c., grey-lilac.

Siam.—This is only an ordinary lot, with nothing special.

VOLUME XXX

Colombia and States

This is a good, fat volume, all the issues being well represented, and containing a number of rarities and errors. Of *Colombia* 1861 large stamps there are thirty stamps. Of the scarce issue of 1862 there are no fewer than eighteen, including the 20 c., red, un-

used, and a fine pair used. In 1863 a beautiful stamp, with good margins, is the error 50 c., red, in the colour of the 20 c.

In *Antioquia* first issue, 1868, there are eleven, including two pairs of the 5 c., green.

Bolivar.—The little 10 c., green, 1863, two used.

Cauca.—A couple of pages, containing some very scarce types.

Tolima.—The first issue is really exceptionally strong; there are no fewer than nine complete made-up plates and a number of strips and single stamps. This is altogether one of the finest lots that we have ever had of this interesting and difficult issue. In the issue of 1884 I note an unchronicled error, the 2 cents, printed in the slate-blue colour of the 10 c.

VOLUME XLI

Portugal and Colonies

A valuable and very important volume. A fine lot of the early issues of *Portugal* unused. In the issue of 1853 there are two of the 50 reis, green, and two of the 100 r., lilac, unused and fine. In the issue of 1855 there are 5 r., red-brown, with straight hair, mint, and 25 r., blue, the rare type 1. In the 1856 there is the very rare 25 r., blue, unused. The later issues are well represented in all varieties. The older colonies, e.g. *Azores*, *Madeira*, *Portuguese Indies*, and *Guinea*, are all strong in the early issues, most of which are represented by beautiful stamps, unused and used, and in all shades. The other colonies are fairly complete in all varieties, including quite a number of records.

VOLUME LX

Bulgaria, Greece, Servia, etc.

The best country in this volume is undoubtedly *Greece*. The early issues are rather strong, and I draw attention to a block of four of the Paris prints, 20 l., blue, with full original gum and large margins. In the early Athens prints there are some very interesting stamps, the 10 l., yellow-ochre on greenish blue, a number of them used on entire letters. The other issues are a very good representative lot, the unused being very fine, and there is also a very fine lot of the errors. The Unpaid Letter stamps are wonderfully good; they include some of the greatest rarities in the perforations and several imperf. stamps, including one *pair* used.

VOLUME LXII

Luxemburg

A very fine specialized book. It contains a large number of essays, a wonderful lot of shades in the early issues, and almost all varieties of perforation, unused and used.

The Official stamps are strong, and altogether this is quite a specialist's book, and it is well worthy of attention.

VOLUME LXVI

Holland and Colonies

A fair general collection of this group, which lacks, however, many of the rarities, especially in the Postage Due stamps. One of the best stamps is a fine used 15 c., chestnut, perf. 10½ by 10. Most of the Catalogue varieties in the issues of 1867-71 are here unused and used.

VOLUME LXVII

Belgium and Congo

This is an exceptionally strong lot, and naturally, as Mr. Breitfuss was in constant business relations with M. Moëns, he secured almost complete sets of the essays and trials of Belgian stamps. This volume contained no fewer than 557 different proofs, essays, and colour-trials, many of which must be extremely rare. In the stamps of 1849 I note a fine unused 20 c., pale milky blue, a stamp very difficult to find. The following issues are complete in nearly all shades unused and used. In the issue of 1866 there is a very fine 40 c., pale carmine, imperf. and with large margins, used, on whole envelope from Antwerp to a firm at Libau, Russia, and postmarked "18 Mai. 68." Taken altogether, this is one of the very interesting volumes.

VOLUME LXVIII

Thurn and Taxis

The most interesting and by far the most valuable objects in this book are five of the original pencil drawings for the first stamps of Thurn and Taxis. The drawings for the other values are, I believe, in the Reichspost Museum in Berlin. In the issued stamps nearly all shades are shown unused, and in the used special attention was paid to the obliterations, especially of such as were used at Bremen, Lübeck, Hamburg, and elsewhere. The volume contains a large number of stamps on original envelopes, and some of the envelope stamps cut out and used as adhesives.

Thus ends the description of this fine collection, which has taken us rather over three months to price, and which is now ready to be inspected by any of our clients who wish to see any portion of it.

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.

British Stamps used Abroad

By I. J. BERNSTEIN AND CHAS. NISSEN

AN extract from the *Post Office Guide of 1855* may be of interest here:—

APPENDIX (B)

1855

Exceptions from the exclusive PRIVILEGE of the Post Office, as given in the Act 1 Vict. 33, s. 2.

Letters sent by a private friend in his way-journey or travel so as such letters be delivered by such friend to the party to whom they shall be directed :

Letters sent by a messenger on purpose, concerning the private affairs of the sender or receiver thereof: commissions or returns thereof, and affidavits and writs, process or proceedings, or returns thereof, issuing out of a Court of Justice :

Letters sent out of the United Kingdom by a private vessel (not being a packet boat) :

Letters of merchants, owners of vessels of merchandise, or the cargo of loading therein, sent by such vessels of merchandise, or by any person employed by such owners for the carriage of such letters, according to their respective directions, and delivered to the respective persons to whom they shall be directed, without paying or receiving hire or reward, advantage or profit, for the same in any wise :

Letters concerning goods or merchandise sent by common known carriers, to be delivered with the goods which such letters concern, without hire or reward, or other profit or advantage for receiving or delivering such letters :

But nothing herein contained shall authorize any person to make a collection of such excepted letters for the purpose of sending them in the manner hereby authorized :

And the following persons are expressly forbidden to carry a letter, or to receive or collect or deliver a letter, although they shall not receive hire or reward for the same; (that is to say,)

Common known carriers, their servants or agents, except a letter concerning goods in their carts or wagons, or on their pack-horses, and owners, drivers, or guards of stage coaches :

Owners, masters, or commanders of ships, vessels, steamboats, or boats led or being passage or packet boats, sailing or passing coast-wise, or otherwise between ports or places within Great Britain or Ireland, or between, to, or from a port or ports within Her Majesty's dominions or territories out of the United Kingdom, or their servants or agents, except in respect of letters of merchants, owners of ships, or goods on board :

Passengers or other persons on board any such ships, vessels, steamboat, passage or packet boat :

The owners of, or sailors, watermen, or others on board a ship, vessel, or steamboat, or other boat or barge passing or repassing on a river or navigable canal within the United Kingdom or other of Her Majesty's dominions.

APPENDIX (C)

A list of the colonies the Posts of which are under Control of the Local Governments.

Barbados.	New South Wales.
Canada.	New Zealand.
Cape of Good Hope.	Nova Scotia.
Ceylon.	Prince Edward Island.
East Indies.	St. Helena.
Falkland Islands.	Sierra Leone.
Gambia.	South Australia.
Gold Coast.	Trinidad.
Heligoland.	Turk's or Caicos Islands.
Labuan.	Van Diemen's Land.
Mauritius.	Vancouver's Island.
Natal.	Victoria.
Newfoundland.	Western Australia.
New Brunswick.	

A list of the Colonies in which the Posts are under the Control of the British Postmaster-General.

1855

Antigua.	Dominica.
Bahamas.	Gibraltar.
Berbice.	Grenada.
Demerara.	Hong Kong.
Jamaica.	St. Lucia.
Montserrat.	St. Kitts.
Malta.	Tortola.
Nevis.	Tobago.
St. Vincent.	

Obliteration or post marks naturally being with all these stamps such an important factor, a few general remarks on the ones to be referred to hereafter may be of interest.

The first occasion on which British stamps were used abroad was during the Crimean War, and a special device was employed to take the place of the office numbers then in use at home.

The next three offices to be opened again had special postmarks consisting of the initials of their names, viz. "M" for Malta, "G" for Gibraltar, and "C" for Constantinople.

When, however, in 1858 it was decided to open further offices, this scheme was found to be so limited that a special series was started consisting of the initial "A" and a number for offices in foreign countries (British towns had simply numbers). This idea had, however, not been in operation long before the series of numbers (Nos. 1-997, 002, 997*) had all been allotted to post offices in England, and on fresh offices being opened the original scheme was abandoned and the numbers allotted to offices, whether at home or abroad, as occasion demanded. The initials "M" and "G" were

abandoned for "A 25" and "A 26" respectively in 1859, but Constantinople and Salonica retained the initials "C" and "S" till the use of both numbers and initials was abandoned in 1855 in favour of date stamps.

Of such numbers, which, when inverted, would read alike, for example, "099" and "660," or "001" and "100," one was left vacant until later, in 1860, when a dated postmark was joined to the obliterator, which, of course, did away with any possibility of error. These numbers, that had not been used for this or other reason, were allotted then to offices as occasion arose. We find 098 allotted to Platres, Cyprus, in 1878, although the number 098 was next on the rota in 1869, at which time Cyprus was still Turkish territory.

The design or shape followed that then in use at home; at first a small horizontal oval of parallel lines enclosing the number; later a vertical oval very much larger. The lines at top and bottom were in the first case thin, and in the latter thick. Sometimes

there were three, sometimes four such lines above and below the number.

Since about 1860 a date stamp was used in conjunction with the obliterator, but either was used occasionally alone.

In Group VI the Crimean Army post offices had a special design. The Egyptian and South African occurred after date stamps came into use.

In Group VII a special postmark was employed, and was evidently a rubber stamp, purple and black endorsing ink having been used. These stamps have been, until recently, generally looked upon as used fiscally.

(To be continued.)

**STANLEY GIBBONS
PRICED CATALOGUE OF
THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE WORLD**

Vol. I. Great Britain and Colonies.
Post-free, 2s. 9d.

Vol. II. The Rest of the World.
Post-free, 2s. 9d.

Omnium Gatherum

By "PHILOLOGOS"

French Postal Mismanagement

WRITING on Friday, 20 September, the Paris correspondent of the *Globe* says:—

Another example of postal mismanagement is seen at Havre, where recently the central post office ran out of twenty centime stamps. Now it is the twenty-five centime stamps which are short. Yet Havre has 132,430 inhabitants, and is one of the principal ports of France. This shortage of stamps is quite a common occurrence, for the other day, in the centre of Paris, when I asked for a twenty-five centime stamp for a letter for London, the good lady who served me excused herself for not having the stamp I wanted, and handed me two ten and one five centime stamps.

The Montenegro Jubilee Stamps

A CURIOUS mistake is to be found in all catalogues with regard to the Montenegro Jubilee issue of 1898. The view on the stamps is always said to be "View of Cetinje"; however, such is not the case, for the view represents a monastery in the neighbourhood of Cetinje, and this monastery is to be used as a burial-place for the reigning royal family.

German Colonial Stamps

VARIOUS rumours have been floated concerning the German colonial stamps. The *Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung* of 15 Septem-

ber contains the following item on the subject: "We are assured by a friend that really serious efforts are being made in order to get a new and pleasing design for the stamps of the German Colonies."

A Madagascar Watermark

M. TH. LEMAIRE, of Paris, says that some of the stamps of Madagascar now in use are found with a watermark consisting of one or more of the letters in the following inscription:—

B F K
RIVES.

These mystic letters are the mark used by the paper-makers, Blanchet Frères and Kléber, at Rives. Of course, such letters add nothing at all to the value of the stamps on which they happen to be found.

"Washed" Stamps

M. TH. LEMAIRE gives collectors the following wrinkle as to the best way to tell whether a stamp has been cleaned, "washed," or discoloured. Drop a very small drop of water on the face of the stamp; if, on turning over the stamp, one sees that the paper drinks in the water like a piece of blotting-paper, one can be sure that the stamp has been treated by some chemical, either for removing the obliteration or for changing the colour.

A "Reputed Error"

THE 25 lepta, Greece, 1869, error red, instead of violet, has been offered of late. In the opinion of Messieurs Gelli, Yaremджи, and Pinsaert, this is not an error, but simply the 25 lepta, violet, which has been treated to a little bath in acid.

New Belgian Obliteration

La Revue Postale, of Liège, announces that the Belgian Post Office authorities have decided to use the smudgy German obliterating stamp, and it remarks: "If this is being done to make collectors mad, then we must admit that the end has been obtained."

Danish West Indies Reminders

IT is announced that the old issues of Danish West Indies will not be sold by auction. Herein the Danish Government is setting a good example. Moreover, it has burned all the remaining sheets of the former issues, including the Provisionals of 1905.

Turkey Newspaper Stamps

FORGERS have been turning their attention of late to the Newspaper stamps of Turkey. The favourite way of selling these forgeries is to mix some genuine low-value stamps with forged rare high-value stamps; in this manner full sets of the issues of 1891, 1892, 1894, and 1905 are being offered to the unsuspecting at cheap prices.

Forged "Olympic" Stamps

HERR SIMON MILLER, of Hamburg, and Herr Julius Kaim, of Berlin, have shown to the International Society of Dealers, in Berlin, forgeries of the Greek Olympic Games stamps of 1896. M. Costi Zerlendy, 12 Rue du Stade, Athens, is sending out these forgeries, which consist of the 40 and 60 lepta, and the 1, 2, 5, and 10 drachmas. It is consoling to learn that these forgeries can be recognized with a little care.

Another National Collection

SIGNOR ENRICO SANTORO began collecting in 1852 and left off in 1890, when he had a collection numbering 11,044 stamps. Under his will this valuable collection becomes the property of the Museum at Palermo, the capital of Sicily.

Tuscany, Moldavia, the United States, New Zealand, Canada, Ceylon, and many other countries are complete in the chief varieties.

Forged Cucuta

DR. D. VON BIASINI, of Budapest, draws attention to the forged Cucuta stamps now being offered for sale. He says that these forgeries are to be recognized most easily

from the paper, which is lightly and faintly coloured in the originals and bright and shining in the forgeries. The drawing of the latter also shows some differences from that of the originals, and the obliteration stamp is bigger.

Roumanian Exhibition Stamps

THE remainders of the Roumanian Exhibition stamps have been sold by auction. They represented a face-value of £7360. A German firm, which is not named, offered £2480; M. Rosenbaum, Bucarest, offered £2600; M. Stambler, Bucarest, £2800; M. Steinberg, Bucarest, £3160; and then came the "Jubilee Plunger," Bela Szekula, of Budapest, with a flying leap and an offer of £4800. However, as M. Bela Szekula produced no guarantee that he would take the stamps, and as he had offered no security, the stamps were sold to the runner-up, M. Steinberg.

Spanish Forgeries

HERR BERN. BLAUHUTH, of Leipzig, says very clever forgeries of Spain, all stamps, from 1850 to 1854, with equally clever obliterations, are being offered. The forged 6 cuartos, black, 1851, which he has examined, is on grey paper; the upper cross-stroke of the "1" in SEIS is wider than the lower, and the letter seems upside down; the lower half of the "5" in 1851 is too open on the left; "S" in CUARTOS is too broad, and from the second diadem on the left of the head only two strokes hang down. Herr Blauhuth also points out a most dangerous forgery in that of Spanish West Indies, 1868, 20 c., green. In the forgery the paper is grey, the design is $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. too narrow, and the second thin stroke of the frame on the right touches clearly the strong line of the frame in the upper part; the first half of the diadem of the frontlet is rounded off towards the right; the bridge of the nose is too straight; the mouth is shut, instead of being slightly open; and chin and throat form a straight line.

San Marino Forgeries

THE new German stamp paper *Deutsche Philatelist* says that dangerous forgeries of all the current stamps of San Marino, with the exception of two low values, have been put on the market in Berlin, "as it seems by two Italian dealers, who are settled there" [*sic*].

Iceland

VALTYR GUDMUNDSSON, Dozent in the University of Copenhagen, has written a work entitled *Iceland at the beginning of the Twentieth Century*. From this exhaustive

work we take only such details as belong to postal matters.

The postal system of Iceland is managed by the postmaster of Reykjavik, the capital, which itself has three post offices or agencies, while twenty-three are scattered about the rest of the island, and all are under his authority. Besides these twenty-six post offices there are 165 places at which letters can be posted. The postmasters of the twenty-six offices are generally the leading people of the district, pastors or traders, and they discharge their duties as a second string to their official position. The officials in charge of the 165 secondary posting-places are something like the German sub-post offices.

Sixty years ago the mailboat made only one voyage a year between Denmark and Iceland; nowadays there is a fortnightly postal service during the greater part of the year, and a weekly service during the six months of the summer. The postal matter is delivered in the interior of Iceland by mounted messengers, and the delivery is often attended with great difficulty in winter. These mounted mailmen make fifteen rides from the larger places to the smaller during the year.

French Surcharges Doomed

THE end was bound to come sooner or later. The unblushing scandals in connexion with the stamps of French Indo-China and of other French colonial possessions, moved the Ministry of the Colonies to take action in the matter, and M. Dorsan Astruc, the well-known Paris dealer, sounded the death-knell of the rubbish by sending a letter to the Minister of the Colonies to expose the scandal. The steps now taken to prevent the issuing of stamps that have been surcharged hurriedly and anyhow, consist in the colonial post offices being compelled henceforth to keep in reserve a fixed quantity of stamps sufficient to meet the wants of the public for a long time, and capable of meeting every occasion, and the offices will have to send in a quarterly statement of the stamps sold, value by value. Thus the head office in Paris will know exactly the needs of every colony, so far as stamps are concerned, and it will be able to see that every colony has its due stock of stamps. Thus should come an end to surcharges. Moreover, the making of "errors" on the spot, or really "while you wait," as in the case of the Indo-Chinese offices, will cease, for henceforth all surcharges are to be made in the State Printing Works, Boulevard Brune, Paris. As a start, the new set of Indo-Chine, of which some values have just appeared, will be surcharged there for use in the French post offices of China, Packoi, Tchong-king, Hoi-Haö, etc. We join our esteemed con-

temporary *La Revue Française des Collectionneurs* in welcoming this action on the part of the French Minister of the Colonies.

Honour for M. Pierre Mahé

PHILATELY is coming into its own gradually. At the recent Congress of French Learned Societies, M. Pierre Mahé was appointed an "Officier de l'Instruction Publique." This honour may be taken as being a sign that the French Government has recognized Philately once more in an official way. M. Mahé well merits this deserved honour from the State.

New Forgeries

COLLECTORS must be put on their guard against forged sets of the Bulgarian stamps issued to commemorate Schipka. The design is imitated fairly well, but as the shades are rather too heavy they can be recognized easily. At the same time a warning must be given with regard to the forged 3½ roubles and 7 roubles, Russia, without the thunderbolts.

THE IMPROVED POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM, No. 0

One Hundred and Tenth Thousand.

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176 large pages. Spaces for 4700 Stamps. 48 extra pages added in this edition without extra charge.

All the Geographical and Historical Notes brought up fully to date. All the newest stamp-issuing countries, such as Bussahir, Canton, Cayman Isles, Hoi-hao, Dahomey, etc. etc., have been added.

At the top of each page there is the name of the country, and a mass of valuable information, including date when Stamps were issued, population, area, reigning sovereign, capital, etc. Spaces of proper sizes are provided for all Stamps, and the book is bound in a superior manner in art cloth.

The Album contains a pocket to hold duplicate Stamps, and fifty Stamps will be presented gratis with each Album. There is also an illustrated Frontispiece of the Rarest Stamps, with prices attached that we pay for each. Price, bound in handsome art cloth, post-free, 1s. 3d.

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New Issues

By FRANK PHILLIPS

Correspondents should notice that all matters relating to new issues have been taken over by Mr. Frank Phillips, 391 Strand, London, W.C., who would be very grateful if readers would help him by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps new or projected. News from the colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be sent to the above-mentioned address.

Afghanistan.—We take the following interesting information concerning the new 1 and 2 abasi stamps from the *Philatelic Journal of India* (9.07), from which paper we also learn that they are on no account sold to the public:—

“The stamps are engraved in blocks of six, and several impressions are made separately from the same block to fill ‘sheets’ (some of these impressions being *à la-bêche* in regard to one another), the blocks being impressed more or less evenly about half an inch or more apart. Numerous minor differences of engraving render ‘plating’ comparatively easy. The paper employed is a thin tough bluish-white wove ‘bank’ paper of European manufacture. The plates are a purely native product of Kabul, and are engraved in *taille-douce*, probably on copper, by a Turk named Mahmud Masi.

“The one abasi stamp measures about 19 × 24 mm., and exists in six varieties. Colours: blue and green (shades).

“The two abasi stamp measures about 19 × 22½ mm., and also exists in six varieties. Colour: deep blue.

“The inscription in Arabic on the one abasi is as follows: Upper tablet, *Dāk-khānā* (Post Office), lower tablet, *yek miscal, yek abāsi* (one miscal, one abasi, i.e. weight of one miscal for one abasi), central scroll, *Daulāt Khodā-dād Afghanistan* (God-given Kingdom of Afghanistan), corner circles, upper left, *yek* (the word ‘one’), upper right, the same word in Pushtu characters; lower left, the Roman figure ‘1,’ lower right, the Arabic figure for ‘1’ (‘1’).

“The inscription on the two abasi slightly varies: Upper tablet, *Dāk-khānā*, central scroll, *Daulāt Khodā-dād Afghanistan*, centre circle, *dō miscal, dō abāsi* (two miscal, two abasi), upper left circle, the Arabic figure for ‘2’ (‘r’), upper right circle, *dō* (the word ‘two’).

“All the stamps that have come through Peshawar, and that are in use there at the Kabul postal branch, are imperforate. Copies from the Quetta side, from Kandahar, are reported to exist perforated, and also ruletted, but these varieties may be unofficial.”

It would therefore appear that the information given about these stamps in our issues of 10 August and 7 September is not entirely accurate, so we

shall be obliged if our readers will take the following chronicle as correct:—



Printed on thin, wove paper. Imperf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 abasi, blue	—	—
1 „ green	—	—
2 „ deep blue	—	—

Antigua.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* (21.9.07) chronicles yet another value, the ¼d., black and green, on chalk-surfaced paper, water-marked Crown C C.



Wmk. Crown C C. Chalky paper.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
¼d., black and green	—	—

Belgium.—Mr. Frank Wilson has favoured us with a copy of the 5 c., of which the colour is light yellow-green, and in which the label at the bottom of the stamp is no longer joined to the stamp proper by a sort of ornamentation; the ornamentation is also missing at the bottom of

the label. Mr. Wilson also informs us that the 1 c. and 2 c. are to be issued in the same way.



Label separated from the stamp. Perf. 14.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.
 5 c., yellow-green — —

British Central Africa.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* (28.9.07) that our chronicle of the 1s. on chalk-surfaced paper was premature, as they have received official information that only the 1d. and 6d. are as yet issued.

Our contemporary also states that the title of this protectorate has now been changed to "Nyassaland Protectorate," so that a new issue of stamps may be expected before very long.

British P.O.'s in Levant.—We are informed by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* (21.9.07) that the 4 piastres has now been overprinted on the current 10d. stamp of Great Britain, chalk surfaced.



4 PIASTRES

Chalk-surfaced paper.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.
 4 pi. on 10d., purple and scarlet — —

Canada—We take the following paragraph from *Meekel's Weekly Stamp News* (21.9.07):—

"A. McKechnie writes under date of 10 Sept.: 'In reference to an item in No. 871, regarding Canada Postage Due stamps, taken from *Le Journal des Philatelistes*, stating that said issue has been suppressed and the remainders burned, I made inquiry this day at the Department here and was informed verbally that the Department has no intention of discontinuing the use of the Due stamps.'"

To our mind this information leaves us as much in the dark as ever, as several correspondents have written us from Canada telling us that they are now unable to buy copies of the Postage Dues in question. Perhaps the authorities have decided not to sell them unused, as is already the case in several British colonies, e.g. Transvaal and Trinidad.

Denmark.—Messrs. Rudolf Kronmann have shown us a set of Newspaper stamps which were issued on 1 October. They are intended to pre-pay postage of newspapers sent through the post to non-subscribers. In Denmark it is the practice to subscribe to any newspaper by simply ordering it at any post office; the paper is then delivered by the postman, unstamped, and without any wrapper; so these new stamps will not be used for newspapers ordered regularly through the post office.

The stamps are printed in sheets of 100, composed of ten rows of 10. The perforation gauges from 12½ to 13, being the work of a comb machine starting at the top of the sheet, so that the bottom margin is perforated vertically.

The usual watermark Crown appears on each stamp, and the four margins are watermarked KGL. POST—FRMK; the two upper corners are watermarked with a Large Crown and the two lower with a Posthorn. The Newspaper stamps may on no account be used on letters.



Wmk. Crown. Perf. 12½, 13.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.

1 ore, olive	—	—
5 øre, blue	—	—
7 " carmine	—	—
10 " lilac	—	—
20 " green	—	—
38 " orange	—	—
68 " brown	—	—
1 kr., claret and blue	—	—
5 " yellow-green and rose	—	—
10 " blue and stone	—	—

Hong Kong.—We have received another value on chalk-surfaced paper, viz. the 30 c., green and black. Our sheets all bear the plate number 1, as was to be expected.

We also applied to the post office for the \$1 on chalky paper, chronicled in our issue of 6 July, but those we received were on ordinary paper.

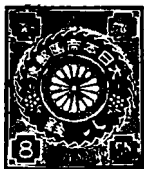


Wmk. Mult. Cr. C.A. Chalky paper.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.

30 c., grey-green and black — —

Japan.—Mr. J. E. Holmes has been kind enough to forward us a few copies of a new 6 sen, chocolate, the perforation gauging 11½. There has been no 6 sen since the issue of 1888, and this value has not been procurable for some time.

Mr. Holmes informs us that this stamp was issued 20 August, 1907.



Perf. 11½.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
6 sen, maroon	—	—

Nicaragua.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* (28.9.07) chronicles three more values of the Waterlow print overprinted "COSTA—ATLANTICA"—B., but our contemporary does not state the colour of the overprint, which is, however, probably black.



"COSTA ATLANTICA"
B.

Waterlow print, overprinted as above, in black (?).

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
10 c., yellow-brown	—	—
20 c., claret	—	—
50 c., orange	—	—

Papua.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* (21.9.07) that three more values have been issued with the second (smaller) surcharge. The ½d., 4d., and 2s. 6d. have already been chronicled, so there are only the 2d. and 2½d. to come.



Papua.

Overprinted "Papua," second type.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
2d., black and lake-red	—	—
6d. " " green	—	—
1s. " " orange	—	—

Peru.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* (28.9.07) quotes *El Eco Postal* (15.9.07), in saying that the new 2 sol., chronicled in our issue of 20 July, has now been issued in the same colours as the 1 sol, namely, green and violet.

Southern Nigeria.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* (28.9.07), that the 3d., chronicled in our issue of 24 August, is issued on chalk-surfaced paper, and not on ordinary.



Wmk. Mult. Cr. C.A. Chalky paper.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
3d., lilac and orange-brown	—	—

Spain.—Señor Miguel Galvez sends us specimens of two values of the commemorative issue to which we referred in our number of 5 October. The stamps are fine specimens of the engraver's art, the design not being too elaborate. The perforation gauges 11½. There are not so many values as we were led to believe. The stamps were issued on 1 October, and will be sold only during the month of October.



Exhibition Issue, dated 1907. Perf. 11½.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
10 c., carmine	—	—
15 c., violet	—	—
25 c. (?)	—	—
50 c. (?)	—	—
1 p. (?)	—	—
4 p. (?)	—	—

Western Australia.—Mr. A. E. M. Kildahl writes us that he has seen the current 2d. postage stamp used as an Unpaid Letter stamp. The stamp is placed on the envelope by the postal authorities, cancelled with initials, and the envelope is then stamped "T 2d" as usual, the sum of twopence being of course demanded from the addressee.

It is curious that postage stamps should be used for this purpose; we suppose that, as they have to be accounted for by the postmaster, it is to prevent any possibility of dishonesty or collusion between postmen and postmasters.

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 301 Strand, London, W.C.

Our Indian Letter

BYOND the preliminary arrangements for our coming Stamp Exhibition, about next Christmas time, which, Mr. Gordon Jones announces, are making satisfactory progress, matters philatelic here are quiet, though there is reason to believe that much earnest work and pleasurable activity is going on among collectors compelled by reason of distances in India to proceed upon isolated lines. Whatever "unrest" there may be in India is the doing of secessionists, and this has been reduced to a minimum since some "dear departed" ones were packed off "on the road to Mandalay" a month or two ago, there is no unrest in philatelic circles, though if my remarks are not Philately, I can at least plead that neither was "Me and Myn."

Why, oh why, has "Countries of the World" been discontinued? Our wanderings so far, if discursive, have been very pleasant: they have taken us to the land of Egypt and left us there—to the regret, I fancy, of most readers. Can the green cover—a vivid baboo green—have had anything to do with it? Ah, those covers! What powerful tintometers they must have in the Strand!

I notice a wrinkle of Cornelius to the effect that Banganapalli postals are certain to follow Banganapalli fiscals. They won't. He might just as well have said that Jersey postals are certain to follow Jersey fiscals. While Mr. Stewart-Wilson graces the Post Office Guddee you may rest assured no additional Native State will suffer from postalitis, and that Banganapalli will be permitted to worry (or should it be charm?) fiscal collectors only. There are many instances of Indian States with fiscals but no postals—here are some: Adhove Rahman, Akalkhat, Bowalpur, Baroda, The Berars, Bhavnagar, Bikanir (whose postals are doubtful), Couch, Gondal, Janjira, Kappurthala, Khumbat, Kuch Behar, Limree, Morvee, Moharbutj, the great State of Mysore, Palanpur, Peint, Rajkote, Savant-Vadi (? bogus), and Vinchur. All these are restrained from or have no desire to enter the classic columns of S.G., Part I, and Banganapalli is safe to remain a member of the single-barrelled crowd. I have had sent me only to-day a fiscal of Keonjhar State, several years old, though I never heard of either the State or its stamps before.

The following information is also soothing. It records the annulling of a recent "reform" in which neither the United Kingdom nor India should ever have indulged.

With effect from the 1st July last, embossed or impressed stamps cut out from embossed envelopes, wrappers, and post cards may not be used for the payment of postage and postal fees. Such stamps if used on postal articles will not be recognized in payment of postage or other postal dues. Embossed envelopes issued by the Post

* They ain't—see recent numbers—only suffered a slight break, due to the change of editors. You are right about the covers, but in England we must have a colour to catch the eye when we call at the bookstalls.—Ed.

Office may also not be used, whether cut open or not, as wrappers for newspapers, book packets, etc.

And this, too, is good to regard:—

The $\frac{1}{2}$ anna oblong embossed envelope, sold for the face value of its stamp, has never found favour with the commercial public of India, mainly owing to its unsuitable size, though a strong desire has been expressed for an envelope bearing an embossed stamp which will not tempt the honesty of menials. The Post Office has therefore introduced a new oblong $\frac{1}{2}$ anna embossed envelope of stout paper, and of a larger size, which, it is hoped, will be found to be thoroughly suitable for commercial correspondence.

In the case of the new envelope, a small charge over and above the denominated value of the stamp is made to cover the cost of manufacture, but it has been found possible to keep this down to 1 anna for twenty envelopes, or 3 pies for five envelopes.

The new envelope is already on sale, and it will now be our own fault if we are annoyed by the abstraction of uncancelled adhesives, either by our own servants or by postal officials of the menial class. At the same time we get good envelopes at a nominal cost. The very look of "cut-outs" used as adhesives was too ridiculous. An envelope reached me once bearing four cut-out post-card stamps instead of an anna stamp; the effect was childish; and why the Government ever permitted the concession to sentiment passes comprehension. But the Government is waking up; some day it will realize the enormous public loss incurred by the creation of the "unified" $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a. stamps, vast numbers of which repose *uncancelled* on dead-and-done-with receipts, to rise again as living postals when the hour of safety arrives. A return to the old separate receipt stamp will then be a certainty. The $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamp, too, has never been "unified," and this leads to trouble.

And here too is something equally satisfactory. The first-issued stamp booklets containing half anna and one anna stamps interleaved with oiled paper, and sold at an additional charge of three pies over the face value of the stamps contained in them to cover the cost of manufacture, having been found defective, a new and better description of booklets has been provided as from the 15th instant.

These consist of three kinds:—

1. Half anna, each containing eight pages of four stamps each, or thirty-two stamps in all.
2. Half anna and one anna combined, each containing four pages of half anna stamps and two pages of one anna stamps, each page containing four stamps, or twenty-four stamps in all.
3. One anna, each containing four pages of four stamps each, or sixteen stamps in all.

They have all been provided with a device to prevent the stamps from curling up, and the

pages have been interleaved with a better quality of waxed paper, so that the gum is not deprived of its adhesive property.

The booklets are sold for the value of the stamps contained in them, *without any additional charge* on account of the cost of manufacture. Their sale price is thus R. 1 each.

It should be specially noted that no charge is made for "trimmings," the booklets being sold across the counter for the face value of the stamps only. This does infinite credit to the Indian Post Office, whose "service admits not a 'but' or an 'if.'" I have read somewhere that a British colony issues booklets with one stamp already cancelled as "not for use." Will these be "catalogued," or will they remain merely members of the "legion that never was listed"?

Then, too, we have our new anna coin—the nickel. It arrived on the 1st August, and bears the head of the King-Emperor, with the royal crown and the encircling inscription: "Edward VII King and Emperor." On the reverse a large figure "1," crossed by the letters "anna," appears in the centre, and above and below respectively are the word "India" and the year. Surrounding this central design are four figures in vernacular characters, which indicate the value of the coin in Urdu, Nagri, Bengali, and Telegu. The nickel anna is a little bigger than the four anna piece, somewhat thicker, and a good deal heavier. Instead of the dull white surface of a silver coin, it has the bright polish and appearance that we find on plated silver ware. Its edges are scalloped, an advantage to those using *ticca gharries* (cabs) on a dark night.

This again is not Philately, but stampmakers might with advantage transfer the superb head of the Emperor to future stamps when on the look out for a design improving on the present effigy.

It may be news to many collectors who have been all their lives accustomed to seeing "annas"

* Not by us.—S. G., Ltd.

referred to on the face of Indian stamps to learn that the anna as a coin is less than one month old. In these days of specialized collections, when the "new Philately" appears to cover anything and most things in addition to stamps pure and simple, one might do worse than add a collection of the coins of each stamp-issuing country, coeval with its stamps, to one's collection. I commend the idea to the indiscretion of the "Magpie," but I am not adopting it myself.

The continued removal of the long-accepted landmarks of our pursuit is a matter for the gravest apprehension, but I do think that coins mentioned on stamps are, from a philatelic point of view, at least as interesting as the colours of the strings with which the early registration envelopes were tied, the endless mutations and permutations of railway train labels, and the postmarks of the different London districts.

There is such a thing as knowledge which is not knowledge, so to speak, and much of that dealt out to us in the stamp journals nowadays may, I fear, be classed as such. I need not particularize, but a working knowledge of the coins of our time, though not Philately, would be worth the having.

Yours faithfully,

WILMOT CORFIELD.

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Answers to Correspondents

C. F. W. (CANNING TOWN).—Many thanks for your letter and suggestion, which we much regret we cannot see our way to adopt. We are glad that you have found our little paper of so much use to you.

H. A. S. (FOLKESTONE).—Thanks for the clipping referring to a gentleman who is stated to "spend most of his leisure in reading and in pasting stamps in his album." We have the honour of knowing this gentleman personally, and have seen his collection. We can assure you that the stamps are not *pasted* in, but properly hinged, and the whole collection is magnificently mounted and arranged in special albums.

REV. A. M. P.—Many thanks for the seven suggestions you send in as to methods of improving the *Weekly*. We should like to put Egypt in Part I, but, alas! we dare not do it—

it might cause European complications!! We shall try to get some short articles of the kind you suggest, and will refer to some of your suggestions later on.

S. P. (WOOD GREEN).—Many thanks for Limericks; they are very good, and we shall use them, and if you had sent address we should have been glad to forward usual remuneration. By the way, when writing anonymously note the watermark in your letter paper, for few of our friends use this particular kind.

SEVERAL correspondents ask about next Catalogue. It is too early to announce dates even approximately, but we shall be late this year: the Breitfuss Collection has taken us most of the summer to price, and we have only recently commenced on the Catalogue. We hope to have it ready by Christmas.

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19 OCTOBER, 1907

VOL. VI.

Countries of the World

By W. PERCY BARNSDALL

Eritrea



E RITREA, so called from *Erythraum Mare*, or Red Sea of the ancients, is the Italian Protectorate at the south-western end of the Red Sea. It is a triangular tract of lowland which extends, with a coast-line of 670 miles, along the Red Sea, from Ras Kasar (or Cape Kasar, 18° N.) to the frontier of the French Somali Coast Protectorate (12° N.). It stretches westwards and southwards to Abyssinia, and is bounded on the north and north-west by Egyptian Sudan. The area, with the Dahlak Archipelago, which is included in the colony, is about 85,000 square miles, and the popula-

tion, which is to a great extent nomadic, is estimated at 450,000.

As was the case with other portions of North-East and East Africa, the coast regions were fairly familiar to the traders and geographers of olden times, but little was known of the interior.

During the last century, however, the brilliant geographical explorations of such travellers as Livingstone, Stanley, etc., have revealed practically the whole of South Africa and the greater portion of North and Central Africa. In contrast to the conquest of the New World, the discoveries in Africa

have led the way to improved social relations, the cessation of chronic tribal warfare and sanguinary rites, and, most important of all, to the suppression of the slave trade, the old-time curse of the continent.

Indeed, to the International Anti-Slavery Congress of Brussels must be traced the modern partition of the continent. The more the interior is opened up, the more the old methods must give way to the civilizing influence of European colonization. The Arab ascendancy, based on the slave trade and on slavery as a domestic institution, has already been arrested and must ultimately disappear. In fact, with the exception of a few independent States (as Liberia, etc.), the whole continent is now virtually made up of European dependencies.

The direct relations of Italy with North-East Africa dates from 1870, when the Government was induced to purchase Assab Bay from the Sultan of Raheita, on behalf of the Rubattino Company, which transferred the territory to the Italian Government in 1881; at which time also the Sultan placed himself under the protection of Italy. Further settlements were established at Bailul and Gabbi in 1885; Massowa was occupied in the same year on the withdrawal of the Egyptian garrison, and gradually the Italian sphere of influence was extended inland. This led to continual conflict with King John of Abyssinia. The latter came south, but could not make headway against Menelik, then King of Shoa, who had formed an alliance with the Italians. John then turned his arms against the Mahdists, but was defeated and killed. This was Menelik's opportunity, and with the aid of Italy he established himself Emperor of Abyssinia in November, 1889. Treaties of friendship had been previously made between him and Italy, and the latter's sphere of influence was in a fair way of increase.

In the first rough partition of the African continent amongst European Powers, effected by the peaceful means of mutual concessions, Italy received the smallest and least valuable slice, but it comprised the district of Massaua, or Massowa, with the port of the same name. This was through the instrumentality of Great Britain, who wished to prevent its falling into the hands of the Mahdi, or some unfriendly European Power. The port of Massowa has by far the most commodious harbour on the west coast of the Red Sea, and lying at the nearest point to the Abyssinian tableland, until recently gave its possessors control over the seaward outlet for the produce of the Ethiopian Highlands. For ages the development of the natural resources of Abyssinia has been checked, because this port has been in the hands of fanatical Mohammedan races, extremely hostile to the Abyssinians, a rude, barbaric

people professing a corrupt form of Christianity. Italy recognized the utility of developing these resources, and the settlements already established rapidly expanded into the "Colony of Eritrea, with its Somaliland dependencies, Ethiopian hinterland, and Abyssinian 'Protectorate.'" The reverses sustained by Italy in its struggle with Abyssinia in later years have led to the restriction of its sphere of influence, until at present it can only claim the arid coast plains and the Dahlak Archipelago. Except as a trade route to Abyssinia and Kassala and the Atbara region of the Sudan, the country is of little value, and the Ethiopian trade is now being transferred to the French port of Jibuti.

The Italian Government is represented by a civil governor (Marquis Salvazo Ruggi, January, 1907), who is nominated by the King and is under the direction of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Though the seat of government is at Asmara, the chief town and military station is still Massowa, with about 2500 inhabitants, of whom 524 are Europeans (exclusive of the garrison) and 480 Asiatics. It is situated on a small coral island connected with the mainland by a causeway, and the heat being almost always tropical, makes a residence there undesirable by Europeans.

From Massowa two short railway lines run westward across the coast plains to the foot of the Abyssinian hills. The postal arrangements are adequate and telegraph services are being developed.

The local revenue is about £100,000, which has to be supplemented by grants from the central Government to meet the expenditure, which totals about £400,000.

The legal currency is the same as that for Italy, and coins of the Latin Union are also accepted. In actual use are still some Maria Theresa dollars. The Italian mint has issued coins for the colony under the name of Eritrean dollars (= 5 lire), together with $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{2}{10}$, and $\frac{1}{10}$ dollar pieces.

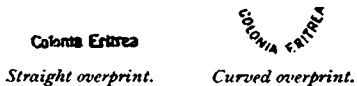
The inhabitants are mostly Hamitic Berbers, of which the most important tribe is the Danakil, who are fanatical Mohammedans.

Most of Eritrea is a barren, sandy plain, which in some places sinks below sea-level, and the tropical climate and great scarcity of water render irrigation necessary to cultivation. The only important natural product is salt, derived from a number of dried lakes and lagoons, and valuable as the principal currency ("salt bricks") in South Abyssinia. Pearl fisheries are carried on at Massowa and the Dahlak Islands, the value last year being about £10,000 for pearls, and about £30,000 for mother-of-pearl. Gold mines are worked about six miles from Asmara with hopeful results.

Its Philatelic History

Its philatelic history commences in 1893, and marches side by side with that of Italy. No separate stamps have been issued, recourse being had to overprinting the contemporary issues of the mother country, COLONIA ERITREA, for use in the colony. Two types of overprint only have been used, so that collectors can complete this country with little study, and the stamps being easily obtainable and all cheap, with very little effort or expense.

The two types of overprint employed are as follows:—



The first issue was in 1893, when the stamps current in Italy were overprinted as follows:—



With straight overprint.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., bronze-green . . .	0 1	0 1
2 c., bright brown . . .	0 1	0 1
5 c., green . . .	0 2	0 2



With curved overprint. The 20 c. and 25 c. are same types as the 10 c.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
10 c., claret . . .	0 3	0 3
20 c., orange . . .	0 6	0 6
25 c., blue . . .	0 6	0 6
40 c., brown . . .	0 8	0 10
45 c., dull green . . .	0 9	0 10
60 c., mauve . . .	0 9	1 0
1 l., brown and orange . . .	1 3	1 6
5 l., carmine and blue . . .	7 0	7 0

Later, in 1893, the 25 c. was altered in design, and in 1895 the 20 c. and 45 c. were also altered. They were all issued later for Eritrea, with the curved overprint.



1895-6. Curved overprint.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
20 c., orange . . .	0 4	0 3
25 c., blue . . .	0 6	0 4
45 c., dull green . . .	—	0 10

In 1896 the 1 c., 2 c., and 10 c. were altered in design and colour, and in February, 1897, the 5 c. in design. These duly appeared overprinted as usual for Eritrea.





1897-9. *Straight overprint.*

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., brown	0 1	0 1
2 c., red	0 3	0 3
5 c., green	0 2	0 3



1898. *Curved overprint.*

10 c., carmine	0 3	0 3
--------------------------	-----	-----

On 1 July, 1901, the stamps bearing the portrait of the new King, Victor Emmanuel III, were issued for Italy, and in 1903 they were overprinted for Eritrea, but this time all with the straight overprint.



1903. *Straight overprint.*

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., brown	0 1	—
2 c., orange-brown	0 1	—
5 c., blue-green	0 1	—
10 c., lake	0 2	0 2
20 c., orange	0 3	0 3
25 c., blue	0 4	0 4
40 c., brown	0 6	—
45 c., grey-green	0 7	—
50 c., mauve	0 8	—
1 l., brown and green	1 3	—
5 l., rose and blue	5 6	—

In 1905 the inland rate was altered from 20 c. to 15 c., and the 20 c. stamp was surcharged to this effect. Eritrea duly had its supply, still with the straight overprint.

1905. *Straight overprint.*

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
15 c. on 20 c., orange	0 3	—

There is a full range of Postage Due stamps similarly overprinted, including the two high values of 50 l. and 100 l.

(To be continued.)

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PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, 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

Further New Features

I AM always on the look out for methods of improving our paper now we edit it in our own office. This week I am able to announce that we have decided to add four pages to each number during the winter season. This extra space is called for owing to the numerous interesting articles we are receiving, and the larger number first appeared last week.

An important article was commenced on 5 October under the heading—

British Stamps used Abroad

THIS is written by Mr. I. J. Bernstein, of the Manchester Philatelic Society, and by Mr. Charles Nissen, the well-known London specialist.

So much interest is taken in anything connected with British postage that I feel sure very many of my readers will welcome this article, and no doubt many collectors who have not studied the subject will be agreeably pleased on finding rare varieties in British stamps with foreign postmarks already in their collections.

Historical Philately

IS the heading adopted by Mr. Norman Thornton for a series of short, chatty articles which will show how a study of the stamps of the world will largely add to our knowledge of history of the last sixty years. The first of these appeared in our issue of 5 October.

Other New Articles

TO appear shortly include a series by the Rev. J. H. Heslop on various interesting points connected with Philately. Mr. Heslop is already known to readers of this paper, and I am sure his articles will be read with interest.

Death of Judge Fraenkel, of Berlin

IT is with sincere regret that I have to announce the sudden death of my esteemed friend Mr. Heinrich Fraenkel, one of the foremost philatelists of Berlin. I had the pleasure of knowing the late Mr. Fraenkel for some fifteen years, and often visited him in Berlin and met him at his lovely home in the Kurfürstenstrasse; he was an ideal host, always jolly, full of humour and anecdotes, and a really learned and studious philatelist. Mr. Fraenkel devoted many years to the collection of philatelic literature, and I think very probably he had the best general collection in Germany. His collection of stamps was a very large

one, and in many countries he was one of the most advanced specialists.

Mr. Fraenkel was trained to the law, but early in life entered a banking business, in which he soon became one of the principals. He passed away at the early age of fifty-four, deeply lamented by a large circle of friends. I have just heard from Mrs. Fraenkel, who states that her husband's collection will not be sold at present.

Pyrotechnical

WE have heard of various unique methods of mail delivery, such as by pigeon post, balloon post, etc.; by reindeer sledge post and by cask sealed and cast into the ocean, the current being trusted to carry it to another shore. The painted barrel attached by chains to the rocks at the extremity of Tierra del Fuego and used as a sort of international post office has often been referred to in print, but a most striking method is the delivery of mail by rocket, according to the following clipping sent us by a reader:—

An ingenious method is employed to deliver letters to the islands of the Tonga group, in the Pacific Ocean. These islands, guarded as they are by dangerous rocks and breakers, are hazardous to approach, and would often, were the ordinary routine of delivery employed, have to go letterless. To overcome this difficulty the steamer that carries the mails is supplied with sky-rockets, by means of which small bags of letters are projected across the danger zone to the shore.

If this information is to be relied upon, it is strange that modern enterprise has not seen the advantage of charging an extra tariff on letters so delivered to be paid in stamps, by "sky-rocket post"; and the fascinating significance of such specimens would not be lost on collectors.—*Mekel's Stamp News*, 14 September.

The Chicago Philatelic Society

CELEBRATES its five hundredth meeting on 17 October. I only wish I could be present, as I have most agreeable recollections of a meeting I attended in 1900.

Among the special features of the occasion will be the distribution of tokens of a distinctive and appropriate design, struck in metal, one of which will be given to each member of the Society or applicant for membership. On the same evening, 17 October, at the meeting at the club-room, a popular competitive exhibition will be held for prizes in the shape of the regulation C.P.S. medals. Announcement of the popular lines on which the exhibition will be held

will be made later. On Friday evening, 18 October, a Bohemian lunch will be served at a hall where the social side of Philately will have sway.

Hackney Collectors please Note

MR. C. S. MURATORI, of 29 Fletching Road, Lower Clapton, N.E., writes:—

As I feel that there must be a large number of stamp collectors in Hackney, and as there does not seem to be any society which encourages the study and collection of postage stamps, I am venturing to establish a Philatelic Society in Hackney with that object in view, of course provided a sufficient number could be got together to make the founding of such a Society a success. I should feel greatly obliged if you could spare a paragraph in your *Stamp Weekly* inviting any who may be interested to communicate with me.

Mr. Muratori is well known in his district, being Secretary of the largest Swimming Club in Hackney, is on the Committee of the "Ivanhoe" Cycling Club, and on the Council of the Woodford Cycling Association, and is also in a large way of business. I am sure he would be a capital Secretary for a new Philatelic Society for his district. I should be glad to have further particulars for these pages if a Society should be formed.

The coming Junior Exhibition

AN Imperial Display—To be open three consecutive days—12, 13, 14 March.—At the Caxton Hall, Westminster. Tickets of admission to be free.

If eleven thousand people visited the last Exhibition held by the Junior Philatelic Society in *two* days, how many will visit the next Exhibition in three days?

The problem is not so easy as it looks. On the first glance it might seem that the answer is sixteen thousand five hundred. But the extra day is to be a full day of twelve hours. Thus instead of eighteen and a half hours, there will be thirty and a half hours during which the folk can flock to see the show. Then there will be a bigger show—a better and a more popular show—and a much more extensive advertising of the Exhibition.

With all these extra opportunities who can gauge what an attendance the Junior Philatelic Society's "London Stamp Exhibition, 1908," will attract?

We cannot guess—we cannot gauge, but we *expect* that every one who can come will come, and any one who is interested and who does not hear of the event in good time must either be swathed in cotton-wool, or else confined in one of His Majesty's jails. Already the *Daily Mail* has been telling its myriads of readers of the forthcoming event in the stamp world, and the *Daily Express* has given one of its leading articles to the sub-

ject. The *Westminster Gazette*, the *Weekly Dispatch*, the *Daily Chronicle*, and other newspapers in London and all over the country have been setting in motion the news that the Junior Philatelic Society is to have an Exhibition of the Stamps of the British Empire.

What will the Exhibition of 1908 be like, I wonder! Will it be a good old "crush," like the one at Exeter Hall? Sometimes one could scarcely move about for the crowd that was ever swarming into the building.

Anyway, it is good news that the suite of halls and rooms at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, which the Society has taken for the coming show on 12, 13 and 14 March, 1908, are capacious and comfortable.

There is the large hall and six extra rooms, and the Society has the opportunity, if need arise, of adding still further to the accommodation.

All round the large hall is a fine balcony. Underneath this will be the dealers' stalls, which formed, undoubtedly, one of the brightest and most popular features of the Exeter Hall show in 1905. A bracket of electric light is suspended above each stall.

In the centre of the hall and on the platform, in accordance with the plan which has been drafted by Mr. S. R. Turner, Secretary to the Sub-Committee on Exhibits, will be the exhibition stands, and the display will be continued right round the wide balcony and promenade.

The exhibits will be confined to a grand composite collection of the stamps of the British Empire. Undoubtedly these stamps will form an exhibition display which will prove popular in the highest degree. The stamps will be displayed under the direction of Mr. S. R. Turner.

The advertising of the event is in the hands of another sub-committee, and, as already indicated, nothing is being left undone to make the London Stamp Exhibition, 1908, attract the greatest assembly of stamp collectors ever brought together.

There is also an Entertainment Sub-Committee, which will see to it that the music and entertainments are of the best.

By the way, it should be particularly pointed out that letters regarding tickets of admission, which may be had free of charge, should be addressed to the Sub-Committee on Advertising, as this will be one of their branches of the work.

Here is an outline guide of how you should proceed in corresponding on the business of the Stamp Exhibition:—

For Tickets, Prospectuses, Dealers' Stalls, and General Information write—

A. J. SEFI,

(Sub-Committee on Advertising),
Offices of the Stamp Exhibition,
44 Fleet Street, E.C.

For particulars re exhibits and offers of loan of stamps write to—

S. R. TURNER,
(Sub-Committee on Exhibits),
Offices of the Stamp Exhibition,
44 Fleet Street, E.C.

In sending donations or correspondence on financial matters write—

H. F. JOHNSON,
General Secretary to the Stamp Exhibition,
44 Fleet Street, E.C.

As the work and expense involved in the Exhibition will be great, it is requested that all communications be accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes of suitable size when possible.

A plan and other particulars will be ready almost immediately, and will be sent to all who ask for them.

Stamps of the Argentine Republic (1862)

UNDER the above heading Mr. B. T. K. Smith has a very interesting article in *The Bazaar* of 13 September, from which we reproduce as follows:—

After the battle of Pavon in 1861 the victorious army of Buenos Ayres occupied Rosario, the capital of the Argentine Confederation. The conquerors proceeded to reconstruct the broken administration, and one of the measures they took was to substitute for the old "Argentine Confederation" stamps a new series inscribed with the new name of "Argentine Republic" that had been adopted in the previous year. This new series was produced by Roberto Lange, a German lithographer in Buenos Ayres, and printed by him at the Buenos Ayres Mint.

The issue consisted of three values, and the total quantities printed during the whole period of their existence (1862-4) were as follow:—

5 centavos, rose	765,300
10 ,, green	98,110
15 ,, blue	27,037

The matrix-die of each value was separately drawn, and so each value is of a slightly different type. For instance, in the 5 c. the pearls in the circle number seventy-four, in the 10 c. seventy-eight, and in the 15 c. seventy-one. The small cross below the coat of arms, dividing the inscription, also varies in position: in the 5 c. it is placed vertically; in the 10 c. and 15 c. it inclines slightly towards the left and towards the right respectively. It is useful to note these variations, as they serve to distinguish originals from reprints; in the worthless sets of the latter each value is of exactly the same type.

The accent over the "U" of REPUBLICA was not on the matrix-die; it was added or not, according to the lithographer's caprice, on the lithographic stones themselves.

In the first printing of the 5 c. (80,000 stamps) the accent was added; in the second (201,040 stamps) it was omitted. If, as seems probable, subsequent printings to the number of about 300,000 stamps were also without accent, specimens of the "accented" stamps should be very much rarer than the "unaccented."

There is another type of the 5 c. stamp "unaccented," in which the "c" of CENTAVOS is closed and narrow, instead of open and round. The last printings were of this type, of which the total number was probably 144,060 stamps.

Early printings of the 10 c. were "accented," and the later printings "unaccented"; but philatelists differ as to the proportion in which they were printed. If "unaccented" specimens with postmarks undoubtedly dated before 1864 could be produced, the relative rarity of the two values would be at once settled.

All printings of the 15 c. were "accented," but on each sheet the second stamp of the eighth row had the accent omitted by an oversight. The first stamp on the second row of every sheet was *ête-bêche*.

Mr. J. W. Scott on U.S. Stamps

As an investment the stamps of the U.S. are the best proposition, and we advise our readers to be prepared for a big advance in prices. This does not refer only to the high-priced stamps, but a large number which are catalogued as if common. We could name at least ten low-priced stamps of which one hundred specimens could not be bought in the entire U.S. at full catalogue figures. Some are used, others unused. Years ago it was the practice of collectors to buy from one hundred to a thousand of the low values of each issue and set them outside to grow. Unfortunately the only thing that increased was the interest charges. So many lost on Columbians that this sort of speculation fell into disfavour, with the result that there is a dearth of many late issues in unused condition. The few who invested in the St. Louis series have done remarkably well, and the indications are that the Jamestown stamps will prove a good investment.—*The Metropolitan Philatelist*, 31 August, 1907.

Curious Postal Arrangements in Venezuela

I AM indebted to Mr. C. E. Ashby for the following information:—

DEAR SIR,—I send you the following extract from the letter of one of my correspondents. He writes from Tovar, Venezuela, and the extract refers to a remark of mine *re* a "postage due" fee.

"Very sorry to have caused you extra expense, but really it wasn't my fault. In these blessed regions, untouched still of your higher civilization, there are no balances to weigh letters, except in the post office. One sends, therefore, one's correspondence without stamps to the 'Administrator,' who weighs it and puts on stamps, and at the beginning of each month he goes round and collects from the merchants the amount due to him. In this case he swears to have weighed fair."

I may say that there were over a dozen stamps on the cover, so that perhaps Mr. Administrator thought quantity might pass for quality for once.

The Breitfuss Collection

OUR New York Manager, Mr. E. B. Power, sailed for New York on 1 October, after spending a few weeks over here picking out fine copies for his American customers, sorting and rearranging our stock of Salvador, and picking out the numerous reprints of Seebeck stamps contained in it. Mr. Power has taken back to America the following volumes of the Breitfuss Collection:—

Vol.

2. Canada, Confederate States, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland.
20. Panama and Petersburg.
21. Dominican Republic, Haiti, British Honduras.

22. Hawaiian Islands, Tonga, Cook's Islands, Fiji Islands.
24. United States of America.
27. Philippine Islands and Fernando Poo.
30. Colombia and her States.
39. Corea.
49. French Colonies.
53. Roumania.

After these have been inspected by our leading American clients they will be returned to London, and others will gradually take their place. Collectors should note that the above books will not be available here for about three months from now.

British Stamps used Abroad

By I. J. BERNSTEIN AND CHAS. NISSEN

GROUP I**Malta**

THE British Post Office was established here in September, 1857, and remained open until 1885, notwithstanding that a Maltese Post Office was established in 1860. This latter only sold ½d. stamps (S.G. Nos. 1-9), and dealt with purely local correspondence. All external correspondence was dealt with by the British office, and the postmarks employed were:—



August, 1857, 7½ mm. wide x 9½ mm. high.



April, 1858, 6½ mm. wide x 9½ mm. high.



February, 1859, and date stamp.

The advent of the second smaller "M" was not to replace the first large one, but

was evidently a supplementary mark, as both were used indiscriminately until February, 1859, when the combination mark superseded them. The A 25 was sometimes used alone, particularly on registered letters, when the usual oval registered date stamp was impressed on the letter. (We have never seen it on the stamp.)

Naturally, during the twenty-five years it remained in use, a number of variations in the shape and size of the obliterator occurred.

- M. 2d., L. C. 16, plate 6.
 1d., L. C. 14, on blued paper.
 1d., L. C. 14, on white paper.
 2d., L. C. 14, plates 5, 6.
 2d., L. C. 14, plate 7.
 4d., no letters.
 6d. "
 1s. "

A 25.

- ¼d., plates 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20.
 1d., plates 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 78, 79, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 127, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 187, 188, 190, 191, 192, 193, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 201, 202, 203, 205, 207, 209, 212, 213, 215, 217, 219, 220, 221.
 2d., L. C., perf. 14, plate 6.
 2d., plates 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15.

- 2½d., plates 1, 1, 2, 2, bl., 2 error, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.
- 3d., plates 1, 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, sp, 21, 21.
- 4d., plates 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 15, 16, 17, 17, 18.
- 6d., plates 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 8, 9, 11, 11, 12, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 17, 18, 18.
- 8d., plate 1.
- 9d. ,, 1.
- 10d. ,, 1.
- 1s. ,, 1, 2, 2 k. variety, 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 13, 13, 14.
- 2s., plates blue and brown.
- 5s. ,, 1, 2, 4, 4.
- 10s. ,, 1.
- ½d., green; ½d., slate.
- 1d., Venetian red.
- 2d., rose.
- 5d., slate.
- 1884. 1½d., 2d., 2½d., lilac.
- 4d., 5d., 6d., green, and 5s., rose.
- 1d., lilac; 14, 16 dots.
- 1d., Receipt stamp.

On all the mails dispatched between 30 September, 1859, and 3 December, 1859, the "9" of 1859 was inverted, thus reading 1856. We find, therefore, stamps postmarked 1856 that were not even printed till 1858.

Gibraltar

The establishment of the British Post Office here was contemporary with that in Malta, but no local stamps were issued till 1 January, 1886. The postmarks consisted of:—



August, 1857, 10½ mm. high x 6 mm. wide.



April, 1858, 9½ mm. high x 6 mm. wide.



February, 1859 (date stamp and obliterator).

The use of the large and small "Gs" was discontinued in February, 1859, when the A 26 obliterator was used alone or in conjunction with the date stamp. Numerous varieties of size and shape can be found.

- L C. 14, 1d., red-brown on blue, rose-red.
- 2d., plates 5, 6, and 7.
- L.C. 16, 2d. ,, 5 and 6.
- No letters, 4d., 6d., and 1s.

A 26.

- ½d., plates 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20.
- 1d., plates 72, 73, 74, 76, 78, 79, 80, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 101, 102, 106, 107, 108, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 125, 127, 129, 130, 131, 134, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225.
- 2d., plates 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15.
- 2½d. ,, 1, 2, 2 blue paper, 2 error, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.
- 3d., plates 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 20, 21, 21.
- 6d., plates 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 8, 9, 11, 11, 12, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
- 8d., plate 1.
- 9d., plates 1, 4, emb. 4, spray.
- 10d. ,, 1.
- 1s. ,, 1, 2, 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.
- 2s., plate 1, blue.
- 5s. ,, 1.
- ½d., red; ½d., slate; 1d. and 2d., rose; 1d., 14 dots, 16 dots.
- 1884, 2d. and 2½d., lilac, and 4d., green.

(To be continued.)

THE CENTURY ALBUM

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Hard U.S. Problems Made Easy

By EUSTACE B. POWER

MANY amateurs, and for that matter some of our best English dealers, find the 1870 to 1888 issues of the United States very perplexing; but if the collector will follow a fixed arrangement in sorting the various issues, he will, I think, come out of his difficulty without much trouble. The two great classes for the first division are those on soft and those on hard paper. The distinction is marked, and the best rule to follow is to take, for instance, the 5 c. Garfield in brown or in blue. This stamp is always found on soft paper, and soft paper only, since the American Bank Note Co. were its only printers. Then take any value of the 1870 set that has a grille on it and we have an undoubted "hard" paper. I especially recommend the grilled specimen, since the 7 c. and 24 c., though never printed for general use by the American Bank Note Co., were specially printed by them in 1880 on their soft paper. The two values are so rare that they are seldom met with; nevertheless they do exist, and therefore the grilled copy is the best test. Now we have a grilled specimen for the hard paper and a Garfield for the soft paper, and we can divide our issues. The hard paper has no *mesh* in it; the soft paper has it, hence a further guide for sorting. We lay our soft-paper pile away for the present and take up the subdivision of the hard papers into those printed by the National and those by the Continental Bank Note Companies. So we divide along as follows:—

National. No mark.

- 1 c., blue; embossed with the grille.
- 1 c., blue, shades; no grille.
- 2 c., brown; grilled and always a chestnut-brown.
- 2 c., brown; no grille; never very dark brown.
- 3 c., green; grilled in varying sizes.
- 3 c., green; no grille; in shades.
- 6 c., carmine; grilled; always a good strong colour.
- 6 c., carmine to pale carmine-red; no grille.
- 7 c., vermilion; grilled; slight shades only.
- 7 c., vermilion; no grille; slight shades only.
- 10 c., brown; grilled.
- 10 c., brown; no grille; slight shades. This stamp must be carefully examined to see that it is on hard paper, because the American Bank Note Co. (or soft-paper series) printed this stamp on their paper both with and without the little curve, and it still further comes *re-engraved*, which variety also lacks the curve.
- 12 c., purple; with grille; very rare genuine.
- 12 c., purple; without grille; rather a weak colour.
- 15 c., yellow-orange; with grille; very slight shades.
- 15 c., yellow-orange; no grille; very slight shades.
- 24 c., purple, or more correctly violet; grilled; very rare.
- 24 c., purple, or more correctly violet; no grille; the commonest variety, that on the Continental paper, being much *bluer* in shade, and a stamp vastly underpriced and underestimated. I have not seen a dozen genuine Continental colours in as many years.
- 30 c., black; with grille.
- 30 c., black; no grille; always a dead *black*.
- 90 c., carmine; with grille.
- 90 c., carmine; no grille. Rather a hard stamp to tell without others to compare with; it is a true carmine, whilst the Continental has a yellowish cast in the colour.

Having drawn away our Nationals, the remainder of the hard-paper pile should of course be the Continental Bank Note Co.'s, and we shall proceed to test our division by confirming the following descriptions: The whole Continental set is known with the grille; but their status or existence need not worry the general collector, as they are practically "unfindable," except the 3 c., green, 2 c., vermilion, 5 c., blue, and 6 c., dull red, and I have my own private opinion about the circumstances surrounding these particular values. So we go along as follows—for the Continentals:—

- 1 c., blue to pale ultramarine. Sometimes the plate is found much worn. The little curve in the ball is often very faint.
- 2 c., brown; always a heavy dark brown. The cross line or secret mark hard to see in many cases.
- 2 c., vermilion. The hard paper is the only test to sort by.
- 3 c., green. The 1d. postage of those days. The green runs in many shades, but always with a yellowish cast in it. The plate often shows wear.
- 5 c., blue. Taylor. Two shades, one much heavier and darker than the other.
- 6 c., dull red. Quite different from the rich carmine of the National.
- 7 c., vermilion. Few shades. Always shows the curve very plainly.
- 10 c., brown. Many shades. Here again we must be careful, as the soft-paper 10 c. has the secret mark.

- 12 c., deep purple. I might almost say blackish purple, as the shade is always very rich and deep.
- 15 c., yellow-orange. Almost exactly the shade of the National, but the up-stroke in the triangle settles the issue.
- 24 c., bluish violet. This is, as I have already said, a very hard stamp to find; its colour matches the 3 c., bluish purple, of the Justice set, which is a good test.
- 30 c., greyish black to greenish black. No secret mark has been discovered on the stamp, although I believe the proofs have it. If it is not dead black one can safely call it Continental.
- 90 c., carmine. Always a yellowish carmine, a hard, metallic look in it, and not nearly so deep and soft a colour as the National.

We now come to American or soft-paper series, which merely require sorting into the original and re-engraved series. Of the re-engraved we only have the 1, 3, 6, and 10 c. values, therefore the 2, 5, 15, 30, and 90 c., if on soft paper, are all the 1879 issue without further examination.

Picking out the 1, 3, 6, and 10 c. stamps, we proceed to sort them into the original and re-engraved issues. The 1 c. re-engraved is firstly of a greyish shade of blue; it has a blurred appearance; and the sure test rests with the scrolls in the upper corners, which in the re-engraved are heavily shaded and the curls considerably lined. The whole top of Franklin's head is a blotch of white, whereas in the original it has many graceful lines of shading, especially at the back of the head.

The 3 c. re-engraved runs to various shades of a blue-green, as also does the original, so the best division is the shading lines under the medallion, which in the re-engraved are narrow. Look where the shading joins the "3." In the re-engraved it only just comes to the last point of the top of the last "E," whereas in the original it is considerably wider than the whole of the top of "E." Again another and still better test. The ends of the ribbon under "N" and "T" of CENTS in the re-engraved are touched up with two heavy lines under them, and these lines do not show in the original.

The 6 c. re-engraved is an easy stamp to tell. In the first place, the lines have all been heavily recut in the frame, and the shading of the bent ends of the ribbons is very heavy, whereas they only show faintly in the original.

The 10 c. is another easy problem. In the first place, it has no curve in the ball, which helps us quite a little, as the American, though existing without curve on the soft paper, is uncommon, and then we have the following tests: heavily lined background, especially behind the shield, the little ball

that has the secret mark in the earlier stages reduced in size, and the angles of the whole stamp very sharp and square. The shades of the re-engraved run from a warm yellowish brown down to a very dark sepia, which shade is very hard to find unused.

This little ramble into the various papers and prints has enabled us to separate our sets. There are, of course, two sets of this design so seldom seen that we need hardly worry over them. I refer firstly to the special printing made by the Continental Bank Note Co. in 1875. These stamps are on the hard paper, and were specially made for the Centennial Exhibition. They were printed on a very white paper, and were put up in sets in little envelopes, with the intention of selling them to such collectors visiting the Exhibition as should desire a complete set of United States postage stamps. They are found without gum, and have been generally cut apart by the scissors, which results in their being of very irregular appearance on the edges. The colours also are rather deeper than the issued stamps, and they are exceedingly rare. The regular postage stamps of the same design were obtainable at the post office, and people therefore did not go to the trouble of getting these stamps, which, in those days, were not considered to be any different from the regular issue. The other set, printed in 1880, are another special printing, and are of course on the soft paper. These are also found without gum, and only a specialist in the country can tell some of the values from the stamps then in issue. In this set there are three values which are very much commoner than the remaining stamps of the set, viz. the 7 c., 12 c., and 24 c., and the reason is not far to find. By the time the American Bank Note Co. came into the contract for printing the Government stamps these three values had become obsolete, and were no longer required. Collectors who had not been sufficiently wide-awake to secure the full set as issued by the Continental Bank Note Co. found that they missed these three values, and so when the special printing was made they hastened to secure them. Very likely they bought a complete set and discarded the other values as being duplicates, as they supposed, of the regular 1879 issue, but kept these three values, as they did not have them. They can of course be very easily told from the fact that they are on the soft paper, in addition to which the 12 c. is very much deeper than the Continental stamp, and the 24 c. value is a very deep dull purple, and different from either the National or the Continental colour. To those who are sufficiently interested to sort their stamps, if they will look at page 528 of Part II of our Catalogue, the cuts

numbered from A to H are very good illustrations of the National plates, and from K to R of the Continental plates. The entire design was printed at different times upon experimental papers, such as violet laid paper and the Francis chemical paper. Another variety is that with a cog-wheel grille on it, but these are all experimental, and were never issued. Some copies, of course, have passed the post, probably by reason of the inventor or some Government official testing their efficiency. I believe that the Continental Bank Note Co. really did issue some values of their set upon an enamelled paper, made with the idea of preventing people washing the stamps and using them over again, and a few of these occasionally turn up, and can be told by their shiny appearance upon the face of the stamp. The design ran a long time, commencing in 1870

and running right down to the end of 1882. The stamps are generally rather shied at, on account of the difficulty in sorting them, but I trust that this little article will make the subject clearer, and that collectors will study the issues, which are not rare, and nearly all of them quite obtainable in a used condition.

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The Postal System of the Mozambique Co.

FROM THE "MADRID FILATELICO"

Translated from the Spanish by ERNEST PHILLIPS

PRIOR to the year 1893, the stamps of Mozambique were current in that part of the colony washed by the Indian Ocean. At that time this colony was divided into the following districts, naming them in order from north to south: Cape Delgado, Mozambique, Quilimane, Teté, Manica, Sofala, Inhambané, Gaza, and Lourenzo Marqués.

About 1893, Portugal leased the greater part of these districts to Companies of Colonization; this occasioned varying monetary systems in the different parts of the colony, resulting in a certain independence as regards postal administration.

The Mozambique Company, formed in 1893, purchased by agreement the districts of Sofala and Manica, that is to say, all the land between the Zambesi and the Savé. Almost at the same time, the Zambezia Company bought up the districts of Teté and Quilimane, now better known by the name of Zambezia, viz. the region north of the Zambesi as far as Ligonía.

As these Companies had their own special stamps, those of Mozambique were now only current in two districts, which were at a great distance from each other. Eventually Mozambique stamps were reserved for the northern area, and those of Lourenzo Marqués were created for the southern region.

In 1898 that part of the northern region, which was still directly under the authority of the metropolis, was diminished by the

formation of the Nyassa Company, which purchased the district of Cape Delgado. Finally, the postal district of Lourenzo Marqués was, in its turn, reduced by one-half on the formation of the Inhambané Company. This district of Inhambané issued the commemorative stamps of San Antonio, but we now know that this issue was prior to the formation of the Company.

These various Companies had different privileges and prerogatives. By this reason the Mozambique and Nyassa Companies established their own Postal Services, and issued special stamps. On the other hand, the Zambezia and Inhambané Companies have less freedom, the Post Office remaining under the direction of the Government. In this way it is made clear why stamps of the old types of the Portuguese colonies were current in that territory.

At the present time the district of Gaza is the only one that has no special stamps; it uses those of Lourenzo Marqués.

Finally, we should like to mention the fact that the whole of the Portuguese possessions, together with all the English possessions in South Africa (Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Rhodesia, and Central Africa), comprise the South African Postal Union.

This Postal Union has a lower tariff than the International Postal Union, and also offers greater facilities for inter-colonial traffic.

Omnium Gatherum

By "PHILOLOGOS"

The Nineteenth German "Philatelist Day" at Hamburg

AFTER a lapse of ten years the Philatelic Societies of Hamburg welcomed for the second time the philatelists of the Fatherland in conjunction with the eleventh "Bundestag" of the Germano-Austrian Philatelic Societies. The proceedings were opened very fitly with a stamp exhibition on 21 August. This was open for five days, and was visited by 5000 persons, exclusive of the visitors to the "Tag." On Friday, 23 August, the usual "Stamp Bourse" was opened at 10 a.m., and it lasted until the evening, as the weather was so bad. The "Stamp Bourse" was continued on the Saturday, and in the afternoon the "Bundestag" was officially welcomed to Hamburg. Thirty-nine societies, with 4936 members, were represented. At 9.15 p.m. the "Festkommers" was held in the "Fairies' Hall," and the night was devoted to beer and song. The occasion was graced by the presence of a bevy of "fair philatelists," who retired at midnight. Then the great hit of the evening was produced in the "Watch Parade" of the second Hamburg Society; this "Watch Parade" consisted of eight smart "ladies of the ballet." On the morrow the "Philatelisten-Tag" held its meeting; 52 societies, with 6462 members, were represented. The science of Philately came well to the front in a splendid paper read by Herr Vicenz with the title of "Are there official reprints and essays of Hamburg lithographed stamps?" while Herr Sellschopp discoursed upon the free envelopes of the American Express Companies. Herr Landgerichtsrat Pauli spoke on behalf of the Committee at great length on the question of "Marking Forged Stamps." The Committee reported in favour of societies alone marking forgeries only with the owner's consent. Then there came trips round the port, a visit to the Hagenbeck "Animal Park," and the "Tag" ended with a trip down the Elbe to Heligoland, where the merrymakers found themselves suddenly surrounded by about thirty warships and fifty torpedo-boats, which delighted philatelists from Southern Germany. Gössnitz, in Saxe-Altenburg, was selected for next year's meeting, and the two Hamburg societies were entrusted with editing the *Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt* during 1908. The Hamburg Committee is to be congratulated on having had a record attendance, and the great success of the "Tag" was due to

their untiring efforts to do all that was possible to make the occasion a memorable one.

New Issue of Swiss Stamps

WRITING in the *Philatelistisches Echo*, Herr H. Herzog says that the Swiss postal authorities have been considering for some years the idea of replacing the present issue of stamps by one of a more artistic nature. The Report recently issued for 1906 by the Swiss Post Office announces that, as the result of competition among certain artists, the Federal Council decided to accept designs for the stamps up to the stamp of 20 rappen. For the stamps of 2, 3, and 5 rappen the design of the Swiss artist M. Alb. Welti, living in Munich, was chosen; the design represents the boy Tell with the crossbow; while for the 10, 12, and 15 rappen stamps the head of Helvetia, designed by M. L'Éplattier, a teacher of drawing at La Chaux-de-Fonds, was selected. The dies of these designs have been made in Berlin. For the stamps above 20 rappen the Federal Council decided to retain the picture of Helvetia standing, but reproduced in a different way, until something better can be devised. As a matter of fact, the Berlin firm had been given an order to produce a satisfactory figure of Helvetia standing for the stamps above 20 rappen and in two different dies, so that a selection could be made; however, artistic circles in Switzerland raised such a storm in the newspapers and abused the authorities for not having had the dies made in Switzerland, "for the Swiss experts are quite as clever as those of other countries," that the order had to be withdrawn. This claim, quite justifiable from patriotic motives, was not made good. At the suggestion of the Swiss Society of Artists and Sculptors, two Swiss artists were entrusted with the work of making the two dies. One artist has supplied a die after some delay; the other sent the original die back after a long time, with the remark that "he could not carry out the work, as he lacked the necessary material." The result was that the order to make the die was given once more to the Berlin firm, and, so soon as this die is prepared, the Federal Council at Berne will decide upon the design of the standing Helvetia to be adopted for the stamps above 20 rappen. The Swiss postal authorities hoped in the summer that, in spite of the delay in obtaining the die, they would be able to issue the new postage stamps some time in September of the present year.

New Issues

By FRANK PHILLIPS

Correspondents should notice that all matters relating to new issues have been taken over by Mr. Frank Phillips, 391 Strand, London, W.C., who would be very grateful if readers would help him by furnishing the earliest possible information concerning issues of stamps new or projected. News from the colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be sent to the above-mentioned address.

Antigua.—Mr. Yardley has shown a copy of the 1d., Type 1, in the old *scarlet* tint, with watermark Crown CA, and perf. 12, to the editor of the *Monthly Journal*.



Wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 12.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.

1d., scarlet

Austria.—We find that we have to chronicle several values with the perforations 9, 9½, and 12½, 13 compound. These are not exactly new, except for the 35 c., but we have not catalogued them up to the present.



As 1904 issue, but without bars of shiny varnish.
 Perf. 9, 9½, and 12½, 13 compounded.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 h., purple
3 h., pale brown
5 h., deep green
6 h., orange
10 h., rose
25 h., ultramarine
35 h., bright green

British Guiana.—We learn from the *Philatelistisches Echo* (9.07) that two uncatalogued varieties of the surcharge TWO CENTS, on the Jubilee issue, namely the 2 c. on 10 c., and 2 c. on 15 c., with the surcharge *inverted*, have been seen.



TWO CENTS.

Jubilee issue, with inverted surcharge in black.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.
 2 c. on 10 c., blue-black and orange-red
 2 c. on 15 c., red-brown and blue

British Solomon Islands Protectorate.—The *Philatelic Record* (9.07) chronicles the 2½d. perforated 11 vertically, and also on one horizontal side, the other side being imperf. This variety seems to be similar to the 6d. described in our issue of 13 July.



Perf. 11 on three sides; one horizontal side imperf.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.
 2½d., orange-yellow

Chili.—The *Philatelistisches Echo* (9.07) chronicles the 3 c. on 1 peso, deep brown, No. 81 in the Catalogue, with a double overprint.



Telegraph stamp with double overprint.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.
 3 c. on 1 peso, deep brown

Cyprus.—We are informed by the *Colonial Office Journal* (10.07) that a 5 paras will shortly be issued. This will be the lowest value stamp used by any colony, as 40 paras make up 1 piastre, the international equivalent of 1d.

Ecuador.—We learn from the *Philatelistisches Echo* (9.07) that three of the latest set of Official stamps have been seen with the overprint in violet instead of in red.



Overprinted as above in violet.

	Unused.	Used.
1 c., black and red (Type i)	—	—
5 c. " " yellow (Type ii)	—	—
10 c. " " red (Type i)	—	—

Egypt.—We gather from *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* (30.9.07) that the 5 piastres of the current set has been issued with the overprint O. H. H. S.



O.H.H.S.
Syal

Official stamp. Overprinted as above.

	Unused.	Used.
5 pi., slate	—	—

Federated Malay States.—The *Colonial Office Journal* (10.07) states that in future the 8 cents will be printed in "all blue."

German Morocco.—Mr. Kosack informs us that the 1 p. 25 c. on 1 mark, carmine, on the Lozenge-watermarked paper has only just been issued. It was given in the current Catalogue, somewhat prematurely we fear.

Grenada.—According to the *Colonial Office Journal* (10.07) it has been decided that the 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 5s., and 10s. shall in future bear the colony's badge (like the current 3d., 1d., 2d., and 2½d.), instead of, as hitherto, the King's head. They are to be surface printed, instead of copper plated, on chalk-surfaced paper.

Holland.—Mr. Booleman has kindly shown us a copy of the 5 c., ultramarine, perf. 13, 13½, of the 1867 issue, in Die I, with the downstroke of the 5 "wide," (see Type I in the Catalogue). Hitherto we had only catalogued this stamp in Die II, so this stamp will precede No. 47.



1869. Die I. No wmk. Perf. 13, 13½.

	Unused.	Used.
5 c. ultramarine	—	—

Hong Kong.—The *Colonial Office Journal* (10.07) states that a new value, i.e. 6 cents, has been ordered by this colony.

Iceland.—We read in the *London Philatelist* (27.9.07) that Mr. W. T. Wilson states that "a 6 aur, Official, in the new type has been announced in several papers. I have positive information from official sources that it has never been issued, nor is it likely to be." We chronicled this stamp in our issue of 7 September, on the authority of the *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* (22.7.07), but we must now ask our readers to delete it.

Kiautschou.—Mr. Champion tells us that the 40 c. has just been issued with the Lozenge watermark.



Wmk. Lozenges. Perf. 14.

	Unused.	Used.
40 c., black and carmine on rose	—	—

Labuan.—Messrs. Bridger and Kay have shown us curious varieties of the 4 c. on 50 c., No. 134 in the Catalogue. They tell us that one sheet of 50 stamps was surcharged "4 cents" in such a manner that 35 stamps show a double surcharge, 5 stamps a triple surcharge, and there are 5 pairs, of which one stamp has a double surcharge, and one is normal.



LABUAN
4
cents

Double surcharge ("4 cents").

	Unused.	Used.
4 c. on 50 c., MAROON	—	—

Treble surcharge.

4 c. on 50 c., MAROON	—	—
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Mauritius.—The *Colonial Office Journal* (10.07) confirms our information that the stamps of this colony are to undergo a change in the early future, owing to the Arms having proved incorrect in some particulars. Our contemporary does not state whether the design of the next issue will still consist of Arms, or whether the head of King Edward VII will be made use of.

Montserrat.—The *Colonial Office Journal* (10.07) states that a supply of 1d. and 5s. stamps on chalk-surfaced, multiple-watermarked paper has been forwarded to this colony.

Northern Nigeria.—The *Colonial Office Journal* (10.07) states that "The last supply of ½d. and 1d. . . . in two colours has just been despatched." In future these values, and also the 2½d. value, will be printed in the Postal Union colours.

Portugal.—We learn from Mr. Champion that the private stamp for the Civilian Rifle Clubs has just been issued in yellow and brown, for 1907.



No value indicated. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ (?).
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.

Yellow and brown (1907)

Queensland.—A correspondent of *The Ph. J.* of G. B. states that he possesses an imperforate block of four of the 1d., vermilion-red, of the 1890-94 issue, which he purchased at the Mackay post office.

The Aust. Ph. chronicles the 3d. and 5d. stamps in new colours; the watermark is still Crown and Q.—*Monthly Journal*, 9.07.



Wmk. Crown and Q. Perf. 13. New shades.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.

3d., grey-brown
 5d., black-brown

Spain.—With reference to the Commemorative issue chronicled last week, Mr. Galvez now writes that *they do not pay postage*. Letters bearing these stamps must also be franked by ordinary postage stamps! This seems very peculiar, as surely nobody would spend 4 pesetas to ornament his letter with an entirely useless label! We are now endeavouring to obtain further information on the subject, and meanwhile we would recommend our readers not to purchase any as *postage stamps*. Of course, if they have no franking power, they will not be catalogued.

Straits Settlements.—We are indebted to the *Colonial Office Journal* (10.07) for the following paragraph:—

"Owing to alterations in connection with the local currency of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, the 3 cents stamp will in both cases take the place of the 4 cents stamp as the international equivalent of 10 centimes. It will therefore be printed in *all red*, and the 4 cents Straits Settlements stamp will be in *lilac*, and that of the Federated Malay States will remain *black and red*, as at present."

We learn from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the 5 c. has now appeared on unsurfaced paper. We received our first supply of this value on multiple-watermarked, chalk-surfaced paper in January last.



Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Ordinary paper.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.

5 c., lilac on white

Transvaal.—We print the following paragraph from the *Colonial Office Journal* (10.07):—

"2½d. stamps printed in two colours are being supplied . . . for the last time. In future they will be printed in 'all blue.' The number of 1d. stamps required annually by the Transvaal is so large that a fresh 240 set plate is being prepared for use with the existing plate, thus enabling the stamps to be supplied in sheets of 480."

Trinidad.—The current ½d., green, is printed on chalk-surfaced paper, the stamp being previously issued on non-surfaced paper. The *Colonial Office Journal* (10.07) states that this stamp "may shortly be expected in singly fugitive ink." We take this to indicate a reversion to the ordinary paper, in face of an explanation of the use of surfaced and unsurfaced papers given in our contemporary, which we will reprint in an early issue.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

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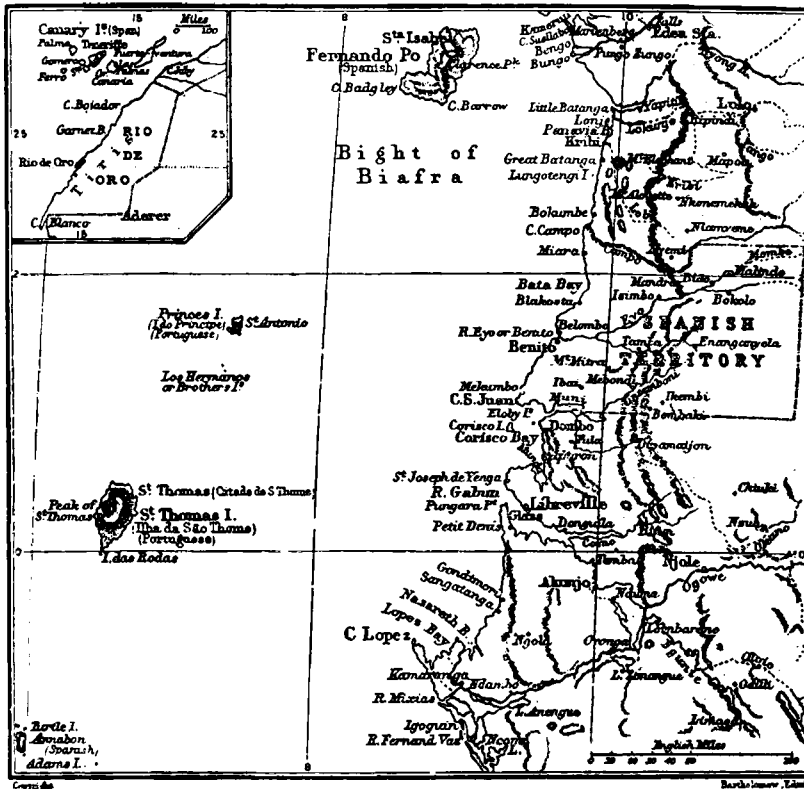
26 OCTOBER, 1907

VOL. VI.

Countries of the World

By W. PERCY BARNSDALL

Elobey, Annobon, etc., and Fernando Poo



It is pathetic to reflect that of her once extensive colonial empire all that now remains to Spain are the Canary Islands and sundry small possessions on the north and west coasts of Africa, aggregating some 100,000 sq. miles, with a population of 650,000. For administrative purposes the Canary Is-

lands are considered part of Spain. The other "oversea" possessions can be divided conveniently into (i) island possessions, (ii) territories on the mainland, and this article deals with the former.

Four centuries ago Spain had better prospects of colonial empire in Africa than either

England, France, or Portugal, who to-day have such vast interests on the continent. At the time Portugal was pushing her way southwards and establishing herself firmly in Africa, Spain was kept busy with the Moors at home. At the same time she found plenty to do in consolidating her recent conquests in the New World. It is not surprising, therefore, that Africa was left alone; indeed, no African colonies were ever founded by Spain. Her possessions were limited to a few forts, convict settlements, and trading posts. These served as shops where slaves were bought for transportation to the American plantations, and as slavery was gradually abolished so these posts declined in importance, until at present the Spanish possessions in Africa are practically worthless.

The island possessions consist of Great and Little Elobey, Corisco, Annobon, and Fernando Poo—all off the west coast of Africa in the Gulf of Guinea. The total area is 850 sq. miles, and the population about 30,000.

Elobey and Corisco are small islands in Corisco Bay, close to the Equator, and are probably occupied by Spain because they are situated in the northern part of the bay, which is the portion owned by Spain, the southern division belonging to French Congo.

They are mere islets, broken off from the mainland at a comparatively recent date. "Corisco" means "Lightning," and the island was so named on account of the thunderstorm raging at the time of its discovery. Both islands are inhabited by the Mbengas, most of whom are converts to Christianity.

Fernando Poo and Annobon are the first and last, respectively, of a series of volcanic islands which run in a south-westerly direction into the Gulf of Guinea, in a line with the volcanic peak of Kamerun. Geologically speaking, they are the sea-lying bits of the range of mountains of which this peak (14,000 feet high) is the striking feature. They vary in height from 10,000 feet in Fernando Poo to 2000 feet in Annobon. The soil in all is very rich, too rich, it is said, for sugar-cane, and the group which includes the Portuguese possession of St. Thomas and Principe has been described as "a volcanic flower garden."

Annobon is a picturesque spot owing to its well-wooded mountains, and its area of six sq. miles is extremely fertile. It was discovered by the Portuguese adventurers Escobar and Santarem, on New Year's Day, 1471, hence its name "Annobon," the Spanish equivalent for "Anno Bom" (New Year). It is inhabited by about 1600 negroes, who profess Roman Catholicism, but fetishism is by no means extinct. No settlement was made till 1550, and in 1778 it was ceded to Spain. The island has good water, and produces excellent oranges and other fruits,

which it sells to passing vessels. The only anchorage is on the north, viz. at San Antonio da Praia, the residence of the governor.

Fernando Poo was discovered about 1486 by a Portuguese sailor, Fernão do Po, after whom the island is named. He called it "Formosa," or "The Beautiful," a term amply justified by its imposing appearance, luxuriant beauty, and sylvan scenery. It has roughly the shape of a parallelogram, of which the northern half is almost entirely filled by Isabel or Clarence Peak, 10,000 feet high, an extinct volcano with a still existing crater. It slopes steeply on all sides, but most of the surface is clothed with dense forest, and the island generally, like the others in the chain, is well wooded. The area is about 780 sq. miles, and though at one time used as a place of exile for political offenders, the island is now almost entirely given over to the native inhabitants, the "Bubi," a Bantu tribe of singularly low intellectual development. The expression "booby" is said to have its origin in this fact.

From 1778 to 1782 it was occupied by Spain. In 1827 the British Government formed a settlement on the island, and used its harbour, which was then called Port Clarence, as a station for ships engaged in the prevention of the slave trade. Its reputed unhealthiness led to its abandonment in 1834, and for ten years the island remained masterless.

In 1844 the Spaniards resumed possession, changing the name of the port to Puerto de Isabel, though our Admiralty charts still call it Port Clarence. It is still the only town, and one of the most beautiful spots in West Africa.

During the British occupation the Baptists established a missionary station here, but in 1838 they were bought out.

The soil is very fertile, and is capable of raising all kinds of tropical products, but the climate is extremely unhealthy for Europeans. It is said that if the mountains were cleared and buildings erected at the summit the place could be made almost a sanatorium, but a tropical country, in which rain falls from May to December, and is succeeded by dense fogs, hardly invites such enterprise.

Some cocoa, coffee, and cinchona comprise what little produce is exported.

Spain is represented by a governor, who is supposed to administer as well Elobey, Corisco, and the Spanish territory on the mainland near San Juan, and who is directly responsible to the Central Government. But except at Fernando Poo, Spain is entirely unrepresented, even by a customs officer, so that foreign factories can trade with the natives without paying any tax to Spain. England is represented by a consular agent.

Philatelic History

Until 1902 the only stamps issued for the Spanish possessions in Africa were those of Fernando Poo, but in that year a separate issue was made for part of the territory on the mainland under the name of Spanish Guinea. In 1903 stamps were issued for the joint use of Elobey, Annobon, and Corisco, and in 1905 a further subdivision was made by a separate issue for Rio de Oro, the name given to Spanish territory on the north-west coast of the continent. Many of the stamps for Fernando Poo itself seem quite unnecessary. What can then be said of these later issues, for places with an insignificant population and no commerce? The authorities at Madrid can best answer the question, but as the stamps are changed practically every year, and there is a long list of values in each set, "somebody wants them."

Dealing with Fernando Poo first, its philatelic history up to a certain point is interesting, and the stamps themselves are fairly scarce.

The first issue was commensurate with the importance of the place, for it consisted of one value only. This was a 20 centimos of an escudo, equalling about 5d. Spain and her colonies have been subject to much change with respect to currency. At this particular time 100 centecimos = 1 escudo = 10 reales = 2s. 1d. The stamp bore the portrait of Queen Isabella II, and was issued September, 1868.



September, 1868. *Perf.* 14.

	<i>Unused.</i>	<i>Used.</i>
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
20 cen. de esc., brown	. 45 0	35 0

Some authorities say that it was withdrawn in January, 1869, and stamps inscribed **ULTRAMAR**, like those for other Spanish colonies, issued for use here. Others say that for some years Fernando Poo did without stamps at all, but the probability is that Spanish stamps were in course. Unfortunately, postmarks do not help to elucidate the fact; but let it suffice the general collector that no further special issue was made till 1880. Then, in common with other colonies, the 1878 type of Spain, bearing

the portrait of King Alfonso XII, was modified for colonial use, the word **COMUNICACIONES** being replaced by **FERNANDO POO**.

There were three values expressed in centimos of a peseta: 100 centimos = 1 peseta = 4 reales = 10d.



1880. *Perf.* 14.

	<i>Unused.</i>	<i>Used.</i>
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
5 c. de peseta, grey-green	8 0	8 0
10 c. " rose	2 0	5 0
50 c. " blue	4 0	6 0

On 1 January, 1882, the currency was changed and new stamps were issued of similar type, but expressed in "centimos of a peso" (100 centimos or centavos = 1 peso = 2 escudos = about 4s. 2d.). Only three values were issued then, viz. 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c., but in the middle of 1889 a 10 c. was put into use. Students of this colonial type will remember that there were several states of the plate that produced it (see under Cuba, Catalogue, Part II, p. 488). It is interesting to note that all the stamps of 1880 and 1882 have the design in the original state, whilst the 10 c. of 1889 shows the last state of the plate with the third retouch.

1882-9. *Same type and perf.*

	<i>Unused.</i>	<i>Used.</i>
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1 c. de peso, grey-green	2 0	3 0
2 c. " rose	5 0	5 0
5 c. " lilac-blue	1 6	2 6
10 c. " brown	5 0	3 0

(To be continued.)

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PLEASE NOTE

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Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

Death of Earl Sondes

I HAVE to record, with great regret, the death of Earl Sondes, which took place at his London residence on 1 October.

George E. Milles, second Earl Sondes, was born on 11 May, 1861, and succeeded his father in 1894. He was an officer in the East Kent Imperial Yeomanry, and served in the Boer War, during which he was badly wounded. This necessitated several operations, but the injury from the rifle shot proved in the long run beyond remedy.

Before he came into the title, Earl Sondes was well known in the cricket world under the name of Lord Throwley. He played for Eton v. Harrow, and later on for Kent. In 1891 he went with Lord Hawke's cricket team to America, and in the same year was elected President of the Kent County Club.

The late peer was a stamp collector for many years past, a member of the London Philatelic Society, and a Vice-President of the Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society.

Leicester Philatelic Society Exhibition

WILL be held in the Victoria Hall, Granby Street, Leicester. This hall is in the main thoroughfare of the town, and opposite the G.P.O., and trams from all parts pass the doors every few minutes. I hear that good entries have already been received.

Many leading philatelists have already intimated their intention of visiting the exhibition, as this Midland town is so conveniently situated. An interesting and instructive programme has been arranged, and all collectors will be assured of a hearty welcome from their confrères in Leicester.

Some Minor Varieties in Russian Stamps

MR. A. A. KEAY, of St. Petersburg, has been good enough to show me some interesting varieties in Russian stamps. While they may not be up to catalogue rank, they are, I think, worth noting, and as they occur in stamps that are common, they may be found with a little trouble in hunting for them.

June, 1865. 10 kop., perf. $14\frac{1}{2} \times 15$. This exists with the "10" in upper left-hand corner almost obliterated by a thick white bar, probably caused by some heavy tool falling on the plate.

1875. 8 kop., carmine and grey. The value at the bottom of this stamp is written ВОСЕМЬ КОП, meaning eight kopecs. The first letter is often found damaged, and in varieties I have seen becomes a "C" or a "D."

1889. 10 kop., deep blue.

Mr. Keay has this on a plain *wove* paper, showing no traces of any laid lines. This is dated "1893."

Mr. Keay also draws my attention to a

dangerous fake that has been offered in St. Petersburg. The 3½ and 7 rouble stamps of 1892 are with thunderbolts, and are rather common now. The fake consists in painting out the thunderbolts and offering the stamp as the rare pair of 1884, worth between four and five pounds. Luckily, however, there is a sure test, the two post-horns of the stamps of 1884 being longer and wider across than the commoner ones of 1892.

Europeans v. British Colonials

I DRAW attention to the able paper read by Mr. J. C. Hand at a meeting of the Transvaal Philatelic Society, held on 27 August last, of which a digest is given in this issue.

Mr. Hand very justly deprecates the great attention paid to British and Colonial stamps, and points out the many advantages of collecting Europeans.

Personally, I must say that I entirely agree with Mr. Hand, and from an examination of the stock books of my firm I find that the European books of many countries sell as freely as the best classes of Colonials, if not better. I may say that in our next Catalogues there will be far more advances in Part II than in Part I. Colonials have been going up too fast, and I think they are quite high enough at present. Of course there are many exceptions, but the exceptions do not prove the rule.

Europeans a Good Investment

To collectors who are looking for an interesting country to take up, one that will not require a large capital, and which will combine a good investment with plenty of study and research, there are several European countries that I can strongly recommend. Among the best of these I mention Greece, Finland, Italy and States, Luxemburg, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Austria, Portugal, Turkey, Montenegro, Servia. There are still many things to study in all these stamps, and with the exception of a few rarities, most varieties can be had *used* for but a small outlay.

The value of Europeans as an investment was forcibly impressed upon me only last week, when one of the leading German dealers made a special trip to London to go over the Breitfuss Collection. He purchased from us over £800 net, and would not look at anything except Europeans. He told me that almost all his clients collected Europeans only, and he openly regretted that he was forced to come to us for fine stamps and pay our prices, as he could not obtain what he wanted in his own

country or in France, which he visited on his way here.

King Edward VII Philatelic Society

IN the issue of 7 September I referred to a Philatelic Society that was about to be formed for specialists in British stamps. Mr. C. J. Phillips, of 37 Flanders Road, Bedford Park, London, W., now writes me that he has started the Society under the above title, and that Mr. B. A. Meadows will act with him as joint Hon. Secretary. Meetings will be held at the above address, and will be confined to amateurs. The rules are now being printed, and can shortly be supplied by the Secretaries.

Dominican Republic First Issue

MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING & CO. have been good enough to forward us the following letters:—

DEAR SIR,

We enclose copy of a letter which we have received from Santo Domingo, to which we have sent a reply to fit the occasion. Attached to the letter in question is a slip of yellow paper, on which is a handstruck impression of the "Un Real" Dominican Republic stamp of the type of 1865. As the impression appears to have been taken from the original die, we shall be much obliged if you will insert a note in your next issue, warning collectors against reprints of this stamp. Yours faithfully,

WHITFIELD KING & CO.

SANTO DOMINGO, 5 Sept., 1907.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.,
Ipswich, England.

DEAR SIRS,

I attach hereto a rough print of the 1862 Santo Domingo "Un Real" stamp, of which I am in possession of the original cliché. I will be glad to know if you could have a quantity of these printed for me, and if you can arrange to get this done on papers of the proper colour, having the appearance of age, and using old ink.

I should want probably a couple of dozen prints of each issue. What would your terms be?

Very faithfully yours.

Monthly Report of Herts Philatelic Society

I HAVE received with pleasure No. 1 of the above "Report," and I congratulate this energetic Society and its President, Mr. Franz Reichenheim, on its publication. The report consists of eighteen pages, three of which are of advertisements. It contains:—

- Notice of first meeting.
- Names of candidates for election.
- Programme for the session.
- Rules of the Society.
- List of members.
- Annual reports.
- Catalogue of books in library.
- Reviews, etc.

In due time I shall hope to see the Royal Philatelic Society publish its "Transactions"

either quarterly or bi-monthly, as is done by other Royal Societies.

At the present time, and for some years past, the important papers read at the meetings of the R.P.S. have to be looked up in the *London Philatelist*, the *Philatelic Record*, the *Monthly Journal*, etc., whereas I think it would be much better and more dignified if all the "Transactions" were gathered together in an official publication.

The "Postage Stamp"

I HAVE received the first number of this new weekly paper, edited by my friend Mr. E. J. Nankivell. It consists of twenty-four pages, eight of which are devoted to advertisements. It is well set up, and printed in Bath by Sir I. Pitman and Sons.

The important subject of "New Issues" is treated very baldly, but four countries being referred to, and all the stamps listed in this group have already been listed in other papers several weeks previously. Two pages are taken up with the Introduction, followed by two pages of "Gossip," an interesting article on Bermuda by Mr. Nankivell running to four pages. "Hints to Beginners" and a far too short article on Egypt by Mr. J. C. Rix, whose first appearance as a writer on philatelic subjects will, I trust, be the forerunner of others from his pen. Notes and News, the Stamp Market, and Society reports fill up a very presentable first number.

How to Collect Postage Stamps

MESSRS. GEORGE BELL & SONS have just published a capital book under the above title, written by Mr. B. T. K. Smith. It contains 180 pages, with 48 plates, illustrating about 770 stamps. Price 6s. net.

This is a book that should be in the library of every stamp man, to keep alongside his album and catalogue for constant reference. There are thirty-three chapters, including such subjects as—

Local Postage Stamps.

Postal Stationery.

How Postage Stamps are Printed.

Forgeries, Bogus Stamps, and Reprints.

Stamp Collectors, Past and Present.

The Stamp Market.

The Stamp Collector's Outfit.

Some Terms used in Philately.

Bibliography.

The bulk of the book, however, deals with the various countries of the world under their respective headings, and under each one much useful and new information will be found. The compilation of this work must have occupied a vast amount of time, and I heartily congratulate Mr. B. T. K. Smith on the result he has attained. The historical and geographical information will be found most useful to all who study their stamps.

British Stamps used Abroad

By I. J. BERNSTEIN AND CHAS. NISSEN

GROUP I—continued

Cyprus

ALTHOUGH officially a part of the Ottoman Empire, it has been since 27 July, 1878, "administered" by Great Britain, and will, by the Treaty of Berlin, continue to be so as long as Russia holds Kars, Batoum, etc.

Cyprus is the largest island in the Levant, and has a population of a quarter of a million.

It is now generally classed as a Crown Colony. Post offices were opened in the various towns enumerated below and issued British stamps until 5 February, 1880, on which date the British stamps overprinted CYPRUS were issued to the public.

These uncharged British stamps were available for internal postage, this being the only instance in the history of "Used Abroads" where such was the case.

Varieties known as follows:—



Larnaca, the principal seaport, almost monopolizes the foreign trade of the island, and used consequently the largest number of stamps.

942.

½d., plate 15.
1d., plates 171, 184, 192, 198, 199, 203, 206,
207, 210, 221.

2d., plate 15.
2½d., plates 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.
4d., plate 16.



Nicosia is the capital and largest town in the island.

969.

1d., plate 81.
2½d., plates 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16.
4d., plate 16.



Famagusta, a small seaport built on the ruins of the ancient *Arsinoe*.

975.

½d., plate 13.
2½d., plates 12, 14, 15.



Limasol is the second seaport of the island.

981.

2½d., plate 15.

Similar to last, but number 982.

Kyrenia.

982.

½d., plate 13.
2d., ,, 14.



Polymedia.

D 47.

1d., red, plate 109.



Army head-quarters camp. Although situated at Limasol, it had a post office of its own.

D 48.

Id., plates 95, 102, 105, 115, 118, 123.

Office numbers were allotted to Baffo (office No. 974), and Platres (office No. 098); but it is doubtful whether they had been opened before purely British stamps were superseded by those overprinted CYPRUS.

A date stamp was also used, but probably only on registered letters. Anyway, it is never found in conjunction with the obliterator.

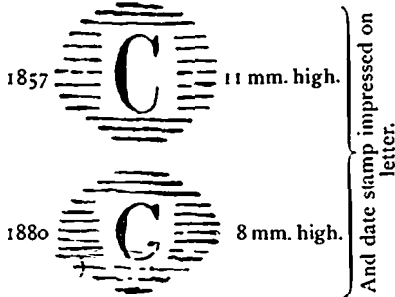
GROUP II

Constantinople

This office was opened in 1854, originally as a sorting and forwarding office for the mails of the British army engaged in the Crimean War, and continued as such till the army evacuated the scene of operations in 1857.

The Turkish Government acquiesced in the establishment of an alien post office in the first instance mainly because Great Britain was fighting with and for them, and because their own postal arrangements were inadequate to deal with the correspondence. This inefficiency was the reason for transferring, in September, 1857, this forwarding office into a public one to deal with the correspondence of the British Embassy, Consulate, and residents, for dispatch abroad. Letters were received, but had to be called for, the Turkish Post Office reserving to themselves the right of delivery by postmen. Despite repeated protests by the Porte the office has been maintained till the present day, and the scope has been extended till now money orders, postal orders, and parcels are dealt with as at home. Other Governments have followed the example of the British Government, and to-day most of the Great Powers have offices of their own. The Turkish Government, not being able to regain this valuable source of revenue by diplomacy, has resorted to competition, and has quite recently issued a series of stamps with an overprint restricting their use to external correspondence, and which are sold at a discount of 20 per cent. off their face value.

The postmark used consisted of the initial "C" in parallel bars from—



In 1885, the piastre having become worth only about 2d. instead of 2½d., owing to the depreciation of the Turkish currency, it was decided to overprint certain values in Turkish equivalents. The lucrative trade of exporting British stamps was thus prevented, as the stamps were thereby made available only in the Levant.

At the same time all and any British stamps could be used for postage.

The Post Office evidently had no objection to any one paying 2½d. for a service that could be secured for 2d.

Since 1906 the series ½d. to 6d. and 1s. have received the overprint LEVANT, and are issued concurrently with the stamps overprinted in Turkish currency, and British stamps can no longer be used.

C.

½d., plates 6, 11, 12, 14, 15, 20.

Id., plate L.C. 14.

Id., plates 71, 72, 73, 76, 83, 87, 89, 90, 94, 101, 102, 105, 109, 116, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 127, 129, 130, 134, 135, 136, 138, 140, 141, 143, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 158, 159, 161, 162, 166, 167, 170, 173, 174, 178, 179, 181, 183, 184, 186, 189, 190, 191, 193, 194, 195, 196, 198, 201, 203, 204, 210, 212, 214, 215, 216, 222, 224.

2d., plates 8, 9, 12, 13, 14.

2½d. " 1, 1, 2, 2, 2 error, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 (blue), 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

3d., plates 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16.

4d., plates 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 15, 16, 17 (Crown).
 6d., plates 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 8, 9, 11, 11, 12 (grey), 13, 14, 15, 16, 17b, 18, 18a.
 10d., plate emblems and spray.
 1s., plates 1, 2, 2 (K variety), 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 13, 13, 14.
 2s., plate blue.
 5s., plates 1, 2, 4, 4.
 ½d., green, slate, vermilion.

1d., lilac 14, 16 dots 2d., rose.
 1884, 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d. (lilac), 4d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 1s. (green).
 2s. 6d., blue and white paper, 5s., rose.
 ½d., 1d., 2½d., and 1s., King's Head.
 *1d., lilac, I.R. Official.

* This has been either used on a reply-paid letter from England or by some other chance; they were never issued for use there.

(To be continued.)

British Colonial Stamps

FROM THE "COLONIAL OFFICE JOURNAL"

(Continued from page 22.)

SOME particulars as to the manufacture of the paper on which stamps are printed may be of interest to our readers. It is machine-made, and water-marked by means of a private dandy-roll, the cost of which in the case of the Crown Colonies has been defrayed by them in proportion to the amount of paper used by each.

The dandy-roll is in 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 a sheet of brass, 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.

It is at this point 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 obliteration

ing ink. It will thus be seen that stamps 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 printing plates are "proved" on ordinary coloured paper without watermark, for no white paper is allowed on the works. The "making ready" occupies a considerable amount of time, as the slightest inequality in the plate has to be compensated by "underlaying" and "overlaying." Underlaying is the insertion of paper between the printing plate and iron back, and overlaying is the insertion of paper on the "drum" which carries the sheets of paper on to the printing plate.

The next difficulty to be overcome is the mixing of the colour or ink, so as to match the pattern stamp exactly. The trials have to be made on paper of the same kind as that which will be used for the stamps, as the slightest variation of the character of the paper affects the colour of the stamp. The printed sheets of stamps are eventually counted out to the firm for perforation. This is done by machines with a large number of accurately placed needles, each of which fits exactly into a bed, and it may be easily imagined that breakage of the needles is far from a rare occurrence. Indeed, a

staff of workmen is perpetually employed attending to this one branch of the business.

The last process is the examination for flaws and for final counting. The quickness of the trained eye in detecting the slightest defects is most astonishing. An untrained eye may search long for the defect for which a sheet has been condemned. Of course, one defect in a sheet of 240 or 120 stamps does not condemn the whole sheet. If it is one of 240 stamps only the quarter in which the offending stamp occurs is sacrificed, the remainder of the sheet being then divided into sheets of 60 stamps. Thus original sheets of stamps may be found to contain sometimes 240 and sometimes 60 stamps. The condemned sheets are destroyed by fire in the presence of the inspector, who has to show that the sheets so destroyed, together with those passed by him, make up the total given out for the order.

A question that is often asked by philatelists is why many of the colonies use $\frac{1}{4}$ d., 1d., and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps printed in colours other than those prescribed by the Postal Union Convention of Washington. It has been raised as recently as April of this year in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*. The answer may have been gathered from the last number of this journal, but it may be worth while to give it more explicitly. Until recently it was thought wiser to print stamps of all values in doubly fugitive ink, and unless coloured paper is used (the artistic effect of which is not quite satisfactory, the resulting colour

not being very clear), part of each stamp must then be printed either in purple, black, or green. The last-named colour suited the $\frac{1}{4}$ d. duty; but the only way in which the red and blue colours could be introduced in the other two values was in the labels at the top and bottom of each stamp, the body of which was printed in doubly fugitive purple. This is still done in a few cases; but the Rome Postal Union Convention has made it obligatory for the prescribed colours to be followed as from 1 October, and the change will, we believe, be made as early as possible.

Another point which is of considerable interest to stamp collectors will be found in the provision of the Rome Convention that stamps of all values which are valid for the prepayment of postage on correspondence sent from one country of the Postal Union to another, must, as from 1 October, bear their values in Arabic numerals. This, if strictly carried out, will involve a new issue of stamps in all cases in which the values are expressed in words. The first colony to take definite action in this matter is Ceylon, where, however, the change will not take effect until March of next year, when 5 and 6 cents stamps of the new pattern may be expected. The expense of complying strictly with this regulation will be considerable, and will fall heavily upon the smaller colonies, and the new plates will therefore only be made as opportunities occur.

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

United States of America—continued

Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States, was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, on 12 February, 1809. Though sprung from a line of ancestors who had owned large estates, Abraham's early life knew little of anything but hardship, for his father, lacking in the qualities that command success,



had settled in the rich and fertile forest country of Indiana as a backwoodsman. Abraham, however, made the most use of his very limited opportunities, and learned all that the half-educated backwoods teachers could impart. By the time he was nineteen years old he had attained his extraordinary stature of six feet four inches, and with it enormous muscular strength. After a few months spent in the employment of a general store dealer, Abraham volunteered for service

in the Black Hawk war, and was immediately elected captain. On his return home he canvassed for a seat in the Legislature, but was defeated. His next move was to buy a store, but an idle and dissolute partner soon brought failure. Lincoln then devoted himself earnestly to the study of law. He became postmaster of New Salem in 1833, and held the office for three years. In 1834 he again came forward as a candidate for the Legislature, and was elected. In 1846 Lincoln was elected to Congress as representative for Illinois, and before long he became known as a rising statesman. After a single term of office he resumed the practice of law, and speedily gained a commanding position at the Bar. The slavery question brought him again into the political arena. Though not a professed Abolitionist, he threw the whole weight of his earnestness and vigour against the prevailing tendency to throw over new territories to the encroach-

ments of slavery. His debates with Senator Douglas on this subject established his reputation as that of one of the leading orators of the Republican party. Consequently, in May, 1860, the Republican Convention nominated Lincoln for the Presidency, and he was elected. The extreme partisans of slavery had already made preparations for an insurrection. A provisional government of Southern States was formed, with Jefferson Davis as President. In such a crisis Lincoln kept his own counsel, and made no public avowal of his intentions until his inauguration in March, 1861. Then President Lincoln spoke with no uncertain voice. Secession was rebellion. The Union must be preserved at all costs. In the matter of slavery, however, he had neither the wish nor the right to meddle with it where it already existed. A few weeks later the inevitable war broke out. The Secessionists of South Carolina scored the first point by taking Fort Sumter. This roused the North to energetic measures. The first important battle of the war took place at Bull Run in July, 1861, and resulted in a defeat of the National troops. It was in this battle that the Southern General Bee exhorted his men by saying "There's Jackson standing like a stone wall," and "Stonewall Jackson" was the name by which the Virginian commander was ever after known. Their defeat was of service in this one particular, that it proved to the Northerners that a great war was before them, which would tax their energies and resources to the uttermost. Space will not allow us to enter into the details of the varying fortunes of the war. Many battles were fought in 1862, but the end was not in sight. The current of events was steadily flowing in the direction of emancipation. The resolve to emancipate the slave had long been in Lincoln's mind. In September he issued his preliminary proclamation declaring that all slaves in the rebellious States on 1 January, 1863, should be free. The final consummation took place on that date and the proclamation was received with general enthusiasm

throughout the loyal States. Not so in the South, for the abolition of slavery meant an upheaval of all their accustomed modes of life. The war now became for them a struggle for existence. Lee, the Southern general, was decisively defeated at Gettysburg on 4 July, 1863. The same day Grant captured Vicksburg and twenty-five thousand Confederates. A national cemetery was dedicated on the battlefield of Gettysburg in November, 1863. Lincoln delivered a speech at that dedication, which traced in a few words the motive power behind the whole great struggle.

The presidential election took place in 1864, and Lincoln was re-elected by an enormous majority. The cause of the South was now becoming more and more hopeless. It culminated in the fall of Richmond and the surrender of the Confederate army under Lee on 9 April, 1865.

Lincoln had himself accompanied the army on its last triumphal campaign, and had entered Richmond immediately after its surrender. On his return to Washington he delivered his last speech on public affairs, dealing with the question of the restoration of the States. The same evening he went with Mrs. Lincoln and two friends to a performance at Ford's Theatre. In the midst of the play a shot was heard, and a man was seen to leap from the President's box to the stage. Brandishing a dripping knife with which, after shooting the President, the murderer had stabbed Major Rathbone who accompanied Lincoln, and shouting, "Sic semper tyrannis!—the South is avenged!" he rushed out, leaped upon a horse held in readiness, and escaped.

The President breathed his last at seven o'clock on the next morning, 15 April. The assassin was found by a squadron of troops twelve days afterwards, and shot in a barn in which he had taken refuge.

The nation's joy over the return of peace was at one fell swoop transformed to grief. Lincoln was buried, amid the mourning of the whole people, at Oak Ridge, near Springfield, on 4 May, 1865.

The Rarest Stamps

By PIERRE MAHÉ

WITH regard to the "Post Office" Mauritius—"The dearest stamps are not always the rarest."

"The 'Post Office' of Mauritius are the rarest stamps in the collection." Those words have been written everywhere, and one has heard them quoted everywhere in the philatelic world. The legend would soon become history if an end were not put to it.

Let us say at once that these stamps have been the most spoken of and that they have fetched the highest prices known; but do not let us say that they are "the rarest"; they must yield place to many others. There was sold some time ago a stamp of "Two Pence," blue, which was issued in Mauritius in 1847, and under the name of "Post Office" they have given rise in the Press, under the

title which we have borrowed, to a series of articles generally as incomplete as they are inexact, for they were written for the most part by persons possessing doubtless the best intentions, but also knowing little, or that little badly. A wise proverb says, "If everybody worked at his own trade, the flocks would be guarded well." In order to be able to speak really of stamps, one must be carried away by them and give oneself up to previous study, and by constant and practical observation get hold of special knowledge which can be acquired only by going through a collection, examining catalogues, or by rummaging through newspapers.



The "Post Office" are undoubtedly very rare stamps; but they are not the rarest, and they owe their rank of rarity to the éclat which they derive from the enormous prices at which they have been sold nowadays, rather than to their true rarity; it is a question of money. This rarity is explained by the very small number that was printed of the stamp—500 copies of each of the two values—of which the greater part, having been used only to frank invitations to a ball, must have been tossed probably into the waste-paper basket; a small number were used on letters, from which most of those known have been taken; and the rest have been lost or destroyed. The 500 sets of these two stamps cost in engraving, paper, and printing only the modest sum of ten guineas, or 262.50 fcs. Taking the average of the latest selling prices, 36,250 fcs. to 40,000 fcs., the result is 38,125 fcs., and this would give 38,125,000 fcs., or £1,445,000, as the present price of the thousand printed. The printer of these thousand little things, which were sold at a few centimes each, little thought that he was then parting with a treasure. We have established our calculation on the supposition that all the stamps had been saved, and were saleable at the prices which they fetch to-day; but it is only an hypothesis; doubtless, if, instead of having before us twenty-six or twenty-seven pieces that are known, it were a question of selling the thousand stamps which were printed, their selling price would drop very much.

One would find with difficulty throughout the whole world a sufficient number of collectors able or indeed wishing to buy them at these prices.

The "Post Office" have not had always

the renown that they enjoy to-day; for some time a calm reigned around them. About 1860 they were regarded—very wrongly, as has been acknowledged since—as being "errors of printing" of the two stamps of the same portrait, values, and colours issued eight months afterwards, and having on the left the words "Post Paid" instead of "Post Office." One had looked for them in vain everywhere, and at last, tired of getting no result from the unending trouble that had been taken without having found a single piece, one had gone no further, and no more attention was given to them, and the future was relied upon.



At that time the favourite stamps were those of the island of Réunion, stamps which are still rather rare, and which were very rare in those days. It was the distant worship of every collector, whose incessant dream was that of possessing one at least of the two little pictures that could not be caught, issued in two values, 15 and 30 centimes, on 1 January, 1852, and withdrawn in July, 1859. Long and careful search made in Réunion was fruitless by reason of the small number used of these stamps; only a few hundreds of them had been sold at the various receivers' offices in the island during their life of eight years, and the remainders had been burned. However, as everything comes to him who can wait, at first a few were found, and sold at from £60 to £80 each. Later more discoveries of them were made, and the trade was supplied, and the price went back even to £32, which was the normal price. As the arrivals were multiplied for a time, it became very difficult to sell these stamps even at a discount, and it was some time before they regained their real value, as they became scarcer gradually, and became what they had been at the start, i.e. from £48 to £80 as a maximum for the rarest varieties in perfect copies. The varieties are eight, or four for each of the two values.

Returning to the "Post Office," one asks how is it and why is it that these stamps, which were sold in the early days at a score of pounds or so, have been able to rise gradually and continually to the colossal price of £1600, the price paid by the Berlin Museum for one of these two stamps, used?

It would seem logical that whenever a fresh copy of a stamp increased the number of them known already, and consequently

lessened the real rarity, the value would become smaller. This happens in books and engravings. An object, book or engraving, which was thought to be worth £80 so long as only two or three other copies were known, loses quickly half its value, if not more, when it is known that fourteen copies exist. It is the same with coins and all other things which are collected. In the case of the "Post Office" it is just the opposite which takes place, and, so soon as a fresh copy is found, the price is seen to rise more and more, and, against all reason, these stamps are said to become rarer in proportion as they become actually less and less so: for, apart from the case of the Prince of Wales and of the British and Berlin Museums, collections which are sealed, there is every ground for supposing that all the "Post Office" stamps to be found in private collections will return into circulation sooner or later, when, owing to various causes, these collections will be sold, as has happened already to so many of their fore-runners more or less renowned, as all are destined by fate to meet with the same lot in the end. It will be interesting to show now the astonishing rise in price of the two "Post Office." The first two to be sold, One Penny and Two Pence, in 1865, came from a Bordeaux collection, in which they were valued at, used, 8s. 4d. the two. A Brussels dealer bought them for £8; this was the first price known. This dealer sold them to an English collector for £20; and the latter sold them to a collector, who has them now. It was not a very big jump from £8 to £20, but things began to look big at the second sales of unused pieces, when from £8 they rose to £480, and were sold again at £700. This was only the start. Another pair, used, bought also for £8 by the said dealer, was sold to a Parisian collector for £20. This collection was bought by a Paris dealer, who had valued the two stamps at £1200, and he sold them to a colleague for £1860. This is the biggest variation, from £8 to £1860, that is known so far with regard to the sale of these stamps. Here is a list of all the prices fetched by the "Post Office" stamps from 1865 down to our days: £4, £8, £10, £12, £20, £24, £25, £30, £40, £60, £75, £110, £140, £150, £160, £200, £240, £340, £400, £500, £600, £667, £700, £840, £900, £1000, £1050, £1450, and finally £1600. But the last word has not been spoken, for there still remains to be sold now one "Two Pence," blue, unused, for which the owner has refused, as we hear, £1600.

There are certain stamps very rare and very important, which, despite that, have never been very popular. Such is the stamp of Canada, 12d., black, portrait of Queen Victoria in an oval, issue of 1851,

the first of that country. This stamp, especially on laid paper, is most difficult to find, and yet it has never fetched more than £80 to £120 unused, and from £60 to £80 used. The proofs that are met with on smooth paper are essays, sometimes obliterated falsely. The tom-tom was not beaten for it, and it has remained indirectly very rare. We now come to the stamps which ought to justify the title, and we may say at once that the "Post Office," no matter how costly they may be, will only be a good fourth in rarity if not in actual value.



The stamp reputed justly as being the rarest of all is that of British Guiana, issue of 1856, of the same type as the illustration given above, but with the value "One Cent" on the right side. It is in black, on magenta paper. The only known copy is in a Parisian collection. Various catalogues have dared to value this unrivalled stamp at the ridiculous price of £400. £400 for a stamp of which only one piece is known, while one sees the "Post Office," of which more than a dozen specimens are known of each value, fetch £1600. Really it is a little too silly. One may be sure that certain collectors would not hesitate, if a second specimen of this unrivalled rarity were found, to give all that was asked, no matter how big a price might be asked for it. Such a stamp is priceless. We will not mention the Postal Museum of Berlin, which fights shy of no sum to enrich its remarkable collection, when it is a question of a leading specimen. This was seen in the purchase of the "Post Office."



In the second rank in order of rarity comes also a stamp of British Guiana, 1851, of the same type as our specimen, but with "2 Cents" in the middle. It was set up in movable type and surrounded by a circular typographical band, made by hand, and

more or less irregular. It was printed in black on pink machine-made paper. The exceptional stamp just described having been seen very rarely, and not having given rise to manifold transactions, has remained unknown, so to say, known only by memory, by the elect, by the learned collectors. On the other hand, the stamp we are now considering, the "2 Cents," rose, round, has been available to collectors through the leading English dealers. It has appeared several times at various exhibitions, and it

has been much spoken of, and altogether, as the "One Cent," oblong, is held to be unfindable, the result is that the "2 cents, rose," becomes really the rarest stamp of those which it is possible to meet with. Although to our knowledge this stamp has never fetched more than £745, yet we esteem it as being much rarer than the "Post Office" stamps, and we are convinced that, in spite of its low price, it would be difficult to mention a like quantity.

(To be continued.)

Omnium Gatherum

By "PHILOLOGOS"

Belgian Congo Surchage

IT is reported from Germany that the whole series of Belgian Congo stamps has been surcharged with the word TAXES in a rectangular frame.

Dutch Indies

THE Netherlands Indies have reduced their letter postage abroad from 15 cents to 12½ cents. This will lead probably to the 15 cents stamp being abolished.

Portraits on the Philippine Stamps

THE ten portraits on the stamps forming the last issue of the Philippine Islands are very fitly those of men who have been connected very closely with the history of the Philippines down to these days, and also of three of the most famous Presidents of the United States.

The 2 centavos bears the portrait of Rizal, a talented writer and a leading Philippine patriot. On his return to Manila, under promise of an amnesty being granted, he was seized by the Spaniards and shot on 30 December, 1896.

The 4 c. has the portrait of President MacKinley, under whose administration the United States acquired the Philippines.

On the 6 c. is the portrait of Magellan, the famous Portuguese explorer, who discovered the archipelago on 16 March, 1521, and who is remembered by the straits which bear his name. On 27 April, 1521, Magellan was killed in a battle with a neighbouring race.

The 8 c. bears the portrait of Miguel Lopez de Legazpi, who conquered the Philippines for Spain, and founded Manila on 24 June, 1571. He died in August, 1572.

On the 10 c. is the portrait of Major-General Lawton, of the United States Army; he fell in combat at Luçon on 19 December, 1899.

The 12 c. bears the portrait of one of the most remarkable of all the men who have

helped to make history in the United States. A man of a beautiful nature and splendidly in earnest, he was President of the Republic during the grievous times of the American Civil War of Secession. Abraham Lincoln re-established the Union and set free the negroes, and he was assassinated in a theatre by an old actor named Wilkes Booth in the early days of April, 1865. Lincoln was born in 1809. He was the son of a Quaker farmer in Kentucky, and he died in Washington.

The 16 c. ought to have borne the portrait of Admiral Dewey; but it is forbidden to reproduce on stamps of the United States of America the portrait of a person living. Thus the stamp bears the portrait of Admiral Sampson, who did great deeds in the war with Cuba, thereby disabling Spain on the seas, and helping the United States to annex the Philippine Islands.

No issue of American stamps would be complete without the features of George Washington, one of the founders of the Republic, its first President, and known as "the Father of his country." Born in 1732, he died in 1799. He is depicted once more on the 20 c.

The 26 c. stamp bears the portrait of Carriedo, a Spanish philanthropist, who left by will in 1743 the sum of 10,000 pesos, to be used in providing the town of Manila with drinking water. One of the chief characteristics of the Spaniard is that of delay, and successive Spanish Governments said "Mañana," and—did nothing, until a Government did at last awake to its responsibility, and the work was begun in 1880, when the accumulated interest and the original sum had amounted to 120,000 pesos. The work was finished in July, 1882, or 139 years after the death of Carriedo.

On the 30 c. is the portrait of Benjamin Franklin, who lived from 1706 to 1790, and who rendered powerful aid in bringing about American independence.

New Issues

By FRANK PHILLIPS

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.

FRANK PHILLIPS, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Australian Commonwealth.—The *Australian Philatelist* (2.9.07) chronicles the 1d. Postage Due, watermarked Crown and double-lined A.



Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 11½ x 11.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.
 1d., emerald-green — —

Belgium.—Monsieur A. de Lannoy very kindly sends us a pane of fifty of the 1 c. with the ornamentation above and below the "Sunday" label missing, similar to the 5 c. chronicled on 12 October. We are also informed that the 2 c. has been issued. Our pane bears the following inscriptions in the margins: right-hand side, opposite the four bottom stamps, TIMBRES POSTE DE 1 CME No 599050 in red; at the bottom, under the middle stamp, ATELIER DU TIMBRE, in a tablet, all in the same colour as the stamp; also at the bottom, handstamped in black ink, DÉPOT=1907, in a tablet.



Label separated from the stamp. Perf. 14.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.
 1 c., grey — —
 2 c., brown — —

British Honduras.—Ewen's Colonial Stamp Mart have at last received the long-expected King's Head stamps, which were talked of so long ago as February last. They are included in the Supplement, but as they have only just made their appearance, we rechronicle them. We believe the three lower values are in the first type.



First type, 10 c. to 50 c.; second type, 1c to 5c. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Chalky paper.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
10 c., lilac and emerald-green	—	—
25 c. " " orange-brown	—	—
50 c., grey-green and carmine	—	—
1c " " red	—	—
2c " " blue	—	—
5c " " black	—	—

Canada.—Referring to the alleged suppression of the Postage Due stamps, we take the following paragraph from *Mekel's Weekly Stamp News* (28.9.07):—

"Henri R. Landry informs us that he has been officially informed by the officers of the Post Office Department, Postage Stamps Branch, that such a step has never been thought of. On the contrary, the Due stamps have given full satisfaction since their inauguration, a year ago, 1 July."

Chili.—Signor Alvarez Cazanova has been kind enough to give us authentic information about the recently chronicled Marine Officials.

He tells us that the Chilean Government wished to make a trial of Official stamps, and selected the Ministry of Marine, as having a smaller correspondence than other departments. The experiment lasted six months and showed that consecutively numbered stamps were to be preferred. Next year a set of Officials common to all Government departments will be issued. The contract will probably go to the National Bank Note Company.

Signor Cazanova also sends us the following interesting table compiled officially by the Sub-Secretariat of the Ministry of Marine.

No.	DESCRIPTION.	ISSUE.	USED POSTALLY.	OBSERVATIONS.
1	Carta	200	150	Were in use from 1st to 28th of Jan., 1907. Were replaced by Nos. 4, 5, and 6.
2	Oficio	200	185	
3	Paquetes	200	171	
4	Carta	2900	—	In use from 29th Jan., 1907, up to the present. No. 8 is exhausted. Plate of this set, being also that of the former, has been destroyed.
5	Oficio	1000	—	
6	Paquetes	1000	—	
7	E. P.	300	—	
8	C.	100	100	
9	1 c., green	1200	192	Were used from 1st Jan., 1907, to frank correspondence abroad; suppressed by Ministerial Decree, dated 24th June, 1907. No. 9 also used to frank private correspondence of the Minister within the town of Santiago. The plate of twenty-five surcharges was destroyed by official order.
10	3 c., brown	200	21	
11	5 c., blue	600	280	
12	10 c., grey	500	195	
13	15 c., purple	200	26	
14	20 c., oran.-brn.	200	118	
15	50 c., blue	100	60	
16	1 p., brown	50	9	

With reference to the various overprints, the following observations may be of use:—

Carta is a letter.

Oficio indicates an official communication in a large envelope; limit of weight 200 grammes (about 7 oz.).

Paquetes: various communications in a much larger envelope; limit of weight 1000 grammes (about 35 oz.).

E.P. stands for "Encomienda Postal," a kind of semi-registered post; used in this case for books or other bulky printed matter.

C.: registered.

Gwalior.—We have received a few copies of the 2 a. in the mauve shade, instead of purple.



GWALIOR
गुवाळियर

Overprinted as above. *New shade.*

Unused.	Used.
s. d.	s. d.

2 a., mauve

Hayti.—Mr. A. A. Keay, of St. Petersburg, has shown us a vertical pair of the 1 gourde,



reddish purple, of the 1902 issue, in which the upper stamp has a clear *double surcharge*, both *inverted*. The lower stamp has no surcharge at all.

Holland.—Mr. Booleman tells us that still further combinations of the perforation in the current 2½ and 5 gulden exist, besides the two in the Catalogue and the two mentioned in our issue of 3 August. These two stamps may be found perforated 11½ on two sides, the other two being 11 and 12½ respectively; or again perf. 11 on three sides and 12½ on the other.

Hyderabad.—Mr. Veerkens has shown us a copy of the 2 a., yellow-green, on paper laid vertically. This is the actually issued paper, not the proof paper, which is appreciably thicker.



Vertically laid paper. Perf. 12½.
2 a., yellow-green

Montserrat.—We have seen two more values on multiple-watermarked, chalk-surfaced paper, e.g. the 1d. and 5s.



Wmk. *Mult. Crown CA.* Chalky paper.

Unused. Used.

1d., black and carmine	.	.	.	s. d.	s. d.
5s. " "	.	.	.	—	—

New South Wales.—According to the *Australian Philatelist* (2.9.07) the 8d. and 2s. 6d. were issued with the watermark Crown and double-lined A on 20 August. The ½d., already chronicled, was issued on the 28th. The 10d. is the only value not yet noted with this watermark.



Wmk. *Crown and A.* Perf. 12x11½.

8d., magenta	.	.	.	—	—
2s. 6d., emerald-green	.	.	.	—	—

New Zealand.—With regard to the 3d. small-sized stamp, chronicled in our issue of 28 September, our readers may be interested to know that the sheet is composed of 240 stamps arranged in ten horizontal rows of twenty-four stamps each. The horizontal margins show the watermark **NEW ZEALAND-POSTAGE**, it being inverted and without hyphen in the bottom margin. In the side margins the watermark is **NEW ZEALAND**, reading up the sheet. This watermark is in double-lined capitals, 13 mm. high. Our sheet is numbered 2163160.

We take the following paragraph from the *Australian Philatelist* (2.9.07):—

"Mr. P. B. Phipson, of Wellington, N.Z., acquaints us that he has two copies of the 5s., current type and watermark, with mixed perforations, both of them being perf. 14 at the top and both sides, but perf. 11 at the bottom."

Our contemporary also lists the 6d., large size, perforated 14 horizontally and 11 vertically.



Large size. Wmk. *N Z and Star.* Perf. 14.
6d., rose-carmine

Senegal.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* (1.10.07) informs us of the issue of a 35 c., Postage stamp, and a 20 c., Postage Due, in the types of the current sets.



Postage stamp. Perf. 14 × 13½.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
35 c., black on yellow	—	—
Postage Due. Perf. 13½ × 14.		
20 c., black on yellow	—	—

South Australia.—It appears that we were right in questioning the accuracy of the *London Philatelist's* (5.07) chronicle of the 2s. 6d. on Crown and A paper, as we did in our issue of 21 September. On 28 September we confirmed the chronicle on the authority of the *Australian Philatelist* (1.8.07), but our contemporary now (2.9.07) states that:—

“Our correspondent was in error in saying that the 2s. 6d. was issued on Crown and A paper. The Deputy P.M.G. of South Australia informs us that it will not appear for a considerable time, as there is still a large stock on the old paper.”

Tasmania.—The *Australian Philatelist* (2.9.07) chronicles the 8d. on Crown and A paper in two perforations; this stamp does not appear to have undergone any change, until now, since 1878; a good record in these times of rapid change.

Our contemporary has also seen a copy of the recently chronicled 1s. on Crown and A paper, perf. 12½ at the top, bottom, and right side, and 11 on the left (marginal) side.



Wmk. Crown and A.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
8d., purple-brown (perf. 12½)	—	—
8d. ,, (perf. 11)	—	—

Victoria.—We learn from the *Australian Philatelist* (2.9.07) that £1, Crown and double-lined A, has now been seen perforated 12½.



Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12½.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
£1, carmine	—	—

Wurtemberg.—We learn from the *Philatelistisches Echo* (9.07) that sets of both the Municipal Service stamps and Official stamps, bearing the overprint, dated 1806-1906, have been found in an imperforate condition.



1806 - 1906

Municipal Service stamps. No wmk. (?) Imperf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
2 pf., grey	—	—
3 ,, brown	—	—
5 ,, green	—	—
10 ,, rose	—	—
25 ,, orange	—	—



Official stamps, overprinted as above. No wmk. (?) Imperf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
2 pf., grey	—	—
3 ,, brown	—	—
5 ,, green	—	—
10 ,, rose	—	—
20 ,, ultramarine	—	—
25 ,, orange	—	—
30 ,, black and orange	—	—
40 ,, ,, carmine	—	—
50 ,, deep maroon	—	—
1 mk., violet	—	—

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VOL. VI.

Countries of the World

By W. PERCY BARNSDALL

Elobey, etc., and Fernando Poo—continued

IT was strange that the 10 c. was not issued with the other values, for the regulations in force concerning letters weighing 15 grammes (the ordinary weight) still prescribed the rate of postage between Spain and the Fernando Poo group as 50 c. de peseta = 10 c. de peso = 5d. Previous to the receipt of the 10 c. the postal authorities found it necessary to utilize the 2 c. (about the middle of 1884), and the 5 c. (early in 1887), by surcharging them 50 c. de peseta, in *blue*. Even after the issue of the 10 c. of 1889, as well as of a new 10 c. in 1894, the demand for 50 c. stamps was greater than the supply, and in 1893 and 1895 the 1 c. was similarly surcharged, the first time in *black*, the second time in *blue*. So short of stamps indeed was the Post Office from 1891 to 1895 that in 1893 and 1895 envelopes were impressed 50 c., by means of the handstamp used for the above surcharging, and allowed to pass without any actual stamps. *Le Timbre-Poste* early in 1894 mentions having seen one of such envelopes, which also had an official explanation written above and below the handstamp. Translated it ran: "Franked provisionally thus up to the equivalent value of the necessary postage stamps, of which no more exist on the island." At the side was impressed an oval handstamp representing the Arms of Spain and bearing inscription "Administration de Correos—Fernando Poo." Recourse was had to a similar practice in 1898, when again there was a shortage of stamps. The Catalogue lists these provisionals as issued in 1898, but the more correct heading would be 1893-8, with a note to the effect that the handstamp is known on coloured papers, varying naturally according to the class of envelope employed by the sender. The most interesting way to collect these provisionals is on the entire envelope.



1884-95. Stamps of 1882 surcharged in blue (B) or black (Bk.).

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
50 c. on 1 c., green (Bk.), 1893	75	0	—	—
50 c. on 1 c., green (B), 1895	60	0	—	—
50 c. on 2 c., rose (B), 1884	2	6	4	0
50 c. on 5 c., blue (B), 1887	60	0	60	0

1893-8. Surcharges as above, on plain paper, in blue.

50 c. de p., blue	12	6	12	6
-------------------	----	---	----	---

Early in 1894 the authorities at home awoke to the necessities of the situation, and a supply of 10 c. de peso stamps was sent to the island. They were of the now familiar "baby King" design and were *purple-brown* in colour. They were quickly exhausted, and a further supply was received about the middle of 1895, this time in a *pale lake* colour. In August, 1896, the colour was again changed, viz. to *chestnut*, and with the supply the remainder of the set was sent, except the 2 c. and 5 c., which had been received a few months earlier. The values are expressed in centavos of a peso (100 c. = 1 peso=about 4s.).



1894-6. <i>Profile of King Alfonso XIII.</i>		Perf. 14.	
		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
½ c., grey		3 0	4 0
2 c., rosine		0 6	0 6
5 c., green		0 6	0 4
6 c., purple		0 9	—
10 c., purple-brown (1894)		3 0	3 0
10 c., pale lake (1895).		5 0	6 0
10 c., chestnut		1 0	1 6
12½ c., sepia		1 3	—
20 c., indigo		2 0	2 0
25 c., pale lake		2 6	3 0

From the later months of 1896 till early in 1899 there was another shortage of postage stamps, and all values of the last issue were surcharged in turn. It is difficult, owing to the contradictory records, to obtain any clear chronological order, but the provisionals may best be listed according to the form of surcharge employed. The earlier was certainly that for 5 c., possibly owing to the rate of postage for a foreign letter having been reduced to 2½d., and there were two types of the surcharge. Later a demand arose for a 5d. value, and the old type of surcharge was again brought into use.



A.



B.



C.

1896-9. *Stamps of 1894-6 surcharged.*

As A, in blue, black, or violet.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
5 c. on 2 c., rosine	4 0	5 0
5 c. on 10 c., purple-brown	5 0	5 0
5 c. on 12½ c., sepia	2 6	3 0

As B, in black, blue, red, or violet.

5 c. on ½ c., grey	4 0	2 0
5 c. on 2 c., rosine	4 0	4 0
5 c. on 5 c., green	30 0	—
5 c. on 6 c., purple	5 0	3 6
5 c. on 10 c., chestnut	—	—
5 c. on 12½ c., sepia	6 0	6 0
5 c. on 20 c., indigo	4 0	3 0
5 c. on 25 c., pale lake	2 6	3 6

As C, in blue or black.

50 c. on 2 c., carmine	16 0	—
50 c. on 10 c., purple-brown	40 0	—
50 c. on 10 c., pale lake	60 0	—
50 c. on 10 c., chestnut	60 0	—
50 c. on 12½ c., sepia	30 0	—

It has not been explained why the 5 c. and 10 c. were overprinted with their face value, but a few inconsistencies may be pardoned when regard is had to the scanty way the home authorities treated the islands and the resultant chaos. At such a pass had things arrived that early in 1898 the postal officials refused to sell any stamps to the

public, they themselves affixing the necessary postage. Practically no postage stamps, surcharged or unsurcharged, remained in stock, so fiscals were overprinted for postal use. These were "fine and large," and make a bold display in an album. Not only were fiscals peculiar to Fernando Poo brought into use, but those common to all colonies were called upon. The scarcity seems to have been the fault of the home authorities, for an order for 85,000 stamps is stated to have remained unexecuted for about eighteen months. The best description of the fiscal postals will be by the illustrations following, and for purposes of reference it is easier to list not only those issued in 1898 and 1899, but those issued later, in 1901.

1898-1901. *Various fiscals overprinted or surcharged for use as postage stamps.*



Dated 1896. *Blue overprint.*

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
5 c. on 10 c., rose-red	6 0	6 0
10 c., rose-red	5 0	5 0



Dated 1898. *Blue-black overprint, various positions.*

15 c. on 10 c., blue-green	5 0	6 0
--------------------------------------	-----	-----



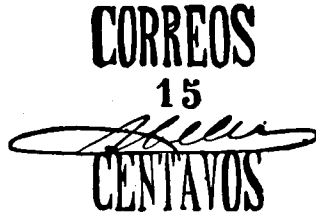
Stamp as last, dated 1900. Surcharged as above, in black, or overprinted with CORREOS only, in red.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
5 c. on 10 c., blue	—	5 0
10 c., blue	—	5 0



Surcharged in black; CORREOS in red on the 10 c.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
10 c. on 25 c., blue-green	15 0	—
15 c. on 25 c.	—	—



Stamp as last, but surcharged as above in red, the MS. signature in black.

15 c. on 25 c., blue-green	—	—
--------------------------------------	---	---

(To be continued.)

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PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, 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

A Busy Season in Prospect

THIS is the heading of the leading article in *Mekel's Weekly S. N.* of 28 September last.

Mr. W. O. Wylie begins by giving his own opinion, in the course of which he says:—

We have every reason to believe that we are entering in upon a year of unexampled prosperity. We believe that thousands of collectors will join us in our pleasure and profit by the educational features that Philately offers to her devotees.

One of the most encouraging signs that can be noted as indicating the solidity of trade conditions is the fact that no matter how large a collection comes on the market it is quickly absorbed by philatelists waiting to grasp the good things offered for sale.

Mr. Wylie also asked some of the leading stamp men of America to offer their opinions on this subject.

Mr. F. Putney, business manager of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., says:—

I am not giving away any business secrets when I state, as a cold fact, that every single month last fall and winter, when we came to figure up results, we found a decided increase in our business over that of the corresponding months the year before. The same state of affairs has continued through the spring and summer, and the outlook for a prosperous stamp season seems good to me. We have been having not only a gain in our business, but a corresponding increase in the size of our mail and the number of customers served in our stores, which shows that

the number of actual collectors is on the increase. Our sales of albums and catalogues point to the same condition of affairs.

Mr. A. W. Batchelder, of the New England Stamp Co., says :—

In my opinion the outlook for Philately from the standpoint of the dealer and the collector alike is most encouraging. Greater interest was displayed last year than for many years. More new adult collectors joined the ranks last year than in any two recent years.

The Eben S. Martin Co. of Chicago say :—

We beg to say that we have had more business than we could properly handle during the summer, and we look for a business season this fall that will rival the business done in the early nineties.

Other opinions are given, and they are all of them as favourable as those I have extracted.

Having our own house in America, I am glad to hear such good opinions from different people who are in a good position to judge how events are tending.

Giving my own opinion for what it may be worth, I can only say that judging from our own business things are very good indeed. During the summer we usually reckon on business being rather dull and returns considerably less than in the busy winter season, but I can very truthfully say that this year we have not had a single slack week, and even in July and August the net returns of most weeks would have been reckoned quite good for the mid-winter season.

Our approval trade has been and is wonderfully good: the returns are from thirty to fifty per cent above the corresponding period of last year, and are still increasing, so much so that over and over again the manager of the Approval Department has come to me in the last three months and said, "Mr. Phillips, every one of our sheets of stamps is out. I must have more." Only last week I had to set four *extra* clerks to work making up sheets and books of stamps to send out to all parts of the world. Surely these actual results speak better than anything else for the future of stamp collecting. Only in one place do I find any stagnation, and that is in the city of London! A few years ago we did a great business with members of the Stock Exchange; now we see hardly any of them, and those we do meet mostly say they are in no way able to continue their collections at present.

Mr. Henry L. Calman

THE head of the largest *wholesale* stamp business in America has been spending a couple of weeks in London, and as usual we have had first choice of his stock, and have been able to purchase about a thousand

pounds' worth of stamps of which we were running short.

I am very sorry to say that this is Mr Calman's *last* trip to Europe in connexion with his stamp business. On the death of his father a few years ago he had to take up the management of another large business which takes all his time, and for the past three years he has been selling out his great wholesale stock of stamps, which is now so much reduced that he does not think it worth while to make future business trips. I am sure, however, that all who know Mr. Calman will hope to meet him frequently on his pleasure visits to Europe, which I for one trust will be as frequent as his business trips have been in the past.

A Fine Australian Block

SOME time ago I was going through a certain celebrated collection of the stamps of New South Wales in order to pick out unused "Sydneys" and "Laureated" to have them photographed for me in the next publication of the Royal Philatelic Society. I marked a number of "Sydneys," and then commenced to go through the no wmk. "Laureated." When I came to the 3d., green, I found several unused single pieces in fine shades, and turning round to the owner I said, "What a pity you have no blocks of this 3d., green; we are very short of unused and do not want to make our plate of used, as they are so heavily obliterated." The owner then, to my intense surprise, said, "Oh, I think I have part of a sheet somewhere!" and asked his private secretary to search amongst his duplicates. After some time a dusty old bundle was found on a high shelf in the library, and we looked through several old albums and a lot of loose leaves. To my great surprise we found a grand block of thirty-eight unused 3d., green, no wmk., beautiful deep colour, full gum, and the full left-hand ornamental border of interlaced lines. This marvellous piece was endorsed: "Given to Sir Daniel Cooper," and the date. My friend says the sheet was entire when it came into his possession over twenty-five years ago, but he did not care for sheets in his collection, and he used to cut stamps off and give to his friends. I reminded him that I was one of his best friends and deserving of at least a block of four. No use! the gift days had passed away, and now not a stamp could be had for love or money. This unique block must be worth pretty close on a thousand pounds at present prices.

Violins at Auction

MESSRS. GLENDINING & CO., Ltd., held a most successful sale of violins and other musical instruments on 9 October last at their galleries, 7 Argyll Street, Oxford Circus, London, W.

The following were a few of the most interesting lots together with the prices realized :—

Violin by Antonio Mariani, of Pessaro, 1644	£40
Violin by J. F. Pressenda, 1845	£43
Violin of the Neapolitan school, attributed to Gagliano, with certificate of Mr. F. W. Chanot	£37
An exceptionally fine old Italian violoncello	£68
Italian violin, attributed to Carlo Bergonzi, of Cremona, about 1730-8, with Mr. Horace Petherick's certificate	£65
Violin by Pique, with certificate of W. E. Hill and Sons	£32
Violin by Nicolaus Gagliano, of Naples, 1753	£42

And about 150 other violins, etc., at lesser prices.

Messrs. Glendining's terms for selling musical instruments are ten per cent of the realized prices to cover all expenses. If bought in a charge of 2s. 6d. per lot is made.

Cape of Good Hope P.O. Report

SOME of the official reports of the various colonies contain many interesting facts and statistics. From this one I extract as follows :—

Camels were used for conveying mails between Zwartmodder and Rietfontein, but were suspended during last year owing to increase in weight of the mails. New camels are being imported from Egypt. The Cape Postal Department now has seven camels.

All experiments with motor-cars for postal purposes in the Cape have proved to be failures.

Owing to the depression in South Africa the postal staff in the Cape has been reduced by three hundred persons during the past three years.

Federated Malay States P.O. Report

THIS report shows a steady all-round increase in business. It is noted that ninety-two per cent of the total increase in revenue is under the head "Sale of stamps." No doubt stamp collectors contributed a substantial sum under this heading. The increase in the number of postal packets dealt with is over sixteen per cent as compared with the preceding year.

Our Tame Limerickist

HAS broken out again. Here is his latest effusion :—

Many stamps that on "chalky" have been,
Are now issued plain red, blue, or green.

We hope that the last

Chalky paper has passed,

For no nuisance like it have we seen.

We keep all these "chalkies" in stock

In singles, in pairs, and *en bloc* ;

Though they're not in our list,

Yet they should not be missed :

Soon their prices may give you a shock.

Forged Liberians

I AM informed that dangerous forgeries of Liberian stamps, overprinted with the word ORDINARY, are being offered both in London and from the Continent. Amongst these are some \$2 and \$5, postmarked, and I would warn my readers only to purchase such stamps from thoroughly reliable sources.

British Stamps used Abroad

By I. J. BERNSTEIN AND CHAS. NISSEN

GROUP II—continued

Stamboul

A SUB-OFFICE was opened in Stamboul (the native quarter of Constantinople) in 1884, but was closed a few years since.

The postmark employed was :—



A date stamp was used separate from the obliterator on letter.



date stamp only.

The "S" is found only on the 1884 issue.

2½d., lilac.

5d., green.

1885 date stamp on 1887 issue.

¾d., vermilion.

1d., lilac.

1s., green.

As the overprinted stamps came into use within a few months of the opening of this office, the two varieties mentioned with "S" are very scarce. Even those with date stamp, although much longer in use, are rarely met with; due no doubt to the fact that the British population in the native quarter was very small.

NOTE.—In the introduction "Salonica" was mentioned instead of Stamboul as having an office in 1885.

The office in Salonica was opened in 1900, and round date stamp of a similar type to that of Constantinople was used.

B01 Alexandria, Egypt

A post office was established here in 1860 by Anthony Trollope (the eminent novelist), then in the postal service. It was closed in 1877, although other Powers still maintain their office there.

The postmark employed was:—



1860

and a date stamp



The B01 is usually found on the stamp and the date stamp on the letter. This latter measures 20 mm. in diameter, and therein only differs from the date stamp of the Scotch town of the same name (office No. 357), which measures 18 mm.

During the seventeen years the office was open various sizes and types of obliterator (B01) were used.

¾d., plates 5, 6, 8, 13.

1d., Stars, perf. 14 L.C., white paper.

1d., plates 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 83, 85, 86, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 106, 107, 109, 111, 112, 113, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 125, 127, 130, 131, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 145, 146, 147, 149, 154, 156, 157, 159, 160, 163, 165, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 174, 175, 198.

2d., plates 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15.

2½d., plates 1, 1, 2, 2 error, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

3d., plates 1, 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 18, 19.

4d., ,, 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 red, 15 sage-green.

6d., plates 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 emblems, 6, 6, 8, 9, 11, 11, 12, 12, 13, 14, 15.

9d., plates 2, 4, spray.

10d., plate 1.

1s., plates 1, 2, 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13.

2s., blue, pale blue.

5s., plates 1, 2.

Cairo

Letters can be found postmarked "Cairo," but stamps cancelled B01.

As there was not a British Post Office in Cairo, letters posted there were forwarded to Alexandria, and the stamps affixed and cancelled.

B02 Suez

This office was opened in 1860 and closed in 1877.

Obliterator used was:—



1860

and a date stamp



These can be found used together (i.e. as a combined mark) or either used singly.

¾d., plates 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

1d., perf. 14 L.C.

1d., plates 80, 83, 86, 96, 97, 106, 120, 121, 122, 129, 131, 145, 148, 174, 179, 181, 182, 186, 189.

2d., plates 9, 14, 13.

2½d., ,, 1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

3d., ,, 2, 4 emblems, 5, 6, 7.

4d., ,, 3, 4, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 vermilion, 15 sage-green.

6d., plates 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 6, 8, 9, 11, 11, 12, 12, 13, 14, 15.

8d., plate 1.

9d., plates 2, 4 spray.

10d., plate 1.

1s., plates 1, 2, 2, 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

2s., ,, blue, pale blue, dark blue.

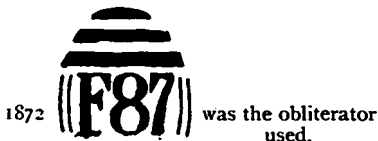
5s., ,, 1, 2.

Port Said

Stamps issued after 1877 can be found with the Egyptian cancellation "Port Said," but these are on letters posted from British ships.

F87 Smyrna

The office was established in Smyrna in 1872 and is open to this day; but as was the case in Constantinople, certain values issued there since 1885 received the overprint in Turkish currency, and since 1906 all values from ½d. to 6d. and the 1s. were overprinted with the word "Levant."



An oval registration mark of the usual type was also then brought into use.

- ½d., plates 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.
- 1d. " 137, 138, 140, 142, 143, 145, 146, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 169, 171, 173, 174, 175, 176, 178, 185, 183, 184, 187, 196, 204, 210.
- 1½d., plates 1, 3.
- *2d., plate Large Crown 16.
- 2d., plates 13, 14, 15.
- 2½d. " 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.
- 3d., plates 5, 7, 9, 10.
- 4d. " 12, 13, 14, 15, 15, 16, 17, 17 Crown.
- 6d., plates 11, 12 buff, 12 grey, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 Crown, 18 lilac.
- 9d., plate 4 spray.
- 1s., plates 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 13 spray.
- 5s., plate 2.
- 1880-1, ½d., green; 1d., venetian; 1d., lilac, 16 dots; 1½d. and 2d., rose.
- 1884, ½d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 5d., 1s.
- 1887, ½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 6d., 1s.
- 1900, ½d., 1s.
- 1902, King ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 1s.

* A copy of this stamp with the dated postmark only is in the collection of the compiler of this catalogue. This stamp having been obsolete for many years before the establishment of the office here, it must have been either used at time of currency on a ship-letter or long after date in the ordinary way.

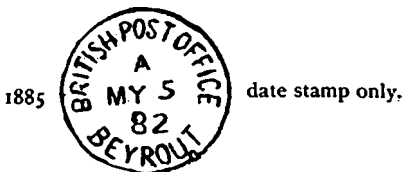
G06 Beyrout

This office was opened in the early part of 1873 and is still open. All British stamps were available there till the series overprinted "Levant" appeared, but stamps surcharged in Turkish currency have been issued since 1885, as in the other offices in the Levant.

The obliteration employed was:—



This is the only office abroad using this style of cancellation, which was very sparingly used even in Great Britain.



- ½d., plates 12, 13, 14, 19, 20.
- 1d. " 145, 157, 177, 179, 184, 195, 213.
- 1½d., plate 3.
- 2d., plates 13, 14, 15.
- 2½d. " 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.
- 4d., plates 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 15 sage, 17, 17, 18.
- 6d., plates 11, 11, 12 buff, 12 grey, 13, 14, 15.
- 10d., plate 1 pale and dark.
- 1s., plates 8, 9, 12, 13, 13 green, 14.
- 2s. " blue.
- 5s. " 1.
- 1880-1, ½d., green; 1d., venetian; 1d., lilac, 16 dots; 1½d. and 2d. rose; 5d., slate.
- 1884, ½d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 5d.
- 1887, ½d., 1½d., 2½d., 1s.
- 1900, ½d., 1s.
- 1902, ½d., 1d.
- 1d. receipt stamp.

(To be continued.)

The Rarest Stamps—continued

By PIERRE MAHÉ

IN the third place we put the stamp of the kingdom of Hawaii, of which the type is almost reproduced below. In the original the figure "2" is much more bellied, more squat, and takes up almost all



the white portion of the middle. It was printed from type, pale blue colour on greyish-white pelure paper, and belongs to the issue of 1851-2, called "The Missionaries." So far as we know this stamp has never fetched more than £720; but, in spite of this very low price, so much below that of the "Post Office," it is not met with so often, and we consider it as being considerably rarer than the latter stamps. Of the three stamps that we have just mentioned, the first, as we have said already, is of a rarity absolutely without any rival. If a second specimen were to appear for sale by auction, and if collectors of the capacity of those mentioned were to compete for it, one would then see how much the poor £1450 and the £1600 paid by the British Heir Apparent and the Berlin Museum would be left behind. Now let me point out some other stamps, rare and very rare, the prices of which vary from £60 to £260 for used specimens. British Guiana, 1866, "Four cents," oblong, on blue surfaced paper, £200; the same stamp on sugar paper, £250. Hawaii, 1851, set of the 2 cents, mentioned above, 5 cents, blue, £100; 13 cents, first type, blue, £90; 13 cents, second type, blue, £150. Moldavia, 1858, round stamps, 81 parales, blue on blue, £350. Reunion, 1851, 15 and 30 centimes, £60 to £80 each. Tuscany, 1860, 3 lire, yellow, £60, used. As a general statement the unused stamps are much higher in price than are the used. But there are two stamps which are of second rank in an unused state, at 2s. and £2. 8s., for when they are found used properly they fetch very high prices. The two stamps are :—

Modena, 1859, Government Provisional, 80 cent., ochre, £40.
Parma, 1859, Government Provisional, 80 cent., ochre, £200.

Another stamp of Parma, 1857, Newspaper stamp, figure in an octagon, 9 centesimi, black on blue, which, unused, is sold at 6d., is so rare when used genuinely on a newspaper, that, without comparing the prices, it can be regarded, as also the 80 centesimi, yellow, above, as much more difficult to find than is a "Post Office" Mauritius. So far we have dealt only with kinds, that is, single stamps and normal. Now we shall speak of two varieties known only as unique pieces. I refer to that which is called by collectors "*tête-bêche*," or two stamps in a pair, one being upside down as compared with the other. Among others there exist two values of the French Republic issue 1849, head of Ceres, 15 centimes, green, a pair, and 1 fc., vermilion, in a block of four. We believe these are the only *tête-bêche* of these values known in this state; they are certainly the most interesting that one can find. The pair of *tête-bêche* 15 c., green, fetched £280, used; the block of four 1 fc., vermilion, unused, fetched only £128. Both these stamps would fetch much higher prices to-day if they were sold.

After the varieties come naturally the "errors," which consist of disturbances that have occurred either in making the printing plates or in printing off the stamps. Errors can be divided into several classes :—

1. Errors of composition, or inaccuracies in the stamp itself, either in the design, the inscription, or the figure of value, no matter whether the stamp has been engraved, *en creux*, or in relief, lithographed, or set up in type.

2. Errors in making, produced by lithographic transfers being incorrectly placed on the stones. The defects thus arising result in errors of printing by inversion and errors of colour by intercalation.

3. Errors of manipulation, arising from inattention during the purely manual work. These have given rise to errors of printing upside down, errors of watermark, impressions known as "printed on back," as well as errors of colour and errors of colour of paper. Here are some examples of the various errors just mentioned :—

1. Errors in making. A. Engraving. Dominican Republic, 1897. These stamps represent the map of the island of San Domingo. In the 2 cents, green, the geographical configuration has been entirely reversed without the names of places changing their position; that is, the north becomes the south, the

east becomes the west, and vice versa. It has been thought that this error was done on purpose with a view to exploiting collectors' good faith. Mauritius issue of 1848, Victoria in a rectangle, "Post Paid" on the left, "Two Pence," blue: an error of the engraver led him to engrave "Penoe" at the bottom of the stamp instead of "Pence." This is not an error caused by faulty inking; it is really an "o" drawn regularly. Philippine Isles, 1854-5, Isabella II in a circle: in the 1 real, blue-grey, there is "Corros" at the bottom instead of "Correos."

B. Lithography. Lithographic designs rarely show any errors; errors are generally errors of spelling the name of the country. Bhopal, India, 1877, Hindoo inscriptions in relief in an octagonal frame of double lines: in the inscription the errors "Becan," "Began," and "Eecam," instead of "Begam," and "Nwab" instead of "Nawab."

Error of transfer. As a chief error and one quite exceptional, the following is so strange that it is almost inconceivable. In the 5 pesos, orange, Tolima, Colombia, the two "5's" in the lower corners are upside down, while "pesos," which is between them, is in its proper position. We suppose that the figures of the four high values of this issue, the 1, 2, 5, and 10 pesos, were on plugs, in the transfer in the corners left plain for that purpose, and placed in upside down; this is the only plausible explanation of this anomaly.

C. Typographical composition. Printer's errors are found mainly in the names of countries, money, or the use of the stamp. Guadeloupe, 1891, with name as surcharge: in the word "Guadeloupe" we know four errors, "Gnadeloupe," "Guadeloup," "Guadloupe," and "Guadelonpe." The Duchy of Modena, 1852, eagle: in this set the word "cent." appears as CENE., CEN1., CENT5., CETN., CEST., CNET., and EENT. Costa Rica, 1903, portrait, 2 c., orange and black, green surcharge, "Provisorio . . . Oficial": "Provisorio" is spelt twice wrongly in the same forme, "Provisorio" and "Provisorio." These few examples will suffice to explain most errors of a like kind.

Errors of Letters

On certain English stamps there have been remarked errors in the alphabetical arrangement of the corner letters. As these letters were movable, and had to be dropped into the little squares left empty for them, it is clear that thus letters were reversed or took another's place. Thus, there has been seen One Penny, red on blued (1841), "G. S. and T." inverted; three-halfpenny, red, 1870, "P-C" instead of "P-O"; 2½d., pink-lilac, 1873-80, "LH-FL" for "LH-HL." There are also in the stamps printed by type,

as also in those surcharged for various reasons, a great number of errors more or less real, of figures and letters inverted, reversed or absent, and whereof the interest can be estimated variously.

Errors in Making

These errors are of two kinds: A. Errors of printing by inversion. B. Error of colour by intercalation.

A. Errors of printing by inversion. Known by the turning upside down of one or several dies in a frame in the second printing, whether it be the dies of the frame of a stamp, or whether it be the middle part of a stamp. These errors are common in lithography and typography; they are catalogued under "Inverted centres." We mention only the most famous and rarest. Western Australia, 1854, swan in an octagon, 4d., blue, inverted middle. This stamp was bought lately at public auction in London for £400. Brazil, 1891, Liberty's head in octagon, 100 reis, ultramarine and red, inverted frame. Spain, 1865, portrait of Isabella II in an oval, 12 cuartos, blue, pink centre, inverted frame; the same portrait, 1867-8, 25 mil. de esc., blue frame, central portrait inverted. United States, 1869, various subjects, 15 c., landing of C. Columbus, brown frame, blue centre, inverted; 24 c., Declaration of Independence, green frame, violet centre, inverted; 30 c., red and blue, eagle on top of a shield surrounded by flags, with flags inverted. British India, 1854-5, portrait of Victoria, in blue, in red octagonal frame, 4 annas, inverted portrait. The rarity of these errors is already very great in an ordinary state, as only one piece was in every sheet; it is increased very much if the error is found attached to a normal stamp: then the value is more than doubled. The *tête-bêche* are due to a similar accident in the making; we mentioned them when speaking of "Varieties." There are also in lithography some *tête-bêche* due to an error of placing the transfers composing a plate, one of the proofs having been placed upside down: thus, Boyaca, 1903, 10 by 10 pesos.

B. Errors of colour by intercalation. Unwitting introduction, into a plate to be printed, of one or more dies of a certain value belonging to another forme of a different value. The chief errors of this kind are: Antioquia, Colombia, 1892, 1893, Arms in a circle, 2½ c., black instead of green, in the plate of the 5 c. It is wrong to regard this stamp as an essay; its connexion with the 5 c. identifies it sufficiently. Cape of Good Hope, three-cornered, 1861, woodblock, "One Penny," blue instead of red, in the plate of the "Four Pence." "Four Pence," red instead of blue, in the plate of the "One Penny." Spain, 1851, portrait of Isabella II in an oval, dos reales, blue instead of ver-

million, in the plate of the 6 reales. 1855, same portrait, in a circle, 2 reales, blue instead of violet, in the plate of the 1 real. United States of Colombia, 1863, Arms in an octagonal frame, 50 centavos, red instead of green, in the plate of the 20 centavos. Lubeck, 1859, lithographed, Arms, 2½ schillings, brown instead of pink, in the plate of the 2 schillings. Two pieces of this error are situated side by side at the bottom of the sheet of the 2 schillings. Peru, 1858, Arms in a circle, lithographed, "Medio Peso," pink instead of yellow, in the plate of the una peseta. A block is known with two pieces of this error in it. Tolima, Colombia, 1887, Arms in an oval, 2 pesos, orange instead of violet, in the plate of the 5 pesos. Turkey, 1876, crescent in a rectangle, 25 piastres, red

and sky-blue instead of claret and pink, in the plate of the 5 piastres. France, 1872, head of Ceres, 15 cent., large figures, brown on pink instead of bistre on white, in the plate of the 10 centimes. Uruguay, 1857, sun in a circle, large letters, 180 centesimos, red instead of green, in the plate of the 240 centesimos. The value, already great, of the twelve errors mentioned above in single pieces is still greater when they are found attached to one of the stamps of the sheet in which they have found a wrong place. In this state the Spain, 1851, dos reales, blue, has been sold at £440, used. There is another sort—errors of colour—of which mention will be made in the section "Manipulation."

(To be continued.)

Pahang Provisional Half-stamps of 1897

By R. E. JAMES

TOWARDS the close of the year 1897, owing to the delay of the Crown Agents in forwarding the stock of Pahang stamps that were then current, viz. 1, 2, and 5 cent Leaping Tiger and 3 cent Tiger's Head, the supply of both the 2 and 3 cent ran out completely. Perak, Selangor, and the Crown Colony all refused supplies, as their stocks could not afford it, and the matter was becoming desperate, until the District Treasurer at Kuala Lipis, the headquarters of the Pahang Government, reported that his stock of 5 cent Leaping Tiger was far in excess of the demand, and that if the Government agreed, he could divide them, using the halves separately as 2 and 3 cents respectively. Seeing that this appeared the only solution of the difficulty, sanction was given, and accordingly the stamps were divided.

Some eight years later I met the District Treasurer, Mr. Owen, in the Kuala Lipis Club, and asked him for the history of the stamp, and I gathered from him the following:—

The first sheets were cut diagonally from the bottom left to the top right-hand corner, with either 2 c. and 3 cents or 3 c. and 2 cents written on in either red or black ink, "whichever came handiest"—that is to say, if each was done with either ink, eight varieties. The next sheets were cut diagonally from the bottom right to the top left. Here again, with the same supposition, would appear another eight varieties.

The last lot cut were cut vertically, as Mr. Owen says he found it easier and quicker. Eight more varieties may possibly have been added in this way, making twenty-four in all.

As a climax, however, Mr. Owen added, "But in many cases I dipped the pen in the wrong ink, which when blotted made the initials purple!"

I have myself seen six varieties of these stamps in various collections, but unfortunately have only been able to secure two for my own. The greatest number were those cut from bottom left to top right, with 3 c. in upper portion and 2 cents in lower portion. All the other varieties are extremely rare, and especially those vertically cut. The varieties I have seen and noted are:—

1. 1st cutting 3 c., upper portion—red ink.
2. " 2 c., lower " "
3. " 2 c., upper " "
4. 2nd cutting 3 c., upper " black ink.
5. " 2 c., lower " "
6. Vertical cutting 3 c., on left " red ink.

The initials on the stamps are J. F. O., standing for John Fortesque Owen. They were issued from Kuala Lipis, and post-marked "Ulu Pahang" in red circular cancellation, "Ulu" being the Malay for the source of a river, and the far interior of the country is known as the "Ulu." As far as I could gather, no official record was kept of the numbers of this provisional issue.

NOTE BY THE PUBLISHERS.—At the moment of going to press we have the undermentioned varieties in stock:—

		Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
2 on 5 c.		£6	30	0	
3 on 5 c.		£6	30	0	
Variety. Pair of 2 c. and 3 c. unsevered, used, £5.					

		Red surcharge.		
		s.	d.	
2 on 5 c.		—	40	0
3 on 5 c.		—	40	0

The Birth of a Philatelist

By J. W. H. HESLOP

SOMETIMES the philatelist is born young, sometimes old. The sudden sight of a card of stamps in some stationer's window, or the review of an album belonging to a chum, at once introduces him into a new world of delight. He halts, he holds his breath, he—feels in his pockets. The philatelic passion has got hold of him, and lo! another collector is born.

From that moment his sole craving is for stamps, and in a twinkling he is alert, riotously inquisitive, possessed to the soul by this new and glorious passion. Most of us older victims can remember the joy and the delirium of that time, when all the world seemed suddenly brighter, and life a hundred per cent more worth living. The dull boy ceases to be dull when stamps get hold of him, and the middle-aged man finds his burdens lighter when there is a packet of new stamps waiting for his inspection at the end of the toilsome day. There are pills said to be worth a guinea a box; there are also stamps quite worth a guinea a packet, if only for their curative qualities, and as a remedy for the dumps. Some day some crank will be publishing statistics to show that collectors outlive the generality of other beings, simply by reason of the sustaining force that lies in the stamp album.

But, like all young things, the young collector makes silly mistakes. The first plunge of the average beginner is usually for stamps at so much per thousand; quality is sacrificed to quantity, and he revels in a heap of common Continentals that may have cost him sixpence. This gives him knowledge; but if he proceeds to stick such stuff into a book he will be unwise; it would be far wiser to burn them. Doubtless this is the fate of tons of similar property; the other day we saw a man burning half a bucketful of "duplicates," and he assures us he has felt much easier in his mind ever since. Packets crammed with this sort of stuff are advertised freely in every boy's journal and philatelic paper, the fact of their continual appearance proving there is no lack of purchasers. The philatelic fishermen dangle their tempting bait, and the young fry nibble. But the end of these packets is usually weariness and disgust.

Take, for instance, a packet of "500 different," offered for the trifling sum of two shillings; it is made up exactly of the very cheapest and commonest stamps procurable, without much regard to condition, but

marked only by the scrupulous care with which the very rubbish of the Continent has been got together. Practically they are worthless; to stick such stuff into an album is to spoil the book, and eventually discourage the collector. If the boy had but gone to a decent shop, and given double the price, his satisfaction would have been tenfold. The big packets of a good firm contain just those stamps that are needed to build up the sets of each country in their initial stages, a good sound basis for a collection and every specimen clean, without the goodly overflow of rubbish that fills the cheaper packet.

Many an album is being fondly treasured by its possessor as being of considerable value; some day, he thinks, its contents may yield him a fortune; but if it has been compiled of cheap packets, its value a hundred years hence will be as now, which is next to nil. Get away from this sort of thing as soon as you can. Buy your one big packet at the outset—let it be as big as ever you can afford—and then get on to better stamps. Loitering in this atmosphere of cheap stamps at a few pence per hundred is simply waste time. Why trifle with weeds when fields outlive fields of fairer flowers lie ahead?

Take a country at a time, if you like, and build it up as bricklayers build a house; every stamp, a clean square specimen, laid absolutely true and level in its place on the page—not the least suspicion of crookedness, or inequality of insertion, discernible anywhere, but the whole page as symmetrically perfect as a window.

Also the page should be as *clean* as a window. The leaf ought to be as clean as a copy-book, and the stamps as fresh-looking as you can get them. One bad stamp will spoil a page, and be a continual eyesore and disfigurement; every time you see it it may disgust you, so out with it!—and wait for a more respectable specimen. Better a blank space than a bad copy. There is the truest wisdom in thus acting, for it increases one's love of stamps, it prevents discouragement, and lures one on to higher levels. The people who give up collecting are the ones who have been content with inferior stuff, and have grown weary of it.

An American journal the other day was gloating over the fact that hundreds of young collectors destroy their stamps in the process of collecting them. The stamps are bought, examined, fondled, handed round to

be admired by friends, soiled with greasy fingers, carried fourteen days in a waistcoat pocket, until any value they may have possessed has utterly vanished by the time they are mounted. This may be good for trade, but it is a pity. Better to carry each specimen direct to its resting-place, and there guard it as if it were a five-pound note.

Mount it with a proper mount, and a good one, for the inferior gum of a cheap mount will eat its way to the surface of the stamp in a few years, and spoil it.

Follow up this way of doing things for a period, and your collection will be something you will be proud of, a source of constant and ever-increasing delight.

Notes from the East

By R. M.

LIKE the poor, the forger is always with us, and, having possibly exhausted Europe as a hunting-ground for philatelic mugs, he appears to be turning his attention to India. A small native dealer lately sent me a packet of Portuguese colonials for my opinion, which latter he apparently valued at a higher rate than I do myself. Portuguese India was very strongly represented in this packet, and the unsurcharged issues were certainly calculated to deceive; in fact, so good were the imitations that I should not be surprised to hear that they came from the same source as the official reprints, of which we have heard a good deal lately. The surcharged issues were, however, decidedly poor, and forced one to the conclusion that there was something wrong about the whole assortment. The '81-'82 issue, perf. 12½, was represented in mint condition in every catalogued variety, and also in two new ones, the 2 t. on 300 r., and 4½ in black and 4½ in blue on 5 r., black. I gave the above-mentioned dealer my humble opinion on the stamps and asked him to let me know from whom they were received, at the same time offering to take a few specimens in order to get them expertized, provided the price was as low as circumstances would lead one to expect. To this I got no answer, so I must rest content with warning readers against acquiring "bargains" in Portuguese Colonies just at present. The book containing the stamps gave no indication of the place from which they originated, except that they evidently came from the Continent.

Whilst on the subject of forgeries, it may be as well to draw attention to the fact, mentioned by the *P. J. of India*, that bogus surcharges in dark blue on the ½ and 1 anna, Service, India, of 1874, are in circulation. I have lately seen some copies of these, which emanated from the Bombay Presidency, and they are certainly very dangerous.

On 1st July last the concession, which permitted of stamps cut out from entires being used as adhesives, was withdrawn in India. This is said to be due to the fact that many complaints were received of the

miscarriage of letters, etc., enclosed in entires, and that this state of affairs was attributed to the extra temptation which those covers offered since the rule came in force. It will be interesting to see what status is accorded to these "entires used as adhesives" in the future. When issued from the post office they are certainly entires pure and simple, but when fulfilling their duties to signify the payment of postage they are equally certainly adhesives. So any one can argue either way, as inclination directs. To me they seem to occupy a very similar position to postal fiscals, the only difference being that the fiscals have their gum applied by the officials before issue to the public, whilst the latter have to supply their own gum for the "cut-outs." No specialist in Indian stamps can well ignore these varieties, but whether the general collector will recognize them is a matter which will largely be decided by fashion and the catalogues. Some of these stamps will undoubtedly be rare, notably the embossed 1 anna, brown, on blue paper.

The 1 rupee, bicoloured, Queen's Head, exists with the Service surcharge reading On S.H., a variety, which I do not remember M. seeing chronicled before. It follows that there must be a few copies without the H, these being the right stamps of the pane, but I have never heard of the existence of a copy.

Another somewhat similar variety, which I lately obtained, is a Gwalior, ½ a., King's Head, Service, with the native characters for "Servis" at the top and for "Gwalior" underneath. I have no reason to doubt the genuineness of this, the measurements agreeing in every respect with the official surcharges. This variety also points to the fact that a scarcer stamp must exist; in this case, either the top row of the pane must have "Gwalior" in native characters only on it or the bottom row must be surcharged "Servis" only, according to whether the sheet was placed too low or too high in the press.

I lately received a request from a dealer of repute for fifty complete sets of the

current Indian Service stamps, with an offer of 12½ per cent commission for my trouble. No doubt the applicant did not realize that these stamps cannot be obtained except by fraud, or he would not have asked for them. The fact, however, remains that these stamps are not available to the general public and have all to be accounted for officially, so I hope that no more applications of this kind will issue, for they might throw a good deal of temptation in the way of subordinate clerks, who often have the handling of considerable numbers of these stamps. The Indian Service stamps have always had more reason for existence than those of

many other countries, for they have a higher franking value than their unsurcharged equivalents. It seems possible, however, that they will disappear altogether in the near future, for the reduced postage rates, which come in force on 1 October, practically abolish the higher franking power which these Service labels enjoy at the time of writing.

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.

Our New Zealand Letter

OUR Threepenny has appeared in the small size, the same as the Sixpenny. This has been done that they may be printed 240 to the sheet like our ½d., 1d., and 2d., and then be perforated with the new machine. The colour now is dark brown. We are continually improving our New Zealand adhesives, and the new 3d. and 6d. are about as near perfection in general get-up as it is possible for our Colonial Printing Department to turn out. I should not be astonished to see our 1s. also redrawn.

Our postage rates, already low even in all conscience, are to be further reduced. Registration is to be reduced from 3d. to 2d., and every fraction of 2 oz. over the 4 oz. for ordinary postage is to be only ½d. This is the reason the 1½d. has again been issued, so there is no need for some kind friends to protest against unnecessary issue of the 1½d.

Officials are very scarce. A great many Go-

vernment departments have given them up and reverted to old franking style. The 5s. should be a great rarity, it being seldom or never used.

New Zealand ordinary values above 1d. are seldom seen. Our rates of postage are now so low that merchants seem to stock only ½d. and 1d. values.

Philately is flourishing in Australia and New Zealand. Many are stocking, and old collections seem to have taken a fresh lease of life. There is no possible doubt but that pictorial issues do our hobby a world of good. They get stamps talked about by non-philatelists, and are a means of introducing many new collectors to the cult.

I have just seen two letters, one addressed "A Stamp Collector, New Zealand," and the other "Mr. Stanley Gibbons, New Zealand." Both found a resting-place in the office of our local dealers, Messrs. Wilcox, Smith, and Co.

Answers to Correspondents

J. F. B. (Preston).—We regret we are unable to comply with your request, as we have not kept any record of the dates of issue or of the different numbers and letters of the stamps you mention.

NOVICE (Cardiff).—Two of the Charity stamps have been issued, one being sold at 1s., the other at 2s. 6d. Neither of these stamps was available for postage; they are therefore not included in our Catalogue. The money resulting from their sale went to the Rowland Hill Benevolent Fund. There is no catalogue value for these charity labels, but some collectors take them as curiosities. We do not know how many were printed.

The only plate numbers that appear on 2d. British stamps are 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, and 15. Stamps printed from Plates 5 and 6 may, however, be separated from one another by means of the white lines under POSTAGE and above TWO-PENCE; these lines are thinner in Plate 6 than in Plate 5. No numbers were inserted into the plates until Plate No. 7 came into use.

"A PHILATELIST IN DISTRESS."—The best way to prepare stamps for showing at a philatelic exhibition is to mount them on blank movable leaves. The best album for this purpose with which we are acquainted is the "Oriol" of our publishers. This, in its newest form of the "Facile Oriol," is specially recommended for exhibitions, as the leaves are made the right size for exhibition frames, and they can be removed from and replaced in the "Facile Oriol" more quickly than in the case of any other album we know of.

L. C. M. (Auckland).—We thank you for your letter, but fail to see that it is of sufficient general interest to publish in full. We are now at work upon a general Album that will be specially prepared to meet the wants of the advanced general collector, but we are not sufficiently forward to make any announcement at present. You mention a number of countries you do not care to collect, but we have hundreds of customers who are most keen on many of the groups you dislike, and in our Albums and Catalogues we have to provide for the wants of collectors all over the world.

New Issues

By FRANK PHILLIPS

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.

FRANK PHILLIPS, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Austrian Crete.—We have been shown a 15 c., mauve, overprinted as usual in black on the Austrian stamp with the figures of value omitted, the word HELLER being obliterated by a black line. The stamp is perforated 12½, 13, and is without bars of varnish.



Austrian issue of 1906, overprinted in black.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
15 c., mauve	0 3	—

Austrian Levant.—We have seen a 30 para, mauve, the description being similar to that of the Austrian Crete described above.

Austrian issue of 1905, overprinted in black. Figures of value in all four corners.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
30 pa., mauve	0 4	—

British Honduras—We take the following paragraph from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* (12.10.07):—

"There is something of a mystery about these stamps, as when the 'specimen' sets were distributed about six months ago, the Continental philatelic journals recorded it as being printed on ordinary instead of chalk-surfaced paper. We are now officially assured that none of these stamps have been printed except on chalk-surfaced paper. It is admitted that the first supply was returned to London to be destroyed, the reason being that 'the surface was found to adhere insufficiently.' This is the cause of the delay in the issue. It is interesting to note that the only copies of the first printing in existence are the 'specimen' copies, those now issued being the second printing. Whether there is any difference between the two printings from a philatelic point of view we cannot say, as we have not seen 'specimen' copies."

Cayman Islands.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* (12.10.07) informs us that a provisional ½d. has been issued, the words "One Halfpenny" being overprinted in two lines, in black, on the

current 1d. stamp. Our contemporary states that:—

"A correspondent writes that they were not to be sold to dealers, but only in limited quantities for actual use. The earliest postmark we have yet noticed is 'Georgetown, Grand Cayman, 30.8.07.'"

Our illustration of the overprint is only approximately correct.



One Halfpenny.

Wmk. Mult. Crown CA. Ordinary paper. Overprinted in black.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
½d. on 1d., carmine	—	—

Great Britain.—We have been shown a copy of the 16-dot 1d. of December, 1881, which has a large white dot midway between the words INLAND and REVENUE, this dot being in line with the top of the letters.

Holland.—We learn from the *Collectionneur de Timbres-poste* (1.10.07) that the De Kuyter Commemorative stamps are to be surcharged for use as postage stamps, and not for Postage Dues, as we stated in our issue of 31 August.

Mr. Booleman has shown us a copy of the ½ c., rose, Type B, of the 1876 issue, perforated 11½ × 12½; this will be number 133a in the Catalogue.



Type B. Thin fraction bar 9 mm. 10.15. Perf. 11½ × 12.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
½ c., rose	—	—

Luxemburg.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has shown us a set of five newly issued stamps of an entirely new design. They appear to be without watermark, and the perforation gauges from 12½ to 13.



No wmk. Perf. 12½, 13.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.

1 c., pearl-grey	0 1	—
2 c., grey-brown	0 1	—
4 c., olive-bistre	0 1	—
5 c., green	0 1	—
6 c., mauve	0 1	—

New South Wales.—The set with the watermark Crown and double-lined A is now completed by the 10d., a copy of which we have seen. We have also seen the 20s., ultramarine, perforated 11 all round.



Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12 x 11½.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.

10d., violet	—	—
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Wmk. Crown and A (Type 59). Perf. 11.

20s., bright blue	—	—
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Nicaragua.—Our New York house has sent us two new surcharges, showing several minor varieties.

First.—Type 36, but the Waterlow print, 2 c., red, surcharged "Vale 10 c.," in black, reading downwards; this surcharge shows the usual variety of (a) wide, thick "O," and (b) narrow, tall "0"; (b) occurs seven times in a pane of twenty-five, on stamps Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 25. In stamp No. 8 the "1" in "10" is badly broken.

Second.—Type 36, American print, 5 pesos, violet, overprinted "Vale \$1," in black, reading downwards. There are two varieties in this overprint: (a) one bar through the dollar sign; (b) two bars. Variety (b) occurs eleven times out of twenty-five, on stamps No. 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 23. The broken "1" appears in (a).

Vale 100 Vale 100

Type 36. Waterlow, surcharged downwards in black.

(a) With wide, thick "O."

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.

10 c. on 2 c., red	0 4	—
------------------------------	-----	---

(b) With narrow, tall "0."

10 c. on 2 c., red	0 8	—
------------------------------	-----	---

Variety. Broken "1" (b).

10 c. on 2 c., red	2 3	—
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Vale \$1

Vale \$1

Type 36. American, overprinted downwards in black.

(a) Dollar sign with one bar.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.

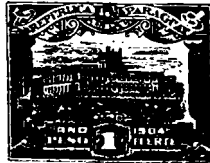
(b) Dollar sign with two bars.

\$1 on 5 p., violet	3 0	—
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Variety. Broken "1" (a).

\$1 on 5 p., violet	10 6	—
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Paraguay.—*L'Echode la Timbrologie* (15.10.07) chronicles two new values, showing a picture of the Post Office, viz. a 2 and a 5 pesos; and the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* (19.10.07), two more, the 10 and the 20 pesos.



Perf. 11½, or 11½ and 12.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.

2 p., black and blue	—	—
5 p. " red	—	—
10 p. " orange-brown	—	—
20 p. " olive-green	—	—

Queensland.—Mr. Appleby has shown the *Australian Philatelist* (2.9.07) the current 1s. in a new shade, viz. deep bright mauve.



Wmk. Crown and Q. Perf. 13. New shade.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.

1s., deep bright mauve	—	—
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Salvador.—We have received a set of twelve values of an entirely new design, which we illustrate herewith. These stamps are printed on



unwatermarked paper in panes of twenty-five composed of five rows of five. The most striking peculiarity about this issue lies in the overprinting, in black, of the old shield, 12 mm. wide, on the

upper portion of each stamp, over the name of the country. Perhaps it is intended for a control mark, as it is certainly impressed on the stamp subsequently to the actual printing. We have received one sheet of the 2 c. with the shield omitted. The building forming the central design is the official residence of the President, and together with the value and its background is in black. The stamps are perforated 11½.

New design, overprinted in black with shield 12 mm. wide. Centre and tablet of value in black. Perf. 11½.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., green	0 1	—
2 c., vermilion	0 1	—
3 c., yellow	0 2	—
5 c., indigo-blue	0 3	—
6 c., orange-red	0 4	—
10 c., mauve	0 6	—
12 c. "	0 8	—
13 c., sepia	0 8	—
24 c., carmine	1 3	—
26 c., bistre	1 4	—
50 c., orange-yellow	2 6	—
100 c., turquoise-blue	5 0	—

Variety. Shield omitted.

2 c., vermilion	6 0	—
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Ewen's Weekly Stamp News (5.10.07) has been shown an imperf. copy of the 5 c., black and blue, bearing the portrait of President Escalon.



Centre in black. Imperf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
5 c., black and blue	—	—

St. Kitts-Nevis.—The *Colonial Office Journal* (10.07) informs us that 1d., carmine on white, has been supplied to the colony, but has not as yet been issued. The ½d., "all green," will be forwarded when a further supply is requisitioned.

St. Lucia.—We learn from the *Colonial Office Journal* (10.07) that a supply of single-coloured 1d. and 2½d. stamps has been ordered.

Spain.—Señor Miguel Galvez has now given us a full explanation of the Industrial Exhibition set. It appears that these stamps were authorized and printed by the Government, and all letters posted in the exhibition have to be franked with them. However, so that the revenue may not suffer, the authorities of the exhibition have

themselves to affix ordinary postage stamps of the proper value to each letter franked with exhibition stamps before it passes from their control. In the face of this explanation, it would seem that the stamps have in themselves no franking power, except possibly from one part of the exhibition to another. In any event we shall neither catalogue nor deal in them, as we consider them to be either advertisement labels or locals.

Transvaal.—Mr. A. Sonn has shown us unused copies of the current ½d. on multiple-watermarked, un surfaced paper, in two distinct shades of green, one being considerably deeper than the other.



Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Ordinary paper. New shade.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
½d., deep green	—	—

We copy the following from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* (5.10.07):—

"Under date of Johannesburg 9.9.07 we are officially informed that 'there are no £1 postage stamps with multiple watermarks or 2½d. stamps all blue in the stocks held by the Post Office Department, and that Postage Due stamps are not available for sale to the public.'"

We must therefore ask our readers to delete the chronicle of the £1 in our issue of 13 July.

Uruguay.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* (15.10.07) states the reason why recent issues have been so badly printed, is that the services of the School of Arts and Sciences, a Government institution, were utilized. From an artistic point of view results were bad, but financially they were far worse, as the ease with which the stamps could be imitated caused many forgeries to be made. The authorities have now cabled instructions to Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, their former printers, to supply eight million stamps of the old designs, pending the preparation of an issue of entirely new design. A portrait of General José Artigas will form the central design of each value. Artigas was a patriot, born 1746, who had a great deal to do with the consolidation of the Republic of Uruguay; he vanquished the Spaniards time after time, but on his impeachment for treason, had to fly the country; he died in 1826 in Paraguay, in obscurity and, it is feared, want.

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD.

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Whole No. 149

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VOL. VI.

Countries of the World

By W. PERCY BARNSDALL

Elobey, etc., and Fernando Poo—continued

IN 1899 the Spanish authorities awoke to a sense of their responsibilities, possibly because then, having no longer to trouble about Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, they could give undivided attention to their only oversea possession requiring postage stamps. Not only did Fernando Poo receive a much more varied assortment of stamps, but it was equally well provided with postal entires. The design shows a profile of the youthful Alfonso XIII facing to the left, and the quantities printed were as follows: 10,000 each of all values up to the 5 m. and of the 20 c.; 5000 each of 1 c. to 15 c.; 1000 each of the 40 c., 60 c., and 80 c.; and 500 each of the 1 p. and 2 p. The values are expressed in *milesimas* and *centavos* of a *peso* (1000 mils. = 100 c. = 1 peso = 4s.).



1899. Perf. 14.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 m., chestnut	0 5	0 5
2 m. "	0 5	0 5
3 m. "	0 5	0 5
4 m. "	0 6	0 6
5 m. "	0 5	0 5
1 c., deep purple	0 5	0 5
2 c., blue-green	0 5	0 5
3 c., deep brown	0 6	0 6
4 c., orange	0 6	0 8
5 c., rosine	0 8	—
6 c., ultramarine	1 0	0 10
8 c., grey-brown	1 0	1 0
10 c., vermilion	1 3	1 3
15 c., olive-slate	1 3	1 3
20 c., marone	1 6	1 0
40 c., deep lilac	5 0	5 0
60 c., black	8 0	8 0
80 c., chocolate	10 0	10 0
1 p., yellow-green	—	—
2 p., indigo	20 0	20 0

The 20 c. value is stated to have been printed as an afterthought. Anyway it came in useful for a provisional, when the 5 c. and 10 c. ran short in 1900, for 6000 were surcharged as follows:—

1900. Stamp of 1899, surcharged as A, B, or C, similarly to 1896-9 issue, in black or blue.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
5 c. on 20 c., marone (A)	—	1 6
5 c. on 20 c. " (B)	4 0	—
50 c. on 20 c. " (C)	2 6	3 0

In 1900 a new set was issued in the same design as the stamps of 1889, but dated 1900. The quantities printed were much the same, except that the number of stamps of 1 c. to 5 c. was increased.

1900. As 1899, but dated 1900.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 m., black	1 0	1 0
2 m. "	1 0	0 9
3 m. "	1 0	0 9
4 m. "	1 0	0 9
5 m. "	1 0	0 9
1 c., deep green	0 6	0 2
2 c., mauve	0 6	0 3
3 c., bright pink	0 6	0 3
4 c., deep chocolate	0 6	0 4
5 c., bright blue	0 8	0 5
6 c., orange	0 9	0 5
8 c., bronze-green	1 0	0 6
10 c., lake	1 0	0 8
15 c., deep violet	1 0	0 9
20 c., brown	1 3	1 3
40 c., orange-brown	2 6	—
60 c., bright green	4 0	4 0
80 c., deep blue	5 0	—
1 p., red-brown	6 0	—
2 p., orange-vermilion	12 0	—

Again the same old value ran short, viz. towards the end of 1900, and the 4 c. was surcharged with the familiar 50 cent. de peseta. It was a pity the quantity of the 10 c. was not increased instead of the 4 c.

Nov., 1900. Stamp of 1900, surcharged in violet or green.

50 c. on 4 c., deep chocolate	50 0	—
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In 1901 the stamps were changed not only as to date, but as regards values, these now being expressed in *centimos* and *pesetas* (100 c.=1 peseta=10d.). All subsequent stamps have the values similarly expressed.

1901. *As 1900, but dated 1901.*

	Unused.		Used.	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1 c., black	1	6	—	—
2 c., chestnut	1	3	—	—
3 c., deep purple	1	3	—	—
4 c., violet	1	3	—	—
5 c., vermilion	0	3	—	—
10 c., brown-purple	0	4	—	—
25 c., blue	0	6	0	6
50 c., claret	0	9	1	0
75 c., sepia	1	0	1	3
1 p., blue-green	1	6	1	6
2 p., red-brown	2	6	—	—
3 p., olive-green	4	0	—	—
4 p., red	6	0	—	—
5 p., myrtle-green	8	0	—	—
10 p., pale orange	15	0	—	—

This time the quantities were sufficient, for the supplies lasted until the new issue for 1902, which were similar in appearance, but much more restricted as regards values.



1902. *Perf. 14.*

	Unused.		Used.	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
5 c., deep green	0	6	—	—
10 c., indigo	0	6	—	—
25 c., lake	0	9	0	6
50 c., brown-purple	1	3	1	3
75 c., lilac	2	0	2	0
1 p., rosine	3	0	—	—
2 p., bronze-green	4	6	—	—
5 p., pale red	10	0	—	—

In 1903 stamps were issued with the inscription altered, but a much longer set was again put into course.



1903. *Perf. 14.*

	Unused.		Used.	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
3/4 c., deep violet	0	3	—	—
3/4 c., black	0	3	—	—
1 c., brick-red	0	4	—	—
2 c., myrtle-green	0	4	—	—
3 c., blue-green	0	5	—	—
4 c., violet	0	6	—	—
5 c., rose-lake	0	6	—	—

	Unused.		Used.	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
10 c., orange	0	8	—	—
15 c., emerald	1	0	—	—
25 c., brown	2	0	2	0
50 c., sepia	3	0	—	—
75 c., rosine	3	6	—	—
1 p., deep brown	3	6	—	—
2 p., slate-green	5	0	—	—
3 p., marone	6	0	—	—
4 p., slate-blue	7	6	—	—
5 p., deep blue	8	6	—	—
10 p., red-orange	15	0	—	—

Collectors are spared an issue for 1904, but in 1905 another set was issued similar to that of 1903, except that date is altered to 1905 and the two fractional values are omitted.

1905. *As last, but dated 1905.*

	Unused.		Used.	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1 c., deep violet	0	3	—	—
2 c., black	0	3	—	—
3 c., orange-red	0	3	—	—
4 c., myrtle-green	0	4	—	—
5 c., blue-green	0	4	—	—
10 c., mauve	—	—	—	—
15 c., ro-e-lake	—	—	—	—
25 c., dull orange	—	—	—	—
50 c., emerald	—	—	—	—
75 c., chocolate	—	—	—	—
1 p., sepia	—	—	—	—
2 p., rosine	—	—	—	—
3 p., purple-brown	—	—	—	—
4 p., slate-green	—	—	—	—
5 p., lake	—	—	—	—
10 p., deep blue	—	—	—	—

Again a year's respite, for it is not until 1907 that another set is issued, and this time with a new design. The frame is similar, but the portrait in centre faces to the right and shows us King Alfonso arrived at man's estate and in a uniform. Sixteen values constitute the set as last.



1907. *New portrait. Perf. 14.*

	Unused.		Used.	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1 c., slate-black	—	—	—	—
2 c., bright rose	—	—	—	—
3 c., purple	—	—	—	—
4 c., black	—	—	—	—
5 c., orange-buff	0	5	0	5
10 c., claret	—	—	—	—
15 c., bronze-black	—	—	—	—
25 c., purplish brown	—	—	—	—
50 c., emerald-green	—	—	—	—
75 c., orange-red	—	—	—	—
1 p., dull blue	—	—	—	—
2 p., chocolate	—	—	—	—
3 p., dull rose	—	—	—	—
4 p., lilac	—	—	—	—
5 p., bronze-brown	—	—	—	—
10 p., orange-brown	—	—	—	—

Set of five, 1 c. to 5 c., unused, 1/-

Before describing the stamps of Elobey, etc., it is as well to warn collectors that the provisionals which bulk so largely in this list of Fernando Poo stamps should be purchased from reputable dealers, for in 1905 an attempt was made to put upon the market a big lot of fraudulent varieties.

Elobey, Annobon, and Corisco

Perhaps the successful sale of the Spanish Guinea stamps in 1902 emboldened the authorities to try further experiments, for about the middle of 1903 a set appeared for the above islands, which until then had quite contentedly used the stamps of Fernando Poo. Fresh sets have synchronized with the recent issues of the latter island and call for no special remark. The only variation from regularity was early in 1906, when four low values of the 1900 set were increased in value by an almost undecipherable surcharge. Presumably the main object was to try by this means to get rid of the remainders.



1903.	Perf. 14.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1/4 c.	rosine	0 2	0 4
1/2 c.	deep purple	0 2	0 2
1 c.	black	0 3	—
2 c.	brick-red	0 3	—
3 c.	myrtle-green	0 4	—
4 c.	blue-green	0 4	—
5 c.	violet	0 5	—
10 c.	rose-lake	0 10	—
15 c.	orange	1 3	1 6
25 c.	slate-blue	2 0	2 0
50 c.	brown	—	—
75 c.	sepia	2 0	—
1 p.	orange-red	4 0	2 6
2 p.	deep brown	8 0	4 0
3 p.	slate-green	—	—
4 p.	marone	15 0	—
5 p.	emerald	—	10 0
10 p.	grey-blue	—	—

1905.	As last, but dated 1905.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1 c.	rose	0 3	—
2 c.	deep violet	0 3	—
3 c.	black	0 3	—
4 c.	pale red	0 4	—
5 c.	myrtle-green	0 4	—
10 c.	blue-green	—	—
15 c.	mauve	—	—

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
25 c.	rose-lake	—
50 c.	dull orange	—
75 c.	deep blue	—
1 p.	chocolate	—
2 p.	sepia	—
3 p.	orange-red	—
4 p.	purple-brown	—
5 p.	slate-green	—
10 p.	lake	—

1906. Stamps of last issue surcharged "1906" and new value enclosed in fancy frame in black (Bk.) or red (R.).

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
10 c. on 1 c.	rose (Bk.)	—
15 c. on 2 c.	deep violet (R.)	—
20 c. on 3 c.	black (R.)	—
50 c. on 4 c.	pale red (Bk.)	—

Set of four, used, 6/6



1907. New portrait. Perf. 14.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c.	purple	—
2 c.	black	—
3 c.	orange-red	—
4 c.	bronze-green	—
5 c.	emerald-green	—
10 c.	lilac	—
15 c.	carmine-rose	—
25 c.	orange-buff	—
50 c.	blue	—
75 c.	brown	—
1 p.	chocolate	—
2 p.	vermilion	—
3 p.	orange-brown	—
4 p.	grey-green	—
5 p.	lake	—
10 p.	rose	—

Set of five, 1 c. to 5 c., unused, 1/-

(To be continued.)

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.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
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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

Difficulties of the New Issue Importer

PROBABLY many of my readers who subscribe to the "New Issue Service" have but little idea of the many troubles and bothers that occur in catering to their wants. As an example I will mention what occurred a few weeks ago. King's Head stamps were announced for British Honduras; we immediately sent out £150 for a first supply, and the stamps arrived a short time back, *every one a Queen's Head!* and of these obsolete stamps we now have a superabundance. A week later two of our friends in London received their supplies, all King's Heads, and we have to wait six or eight weeks for our supplies, in addition to tying up a lump of capital in stamps we had in sufficient quantities.

Stamp Avenue

THE Strand—and its continuation, Fleet Street—is becoming more and more the home of stamp dealers. The latest arrival in this neighbourhood is that of my friend Mr. Hugo Griebert, who has just left Bond Street and taken the whole of the first floor at 170 Strand, W.C., about four doors past Messrs. Bright and Son's. Mr. Griebert, who—now that Mr. Henry Calman is giving up the trade—will rank as one of the leading *wholesale* dealers of the world, is well known for the many large wholesale stocks he has bought, amongst them being the old stock of F. Martins, of Lisbon; Roussin, of Paris; Loli, of Italy; and also many large wholesale remainders.

Messrs. Bridger and Kay have moved from the City to commodious offices in Fleet Street, another sign of the times as showing how bad a centre the City is for the stamp trade.

Personally I am pleased to see so many friends in our neighbourhood. We are able to do much business together, and to do it much quicker than when we were all scattered about.

The Facile Oriel Album

IS meeting with great success and large sales. One of America's leading collectors writes me:—

I am remounting my British Colonial stamps into the new Facile Oriel. It is the *finest album ever made*, and I don't lose any opportunity to say so.

Mr. M. P. Castle, Hon. Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society, who probably has had more experience of stamp albums than

most collectors, recently ordered two of the new Facile Oriels as a trial. He is so pleased with them that last week he ordered four more, and will mount all his collection in them in due course.

One of the leading collectors on the Continent has just asked us to quote for 200 Oriels, as he is thinking of remounting the whole of his great collection.

Messrs. Glendining & Co., Ltd.

STAMP auctioneers, of 7 Argyll Street, Regent Street, London, W., held a very successful sale on 15 and 16 October last. Among the better lots I noted that Great Britain Telegraph stamps sold very well. The 5s., pl. 2, brought £3 12s. 6d., and £1, brown-lilac, £5, and £5, orange, imperf., £4. Saxony, 1850, 3 pfg. on entire sold at £6 5s., an indication of the coming boom in European stamps. The great bargain of the sale was the set of United States, 1880, reissues on soft, porous paper, which fell at £63. Australian stamps sold remarkably well; some of the Sydneys which we sold to the late Grand Duke Alexis Michaelovitch of Russia realized more than double what we sold them for some twelve years ago. I add prices of a few lots:—

<i>New South Wales, Sydneys.</i>	
2d., blue, plate 2, block of four. Nos. 9, 10, 21, 22	£ s. d. 14 10 0
2d., blue, plate 2, No. 13, "no crevit"	7 5 0
2d., blue, plate 3, 1st retouch, block of four. Nos. 3, 4, 15, 16.	10 10 0
2d., blue, plate 3, 1st retouch, pair Nos. 13 and 14	5 15 0
2d., blue, plate 3, 2nd retouch, strip of four on <i>laid</i> paper. Nos. 19, 20, 21, and 22. One being variety "6 segments," a bargain at	30 0 0
<i>Registered</i> , perf. 12½, unused, block of six	9 0 0

If you have a collection for sale,
You should send to Glendining's next mail;
No matter what sort,
It is sure to be bought:

Prompt payment is made without fail.

(The T.L.)

The "Colonial Office Journal"

THE following letter has been received from Mr. Mercer, one of the editors of this new journal:—

WHITEHALL GARDENS, S.W.,
18.10.07.

DEAR SIR,

I observe that in your issue of the 19th inst. all the notes in the *Colonial Office Journal* in coming issue are quoted in full. The *Journal*

is not official and has to be made self-supporting, and you will readily understand from this point of view that we cannot approve of the whole of such matter being appropriated. We do not object to a reasonable amount of review, provided the publisher and price of the *Journal* are given.

Yours faithfully,
W. H. MERCER,
Editor of *C. O. Journal*.

If Mr. Mercer will write such interesting articles upon stamp matters, he must expect us who edit publications for stamp collectors to make use of them. In our last number, which had been printed before Mr. Mercer's letter was received, I had unfortunately "lifted" about two more pages bodily from his paper, but I shall take care that articles are not copied in future.

The "C. O. J." is Published by
Waterlow and Sons, Ltd.

It is issued quarterly, and the price is 1s. 6d. per number. It is full of information concerning our colonies, and should be largely read by all who are interested in their development. I trust that many of my readers will subscribe, and so help to support a really admirable semi-official magazine.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies

HAD better wake up, and take some steps to protect the *revenue* from serious frauds.

Some time ago I submitted to them and to Messrs. De La Rue and Co., Ltd., a number of stamps, all used, in which low values had been removed from the "tablet" of the conventional design, and higher values inserted or printed in. Last week I had submitted to me a British Colonial £5 stamp, *unused and full gum*. This stamp was a fake produced from a 4 c. stamp of another colony, and quite good enough to deceive any colonial postmaster. As long as these things are allowed, so long will the "revenue" of the colonies suffer, and I am sure that the time has come when each colony should have every value of a different design, thus doing away with the fakes which are now so prevalent.

Chili Official Stamps

MR. W. B. CLAVERT, of Santiago, informs us, under date 21 September, that the stock of Official stamps was destroyed by fire on Saturday, 14 September, by order of the Minister of Marine, and the dies were also destroyed at the same time.

Those who were lucky enough to get any of these stamps before this destruction took place will have reason to congratulate themselves, as, owing to the small number printed, the stamps will undoubtedly be reckoned amongst the great rarities.

British Stamps used Abroad

By I. J. BERNSTEIN AND CHAS. NISSEN

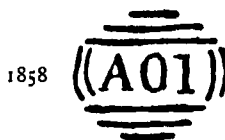
GROUP III

THE office numbers applied to this group consisted of Nos. A 01 to A 15 inclusive for the principal offices in the British West Indies; A 18 for a sub-office in Antigua; and A 27 to A 78 for minor offices in Jamaica.

An obliterator only was used with the exception of Kingston, Jamaica, which occasionally used a combination mark, but a date stamp was used on the letter. Some of the offices in Jamaica occasionally impressed the dated postmark on the stamp, but other offices never.

About 1890 a number of West Indian stamps appeared on the market with forged postmarks, and these were applied to various British stamps, but, as stated in the introduction, only the stamps there listed were issued in the group. All offices were closed in May, 1860, and those colonies which had not prepared a distinctive stamp of their own went back to the old method of prepaying the postage in cash. A "PAID" mark in red was usually employed in these cases.

Occasionally one finds the 401 to 415 series with the 4 so badly impressed (or altered) as to look like an A. Later stamps with A 05 (Bahamas) and Barbados postmarks are found, but these are only ship letters chiefly from the North American Fleet.



This type of obliterator was used by all the offices, and date stamps impressed on letter.



This was the "PAID" mark used.

A 01. Kingston, Jamaica

Kingston, the principal town in Jamaica, doing an extensive trade with the mother country.

Jamaica issued stamps of its own in 1860.

1d., L.C. 16.
1d., L.C. 14.
4d., no letters.
6d. „
1s. „

A 02. (St. John's) Antigua

After the British Post Office was closed here in 1860, letters were prepaid in cash till August, 1862, when Antigua stamps were issued. A sub-office (A 18) was opened at English Harbour.

1d., L.C. 14.
2d., plates 7, 8.
4d., no letters.
6d. „
1s. „

*** A 03. Georgetown or Demerara, British Guiana**

Georgetown, the capital of British Guiana, had, perhaps, next to Kingston, Jamaica, the largest correspondence with the mother country.

1d., L.C. 14.
4 „, no letters.
6d. „
1s. „

*** A 04. New Amsterdam or Berbice, British Guiana**

A very small place, and had, consequently, very little correspondence.

1d., L.C. 14.
2d., plates 7, 8.
4d., no letters.
6d. „
1s. „

A 05. Nassau, Bahamas

The Bahamas consists of a large group of islands, but the trade with the mother country is small. It is, however, a naval station, which accounts probably for the 1d. stamp being often found with this cancellation. Sailors' letters were invariably carried from any part of the world for 1d.

The 1d. Bahamas (S. G. No. 1), prepared in June, 1859, was probably little used till May, 1860, hence its rarity in used condition.

1d., L.C. 14.
2d., plates 7, 8.
4d., no letters.
6d. „
1s. „

* Both these offices were under the control of the British Postmaster-General (see Appendix C, *Post Office Guide*, 1855), and were for external correspondence. The British Guiana stamps, issued by the local postal authorities, had no franking power outside the colony.

A 06. British Honduras

Of which the capital is Belize, reverted to the method of prepayment by money in 1860, and continued it up to January, 1866. British residents in Guatemala sent their letters per the British Consul to Belize, the nearest post office, where they were stamped and cancelled.

1d., 14 L.C.
4d., no letters.
6d. „
1s. „

A 07. Dominica

One of the Leeward Isles, is of fair size, but of little importance commercially. It had no stamps between May, 1860, and May, 1874.

1d., 14 L.C.
4d., no letters.
6d. „
1s. „

A 08. Montserrat

Another, but very much smaller, of the Leeward Isles. This colony managed without stamps from 1860 till 1876.

1d., L.C. 14.
4d., no letters.
6d. „
1s. „

A 09. Nevis

Also one of the Leeward Isles, slightly bigger but of much more importance than Montserrat. Stamps issued for colony in 1861.

1d., 14 L.C.
2d., plates 7, 8.
4d., no letters.
6d. „
1s. „

Gibraltar

By an oversight the 4d. stamps used at the above office were omitted from the list given on page 249. Collectors should therefore make a note of the following :—

A 26.
4d., wmk. Medium Garter; white paper.
4d., „ Large
4d., plates 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 15, 16, 17, 17, 18.

A 25.

4d., plate 13.
(To be continued.)

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PRICED CATALOGUE OF
THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE WORLD**

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Vol. II. The Rest of the World.
Post-free, 2s. 6d.

The Rarest Stamps—*continued*

By PIERRE MAHÉ

Errors of Value Annulled

THE wrong slipping-in of a stamp has given rise also to a quite special kind of error. In certain lithographic plates of the stamps of Colombia, during the preparation of the proofs destined to make up the sheets of transfers, proofs of wrong values were placed in the middle of the sheets. These errors having been found out during the printing, the erroneous value was marked out in lithographic ink on the stone. Another variety is that in which, instead of concealing the faulty value, it has been removed from the stone by scratching; this leaves white corners, quite empty instead of coloured spots. Thus State of Tolima, 1887, Arms in oval, no value, lower corners coloured: in the plate of the 2 pesos, violet, no value, lower corners white. In a former issue of Tolima there is something of the same kind; a wrong value being introduced into a printing, the whole tablet at the bottom of the stamp was covered with lithographic ink. 1884, Arms in a circle: no value in the plate of the 2 pesos, violet.

Errors of Omission

We have still to mention quite a special error arising from the absence of a cliché needed for the second impression, when stamps are printed in two operations—an absence which allows an empty space to be seen. We know only one specimen of this error—Russia, 1902, 14 kop., eagle in white relief on an oval carmine background, blue frame; this error is called “design omitted.” One finds in the stamps of Antioquia, 1896, some so-called similar errors, but they are only incomplete colour trials.

Errors of Manipulation—Printing

A. Errors of Colour

Substitution of a wrong ink, when printing a sheet of a fixed value, resulting in a colour different from that ordered. Argentine Republic, 1892, portrait of Rivadavia in a rectangle, 5 centavos, green instead of red. Western Australia, swan in a rectangle, 1869, one shilling, brown instead of green; 1879 two pence, mauve instead of yellow. Austria, 1867, portrait of Francis Joseph I in a circle, 3 kreuzer, red instead of green. Crete, Rhetymno, 1899, eagle in a rectangle, 2 metallik, blue instead of pink. Finland, 1891, Arms in an oval, large size, 3 r. 50 kop., black and yellow instead of black and grey. Nicaragua, 1893, mountains in a decorated frame, 2 cents., brown instead of vermilion. Sicily, 1859, portrait of Ferdinand II in a rect-

angle, $\frac{1}{2}$ grano, blue instead of orange. These errors having been printed in sheets, are for the most part less rare than errors which have slipped in. Still, some of them—Western Australia, Austria, Sicily—are known only in a very small quantity; they have received the generic name of “errors of colour in the sheet.” The value indicated refers to the normal colour of the stamp. Thus the 5 centavos, Argentine, is red when regular; the 3 kr., Austria, is green, etc.

B. Errors of Machining

This kind of error comes in the printing owing to a lack of attention on the part of the workman, who puts into the press a sheet already printed, with the result that the stamps are printed twice. Alsace-Lorraine, issue of 1870, stamps of the Prussian occupation. These stamps are formed typographically and represent figure-values of great size. These figures are printed on a safety background in a tint corresponding with the colour of every value. This background is formed of wavy lines, which look like an unbroken chain of mountains. Some sheets which had already received the printed background were placed upon the plate of figures with the mountains upside down, so that the mountains are seen with their tops turned downwards. This is called “inverted burrelage.” Similar carelessness produces inverted surcharges.

Printed on the Back

This is a case of a sheet printed on the right side and then, we are told, printed on the reverse side. This kind of error seems to us as inadmissible as it is unexplainable. We regard it as being impossible for any one to put into the printing-press a sheet already printed without perceiving that the sheet has been printed once.

Double Printings

Classed among the “errors” are some imperfect printings, which are called “double printings.” A “double printing,” in order to be at all real, ought to show distinctly the repetition of the design in an equal printing, thus proving the regular double passage of the sheet through the press. Now, in these “double printings,” the first is often rather bold in colour and normally accentuated, while the second is nearly always very feeble in tone, which shows that it has undergone neither the ordinary inking nor printing.

The printing in which a fluctuation or

slipping of the sheet in the press has led in some way or other to a more or less bigger extension of the subject without presenting clearly a double outline is called also, and wrongly so, double printed.

This ought to be called "a *doubled* printing," and not a "double printing." These curiosities, of little interest, nevertheless increase the value, sometimes rather highly, of the stamps in which they are met with.

Errors of Divided Surcharge

Certain surcharges, consisting of two lines, are to be seen sometimes divided, owing to the wrong placing of the sheet of stamps on the printing forme with the surcharge. Thus is produced an introversion, for the first line of the surcharge, which ought to be above, is found below, in one row of stamps, while the second line is situated above in such a way that in the row of stamps coming immediately below only one line of surcharge is seen, thus:—

.....	V.R.I.	1d.	.....
1d.	.....	V.R.I.	.....
V.R.I.	.....	1d.	.....
1d.	.....	1d.	.....
Normal position.	.....	Misplaced sheet.	.....

Errors of Omitted Surcharges

There exist certain stamps of which the plates have been printed in a colour different

from that used as a rule in the values that they represent, and not existing in any stamp of the issue to which they belong, with the result that they create, by the means of surcharges, provisional values. Of these printings, one can find stamps without the surcharged value. These incomplete printings are sometimes put down as being errors of colour, but that is absolutely wrong. We know, among others, South Australia, 1870-1, Four-pence, blue instead of purple, without the surcharge "Three-pence"; New South Wales, 1891. One Penny, grey instead of red, without the surcharge "Halfpenny"; St. Helena, Six-pence, violet instead of blue, without the surcharge "Three Pence." We do not know whether this last variety arises from a total absence of the surcharge from the sheet, or whether it was due to leaving out a cliché in the printing forme, an error which occurs rather often in many surcharged stamps printed in their normal colour.

Errors Due to Absence of Surcharge

This kind of error is caused by placing the sheet of stamps to be surcharged incorrectly upon the printing forme carrying the surcharge. The sheet being placed too high on the forme leaves the lower row of stamps without a surcharge. The same accident can take place in the opposite way, when it is the upper row which has no surcharge. This error can be proved only by a vertical pair, of which one stamp has the surcharge.

(To be continued.)

The Sudan Postman

By J. W. H. HESLOP

IN the outlying districts of the Sudan the post is carried on the backs of dromedaries. "Sudan Camel stamps" is the popular phrase, but the beast depicted is not



really a camel; the camel is a slow beast of burden, akin to our cart-horse in the work he

has to do, whereas the dromedary is a swift animal, fleet as an English race-horse. From five to ten thousand camels are constantly employed in carrying merchandise from the ports on the Mediterranean to the tribes in the far interior, but it is the dromedary which is used for more urgent business, such as the post and telegraph service.

The postman rides by at a swift pace; should he be passing through a busy thoroughfare he cries out "Peace be with you," a vociferation that tells the nature of his errand, and at once everybody makes way for him. Everywhere his office is respected, even when he meets half-civilized wandering tribes; all he has to do is to call out his salutation and rush on unmolested.

In places there are no proper roads. He dashes over crags and down into ravines, plunges through streams and the dry scrub of the desert. He will shelter in a cave when it rains; in the event of a simoon or hot sandstorm his beast will lie down, the mails tucked under his body, and his rider will bury his head 'neath the saddle till the suffocating storm has whirled by. It is interesting to open one's stamp album at the Sudan page, and scan the various postmarks with the help of a map; some of the cancellations will show the stamps to have travelled long distances in this manner. The dromedary will go for three days without water; when he finally reaches a spring he will drink for an hour. It is curious that the camel will detect a mirage in the desert when even his rider is deceived, and refuses to be guided in its direction. The dromedary in the illustration has only one hump; Asiatic specimens have two.

The postman may travel many miles without meeting inhabitants, for the Sudan is thinly peopled. For many centuries it was the slave-hunting ground of the Arabs, and the country was stripped systematically of every strong and promising youth or maiden. Sudanese boys and girls were carried off at the age of fourteen or sixteen; there were scarcely ever any men or women of thirty or forty in the country, they had all been swept away in previous raids, only the aged and infirm being left behind. In those times it was impossible to cultivate growing crops, for wandering dervishes, waiting till the corn was ripe, swooped down on the fields and left the ground bare. In times of famine the population perished in large numbers. Whole districts remained bare season after season, every man being engaged either in the defence of his home or fleeing for his freedom. Explorers and adventurers plundered the land from end to end.

The "Islamic unrest" of to-day is largely the result of the stoppage of this traffic in slaves; the Moslem slave-markets are empty. They are suffering, in their way, from the servant question, and they naturally blame the English for the cutting off of their supplies. For every black in Sudan to-day is free; he no longer scans the horizon in fear of Arab invasion; he is peacefully growing cotton, rearing cattle, and extracting gum—one-third of the world's gum supply comes from this region, and tongues of every nationality lick the Sudanese article on the back of their stamps. Of course, the Moslem peoples—south, east, and west—are suffering from the cessation of slaves, and feel hurt accordingly.

Khartoum, which was a ruin in the days of Gordon, has now wide streets, with electric cars running, a palace, a market, European shops, bazaars and stores, imposing public

buildings, and is approached by a railway laid down on the old camel route. Crowds of antiquarians are now pouring into the Sudan, following the *Pax Britannica*. They come in quest of the spoils afforded (rightly or wrongly) by the temples, and their finds prove that the Sudan was once a highly civilized country. Hotels are springing up for their accommodation at every town of importance along the Nile banks, and brick-fields are in evidence everywhere. Ever since the days of Pharaoh the Egyptians have been noted for their skill in brick-making, and the Gordon Colledge, with its imposing front of forty windows, is chiefly built of native-made bricks.

The couple of pages which will suffice for a display of Sudanese stamps form, perhaps, the most attractive pages in the album. The stamps are "fine and large," a real joy to possess. When showing one's collection to a friend, other countries may seem dull to him, but these pages will fix him into immediate admiration. And it is not a dear country to accomplish: about twenty specimens will be required to comprehend the regular issues, or less if the multiple varieties are omitted; of these the nine stamps of the 1897 issue come first—a very good investment—but beware of forgeries, for this series was extensively forged in Cairo about eight years ago; it is wise to buy only from a firm with a reputation to maintain. Then comes the procession of dromedaries, eight specimens that give a fine result for the small figure they cost. This row may be repeated with the multiple watermark if desired. Then come the Postage Dues, four of the earlier issues, and four of the Nile Steam-boat, all very pretty and inexpensive. Next, the six stamps with the O.S.G.S surcharge should find a place; these are not dear, and they look fine! There is also a 10 piastres O.S.G.S. belonging to this set, omitted from the above calculation, which may very well be secured if possible. Next come six copies of the Army Service, which again are not dear; the 5 and 10 piastres, however, may have to be abandoned by all save a wealthy collector, since these two stamps were allowed to run out of issue as not being necessary, and are scarce. Lastly, there is the Army Official, one copy only, unless the collector is rich enough to go in for the minor varieties, which may run him into a few pounds. There are other minor varieties here and there, and one or two surcharges of the regular issues, but a fairly representative display may be obtained by about forty stamps. It is a very satisfactory collection to possess, intensely pleasing in its gorgeous wealth of colour, easily within financial reach, and with some promise ahead of being worth keeping as an investment.

Labuan Stamps

THE following article from *The Straits Times* in May last may serve to show the mad speculation that took place locally when the Brunei stamps were surcharged "Labuan":—

Labuan may be monotonous and certainly Pedlingtonian, yet its denizens cannot complain of any lack of excitement during the last three months, as a tide of "philatelymania" set in and still continues with unabating force day by day.

Old and young, rich and poor, official and civilian, poet and peasant, mariner and mechanic, wholesaler and retailer, houseboy and schoolboy, are all carried with the current rushing hither and thither to secure the gilt-edged prizes in the shape of Labuan surcharged stamps of one and two cents; Labuan surcharged Brunei stamps, and the now famous one cent black surcharged Brunei, of which, it is said, only one hundred originally existed. Of these only as many as can be counted in one's finger tips found their way into civilian hands. "Bull" and "Bear" operators have turned our main street, wharves, shops, places of public resort and steamers' decks into a veritable Cophall Court.

From matins to vespers, the cry is stamps and again stamps; should a steamer arrive from North or South, orders pour in by the picul, none of which can be executed in their entirety, very few even partially. The Post Office has long since sold out all the lower denominations; only the 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 remain in small quantities. The stamps now in private hands are held

firmly; their owners, having already made a small fortune, can afford to hold and wait. The persons envied are the fortunate possessors of the one cent and two cent stamps, of which only 6000 and 4000 were respectively surcharged. Few of these, however, exist in Labuan; they were snapped up by outsiders before Labuanites became aware of their value as an investment. These stamps are now selling locally at \$2 each; before many years have elapsed they will be at \$10, or more. A full set of Labuan stamps surcharged "Brunei" have now reached \$25 (face value \$2.40). The above-mentioned one cent black surcharged stamp is not obtainable at any price, except a few sent out to dealers, as feelers, and possibly three or four in private hands. The rest were all acquired by officials before the public were aware of their existence.

It is reported that three of these stamps go home by the present mail for sale by auction, the upset price being £10 sterling each.

The greatest number of these stamps in any one individual's hands is held by a high personage at Singapore, who stands to clear, at present, considerably over £1000.

Probably in the annals of Philately there has never been such a unique opportunity of making small fortunes as the present, yet nobody in Labuan, at least, among the European element, had the foresight to profit by it. For instance, had one bought up the whole of one cent and two cent stamps, value \$140, they might eventually have been sold for \$80,000 to \$100,000.

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

United States of America—continued

Edwin McMasters Stanton, statesman, was born at Steubenville, Ohio, on 19 December, 1814. His father, a doctor, died while Edwin was a child. As a youth he served for three years in a book store. In 1831 he entered Kenyon College, but left it in 1833 to study law. Admitted to the Bar in 1836, he began practice, and in the course of twenty-one years built up a large connexion in the United States Supreme Court. He was appointed Attorney-General in 1860.



President Lincoln called him to the headship of the war department in 1862. Of his career as a statesman an eminent senator of the United States has thus spoken: "He certainly came to the public service with patriotic and not with sordid motives, sur-rendering a most brilliant position at the Bar, and with it the emolument of which, in the absence of accumulated wealth, his family was in daily need."

Stanton's entrance into the Cabinet marked the beginning of a vigorous military policy. The war between the North and the South on the question of slavery had been drag-

ging on since the April of 1861. A general movement of the troops was ordered. General McClellan was censured for his inactivity. Grant was placed in supreme command of the three armies operating in the south-west. President Lincoln said that he never took an important step without consulting his secretary of war. A few days before President Lincoln's death Stanton sent in his resignation because his task was completed, but the President persuaded him to remain. On Lincoln's assassination Andrew Johnson, the Vice-President, succeeded to the office of President. Stanton held different views from the new President on the question of the reconstruction of the Union. Johnson demanded his resignation. Stanton refused to give up his office before the next meeting of Congress. On his retirement from office Stanton resumed the practice of law. A few months later President Grant appointed him a Justice of the Supreme Court. This took place on 20 December, 1869. Four days later Stanton died.

William Tecumseh Sherman, soldier, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, on 8 February, 1820. His father, a lawyer and judge of the Supreme Court, died when William was nine years old. Adopted by Thomas Ewing, Sherman went to school in Lancaster until 1836, when he was sent as a cadet to West Point. He received his commission as second lieutenant in the 3rd Artillery in July, 1840, and was sent to Florida with an expedition, the object of which was to stamp out the smouldering embers of the Indian war. In 1843 he began to study law so as to make himself a more capable soldier. On the outbreak of the Mexican war in 1846, he was sent with troops round Cape Horn to California, where he acted as adjutant-general. He returned in 1850 and married Miss Ellen Boyle Ewing, daughter of the Secretary of the Interior. The small prospects of promotion and the limited scope for his talents in times of peace prompted Captain Sherman to resign his commission in September, 1853. He was immediately appointed manager of the branch bank of Lucas, Turner, & Co., San Francisco. In 1857 he returned to St. Louis, and lived for a time in New York. On the outbreak of the Civil War Sherman was commissioned colonel of the 13th Infantry. General Scott placed Sherman in command of a brigade which was hotly engaged at Bull Run and lost heavily. In August, 1861, Sherman became brigadier-general of volunteers, and was sent to be second in command in Kentucky. In the battle of Shiloh, April, 1862, Sherman commanded the 5th Division. He was wounded

in the hand, and was highly praised by General Grant in his official report, in which Grant generously acknowledges his debt to Sherman's judgment and skill in the handling of men. "To his individual efforts," wrote Grant, "I am indebted for the success of that battle." For his share in the operations which resulted in the capture of Vicksburg, Sherman was rewarded with the post of brigadier-general in the regular army (1863). In the campaign of Chattanooga Sherman's 15th Corps performed doughty deeds, for which Sherman received the thanks of Congress. Grant assumed command of all the armies of the United States in March, 1864. He assigned to Sherman the command of the military division of the Mississippi, and entrusted to him the invasion of the West. According to Sherman's own language, his march was one gigantic skirmish. On 2 September Sherman telegraphed the laconic message to Washington, "Atlanta is ours." In December Savannah was evacuated by the Confederates. Sherman's Christmas gift to President Lincoln was "the city of Savannah, with 150 heavy guns, plenty of ammunition, and 25,000 bales of cotton." He had marched 300 miles in twenty-four days through the heat of Georgia, and had inflicted on the enemy damage to the amount of a hundred million of dollars. "War is cruelty, and you cannot refine it," was his dictum; and he acted up to it, not in a cruel, revengeful spirit, but on the principle that no feeling of pity ought to stand in the way of bringing the war to a speedy end. For his "triumphal march" Sherman received the thanks of Congress and the appointment of major-general. To cut a long story short, Lee's retreat and the fall of Richmond practically ended the war. Sherman, following Grant's example on Lee's surrender, granted such favourable terms to Johnson on his surrender, that the Federal Government refused to sanction them. This led to friction between Sherman and Secretary Stanton, but they became fully reconciled before Stanton's death.

When Grant became President, Sherman succeeded him as general. In 1871-2 he made a professional tour of Europe, and was everywhere received with the honours due to his distinguished rank and service. At his own request he was placed on the retired list, with full pay and emoluments, in 1884.

He died in New York city on 14 February, 1891.

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.

Omniun Gatherum

By "PHILOLOGOS"

German Enterprise in Morocco

ON 1 September a German living in Mogadore, a fortified city and seaport on the west coast of Morocco, established a regular private postal service between Mogadore and Tangier, the Moorish seaport near the west entrance to the Straits of Gibraltar.

The Stamps of Turkey

MESRS. SENFS' *I. B. Journal* for 5 October indulges in plain speaking about the Turkish post officials. Thus:—

The reason why one issue of stamps follows the other at such short intervals is that the Government does not trust its postal employes. As the latter are not paid, they are compelled to steal stamps in order that they may live. When a new issue comes in, the old issue is declared to be useless; thereby it becomes difficult to make anything out of the stolen stamps. There must be a living in the matter, otherwise nobody would be willing to enter the service of the Turkish Government in the post office.

A New Zealand Postmaster

To SENFS' journal I am indebted for the following extract:—

The postmaster at Te Uku, in New Zealand, has such crippled hands that he cannot use them for doing his work, and he has to use his feet. For eleven years he has managed the post office, and entirely to the satisfaction of the authorities.

Beautiful Stamps

Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Postes of 1 October contains seven beautiful designs submitted for the new issue of Indo-China stamps. Five of them were accepted; but they were too pretty, and some one was set to work to disfigure them; the vandal succeeded, and the types adopted, after disfigurement, are as different from the original designs as the most inartistic meddler could make them. The designs are little works of art; as they are now, after having been "touched up," they are only ugly labels. And France boasts of its artistic sentiment. Go to.

Answers to Correspondents

PERF. (Co. Down).—Only the India 1 a. is known with "pointed bust"; your ½ a. is probably one that is imperfectly inked. The postmark you mention is a common one on that issue. From January next the cover of *G. S. W.* will be printed on white paper of the same quality as the rest of the paper. This paper costs us £1400 more than we receive from the sales; this we charge to advertising account, and on this ground alone we must advertise our own goods somewhat extensively.

G. S. W. writes: "The Postmaster at ———, India, called me to open in his presence a registered letter marked 'Doubtful.' It contained a box of stamp mounts and a booklet of stamps 'on approval.' He declared the latter to be dutiable, but on my expostulating his letter feelings prevailed, and he let me off! He assured me, however, that a former victim had been ordered to send back the stamps intact, or pay duty then and there on those he took. This seems to me manifestly unfair. Government has received its 'pound of flesh' in the surface value paid for the stamps. To take duty in addition from the luckless 'collector' is extortion. Has a case ever been carried to the law courts, and if so, with what result?"

We do not think a case has been carried to the law courts, but some five years ago we raised a discussion on this subject in the *M. J.*, and the matter was taken up by the Philatelic Societies in India, and communications were made to the

Indian Government, but without any result. These restrictions to business in India are absurd, and the only other country in which there is any like trouble is Holland.

A. H. D. F. (Camberwell).—The French stamp you mention is sold by our publishers at 1d., used. The unused with a broken letter is only a small minor variety; perhaps a specialist might give you 1s. for it, but it is not up to catalogue rank.

W. O. (Newhall).—Many thanks to you for your interesting letter. We are about commencing work on a new album, which will supply many of the wants to which you draw attention. It is not possible to keep all the numbers in the Imperial Album to agree with the numbers of the Catalogue, as the Catalogue is published more frequently, and as new discoveries are made, we have to rewrite some countries and rearrange others. We will, however, keep your suggestions in view, and do what we can to meet them.

A Disclaimer

3 October, 1907.

DEAR SIR,—There is a statement in the September number of the *Philatelic Journal of India* to the effect that a London dealer has made a standing offer of £25,000 for my collection. As this is entirely without foundation I should be extremely obliged if you would allow me to contradict it in your journal. There are also several incorrect statements about the 1906 Exhibition.

Yours faithfully,

L. L. R. HAU-BURG.

New Issues

By FRANK PHILLIPS

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.

FRANK PHILLIPS, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Antigua.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* (12.10.07) that the 5s. was issued on chalk-surfaced paper, watermarked Crown CC, on or before 25.7.07. Our contemporary states that 3000 were printed.



Wmk. Crown CC. Chalky paper.

		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
5s., grey-green and violet		—	—

We take the following most interesting information from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* (19.10.07).

"Some two years ago we were able to publish the quantities printed of the current issue, and we are now in a position to bring this table up to date. In case any of our readers did not see the earlier list, we give it here complete.

	First printing*	Second printing*	Third printing*	Fourth printing*
	13,603	11,604	1,05	2,07
½d.	59,160	60,960	—	3,120 (d)
1d.	243,720	—	—	—
2d.	12,600	12,240	—	—
2½d.	30,360	—	6,000 (a)	3,120 (d)
3d.	6,240	12,600	—	—
6d.	6,360	6,360	—	—
1/-	6,240	—	3,000 (h)	1,560 (e)
2/-	6,360	—	—	—
2/6	6,360	—	—	—
5/-	2,520	—	3,000 (c)	—

- (a) Crown CC chalky, chronicled *E.W.S.N.* No. 408, issued 6.07 or earlier.
- (b) Crown CC chalky, chronicled *E.W.S.N.* No. 400, issued 17.4.07 or earlier.
- (c) Crown CC chalky, chronicled last week, issued 25.7.07 or earlier.
- (d) Crown CA multiple, ordinary paper, single colour, of which the "specimen" copies were chronicled 1.07.
- (e) Probably Crown CA multiple, chalk-surface paper, but not yet issued.

The above table makes no provision for the ½d. on chalk-surface paper, chronicled in *E.W.S.N.*

* Date received in Antigua.

No. 417 as issued 20.8.07 or earlier, and as chalk-surface paper was not introduced until the summer of 1905, the second printing was certainly on ordinary paper. The Crown CC paper was exhausted towards the end of 1906, so that we think we are right in appropriating the quantities of 2.07 to the Crown CA issue. It looks as if one printing had been forgotten, although the above table is given to us officially as complete."

Argentine Republic.—Writing under date of 12 September, a correspondent at Buenos Ayres informs us that the postal officials say that no 3 c. green, has been issued yet. The only 3 c. obtainable there is orange, No. 172 in the Catalogue. We must therefore ask our contemporaries to contradict the chronicle in our issue of 13 July of the 3 c., blue-green.

Bahamas.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* (26.10.07) chronicled the 3s. in a much lighter shade of green; the previously issued stamp was deep green.



Wmk. Crown CC. Ordinary paper. New shade.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
3s., black and pale green	—	—

Belgium.—We have received a consignment of 1 c. and 2 c. stamps, of the old design of Sunday label attached to the stamp by ornamenta-



tion, but in new shades. We suppose that it was intended to print the new design in slightly

different shades, but the change of colour came into operation while the old plates were still being used.

	<i>Perf. 14. New shades.</i>			Unused.	Used.
				s. d.	s. d.
1 c., slate-grey	:	:	:	0 1	—
2 c., dull claret	:	:	:	0 1	—

Bulgaria.—We take the following paragraph from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* (26.10.07):—

"The report that the new commemorative stamps were only to be issued from 28.8.07 to 2.9.07 (new style) proves to have been false, as they were still on sale at the G.P.O., Sofia, last week. They are printed in very large sheets, but the exact size we cannot state. Our largest block, however, consists of 16 rows of 11 stamps, so that the sheet contains at least 176 stamps, each of which is twice as large as an ordinary postage stamp."

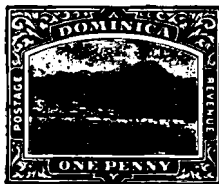
China.—Mr. W. C. P. Austin has very kindly forwarded us a specimen of a new value that has not existed heretofore in China, i.e. a 16 c., olive-green. It is apparently unwatermarked.



	<i>No wmk. Perf. 14 to 16.</i>			Unused.	Used.
				s. d.	s. d.
16 c., olive-green	:	:	:	—	—

Costa Rica.—Mr. J. C. Hensman writes us that a new issue of stamps will be made towards the end of this year, the object being to adopt colours in accordance with the recommendations of the International Postal Union, and at the same time to differentiate between the Postage and the Telegraph stamps.

Dominica.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* (26.10.07) reports having seen a copy of ½d., pictorial stamp, all green, printed on unsurfaced paper, watermarked multiple Crown CA.



	<i>Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Ordinary paper.</i>			Unused.	Used.
				s. d.	s. d.
½d., green	:	:	:	—	—

East Africa and Uganda.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* (26.10.07) states that its publishers have received a cablegram from the Protectorate, announcing the actual issue of the "cents" set of stamps chronicled in our issue of 24 August. The cable was dispatched from Mombasa at 11.45 a.m. on 15 October.

Honduras.—Our New York house has sent us a supply of the stamps listed in our issue of 21 September. The 20 c. is incorrectly described in the Supplement as *cobalt*: the colour is really *royal blue*. The stamps are printed in sheets apparently made up of 10 horizontal rows of 10 stamps each



	<i>No wmk. Perf. 14.</i>			Unused.	Used.
				s. d.	s. d.
20 c., royal blue	:	:	:	0 10	—

Marianne Islands.—J. M. Bartels writes:—

"A very interesting issue of these islands has, by some strange oversight, entirely escaped the chroniclers of the philatelic Press. Several denominations of the 1898 Philippines issue during 1899 were surcharged with rubber stamp MARIANAS ESPAÑOLES in violet ink, the surcharge being placed vertically in an octagonal single-lined frame. The letters are small capitals, block type, and the surcharge is in two lines. The necessity of this surcharge is plainly evident. When the Philippines were acquired by the United States, all Spanish issues became obsolete. At that time the only stamps in use in the Marianna Islands were the regular Philippine stamps. For almost a year the islands remained in the possession of Spain before they became a German colony. As the stamps of the Philippines were obsolete and demonetized the Marianna Islands were left in a peculiar position.

"Communication with the home country was very infrequent, and it naturally took many months to secure new supplies. We therefore find that this surcharged issue was in use probably about a year until the surcharged German stamps were employed. I have seen copies of the 2, 3, 5, 6, and 8 c. stamps of the Philippines, 1898 issue, which were thus surcharged used on mail to Manila. I have also seen the cover with the full cancellation. This is a large oval with the coat of arms in the centre, at bottom YSLAS MARIANAS, and at the top GOBIERNO P. M. The date on back of the letter was the ordinary cancellation of the Manila military station, and dated December 11, '99. There is a prospect of getting the official decree concerning this issue. I understand that one is to be had in Manila."—*Mckee's Weekly* (28.9.07).

As so little is known about these islands, we would state that, by the treaty of 12 February,

1899, these islands, with the exception of Guam, which had been ceded to the United States in 1898, passed on 1 October, 1899, from Spanish to German possession. In 1906, there were only twenty-three white men, of whom eighteen were Germans, in the islands. The seat of government is the island of Saipan.

Mauritius.—We have received a supply of a new 1 c., all black, and a 15 c., black and ultramarine on blue, printed on multiple-watermarked, chalk-surfaced paper. Both these stamps have the indication plate "2" in the margin.



Wmk. Multiple Crown C.A. Chalky paper.
 Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

1 c., black — —
 15 c., black and ultramarine on blue — —

Persia.—A correspondent kindly sends us some information as to the 2 ch. stamps surcharged "P. L. TEHERAN," according to which our Type 29 surcharged with Type 31 was issued in May, 1902, and Type 34 surcharged with Type 36 in December, 1902. Both the overprints were done with india-rubber stamps, and our informant states that when the second overprinting took place the first rubber stamp was made use of upon a few sheets, but that no copies of Type 34 surcharged with Type 31 were used, and that these can only be regarded as essays or trial impressions. We gather that No. 355a in the Supplement to the Catalogue may be omitted—we shall not regret it.—*Monthly Journal* (9.07).

Salvador.—We are now able to illustrate the surcharge of the provisionals chronicled in our issue of 12 October. We have seen the 1 c. on 5 c., and 2 c. on 6 c., and also a new value, the 1 c. on 6 c.



1

Overprinted in black with shield 22 mm. wide, figure of value below. Surchage as illustrated.
 Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

1 c. on 6 c., black and carmine — —

Southern Nigeria.—We have received a consignment of stamps from which we gather that the old Southern Nigerians have been reissued, except for the 2½d., 5s., and 10s., of which we received Lagos. One value, the 1s., is on chalk-surfaced paper for the first time; and the 1d. is carmine on white. In chronicling the 3d. in our issue of 12 October, we inadvertently reversed the colours, the centre being orange-brown and the frame lilac.



Wmk. Multiple Crown C.A. Chalky paper.
 Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

1s., green and black — —

United States.—The Earl of Crawford has been good enough to inform us that he has recently added a hitherto unknown variety to his collection. This is the 24 c., slate, of 1862-66, printed on both sides, the impression on the back being clear and well defined. It will come after No. 84 in our Catalogue.



Printed on both sides. Perf. 14.
 Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

24 c., slate — —

Victoria.—We have received a small supply of the current 3d., orange-brown, watermark Crown and double-lined A, perforated 11. Our correspondent informs us that only one sheet has been found.



Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 11.
 Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

3d., orange-brown 5 0 —

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Philatelic Societies

Herne Bay Philatelic Society

Hon. Sec.: T. F. Newton, 8 Promenade Central, Herne Bay.

THE third annual general meeting was held at headquarters, 8 Promenade Central, on Wednesday, 16 October, at 8.15 p.m.

Major P. F. Brine in the chair. The minutes of the last annual general meeting were read and passed.

The following officers were elected: President, R. MacLachlan, Esq., J.P.; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. H. J. Bignold, G. Dukes, G. Oyston; Hon. Counterfeit Detectors, H. J. Bignold, British and Colonial; C. Kräuter, foreign; Hon. Treasurer and Comptroller, Exchange Section, G. Dukes; Hon. Secretary and Librarian, T. F. Newton; Committee, Major P. F. Brine, Messrs. C. S. Greenhead, R.A.M., T. S. Harvey, and T. Ridout.

Junior Philatelic Society

THE first ordinary meeting of the new season was held on Saturday, 5 October, 1907, at 3 Bedford Street, Strand.

The President took the chair at 8 p.m. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected members of the Society:—Messrs. A. L. Hunter, Merthyr Tydvil; E. W. B. Maggs, Wimpole Street, W.; W. Nichols, Northampton; Dr. A. Wolf, Harrow; and S. Youngs, Upper Holloway. Resignations were received with regret from Messrs. G. A. Brockman, W. W. Hughes, G. C. Sayce. A donation to the library was acknowledged from Miss Green.

The President then gave his ninth annual presidential address. He was pleased, he said, to welcome back members of the Society, and hoped that the new session now opening would prove more enjoyable and instructive than any before. Our new hall, 3 Bedford Street, Strand, is more comfortable than our old meeting-place; it is very central, within easy reach of conveyances to all parts, and the Committee hope that all members living in and around London will endeavour to be present at all the meetings.

The President next gave some information concerning the Exhibition the Committee had decided to hold during the season. The last Exhibition held by the Society, at Exeter Hall, Strand, in February, 1905, had proved such a success (no fewer than 11,000 people passing through the hall in two days) that the Committee considered it advisable to take a larger hall and for a longer period. They have therefore engaged Caxton Hall, Westminster, for March 12, 13, and 14, 1908. The Exhibition is to be of the stamps of the British Colonies, and the Committee hope that the members of the Society will support them as far as lies in their power by making the Exhibition known to all their stamp-collecting friends. A special committee has been formed, with Mr. H. F. Johnson as secretary, to cope with the work connected with it, and an office

taken for their use at 44 Fleet Street, E.C. Admission to the Exhibition will be free by ticket, and the President stated that a preliminary supply of 25,000 tickets had been ordered. A subscription list has been opened to provide funds with which to carry on the work, and the following amounts have to be acknowledged:—

	£	s.	d.
H. Clark, Esq.	3	3	0
Douglas Ellis, Esq.	1	1	0
E. M. Gilbert Lodge, Esq.	1	1	0
F. J. Melville, Esq.	1	1	0
Douglas Ragg, Esq.	1	1	0
H. Lee, Esq.	10	6	
L. W. Crouch, Esq.	5	0	
E. A. Leigh, Esq.	5	0	
S. R. Turner, Esq.	5	0	
E. A. Smart, Esq.	2	6	
Total	£8	15	0

Further donations towards the expenses are asked for, and will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged. All donations, applications for tickets, and other matter relating to the Exhibition should be addressed to Mr. H. F. Johnson, Stamp Exhibition Offices, 44 Fleet Street, E.C.

At 8.30 p.m. Mr. Douglas Ellis, Vice-President of the Society, gave us a very fine paper and display of the stamps of Gambia, containing a large number of sheets of stamps and a very fine range of shades. Among the more interesting things that called for special mention from Mr. Ellis was the 1866 6d., grey-green, showing the top label, containing the name of the colony, sloping from left to right. Mr. Ellis also gave some very interesting information concerning the postmarks to be found on the stamps. The collection was greatly admired by all present, and a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. F. J. Melville was seconded by Mr. E. A. Leigh and carried with enthusiasm.

Mr. S. R. Turner gave some further information concerning the arrangement of exhibits at the forthcoming Exhibition, and the meeting closed at 9.40 p.m.

Junior Philatelic Society Manchester Branch

THE first meeting of the session was held at the Deansgate Hotel on 3 October. Mr. Bernstein presided, and there were twenty-eight members present. After an address by the President, Messrs. E. O. King, V. Leigh, and J. Maling were elected members. Mr. W. W. Munn gave a display with notes of the stamps of Holland; he said the first stamps were issued on 1 January, 1852, and consisted of three values—5, 10, and 15 cents. They were issued imperforate. In 1864 the use of a perforating machine was made the occasion to introduce a new issue. The first printing was in use about two and a half years. A later printing was made by Enschede and Son of Haarlem, not at the Mint as before.

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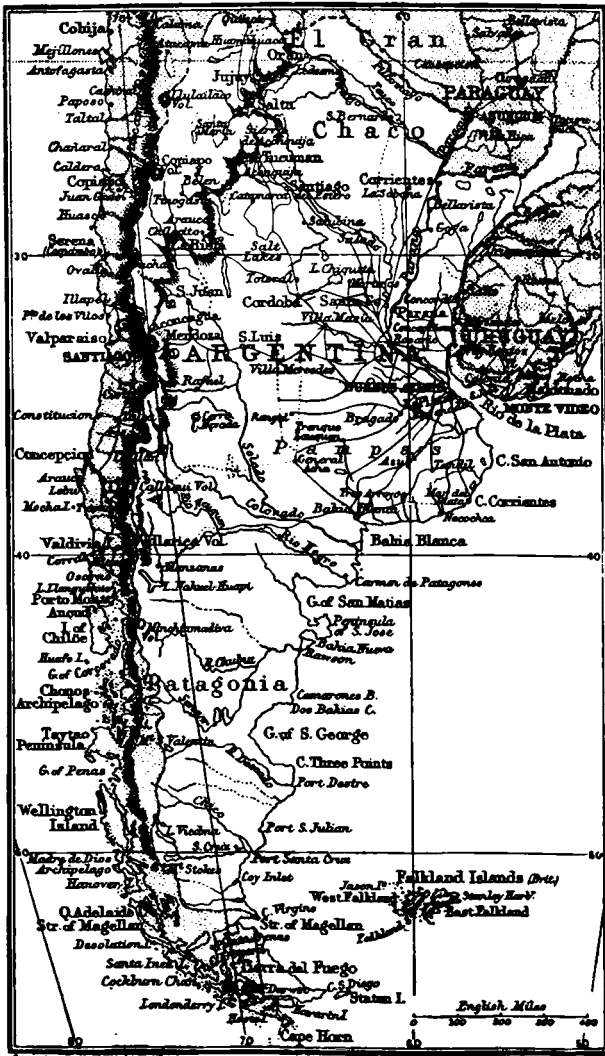
Countries of the World

By W. PERCY BARNSDALL

Falkland Islands

THE Falkland Islands constitute a Crown Colony belonging to Great Britain, and are situated about 300 miles east by north of the Straits of Magellan to the extreme south-east of the South American continent. They consist of East Falkland, 3000 square miles; West Falkland, 2300 sq. miles; and about one hundred small islands, 1200 square miles, the chief of which are Great Swan, Saunders, Keppel, Pebble, Eagle, and Jason; total, 6500 square miles. South Georgia, an inhospitable and generally ice-bound land with no permanent inhabitants, is a distant dependency of the Falkland Islands. It was discovered in 1675 by a French navigator, La Roche, and exactly one hundred years later was taken possession of for the British Crown and named after the King.

The islands were first sighted by Davis in 1592, and visited in 1594 by Hawkins, who named them "Maiden Islands" in honour of Queen Elizabeth. They received their present name in 1689 from Strong, in compliment to his friend Lord Falkland. Little attempt at colonization was made till the eighteenth century. French, Spaniards, and English successively essayed to form settlements, and the islands were seized now by one,



now by another of the rival Powers. In 1828 Argentine, which claimed to be the heir of the Spaniards in South America, possessed itself of the islands and made a concession to a Frenchman. The latter's claim, however, was not recognized by the Powers, and when he attempted to enforce it by levying taxes on North American whalers, his settlement was destroyed by a United States' war vessel.

In 1833 the islands were permanently taken possession of by the British Government for the protection of the whale and sea fishery in the Southern Ocean, and they were for some time used as a convict station. Argentine, which called the group the "Malvin Islands," has never concealed the opinion that the islands properly belong to it.

They were formerly of more importance when the boisterous passage round Cape Horn was a great trade route, and ship repairing and victualling very necessary in that region. There are excellent harbours, an abundance of fish in the bays and creeks, and a plentiful supply of fresh water. There are practically no trees, but there is magnificent pasturage, and the chief industry now is sheep and cattle raising, with the consequent exports of wool, hides, skins, and tallow. All the exports are to Great Britain, and trade is practically in the hands of one company. Penguins abound in great number.

The population is about 2000, almost entirely of European origin, and the place is one of the healthiest in the world, though not desirable as a residence owing to the damp and foggy atmosphere and exposure to the high gales which prevail at all times. The islands became a Crown Colony in 1892. The chief town is Stanley, with about 900 inhabitants, and it is also the seat of government, which is administered by a Governor (W. L. Allardye, C.M.G.), assisted by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council. The finances are in a prosperous condition, and the chief branch of expenditure is for the mails, about £3000 a year. About 47,000 letters and 37,000 packets and parcels pass through the Post Office yearly.

Philatelic History

The stamps of the group make a very attractive collection. They are some of the handsomest of British Colonials, and are always safe to buy, inasmuch as they command a ready sale. Philatelically there is little to learn, and though some of the earliest stamps are scarce, yet a complete collection is within the reach of most collectors. Indeed, no stamp is left unpriced in the Catalogue, and the most expensive (a variety of a surcharge) is only 60s. Shades are numerous, and the issues from first to last free

from speculative or unnecessary varieties. Briefly, an honest, attractive, and well executed group.

The first stamps were issued on 19 June, 1878, and consisted of three values—1d., 6d., and 1s. Some authorities say the 1s. was issued later, but as the postage on ordinary inland letters was 1d. and on foreign letters 6d., a shilling value would be more useful at this date than when the foreign postage was reduced later. The stamps were designed and printed from an engraving in *trille-couée*, by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co., London, on unwatermarked wove paper, and were perforated 14, 14½. The head of Queen Victoria shown is apparently from the same design as the Transvaal stamps of the same year, and which were also produced by the firm mentioned. The whole workmanship is very neat and artistic. The stamps were in sheets of sixty (ten rows of six), and were not perforated on the outer margins; thus many stamps are to be found perforated only on three sides, and some only on two. The foreign postage was reduced to 4d. in September, 1879, and a new stamp issued accordingly.



19 June, 1878-September, 1879. No wmk.			
Perf. 14, 14½.		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1d., claret		25 0	20 0
4d., grey-black		45 0	12 6
6d., green		6 0	6 0
1s, bistre-brown		5 0	6 0

In 1884 the contract for printing was transferred from Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co. to Messrs. De La Rue and Co., of London, and the next supplies of the needful two values, 1d. and 4d., were on watermarked paper. The stamps were printed from the same plates, and the Catalogue lists these stamps with wmk. *upright* and wmk. *sideways*, one of the few instances in which the distinction is made. It is said, however, that the correct position is upright, and that the sideways position betokens an error of printing. The colour of the 4d. in the De La Rue printing is appreciably darker.

1884. Same type. Wmk. Crown CA (*upright*).

Perf. 14.			
1d., claret		6 0	—
4d., olive-black		1 0	1 6

1886. As last, but wmk. *sideways*.

1d., claret		1 6	2 6
4d., olive-black		20 0	15 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.

Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

1908 Catalogue

I HAVE pleasure in announcing that we have pushed on with our priced Catalogue for next year, and one part will be ready the first week in December, and the other early in January.

Owing to the great demand for European stamps, there seems to have been a run on Catalogue Part II, and the 1907 edition was entirely sold out some six or eight weeks ago. Hence it has been decided to publish Part II before Part I.

Among the many improvements in Part II I note the following:—

Finland.—New list simplified, and based upon the articles of M. Hanciau, published in the *M. J.*

Montenegro.—Entirely new list and revised prices, based upon my article in the *M. J.*, and some later information.

Nicaragua.—Later half of list rewritten and made very complete from special information at our disposal.

Salvador.—Entirely new list, based upon the article by Mr. J. B. Leavy, now appearing in the *M. J.* In this article the discovery is for the first time made public of the numerous *reprints* in the "Seebeck" stamps of Salvador. Our own stock has been carefully examined, and every stamp we sell is guaranteed to be an original.

Switzerland.—The "silk thread" stamps have been correctly classified, and the later issues divided into correct lists of perforations and shades.

Siam.—Entirely new list, based on the articles of Mr. Poole.

Venezuela.—New and correct lists have been written of the provisionals of 1903, showing the various printings and errors.

Wenden.—Entirely new list, based on the pamphlet of Mr. Svendson, of which a translation is appearing in the *M. J.*

An important feature in this new Catalogue is that of the *prices*, and here we shall be stronger and more complete than ever before, owing to the fact that in the Breitfuss Collection we secured hundreds of stamps of which we never had sufficient in hand to price, and we still adhere to the rule of pricing only stamps in stock and on sale at the moment of going to press.

The new Part II Catalogue will contain over 630 pages, that is fully fifty more than last year, but the price will be the same as last, viz. 2s. 6d. at 391 Strand, or 2s. 10d. post free. *Prepaid orders* can also be booked for Part I at 2s. 9d. each post free, or both volumes 5s. 7d. post free.

The demand will be very great, and orders will be posted in rotation as received, so those who want early copies should order *at once*.

Our new Catalogue (now in the press),
Will be ready in two months or less.
We book orders, prepaid,
So you are not delayed;
Now send your P.O. and address.

T. L.

Recent Purchases

I FIND I have omitted to note some of the many collections we have recently purchased. The description of the Breitfuss Collection took up all available space, but my readers may like a few details of other smaller special collections that have recently been added to our stock.

North American Colonials.—We have bought the celebrated collection of Mr. E. B. Greenshields, of Montreal, including Canada, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia. This collection was of picked copies only, the bulk unused, and all in choice condition. It has been combined with our stock.

Salvador.—We have bought one of the most complete collections of this country in existence. It was made in Salvador, and is wonderfully complete in all errors of the modern rare provisionals, as well as in the older issues. This collection has been sent to our American branch, as we have several large orders on hand in New York for this country.

Persia.—We have bought a grand specialized collection of this country of the early issues only, formed by a leading member of the Royal Philatelic Society; every stamp is represented by numerous shades, and in most cases by strips and blocks showing all the varieties. It contains some very rare varieties in *tête-bêche* stamps. This book is priced and now on sale.

Nicaragua.—Another nice specialized collection formed out there and now added to

our stock books, which are just being re-arranged.

Newfoundland.—We recently purchased a nice collection in an 1862 "Lallier" album. In this we had a gem of a set of the 1857 issue in *scarlet-vernilion*, the 2d., 4d., 6d., 6½d., 8d., and 1s., all unused, brilliant colours and large margins. Advanced collectors will know how rare some of the above are when in this condition.

Unused British Colonials.—We also purchased a wonderfully fine collection of these, but we have sold nine-tenths of the lot, so there is no need to specify them, but I may mention a few odd things I have still on hand in *mint blocks of four*.

Lagos.

1884. 5s., blue.
" 10s., lilac-brown.

Gold Coast.

1883. 1d., blue, C.A.
1891. 20s., green and red.

Hong Kong.

1863. 96 c., yellow.

Ceylon.

1861. Star, rough perf., 8d., yellow-brown.
1862. No wmk., 1s., violet.
Etc., etc., etc.

Trinidad and Grenada.—We have just bought a nice collection of these two countries, formed in the West Indies. The Grenada are especially good, and include some rare things in the provisionals, such as *large diagonal POSTAGE* on 1d., orange, unused and unsevered pair. Inverted surcharges, etc. These two collections have been added to our stock books of the countries which have just been remade and which are now rather fine and complete.

Relative Rarity of "Sydneys"

SOME time ago I prepared a list of used Sydney Views in our own stock and in the collections of four of my friends, all of whom are keen collectors of these stamps. I think it will be interesting to publish this list, or rather the totals of each variety, as we can then form a fair idea of the relative rarity, since we have here no less than

1145 SYDNEY VIEWS

upon which to base our estimate. In one respect, however, this relative rarity will not be correct, and that is because two of my friends whose collections I have used have plated the stamps, and whereas one plate has been complete for years and therefore no more stamps added to it, yet in the rarer stamps they seek for every copy they can find to add to their plates: therefore the rarer varieties are even *more rare* than the following figures indicate.

1d. Sydney, Plate I,	yellowish paper	. 121
1d. " " I,	bluish "	. 53
1d. " " Plate II,	yellowish "	. 67
1d. " " II,	bluish "	. 90
1d. " " II,	laid "	. 47
2d. " " Plate I,		. 109
2d. " " I,	re-engraved	. 44
2d. " " II,		. 144
2d. " " III,		. 94
2d. " " III,	1st retouch,	. 62
2d. " " Plate III,	1st retouch on laid,	52
2d. " " III,	2nd "	. 86
2d. " " III,	2nd " on laid	21
3d. " on yellowish paper		. 68
3d. " on bluish "		. 68
3d. " on laid "		. 19
	Total	1145

From this we can see at once that two varieties are far rarer than any of the other, viz. the 3d. on laid paper, and 2d., Plate III, second retouch (pearl in fan), also on laid paper. Each of these varieties only comes out at about two per cent of the total, and in fair condition either of these stamps should be at least £10 used.

The next rarest are the 2d., Plate I, re-engraved, and 1d., Plate II, on laid. These average about four per cent of the total, and ought to be cheap at £6 each in fair condition.

The 2d., Plate III, first retouch, seems to be a far rarer stamp than is generally supposed.

The International Philatelic Union

HELD its third annual smoking concert at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Monday, 21 October last. There was a good attendance, and an enjoyable evening was spent. Mr. E. W. Wetherell was in the chair, and music, songs, recitations were contributed by Messrs E. N. Collins, Gustave Dreier, Vernon Irving, Frank L'Epine, E. S. Foster Hobbs, W. E. Lincoln, W. B. Mapplebeck, T. Jackson Phipps, Percy Scholey, and the Princes Vocal Quartette. "Mystery," by Arthur Glynn, M.M.C. Mr. Gustave Dreier at the piano.

THE CENTURY ALBUM

Including a full Descriptive Catalogue, and illustrated with several thousand full-sized reproductions of the stamps. In one volume, 622 pages. Size of each page, 10x13 inches. Printed on one side of the paper only, catalogue and illustrations on the left, and spaces to correspond on the right-hand pages. All minor varieties of perforation, watermark, and type are omitted, and only such varieties are included as can be distinguished by the young philatelist. Space has been provided for some 18,000 stamps, and provision made for new issues by the insertion of numerous blank pages.

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

British Stamps used Abroad

By I. J. BERNSTEIN AND CHAS. NISSEN

GROUP III—continued

A 10. Kingstown, St. Vincent

ONE of the Windward Isles, of fair size and importance. St. Vincent stamps were issued exactly one year after the British stamps were withdrawn.

1d., Large Crown, perf. 14.
4d., no letters.
6d. " "
1s. " "

A 11. Castries, St. Lucia

Another of the Windward Isles, but of small importance. Issued stamps of its own in December, 1860, six months after the use of British stamps ceased.

1d., Large Crown, perf. 14.
2d. " " "
4d., no letters.
6d. " "
1s. " "

A 12. Basseterre, St. Christopher

One of the Leeward Islands. This island is small in area and of little importance. From 1860, when the British control of the Post Office was withdrawn, postage was prepaid in cash till April, 1870.

1d., Large Crown, perf. 14.
4d., no letters.
6d. " "
1s. " "

A 13. Tortola

The principal of the Virgin Isles group. This is probably the office in the West Indies that had the least amount of correspondence to deal with, and the stamps are therefore undoubtedly the scarcest. The Virgin Isles stamps were issued in 1866.

6d., no letters.
1s. " "

A 14. Scarborough, Tobago

One of the Windward Isles, and of fair size. It is, however, not of very great commercial importance, most of its business being transacted by the neighbouring island of Trinidad. From 1860 to 1879 it transacted its postal business without stamps.

1d., Large Crown, perf. 14.
4d., no letters.
6d. " "
1s. " "

A 15. St. George's, Grenada

Another of the Windward Isles, but of far greater importance, although only about the same area. It issued stamps of its own in 1861.

1d., Large Crown, perf. 14.
4d., no letters.
6d. " "
1s. " "

A 18. English Harbour, Antigua

This was merely a sub-office of St. John's, Antigua, and had very little correspondence to deal with. Only one variety of British stamp has been found used here.

6d., no letters.

A 91. Virgin Isles

British stamps were used here from 1859-60. The official number was retained after the introduction of Virgin Isles stamps, but was transferred about 1872 to Southsea (Hampshire). The following varieties only were used in these Leeward Isles:—

1d., Large Crown, perf. 14.
2d. " " "
4d., no letters.
6d. " "
1s. " "

(To be continued.)

The Rarest Stamps—continued

By PIERRE MAHÉ

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Errors of Watermark

ERRORS of this kind are met with more especially in the stamps of the English Colonies. The printer used, by mistake, for printing a sheet of stamps one or several sheets of paper bearing a watermark of figures not corresponding with the value of the stamps being printed; e.g. New South Wales, 1854-6, portrait of Victoria in a rectangle, watermark "1," "5," and "8" for the value twopence, blue; "2" and "3" for the threepence, green; the same portrait, oval in an octagon, watermark "5" and "12" for the sixpence, violet. Tasmania, 1864-9,

portrait of Victoria in an octagon, watermark "6" instead of "12" for the 1/-, red. This last error has been discussed very much, and is not accepted by the publishers of this magazine.

It is without doubt to causes of this kind that are due the very numerous irregularities of watermarks to be seen in the stamps of Victoria, 1864.

Errors of Absent Watermark

One cannot explain in so many words the absence at the end of a sheet of watermarked paper of the whole row of watermarks which ought to be there. It seems to

us that two causes produce this result: (1) an accident, that has led to the disappearance of the last row of letters in the "dandy-roll," as the roller containing the watermark is called; (2) the matrix-paper has been too large, and thus has overlapped the last line of such letters or design.* This absence, called an error, can be justified only by two stamps being found juxtaposed vertically, of which one has the watermark. One class also among the errors stamps printed on paper without watermark, when the successive printings were made ordinarily on watermarked paper. But then it would be a case only of simply using unwatermarked paper instead of the watermarked paper, which was exhausted for the time.

Errors of Colour of Paper

Using for printing a sheet of paper specially designed for a stamp of another value. One knows thus: Baden, 1851, figure in circle, 9 kr., black on green instead of pink; Colombia, 1892-7, Arms in a decorated rectangle, 20 c., brown on buff instead of blue; British Guiana, 1850, value in circle, 2 c., pale blue instead of pink. Only one copy of this error is known, and its price is inestimable. Mexico, 1861, portrait of Hidalgo in an oval, black on colour; the so-called errors of paper in these stamps are fancy printings executed at the same time as the reprints and obliterated falsely.

Stamps Lacking their Values

France, 1902, Liberty seated, value framed in the upper right corner, 10 c., rose, 20 c., lilac, 25 c., blue, 30 c., brown, without value in the label. The absence of the value arose thus: the figures of value are inserted at a second printing; during the first printing one corner of the sheet was turned up and folded over; then when the sheet was put in the press a second time the value was printed on the fold instead of in the space meant for it, and the isolated figure can be seen on the back in the corner of the sheet, in colour, while the space for it is left blank.

We have finished with the errors, and we will now speak of a certain kind of vignettes, which may be called "quasi stamps," and which are admitted generally into big collections, especially when the latter are specialized; they are known as "prepared stamps," that is, stamps ready to be issued, but not issued in consequence of unforeseen circumstances. These vignettes must not be mixed up with essays or trials, which, offered by private persons, have not been accepted. Those which we are discussing belong to issues originally intended to be supplied to the public, but arrested in their

* A more frequent cause is by placing the sheet carelessly in the printing press, so that some of the stamps are printed on the margin of the paper, which has no regular watermark. See *Stamps and Stamp Collecting*.—Ed. G. S. W.

course. First, let us mention the stamp of France, 1849, 20 c., blue, head of Ceres, surcharged "25 c." in red, prepared in view of possible delay in making the plate of the 25 c., blue, but the latter having been produced at the proper time, the surcharged stamps were rendered useless, and they were ordered to be destroyed. Of this "25 c.", red on blue, only one specimen of the original printing in dull blue with surcharge in carmine-vermilion is known. A reprint of it was made in 1862 which is very easy to recognize, the stamp having been printed in *bright blue*, and the surcharge, slightly different from the first, in *bright vermilion*, generally very thickly printed. Other similar stamps are Spain, 1853, bear, 2 cuartos, bronze; Spain, 1857, Isabella II, 12 cuartos, yellow; Confederate States, 1864, Calhoun, one cent, orange; Great Britain, 1840, id., black, letters v.r. at top; Mauritius, 1849, Britannia, no value below, brown-red, blue; New Brunswick, 1861, portrait Connell, 5 c., brown. This last stamp was issued without authority from the G.P.O. of St. John, and called in at once by the Government. It is contended that some specimens were issued; if any could be found *used* this rarity would be, naturally, most striking. The contention, however, is not proved, and doubt exists as to the issue.

We now come to a last kind of rarity—

Varieties of Perforation

Perforation means the perforating of four sides of a stamp so that it can be torn off easily. The teeth are counted for a space of two centimetres. The difference in the number of teeth found in two centimetres in the perforation of a stamp may form sometimes a rarity, and the same stamp with the proper number of teeth may be worth, as such, only a few pence; but if, on the contrary, it has fewer or more teeth, or if the number is not the same on all four sides, its value may rise to £40 and even to more. As is well known, the latter variety is termed "compound perforation." An example of the difference with regard to a simple perf. is Portugal, 1870-80, 10 reis, yellow; perf. 12½ is worth a few pence only, but perf. 14 £8. An example with compound perf. is New Zealand, 1875-8, ½d., rose; perf. 12½, value 3d., the same, perf. 12½ by 10, is priced at £3. In some cases a stamp with perforations is very common, while rouletted it is very rare, and vice versa. Thus Finland, 1867-70, 40 penni, pink, wavy roulette, is worth 6d.; the same, perf. 12½, is worth from £32 to £40. The contrary, that is, the absence of perforation in a stamp which ordinarily is perforated or rouletted, can also increase its value greatly.

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(To be continued.)

Important Stamp Case

Stamp Trade Protection Association, Ltd., v. Treherne

Reproduced by courtesy of the "Stamp Collector's Fortnightly"

HAROLD TREHERNE, whose age has previously been reported as twenty-one, but who is now stated to be under twenty, appeared before the Deputy Recorder at Brighton on Tuesday, 22 October, to take his trial on charges investigated before the Brighton Borough Bench on various dates in August and September last. Mr. E. E. Humphreys appeared for the prosecutors, and Mr. Rose Innes represented the prisoner, who pleaded not guilty.

Before the case was entered upon Mr. Rose Innes asked that each indictment should be taken separately, and that all the witnesses should be ordered out of court.

The Deputy Recorder said that they would proceed upon the first indictment—that under which the prisoner was charged with obtaining £45 from Mr. Appleton, the moneys of the Stamp Trade Protection Association, Ltd., and also ordered all witnesses out of court.

Mr. Humphreys, in opening the case for the prosecutors, said that the charge against the defendant was one of having attempted to obtain the sum of £45 from Mr. Thomas Charles Appleton by means of false pretences, and the false pretences were false pretences of a curious and ingenious nature. A large trade was done both in English, Colonial, and foreign stamps by people who liked to make collections and who got as great a number of varieties as they possibly could, and he dare say that the jury knew that considerable sums of money were given for stamps that were very rare. There were ordinary stamps, and in addition there were what were known as "surcharged" stamps. They were surcharged by letters or words being overprinted on the stamps. As an instance of the way surcharging was done, he might point out that an official body would perhaps have ordinary stamps to send out. He had one such before him of the Ceylon postage, two cents, and on that was printed the words "On Service" that was termed a surcharge, and that showed that those stamps had not been paid for but were used by a particular individual in the service of the Government. Of course there were not so many of those surcharged stamps as there were of the ordinary stamps without the surcharge on them. The consequence was that the surcharged stamps were rarer than the ordinary stamps, and, of course, in the eyes of a collector were much more valuable. There were a number of different surcharges put on in that way. There was the "On Service" to which he had already referred, there was the "O.W.," which meant "Office of Works," and several of that nature. There was also another system of surcharging which was done in this way. He had before him two penny English stamps—the old red English stamp. Before Cyprus had any stamps at all it was necessary that they should have some stamps to use, and accordingly the old English stamps were sent out to them with the word "Cyprus" printed on

them. Another example of surcharging was when a postmaster ran out of a particular sort of stamp: say that he ran out of 2d. stamps, but he had a number of 3d. and 6d., he would put on those stamps the figure 2d. The consequence was, as the jury would easily see, that there were few of those stamps, and collectors would give considerably larger sums of money for those surcharged stamps than for a similar stamp not surcharged. The defendant was dealing in stamps, and he was apparently dealing from different addresses under different names. He had dealt with a Mr. Kirkpatrick, 157 Strand, London, since December, 1905. He had bought off and on parcels of stamps from Mr. Kirkpatrick representing that he was a dealer. He had bought them under the name of West from 130 London Road, Brighton. That was not the defendant's address, nor was it his name. It was simply a place where he had letters left for him. Mr. Kirkpatrick, after dealing with him for some time, noticed that he was buying a considerable number of stamps that lent themselves to surcharging—that is, he was buying a lot of original stamps, which stamps, if they had been surcharged, would have been worth a great deal of money. Noticing this, Mr. Kirkpatrick called together two or three gentlemen who were interested in stamp dealing, and he sent the stamps that West had written for; but first of all he marked the stamps in a particular and secret way, and then made notes of the marks that had been put upon the stamps, so that the latter could be recognized. All the stamps that were sent were not surcharged in any way—they were plain stamps. That was done during May and June, and in July Mr. Appleton, who was the prosecutor in the case, wrote to a Mr. G. Arnold, of 3 Russell Square, Brighton, for a collection of stamps which had been advertised for £45. Mr. Appleton wrote from Yorkshire for the collection, and the album which was sent to him was now in court. It contained stamps of various kinds, and amongst those that were sent to Mr. Appleton were fifteen stamps that had been sent by Mr. Kirkpatrick to Mr. West; but those stamps, instead of appearing in the condition they were sent by Mr. Kirkpatrick, had been surcharged, and they appeared in the album as surcharged stamps. The secret marks were on each of the stamps and there could be no question about that. There was no doubt that those stamps—fifteen of them—appeared now as surcharged stamps, thereby, of course, increasing in value the collection. It was plain that the surcharges had been forged. Mr. Appleton would tell them that he received a letter about 24th July, which, however, contained no date, as follows:—

"3 RUSSELL SQUARE,

"DEAR SIR, "BRIGHTON.

"I have been away for some time, and this is the first opportunity I have had of replying to your letter. I have now sent you by parcel post

my collection of 6000 varieties for which I am asking £45 cash. To the best of my knowledge all the stamps are genuine, bar some of the early Japanese, which I think are probably faked. If you don't want to buy the entire collection I will sell any stamp out of it at quarter catalogue price. Please reply immediately.

"Yours faithfully,
"G. ARNOLD."

G. Arnold was the defendant, and this (exhibiting an album) was the collection which was sent to Mr. Appleton. When Mr. Appleton received the album he found that some of the stamps that Mr. Kirkpatrick had sent out not surcharged were surcharged, plainly showing that they were forgeries, and he then communicated with the police. Superintendent Wood went to prisoner's house, and there he found a printing press.

Mr. Rose Innes said that, as a matter of fact, that had nothing whatever to do with the charge; no search warrant whatever was applied for nor was any search made. He should take formal objection to the admission of any evidence regarding the printing press to which learned counsel had referred.

Mr. Humphreys said that at all events there was the fact that the superintendent found the printing press, and he also found stamps that had been surcharged by the prisoner. There were some of the identical stamps that had been sent down by Mr. Kirkpatrick not surcharged. The superintendent found a good many stamps. He found letters addressed to A. West, and he also found type set up to print some of the actual surcharges, and he found a number of blocks for that purpose, which he would let the jury see. On these facts he arrested the defendant on the present charge. It would be for the jury to say whether or not defendant did surcharge those stamps himself. Knowing all the while that they were not surcharged stamps at all, when he sent them to Mr. Appleton asking £45 for them, he said they were, to the best of his belief, all genuine stamps except the early Japanese. These were the facts of the case. If the jury came to the conclusion that the prisoner had himself surcharged the stamps, or got somebody else to do it, and endeavoured to obtain that money, they must find him guilty. He believed that they would come to the conclusion that prisoner had been carrying on that system for some time, and by that means he had been endeavouring to get money from Mr. Appleton and other people.

Mr. W. Boyd Kirkpatrick was then called and examined by Mr. Humphreys. He said he was a stamp dealer, carrying on business at 157 Strand, London.

How long have you been carrying on business?—For about fifteen years.

Have you had dealings with any one of the name of West?—Yes, from early in December, 1905. West wrote me from 130 London Road, Brighton.

Did he give you an order for certain stamps?—Yes, he was buying stamps from me from December, 1906, to June, 1907. Included in an order which he received in May this year were some stamps which had been surcharged. He ordered English stamps above plate number 170.

Were any of the stamps with the plate number below 170 surcharged?—Not with "Cyprus." I sent him part of the stamps he ordered. I had not got them all in stock.

Did you mark them before you sent them?—Yes, I marked some stamps which I sent him on the 31st May.

Were those English 1d. stamps, or other stamps as well?—I only sent him 1d. red English stamps.

Were they above the 170 plate mark?—Yes.

Did you mark those stamps?—Yes, they were all marked.

Who marked them?—There were four present at the marking of stamps. I marked some, and Mr. Oliver, Mr. Hadlow, and Mr. Telfer also marked some. I prepared a list of those which were marked, and on the list there is a record of a secret mark which was put upon the stamps. I sent those stamps to Mr. A. West, of London Road, Brighton.

Did you have another meeting with the three gentlemen who were with you when you marked the stamps?—Yes, on the 26th June.

Did you then send some more stamps to Mr. West?—I did.

Did all the stamps which you sent lend themselves to surcharging?—Yes; defendant asked for them not surcharged.

Continuing, witness said that on that occasion also some of the stamps that were sent were marked in a secret way. He produced the list of stamps sent and the markings that were made on them.

All those stamps were sent out in an unsurcharged condition?—Yes, it is so.

What would be the difference in the value of those stamps surcharged and not surcharged?—In some cases very considerable.

Witness was then handed up the album which was sold to Mr. Appleton, and identified a 15 cent Negri Sembilan which had been sent out unsurcharged and which was now surcharged. He said that unsurcharged the price of the stamp would be about 2s. Surcharged it was catalogued at 15s., but he should consider it to be worth about 10s. He would sell it at that price.

Here is an 8 cent Negri Sembilan, lilac and blue. What is the difference in the price of that?—Unsurcharged it would be worth about 4d.; a surcharged one a person might consider to be worth about £3. Another person might think it worth £5.

A 5 cent Pahang overprinted "Four cents"?—Unsurcharged it would be worth about 4d., surcharged 5s.

A 4 cent Ceylon, not surcharged and overprinted with 2 cents?—Not surcharged about 4d., surcharged from 10s. to 20s.

Here is a 6d., carmine, Orange River Colony that was sent to the defendant not surcharged. It is now surcharged "V.R.I. 6d." What would be the difference in value?—The price unsurcharged would be 2s., surcharged about £1.

A 1d. English, red, plate number 174, surcharged "Cyprus"?—Unsurcharged the value would be about 4d., and surcharged about £1.

May I take it that all those stamps, or some of them that you marked, are in this album which was sold to Mr. Appleton?—Yes.

And they are all there in a different condition from that in which you sent them out?—Yes.

Can you tell me generally what is the difference in value between the unsurcharged stamps and the surcharged?—It is a very wide range.

The Deputy Recorder: But there is a very large increase in value, I take it?

Witness: Not always; sometimes the stamps are worth less when surcharged.

Mr. Humphreys: Are there any of that sort in this album?—No.

All are worth more with the surcharge?—Yes, much more.

What do you think that this collection is worth as it is?—I value the collection at about £10.

Assuming these surcharged stamps had been genuine, what do you then say the value would be?—If all the stamps had been genuine, I should think the collection would have been worth about £40 or £50.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rose Innes: You are a member of the Stamp Trade Protection Association, Ltd.?—I am.

And they are the prosecutors in this case?—Yes.

Are Stanley Gibbons and Co. persons who publish recognized catalogues of values of stamps?—They publish price lists of their own stock.

But is this price list the one generally used throughout the trade?—Yes; it is considered the best guide.

Altogether in this album that the defendant sold to Mr. Appleton there are something like six thousand stamps?—Yes, I think there are.

Do I understand you to represent to the jury that these six thousand stamps without these alleged forgeries are only worth £10, the book included?—Yes, to a dealer who has to buy to sell again.

What are they worth to a person buying in quite an ordinary way, not a dealer?—It would depend whether he bought them separately or collectively. To an ordinary person they would be worth about £12 or £15.

Do I understand you to say that the stamps that were sent out and that came back with the surcharge on them increased the value of the album £35?—Very nearly.

How many in the album of stamps supplied by you and sent to West are there that have come back surcharged?—About twenty.

I suggest there are not more than fifteen?—Well, I have not counted them.

Do you agree with this, that in any collection of stamps the price increases in greater volume as the numbers increase?—Yes.

For instance, a collection of three thousand different stamps might be worth £7 10s., whereas four thousand—only one thousand more—would be worth £15?—Well, I consider that putting it a little too high.

I put it to you that a collection numbering five thousand would be worth, say, £25, and a one collection of six thousand worth £35?—Well, collection of five thousand might be worth £1000.

But is it not a rough and ready rule that as you go on progressing in numbers the price increases out of all proportion?—Yes.

Re-examined by Mr. Humphreys: The value of the collection must depend, I take it, upon the individual stamps it contains?—Yes, and their condition.

So that a collection that contains a number of stamps unsurcharged would not be so valuable as a collection which contained the same stamps surcharged as these have been by the defendant?—Not by any means.

At this point the Court adjourned for luncheon.

Immediately on the reassembling of the Court, Mr. Rose Innes said that during the adjournment he had had an opportunity of consulting with his client, and after hearing the evidence of Mr. Kirkpatrick, he felt it would be somewhat difficult to ask the jury to say that all the stamps in the album were in the same condition as when Mr. Kirkpatrick sent them out, and under the circumstances he had advised his client, and he had taken the advice, to plead guilty to the indictment.

That only referred to the first indictment; with regard to the remaining two, he did not think they need trouble about them. In taking this course he (learned counsel) would like to say one or two words which might influence the Bench in their decision. The first fact was, that defendant was not yet of age—he was under twenty. The second fact was, that there was absolutely nothing against him except the present charge. The third fact was, and he believed his learned friend for the prosecution had some cognizance of it, that acting behind the prisoner, as was very often the case where young people were concerned, were some more active and better remunerated persons.

The Deputy Recorder: I think we may infer that.

Mr. Rose Innes said that the society which was prosecuting naturally desired to protect the interests of the stamp trade and those persons who dealt in stamps, and it was equally anxious to get at those who had originated these frauds. They had intimated that if information be given them which would assist them in getting at the persons who were really at fault they would not press the present charge unduly against the prisoner. He was therefore content to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Court.

Mr. Humphreys said he quite appreciated the view which his learned friend had taken of the case. He did feel that there was some one behind this young man, and if they were right in what they thought, they were the persons who really ought to be before the Court. He quite appreciated what his learned friend had said, and he might say on behalf of the prosecution that they had no wish to unduly press the charge, and he would be prepared to agree to whatever course the Court thought best to take.

The jury, at the direction of the Deputy Recorder, returned a formal verdict of guilty.

Addressing the defendant, the Deputy Recorder said: I am not going to pass judgment against you. Your case will go over until the next sessions, when the Recorder will no doubt be sitting. The other two indictments can lie in the office. You will enter into your own recognition and that of another person to come up for judgment at next sessions to be held at this town. Then your case will be dealt with and consideration given to all the circumstances connected with it.

Leeward Islands' Stamps

By PAUL HOWARD

ON the Caribbean Sea the cannibal Caribs of old time lived. These Caribs were not quite extinct fifty years ago, and no doubt many of them have been merged into the present races. An American paper once gave an account of an interview with one of the original stock, and this old father Carib gave his opinion on the eating qualities of various nations. Spaniards, said he, were tough, the Chinese were sour, etc. However, those days have gone by, and the English are now in possession.

There are five presidencies: Antigua, St. Christopher (now St. Kitts), Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands.

Antigua has been in English hands for nearly three centuries, and in the days of Drake was a famous naval station. Its area is about a hundred square miles. Of its stamps the 1d. of the first type is within every one's reach, and the ½d., 2½d., and 4d. of the second issue. These are fish that usually come first to the net, and they make a good start. After them, if means allow, may follow the 6d. and 1s. denominations, together with any varieties of watermark or perforation that are accessible. Every one knows the delightful sensation of climbing an apple tree in search of apples which may just be out of reach; it is a similar sensation to go through the pages of the catalogue and covet the unobtainable varieties until one has "saved up" sufficient cash to be able to get them. The series of 1903, displaying the Seal of the Colony, is a pretty set. The abbreviated Latin inscription on the stamp may be a puzzle to some: "Sigill. Inss." apparently means "Seal of the Islands."

Of St. Christopher the ½d., 1d., 2½d., and 4d. of the 1882 issue, and the 6d. of 1870, should come easily. There are also four revenue stamps used for postage which are interesting, and not hard to get, and higher-priced kinds may be added as funds permit. Here, again, it may be a case of climbing the apple tree.

After these comes St. Kitts, with its two pretty pictures of 1903. Columbus is peering through a telescope—before telescopes were invented; the stamp is thus a curiosity. Some wag has declared that Columbus is really looking into a bottle, to see if there's any chance of a drink being left in a corner of it.

The other picture represents the Sulphur Bath at Nevis, where two kind ladies are dealing with a sick person laid at their feet. One of them has apparently filled a pitcher from the two abundant streams that flow

from the rock behind; from the pitcher she is pouring out the water into a cup in her hands. She is a careful lady, because, as far as one can see, there are two cups in her arms; no doubt one is there in case the other should accidentally get broken. The second lady is reaching out for the cup, and presently the patient will drink. The scene is full of care and loving-kindness. What with the sulphur and the two nice ladies, and their evident anxiety to do their best, the patient ought to recover. No doubt this stamp has done much to advertise the healing waters.

Of Dominica the ½d., 1d., 2½d., and 4d. of the earlier issues again come easily; others may be added as riches increase. The pictorials of 1903 are big attractive stamps, giving the world a view of the island from whence they come. It is the largest and loftiest of the Leewards, 30 by 15 miles in extent, with two big towns, Roseau and Portsmouth. Most of the used stamps bear one or other of these names thereon in the shape of a postmark. The varieties of these pictorials promise to be numerous, but this fact need cause no distress; a dozen varieties of any stamp always means that one, at least, is within reach, of each denomination.

Of Montserrat the earlier stamps are rather dearer; perhaps the four lower values are reachable, but for the rest it may be a case of climbing the tree. The present issue, bearing a representation of the colony's seal, is a bit hard to get in a used condition; it might save the worry of looking for them if a set of unused were purchased—the set costs but a few shillings. The colours are bright and gay, far brighter than future issues promise to be, if the new scheme of plain colours which is proposed comes into use; since there are changes ahead, or even now taking place, the investment cannot but be wise and profitable.

On this island many an English planter is growing limes and making lime-juice to be shipped over to the mother country. The scenery is delightful, the island having the reputation of being the healthiest of the group, although there are three volcanoes in the hills. Perhaps it is healthy as long as the volcanoes keep quiet.

The Virgin Islands (two of which belong to Denmark) are a long and scattered group; sometimes one small islet will hold one plantation only. The four chief islands are Tortola, Anegada, Virgin Gorda, and St. Thomas. They do not seem to be so prosperous as they once were, for here and

there ruins of old plantations may be seen; still, the islanders are great poultry rearers, sugar and cotton growers, and they work a copper mine. Also they issue stamps, three different issues once being on sale at the same time.

The earlier Virgin stamps are accessible only to collectors with long pockets, and both the 1899 Queens and the current Kings may have to be purchased in unused sets. Still there is a charm in looking at the earliest pictures of the Virgin, with the curious stars above her head, and there is a rd. value of this first type which is easily obtainable.

This finishes the group; but in all these five presidencies there is another set of stamps running concurrently: the Leeward Islands' stamps. At every local post office you may have your choice of the two issues: if you live in Antigua, and have patriotic tendencies, you will buy Antiguan stamps; if you are in a hurry, and "don't care a hang," you may purchase Leewards.

Leeward Islands' Queens are considered

everywhere as well worth possessing; they belong to that type of lilac Queen's Head which has fascinated generation after generation of collectors, and they are neither scarce nor very dear. Then there is a Jubilee set, which was sold out during the first days of its existence, although the three lower values are within reach, and are good things to have. The three surcharges of 1902 are also interesting, and are necessary to a representative display.

The King's Heads, now current, are obtainable in sets at a percentage over their face value, and since changes are in the air delays are dangerous. The 2½d. and 3d., single CA, have already disappeared, and may cost a shilling or two to get now, but the other denominations are still running.

An album containing the stamps mentioned above can never be without inspiration and delight, and the collector has the satisfaction of knowing he is gathering stamps that are of value, a value which must increase as the years go by.

The "Earthquake" Stamps

By "UNCLE TOM"

HAVE you got the 3d., 6d., and 1s. stamps of Jamaica, multiple watermark, and a copy (or more) of the Barbados Relief Fund stamp, in your album yet? If not, some one may presently declare you to be lacking in patriotism.

For Jamaica is British, and her sorrows are our sorrows. The multiple Queens were in the General Post Office at Kingston at the time of the catastrophe—possibly the actual stamps in your album have felt the shock of the earthquake. For one of the postal employees was killed by a wall of the office falling on him, and for a time the stock of stamps was buried under the debris. In a reverent sense they should be a reminder to every sympathetic collector of that unfortunate time. The Barbados Relief Fund stamps were issued on purpose to help the sufferers; there is already an opinion in some quarters that we English do not care quite so much as we might for the welfare of our West Indian possessions, and any rebuff these stamps should happen to receive might possibly be taken as further evidence of this mood.

"What is Jamaica like?" asked Queen Isabella of Spain, and Columbus answered by taking a sheet of paper, crumpling it up in his hands, then spreading it out again—all creased into hills and valleys. "That, my Sovereign, is Jamaica," he replied. It is a "crumpled" island, all hills and dales, peaks and gorges, fissures and precipices,

with streams, waterfalls, cascades, rivers and mineral springs, all through its extent of fifty by one hundred and fifty miles. The harbour at Kingston claims to be the sixth finest in the world.

There was an earthquake in 1692, when the town of Port Royal slipped bodily into the sea, and to-day, when the water is clear, masses of masonry may be seen in the seabed—the relics of the older town on the site of which Kingston now stands. Under the red buoy that lies at the entrance to the harbour are the remains of the church that slid into the sea two centuries ago.

On the 14th of January, 1907, a meeting was in progress in Kingston, and distinguished persons were present: the Governor, an Archbishop, three M.P.'s (one of whom was Mr. Henniker Heaton), and several lords, ladies, and people of title. A paper was being read on "Sugar Growing," when suddenly the floor of the room rose up, the walls cracked and bent, the roof fell in patches, the assembly was blinded with dust, and the president was thrown out of his chair.

There was a stampede for the door—which was twisted into splinters—several ladies fainted, the door became blocked with struggling humanity, and by this time one of the walls of the room had fallen outward. Eventually every one got outside, and no one was seriously injured. It was noticed that during the earthquake the Archbishop was

the only person who did not stir; he sat clutching the arms of his chair all the time.

Outside there was dust and smoke, and at first a great silence as if the town had been stunned. Then cries arose, and fires broke out, and the brilliant assembly soon found work to do. People had to be dragged out from ruined houses, in some cases badly hurt, or minus a leg or an arm. In one house a lady was standing before a wardrobe; the wall crashed in, and the wardrobe fell on the lady like a trap. On the top of the wardrobe the roof came down, and the frightened woman had to lie imprisoned till a rescue party liberated her. The bank caught fire, and the clerks fetched out the bullion from the vaults through the flames. Forty-five patients were burnt to death in the hospital. The streets were full of galloping and screaming men and women. The live wire of the electric tramway, falling in the street, twisted like a serpent in and out through the stampeding crowds, and some lost their lives by contact with it. The Governor was on the spot all that night, and the greater part of the next day, without rest or intermission, conducting the operations of the fire brigade, and the blowing up of

buildings to stay the spreading of the fires. Eighteen hundred dead were either buried or cremated, and 60,000 people were rendered homeless.

The Relief Fund stamps were only one of the many channels immediately opened to supply relief. The idea would naturally occur to a postmaster that possibly even stamps might help. Every possible method of rendering assistance was thought of, and the issuing of these surcharged stamps was one of the results. Half the proceeds went to the fund, and the collector who purchases his copy is indirectly a contributor.

Twelve thousand, it is said, were issued, and one might imagine the earthquake had affected the printing machine, so many are the varieties it managed to produce. A contemporary mentions that a stop was *shaken* out—which creates a “no stop” variety. Perhaps the printers were suffering to some extent from excitement, for they inverted some of the surcharges; and an American remarks that this inverted surcharge serves as an excellent reminder to him of the inverted dwellings of the Jamaicans. Irreverent man! Still, there is a certain fitness in things being inverted when earthquakes are about.

Omniū Gatherum

By “PHILOLOGOS”

The International Reply-paid Stamp.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* writes from the Hague to suggest that doubtless the new International Reply-paid Coupon will be used very little in Holland, seeing that the post offices in the great towns are nowadays provided with the stamp answering to the value of 2½d. in the chief countries. The correspondent takes a view rather too limited. The new coupon is to afford facilities all over the world. Under the happy-go-lucky chance system of finding the desired foreign stamp or stamps at the post office many of the smaller countries would be put quite out of court, and, moreover, the new issues follow on so quickly in South America, as a rule, that one issue would be out of use before the stamps abroad had been used. The idea, as mentioned by the correspondent referred to, would be all very well if it could be carried out on a large scale, and especially between two neighbouring countries like Holland and Belgium, which frank their letters mutually with 20 centimes instead of 25 c. France has been negotiating with certain bordering countries—e.g. Belgium, Switzerland, etc.—to reduce the postage of letters within a fixed zone. M. Maury points

out that as the postage of a letter between France and the Colonies is only 10 centimes, it would be well for France to issue a Reply-paid Coupon of that value. ☺

Pigeon Post

It is announced that the pigeon post installed at Brazzaville, the French station on the Congo River, near Stanley Pool, is now working for a distance of 100 miles around that town and in every direction, as the pigeons have been trained most carefully. It is now a question of establishing other pigeon posts at distances of 125 miles from Brazzaville to Lake Chad.

Herr Amtsrichter a/D Heinrich Fraenkel

ONE of the pleasantest evenings that I have ever passed in Germany, and I have passed very many, was that which I spent in the charming company of Herr H. Fraenkel in his house in Berlin. Abler pens than mine, and men who knew him far better than I did, have dealt with his life and works. But I may be allowed to add my little testimony to the kindly nature of the man whose death leaves a gap which will be very difficult to fill in philatelic circles.

New Issues

By FRANK PHILLIPS

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.

FRANK PHILLIPS, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Anjouan.—Monsieur Champion has shown us a 45 c. of the current type.



Perf. 14 x 13½.

	Unused.	Used.
45 c., black on green	s. d.	s. d.

Cayman Isles.—Mr. J. R. C. Lyons has kindly forwarded us a specimen of the provisional ¾d., overprinted on the 1d., from which we are now able to give a correct illustration of the overprint.

One Halfpenny.

Mr. Lyons tells us that, besides minor varieties possibly due to defective inking, he has found the following, which occur in similar positions on both panes, thereby proving that the sheet of 120 stamps was overprinted in two operations from the same plate. In stamp No. 12 the second half of the lower line of the overprint is noticeably out of alignment, sloping downwards. In Nos. 18 and 24 the overprint has slipped down, and is at least 1 mm. lower than other overprints on the same line.

Costa Rica.—The new issue of postage stamps referred to in our issue of last week has already appeared, and we have to thank Señor A. V. Orillac for sending us a set.



No unmk. Perf. 13½, 14.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 cent., indigo and chestnut-brown	—	—
2 " black and yellow-green	—	—
4 " indigo and carmine-red on toned	—	—
5 " indigo and orange-buff	—	—
10 " black and blue	—	—
20 " slate and olive	—	—
25 " myrtle and lavender	—	—
50 " indigo-blue and reddish lilac	—	—
1 col., black and sienna	—	—
2 " myrtle and claret	—	—

French P.O.'s in China.—M. Th. Champion has very kindly forwarded us a set of stamps bearing an entirely new surcharge in *cents* and *piastres*. The second line of the overprint expresses the value in Chinese characters, and naturally varies on each value.



Overprinted in black. Perf. 14x13½.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.

2 cents on	5 c., green	—	—
4 "	10 (c.), carmine	—	—
6 "	15 " pale red	—	—
8 "	20 " brown-purple	—	—
10 "	25 " blue	—	—
20 "	50 " brown and lavender	—	—
40 "	1 fr., lake & yellow-green	—	—
2 pi. on	5 fr., deep blue and buff	—	—

French Guiana.—Monsieur Champion has kindly shown us a new 45 c. of the current pictorial type.



"Gold Washer." Perf. 14x13½.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.

45 c., olive-brown — —

Gaboon.—For illustration see "Anjouan."

Tablet type. Perf. 14x13½.

45 c., black on green — —

Grand Comore.—For illustration see "Anjouan."

Tablet type. Perf. 14x13½.

45 c., black on green — —

Guadeloupe.—*Le Timbre-Poste* (25.10.07) reports the issue of a 45 c. of the current pictorial type.



"La Souffrière." Perf. 14x13½.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.

45 c., brown on light violet — —

Hungary.—The *Bulletin Champion* (25.10.07) chronicles three of the current Postage Due stamps, perforated 15, instead of 11½, 12.



Postage Dues. Centre figure in black. Perf. 15.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.

6 f., green	—	—
10 f. "	—	—
20 f. "	—	—

Indian Settlements.—For illustration see "Anjouan."

Tablet type. Perf. 14x13½.

Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.

45 c., black on green — —

Indo-China.—M. Champion has shown us the low values of the new pictorial set; the high values appeared first, and were chronicled in our issue of 31 August.



Head and value in black. Perf. 14x13½.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.

1 c., sepia	—	—
2 c., brown	—	—
4 c., blue	—	—
5 c., green	—	—
10 c., rose-carmine	—	—
15 c., mauve	—	—
20 c. "	—	—
25 c., blue	—	—
30 c., purple-brown	—	—
35 c., olive-green	—	—
40 c., bistre-brown	—	—
45 c., orange	—	—
50 c., carmine	—	—

Martinique.—For illustration see "Anjouan."

Tablet type. Perf. 14x13½.

Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.

45 c., black on green — —

Mauritius.—We have received a supply of the 1 rupee chronicled in our issue of 10 August. The stamp was not then quite accurately described, as it is printed on *white*, not *grey* paper. The watermark is multiple on surfaced paper.



Value in second colour. Wmk. Mult. Cr. CA. Chalky paper.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 r. grey-black and carmine	—	—

Mayotte.—For illustration see "Anjouan."

Tablet type. Perf. 14 x 13½.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
45 c., black on green	—	—

Moheli.—For illustration see "Anjouan."

Tablet type. Perf. 14 x 13½.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
45 c., black on green	—	—

New Caledonia.—*Le Timbre-Poste* (25.10.07) reports the issue of a 45 c. of the current set.



Perf. 14 x 13½.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
45 c. (? colour?)	—	—

Nicaragua.—We have been shown a copy of a "Vale 20 cts." on the 1 c., green, Official, with a double surcharge, both reading down.



Vale 20 cts

Official. Reading down. Double surcharge, in black.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
20 c. on 1 c., green	—	—

Oceanic Settlements.—For illustration see "Anjouan."

Tablet type. Perf. 14 x 13½.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
45 c., black on green	—	—

Paraguay.—The *Bulletin Champion* (25.10.07) reports the issue of a 20 c. in *green*. This stamp is chameleonic in character, as in the space of a few months it has been chronicled in both *purple* and *bistre*.



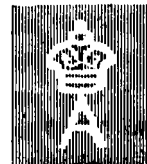
Change of colour. Perf. 11½, 12.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
20 c., green	—	—

Queensland.—We have just received a small supply of the four lithographed high values, viz. 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and £1.

These were all chronicled in the Supplement to our Catalogue as being on Crown and Q paper, but of the stamps we have before us only the 5s. and £1 have the watermark Crown and Q, the 2s. 6d. and 10s. being watermarked Crown over single-lined A, sideways, two watermarks appearing on each stamp. We believe the two latter stamps were originally chronicled in the *Monthly Journal*, on the authority of the *Australian Philatelist*, with the watermark Crown and Q.

We must now ask our readers to substitute for the former chronicle of the 2s. 6d. and 10s., the one given below.



Lithographed. Wmk. Crown and A twice, sideways. Perf. 12½, 13.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
2s. 6d., vermilion	—	—
5s., deep brown	—	—

Philatelic Societies

Royal Philatelic Society, London

President: H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.

Hon. Sec.: J. A. Tilleard, 10 Gracechurch Street, E.C.

Meetings: 4 Southampton Row, W.C., Alternate Thursdays at 6 p.m.

Annual Subscription: Town, £2 2s.; Country, £1 1s.

Programme—Season 1907-8

- Oct. 17—The Earl of Crawford, K.T. Notes on the "Rainbow Series" (1839-40) of Great Britain, or Early Experiments of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Petch, with Display.
- Nov. 7—Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg. Paper on the Stamps of British India, with Display.
- Nov. 21—Rev. H. A. James, D.D. Display of portion of Collection.
- Dec. 5—Mr. F. Reichenheim. Paper on the Stamps of France, 1900-7, with Display.
- Dec. 19—Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P. Paper on the Engraved Triangular Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope, with Display.

1908

- Jan. 2—Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg. Paper on the First Issues ("Half-length" series) of Victoria, with Display and Lantern Enlargements.
- Jan. 16—Mr. A. J. Warren. Paper on the Stamps of Holland and Colonies, with Display.
- Feb. 6—Mr. E. W. Wetherell. Paper on the Stamps of Spain, with Display.
- Feb. 20—Mr. W. M. Gray. Display of the Stamps of Great Britain, with Notes.
- Mar. 5—H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, K.G. (President). Display of the Stamps of Barbados and Grenada, with Notes.
- Mar. 19—Mr. C. J. Egan. Display of the Stamps of the Orange River Colony, with Notes.
- Apr. 2—Mr. H. J. Duveen. Display of the Stamps of Oldenburg and Wurtemberg, with Notes.
- Apr. 23—Mr. H. R. Oldfield (Hon. Secretary "Collection" Committee). Display of portions of the Society's Collection.
- May 7—Mr. T. W. Hall. Paper on the 1822-3 issues of the Argentine Republic, with Display.
- May 21—Mr. R. B. Yardley. Paper entitled "Suggestion for a new classification of the stamps of South Australia," with Display.
- June 4—Annual General Meeting.

Croydon Philatelic Society

THIS Society, which has been formed to promote the interests of, and to bring together stamp collectors of all grades for mutual assistance, and to further the study of Philately, has lately held its first general meeting at 18a Katharine Street. A report on the steps taken to bring the Society into being was presented by the Hon. Secretary to the Provisional Committee; the draft rules were discussed, and, with some slight amendments, approved. A committee of four members was elected, together with the following officers: President, Mr. G. Bing; Vice-President, Mr. A. Ashby; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. W. G. Goodwin, 2 Gladstone Road.

Herts Philatelic Society

President: Franz Reichenheim, Esq.

Hon. Secretary: H. A. Slada, Esq., Ninefields, St. Albans.

Meetings: 4 Southampton Row, W.C., Third Tuesdays.

Annual Subscription, 5s.

THE first monthly meeting of the above Society was held at head-quarters on 15 October, when a representative gathering supported the President, who occupied the chair. Amongst others were: Mr. H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), W. A. Boyes, L. E. Bindbury, A. H. L. Giles, T. H. Harvey, W. T. Standen, M. Simons, R. Frenzel, Baron Percy de Worms, Major E. B. Evans, M. P. Castle, W. H. Eastwood, B. W. H. Poole, K. Wiehen, E. Bounds, F. Reed, P. R. Stevens, J. E. Booth, J. E. Lincoln, J. A. Leon, A. G. Wane, D. Field, P. Ashley, E. W. Arnold, D. Thomson, M. Kuffner, H. Wills, and the Hon. Secretary.

The following were elected ordinary members: Rev. F. W. S. de Lièvre, Bieldside; C. P. Rogers, Chiswick; Consul Sixten Keyser, Stockholm (President Swedish Philatelic Society); Thomas Rosendahl, Stockholm (Vice-President Swedish Philatelic Society); J. A. Tilleard (Secretary Royal Philatelic Society, London); and Mrs. R. T. Thornton, Eastbourne.

Donations to the library were thankfully received as follows:—By the President: *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of British India*, published by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., for the Philatelic Society of India. By Mr. C. D. Lord: *South Australia*, Napier and Smith; *Shanghai*, Thornhill; *St. Vincent*, Napier and Bacon; *Barbados*, Napier and Bacon; *The Adhesive Stamps of Europe*, Vol. I, Westoby. By Dr. E. Webster: *British Stamps*, Creske.

The death of Mr. George Gaffe, F.C.O., was feelingly alluded to by the President, who made a vote of condolence with his relations. Mr. Gaffe was one of the original founders of the Society in 1879, and, after serving on the Committee, occupied for five successive seasons the post of Hon. Auditor until failing eyesight caused his retirement.

Mr. W. A. Boyes, who was co-auditor with him for some years, seconded, and spoke of the deceased's kindly nature. The resolution was carried in silence.

Major E. B. Evans, the chairman at the first meeting of the Society in October, 1898, then addressed a few remarks of encouragement to the members.

After paying a compliment to Mr. Slade, he spoke about the need of societies to bring collectors of all grades together, especially as there were now so many specialists, and also, by the Monthly Report, to reach collectors who lived in remote districts.

The Major concluded by pointing out much work still to be done, and how all members could by research add something to the knowledge of stamps and their issues.

A vote of thanks to the speaker, proposed by Mr. Boyes, and seconded by Mr. Sidebotham, was carried with acclamation.

Mr. M. P. Castle then showed his splendid collection of "Capes," the more remarkable for having been formed in eighteen months.

A finer lot of triangulars has seldom been seen, and probably never so fine a lot from the point of view of condition.

The collection was practically complete, and every stamp from the first to the last was carefully inspected.

Mr. Hayman proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Castle for his display, and convulsed the meeting by his reminiscences of the good old days when he bought wood-blocks for two or three half-crowns apiece, and Mr. Gibbons bought triangulars by the sack!

Mr. Wane seconded, and the resolution was carried with applause.

Mr. Castle having responded, the meeting turned to informal discussion and exchange.

International Philatelic Union

Hon. President: Judge Philbrick, K.C.

Secretary: T. H. Hinton, 26 Cromford Road, East Putney, London, S.W.

Meetings: Essex Hall, Essex Street, London, W.C.

Annual Subscription: 5s.; Entrance Fee, 2s. 6d.

Programme—Season 1907-8

- 1907
- Nov. 14, 8 p.m.—Paper and Display: Greece, P. L. Pemberton.
- Dec. 12, 8 p.m.—Display: Mexican Fiscals, W. Schwabacher.
- 1908
- Jan. 9, 8 p.m.—Display with Notes: Victoria 1885; Spain 1870, E. W. Wetherell.
- Feb. 13, 8 p.m.—Display with Notes: The Envelope Stamps of Great Britain, O. Marsh.
- Mar. 12, 8 p.m.—Displays by Messrs. J. E. Joselin and W. J. Bovill.
- Apr. 9, 8 p.m.—Displays by Messrs. J. E. Sidebotham and F. J. Peplow.
- May 19, 7.30 p.m.—Annual General Meeting and Displays, by Members, of the Stamps of Great Britain used Abroad—Chili, Victoria, and Holland.

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VOL. VI.

Countries of the World

By W. PERCY BARNSDALL

Falkland Islands—continued

THE country joined the Postal Union in January, 1891, and this necessitated a new rate of 2½d. for external postage. *Le Timbre-Poste* (May, 1891) publishes a Government notice undated, but signed by S. Sanguinetti, the Postmaster, stating "that from 1 January (presumably 1891) a single letter for England, India, and the colonies can be franked for 2½d. instead of 4d. as formerly. Until the arrival of the 2½d. stamps, the 1d. stamp, bisected diagonally, may be used as a halfpenny stamp thus:—"

Plenty of such bisected stamps are known postally used, but the authorities later found it more convenient to issue surcharged stamps. There seems no record when such surcharged stamps were issued, or whether any special notice authorized them, but a notice dated 10 December, 1891, says "that the ½d. and 2½d. stamps having been received no more provisional ½d. stamps will be sold." A further notice, dated 11 January, 1892, states "that the provisional can no longer be accepted for postage, and letters franked with them will be treated as insufficiently paid." This provisional, the only one issued by the colony, was made by bisecting the 1d., claret



(with wmk. upright), diagonally and surcharging each half "½d." in black. It is not surprising that the customary varieties consequent on handstamping are to be found,

i.e. surcharge *inverted, double, and sideways*, but the provisional was really necessary, and altogether has a clean record.

1891. *Bisected diagonally and surcharged in black.*

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
½d. on half of 1d., claret .	10 0	—

The new ½d. and 2½d. stamps were received about August, 1891. They were printed from the same plates or dies as the older values after the necessary alterations in the value tablets had been made. A difference will be noticed in these values as well as in the 2d. and 9d. values issued later, in that the numerals of value in the lower label are replaced by small stars, thus leaving the value expressed in words only. The stamps were printed in sheets of sixty (six rows of ten) and bear an imprint at foot, "Bradbury, Wilkinson, & Co." Possibly the plates were prepared by this firm, though printed by De La Rue and Co. The sheets of the other values never had an imprint. The colours of the ½d. and 2½d. were *blue-green* and *pale ultramarine* respectively, and at the same time the 1d. was issued in *orange-brown*. There could have been only a small supply in these shades, as the stamps are scarce and priced comparatively high. In 1892 the ½d. was printed in *yellow-green* and the 2½d. in *blue* with less white in it, whilst to avoid confusion with the halfpenny the 6d. was issued in *orange-yellow*, and for the first time on watermarked paper. Some authorities say that the *pale ultramarine* was the second shade. Though priced at 2s. the true "*blue*" is a scarce stamp. Two new values, the 2d. and 9d. referred to above, were put on sale in January, 1896, and at the same time the 1s. was issued on

watermarked paper and in a slightly different colour than before. The 2d. was useful for registration purposes, but it is not clear why the 9d. was required. Anyway, this value was not included in the King's Head set. There was little demand for the 1s. value. In 1893 there was still a good stock of the unwatermarked stamps, and for an old stamp it is quite cheaply priced at 5s. There were several printings of the values most in demand, viz. the ½d., 1d., and 6d., and the colours of the later ones are appreciably paler, but there is no definite record when the changes took place, probably first about 1893. In 1895 a small supply of the 1d. was received in a colour approaching the old claret, but this shade is almost as scarce as the orange-brown.



July, 1898. Wmk. Crown C C. Perf. 14.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
2s. 6d., deep blue	7	6
5s., brown-red	12	6

In 1904 the Queen's Head stamps were superseded by those with a portrait of the present King. From an artistic point of view the new stamps do not compare favourably with the older issues, but even now they are vastly superior to many other current Colonials. They are all on the multiple paper, and as usual perf. 14. The ½d., 1d., 2½d., and 3s. were issued in April, 1904; the 2d., 6d., and 1s. early in 1905; and the 5s. towards the end of 1905. The 3s. and 5s. are in the larger size.



1891-6. Wmk. Crown C A. Perf. 14.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
½d., blue-green	5	0
½d., yellow-green	0	1
1d., orange-brown	2	0
1d., bright claret	2	6
1d., brown-red	0	6
1d., pale red	0	4
2d., dull mauve	0	6
2½d., pale ultramarine	10	0
2½d., blue	2	0
2½d., bright ultramarine	0	8
6d., orange-yellow	2	6
6d., yellow	2	0
9d., pale vermillion	1	0
1s., grey-brown	2	0

In July, 1898, two high values were issued, and it is not too much to say that they are perhaps the two most artistic stamps ever issued, and show what Messrs. De La Rue and Co. can do under favourable circumstances. Our illustrations by no means do justice to the beautiful work of engraving and production. No collector should fail to have the stamps in his album. The watermark, as usual on stamps of this size, is Crown C C.



1904-5. Wmk. Multiple Crown C A. Perf. 14.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
½d., yellow-green	0	1
1d., vermillion	0	2
2d., dull purple	0	3
2½d., ultramarine	0	4
6d., orange	0	8
1s., bistre-brown	1	4
3s., dull green	4	0
5s., dull lake	6	6

As the ½d., 1d., and 2½d. values conform in all respects to the latest Postal Union requirements, it is unlikely that further issues will yet awhile add any more varieties to this interesting little country.

(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

Series of Important Articles for the Weekly

I HAVE much pleasure in announcing that I have secured the sole rights of publication for our paper of a series of very complete and important articles upon

Twentieth Century Colonials,

specially written by Mr. Douglas B. Armstrong, of Staten Island, New York.

These articles will be found to contain a very full and complete history of our Colonial issues of the present century, together with interesting historical and geographical information of each group.

The reproduction of these articles is specially forbidden by the author, in whom the copyright vests, as he will probably republish them in book form later.

Notice to Stamp Dealers

A NEW *Wholesale List* for the winter season has just been issued by our publishers, and will be sent to any stamp dealer or stationer, who has not received a copy, on receipt of his business card.

This list has been rewritten, revised, and corrected, and many prices have been considerably reduced. The trade prices of all our newest publications are quoted, giving stationers, etc., the opportunity of stocking some saleable lines at *very* remunerative rates.

A Queer Advertisement

IN looking through an American paper I noticed among the advertisements the following line at the end of a list of "Bargains":—

Unused, original gum, can furnish
block of 4 80c.

I have bought gum by the bottle and the pound, but never in a block of 4.

Chicago Philatelic Society: 500th Meeting

IN a former paragraph I referred to the 500th regular meeting of this Society, and as a member I have received a medal which is aptly described in the circular I print below.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1907.

DEAR FELLOW MEMBER,

Great pleasure is hereby taken in advising you that under separate cover you, as a member of the Chicago Philatelic Society, have this day been forwarded by mail a bronze token commemorating the five hundredth regular meeting of our organization; at which meeting, held this date, the token

was presented in person to all members present, and on which memorable occasion it is our regret that you could not have been with us. The significance of the symbolism of the token is as follows:—

Nations have often expressed their ultimate thought in symbol.

Many of these emblems are on the stamps which we collect.

An artistic record is thus preserved of the frank of the continuous message of mankind to their fellows.

Thus the history of the events of time is preserved to the friends of stamps in the smallest space and with the greatest accuracy.

The earliest love of the stamp collector is found in the geometrical figure as instanced by the triangle.

The absolute truth of the power of inspired thought to outlive the times and occasions that gave it birth is typified in the seventh wonder—the Pyramid.

The appropriate appeal to the highest emblem of power and the light of revelation is well suggested by a heaven's star.

We have coined a word, in good faith, upon the principles as taught by the symbolism of initials, and so believing it better to build than to borrow, better to create than appropriate, Chalef stands for King of Thought—Philately and what it teaches.

Classification
History
Art
Language
Emblemism
Fellowship

The token was especially designed and struck for this anniversary, and is given only to members in full standing on the date of our five hundredth meeting. Hence there will be no duplicates available, except that, for a limited time, new members will be given one as a reminder of the stability of this Society with which they become affiliated, in achieving such an enviable record among philatelic organizations.

It is hoped that the token and the full significance of its symbolic design may be both a source of philatelic inspiration and the means of awakening, if such be possible, a still greater love for and interest in the future welfare of your Society.

Very sincerely yours,
For the Chicago Philatelic Society,
H. N. MUDGE, *President.*

The October Monthly Journal

IS an important number, and has no less than five full-sized plates of illustrations. The following are the chief articles:—

The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies (cont.), by L. Hanciau. This por-

tion deals with the early issues of Sardinia—the manufacture of the stamps, a list of the stamps and of their numerous reprints, essays, etc.

The Types and Varieties of the Stamps of Wenden, by W. Svenson, translated from the German by Frank Phillips. This work was issued some months ago by my friend Mr. Philip Kosack of Berlin, and as it contained so much new information on the stamps and reprints of this district, I have had it translated, and blocks made of all the illustrations in Mr. Svenson's interesting pamphlet.

William Dockwra and the "London Penny Post" of 1680, by H. J. Maguire, is continued, and gives us many very interesting particulars of the early posts of this country.

The Local Post of Paris under Louis XIV is translated from the French by Major Evans, with the permission of Monsieur Arthur Maury, who has kindly lent us the blocks to illustrate this very interesting article upon early French posts.

Stamps of Salvador, by J. B. Leavy, is continued, and in it we have full particulars of the issues from 1887 to 1891. Much new and important information for collectors will be found in this article.

A copious List of New Issues, three Editorials by Major Evans, and Reports of Philatelic Societies make up an excellent number.

The subscription to the *M. J.* is only 2s. per annum, and full value is given for this small amount.

Sale of Coins and Medals

MESSRS. GLENDINING & CO., LTD., sold on 24 and 25 October a collection of coins and medals at their galleries, 7 Argyll Street, Regent Street, London, W. A Commonwealth-pattern farthing fetched £1. 18s.; a pattern farthing in pewter, £1. 13s.; a tin farthing, 1684, £2. 6s.; a Queen Anne copper halfpenny, £2. 2s.; and another with Anne as Britannia, £2. 6s. Two Juba River bars brought £7. 12s. 6d.; one bar Chrystier's Farm, £7. 15s.; three Peninsular bars and one Waterloo medal, £11; a Maharajpoo star, 1843, £6. 15s.

Parma

WRITING in *The Bazaar* of 4 September last, Mr. B. T. K. Smith, who is rapidly coming to the front as an able and accurate writer on, and student of, Philately, has an interesting article on the stamps of Parma, from which I reproduce the following:—

In June, 1857, a supply of 25 and 40 centesimi of the design shown in the annexed illustration (Fig. 1) was printed. This type, engraved by

Paolo Formenti, is supposed to have been submitted to Duke Charles III before the adoption of Pintelli's design for the first issue (1852). Formenti's type is said to have been rejected on account of the oak and olive branches, which did not please the Duke, and it was not until after his assassination in 1854 that the Duchess Regent definitely adopted the type. Proof-sheets are



FIG. 1.

known to exist in which there is a 15 centesimi *tête-bêche* in the sheet of 40c. As, however, no copy of such a stamp as the 15c., blue (the colour of the 40c.), has ever been discovered, it is to be presumed that the error was corrected before the actual printing of the issue began. The abbreviated inscription, "Duc[at]i di Parma, Piac[en]za, ecc[etera].," signifies "Duchies of Parma, Piacenza, etc.," the "etc." standing for Guastalla.

1857 (? June) . . . 25c., brown-lilac.
1858 (? January) . . . 40c., blue.

About March, 1859, appeared the following stamp of the same type:—

1859 (? March) . . . 15c., red.

This value had a very short life, for at the end of April, 1859, the Duchess Regent fled to Switzerland, and Count Pallieri, to whom the administration of the Duchies had been entrusted in the name of the Sardinian Government, made prompt application for a supply of Sardinian stamps with Victor Emmanuel's effigy. These he received at the end of June, when they were put into circulation, and the old Bourbon stamps were allowed to pay postage only until the end of July.

The supply of Sardinian stamps was soon exhausted, and the Turin authorities refused to furnish any more, probably for political reasons. Parma, therefore, made an issue of its own, of a plain type-set design (Fig. 2), formerly in use for



FIG. 2.

journal stamps, and inscribed, as the illustration shows, with the words "Stati Parmensi." The values and colours were in conformity with those in use in the Sardinian kingdom. In 1860 they were withdrawn by order of the "Government of the Kingdom of Emilia" (Parma, Modena, and Romagna having been united into one province), and replaced by Sardinian stamps.

The Rarest Stamps—*continued*

By PIERRE MAHÉ (ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

Postmasters', Carrier Stamps, etc.

THESE is a considerable number of special stamps which of themselves alone form quite a collection. There was a series of issues made in the United States, either by the Government itself, or by the postmasters, or by companies authorized or permitted, between 1845 and 1847, thus coming before the Federal issue, which only began to be put into circulation in 1847. These stamps, little known and less understood by collectors in Europe, have been cleared out of the latter's collections under the erroneous idea that they were only "private offices," the collectors confusing them with the stamps of the third series, which, though originally only stamps of private firms, were still real stamps, for they represented the cost of transport of a letter from the post offices in the hands of private individuals at a time when the Post Office did not deliver letters at houses. If this kind of stamp is but little appreciated by collectors as a whole, it attracts, in all parts of North America, ardent collectors, thanks to which certain stamps fetch prices which can only be paid by collectors with long purses. In the various series which make up this great total there are rarities which are only esteemed at their true value in the land which gave them birth. The greatest interest is displayed in the Swiss "Locals" of Basle, Geneva, Zurich, etc., which are in the same class as those just mentioned. These Local Posts of the United States, as also those of Switzerland, were simply the Post, the real Post, carried on by several persons before it was undertaken by a single authority, the Federal Government, which began to centralize itself only in 1850 in Switzerland and in 1851 in the United States. This did not prevent the private offices of the latter country from continuing to deliver letters to houses under the contracts with the persons interested. The first stamps of the United States, previous to the Federal issue, are known as "Carrier stamps." They were for paying the postage of one or two cents on delivery of a letter at a house. They are divided into two classes: (1) official; (2) semi-official. The second set came first. The issues which form it appeared from 1843 to 1847 with the authority or tolerance of the Government. The stamps bear inscriptions and various devices—eagles, a postman, etc., and three have Washington's portrait. They were used in Baltimore, Boston, Charlestown, Louisville, New York,

and Philadelphia. Among these stamps—seventy-three in all—there are rarities of the very first rank, fetching many hundreds of pounds. No one of them has ever been quoted at the price of the "Post Office" Mauritius, yet so difficult are they to find, that no matter what offer may be made for a specimen, there can be but little hope of obtaining one except when a collection changes hands. The first set, the Officials, issued by the Government in 1851, has only two stamps, one bearing Benjamin Franklin's portrait, one cent, blue on pink, the other with an eagle in an oblong oval, one cent, blue on white. These two stamps are only relatively rare, the first being worth only £10 and the second only 8s. Next we have to deal with the "Postmasters'" set, including the town posts, which had made provisional issues from 1845 to 1847 while awaiting the Federal issue, which began only in 1847 with the two stamps of "five cents," brown, Franklin, and "ten cents," black, Washington, and which was followed by the general issue of 1851-6. The stamps issued for the town postage, bearing inscriptions, subjects, and portraits, were used in Alexandria, Annapolis, Baltimore, Boscawen, Brattleboro, Lockport, Millbury, New Haven, New York, Providence, and St. Louis. All, except Providence, are exceptionally rare and fetch the highest price, when they are sold; the Alexandria is valued at £700.

A fourth set, like that of the semi-official "Carrier" stamps of which we have spoken, consists of stamps issued in all parts of the United States by firms authorized to carry letters. This set is termed the "Private Offices." The first of the stamps composing it came before those of the three classes already referred to, and starting in 1841, lasted until 1883. This set, consisting of more than five hundred stamps, bears the most varied subjects, inscriptions, figures, eagles, animals of all kinds, buildings, portraits, etc.—in all forms, sizes, and colours. As a rule they bear the name of the postmaster, some the names of towns, and others "City Post," "City Despatch," "City Express," etc. etc. The more ordinary of them are quoted at some cents each, others at some dollars; but the greater part of them are more or less rare, and we have seen some sold at from £200 to £500.

During the Civil War of 1861-5, due to the question of slavery, the South formed a Confederation, and having withdrawn itself from the General Administration,

stamps were issued and are known as "Stamps of the Confederate States." These stamps are in two classes: (1) issues made by the postmasters while waiting for the stamps of the Confederation to be made; (2) issues by the Provisional Federal Government. The issues made by private posts consist of: (1) adhesive stamps; (2) stamps struck by the hand or printed on envelopes or letters. Practically all are composed of inscriptions and figures with or without frames, and were used in the following towns: Aberdeen, Albany, Athens, Augusta, Autangville, Baton Rouge, Beaumont, Bridgeville, Charleston, Columbia, Columbus, Danville, Emory, Franklin, Fredericksburg, Goliad, Gonzales, Greensboro, Greenville, Greenwood, Grove Hill, Helena, Independence, Jetersville, Jonesboro, Kingston, Knoxville, Lenoir, Lexington, Livingston, Lynchburg, Macon, Marion, Memphis, Milledgeville, Mobile, Montgomery, Nashville, New Orleans, New Smyrna, Petersburg, Pittsylvania, Pleasant Shade, Raleigh, Rheatown, Richmond, Ringgold, Salem, Salisbury, Selma, Spartanburg, Stateville, Tellico Plains, Tuscalosa, Tuscumbia, Uniontown, and Victoria. These stamps, ninety-eight in all without the varieties, are of three different degrees of rarity—rare, very rare, and most rare. Some are so rare that, compared with them, the "Post Office" Mauritius are only ordinary stamps. The definite issues of the Confederate Government were made at five different times from 1861 to 1863. They comprise eleven stamps, without their varie-

ties, of the values of 2, 5, 10, and 20 cents, bearing the portraits, in various sizes, of Jefferson Davis, Thomas Jefferson, and Washington. These stamps have not become rare; the most common of them can be had for a few pence, and the one most sought for—the 10 cents, blue—is priced at about twenty-five shillings. Here we must stop, for we do not wish to make a complete catalogue now. We have wished only to give an account of the chief varieties of all kinds which are to be found in the numberless stamps of a collection. At first, as our title shows, we thought we would deal only with single stamps excessively rare and precious. However, as we went along and were carried away by the subject, it occurred to us to extend the article and to review for the edification of our readers all the curious things very little known, and which are to be met with in postage stamps, and not only to point them out, but still more to explain them technically, and so give a few hints of facts which ought to be known to every collector if he wishes to collect profitably and in the full knowledge of the subject. If we have said a great deal, we trust we have been able to teach something to our readers, who will now know the "why" and the "how" of many of the varieties in their collections, and these henceforth should be all the dearer and more interesting to them.

NOTE.—The rights of reproduction and translation of all the articles from the pen of M. Mahé that have appeared in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* are reserved.

British Stamps used Abroad

By I. J. BERNSTEIN AND CHAS. NISSEN

GROUP III—continued

A 27. Alexandria

A small village in the St. Ann's district, about eighty-eight miles from Kingston. It is off the railway, and in the midst of sugar plantations.

Varieties known are:—

2d., Large Crown; perf. 14.
4d., no letters.

A 28. Anotto Bay

A port of entry on the north coast, in the St. Mary district, thirty-one miles by train from Kingston.

4d., no letters.

A 29. Bath

Near the eastern end of the island, in the St. Thomas district, about fifty miles from Kingston. Noted for its hot springs.

1d., Large Crown; perf. 14.
4d., no letters.

A 30. Black River

A town situated at the mouth of the river of this name on the southern coast, in the St. Elizabeth district.

1d., Large Crown; perf. 14.
4d., no letters.

A 31. Brown's Town

A small town in the St. Ann's district, seventy-nine miles from Kingston and about ten from Dry Harbour.

6d., no letters.

A 32. Buff Bay

A small town on the inlet of this name on the northern coast, in the Portland district.

4d., no letters.
6d. "

A 33. Chapelton

A mail-coach office in the Clarendon district. The population in 1891 was only 469, as against 654 in 1881.

4d., no letters
6d. "

A 34. Claremont

A town on the mail-coach service main line in the St. Ann's district.

1d., Large Crown; perf. 14.
4d., no letters. | 6d., no letters.

A 35. Clarendon (now called Clarendon Park)

A small place on the Kingston to Montego Bay railway, but which no longer boasts a post office.

4d., no letters
6d. "

A 36. Dry Harbour

A small port on the north coast, in the St. Ann's district. Columbus landed here first and took possession of the island.

1d., Large Crown; perf. 14.
4d., no letters.

A 37. Duncans

A small town in the northern district of Trelawney, eighty-two miles by coach from Kingston.

4d., no letters.
6d. "

A 38. Ewarton

A town in the St. Catherine district, twenty-nine miles from Kingston.

6d., no letters.

A 39. Falmouth

A town of some importance, the fourth as regards number of inhabitants. A port of entry on the north coast, in the Trelawney district.

1d., Large Crown; perf. 14.
4d., no letters.
6d. "

(To be continued.)

Twentieth Century Colonials

**A Guide to the Postal Adhesives of the British Empire
Issued during the first Six Years of the Twentieth Century
(January, 1901-June, 1907)**

WRITTEN AND COMPILED BY D. B. ARMSTRONG

Introductory

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IN placing these articles before the philatelic public, I venture to believe that they will prove of interest and assistance to all ranks of philatelists, and more especially to the student of British Colonial stamps, for whose use they are primarily intended.

A few years ago, in an Introduction to their Catalogue, a prominent firm of London dealers deplored the fact that the number of collectors who were interested only in the stamps of Great Britain and her Colonies was rapidly increasing, and that the stamps of Foreign Nations were being almost entirely neglected. At the same time, they prophesied that Europeans were the coming stamps, and that a substantial increase in the value of these issues was to be looked for in the near future.

In a measure their prophecy has been fulfilled, for the prices of the older issues of many of the European States, especially in an unused condition, have risen considerably during the past two years, and it is tolerably certain that British Colonials will always remain, in England at least, as they have done for the last twenty years, the most popular of all the world's postal issues.

So many important changes have taken place in British Colonial stamps during the past six years, that the interest of the whole of the philatelic world has been kept continually centred upon them. It is in an effort to deal clearly and lucidly with the issues consequent on these changes, and to catalogue and classify them together for the

purpose of reference, that these articles have been compiled.

Much has been written concerning the postal issues of the British Empire, from time to time, both in book form and in the various philatelic journals and periodicals, but no work has to my knowledge yet been published dealing solely with the Twentieth Century issues of these stamps, as set forth in the following pages.

Although the majority of the facts here given have at some time or other appeared before, no attempt has yet been made to collate and classify them in one series of articles.

This I have now endeavoured to do, being assisted in the work not only by my own collection of the British Colonial stamps of this period, but also by notes and cuttings taken from all the principal philatelic journals and publications of the day—English, Colonial, and Foreign; and I have essayed to place therein all those facts historical, geographical, and philatelic that are likely to be of value to the collector who desires to make a special study of the stamps here listed.

All the more prominent varieties of design, type, watermark, perforation, shade, and paper will be found listed, but in such a manner as to make them perfectly intelligible to the novice in philatelic matters, the varieties of each series being listed separately, in order that they may be ignored or included by the collector at will. At the same time, I have carefully abstained from including microscopical variations of surcharge, such

as broken letters, misplaced and off-centre overprints, dropped letters, etc., which appeal only to the ultra-specialist and serve merely to confuse and dishearten the general collector or moderate specialist.

It is universally acknowledged amongst stamp collectors to-day that it is becoming a matter of greater impossibility every year for the philatelist of average means to obtain a thoroughly representative collection of the stamps of the whole world, owing to the constant influx of new issues which steadily increases as time goes on. The necessity therefore arises for the collector to confine his field of action to the issues of a single country or small group of countries, if he aims at any state bordering on completion. Many collectors have neither the leisure nor a sufficiently large surplus at the bank to allow of their indulging in specialism as it is understood to-day, yet feel themselves bound to limit their researches to a group of countries small enough to permit of the accumulation of a fairly large percentage of issued specimens thereof, without entailing any undue expenditure. Many such groups have been suggested and their merits and demerits discussed in full by the philatelic Press at periodical intervals, as, for instance, the British Colonies in the Mediterranean, Great Britain and the Levant, British Asia, the British West African possessions, and recently the work of individual firms engaged in the production of British Colonial stamps, as outlined by Mr. P. L. Pemberton in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*; but the medium-priced stamps of these groups are soon exhausted, and the philatelist with a slender purse finds himself still unable to attain his end, the groups being in most cases too small and the prices of large numbers of the stamps which they contain prohibitive.

For him I would suggest this Twentieth Century Colonial group as being the most suitable. I am myself engaged in forming a specialized collection of these stamps, and find it full of interest.

Being of recent issue the majority of these stamps are, comparatively speaking, easy to procure, and yet, owing to the changes of watermark, design, and paper which have been made in the stamps of the British Colonies of recent years, many of the earlier issues of the British Colonial stamps of the present century are rapidly rising in value. A large proportion are, however, still well within reach of the moderate collector.

These stamps will always find a ready market should the collector at any time wish to realize; the Single CA issues which form a large percentage of the Twentieth Century stamps of the British Empire being extremely popular both with Collectors and Dealers, and also at Auction.

The British Colonial stamps of this period

contain also some of the finest examples of the Printer's and the Engraver's Art yet placed before the public in the form of adhesive postage stamps, and for this reason a tastefully arranged collection of them excels by far in appearance that of any other country or group of countries I have yet seen. In addition many of the issues afford an excellent field for original philatelic research.

With the above points in their favour, and many more which will appeal to the individuality of the collector, and which he will readily observe for himself in the perusal of these articles, the Twentieth Century postal issues of the British Colonies and Possessions should prove a continual source of pleasure and interest, and a veritable storehouse of information to philatelists.

Collectors of Twentieth Century Colonial stamps, King's Head specialists as they have been dubbed by the philatelic Press, have been the recipients of a great deal of adverse criticism from the members of the older school of philatelists, who abjure new issues entirely, and whose collections stop for the most part at 1900, and in some cases even as far back as 1890. They have been accused of being mere speculators, caring little or nothing for the true philatelic value of their treasures, but having interest only in the money-making side of their hobby, and in the fluctuation of the prices of the various issues, thus converting what is really a highly intellectual and scientific pastime into a mere series of stock exchange transactions. Again, the Twentieth Century Collector is sometimes branded by his older confrères as being simply an accumulator, the statement being made that in these days everything that there is to be learned about any new issue of postage stamps is public property long before the projected issue actually comes into use, and that there remain no interesting and original discoveries to be made concerning them as have been derived from the study of the so-called standard issues.

It is my purpose, however, to demonstrate here, that by means of a little study and research the British Colonial stamps of the Twentieth Century can be made to prove every whit as enlightening to the philatelic student as the majority of their older and more mature prototypes.

In the Introduction to these articles reference must be made to two great innovations which have lately taken place in connexion with the manufacture of British Colonial stamps.

The first and most important of these occurred early in 1904, and consisted of a change in the watermark of the paper used for the printing of these stamps, having its effect in practically all the then current series of the British Empire.

(To be continued.)

Hard U.S. Problems Made Easy

By EUSTACE B. POWER

MY article under this heading which appeared in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* some time ago, dealing with the 1870 to 1882 issues of the United States, seems to have been of interest to at least some of my readers, as I have received several requests to put in an easy form some other rather complicated issues from the ordinary catalogue point of view. This time I will try to remove in a chatty, easy way a stumbling-block to some of us, viz. the 1851 to 1860 issue. Let us suppose we have a pile of stamps of this issue to sort out and arrange into Gibbons' Nos. 7 to 47c.

There is no need to divide the imperf. from the perf., as the varieties, or at least some of them, are found in both sets, but care must be taken to see that the imperf. specimens have good margins, else we shall find the crucial points missing; e.g. the one cent value imperf. is generally found rather badly cut into. As a general rule the imperf. are on a rather thick, hard, white paper, often rather blurred with the ink colour on the face, and the perfs. on a slightly thinner but very hard, brittle paper. Neither paper, so far as I can see, shows much mesh in it.

The One Cent Value



TYPE I.



TYPE II.



TYPE III.

Type I is usually called in America "full ornaments," which is a good description, as the type shows the original and complete design. A rare stamp *imperf.*, and an uncommon stamp *perf.* To any one who has never seen this type and has not the inclination to pay £5 for an imperf. or 30s. for

a perf. specimen, I may add that the *re-print*, perf. 12, is always Type I, and can be purchased for a few shillings, and is useful as a guide to the study of the type. A general description of this type is about as follows: The ornaments under the label of value are complete, the scrolls under the "N" of ONE and "E" of CENT curl completely round and form little balls. The illustration is ample to show the description, except possibly I might add that the curved line under the label of value is always unbroken, and is also a good heavy colour. Found both *perf.* and *imperf.*

Type II.—The line under label of value continues unbroken, but the curls are divided and the lower half is missing, and the stamp begins to run into shades ranging from a real deep, soft blue down to a rather blotchy grey-blue. As this is the commonest variety *imperf.* it will be most often met with. In the *perf.* it is not nearly so common, and the shades, as far as I have seen them, are generally of the deeper tint.

Type III.—Nicknamed "the broken circle." This variety can be told by the break of the circle right under the "C" of CENT. The circular line stops and turns back in a curved angle of about forty-five degrees. Very worn specimens of Type II are often taken for Type III, but as this is by far the commonest type in the *perf.* issue, comparison is easy, and the collector must have hard white paper and nice margins to be sure of his *imperf.* specimen.

Type IV.—I bring in this type, which is only found in the *perf.* issue, not with any idea of introducing it into our Catalogue, but with the idea that possibly it may puzzle some collector who stumbles against one. It consists of a retouch, the most prominent, in fact, which takes up the space formed by the broken circle and fills it in with a little curve \smile thus. It resembles the "n" of the shorthand writer or a printer's bracket lying down. It was evidently an attempt to complete the line, and is not a very rare stamp. Before we leave these one cent stamps, I may call attention to other varieties which may be looked for—for instance, the gradual states of the broken line, and also for shifted prints in the *imperf.*, which can be told by the horizontal lines of shading before and behind the head running into the white space which surrounds the medalion.

The Three Cent Value



TYPE I.

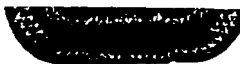


TYPE II.

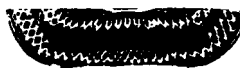
This is a value we can all study and enjoy, as the stamps are very common used and run to an immense range of shade. I defy any cataloguer to describe the various colours, and in the *imperf.* we can get several dozen really marked colours. I shall not attempt to list them further than to say they run from a pale plum-red right down to a very orange-brown—the last shade being uncommon. The so-called black varieties are nothing but the effects of oxidation, and in the *imperf.* beyond the shades the only thing to be noticed is the position of the guide lines and the trace of shifted prints sometimes found and most easily seen in the four rosettes. The *imperf.* stamps are only found in the first type, but in the *perf.* issue besides Type I we come against Type II, which may be often called "no outer line." Types I and II are found, *perf.*, in varying tints of red, but in not nearly so great a range of colour as the *imperf.* A study of the guide lines at the sides gives us some minor varieties, and a well-known variety is that with a little line of colour through the word CENTS. Taking all in all, perhaps the *imperf.* three cents is the most interesting field for the "shader" in all the U.S. early issues; the stamp is found with a great many interesting cancellations, those in red and in green being rather scarce.



TYPE I.



TYPE II.



TYPE III.

The Five Cent Value

Type I has all four projections intact. In the *imperf.* issue we find but two shades, a deep lake-brown and a somewhat redder

shade. The stamp was at one time considered to be very scarce, but of late years a large number have been on the market, mostly coming on American correspondence to Marseilles, and the price now ruling at about 30s. is a fair market value. Pairs and even strips are not uncommon. In the *perf.* series the shades begin to appear in more profusion; the brick or fine red is the best colour, and the stamp can be shaded down to quite a deep brown. I know of no minor varieties, and the only thing worthy of note is a caution to carefully examine so-called unused brick-reds, as some of them are very slightly touched by the cancellation, and are often offered as unused by unscrupulous people.

Type II only comes *perforated*. The projections have been partly cut away—planned down would be a better description. The fire-red of Type I is no longer in evidence, all the shades ranging in the narrow limits of a warm brown. Again the warning of so-called unused specimens is timely.

Type III only comes *perforated*. The projections have been quite removed, as in the illustration, the whole design showing a roundness and finished design. The shade confines itself to warm brown tints.

There are hardly any further remarks to add on this value: the collector should be careful to get nicely centred specimens, in order to show the various cuttings to the design. Red cancellations, which are common in this value, enhance the general appearance of the album, and perhaps a pair of the *imperf.* would round out the exhibits.

The Ten Cent Value

There are a great many more varieties than the two listed in the Catalogue, but the latter are the most marked, and therefore we will say nothing about the full or broken lines over the U.S. POSTAGE just yet.



TYPE I.



TYPE II.

Type I has the scrolls complete.

Type II has them incomplete, and that seems to be all there is to worry us. Quite true it is that we are treated to yellow-green and blue-green, but the shades are very close, and I should hardly call any of them a real blue-green—let us say shades of a heavy green as a good guide to follow. This value comes quite often in pairs and sometimes with the red cancellation, the latter greatly enhancing the appearance of the used

specimen. Collectors are warned against pen-cancelled copies that have been cleaned. It is quite a common thing to see both this and the 12 c. value washed and offered "cheap" as unused. I should want the real original gum, dark yellow and quite smooth, if I collected mint copies. The value comes *imperf.* and *perf.*, the varieties appearing on both issues.

The Twelve Cent Value

For some reason or other this stamp is seldom found with really fine margins *imperf.*, and used copies of the *perf.* are well worth the 4s. that is asked for them. There are no varieties of any kind, although I believe the value is known with shifted impressions of the rosettes. One can find two shades of the *perf.* issue—tones of black.

The Twenty-four Cent Value

Comes in only one fixed type, and is found both *imperf.* and *perf.* It is, I believe, a generally accepted theory that this stamp *imperf.* is a minor variety of the *perf.*—an error in fact—and did not appear until 1860. Whatever may be the real date of issue, it most certainly exists, as we have seen undoubtedly used copies and even unused pairs. To support the theory of the *imperf.* being an error of the *perf.* issue, we only find the stamp on the thinner paper of the *perf.* issue. The perforated stamp runs to considerable shade. We have as the common shades the grey-lilac and the dull lilac, and as uncommon—yes, more than uncommon, very rare colours—we have a deep soft purple and a washy reddish lilac. In the Breitfuss Collection there are two copies of this reddish-lilac shade marked "From the P.O.," so I

presume that a theory of this shade being that used for official distribution may be in order; certainly the stamp is on the paper of the time and is all right in every particular.

The Thirty Cent Value

Comes both *perf.* and *imperf.* Concerning the latter, the remarks about the 24 c. exactly apply. The perforated issue holds very true to the one shade of orange, but the *imperf.* has a much browner cast.

The Ninety Cent

Is a superb production. The whole stamp has no superfluous designs to detract from the portrait, and the blue is a deep rich colour. The stamp comes both *perf.* and *imperf.*—the latter very rare, the former much more plentiful unused than used. I have seen cleverly forged cancellations quite dangerous enough to mislead the average collector, generally that of New York or Boston being copied. The stamps were demonetized in 1861, and at one time I believe Mr. Scott, in New York, sold the complete set unused for less than a dollar.

I have now run through this series with as many little notes as I can think of to enable any one to sort out his specimens. There are, of course, the *reprints* made to sell at the Centennial Exhibition, but they can mislead no one, inasmuch as the original perforation gauges 15, or a little over it, and the reprints, without gum, gauge only 12. As a word of warning, collectors should beware of India-paper proofs of these higher values being offered as originals. The proofs are too bright in colour, and the paper is too soft and silky.

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

United States of America—continued

Ulysses S. Grant, eighteenth President of the United States, was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio, on 27 April, 1822. Of Scottish ancestry, his family had been American in all its branches for eight generations. Ulysses was the oldest of six children, and spent his boyhood in assisting his father on the farm. After a course of instruction at the village school, he was appointed to a cadetship in the United States Military Academy in 1839. Commissioned as a brevet second lieutenant in 1843, he was attached to the 4th Infantry. In 1845 he went with his regi-



ment to join the army of occupation in Texas, under the command of General Zachary Taylor. The Mexican War had begun, owing to the annexation of Texas by the United States. Grant distinguished himself on several occasions in this war. On the withdrawal of the troops from Mexico in 1848 he obtained leave of absence and went to St. Louis, where he married Miss Julia B. Dent, sister of one of his classmates. In 1854 he resigned his captain's commission, and settled on a small farm near St. Louis. For six years he busied himself with farming, and then, finding that his agricultural pursuits showed no promise of being self-supporting, Grant removed to Galena and

became a clerk in his father's hardware and leather store. Twelve months later the Civil War broke out. Grant took a pronounced stand in favour of the Union cause and a vigorous prosecution of the war. He accordingly raised a company of volunteers, and marched to Springfield, where Governor Yates employed Captain Grant in the adjutant-general's department, and appointed him mustering officer. Though his offer of his services to the National Government was never formally accepted, yet his rise in rank was rapid. In 1861 he was appointed colonel, then brigadier-general of volunteers, then the command of the district of South-Eastern Missouri was assigned to him. In the following year Grant achieved the first substantial victory for the National arms. Fort Donelson surrendered to him with 14,623 men. This proved the turning-point in his military career. His name became well known throughout the country as that of a skilful and courageous leader. In April, 1862, the Confederate army, numbering nearly 50,000 men, under General A. Johnston, made a vigorous attack on Grant's army at Shiloh. Grant's troops were surprised and fell back in confusion; next day Grant returned to the attack and the Confederates were worsted.

In May, 1863, Grant proceeded to surround Vicksburg, which was the last remaining stronghold of the Confederates on the Mississippi. Thrice did he assault the place, but in vain. He therefore invested the town. The operations were pressed day and night; there was mining and counter-mining; the lines were pushed closer and closer, until the garrison abandoned all hope. An unconditional surrender, the only surrender that Grant would accept, was made on 4 July, the anniversary of Independence. The surrender included 31,600 prisoners, 172 cannon, 60,000 muskets, and a large amount of ammunition. Grant was now made a major-general in the regular army, and Congress passed a resolution ordering a gold medal to be presented to him and returning thanks to him and his army.

In September, 1863, the Federal army took possession of Chattanooga, the key to the Southern States on their western frontier. The Confederates were naturally very eager to retake the place. The Federal Government was also equally alive to the importance of holding Chattanooga. Grant was therefore sent to take charge of its defence in person. With Sherman's help he routed the enemy completely, and drove the Confederate army out of Tennessee.

In the spring of 1864 Grant was appointed chief of the whole Federal forces, under the

title of lieutenant-general — a distinction never conferred by the Federal Government on any one since Washington. His great policy, which was instrumental in bringing the war to a speedy end, was to abandon all minor movements, and to concentrate his whole army on two great lines of attack. He knew that weight of numbers and superior resources would enable him to wear down the South by sheer hard fighting. Sherman was entrusted with one part of this scheme—the invasion of the West. His successful capture of Atlanta and Savannah has already been recorded in these pages. Grant endeavoured to carry out the other half of his scheme in Virginia. His objective was twofold: first, to destroy or cripple Lee's army; second, to capture Richmond. Grant met Lee's army in the Wilderness. Again and again did Grant hurl his forces on Lee's line, but Lee held his ground. After a month's continuous carnage Grant had lost about 40,000 men. Lee's brilliant and successful resistance against an enemy far superior in numbers and resources stands out in the annals of war as a great feat.

During the winter of 1864 the cause of the South became more and more hopeless. Lack of supplies, mismanagement, and desertions weakened Lee's forces considerably. Grant fully determined that the spring campaign of 1865 should be the last. Sherman brought his army to the southern frontier of Virginia. Grant pressed Lee with untiring vigour until Lee retreated and Richmond fell. On 9 April Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox. For his illustrious services in the field Grant was made a general, a rank which had not before existed in the United States army.

On 4 March, 1869, Grant became the President of the United States. He entered upon a second term of office in 1873. After retiring from the presidency in 1877, Grant decided to visit the countries of the Old World. Queen Victoria received him in London. He met with enthusiastic greetings everywhere. His return journey was made via India, China, and Japan.

In 1881 Grant bought a house in New York. Two years later he slipped and injured his hip permanently. Finding himself unable, with his income, to support his family properly, Grant became a partner in a bank, and lost all his available capital in 1884 owing to frauds on the part of two of the partners. The greatness of his need now led Grant to write the story of his life. The book was published in 1886, and the sales were enormous.

In 1884 General Grant was found to be suffering from cancer at the root of the tongue. The sympathy of the whole nation

went out to him, but the disease could have only one result. Grant therefore bent all his energies to the completing of his *Memoirs*, which he finished only four days before his death. He passed away on 23 July, 1885.

His remains were taken to New York, and a public funeral was held which was the most magnificent spectacle ever witnessed in the United States.

Omnium Gatherum

By "PHILOLOGOS"

A Belated Letter

NOW and then we read of a letter which from some cause or other has not been delivered with the usual despatch. All such cases are put into the shade by one which is just reported from the Greek island of Zante. On 15 June, 1834, the Archimandrite at the Monastery of Mount Athos wrote to tell a lady living at Zante that several monks belonging to his monastery were to visit Zante on a begging expedition.

We hope the monks arrived duly; the letter followed them by the little space of seventy-three years. The lady to whom it was addressed has been dead for years, and the letter was delivered to her grandson, who happens to be the editor of the newspaper *Elpis*, or "Hope." The letter bears no obliteration stamp, but the word "Zante" can be made out in the arrival stamp, which is faded almost away. The letter was found in a dust-covered mail-bag in the Record Office on the island.

Croatia Demands its own Stamps

CROATIA is a titular kingdom of Hungary, and extends from the Adriatic to the river Drave. The Croat race is small but hardy and conscious of itself. There is a movement on foot in Croatia in favour of a national postage stamp quite distinct from that used in Hungary. The Assistant Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and Trade at Zagreb, otherwise known as Agram, the capital of Croatia, has published a pamphlet to show that Croatia has the right of issuing its own postage stamps. Of course, the leading Croats are supporting this claim.

Newspaper Obituary

WE regret to learn that the Ghent philatelic organ, *L'Essor Philatélique*, has ceased to appear.

Answers to Correspondents

P. L. (London) asks the difference between the 1855 and 1863 issues of the Cape of Good Hope.

You can tell these chiefly by the colours, and also the issue of 1863 has the lines of the background more blurred than that of 1855, giving the stamps a woolly appearance.

The colours are as follows:—

1855.

- 1d., brick-red, rose-red.
- 4d., blue, pale blue.
- 6d., lilac, slate-lilac.
- 1s., yellow-green, deep green.

1863.

- 1d., carmine-red, brown-red.
- 4d., deep blue, slate-blue.
- 6d., bright mauve.
- 1s., emerald-green (pale and deep).

The only value there is any difficulty about at all is the 4d., and that can be separated by the blurred appearance of the background, the sharp impressions and paler blue colours being indicative of the 1855 issue.

M. MCG. (Glasgow).—*The Colonial Office Journal* is published by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Limited, London Wall, E.C. It is issued quarterly, and its price is 1s. 6d. per number, or 1s. 9d. post-free. We regret that we cannot publish advertisements of Stamp Exchange Clubs. Such reports would be of no general interest to our readers.

A. L. T. (Newcastle-on-Tyne).—Our publishers have in contemplation such an album as you suggest, but they are not ready to make any definite announcement on the subject. There has been so much other interesting matter that "Forgeries and Reprints" has been suspended for a while. If you care to study all countries we would recommend *Album Weeds*, Vols. I and II.

A. S. CRESWELL (Bexhill).—You would find a full description of the make-up of the plates of the 1d., red, English in *The Adhesive Stamps of the British Isles*, which our publishers stock, but it is an expensive book. In each sheet of 240, one stamp is to be found lettered the same in all corners. Twelve such varieties exist, viz. with letters "A" to "L."

New Issues

By FRANK PHILLIPS

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.

FRANK PHILLIPS, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Argentine Republic—In the *Philatelistisches Echo* (15.10.07) we read that Mr. Paul Kohl has an interesting used strip of four of the 1884 provisional 4 on 5 c., vermilion, number 76 in the Catalogue. The overprint slants so much that it has escaped the last two stamps, so they were marked with a large figure "4" with a pen. These would certainly seem to be legitimate provisionals, which have not been catalogued up to the present.

Chili.—We learn from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* (1.11.07) that the Marine Officials have already been superseded by some values of the current set of postage stamps, overprinted in black with the word **OFICIAL**, and which are intended for general Government use.



a



b



c



d

Officials. Postage stamps overprinted OFICIAL, in black.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., green (a)	—	—
3 c. on 1 p., deep brown (b)	—	—
5 c., blue (a)	—	—
10 c., black and grey (c)	—	—
15 c. " " purple (c)	—	—
20 c. " " orange-brown (c)	—	—
50 c. " " blue (c)	—	—
1 p., grey-black and brown (d)	—	—

China.—We have received the 2 c., no watermark, in a distinctly different shade, it being scarlet instead of crimson.

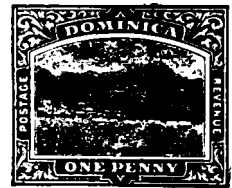


London print. No wmk. Perf. 14 to 16.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
2 c., scarlet	0 1	—

Dominica.—Mr. Ewen informs us that the 4d. multiple watermark chronicled in our issue of 7 November, on the authority of *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* (26.10.07), should have been described as being on chalk-surfaced, not ordinary paper.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News (9.11.07) also reports the 3d. on multiple-watermarked, chalk-surfaced paper.



Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Chalky paper.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1d., black and carmine	—	—
3d., mauve and black	—	—

East Africa and Uganda.—Messrs. Ewen have received all the values of the new cents issue of this Protectorate, with the exception of the 1 c. and 75 c., which, they are informed, will not be issued for two or three months.

Eritrea.—The *Philatelistisches Echo* (15.10.07) chronicles the new Italian Express Letter stamp overprinted for use in this colony.



Colonia Eritrea

Express Letter Stamp. Black overprint.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.

25 c., rose

Federated Malay States.—*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* (26.10.07) chronicles the 1 c., green, on chalk-surfaced paper. This is one of the first three monocoloured stamps to appear on surfaced paper, all of which are reported in this issue. We cannot quite understand the reason, especially in the face of the information given in the authoritative articles in the *Colonial Office Journal*, which were reprinted in our issues of 13 July and 26 October.



Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Chalky paper.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.

1 c., green

Fiji.—*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* (26.10.07) chronicles the 1d., vermilion on chalk surfaced, instead of ordinary paper. (See remarks under "Federated Malay States.")



Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Chalky paper.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.

1d., vermilion (on white)

French P.O.'s in China.

2 CENTS

14 =

We illustrate above the overprint referred to in our last week's chronicle of the new set.

Gibraltar.—*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* (26.10.07) has been shown a copy of the 1d., carmine, on chalk-surfaced paper. (See remarks under "Federated Malay States.")



Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Chalky paper.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.

1d., carmine (on white)

Holland.—The much-talked-of De Ruyter set has at last appeared overprinted in black for use as Postage Dues. No less than thirteen values have been created in this manner: we wish that the number portended ill luck to the money-grubbing authorities, who have discovered a bad way of using up a totally unnecessary issue.



PORTZEGEL
7 1/2
CENT

Postage Dues. De Ruyter issue, overprinted in black.

		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1/2 c.	on 1 c., lake	—	—
1 c.	" 1 c. "	—	—
1 1/2 c.	" 1 c. "	—	—
2 c.	" 1 c. "	—	—
5 c.	" 2 1/2 c., vermilion	—	—
6 1/2 c.	" 2 1/2 c., "	—	—
7 1/2 c.	" 2 c., blue	—	—
10 c.	" 2 c., "	—	—
12 1/2 c.	" 2 c., "	—	—
15 c.	" 2 1/2 c., vermilion	—	—
25 c.	" 2 c., blue	—	—
50 c.	" 1 c. "	—	—
1 g.	" 1/2 c. "	—	—

Montenegro.—According to the *I. B. J.* there was more than one printing of the surcharge upon the Constitutional issue of 1905, and no doubt the overprinting continued so long as there was any demand for the stamps thus disfigured. The first edition (and perhaps the others also) was done in blocks of twenty-five, five rows of five: on the first stamp in the fifth row the word at right ends opposite the middle of the figure "5" of the date at foot, on all the others this word ends opposite the top of the figure. A later edition, supplies of which were obtained in the early part of this year, shows the overprint in somewhat thinner type (seen upon the 1, 2, 5, and 10 heller); the 2 heller of this printing has been found with an error "Coustitution" for "Constitution", and with the word at top measuring 10 x 2 mm.—*Monthly Journal* (9.07).

New Zealand.—We have received a sheet (No. 123,529) of the 2d. Postage Due, in red and yellow-green, instead of green. This change of shade was recorded in the case of the 1d. in our issue of 21 September.



Postage Due. Wmk. N Z and Star. Perf. 14.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.
 2d., red and yellow-green — —

Nicaragua.—A correspondent of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* (26.10.07) has seen the 1 c. and 2 c., American print, overprinted "B—Dpto. Zelaya," in black as usual.



B
 Dpto. Zelaya
 Overprinted in black.

Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.
 1 c., green — —
 2 c. rose — —

We have brought the list of the provisionals of this country fully up to date in our new Catalogue, which will be ready shortly. We are able to supply many of the minor varieties, owing to the exceptional advantages our New York house has had for obtaining these stamps, and we believe that no other catalogue will contain a really accurate list of these provisionals.

Paraguay.—We have received a supply of another provisional 5 centavos, overprinted in black on a current 2 c. olive-green. This value does not, as far as we know, exist in this colour in an uncharged state, and it is a mystery to us why the colour should be changed when it was desired to surcharge it for provisional use as another value



Habilitado
 en
 5
 CENTAVOS

1907. Provisional. Overprinted in black.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.
 5 c. on 2 c., olive-green 0 2 —

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Peru.—In reference to a paragraph in our issue of 12 October, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write us as follows:—

"We have to-day received a consignment of stamps from Peru, and are informed that there is no 2 soles stamp in the new set, and that the old 2 soles stamps are still in use; our consignment was franked with some of these."

Roumania.—In the *Bulletin Champion* (25.10.07) we read of a new issue, but we have not yet seen these stamps, so we can give no details of the design, etc.

1907. New designs.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 b., brown	—	—	—	—
3 b., red-brown	—	—	—	—
5 b., green	—	—	—	—
10 b., carmine	—	—	—	—
15 b., mauve	—	—	—	—
25 b., blue	—	—	—	—
40 b., green	—	—	—	—
50 b., orange	—	—	—	—
1 l., black and brown	—	—	—	—
2 l. " " green	—	—	—	—

Switzerland.—*J. Echo de la T.* announces the discovery of a portion of a sheet of the 25 c., green, of the 1882 issue, *imperforate*, evidently, as our contemporary remarks, escaped from the printing office by mistake.—*Monthly Journal* 10.07).

Transvaal.—The following interesting information is taken from *Even's Weekly Stamp News* (9.11.07):—

"Mr. H. D. Stockwell writes:—'I do not remember your ever having placed on record the fact that the current ½d. and 1d. Transvaal are printed from a different die than the other values.

The ½d. and 1d. bicoloured K.H. differ from the unicoloured as under:—

½d. bicoloured.

- (a) Outer frame of stamp is unbroken where it meets the crown.
- (b) The fractional lines dividing the 1, 1 from 2, 2 in ½d., ½d. are longer than the foot of the figure 1.
- (c) The point of the bust rests on the 5th line of shading from the bottom.

1d. bicoloured.

- (a) and (c) apply.
- ½d. unicoloured.
- (a) Outer frame is broken, thus causing the crown to stand isolated.
- (b) Fractional lines are of same length as foot of 1, 1, and all the figures are heavier.
- (c) Point of bust rests on the 4th line of shading from bottom.

1d. unicoloured.

- (a) and (c) apply."

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

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No. 22
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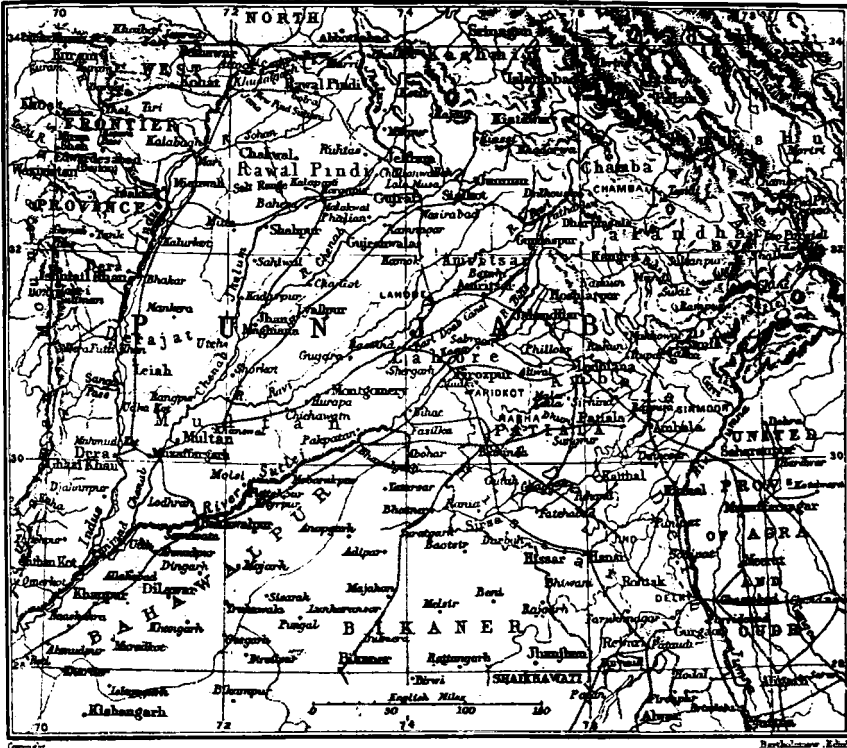
30 NOVEMBER, 1907

VOL. VI.

Countries of the World

By W. PERCY BARNSDALL

Faridkot



FARIDKOT is a Native State in the north of India, under British protection, and is the smallest of the four Cis-Sutlej Sikh States. It is situated on the left bank of the Sutlej (an affluent of the Indus), about $30^{\circ} 50' N.$ and $74^{\circ} 50' E.$, south-west of the British District of Ferozpur and north-west of Patiala. It is under the political superintendence of the Punjab Government, being attached for administrative purposes to the commissionership of Jullundur.

Its area is 644 square miles; the population is about 125,000, half of whom are Sikhs and the remainder Hindus and Mohammedans in nearly equal proportions. The State consists of two parts, Faridkot proper and Kot Kapura; and has about 170 villages. The two largest towns (of which the chief is Faridkot) only contain about 16,000 inhabitants between them.

The present chief or Raja (who is also head of the Barar Jat tribe) is H.H. Brij Indar Singh, who succeeded 11 February, 1906.

When the Mogul Empire was broken up, several Sikh leaders took advantage of the confusion attending successive Persian, Afghan, and Mahratta invasions to establish themselves at the head of marauding bands of horsemen in the Cis-Sutlej districts, and eventually to declare themselves independent chiefs. A nephew of Bhallan, one of the greatest of these leaders, built the fort of Kot Kapura and established the State of Faridkot. Early in last century the territory was seized by Ranjit Singh; but later the English compelled this great chieftain to restore all his conquests on the left bank of the Sutlej, and Faridkot has since been independent. The British Government thus recognizes the services of this and other neighbouring States who at the time of the Sikh War and the Indian Mutiny refrained from active participation in either and lent their aid to the English cause.

By the *sanad* or charter from the Governor-General, Faridkot (like similar States) "is bound to execute justice and promote the welfare of its people; to prevent *sati*, slavery, and female infanticide; to co-operate with the British Government against enemies; to furnish supplies to troops, grant free of expense land required for railroads and imperial roads," etc. The present Raja has abandoned excise and transit duties in exchange for compensation. His revenue is about £30,000 a year. He is entitled to a salute of eleven guns.

There are no manufactures, the bulk of the people being engaged in agriculture. The climate is unpleasant. The currency includes the *folus* and the *paisa*, which both correspond to 1 pice or 3 pies of the ordinary Indian currency = $\frac{1}{4}$ d. English.

The dialects spoken are Hindi, Punjabi, and English.

Philatelic History

Its philatelic history is interesting, as it is one of the two States, Jhind being the other, which first issued postage stamps independently, and then used by special arrangement with the Government, British Indian stamps overprinted with the name of the State. The genuine postal issues of the locally produced stamps are very few in number and perfectly simple. They were only two values, viz. 1 folus and 1 paisa, which though differently expressed represent the same amount ($\frac{1}{4}$ d.), and they only franked letters within the borders of the State. The only varieties are in paper and shade. The former includes native laid paper, ordinary laid paper, and thick to thin wove paper. The normal colour of both values is ultramarine, the shades of which vary from the very palest to the very deepest.

The 1 *folus* probably appeared in 1879, and is of small oblong shape. The design

consists of inscriptions in Persi-Arabic characters in two rows with a kind of border between them, and a plain frame surrounding the whole. The inscriptions run from right to left, the upper meaning "Principality or Province of Faridkot," and the lower, "Ticket or stamp of one folus." The 1 *paisa* probably was first issued in 1882, and is of a more elaborate nature than the first stamp. The characters inside the circle are Persi-Arabic, and mean "Principality or Province of Faridkot," like the upper inscription in the 1 folus. Those in the circular band are Sikh or Punjabi characters and indicate the same words. In the label below the inscription means "Ticket or stamp for letters one paisa."

The stamps were printed singly, probably in some kind of hand press, or perhaps by hand without the use of a press, and all are imperforate. *Tête-bêche* pairs are not uncommon, and are quite worthy a place in a general collection as showing the method of printing. In some instances an inverted stamp is found in the middle of a block, in which case it is only natural to suppose the stamps were printed singly by hand. In most other cases the *tête-bêche* pairs are found in vertical rows, which seems to indicate the use of a press, one part of the sheet being stamped one way, and then having been turned round for convenience of printing, receiving the impression on the other half upside down.

When the surcharged Indian stamps were supplied to the State, viz. on 1 January, 1887, the native-made stamps ceased to be used for postage. For a long time a great number of other stamps, in various colours, etc., were believed to have been available for local postage, but it has now been clearly proved that these were merely fancy varieties created by the State Post Office or Treasury to supply a demand that arose when philatelists first learnt of the existence of Faridkot stamps.



1 folus.



1 paisa.

		1879-82. Various papers. Imperf.	
		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1 folus, ultramarine	.	0 1	0 3
1 paisa	"	0 9	0 6
Variety. <i>Tête-bêche</i> (pair).			
1 folus, ultramarine	.	2 0	—

According to Messrs. C. Stewart-Wilson and B. Gordon Jones's exhaustive work

on *British Indian Adhesive Stamps surcharged for Native States*, the Government of India have at one time or another entered into postal "Conventions" with six Native States, whereby each party recognizes "the franking power within its own territory of the postage stamps issued by the other party, provided they are of the nature laid down in the Convention. In other words, the stamps of such State will frank a letter throughout the particular State, throughout the other 'Convention' States, and also throughout British India. These Conventions further bind the Government of India to supply these States on indent with stamps current in British India overprinted with the name of the indenting State. The charge made to the latter for this service is the actual price paid by the Government of India to the contractors in England for printing the stamps *plus* the freight to India and the actual cost of surcharging. No profit is made on the transactions."

Faridkot was one of these States, the date of commencement of convention being 1 January, 1887, and the date of conclusion 31 March, 1901. It now uses the ordinary Indian stamps.

The numbers of Indian stamps overprinted for use in this State are indicated in brackets after the description of each value. The overprint consists of two words in small capitals, FARIDKOT (12½ mm. x 2 mm.) above and STATE (7½ mm. x 2 mm.) below, with a space of 1 mm. between. This overprint was set up 240 times to enable a whole sheet of stamps to be overprinted at one operation. It is not surprising, therefore, that an occasional error was made either in composing, or arising from type slipping in printing. It must be remembered the work was performed by poorly paid and indifferently educated Orientals. Still, in Faridkot these errors are not very numerous, and collectors who take them should look out for "ARIDKOT" and "FARIDKCT."



1887-1900. Overprinted FARIDKOT STATE, in black.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
½ a., green (151,820)	0 2	0 6
1 a., plum (102,620)	0 4	—
2 a., blue (67,260)	1 0	—
3 a., orange (66,320)	1 6	—
4 a., green (55,020)	1 0	—
6 a., bistre (70,780)	6 0	—
8 a., mauve (52,260)	4 0	—
12 a., purple on red (1,200)	15 0	—
1 r., slate (1,560)	15 0	—
1 r., green and carmine (49,920)	10 0	—

In 1900 the 3 pies was called into use, and the stamp showing Queen Victoria in widow's weeds was overprinted.



1900. Similarly overprinted in black.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
3 pies, carmine (12,240)	0 4	—

The whole set was overprinted for official use with the exception of the 3 pies. The stamps for this purpose having an additional overprint of the word "SERVICE" (10½ mm. x 2 mm.) above the words "FARIDKOT STATE."

The stamps are not highly priced, and collectors who take all issues should consult the current Catalogue (Part I).

(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

Used British Stamps

I WISH to draw my readers' special attention to our Stock Books of Used British Stamps. (Some time ago in my notes in the *Monthly Journal* I used the word "English" when referring to our stamps, but—I had a terror of a Scotch correspondent—every time I used the word "English" he used to send me post cards, drawing attention to the wrong use of the word, and insisting that if I referred to stamps used in Scotland—not to mention Ireland and my ancestral country, Wales—I was wrong in saying English stamps. Since then I have got into the way of writing "British," which may or may not be more correct.) There are five new volumes that I have just priced, and they contain about the best lot of these stamps I have ever had at one time.

In making up these new books we have added to our stock many important recent purchases, and they will now be found worthy of inspection by all collectors of fine specimens of our stamps.

Each stamp has several pages devoted to it, and under each number we have subdivided the stamps according to postmark, etc.

The stamps are priced strictly according to condition. Good, well-centred copies are priced at the average rates that will be quoted in our 1908 Catalogue. Specimens with side margins are priced from 20 to 30 per cent less, and heavily postmarked copies much lower.

A separate book has been made up for *British Stamps Used Abroad*.

The new books are specially strong in—

- 1d., black.
- 2d., blue, no lines.
- 1d. and 2d., early dies and perforations.
- 4d., Small and Middle Garter.
- 6d., 10d., and 1s., octagonal (a superb lot).
- 8d., 9d., 10d., and 2s. stamps.

A large number of our small blue approval books of used British stamps have been made up, and collectors at home or abroad can now have a very choice selection on approval.

'British India' handbook is new.

If you specialize, it will suit you.

All good things combined

Make it best of its kind:

Hurry up! for we've only a few.

Our True Limerickist.

New Stock Books

So many of my readers are interested in the newest and most recently arranged stock books of my firm, that I propose, in future, to give a short description of each book and name some of the chief contents.

As is pretty well known now, we have each book specially made up once a year at least. In cases of countries for which there is a great demand, e.g. British, Cape, French, etc., we have often to make up the books twice a year.

When a stock book is about to be re-arranged, we gather together all the stamps we have on hand of that country and combine the *pick* of the stock in the new book. Thus those who apply for an early choice of the new books get the pick of the finest copies, rarest shades, and scarce postmarks, margin numbers, etc.

In a large business like ours we have an enormous demand for common to medium stamps, and when a book is remade, I almost always find many gaps which we want to fill up at once.

I therefore propose in future to publish each week a list of stamps *we wish to buy for cash*. In common stamps we shall be glad of offers of 6, 12, 50, or 100 of a kind; in better ones, of from 1 to 12 stamps, according to rarity. All stamps offered must be in good condition, well centred, and, if used, lightly postmarked. Stamps must be sent on approval and lowest cash price named for each variety. All used stamps must be floated. The stamps should be priced as cheaply as possible, as we expect to receive many offers, and shall, naturally, purchase the cheapest that are offered.

Numbers quoted are those of our current Catalogue.

No. 20. *Jamaica, Leeward Isles, Montserrat, Virgin Isles*. Value £578.

The *Jamaica*, quite an exceptional lot.

The issue November, 1860, wmk. Pine-apple, strongly represented in all shades, used and unused. Each value is also shown *imperf.* with the word "SPECIMEN"

The bisected ½d., blue, is on entire wrapper, dated Fe. 20, 1867. This is one of the very few bisections included in our Catalogue, as it was authorized by a special decree.

In the 1871 issue I note the ½d., wmk. CC, *imperf.*, good margins all round, and post-marked "A 29."

The 1890 provisional 2½d. on 4d. is a fine

lot, with a good many errors and minor varieties, such as double surcharges, PFNNP, PFNNY. The former error is interesting, as it is undoubtedly a case of the letter "k" being used in error for "y." The error was noted, and lower right limb of the "k" knocked off, producing a kind of upright "y" for "y." I have had a specimen with the "k" complete—an early printing before the error was discovered.

The Postal Fiscals include the 1d., wmk. "Pine," used and unused.

The Official stamps include a good lot of errors, such as inverted and double surcharges, vertical surcharge, and errors with letters omitted.

In the postage stamps there are also some interesting trials for colour and proofs.

The *Leeward Isles* include several sets of the Jubilee surcharge and a lot of errors and minor varieties in the 1902 provisionals.

Montserrat.—Some interesting stamps bisected and used for half their value. Fine 4d., CA, full gum; uncatalogued shade of 4d., CA, in a bright rose-lilac, mint; and some interesting colour proofs, etc.

Virgin Isles.—An exceptionally good lot of the early issues, the used stamps being practically complete, the early issues, as most collectors know, being hard to find genuinely used.

Wanted to Purchase

Jamaica.

Unused. 5, 12, 32, 39^b, 151.
Used. 3, 9, 11, 20, 21, 34^b, 41, 42, 43.

Leeward Isles.

Unused. 9, 10, 12, 17, 26.
Used. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 to 16, 17 to 21, 22, 24 to end.

Montserrat.

Unused. 14, 16, 18.
Used. 1, 2, 7, 8, 14, 16 to end.

Virgin Isles.

Unused. 1, 5, 6, 9, 17, 32, 36, 37, 46, 51, 52, 53.
Used. 8, 9, 30, 43 to end.

No. 58. *Mauritius.* Value £1080.

The old issues are very strong, there being over one hundred of the locally printed stamps in this volume. Amongst these there are:—

1d., first state, on yellow paper	. 4 used.
1d. " " bluish "	. 10 "
2d. " " yellow "	. 4 "
2d. " " bluish "	. 9 "

The later states of the plate are represented by numerous specimens in singles, pairs, and strips.

The October, 1859, 2d., large fillet, 3 used.
The Perkins Bacon stamps of 1858-62 are

poor, our stock having been much reduced of late years.

The "no wmk." series, 1860-3, are very strong in fine used copies, but weak in unused. Later issues are nearly all well represented.

Wanted to Purchase

All old issues in extra fine condition.

Unused. Nos. 44, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 61, 64, 67, 72, 81, 83, 86, 87, 88, 114, 123, 141, 156, 160.
Used. Nos. 38, 45, 52, 53, 81, 82, 97, 103, 114, 123, 124, 127, 131a, 132, 137, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147.

No. 12. *Faikkland Isles, Niger Coast, Northern and Southern Nigeria.* Value £258.

These are all good selling countries. Northern and Southern Nigeria especially seem to appeal to the speculator, and the changes in prices have been very great, both up and down.

There is nothing special in these countries to which to draw attention, but there are rather many small-value stamps we want in order to fill up our stock.

Wanted to Purchase

Faikkland Isles.

Unused. 4, 11, 12, 13, 28, 29.
Used. 4, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20, 25, 26, 30 to end.

Niger Coast Protectorate.

Unused. 1, 6, 43, 44.
Used. 6, 39, 40, 51, 52, 66, 69, 70, 71.

Northern Nigeria.

Unused. 9, 12, 15, 16, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26.
Used. 1 to 9, 20, 22, 23.

Southern Nigeria.

Unused. 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 12a, 16, 17.
Used. 3 to 9, 12a, 13 to 19.

Reports of Philatelic Societies

I SHALL be greatly obliged if Secretaries of all Philatelic Societies will send in their reports of meetings as soon after each meeting as possible; this portion of our paper goes to press two weeks before date of publication, and it is therefore advisable to send in reports as early as possible.

I am a strong believer in these local societies, and I should like to see one established in every large town in Great Britain.

G. S. W. has now such a great circulation that I consider that the publication of such reports will do much to induce other collectors to apply for membership.

Leicester Stamp Exhibition

UNDER the auspices of the Leicester Philatelic Society, an Exhibition of Postage Stamps was held on Friday and Saturday,

1 and 2 November, at the Victoria Hall, Granby Street. The opening ceremony was performed by Mr. T. W. Peck, Vice-President of the Birmingham Society. The chair was taken by the President, Dr. Milbourne West, before a large gathering of members and friends.

In opening, Mr. Peck said he was delighted to be present with the Leicester Society on the opening of the second Exhibition of Postage Stamps, and to see Leicester philatelists keenly alive to the importance of display such as he saw before him, and it was a credit to such a young Society to have brought such a collection together.

On the motion of Mr. Leicester A. B. Paine, of Longsdon, Stoke-on-Trent, a vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, of Manchester, for kindly and so ably judging the exhibits, and to Mr. Peck for declaring the Exhibition open.

This was seconded by Mr. J. Read Burton, of London.

The Exhibition being declared open, a walk round the room showed exhibits which included some of the finest collections of the British Colonies that exist. Among those that arrested much attention were New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, Sarawak, West Indian Islands, and Great Britain, while some of the local classes sent in by members were much admired.

During Friday evening lectures were given by Messrs. J. G. Boulton and T. B. Widdowson, members of the Society, on "The Advantages of being a Philatelist" and "A Chat on Forgeries," illustrated by lantern slides respectively. These proved to be very interesting and instructive, and were applauded as the various stamps were depicted on the screen.

On Saturday evening a good number of people gathered to hear the lecture "Philatelic Monuments to War," by Mr. W. E. Lincoln, London. This was unusually interesting, the stamps shown on the screen dating back many years; many slides were shown depicting stamps issued for service on the field of battle.

The following is a list of the exhibits and awards:—

CLASS I

Hausburg, L. L. R.	New Zealand. <i>Gold medal.</i>
Bennett, H.	Sarawak. <i>Silver medal.</i>
Paine, L. A. B.	Great Britain. <i>Diploma.</i>
Stephenson, C. A.	South Australia and Barbados. <i>Diploma.</i>
Bazett, Mrs. E. C.	East Africa and Uganda.
Bernstein, I. J.	Malta.
Buckley, S. C.	Great Britain.
Heginbottom, J. E.	Barbados, Ceylon, St. Vincent, West Australia, Victoria.
Lindner, Miss A. J.	Great Britain.
Tarrant, W. H.	Cape of Good Hope.

Widdowson, T. B.	Seychelles.
West, Dr. R. B.	Great Britain.
Pimm, W.	St. Lucia.
Cartwright, T. C.	Canada, Great Britain.

CLASS II

Widdowson, T. B.	St. Vincent, Barbados. <i>Silver medal.</i>
West, Dr. R. M.	India. <i>Bronze medal.</i>
Mussen, Dr. W.	Ceylon. <i>Diploma.</i>
Goddard, J. W. H.	Canada.
Faulkes, A. H.	Cape of Good Hope.
Williams, H. P.	British South Africa.

CLASS III

Burton, J. R.	Chili, U.S.A., and St. Helena. <i>Silver medal.</i>
Heginbottom, J. E.	A number of West Indian and Australian Colonies. <i>Bronze medal.</i>

CLASS IV

Faulkes, A. H.	Collection in Imperial. <i>Silver medal.</i>
Widdowson, T. B.	Collection in Imperial. <i>Album.</i>

CLASS V

Boulton, J. G.	Curiosities, etc. <i>Bronze medal.</i>
Goddard, J. W. H.	Curiosities, etc. <i>Album.</i>

CLASS VI

Widdowson, T. B.	Holland. <i>Bronze medal.</i>
Gadsby, W.	Turkey. <i>Album and Diploma.</i>

CLASS VII

Edwards, T.	Great Britain. <i>Album and Diploma.</i>
Sansome, P. V.	Great Britain. <i>Diploma.</i>
Biddle, W. H.	Great Britain. <i>Album.</i>

CLASS VIII

Mussen, Miss.	Junior Collection. <i>Album and Diploma.</i>
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I only regret that being away upon a long-needed holiday, I was unable to be present at this Exhibition and thus be in a position to describe in detail many of the fine collections shown.

We in London know something of the great labour involved in getting up an exhibition, and the Committee are to be heartily congratulated on the success that they undoubtedly achieved.

The Herts Philatelic Society's Second "Monthly Report"

IS to hand, and amongst other interesting news is the paper read at the opening of the session by Major E. B. Evans, who in the course of his remarks said:—

This being the opening meeting of the present session, I should like to say a few words upon the work of societies in general, and of this Society in particular. It seems to me that the work of a Philatelic Society should be in the first place *social*, and that is a kind of work in which this Society has never been behindhand. The business of a society is to bring collectors together, and lead them to take an interest in other people's collections as well as in their own. In these days, when almost every collector is a specialist, it is more than ever necessary that we should learn to bear with the frailties and frivolities of our fellow-members.

But whilst the principal aim of a society must be to bring its members together and give them opportunities for social intercourse and discussion of philatelic subjects, it should not be forgotten that in any society of considerable dimensions there will always be a certain number of members who cannot attend the meetings, or who cannot attend them regularly; and I think that some effort should be made to reach those less fortunate members and enable them to take some part, however little, in the work and proceedings of the Society to which they belong. I am therefore extremely glad to see that this Society has commenced a *Monthly Report*, which I am sure will prove of immense service in the direction to which I have just alluded. It will contain, no doubt, far fuller reports of all that takes place at the meetings than could well be published in any other way; there will, of course, be detailed descriptions of all displays and exhibitions, and papers read before the meetings will be printed in full, and I hope that when discussions take place, on subjects either of general interest or of interest to the members of the Society, those discussions will be reported as fully as possible, so that absent members—perhaps I take a selfish interest in their welfare—may be in a position to know what is happening, and to feel that they also can form an opinion upon the subjects that are brought before the meetings. I believe that by this means, not only will a much larger number of members be led to take an interest in the work of the Society, but that the attendance at meetings may also be improved. It is a great advantage certainly to be present at meetings, to see the stamps shown, and to hear what is said about them; but there is a further advantage, which those who were present can also enjoy, and which those who were absent will be able to share with them, in being able to read at one's leisure the reports of the proceedings and to weigh and consider the points that have been discussed. I hope that many members will be tempted to send contributions, criticisms of papers, letters upon points that seem to require discussion, and so forth. I think that members of a society will be much more willing to join in discussions in a paper of their own, than they would be to do so in one of the public philatelic periodicals, where discussion might be burked by an unsympathetic editor.

Finally, I would remind you that there is an enormous amount of philatelic work that wants doing, and one would like to see all societies and all individual philatelists taking their share in it. It is unnecessary for me to suggest subjects. Probably every member here to-night could sug-

gest some subject upon which he would like to see an exhaustive paper or a handbook published. Well, I will tell him what to do—get to work, search for information, study the subject, make note of everything that you can find, and you will discover before long that you can write that paper or compile that handbook yourself, without waiting for some other fellow to do it—as your natural modesty might incline you to do. I am not preaching what I do not practise, and I only mention that fact in order to add that what I have done anybody else can do.

Mr. E. D. Bacon contributes an interesting paper on the "Early Stamps of Antigua," compiled with his usual accuracy and great knowledge.

Speaking of the imperf. and part perf. stamps, Mr. Bacon draws attention to an imperf. *pair* of the 1d., lilac-rose, Star wmk., which was in the de Coppet Collection. Also in the Tapling Collection there is a strip of three of the 1d., orange-vermilion, imperf. vertically but perforated horizontally.

Mr. Bacon has not heard of a *pair* of 6d., wmk. Star, imperf., although he considers that single copies exist with sufficient margins to be classed as imperf.

Mr. Bacon concludes his article with a synopsis listing the issued stamps, proofs, and trial perforations, followed by a list of all the stamps sent out to Antigua by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.

Unused Natal Official Stamps

MESSRS. G. STREET & CO. send us on behalf of the Agent-General for Natal the following notice:—

We are informed by the Agent-General for Natal that certain unused Natal postage stamps, overprinted "Official," have been offered for sale, and notice is given that such stamps have been stolen, and dealers and others are warned against dealing in stamps of this description.

In compliance with this request, we have to give notice that we shall not price these stamps unused in our next Catalogue.

THE KING'S OWN POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM

This Album has been specially designed for those collectors who either commence a collection with the Postage Stamps of King Edward VII, or who collect these stamps as a supplement to a General Collection. The King's Own Album contains 100 pages of heavy white plate paper outlined with a neat border of neutral grey, with quadrillé background inside the grey border, and name space at the top of each page. Exact size of leaves from the outer edge, 7½x9½; available for mounting stamps, 6½x8½. The title-page is printed in the Royal Colours, with the King's Cypher Monogram and Crown. Strongly bound in cloth, bevelled boards, with the Official Cypher Monogram and Crown in gold on cover.

Post-free, 8s.; abroad, 8s. 9d.

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

British Stamps used Abroad

By I. J. BERNSTEIN AND CHAS. NISSEN

GROUP III—continued

A 40. Flint River

A small place in the north-west portion of the island, about 128 miles from Kingston.

6d., no letters.

A 41. Gayle

Gagle according to the Post Office list, but now called Gayle, a town in the St. Mary district.

6d., no letters.

1s. "

A 42. Golden Spring

A small hamlet in the district of St. Andrews, about ten to twelve miles from Kingston. It no longer possesses a post office.

6d., no letters.

1s. "

A 43. Gordon Town

Also in the district of St. Andrews; nine miles only from Kingston.

6d., no letters.

A 44. Goshen

A spot on the map in the St. Elizabeth district of the county of Cornwall. At the present day it neither has a post office nor is it on the railway.

4d., no letters.

6d. "

A 45. Grange Hill

A small place in the Westmoreland district, about 137 miles from Kingston, about half-way between Savannah la Mar and Green Island.

4d., no letters.

6d. "

A 46. Green Island

An island and village on the west coast, over 150 miles from Kingston.

4d., no letters.

6d. "

1s. "

A 47. Highbate

A town in the north, ten miles west of Annotto Bay, and thirty-eight miles from Kingston.

4d., no letters.

A 48. Hope Bay

A village and bay on the north-east coast, about seven miles from Port Antonio, connected by rail with Kingston, from which it is forty-nine miles.

6d., no letters.

A 49. Lilliput

Although a post office existed here in 1858, the existence of the place to-day can hardly be traced. It is not on the railway, nor has it a post office, or a registrar of births and deaths, or a police office, and we cannot find it on any map. It is, however, in the St. Elizabeth district, not far from Balaclava.

4d., no letters.

6d. "

A 50. Little River

A mail-coach office, 103 miles from Kingston, in the St. James district on the north coast. No stamps with this cancellation have been found.

A 51. Lucea

(Lucia in the Post Office list.) A village on the north-west coast in the Hanover district, about seventeen miles from Montego Bay. This is the eighth largest place in the island.

4d., no letters.

6d. "

A 52. Manchioneal

A mail-coach office in the Portland district, fifty-six miles from Kingston on the east coast. It was the scene of some of the exploits of Tom Cringle recorded in his *Log*. No stamps with this cancellation have yet been found.

A 53. Mandeville

A town in the Manchester district, nearly fifty-eight miles west of Kingston. One of the twelve largest towns.

1d., Large Crown; perf. 14.

A 54. May Hill

A village in the Manchester district. The post office has been transferred to a neighbouring place called Spur Tree.

1d., Large Crown; perf. 14.

4d., no letters.

6d. "

A 55. Mile Gully

Also in the Manchester district. It is on the main line to Montego Bay, and is sixty-five miles from Kingston.

1d., Large Crown; perf. 14.

4d., no letters.

6d. "

A 56. Mongeaue

In the Post Office list, but now called Monague. A town in the St. Ann's district, on the main road to Ocho Rios and St. Ann's Bay, some forty miles from Kingston.

6d., no letters.

A 57. Montego Bay

A seaport town on the north coast of some importance, ranking third in point of population. It is the terminus of the railway, 113 miles from Kingston.

1d., Large Crown; perf. 14.

4d., no letters.

6d., "

1s., "

A 58. Montpellier

A small town on the main line to Montego Bay. It is in the St. James district, and is 103 miles from Kingston.

6d., no letters.

A 59. Morant Bay

A town on the bay and at the mouth of the river of the same name on the south-east coast. It is situated about thirty miles from Kingston. Its trade is important, and it is included in the list of the twelve most populous towns.

4d., no letters.

6d., "

A 60. Ocho Rios

A mail-coach office on the north coast in the St. Ann's district, some sixty-seven miles from Kingston.

4d., no letters.

A 61. Old Harbour

A town near the south coast, about ten miles from Spanish Town, with which and with Kingston it is connected by rail.

4d., no letters.

6d., "

A 62. Plantain Garden River

A small place near Bath in the St. Thomas district, about fifty miles from Kingston.

1d., Large Crown; perf. 14.

4d., no letters.

6d., "

A 63. Pear Tree Grove

A small place in the St. Catherine district, about forty miles from Kingston.

6d., no letters.

A 64. Port Antonio

A port of entry in the Portland district on the north-east coast. It ranks sixth in number of population, and is a favourite resort of American tourists.

4d., no letters.

A 65. Port Morant

A port of entry on the south-east coast, a few miles east of Morant Bay.

1d., Large Crown; perf. 14.

4d., no letters.

6d., "

A 66. Port Maria

A port on the north coast in the Saint Mary district, fifty miles from Kingston. It is included in the list of the twelve principal towns.

1d., Large Crown; perf. 14.

6d., no letters.

A 67. Port Royal

Is really a sub-office of Kingston, and is situated on the natural breakwater, called The Palisadoes, forming the harbour. It was prior to the earthquake of 1692 the finest town in the West Indies.

6d., no letters.

A 68. Porus

On the Montego Bay railway in the district of Manchester, some forty-seven miles from Kingston. It is a populous village where a brisk trade is carried on.

6d., no letters.

(To be continued.)

Twentieth Century Colonials

**A Guide to the Postal Adhesives of the British Empire
Issued during the first Six Years of the Twentieth Century
January, 1901-June, 1907)**

WRITTEN AND COMPILED BY D. B. ARMSTRONG

Introductory—continued

SINCE the year 1882 the majority of British Colonial stamps have been printed upon paper watermarked with the design of a Royal Crown above the initials CA, these letters signifying Crown Agents for the Colonies, who represent in London the various Colonial Governments that have no specially accredited Agents-General, and through whom the stamps, after having

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been printed in England, are distributed to those possessions for which they have been prepared, this watermark superseding the old Crown CC (Crown Colonies) watermark which had been in use prior to that date, the designation Crown Colony not being applicable to all of the British possessions.

Both the Crown and CC and Crown and

CA watermarks were so arranged as to allow of one complete device falling upon the centre of each stamp on the sheet. In the case of the Crown and CA watermark this device was arranged in groups of 60, in 10 evenly spaced rows of 6, the whole of the 60 watermarks being contained within a single-lined frame, also watermarked. This was known as a "pane," four such panes going to make up one complete sheet of printed stamps, the designation "pane" arising from the fact that the four groups being connected by narrow vertical and horizontal margins, had the appearance of a window, in which the glass was represented by four groups of stamps, and the framework by the plain margins or "gutters" referred to above. There were also plain margins round the outer edges of the sheet, which had watermarked in them the inscription "CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES," reading up on the left and down on the right-hand side of the sheet. At either corner of the sheet, and also between the words "FOR" and "THE" of the inscription, were watermarked large crosses to facilitate the ready subdivision of the panes.

Of the old Crown CC watermark there had been in use two separate sizes, the one similar to the Crown CA watermark, to which it gave place, for use on stamps of the regulation size of 22 mm., and another almost twice as large, for use in printing stamps of larger design, principally high values and pictorial stamps. Of this latter paper the Colonial Authorities had still a large supply on hand at the time of the change to the Crown CA watermark; therefore large-design stamps continued to be issued watermarked Crown CC.

In the first weeks of May, 1904, however, this was all changed, and a new watermark, known as Multiple Crown CA, was brought into use, the watermark designs being this time placed so close together that portions of several watermarks fell on the same stamp, thus entirely dispensing with the necessity for careful and accurate spacing, and making the same paper adaptable for printing all sizes of stamps. The Crown CA device was also slightly reduced in size, and the sheets, instead of having marginal inscriptions as before, were watermarked from edge to edge with the oft-repeated Crown CA design, a single pane containing approximately 237 half-watermarks in the space formerly occupied by 60 only.

The size of the sheets was also changed, the usual form now being two panes or 120 stamps to the sheet, instead of four panes and 240 stamps, as had hitherto been in vogue.

For some considerable time after the advent of this watermark large-design

stamps continued to be printed upon paper watermarked with the large Crown CC design, which had then been in use for over thirty years. During the past few months, however, several large stamps have made their appearance with the Multiple Crown CA watermark, tending to show that the stock of wide-spaced Crown CC paper remaining in the hands of the Government has been finally exhausted.

The change from the Single to the Multiple Crown and CA came as a total surprise to the philatelic public at large, the Colonial Authorities having allowed not the smallest intimation of the projected alteration to leak out; the result being a boom in such British Colonial stamps as had then been recently issued with the Single Crown CA watermark, chiefly comprising the new issues made by most of the British Colonies and Possessions on the accession of King Edward VII to the throne of Great Britain, many of them having, at the time of the change, been in use for a few months, and in some cases a few weeks only.

When new editions of the principal catalogues began to appear around Christmas, 1904, some startling rises in the prices of many of these stamps were recorded, notable amongst them being the recently issued King's Head series of Cyprus, Lagos, and Southern Nigeria, to which, together with many other important rises, I will draw the reader's attention throughout these articles.

At the time of writing the Single CA boom continues unabated, and there would appear to be no reason to suppose that there is any likelihood of a fall in value; in fact, all indications would show the contrary to be the case, chiefly owing to the fact that all the machinery necessary for the production of the Single CA paper has been destroyed, and also because these issues have been almost entirely free from speculative cornering.*

The next change which I have to record is of less importance, and comprises the adoption of a new grade of paper, known as chalk-surfaced paper, upon which a large number of British and British Colonial Postage and Revenue stamps have recently been printed. The introduction of this paper is said to have been necessitated on account of that formerly used for printing these stamps being easily cleanable, unless the stamps were printed in either lilac or green doubly fugitive ink, or unless specially prepared ink was used for their cancellation, which was not always possible where the same stamps were intended for both postal and fiscal use. This method had also the disadvantage that

* Readers should note that this and many other remarks in regard to values of stamps are only the ideas of the author, and our publishers entirely disagree with some of his opinions.—Ed.

as all values were printed in one or two colours a very similar appearance was given to many of the stamps, which rendered them difficult to distinguish at sight, and resulted in many mistakes being made.

The new paper which the British Postal Authorities first brought into use in September, 1905, is treated with a preparation of chalk, which imparts a highly glazed surface to it, and which, though slightly more expensive to produce, gives stamps printed on it a much clearer and brighter appearance than those printed upon the old unsurfaced paper.

It is also practically impossible for stamps printed upon this paper to be cleaned, as any attempt to remove the cancellation results in the destruction of the entire face of the stamp. On this account great care should be exercised when soaking off used copies of stamps printed on chalk-surfaced paper, as the slightest moisture coming in contact with the face of the stamp will cause the removal of large portions of the design, which will peel off after the manner of cheap lithographic transfers.

Stamps printed upon chalk-surfaced paper may, however, with perfect safety be printed in any desired colour, and the Colonial Authorities are at present engaged in the production of a new key plate for printing British Colonial Postage and Revenue stamps which will allow of their being printed all in one colour, thus extending to all future British Colonial issues a far wider range of colouring than has hitherto been in effect.

One great disadvantage of this paper is that it is not adaptable for the production of stamps printed from line-engraved plates, which require a paper with a decidedly coarse surface. Philatelists may therefore bid a reluctant farewell to the handsome line-engraved designs which have figured so prominently amongst the British Colonial issues of the past sixty-five years.

The stamps of New South Wales have for several years been printed upon chalk-surfaced paper, and its use has been gradually extended to most of the British Colonies and Possessions. It is confined, however, to stamps which are put to the dual uses of Postage and Revenue. Recently its scope has been even further modified, the majority of the Colonial Governments being of the opinion that in the case of stamps of a less face value than 5d. the risk of their being cleaned and used over again in any considerable quantity is so small as not to justify the extra expenditure consequent on the employment of chalk-surfaced paper in connexion with the printing of these values.

In the case of used stamps it is frequently found to be extremely difficult to distinguish between the surfaced and unsurfaced paper, as the amount of surfacing applied to the

former varies considerably, and for this reason philatelists do not collect this chalk-surfaced variety, confining themselves to Single and Multiple watermarks irrespective of paper. Much higher prices are being asked, however, by dealers for stamps showing the Multiple watermark printed upon the old unsurfaced paper, and this variety bids fair to become as rare almost as its predecessor the Single CA.

In the case of unused copies those printed upon chalk-surfaced paper may readily be distinguished by their bright and sharp appearance, whilst the method most generally employed in dealing with postmarked specimens is to rub the rim of a silver coin along the teeth of the perforations, which proceeding, if the stamp be printed upon chalk-surfaced paper, will leave a series of short black marks similar in appearance to those made by an ordinary lead pencil; these may be again removed by rubbing softly with a slightly moistened silk handkerchief.

For the benefit of those philatelists who desire to include the chalk-surfaced variety in their collections, all British Colonial stamps which have been printed upon this paper up to date of the compilation of these articles will be found catalogued under their respective countries.

To the general collector this distinction of paper will have but little interest and may well be omitted, but for the collector of British Colonial stamps and the Twentieth Century specialist in particular, it forms a distinct variety of some importance. Another noteworthy philatelic event is the return recently made by the majority of the British Colonies and Possessions to single-colour printing for their low-value stamps.

At the Fifth Congress of the Universal Postal Union, held in Washington, U.S.A., in May and June, 1897, the recommendation was adopted that in order to facilitate the work of postal clerks in all countries, stamps of the denominations most generally in use for international communication, viz. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and their equivalents in foreign currencies, issued by nations who were members of the Postal Union, should be printed in green, red, and blue respectively, so that the postal officials, though unable to decipher the original inscriptions on the stamps, could determine by means of the colours only as to whether a letter or parcel was sufficiently prepaid or not. This recommendation was immediately acted upon by the majority of the countries included in the Universal Postal Union, but owing to their inability to provide a sufficiently wide range of doubly fugitive inks, the British Colonial authorities saw fit to adopt it in part only, and thus while the name and value of the stamp would be of the prescribed hue, the greater part of the

design would be printed in either lilac or green, as the case might be.

This state of affairs continued until after the session of the Rome Convention of the Postal Union which sat in May, 1906, when it was decided that what had hitherto not been obligatory should henceforth be made compulsory, and that all stamps of the prescribed values in use by Postal Union countries must, after 1 October, 1907, conform to this regulation. To this end, therefore, all recent printings of British Colonial stamps of the values of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. have been in the required colours.

It has been rumoured that a new grade of specially prepared *ink* is being employed in connexion with the production of these stamps printed all in one colour, which, being mixed with chalk, possesses many of the characteristics of the chalk-surfaced paper, but up to now I have been unable to obtain any official confirmation of this statement.

The various coloured papers which were first brought into use in connexion with the printing of British Colonial stamps about the year 1898 have at last been abandoned, and when the small supply at present remaining in the Government stores is exhausted no more of this class of paper will be manufactured, owing to the extra cost incurred by the dyeing of the paper and the fact that, with the introduction of the chalk-surfaced paper, a sufficient range of distinct colours can be readily obtained without recourse thereto.

Before concluding this Introductory chapter, a word must be said concerning the

great historical interest attached to the British Colonial stamps of the Twentieth Century, embracing, as they do, the issues resulting from the death of Queen Victoria and the accession of King Edward VII to the throne; the War in South Africa; the Boxer Rising in China; the Somaliland Campaigns; and the Federation of the Australian Commonwealth and of the Malay States.

From a geographical standpoint, these issues are also replete with instructive qualities, as they include many little-known Colonies and Dependencies which have issued postage stamps for the first time during the period reviewed by these articles, such as Brunei, Maldivé Islands, British Solomon Islands, Aitutaki, etc.

At the present time eighty-eight British Colonies and Possessions throughout the world issue their own individual series of postage stamps, and, during the first six years of the Twentieth Century, these Colonies and Possessions have issued amongst them approximately 2500 stamps, inclusive of varieties; whilst during that period nineteen new stamp-issuing Colonies have entered the field; four other Colonies have recommenced to issue their own stamps after a lapse of several years; and fifteen Colonies and Possessions have either ceased to issue stamps altogether, or have been merged into other stamp-issuing Colonies.

In conclusion, I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to many philatelic journals and publications from which I have derived much assistance in my work, also to many philatelic friends who have aided me in matters of doubt.

(To be continued)

Abyssinia

By J. W. H. HESLOP

SOME of our readers are good at puzzles. Look at the list of Abyssinian stamps in the Catalogue, and see if you can discover any fact about it which is not apparent at first sight. Some of you will have it in a moment—French influence. In 1894 the issue is in “*guerche*,” a purely Abyssinian term. In 1901 the set is overprinted “*Ethiopia*,” a French compliment to the Emperor Menelik as king of Ethiopia. Four years after the set is surcharged outright in francs and centimes. The chief postal officials are Frenchmen, the stamps are made in France, and it is chiefly from French philatelic journals that the announcement of any new Abyssinian issue is copied into English papers.

It should not be imagined that the natives

are mere negroes, akin to the races around; they are a distinct race in themselves, not unlike the Persians (the Persian lion is on their stamps), distinctly related to the Jews, and not dissimilar to the Sudanese. They have a history which goes back three thousand years, and when their country is available for archaeological research the riches of buried towns and temples, such as exist in Egypt, may prove them to be the oldest and most highly civilized race in East Africa. Inferior peoples round them live in huts of mud and rushes; the Abyssinians inhabit stone dwellings. Their country has been well cultivated for ages, and the implements employed in agriculture are the same as figure in the ancient tombs of Egypt. A strong race, they have always

successfully defied the Arab slave-raider, and while adjoining countries have been depopulated by the slave trade, the Abyssinian has been more than able to hold his own.

King Menelik traces his descent from the Queen of Sheba, the contemporary of King Solomon, a pedigree which is really tremendous. The portrait of him on the stamps of his country is a good one. He is getting an old man now, and has ruled his dominions with a just and strong hand since 1889. His reign has seen great changes. Time was when his seaboard was unoccupied, but now three great Western nations have planted colonies thereon. The Italians pushed up from Eritrea, and gave Menelik battle; it proves the Abyssinian to be a power to be reckoned with that he drove them back in the disastrous campaign of 1896. The French occupy Somali coast and the English Somaliland—all three colonies bordering on Abyssinia. The presence of these powerful neighbours is enough to make Menelik watchful.

The Italians had proved aggressive, and the English were averse to the slave trade, so Menelik was driven back on the friendship of France. He is glad of these French neighbours because they supply him with arms and ammunition, by way of Djibuti, otherwise he is dependent on outsiders for nothing; his country is self-supporting, he desires neither export nor import, but is glad of firearms. At the present moment he is supplied with weapons of the latest European pattern, and the late British Consul on the Red Sea declared the marksmanship of the rank and file to be equal to that of the Boers.

In return for these services Menelik has allowed the French to build their railway three hundred miles into the interior from Djibuti, and to open up trade routes. They have had some trouble with their railway, white ants eating the sleepers, monkeys swinging on the wires and sagging them down, and natives carrying off the poles for building purposes. The telegraph wire is an object of mistrust, the natives thinking it to be connected with some form of European magic, which it may be to their interest and safety to remove.

Very little is known about the postal arrangements, except the little that can occasionally be gleaned from French papers, but it would seem there is a weekly post from Djibuti, following the railway to the chief interior towns. From these towns the letters are carried by messengers to the outlying districts. Stamps were therefore necessary, but there is not much evidence to show they are extensively used by the native population.

When the King issued stamps he had an idea that a letter which bore his portrait thereon, engraved on the stamp, would be so respected that it would never be tampered with. This is a curious idea, but it is a good one: if it were universally acknowledged, and every sovereign's image recognized as placing the letter under his protection until delivered, it would give a sanctity and a safety to the postal system which perhaps it may not everywhere possess. Certainly every Abyssinian native privileged to handle a stamped letter would so regard it.

One wonders how often the King uses a stamp. With his old-time couriers ever at hand, and but little overseas correspondence, he should have little use for the postal system, and the same may perhaps be said of the majority of his subjects. It would seem to be the foreign traders, railway builders, and French officials who mostly make use of stamps. The day has not yet arrived when the post shall be popular throughout Abyssinia; probably the present issues are the thin edge of the wedge which shall one day spread the system into every nook and corner of the country. Where there is trade there must be letters, and stamps for Abyssinia were inevitable. Everything must have a beginning, and a great postal future for this country would seem to be on the threshold. When that time arrives it may be found that the stamps now in use were worth collecting.

Including the Postage Dues there are about ten sets, the cheapest costing under three shillings, and the whole collection not running into more than a few pounds. Since this country comes on page 1 of the foreign section it might be well to secure a display as a frontispiece to the album.

THE IMPERIAL ALBUM

Tenth Edition.

Size of pages, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The present edition is arranged in *three* volumes. Two causes have acted to bring about this result. First, the ever-increasing number of new issues, for which accommodation must be provided; and secondly, the demand by collectors that space shall be found for varieties of perforation and shade, errors, etc., to conform as closely as possible to the lists given in the publishers' Catalogue.

Vol. I. The Stamps of the British Empire; post-free, 10s. 9d.

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Staaley Gibbons, Ltd.,
30, Strand, London, W.C.

New Issues

By FRANK PHILLIPS

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.

FRANK PHILLIPS, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Australian Commonwealth.—The *Australian Philatelist* (1.10.07) reports three more values of the Postage Dues with the Victorian watermark. The date of issue of the 4d. is given as 23.9, and of the 6d. as 17.9.



Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 11½ x 11.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
2 ¹ / ₂ c., emerald-green	—	—
4 ¹ / ₂ c. " "	—	—
6d. " "	—	—

German P.O. in China.—We have just received a few copies of the 3 pf. stamp in a *yellow-brown* instead of a *brown* shade, overprinted "China." The angle the overprint makes with the edges of these stamps varies; in the new Catalogue a distinction is made between the two varieties, and the stamp mentioned above is the first variety; i.e. the surcharge is slightly more vertical than in the case of the second.



Overprinted in black.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
3 pf., yellow-brown	20 0	—

Hayti.—Our New York house forwards two new provisionals, consisting of the 20 c. and 50 c. of the 1904 regular issue, overprinted in red 1 c. and 2 c. respectively. The same handstamps were used to make similar provisionals at the beginning of last year, but the overprint was then in black. Our correspondent in Port-au-Prince informs us that he has seen the 1 c. on 20 c. with double overprint, but as each stamp is overprinted by hand, we may expect to see the overprint in all sorts of positions.



1904. Regular issue, overprinted in red.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c. on 20 c., orange	—	1 —
2 c. on 50 c., brown-lake	0 1	—
<i>Overprint double.</i>		
1 c. on 20 c., orange	—	—

Holland.—Mr. J. B. Robert gives us some interesting information about the de Ruyter issue, surcharged for use as Postage Dues.

This set was issued between 4 and 7 November, and the following quantities were printed:—
40,000 of the ½ c., overprinted 7½ c., 10 c., 12½ c., 25 c., 50 c., and 1 g.

40,000 of the 1 c., overprinted ½ c., 1 c., 1½ c., and 2½ c.

30,000 of the 2½ c., overprinted 5 c., 6½ c., and 15 c.

It is not known exactly how many of each value were printed. Two days after the stamps were issued no more ½ c. or 1 g. were to be had at the various post offices; the 1 g. was offered by dealers in Amsterdam at prices varying from 6s. to 10s.

There are still about a million de Ruyter stamps that have not been surcharged, and high officials say that if it is not decided to burn these remainders, nor to sell them to the public in bulk in an unsurcharged condition, a second printing for use as Postage Dues may take place.

We received a very few of these stamps last week and distributed them to the earlier subscribers to our new-issue service at fifteen per cent above the face value. If the second printing should differ from the first they will probably be worth several times face.

Taking a very conservative estimate of the quantities printed of each value, the Dutch Post Office must have made between £600 and £1000 out of stamp collectors. The authorities evidently find that, enjoying the exceptional advantages of their position, the business of stamp dealing is vastly more profitable than consigning the remainders to the fire, which would have been a fitting end to an absolutely unnecessary issue.

New South Wales.—We learn from the *Australian Philatelist* (1.10.07) that although the ½d., 1d., 2d., 8d., 10d., and 2s. 6d. with the watermark Crown and double-lined A are still on sale at the post offices, the 2½d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. have not been obtainable for several weeks. On inquiry it was found that a large number of the 6d. and 1s. were used on parcels and telegrams.

Philippine Islands.—Brigadier-General H. H. Bandholtz has very kindly given us some interesting information about the Philippine Islands stamps bearing an overprint O B in various colours. We referred to this overprint in the June number of the *Monthly Journal*.

The letters O B stand for "Official Business," and indicate that the stamps so overprinted are intended for official use. They are not on sale at any of the post offices, nor is a supply kept in the Bureau of Posts for distribution to Government officials.

The Bureau of Printing has been authorized by the Director of Posts to overprint stamps for other offices at their own expense, whenever such a request is made to them. When the overprinting is done the stamps are delivered direct to the post office for which they are intended.

Although the overprint O B is known to exist in several types (handstamped), one of which in particular is rather blurred, with stops after each letter, a uniform style of type is now used for all offices. This overprint on the first lot of stamps was done in various (trial) colours, the type being rather faint. Subsequent printings were made in red or blue, depending on the colour of the particular stamp overprinted, and at the same time the type was somewhat heavier.

Most of this overprinting took place on the special 1906 issue for the Philippines, but a few remaining United States stamps, overprinted PHILIPPINES diagonally, also received the same treatment. These latter were all of them overprinted in either red or blue, with the exception of a few 50 c. in black.

In the first regular printing (on the Philippines stamps) from one to five sheets of each value from 2 c. to 30 c. were overprinted in green and in yellow; about five sheets of each value from 2 c. to 30 c., and a few copies each of the 1 peso and 2 pesos, were printed in blue; about five sheets of each value from 2 c. to 30 c., 200 copies of the 1 peso, 150 of the 2 pesos, 100 of the 4 pesos, 40 of the 10 pesos, and 200 20 c. Special Delivery stamps were overprinted in red; lastly, from 15 to 180 sheets of each value from 2 c. to 30 c., 600 copies of the 1 peso, and 100 of the 4 pesos were overprinted in black.

We do not think that these stamps should be included in the Catalogue, but we append a

reference list of those we believe to exist, but only include the two values we have seen of the issue overprinted PHILIPPINES.

O B



United States issue of 1902, overprinted PHILIPPINES diagonally, and O B in black.

50 c., orange.

O B in blue.

8t., grey-black.



Overprinted O B in green, yellow, blue, red, and black

- 2 c., green.
- 4 c., carmine-rose.
- 6 c., purple.
- 8 c., brown.
- 10 c., blue.
- 12 c., crimson-lake.
- 16 c., deep violet.
- 20 c., pale brown.
- 26 c., deep sepia.
- 30 c., olive-green.



Overprinted in blue.

1 p., orange.
2 p., black.

Overprinted in red.

1 p., orange.
2 p., black.
4 p., deep blue.
10 p., green.

Overprinted in black.

1 p., orange.
4 p., deep blue.



Special Delivery. Overprinted O B in red.
20 c., blue.

South Australia.—According to the *Australian Philatelist* (1.10.07), the 10d. and 10s. have both appeared with thick POSTAGE, the watermark being still Crown and SA close. The colour of the 10s. is a much deeper green than before.



POSTAGE thicker. Wmk. Crown SA (close). Perf. 12.
Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

10d., buff — —
10s., deep green — —

Tasmania.—As the *Australian Philatelist* (1.10.07) remarks: "The Melbourne perforating machines seem to have run amok on some of the Tasmanian stamps," as we have several new varieties of compound perforation. One of them, the 1d., perf. 12½ compounded with 12, must have originated in Hobart, as no machine gauging 12 exists in the Melbourne office.



Wmk. Crown and Δ. Perf. 12½ compound with 12.
Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

1d., rose-red — —

Wmk. Crown and Δ. Perf. 12½ compound with 12.
Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

1d., rose-red — —

Wmk. Crown and Δ. Perf. 12½ compound with 11.
Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

1s., rose and green — —



Turkey.—With reference to the note in our August number as to the current stamps being found perf. 13½, Messrs. Taylor Bros. show us a specimen of the 1 piastre, perf. 13½ at top and bottom and 12 at sides, and they tell us that they have seen the 20 paras perf. 13½ all round. The so-called 13½ perforation of the stamps before us is not easy to gauge, it seems irregular, and is not very clearly cut; possibly this and the 13 of recent issues were produced by the same machine.—*Monthly Journal* (10.07).

Victoria.—We learn from the *Australian Philatelist* (1.10.07) that the following are the dates upon which the various Crown and A watermarked stamps were issued: the list is compiled from official sources:—

½d.	21.10.05	6d.	25.10.05
1d.	16. 7.05	9d.	11.12.05
2d.	13. 9.05	1s.	13. 2.06
3d.	11.11.05	£1	12. 2.07
4d.	15. 1.06	£2	18. 7.07
5d.	14. 8.06		

Western Australia.—The *Australian Philatelist* (1.10.07) chronicles the 5s., watermarked Crown and double-lined A, and perforated 12½.



Wmk. Crown and Δ. Perf. 12½.
Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

5s., green — —

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD.

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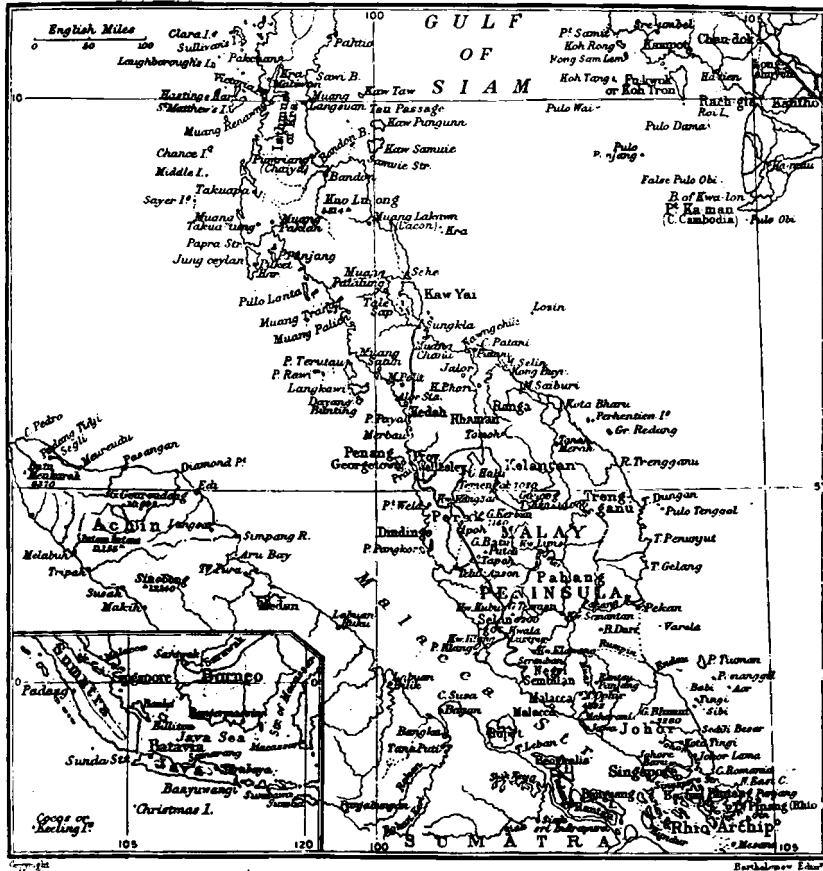
7 DECEMBER, 1907

VOL. VI.

Countries of the World

By W. PERCY BARNSDALL

The Federated Malay States



THE Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which occupy a large portion of the Malay Peninsula in Asia, are under British protection, and are closely connected with the Straits Settlements. All are governed by their native rulers, subject to the control

of British Residents, who act under the advice of a Resident-General for the Federated Malay States (Sir W. T. Taylor, K.C.M.G.), who in turn is subject to the instructions of the High Commissioner, who is also Governor of the Straits Settlements (Sir John Anderson, K.C.M.G.). Perak (a little larger than

Wales) is the most northerly, and with Selangor and Negri Sembilan stretch along the west coast to the frontier of Malacca. Pahang, the largest of the States, is on the east coast, within two hundred miles by sea from Singapore.

Residents were appointed to Perak and Selangor in 1874. In the same year a Resident was appointed to Sungei Ujong, but in 1895 this State was amalgamated with Negri Sembilan. Previously, in 1883, the relations of the Straits Settlements with the small Native States on the frontier of Malacca were consolidated. These States were confederated in 1889 under the name of Negri Sembilan (signifying Nine States). Pahang was taken under British protection in 1888. In July, 1896, the treaty between the four Protected Native States named above and the British Government came into force, by which the administrative federation of the States, under a Resident-General, is provided for, and the States agree to furnish a contingent of troops for service in the colony should His Majesty's Government be at war with any foreign nation.

For the purposes of this article it is expedient to mention general statistics only, since, as each of the States, as well as Sungei Ujong, issued stamps separately, it will be more convenient to specify particulars when the philatelic history of each State is dealt with. As collectors well know, the Native States of the Straits Settlements furnish some of the most interesting and valuable varieties, and the stamps have always been general favourites.

The total area is about 26,500 square miles, and the population about 900,000. Of the latter about 400,000 are Malays; 400,000 Chinese; 95,000 natives of India; and the remainder Europeans or Americans and Eurasians in equal proportions.

The revenue in 1906 was \$27,223,475, and the expenditure \$22,121,186, showing an exceptionally prosperous condition. The chief export and source of revenue is tin, of which about seven-tenths of the world's supply is produced. The staple cultivation may be said to be cocoanuts, rice, rubber, sugar, and tapioca. The planting of rubber has made great strides, and there was a large increase in the influx of labour for estate work in 1906. Besides tin, gold is found in fair quantity, chiefly in Pahang, as well as many other minerals in varying proportion. The forests produce excellent timber, besides gutta-percha, oils, resins, canes, and a great variety of fruit. The chief items of import are rice, petroleum, opium, and flour. The opium traffic is one of the chief difficulties of the Government.

There are excellent schools, both English and vernacular, and the States maintain a highly efficient regiment of Sikh troops—the

Malay States Guides—and are policed by a mixed force of Indians and Malays, officered by Europeans.

The chief town and seat of government is Kuala Lumpur, in Selangor, and the chief ports are Port Swettenham and Port Dickson. There are 428 miles of rail open. Branch lines connect the principal mining centres with the sea and river ports. In addition there are a large number of first-class roads.

There are fifty-two post offices and twenty-eight places where postal business is transacted by persons connected with other departments. The number of postal packets posted at these offices and places in 1906 was 3,402,516, and those delivered, 3,419,364. 1381 miles of telegraphs and telephones are maintained.

The revenue collected under Posts and Telegraphs, which includes the revenue from the sale of stamps, amounted to \$437,489, an increase as compared with the collections in 1905 of \$145,460; 92 per cent of this increase appears under the head of sale of stamps, much of it being due to transfers connected with the boom in rubber. The expenditure for the Department was \$406,183.

The exchange value of the dollar was, after many fluctuations, fixed at 2s. 4d. on 30 January, 1906; but, notwithstanding the Government's attempt to keep it at this standard, the value varies. At present it is a little over 2s. 3d.

Philatelic History

The philatelic history is a very short one. In 1900 the authorities found it more convenient to have a uniform issue for the Federation than to continue separate postal establishments for each State. Before a special issue was provided, the stamps of Negri Sembilan and Perak were overprinted FEDERATED MALAY STAMPS, with a bar obliterating the old State name. It will be noticed that a \$25 value was introduced. No doubt this is required for the transmission by post of gold and gold-leaf to Chinese jewellers. A great deal of this is done, and a special system of insurance came into force 1 July, 1906. Some of these overprinted values are quite scarce, and are worth as much genuinely postally used as unused.

During 1900, however, there was a lack of low-value stamps, and some of the States used surcharged stamps of the older issues without the overprint mentioned above.



1900. *Stamps of the Protected States overprinted, in black.*

Stamps of Negri Sembilan.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., lilac and green	0 4	1 6
2 c. ,, brown	2 0	—
3 c. ,, black	0 6	—
5 c. ,, olive	20 0	—
10 c. ,, orange	2 0	—
20 c., green and olive	12 6	—
25 c. ,, carmine	4 0	4 0
50 c. ,, black	15 0	15 0

Stamps of Perak.

5 c., lilac and olive	1 6	—
10 c. ,, orange	20 0	—
50 c., green and black	—	—
\$1 ,, pale green	4 0	—
\$2 ,, carmine	10 0	10 0
\$3 ,, ochre	—	—
\$5 ,, ultramarine	—	—
\$25 ,, orange	—	—

Late in 1900 the higher values, and early in 1901 the lower values of the stamps inscribed FEDERATED MALAY STATES were issued. The low values are not of very attractive appearance, and in some combinations of colours are hideous. Still, they are utilitarian, and depict a native animal—the tiger—and show the value clearly. By the way, it is interesting to read in the *Government Report of the Federated Malay States for 1906*, that rewards to the amount of £5638 were paid by the police for the destruction of "noxious" beasts, including seventy tigers. These stamps were manufactured by De La Rue and Co., and are, as usual, on Crown CA paper and perf. 14.

As they are oblong in shape the wmk. is sideways. The sheets consisted of 120 stamps in 2 panes of 60 (6 horizontal rows of 10). There have been several printings and two plates for the central portion of the design.



Centre in first colour. Wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 14.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., black and green	0 1	0 1
3 c. ,, brown	0 3	0 2
4 c. ,, carmine	0 3	0 2
5 c., green and carmine on yellow	0 2	0 1
8 c., black and ultramarine	0 5	0 5
10 c. ,, claret	0 6	0 6
20 c., lilac and black	1 0	0 9
50 c., black and orange- brown	4 0	0 6

The higher values are much handsomer stamps, and depict some Indian elephants. The stamps are printed on the old Crown CC paper usually employed for these large-size stamps, and are still current.



Name tablet and value in second colour.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
\$1, green and pale green	3 3	—
\$2 ,, carmine	6 6	—
\$5 ,, ultramarine	—	—
\$25 ,, orange	—	—

When the change of wmk. to multiple Crown CA was effected for the De La Rue stamps, the lower values were printed in turn on this paper, the first values to appear being the 1 c., 4 c., and 10 c., about December, 1904. For those collectors who take chalky papers the letter "C" following the description will indicate which values have appeared thus. The 5 c., multiple, is only known in "chalky." There are two or more shades of the frame for the 4 c. and 10 c.

1904-6. *Tiger type. Multiple wmk.*

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., black and green	0 6	—
3 c. ,, brown, C	0 6	0 4
4 c. ,, carmine	0 2	0 1
5 c., green and carmine on yellow, C	—	—
8 c., black and ultra- marine, C	0 3	0 2
10 c., black and claret, C	0 4	0 2
20 c., lilac and black	0 8	0 3
50 c., black and orange- brown, C	1 8	—

About May, 1906, the 1 c. was issued in one colour on the chalky paper. The sheets were still of the same composition. On 10 July, 1906, the 3 c. was similarly issued in one colour, but the stamps were printed from a new plate of 240 made up of 4 panes of 60. The paper in this case was un-surfaced.

1906-7. *Same type and wmk.*

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., green	0 1	0 1
3 c., brown	0 2	0 2

(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

New Stock Books

No. 19. *St. Vincent.* Value £582.

THIS is always a good selling country, and well-centred copies are becoming difficult to find. This book is very complete both in used and unused stamps, and includes a number of rarities. Among the more interesting I note:—

1861. *Imperf.* trials. Pairs of 1d. and 6d. unused, and singles of the 1d. and 6d., with Perkins Bacon and Co.'s trial cancellation.

1880. 5s. unused and two used.

1881. Provisionals. A nice lot of all values in singles and pairs.

1883. Wmk. Crown and CA; perf. 12. ½d., orange, and 5s., rose-red.

These stamps are not known to have been issued, but they are very scarce, the 5s. exceptionally so.

All other values and issues are well represented.

Wanted to Purchase

Unused. Nos. 15, 17A, 19, 21, 29, 32, 34, 38, 41, 50, 51, 55, 75, 81, 82.

Used. Nos. 4, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17c, 18, 38, 47, 50, 52, 55, 55a, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 69 to 75, 78 to end.

No. 3. *Gambia and Gold Coast.* Value £402.

Two popular countries that sell freely and which are in constant demand. In *Gambia* there are a good lot of the imperf. first issues, no wmk. and wmk. CC. The embossed stamps are strong and contain exceptionally good shades. There is a nice lot of the provisionals of 1906, including a few used and the error PFNNY on the 2s. 6d.

In *Gold Coast* I draw special attention to the blocks of four in the early issues, among these being such things as the 1d., blue, wmk. Crown and CA, a block that could hardly be matched in any collection. Also a mint block of the 20s., green and carmine, a rare gem! The later issues very complete and containing many good shades.

Wanted to Purchase

Gambia.

Unused. Nos. 4, 13, 14, 17, 34a, 36, 39, 43, 44, 45, 52, 69.

Used. Nos. 11, 12, 16, 34a, 36, 37 to end, 69, 70.

Gold Coast.

Unused. Nos. 8a, 15, 15a, 20, 40, 42, 43.

Used. Nos. 6, 7, 8, 8a, 14, 20, 22, 23, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 41 to 49.

Vol. 166. *Natal.* Value £736.

A strong country, most issues being very well represented. In the 1857-8 issues, on a kind of blotting-paper, there are no less than forty of the different values. Among these the following are the best:—

Four 1d., buff, and three 3d., rose, used on one envelope, postmarked "Cape-Packet-Devonport SP. 28. 1861"; pair of 3d., printed *tête-bêche*; four 9d., blue; and three 1s., buff.

In the 1861-2 there are some scarce 1d. and 3d., imperf.

The provisionals of 1869 are a nice lot, and include three of the rare 1s.

The later issues are fairly complete, including many rare things in errors of surcharge, etc.

Wanted to Purchase

Unused. Nos. 9, 10, 12, 18, 21, 22, 24, 26 to 49 all, 50, 55, 60, 71, 73, 74, 88a, 88b, 91, 111, 112, 115 to 124, 133, 137.

Used. Any embossed, exceptionally fine only. Nos. 20, 21, 22, 24, 26 to 49 only fine, 57, 58, 59, 61, 65, 73, 74, 76, 77, 111, 112.

Vols. 25, 107, 195. *Nicaragua.* Value £494.

Three fine books of this country have been just rearranged to agree with the list in our new Catalogue. These books are especially strong in the scarce provisionals of Cabo and Zelaya, and in many cases we have included full panes showing all the varieties in the settings.

Wanted to Purchase

I should be glad to see on approval any fine copies of the following stamps of Fiji. I especially want pairs and blocks or single stamps with side margins of the 1871 and 1872 issues, but singles used or unused of the 1874 issue.

Fiji Times Express.

All values on *quadrillé* paper.
6d. and 1s. on *laid bâtonné* paper.
All values used postally.

December, 1871.

1d., 3d., and 6d., used and unused.

January, 1872.

2, 6, and 12 cents, in pairs and blocks, only unused.

October, 1874.

All values and varieties with "V.R." in Gothic or Roman type.

Action at Newton Abbot County Court

AT Newton Abbot County Court, yesterday, the Rev. Arthur J. S. Ogle, Vicar of Bishops-teignton, sued J. T. Allen-Boulton, of Croydon, for £12, damages for breach of warranty. Mr. A. P. Dell (Teignmouth) represented the plaintiff, and the latter explained that in 1904 he purchased an 1862 ninepenny hair-lined English stamp from the defendant for £20, which, he considered, was a fair value. He subsequently discovered that the stamp was a forgery, and returned it to the defendant. Mr. Boulton accepted it, and had since paid £8 on account.

Judgment was given for the plaintiff for the full amount, costs being granted under Scale A.—*Western Daily Mercury*, 9.11.07.

Limerick

If you wish to get bargains indeed,
Page three, column two, you should read.
Read this column with care,
For one week you'll find there
A "bargain" in something you need.

Reduction in United States Foreign Postage Rates

I HAVE received the following cutting from a New York paper:—

Postmaster Morgan has received an official bulletin from the department at Washington giving notice of the new arrangement of foreign postal rates, which goes into effect 1 October, and which practically means a cut of sixty per cent on all letters sent abroad. Two-ounce letters, which now would cost 20 cents, will hereafter go for 8 cents. The foreign postage has been reduced from 5 cents for each half ounce to 5 cents the first ounce and 3 cents for each ounce over. As for the return stamp coupons, the new arrangement was perfected at the Universal Postal Union meeting in Rome last year, and, it is said, may eventually mean a system of international currency. A 6 cent coupon here pays for a 5 cent return from abroad.

Number of Stamps Issued

AN interesting table is published by *Le Journal des Philatelistes*, showing the number of stamps issued through a number of periods from 1840 to 1906. These figures take no account of differences in paper, watermarks, shades, or sizes of perforations:—

1840 to 1844	. . . . .	21
1845 to 1849	. . . . .	45
1850 to 1854	. . . . .	277
1855 to 1859	. . . . .	461
1860 to 1864	. . . . .	823
1865 to 1869	. . . . .	906
1870 to 1874	. . . . .	1042
1875 to 1879	. . . . .	1164
1880 to 1884	. . . . .	1382
1885 to 1889	. . . . .	1416
1890 to 1894	. . . . .	2766
1895 to 1899	. . . . .	3004
1900 to 1904	. . . . .	4595
1905 . . . . .	. . . . .	697
1906 . . . . .	. . . . .	582
Total . . . . .	. . . . .	19181

An Apt Definition

A "GENERALIST" collects something of everything.

A "Specialist" collects everything of something.—*Redfield's Stamp Weekly*.

The "Daily Express" on Stamp Collecting

ON 11 September last the *Daily Express* had a leading article upon stamp collecting, in the course of which it stated:—

It is now generally recognized that stamp collecting is not a fad, but a hobby. Firstly, they are works of art—engravings in miniature. Next, they are a kind of national coinage. Next, they have an historical value of their own. The rise and fall of contemporary nations are clearly delineated in their stamps. Yet again, they are object-lessons in geography. And lastly, they have the charm of comparative rarity. The boy who collects stamps has necessarily a far better knowledge of the world, its towns, its coinage, and its rulers, than the boy who does not. He is also more likely to be happy and contented, for within the two covers of his album he has a never-failing source of enjoyment. Parents should encourage and assist their sons in the pursuit of this hobby as their means will allow. Apart from the artistic and educational side of Philately, it should not be forgotten that there is a profitable side. The collection which costs him ten pounds in boyhood may easily be worth thirty pounds when the boy becomes a man.

THE STRAND**POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM**

Well arranged, reliable, and thoroughly correct. Seventh edition. 100 Postage Stamps, all genuine and different, and of a catalogue value of over 8s., are presented with each Strand Album. The book, which is printed on an unusually good quality paper, is bound in a new and specially designed cover. The size is a new and convenient one, viz. 9½ inches 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.

300 pages, post-free, 2s. 11d.; abroad, 3s. 4d.

APPROVAL SHEETS AND COLLECTIONS

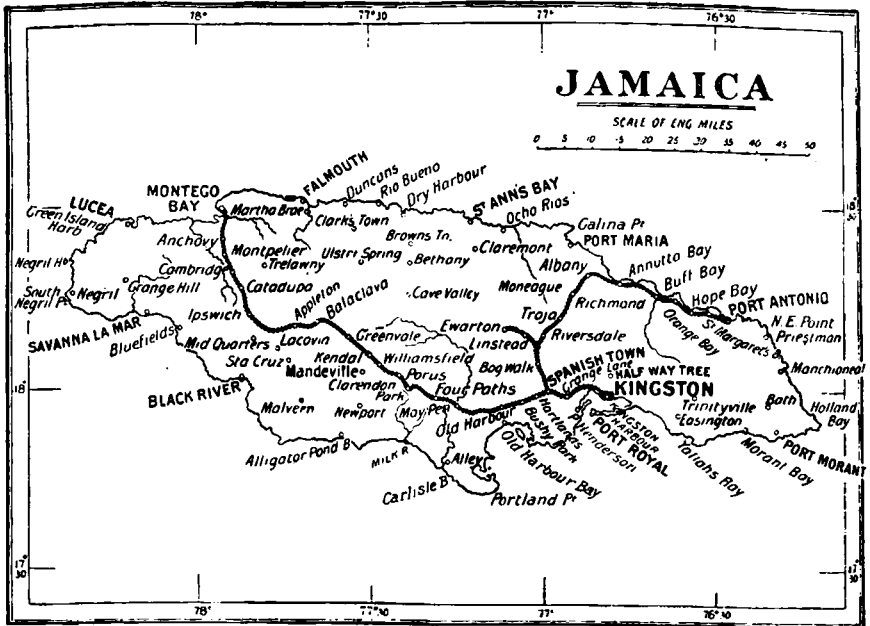
New Sheets of Stamps for beginners and medium collectors. We have just been arranging our Approval Sheets of Stamps on an entirely new and much simpler plan than formerly. The Stamps are mounted on Sheets, containing an average of 100 Stamps per Sheet. They are all arranged in the order of our New Catalogue. First, Great Britain and the Colonies, then all Foreign Countries. These Sheets contain about 5000 different Stamps, and a Sheet of any particular country will be sent on demand. The Sheets arranged to date are over forty in number, and contain all Great Britain and the Colonies, and all Foreign Countries.

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

British Stamps used Abroad

By I. J. BERNSTEIN AND CHAS. NISSEN

GROUP III—continued



A 69. Ramble

A tiny spot in the district of Hanover, 109 miles from Kingston. It is situated in an agricultural and grazing district at the north-westerly end of the island.

6d., no letters.

A 70. Rio Bueno

Was once an important shipping roadstead on the north coast in the Trelawny district, some seventy-six miles from Kingston, but its trade is now insignificant.

4d., no letters.
6d. „ „

A 71. Rodney Hall

It is impossible to find this place anywhere on the map, and to-day, if it still exists, it is without a post office. It may possibly have been a sub-office of Spanish Town—then of sufficient importance to have more than one office.

4d., no letters.
6d. „ „

A 72. St. David

Is the name of a parish in the St. Thomas district. The capital was a village called Easington, which even to-day does not boast a post office. A much more probable town to have held the post office in 1858 is Yallahs Bay, a place of some antiquity. No stamps with A 72 cancellation have been found.

A 73. St. Ann's Bay

A port of some importance in the St. Ann's district on the north coast. It is on the main line of the mail-coach service, fifty-seven miles from Kingston. Within a mile is the site of the first capital of the island, "Sevilla Nueva," founded by the first Spanish Governor in 1510.

4d., no letters.
6d. „ „

A 74. Salt Gut

No such name is to-day to be found on the map of Jamaica. A small shipping port called Salt River, at the mouth of the river

and facing the island of the same name in the Clarendon district, is, however, undoubtedly the place in question. No stamps with this cancellation have been found.

A 75. Savannah-la-Mar

The fourth largest town in the island, is situated in the Westmoreland district, about 125 miles from Kingston. This town was wiped out in its entirety by a tidal wave in 1744.

- 1d., Large Crown; perf. 14.
- 2d. " " "
- 4d., no letters. " "
- 6d. " " "
- 1s. " " "

A 76. Spanish Town

Situated in the St. Catherine district twelve miles from Kingston. It is the largest, and most populous town in the island after Kingston; and was, until destroyed by earthquake in 1692, the capital and residence of the Governor under British rule.

- 4d., no letters.
- 6d. " " "
- 1s. " " "

A 77. Stewart Town

In the Trelawny district, eighty-five miles from Kingston. It is the centre of a considerable trade in produce from the interior.

- 4d., no letters.
- 6d. " " "

A 78. Vere

The name Vere belongs to a parish now incorporated in the district of Clarendon. "The Alley," which was the capital of the parish (and which is no doubt the post office referred to in the Post Office list), is a small village on the banks of the Rio Minho, and is rendered of some importance from the fact of its being in the midst of a large number of the finest sugar estates in the colony. It is situated some forty-five miles from Kingston.

- 1d., Large Crown; perf. 14.
- 4d., no letters.
- 6d. " " "
- 1s. " " "

This completes the list of the fifty-two sub post offices at which British stamps were issued, although later, in 1870-1 and after, other offices received British post office numbers. It is not at all surprising that these stamps are rarely met with, when one considers the size of the places using them. The following table showing the population of the twelve towns next in importance to Kingston brings one to towns with only 469 inhabitants. Even this number includes women and children, blacks and coloured. What must be the size of the fifty-third on the list?

POPULATION, 1891.

Kingston	46,542
Spanish Town	5019
Montego Bay	4803
Savannah-la-Mar	2952
Falmouth	2517
Port Antonio	1784
St. Ann's Bay	1615
Lucea	1595
Port Maria	1492
Mandeville	1171
Black River	1154
Morant Bay	656
Chapelton	469

It is doubtful whether some places had any other white inhabitants than the postmaster and his family, and the offices probably only existed for the convenience of the planters who lived in the surrounding country.

Jamaica is divided into three counties, with the familiar names of Middlesex, Surrey, and Cornwall. These are again divided into fourteen districts. The British post offices and postal agencies were originally established in Jamaica about the year 1711, but nothing is known of their operations beyond the fact that in 1776 a committee was appointed to inquire into the state of the post office of "the Island." It would seem that they were worked under authority of Her Majesty's (Queen Anne's) Deputy Postmaster-General of the North American and British West Indian Possessions, and the practice of farming the revenues of the Post Office which existed in England at the time pertained also to this island.

The rates of postage were fixed in 1765 at 11d. single, 1s. 10d. double, 2s. 6d. treble letters, and 3s. 4d. per ounce for inland letters; and 1s. 3d. single, 2s. 6d. double, 3s. 9d. treble, and 5s. per ounce extra for packet letters, so that a letter to the Mother Country weighing one ounce cost 8s. 4d.—a rather expensive luxury. These rates continued till the reform of the Post Office at home, when reduced postage was introduced into the island. In 1858, to facilitate the working of the offices and accounts, stamps (British) were first introduced, and remained in use until the post office ceased to be a branch of the Imperial Post Office and was transferred to local rule. This transfer had been first suggested in 1847, again in 1855, but decisive action was not taken till 1859, when H.M. Postmaster-General, after receiving Mr. Anthony Trollope's (who visited the island in 1858) report on the subject, decided "that the time had arrived to abandon a control which he could not efficiently exercise over posts so distantly situated, and that the management of the post offices would be transferred to the Colonial Government on and from the 1st April next." The local Houses of Parliament, viz. the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, were

still adverse to assuming control, and on 15 December, 1859, the House of Assembly adopted the report of a committee which read: "that the Island Post Office having been hitherto satisfactorily conducted under the control of the Postmaster-General of England, it is not advisable that the management should now be assumed by the Local Authorities, and further, that in the present financial condition of the Island it could ill afford the additional burthen of a loss on the Department," and it was recommended that the Postmaster-General be requested to continue the "control of the Post Office." The whole secret was that, from the Accountant-General of the General Post Office London's Report, the postal service for the year ending 30 June, 1858, had in the island resulted in a loss of about £300.

Anyway, the result of these *pourparlers* was simply to delay the assumption of control by the colony beyond the time specified. The Secretary of State in reply informed the Governor that "it was not optional on the part of the Colonial Government to take over the administration of the Local Post Office, and that if the necessary arrangements were not complete at latest by the 1st June, 1860, the action of the Imperial Government in carrying on the colonial posts would finally cease." The Governor, Sir Charles Darling, immediately summoned a special session of the Legislature to pass the necessary Act, but the passage of the

Bill was delayed in the House of Assembly in consequence of a certain portion of the Governor's speech at the opening of the session being considered a breach of the privileges of the House. However, on 3rd April, 1860, the Assembly passed a Bill which was rushed through its various stages on the 4th by the Legislative Council; but as the Bill had been amended in the Assembly so as to constitute the Governor one of the Commissioners to conduct the Post Office, he expressed his inability "to concur in an arrangement which converted Her Majesty's Representative into a Commissioner for the immediate management of a department of his Government," and prorogued the Chamber to the 5th April. On that day the Bill was again brought in; and was finally passed, after heated and stormy debates, on 13th April. The Governor in proroguing the Legislature stated "that the country no doubt would be glad to learn that it was at length determined that internal communication by post should not be suspended."

The total revenue of the Post Office for the year ending 30th June, 1858, amounted to only £9595 17s. 6d., which when divided among 53 offices shows how few stamps could have been used. The postage rates were: inland—4d. under 60 miles, 6d. under 100 miles, 8d. over 100 miles, per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Book post, 1d. per oz. To England the rates were 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

(To be continued.)

Twentieth Century Colonials

A Guide to the Postal Adhesives of the British Empire
Issued during the first Six Years of the Twentieth Century
(January, 1901—June, 1907)

WRITTEN AND COMPILED BY D. B. ARMSTRONG

Great Britain

WHEN compiling a work on British Colonial stamps it is usual to include also the stamps of Great Britain, and as this is the Mother Country and the fountain-head from which all these Colonies have sprung, it is entitled to first place amongst them.

With its geography, politics, and history other than philatelic I shall not attempt to deal here.

Great Britain was the first nation to issue adhesive postage stamps for the prepayment of postage on letters and parcels, and was also one of the original signatories to the Universal Postal Union. In addition she is the pioneer of Universal Penny Postage,

which she has been successful in extending to all her Colonies and to Egypt, whilst the introduction of such a rate between Great Britain and the United States of America, I believe, under consideration by the Postal Authorities of both nations.

Since the year 1856 the stamps of Great Britain have never been remarkable for either the beauty of their design or the excellence of their production; in neither case do they admit of comparison with the postal issues of many of her Colonies, nor indeed with the handsome line-engraved series of the Great Republic, for Great Britain runs her Post Office for all it is worth and derives an excellent revenue therefrom, whilst the

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United States and many of the British Colonies maintain theirs at a considerable annual loss.

But however poor in both design and workmanship they may be, the stamps of Great Britain are surely deserving of a loftier appellation than that of "beer labels," scathingly applied to them by Mr. Nankivell in his treatise on *Stamp Collecting as a Pastime*.

In striking contrast to her handsome early line-engraved issues, all British stamps are now produced by means of typography or surface-printing, which is by far the most economical process of manufacture extant; the average cost of production being about £30 per million stamps.

All the stamps of the Mother Country and those of the majority of the Colonial Governments are, and have been for many years, engraved and printed by Messrs. Thomas De La Rue & Co., the famous playing-card manufacturers, at their works in Bunhill Row, London, E.C., where a number of specially constructed machines are kept in constant operation, under the supervision of a large staff of Government inspectors, whose duty it is to see that no stamps are printed surreptitiously, or pilfered by the company's employees, and who have charge of the keys to the safes in which the engraved plates from which the stamps are printed are kept when the machines are not working.

Other firms who have from time to time printed stamps for the various British Possessions are: Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co., engravers of the current series of the British South Africa Company's territories; Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, who are responsible for the excellent current pictorial series of New Zealand; Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., who printed the first postage stamp, the 1d., black, of 1840, and who also prepared the dies for the current Canadian series; and the American Bank Note Company, of New York and Ottawa, by whom the majority of the issues of Canada and Newfoundland have been printed.

On 22 January, 1901, the good Queen Victoria passed away, and her son Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, ascended the throne of Great Britain and Ireland, under the title of King Edward VII, and reigns in her stead.

As is usual in such cases, it was determined that a new series of postage and revenue stamps bearing the portrait of the new ruler should replace that then in use. However, as there were large supplies of Queen's Head stamps in stock, it was considered expedient to allow these to be used up as far as possible, before placing the new series on sale. In the meantime prepara-

tions were made for the production of a King's Head series.

Designs for the stamps were submitted by various of the Government contractors, showing portraits of the King in the uniform of a Field-Marshal, in four different poses, adapted to the frame of the old 1d. stamp of 1881, none of which were deemed suitable for the purpose. In the year previous, however, a very fine profile portrait of His Majesty had been executed by Herr Emil Fuchs, an Austrian sculptor resident in London, and this portrait was finally selected by the King himself for the new stamps.

In the majority of cases it was decided to adhere, as far as possible, to the designs of the Queen's Head series then in use, the only alterations being the substitution of the profile of King Edward VII for that of the late Queen Victoria, and the introduction of a Royal Crown into the upper portions of the designs, the King's profile facing to the left on all values.

A special drawing, for which His Majesty granted a special sitting, was made by Herr Fuchs for use in conjunction with the old duty plates. For the values in most general use, however, viz. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 6d., a fresh design showing the King's profile on a slightly larger scale than on the remaining stamps, and surrounded by a wreath composed half of oak, half of bay leaves, with the value in words on the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and 6d. values and in figures on the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., was prepared. This design, as well as the profile for the remaining values, was the work of the same artist.

With the exception of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 6d. stamps, all the low values of the series are bicoloured, whilst those mentioned and the denominations of 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and £1 are printed in one colour only. The 3d. value, as in the 1887 series, is printed upon coloured paper, but in the cases of the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 6d. stamps this has been dispensed with. The 1d. value was at last issued in the colour required by the Universal Postal Union.

It was at first intended to issue some of the stamps on 9 November, 1901, in recognition of His Majesty's birthday, but the printers were unable to deliver them by that date, and the issue had therefore to be postponed.

The first values of the new series to be placed on sale were those printed in the new design, which were issued to the public for the first time at midnight on 31 December, 1901, at the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, London.

The stamps failed to gain the approval of a critical public, and there was at one time some talk of their being withdrawn in favour of a series of similar design to that now in use in the Transvaal Colony, and experi-

ments were actually made in the production of the necessary dies. The scheme, however, fell through, chiefly on account of the extra expense, and the stamps that were first issued are still in use and likely to remain so for some time to come.

The new stamps of the denominations of ½d., 1d., 2½d., and 6d. were, as has already been stated, placed on sale on 1 January, 1902; but as small stocks of the old Queen's Head issue remained on hand at most post offices throughout the country, the postal clerks were instructed to supply the new stamps only to customers who asked especially for them, until all the old stamps of similar denominations had been used up. The remaining values of the new series were issued from time to time as similar values of the Queen's Head issues became exhausted; the last to be issued being the £1, on 16 July, 1902.

The series contained in all sixteen stamps, as follows. It was originally intended to include a stamp of the face value of £5 in the set, and work was actually commenced on the preparation of the plate, but before it was completed the Postal Authorities arrived at the conclusion that this value was no longer required, and it was therefore omitted.



1902; design, a profile portrait of His Majesty King Edward VII enclosed in a frame for each value excepting those of ½d., 1d., 2½d., and 6d., which are identical. Typographed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., in London. Perforated 14. Values in second colour given.

Wmk. Imperial Crown.

- ½d., blue-green (issued Jan. 1st, 1902).
- 1d., scarlet (" " " ").
- 1½d., purple and green (" Mar. 21st, 1902).
- 2d., green and scarlet (" Mar. 25th, 1902).
- 2½d., ultramarine (" Jan. 1st, 1902).
- 3d., purple on yellow (" Mar. 20th, 1902).
- 4d., green and brown (" Mar. 27th, 1902).
- 5d., lilac and ultramarine (" May 14th, 1902).
- 6d., purple (" Jan. 1st, 1902).
- 9d., lilac and blue (" April 7th, 1902).
- 10d., purple and scarlet (" July 3rd, 1902).
- 1s., scarlet and green (" Mar. 24th, 1902).



Wmk. Anchor.

- 2s. 6d., lilac (issued April 5th, 1902).
- 5s., carmine (" " " ").
- 10s., pale ultramarine (issued April 5th, 1902).



Wmk. Three Crowns.

- £1, dark green (issued July 16th, 1902).

Shades.

Most values of the above series may be shaded into several varieties, the following being the most prominent :—

- ½d., deep green instead of blue-green.
- ¾d., deep ultramarine instead of ultramarine.
- 6d., pale purple instead of purple.

The ½d. denomination of this series is occasionally found printed to all appearances in light blue. This is, however, merely a chemical change resulting from the stamp having either been soaked in water, or become damp whilst passing through the post.

(To be continued.)

Historical Philately

The Issues of France during the Franco-Prussian War

By NORMAN THORNTON

THE deaths or abdications of monarchs, and changes in forms of government, are the most general and at the same time the most legitimate reasons for new issues of postage stamps. In the case with which it is now proposed to deal, namely, the changes which took place in the stamps of France during the Franco-Prussian War, it was the fall of the Second Empire in the person of Napoleon III and the establishment of the Third French Republic which was responsible for these changes.

War broke out on 15 July, 1870, and Napoleon made his head-quarters at Sedan, where he was forced to capitulate, and was sent as a prisoner to Wilhelmshöhe, near Cassel. The Prussians pushed on and completed the investment of Paris on 19 September, after which date communications with the provinces could only be effected by means of balloons and pigeon posts. As soon as it was seen that a siege was imminent, M. Vandal, the Director of Posts under the Imperial Government, had the greater part of the stock of postage stamps distributed throughout the provinces, partly in order to keep these offices supplied during the time they might be cut off from the capital, and partly in order to prevent the stamps falling into the hands of the enemy. On 4 September the Revolutionary Government, with General Trochu as President and Gambetta as Minister of the Interior, took over the direction of affairs, and M. Vandal was replaced by M. Steenackers as Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs; but it was considered advisable for the head-quarters of the postal administration to be removed from Paris for the time, and M. Steenackers left on 18 September in the last train to the west and established himself at Tours, whence he afterwards removed to Bordeaux.

It was at first intended to use up the stocks of stamps bearing the head of Napoleon (Figs. I and II), but in order to satisfy the demands of some of the more extreme Republicans, it was decided to print fresh stocks

from the old plates, engraved on steel by M. Barre, of the Paris Mint, for the 1849-50 issue, bearing the head of Ceres (Fig. III).



I.



II.

Accordingly M. Rampont, who was left at the head of the posts in Paris upon the withdrawal of M. Steenackers to Tours, had three values prepared, the 10 and 20 centimes being issued on 11 October, and the



III.

40 centimes about the middle of December; the colours were—

- 10 c., bistre.
- 20 c., blue.
- 40 c., orange.

The sheets were perforated by the same machine which was used for the stamps of the Empire, giving a gauge of 13½; thus apart from their shades, which also differ somewhat, they are easily distinguished from the imperf. stamps of 1849-50. No lower values were issued in Paris at this time; those in the Catalogue under Nos. 146-55 will be referred to later.

The above stamps could not be conveyed outside Paris, and in the meantime the stamps which M. Vandal had distributed were becoming exhausted; it was therefore

necessary to make some provision for replacing them, and to this end M. Steenackers instructed M. Delbeque, formerly director of the Strasburg Mint, and at this time transferred to Bordeaux, to prepare stamps of the type in use in Paris; but the provincial artists were unable to produce such good work as M. Barre, and the Bordeaux series was lithographed instead of engraved. The design, however, closely follows that of the Paris stamps. The work on the matrix stone, except in the case of the first printing of the 20 c., for which a trial stone by M. Dambourgez was used, was entrusted to M. Yon, whose name appears in minute letters on the right-hand leaf above the bunch of grapes, except on the 20 c. value, which was unsigned. For the postage stamps there are two types, one for the low



IV.



V.

values, 1, 2, and 4 c., and the other for the higher values (Figs. IV and V), and a Postage Due stamp (Fig. VI) was also issued.



VI.

Great difficulty was experienced in the production of these stamps: first there was a deficiency of printing-presses—old, worn-out machines had to be used; coloured inks were unobtainable, and had to be manufactured from the best materials available; and workmen so scarce "that," wrote M. Delbeque, "for gumming we had bricklayers, labouring men, and all kinds of people who knew nothing of the work they had to do."

It is to be noted that the 5 c. was of the type of the higher values. This was apparently an oversight, and was corrected in 1872, after the war, when a printing was made in Paris from engraved plates of the same design. The stamps were issued imperforate, and the first of the series put into circulation was the 20 c.; the values and colours, varying in shade, were:—

- 1 c., bronze-green on blue.
- 2 c., red-brown on cream.
- 4 c., grey, pale grey.
- 5 c., yellow-green.
- 10 c., bistre, ochre.
- 20 c., blue, deep blue, ultramarine.
- 30 c., brown.
- 40 c., vermilion, orange, yellow.
- 50 c., carmine, rose.

Postage Due Stamp.

- 15 c., black

As mentioned above, the authorities in Paris in 1872, to supply the deficiency of lower values, prepared steel plates of the same design as that made in Bordeaux, and the following values, similar to Type IV, were put into circulation, and are readily distinguished from the Bordeaux issue by being perforated instead of imperf.:—

- 1 c., olive-green (shades).
- 2 c., red-brown (").
- 4 c., grey (").
- 5 c., green (").

I Remember, I Remember

WITH APOLOGIES TO THE SHADE OF HOOD

By DÂK

I REMEMBER, I remember,
The house where I was born,
The little album where the stamps
Were peeped upon at morn;
They never seemed a bit too torn
Or chipped too much that day,
But now the slightest scratch or crease
Takes all the charm away!

I remember, I remember,
The British red and blue,
The Perkins and the Bacons
And the gems of De-la-Rue!
The Hong Kong my dead brother gave
To start my earliest set—
'Twas laburnum—on my birthday—
(That Hong Kong's living yet).

I remember, I remember,
The shop I used to know,
The little window hung with stamps
O'er forty years ago.
My pennies flew in feathers then
(I call them sovereigns now);
And play or school could never cool
The fever on my brow.

I remember, I remember,
The prices I thought high;
I used to think that eighteen-pence
Was close against the sky.
It was a childish ignorance,
But now 'tis little joy
To know I'm farther off *some* stamps
Than when I was a boy.

American Notes and News

By EUSTACE B. POWER

On my Return

TO America I found a distinctly pessimistic view of the general financial situation. I was told that there would be no stamp business to amount to anything all the winter, and that the poor men had no money to spend on stamps, and that the rich ones were going to hang on to what they had. All this came at ten o'clock on the morning I got off the *Lucania*. At twelve o'clock I sold a set of 1869 inverted centres; at three o'clock I had orders to go and see an important client; and at the end of my first day home I had a record of nearly a thousand dollars' worth of business actually consummated. So there you are. But, for all that, I am inclined to think that business here in the States will not be a banner year, though at the same time I am quite sure that the financial cancers lately cut out of the general business situation cannot but result ultimately in bigger and better stamp times than ever before known.

We are in Need

FOR a special client, of an imperf., unused, mint pair of the 5 c., 1851. If any of my readers desires to sell such a piece, please address me at 198 Broadway, New York.

A New Album

THAT we have just put on the market is called the "Simplex." It has a spring back, one hundred and fifty leaves—fifty more than the usual book—and sells for \$3.50. This is the cheapest movable-leaf album in the world, and should command attention. Our Chicago agents wire for a dozen, and if Chicago is satisfied, the rest of us can surely sleep undisturbed. This reminds me that the Chicago Philatelic Society have just had their five-hundredth meeting, consisting of some philatelic and much other jollification. I have not seen any reports of Massoth being locked up or Severn being taken home in an ambulance, so I take it P. M. was there to make the children behave.

I was not aware

OF the dearth of medium-priced stamps of United States until I started out to find some. Heavy drawings from our stock by the approval department and also the filling of direct orders cleaned us almost out of some lines; and I thought I'd give a chance to those dealers who eternally halloo out fifty per cent discount to sell a few lines. One day's work quickly showed the state

of the market. Why, I was unable to secure even *one dozen* of such things as 10 c. and 12 c., 1868, grilled; and as for the 12 c., 24 c., 30 c., and 90 c. of 1861, *used*, why, they might almost be circular Guianas! I predict a heavy rise in good United States, listing from 25 c. to \$2.50, in the near future. Speculators, please take note.

Breitfuss Collection

TEN volumes of this collection are now in America with us. Big buyers and specialists had better write us what they require in United States, Colombia, British North America, Roumania, Hawaii, Philippine Isles, Spain, etc. We have on view a specialized collection of Montenegro, another of Nicaragua, and shortly shall have priced up an important selection of nothing but King's Heads. All are ready to be transformed into dollars, whether the same be in currency or cheques. We personally can be run on as long as you like to indulge in it. To pessimists who see the hole in the doughnut instead of the comestible itself, we may add that we are quite solvent, quite prepared to go along if panics keep up for years, and still we shall at least have enough to buy a few stamps if they come cheap. Now is the time to buy good old Europeans and Colonials in fine shape; if you don't, you'll kick yourselves later on.

Mr. Phillips

HAS lately written at the foot of my notes that he wishes me to stick to mundane affairs. Now this comes very hard on me. I am completely done out of reading the *Heavenly Twins* and the *Angel's Love Story*, in addition to which, I suppose, I must be very careful in my remarks for fear I tread on somebody's toes. And yet we're taught to believe we're nothing if not genuine. Alack, alack!

[I had to blue-pencil two paragraphs, old man. We can't *print* all you write.—C. J. P.]

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New Issues

By FRANK PHILLIPS

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.

FRANK PHILLIPS, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Aitutaki.—We have received a strip of four of the New Zealand 3d., yellow-brown, overprinted AITUTAKI in blue, with double perf. 11 at the bottom of the stamp. This strip formed the bottom row of a sheet, and so the second line of perforation is on the margin; the two lines are only about 1 mm. apart.



AITUTAKI.

Toru Pene.

Overprinted in blue. Wmk. NZ and Star.

Perf. 11, double at the bottom.

Unused. Used.

3d., yellow-brown (large size)

Australian Commonwealth.—Mr. H. W. Johnston sends us the following interesting cutting from the *Melbourne Argus* (12.10.07):—

“An important change of policy has been decided on by the Commonwealth Treasurer (Sir William Lyne). Hitherto it has been the custom for the Commonwealth to pay the State printing offices to print postage stamps. The intention now is that all the stamps shall be printed at one central office in Melbourne, under the control of the Commonwealth Treasury.

“In connection with this determination, a report was called for by the Treasury some weeks ago, showing the number of stamps actually used by the public during last year. This has been prepared, and reveals the astonishing fact that postage stamps to the number of 334,000,000 were used during the twelve months. Of these 288,000,000 were of the value of 1d. and 2d., showing how enormous must be the ordinary letter correspondence in the Commonwealth. The number of stamps used during the year in the various States is shown in the following table:—

New South Wales	125,000,000
Victoria	102,000,000
Queensland	42,000,000
South Australia	28,000,000
Western Australia	23,000,000
Tasmania	14,000,000
Total	334,000,000

“At present the printing of these stamps costs the Commonwealth 3½d. per thousand—no inconsiderable item when the number used is taken into account, together with the fact that there is absolutely no return for that money. They are printed in Sydney, Brisbane, Melbourne, and Adelaide. The Adelaide printing is done by Mr. J. B. Cook, who, by the use of improved and more economical methods, has succeeded in cutting down the cost per thousand to 3d. It is claimed on Mr. Cook's behalf that he could, if installed in a central office with a total output to work on, produce stamps at 2½d. per thousand. This would mean a considerable saving to the country, and many advantages due to the centralization of the work.

“One necessary factor in effective economy in this direction is the production of a uniform design of stamp. It is clear that the cost of printing could not be reduced by centralization if six different designs of stamps had to be turned out. It is with the object of settling this question that the stamp committee is now sitting in Melbourne. When it has completed its labours and fixed on a uniform design, the intention of the Treasurer will be put into immediate operation. Mr. J. B. Cook is to be brought over from Adelaide and installed at the Melbourne printing office with Commonwealth plates and printing machinery. He will print stamps for Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. A previous proposal to print stamps for New South Wales and Queensland raised such a storm that for some time at least after the new arrangement has been got into operation they will be allowed to continue to print their own stamps as at present.”

British Solomon Islands.—In the *Australian Philatelist* (1.10.07) we read that: “The Solomon Islands stamps were on 3 September gazetted as usable for international postage.” There will probably be a change of colour in the 3d. and 2½d. at any rate, and probably in the 5d., so that these stamps may conform to the recommendations of the International Postal Union.

Bulgaria.—A correspondent of *Der Philatelist* (15.11.07) has received a sheet of the 25 stot. Jubilee stamp, recently chronicled, in which the five upper horizontal rows (70 stamps) are imperforate vertically, while the remaining 176 stamps of the sheet are entirely imperforate. The sheet was obtained direct from a post office.



Jubilee issue. Imperf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
25 stot., blue	—	—

Imperf. vertically. Perf. 1½ horizontally.

25 stot., blue	—	—
--------------------------	---	---

Crete.—Sergeant F. Ashby sends us a new shade of the current 1 lepton, it being on slightly toned paper. The new shade is *yellow-brown*, as opposed to the old *brown*, or rather *red-brown*, as it appears in the Catalogue.



Perf. 14.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 l., yellow-brown on toned	—	—

Middle Congo.—We take this translation of the official title, "Moyen Congo," of the French colony from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* (16.11.07), as we must confess that we also are at a loss to find a really adequate translation. Our contemporary gives the following particulars of a new issue for this colony:—

Inscribed "Moyen Congo"; background in second colour.

(i) Oblong stamps. Tiger.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., grey-brown and brown	—	—
2 c., violet and brown	—	—
4 c., blue and brown	—	—
5 c., green and blue	—	—
10 c., rose-red and blue	—	—
20 c., light brown and blue	—	—

(ii) Upright stamps. Figure of Native.

25 c., blue and grey-green	—	—
30 c., red and grey-green	—	—
35 c., chocolate and blue	—	—
40 c., dull green and light brown	—	—
45 c., violet and light red	—	—
50 c., green and light red	—	—
75 c., brown and blue	—	—

(iii) Upright stamp. Fern Forest.

1 fr., deep green and light lilac	—	—
2 fr., violet and pale green	—	—
5 fr., blue and rose	—	—

Morocco Agencies.—Mr. R. Lyons has shown us copies of a 4d. stamp of Great Britain overprinted 40 centimos, for use in the Morocco Agencies; the stamp is on chalk-surfaced paper.



MOROCCO
AGENCIES

5 CENTIMOS

Overprinted in black. Chalky paper.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
40 c. on 4d., green and brown	0 6	—

Nicaragua.—Still they come. We have received a set of Official stamps, made by overprinting fiscal stamps which were intended to be used for payment of a tax levied by the education authorities.

The overprint consists of the words CORREOS—1907—OFICIAL, in the middle, in three lines, and the value repeated twice, once at the top and once at the bottom of the stamp. It is curious that, in all the values, the figures of value at the top are in heavier type than those at the bottom.



10 cts.
CORREOS
1907
OFICIAL
10 CTS

Official. Fiscal stamps, overprinted for use as Officials. Perf. 14 to 15. Colour of overprint in brackets: Blk. = Black, R. = Red, O. = Orange, G. = Green, Ol.-Br. = Olive-Brown, B. = Blue.

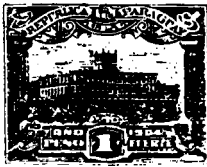
	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
10 c. on 2 c., orange (Blk.)	0 1	—
35 c. " 1 c., indigo (R.)	0 3	—
70 c. " 1 c. " (B.)	0 6	—
70 c. " 1 c. " (O.)	0 6	—
1 p. " 2 c., orange (G.)	0 9	—
2 p. " 2 c. " (Ol.-Br.)	1 4	—
3 p. " 5 c., brown (B.)	2 0	—
4 p. " 5 c. " (G.)	2 6	—
5 p. " 5 c. " (G.)	3 3	—
5 p. " 5 c., black-brown (G.)	3 3	—

Papua.—In our issue of 3 August we gave a list of the quantities of stamps of British New Guinea that were overprinted "Papua." This list was taken from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* (20.7.07). Mr. W. H. Johnston, of Victoria, now sends us the list given below, which shows how many of each value were printed with the first (i.e. the thick) overprint, and how many with the second (i.e. the thinner).

	Thick overprint.	Thin overprint.	Total.
½d.	11,040	18,150	29,190
1d.	12,900	35,100	48,060
2d.	29,610	40,560	70,170
2½d.	12,000	13,230	25,230
4d.	2,970	5,135	8,105
6d.	6,300	5,255	11,555
1s. od.	5,970	7,625	13,595
2s. 6d.	2,730	10,696	13,426

It will be seen that the total number overprinted of each corresponds for all practical purposes to the list we gave previously. From these figures we conclude that the whole of the remaining British New Guinea stamps were sent to a printing office in Australia, probably to Brisbane, and that a first batch was quickly printed with the first (thick) overprint, and forwarded to Papua for immediate use. The remainder was then printed at leisure with the second (thinner) overprint, and was only issued as the first batch was used up. As far as we know the 2d. and 2½d. values have not yet been issued with the thinner overprint. This is of course only a theory, but we should think that it is correct, as our correspondent informs us that the figures were copied from the official report made by the Chief Postmaster of Papua to the Commonwealth authorities.

Paraguay.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal* (16.11.07) informs us that the 10 pesos, chronicled in *orange-brown*, in our issue of 2 November, has already changed its colour, it now being issued in a *chocolate-brown* shade.



Change of colour. Perf. 11½, 12.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.
 10 p., black and chocolate-brown . — —

South Australia.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* (16.11.07) reports the discovery of two values of Type 27 in the Catalogue, with thick "Postage," watermark Crown and A, perf. 12, in pairs, imperf. between.

gd., brown-lake, vertical pair.
 1s., brown, horizontal pair.

Surinam.—In the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* (16.11.07) we read that a Berlin dealer has shown our contemporary the 1 c., olive-green; 2 c., red-brown; 2½ c., deep green; and 3 c., orange-yellow, of the oblong figure type. We do

not list these, as we have reason to believe that they are only specimen copies; in our issue of 5 October it will be seen that Mr. J. B. Robert informed us that these stamps would be issued in December or January.

Switzerland.—Baron A. de Reuterskiold writes us as follows:—

"On November 12th the booklets containing the new 5 c. and 10 c. stamps were obtainable at some post offices in Switzerland. The officials having received orders only to sell the new stamps when the old ones were used up, it is still difficult to get them, as many offices refuse to sell them. The stamps are surface-printed on thick 'granite' paper with apparently no watermark, and are perforated 11½. As to the designs, the less said the better; the local press has already ridiculed the absurd design of the 5 c., with William Tell's son hanging on to his father's giant cross-bow; that of the 10 c., although less absurd, is most unsatisfactory—it reminds one of the German stamp minus its frame, and has a most unfinished appearance. It is said that these stamps will be issued shortly, in sheets; also the 2 c. and 3 c. of the same design as the 5 c., and the 12 c. and 15 c. like the 10 c. The colours will remain as in the current issue, except for the 3 c. and 12 c., the former of which is to be red-brown and the latter yellow."

We regret that we are not able to illustrate these stamps yet, as we have not been able to obtain unused specimens.

	Granite paper.	No wmk.	Perf. 11½.	Unused.		Used.	
				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5 c., green	:	:	:	—	—	—	—
10 c., carmine	:	:	:	—	—	—	—

Trinidad.—The Postmaster-General of Trinidad writes us officially under date of 1 November, that "Postage Due stamps will now be supplied to the public cancelled."

Victoria.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* (16.11.07) that the 5s. was issued, with the watermark Crown and double-lined A, perf. 11, about 1 November.



	Wmk. Crown and A.	Perf. 11.	Unused.		Used.	
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5s., carmine and blue	.	.	—	—	—	—

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 301 Strand, London, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD.

No. 24
Whole No. 154

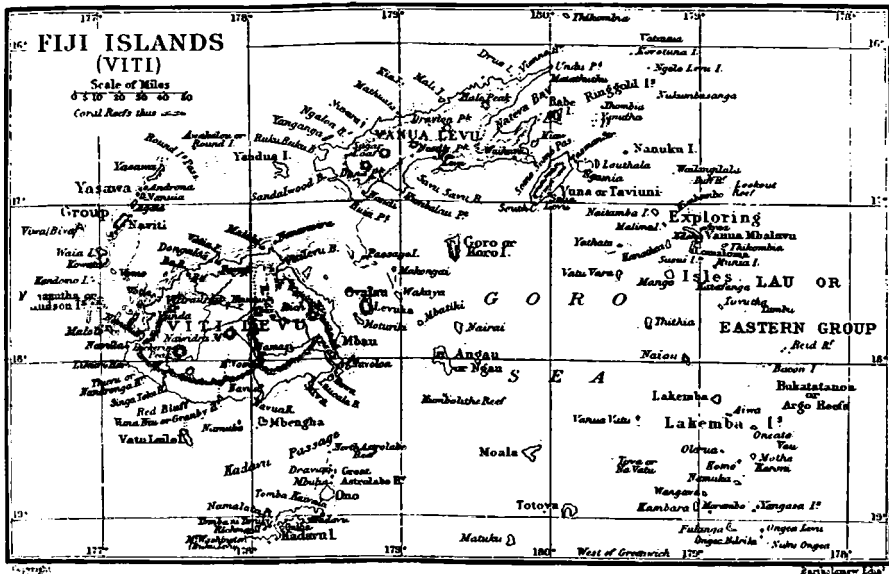
14 DECEMBER, 1907

VOL. VI.

Countries of the World

By W. PERCY BARNSDALL

Fiji



THE Crown Colony of Fiji consists of a scattered group of over two hundred islands (about eighty of which are inhabited) in the South Pacific Ocean, about two thousand miles east of Queensland and about eleven hundred miles north of New Zealand. They extend three hundred miles from east to west and three hundred north to south, and including Rotumah (a dependency some distance to the south-east, in the open Pacific, added to the colony in December, 1880), have a gross area of 7435 square miles, or about the size of Wales. The two largest are Viti Levu, or Great Fiji (4250 square miles, about the size of Jamaica), and Vanua Levu, or the Great Land (2600 square miles). The other islands range from an area of 217 square miles to mere rocks.

All the islands are abundantly watered :

almost every valley has a stream from which an ample supply of water can be obtained for irrigation and other purposes all the year round. The barrier reef that almost encircles each island forms an admirable breakwater, and once through the opening, vessels ride at anchor in perfect safety. The larger islands, composed of volcanic rock, are mountainous, with summits rising to four thousand feet or more. Dense forests clothe the windward side of the islands, where the south-east trade winds bring a copious rainfall; and the scenery in many parts is grand and picturesque. Earthquakes are not uncommon, and the great sea-waves which often follow them cause great destruction to the low shores. The climate is equable, and remarkably healthy for Europeans.

The islands were discovered by Tasman

in 1643, and early in the nineteenth century became the resort of South Sea traders. The natives belong to the Polynesian race, are of a dark copper colour, well-built, and handsome. Formerly they were habitual cannibals, but in 1835 the Wesleyan missionaries, led by Messrs. Cargill and Cross, commenced their labours amongst the islanders, and though for a long time progress was slow and disheartening, Christianity is now professed by all the inhabitants. Under the improved and safer conditions many immigrants found it profitable to squat on the various islands, and developed an unruly spirit, which in 1858 caused King Thakombau to solicit the protection of a strong Power. He accordingly offered to transfer his authority first to the United States, and then to Great Britain, but both declined. Ultimately, however, in view of the unpleasantness which would arise to the neighbouring Australian colonies through the prevalence of anarchy and disorder in the islands, the British Government acquiesced in the transfer, and the British flag was hoisted by Sir Hercules Robinson on 10 October, 1874.

The Government is administered by a Governor (Sir Everard F. im Thurn), who is also High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, assisted by an Executive Council. For the purposes of native government the colony is divided into seventeen provinces, in ten of which a superior native chief exercises, under the title of Roko Tui of his province, a form of rule somewhat similar to that in force prior to the establishment of a European form of government.

The population is about 122,000, of which about 3000 are Europeans and 20,000 Indians. The latter are coolies, upon whose labour the planters are forced to depend, as the Fijian himself, though industrious in a way, dislikes prolonged and sustained work.

Suva, the present capital, is a small town on the south coast of Viti Levu, with a good harbour. Levuka, the capital till 1882, is on the smaller and singularly beautiful island of Ovalau.

Education, almost entirely conducted by the Wesleyan and Roman Catholic missions, is in a high state of efficiency.

There is no military establishment in the colony, but there are a force of armed native constabulary and a Rifle Association under the control of the Colonial Government.

The revenue from postal dues and stamps in 1905 was £4718, and during the year there passed through the post office, in local correspondence, 465,298 letters and post cards, 40,579 book packets, and 214,978 newspapers; in foreign correspondence, 807,186 letters, 99,099 book packets, 421,454 papers, and 5664 parcels.

Money, weights, and measures are the

same as in the United Kingdom. There is a good system of interisland communication, and regular steam communication is maintained with New Zealand, Australia, Tonga, Samoa, Hawaii, and Canada.

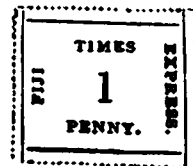
The public expenditure is well under the revenue, and trade is in a flourishing condition.

The leading exports are sugar, copra, and fruit, especially bananas. The principal imports are cotton goods, machinery and hardware, and food-stuffs. Trade is carried on chiefly with the United Kingdom and the Australian Commonwealth.

Its Philatelic History

From a philatelic point of view this country is one of the most interesting. Not only do the stamps mark clearly the historical progress of the islands, but in themselves provide a rare field for study, and until recently were little known or understood. It can hardly be called a cheap country in which to specialize, but a fairly representative collection may be made without a great deal of expenditure. Mr. C. J. Phillips, in an article on "Stamp Collecting as an Investment" in the *Monthly Journal* (May, 1903), placed the country in Class II, and said there was much to learn here, and that the country was a fine subject for study, meriting more attention from advanced collectors than it had hitherto received. Since then Mr. Phillips has made a special study and collection of the country, and is now engaged in writing an exhaustive handbook dealing fully with the intricacies of the issues. This collection was exhibited in our publishers' name at the London Exhibition last year, but not for competition. It is an open secret that had this collection been entered for competition it would have secured the gold medal in its class. Here then is encouragement for collectors of Fiji stamps.

The first issue was type-set and printed at the office of *The Fiji Times* (in connexion with the postal system established by the proprietors) in sheets of twenty-four stamps, arranged in four rows of six stamps of each value, in the following order: 6d., 1s., 1d., 3d. They were printed on coloured paper



and rouletted, the latter operation being effected at the same time as the printing. Later, a 9d. value being required, the same plate as before was used, but the last three

stamps of the 3d. on the bottom row were altered to 9d.

1870-1.	Type-set.	Rouletted.	Unused.		Used.	
			s.	d.	s.	d.
1d., black on rose	.	.	20	0	—	—
3d.	"	"	50	0	—	—
6d.	"	"	100	0	—	—
9d.	"	"	100	0	—	—
1s.	"	"	65	0	—	—

In 1871 certain Englishmen set up a Fijian government with the principal chief, Cakobau, as King. At the end of the year a national postal system was established, and stamps which were engraved and printed at the Government Printing Office at Sydney, New South Wales, were put into circulation. The 1d. and 3d. were of the same design, and differed from the 6d. in having the name and value on a white ground. The



initials "CR" stand for "Cakobau Rex," and refer to the above-mentioned Cakobau, who was in power from June, 1871, until the

(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.

British Stamps used Abroad

By I. J. BERNSTEIN AND CHAS. NISSEN

GROUP III—concluded

THE date fixed by the Postmaster-General at "June 1st latest" was extended at the request of the Governor till 1 August, 1860, on which date Jamaica assumed the control of her own post offices. One inference to be drawn from the Governor's speech, quoted previously, is that British stamps were used for internal postage. It is, in view of the number of offices established, extremely likely, although in the only other colony with internal British post offices (Cyprus) the Postmaster-General distinctly states that "he had authorized and established an inland rate." In the latter colony, too, the prepayment of letters was compulsory, but in Jamaica it was not so till 1872. At the present time there are 150 offices in the island. The 53 already established retained the British post office numbers, and some 30 others established between 1870 and the introduction of dated postmarks received British office numbers.

islands were handed over to Great Britain. The paper has a watermark, FIJI POSTAGE, in small capitals, across the middle row of stamps on the sheet, and the stamps were perforated 12½.

17 Dec., 1871.	Perf. 12½.	Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
1d., blue	.	6	0	20	0
3d., green	.	7	6	—	—
6d., rose	.	10	0	—	—

The above stamps had their values expressed in pence, but as the currency then mostly in use for accounts was the dollar, the stamps were shortly after issue surcharged in "cents." The surcharged set completes the list of stamps issued prior to the British annexation.



12 Jan., 1872.	Surcharged in black.	Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
2 c. on 1d., blue	.	3	0	6	0
6 c. on 3d., yellow-green	.	10	0	15	0
12 c. on 6d., rose	.	12	6	12	6

(To be continued.)

Why, is a mystery, the solution of which we are unable to give. As they, however, are only found on Jamaica stamps, their enumeration here will suffice:—

- A79, A80, A81, A82, A83.
- (These numbers had previously been used elsewhere.)
- E06, E30, E58.
- F80, F81, F95, F96, F97, F98.
- G13, G14, G15, G16.
- 193, 196, 199, 201, 598, 615, 617, 622, 631, 640, 642, 647.

In the official records it is stated that the Colonial Government took over 40 offices in 1860. The number in the British Post Office lists is 53, but as no stamps with the Nos. A50, A52, A72, A74 have as yet been found, it is possible that, although numbers were allotted to these places, the offices there were never really opened.

(To be continued.)

Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

New Stock Books

No. 196. Value £275.
British Stamps Used Abroad.

THIS book is a new departure in the method of arranging these stamps. Formerly we used to mix them up with the ordinary used stamps, and a collector had to look through four or five volumes to find what he wanted. Finding a rather good demand for these stamps, I have had them all arranged in one book, which I shall be glad to send to specialists on approval. There are about two thousand stamps in the book, including a few scarce things. The stamps are priced very moderately considering their scarcity.

Reprints of Crete

ATHENS, 3/16 November, 1907.

WE have to inform you that several sheets, *reimpressions*, of the stamps of the Russian occupation at Rhetymno have been sent to several dealers in Europe, and we draw your attention to this subject.—THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF ATHENS.

Stock-taking

I HAVE to give early notice that 391 Strand will be entirely closed for business from the 27th to the 31st instant. This will cause some delay in the after-Christmas trade which cannot be avoided, and I must ask for the kind indulgence of our clients for a few days at that period. This exhaustive stock-taking takes place only once in three years. During the intermediate two years the stock is estimated on a certain percentage of purchases and sales, which we have found comes out fairly accurately in practice. The stock-taking commenced early in November, but the value of the stock books and sales envelopes can only be estimated during the last week of the year.

Topical Limericks

NICARAGUA'S going ahead
As regards overprints (which we dread).
No limericks there
To drive away care,
They invent new surcharges instead.

These stamps are *not* worth a king's ransom;
Our catalogues might as well ban some.
With Department Zelaya
They're trying to slay yer,
And their *Cab o* is really not "*hansom*."

Stamp Collections Register

I SHOULD like to draw the attention of my readers to the success that has already been attained by this "Register." We have sold about a dozen collections, and we have four more collections on hand to advertise in due course.

We have many collections offered to us in the course of a year that we do not require to purchase, having sufficient of those stamps on hand; we therefore started this "Register" as a means of enabling collectors to dispose of any general collections or single specialized countries that they may wish to sell.

The owner names his own price; sends us a fee of one guinea. For this we advertise the collection in both the *Weekly* and the *Monthly*, and if the collection is sold he has to pay us a commission of 10 per cent on the amount realized. The announcements reach fully twelve thousand readers, and if the price asked is really moderate a sale is generally effected.

Catalogue, Part II, Foreign Countries

IS now ready, and booked orders have been all dispatched. Part I is in proof up to Mauritius, and I trust that it will be on sale the first week in January.

Junior Philatelic Society Exhibition

I HAVE received the following letter, which I publish with pleasure:—

44 FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
20 November, 1907.

DEAR SIRS,

An important extension of arrangements has been made at the forthcoming Exhibition, and instead of 4200 square feet, the Exhibition will now cover 9000 square feet.

The plan of the extension, which is enclosed herewith, admits of TEN NEW STALLS FOR THE BUSINESS OF THE STAMP TRADE, particulars of which are given herein.

To those dealers who have already taken space in the MAIN HALL a discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on any further space they may take in the new first-floor hall. Early application should be made for new stalls, the allotment of which will be made on Thursday, 28 November.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT F. JOHNSON.

Keep your Collections

It can be safely said that 50 per cent of the people who inhabit the civilized countries of to-day see no use, pleasure, or value in the art of stamp collecting. The real pleasure of stamp collecting, perhaps, is to keep stamps for a distant time. Others indulge for the purpose of converting their collections into cash in after years. There is no doubt that a stamp collector who collects stamps for ten or twenty years will be able to sell them for a margin of 50 or 60 per cent on the actual cost. A collection of desirable copies of stamps will yield a great deal more cash than an endowment policy for the same amount of time. A person should never sell or trade a stamp collection of over five years' work unless forced to by hard straits. There is no telling when certain stamps will take gigantic rises in price. I illustrate the above by the fact that a man who had collected stamps when a boy recently sold one of his collections for the sum of £1800. The reader may see by this that it pays to keep boyish collections or continue collecting. In later years the "Young New Zealander" will appreciate the value of his work in collecting stamps. Start a stamp collection at once if you have none.—*Otago Witness, N.Z.*

No Postage Stamps Here

GLANCING over the map in quest of British possessions which may possibly provide us with new issues of stamps, we find them chiefly among the Pacific Islands. For instance, there are the Gilbert Islands and the Ellice Islands, forming together the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate. There are twenty-five islands in all, with a total area of about 166 square miles, and a population of thirty-five thousand. As, however, there are only about one hundred Europeans settled on the islands, the need for postage stamps is perhaps not a very pressing matter. There are also the Phoenix Islands, seven in number, and the Union, or Tokelan Islands, a group of six islands with various islets. Many other small groups and single islands in the Pacific are scarcely worth mentioning as possible issuers of postage stamps. Among the islands of the Southern Atlantic the day may come when Ascension may be granted its own issue of postage stamps. There is also Tristan d'Acunha, one of the loneliest, but at the same time healthiest, spots in the world. It is said that everybody in Tristan d'Acunha lives to a great age—possibly because they have no electric trams, municipal elections, or—postage stamps!—*Otago Witness, N.Z.*

Twentieth Century Colonials

**A Guide to the Postal Adhesives of the British Empire
Issued during the first Six Years of the Twentieth Century
(January, 1901-June, 1907)**

WRITTEN AND COMPILED BY D. B. ARMSTRONG

Great Britain—continued

(COPYRIGHT RESERVED.)

ON 26 November, 1904, the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp was issued with the colour changed from blue-green to pale yellow-green in consequence of its having been confused in a poor light with the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. value; $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps having been in some cases actually handed over the counter in mistake for $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ones. This difficulty arose through an unfortunate choice being made in the selection of the inks to be used in the printing of these values; the green chosen for the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. containing too large a quantity of blue, and the ultramarine of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. having an excess of green in its composition.

1904.

Design, watermark, perforation, and paper as before. Colour changed.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., pale yellow-green.

Shade.

During the summer of 1907 the above stamp made its appearance in a distinctly paler shade of yellow-green than when it was first issued.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., very pale yellow-green.

September, 1905, saw the introduction of the new chalk-surfaced paper, and in the same month those values of the current series of Great Britain most in demand for both postage and revenue purposes were issued printed on the new paper. *Morley's Philatelic Journal* claims to have seen a specimen of the 9d. stamp dated as early as 29 June, having the postmark of St. Heliers, Jersey. This can, however, only have been an advance copy, taken in all probability from a trial sheet, the normal date of issue being undoubtedly 6 September.

1905-6.

Designs, watermarks, and perforation as before.
Chalk-surfaced paper. Values in second colours.

- 1½d., purple and green (issued Sept. 6th, 1905).
 2d., green and scarlet (issued Sept. 6th, 1905).
 3d., purple on yellow (issued March 31st, 1906).
 4d., green and brown (issued January 19th, 1906).
 5d., lilac and ultramarine (issued May 19th, 1906).
 6d., purple (issued October 1st, 1905).
 9d., lilac and blue (issued September 6th, 1905).
 10d., purple and scarlet (issued Sept. 6th, 1905).
 1s., scarlet and green (issued Sept. 6th, 1905).

Wmk. Anchor.

- 2s. 6d., lilac (issued October 7th, 1905).

Shade.

The 3d. stamp printed upon chalk-surfaced paper has recently developed the following pronounced shade:—

- 3d., pale purple on yellow.

The following details as to the arrangement of the sheets of the current issue of postage and revenue stamps of Great Britain will no doubt be acceptable to many philatelists.

The ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., and 1s. stamps are printed and issued in sheets of 240, divided into two panes, one above the other, each containing 120 stamps in ten horizontal rows of twelve.

The 9d. value comes in sheets of eighty stamps only, composed of four panes of twenty, in four rows of five; whilst the sheets of the 10d. denomination have two panes of forty-eight stamps each, composed of four rows of twelve, or a total of ninety-six stamps to the sheet.

The high values of 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. have two panes of fifty-six stamps each to the printed sheet, 112 stamps in all, but are issued only in half-sheets for the sake of convenience of handling. The £1 value is printed in sheets containing eighty stamps, two panes of forty, ten rows of four, but like the other high denominations, the sheets are divided in half prior to their being supplied to the post offices.

The sheets of low-value stamps have control letters printed in colour on the bottom margin of the sheet, immediately underneath the second stamp from the right or left as the case may be, in the bottom row of the lower pane, whilst those issued since May, 1904, bear coloured serial numbers in addition to the control letters. A control letter is also watermarked on the right-hand margin of the sheet, facing the second row of stamps from the top, in the lower pane.

The margins of the sheets contain the word POSTAGE watermarked in large open double-lined capitals, and repeated at the top, bottom, and sides thereof.

Each complete pane of stamps is enclosed within a coloured frame printed on the margins of the sheet, the colour being the same as that in which the stamps are printed, or in the case of the bicoloured denominations, two such lines, one within the other, the outer being of the colour of the body of the stamp, and the inner of that in which the value is printed. This coloured frame is commonly known as the Jubilee line, having been first used on the sheets of the 1887 series of Great Britain, which is known as the Jubilee series, the Jubilee of Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria having been celebrated in that year. On all values excepting those of 1½d., 2d., and 4d. these lines are continuous, but on the sheets of 1½d. stamps the inside lines occur at the sides of the panes only, whilst in the case of the 2d. value the outer marginal lines are composed of a series of short red dashes, from 7 to 12 mm. long, opposite the end of each vertical and horizontal row of stamps in the panes, and on the sheets of 4d. stamps the outer line is broken at the corners of the panes only. All sheets of single-coloured stamps, and also those of the denominations of 9d. and 10d. respectively, have a series of decorative blocks or pillars, filled with coloured horizontal lines, printed on the wide margin which separates the two or more panes that go to make up the sheet. This margin, which stretches across the sheet and is equal in size to one complete row of printed stamps, contains as a rule thirty-six of these blocks, three going to the space usually occupied by one stamp, although in the case of the £1 value there are eleven, or forty-four in all across the sheet. On the sheets of the 9d. and 10d. stamps these blocks are printed alternately in the two colours of the designs. All margins are white excepting those of the 3d. denomination, which are yellow, that being the colour of the paper upon which these stamps are printed.

This concludes the regular postal issues of Great Britain for the Twentieth Century, up to date. I will now proceed to deal with the Official stamps.

Official Issues

The idea of issuing special stamps for use upon official correspondence originated almost as early as did the adhesive postage stamp itself, experiments being first made in the production of such a stamp by the British Government as far back as 1840, by removing the Maltese Crosses from the upper corners of the die of the then newly issued 1d., black, and replacing them with the initials V.R. This scheme was, however, abandoned, and the stamps thus designed were never issued for postal purposes, official or otherwise. A few prof-

sheets printed from this plate found their way, however, into the hands of stamp collectors, and were for many years regarded by them as great rarities, frequently fetching as much as £14 for a single specimen at auction, in the heyday of their popularity. But since it has been firmly established that the stamp was never authorized for postal service it has been ruled out of the leading catalogues, and now comes under the designation of stamps prepared for use, but never issued. Postmarked copies of the "1d. V.R." are occasionally come upon, but these are merely the result of experimental obliteration. In October, 1882, Official stamps were again revived, this time successfully, and several values of the then current series were overprinted I. R. OFFICIAL, for use by that Department of the Government.

This surcharge was extended to all future issues, and numerous additions were made in the shape of stamps surcharged for the Departments of Army, and Office of Works, and for use on Government Parcels, whilst at the commencement of the present reign the use of Official stamps was further extended to the Board of Education, the Admiralty, and to members of the Royal Households.

Owing to the flagrant misuse of these stamps by the Government officials who were entrusted with the handling of them, on 12 May, 1904, all Official stamps were by Royal Warrant withdrawn from issue, all remainders being destroyed on the following day.

These Official stamps were Government property, and intended solely for use upon official correspondence. They were obtained from the Government stores as required, and although not actually paid for by the various Departments in cash, had to be allowed for in the Post Office Accounts. Previously to the issue of special Official stamps, according to Mr. Bernstein's handbook on *The Official Stamps of Great Britain*, the various Government Offices were compelled to purchase stamps for use upon their mail over the counter in the usual way; but as the amounts thus expended were refunded to the officials but once in three months, this system was the cause of much inconvenience and dissatisfaction.

Stamp dealers were prohibited from either buying or selling Official stamps in an unused condition; but notwithstanding this regulation, supplies found their way on to the market, and, on investigation, it was discovered that clerks and officials in Government employ frequently appropriated large quantities of the Official stamps of their several Departments, both for the purpose of presentation to their stamp-collecting friends, and for sale to dealers, who, despite the penalty attached thereto, were not unwilling, as a rule, to carry on an illicit traffic

in such remunerative issues. In every case the stolen Official stamps were replaced by those of a similar value, unsurcharged.

Finding that this system offered too many temptations to those connected with the working of it, the Government withdrew from use all Official stamps in the following spring, and at the same time intimated that the sale of small quantities of these stamps in an unused condition would be officially unobserved.

The use of Official stamps has been tried with varying success by many of the British Colonies and Possessions, but with the exception of India and some of the Australian States, none of these issues have been long continued, the reason for their withdrawal being in every case the same as for that of those of Great Britain.

I will now list the various stamps of Great Britain, surcharged for official use, which come within the scope of this work, under each Department separately.

Inland Revenue

It was for the use of this Department that the first series of permanent surcharged Official stamps was issued, and as their use was largely connected with the gathering of taxes, the low values are fairly plentiful. It is, however, with the Twentieth Century issues of the Department that we are chiefly concerned, and I will therefore proceed to denominate the stamps surcharged for the use of the Inland Revenue Authorities from October, 1901, to May, 1904, inclusive.

The Inland Revenue Offices have their head-quarters at Somerset House, with branches in all the principal towns and cities of the United Kingdom, its chief functions being the collection of the Excise and Death Duties and of other Government taxes. All letters to and from the head office in London were conveyed free, but communications between the various branch offices, letters addressed to private persons, and all foreign mail, had to be franked with specially overprinted stamps of the requisite denominations. The high-value stamps were for use in payment of postage upon circulars and letters posted in bulk; that is to say, whenever there was an unusually large number of letters or circulars to be dispatched by post, they were made up into packages containing, say, 120 letters each, and these, together with a docket bearing a stamp of equal value to the postage on the entire packet, would be handed in at the nearest post office, where the letters, instead of having stamps affixed to them in the usual way, were cancelled with a postmark giving the word PAID. The docket was then also obliterated and sent in to the Accountant's Department of the General Post Office, where, after the amount thereof had been

entered in the accounts, the docket was destroyed. This accounts for the very small number of these stamps which are in existence to-day.

In June, 1901, the stamp of the value of 6d., the use of which had been discontinued by the Department in 1885, was again brought into requisition, and a supply of this value of the old Queen's Head series of 1887 was surcharged I. R. OFFICIAL, and issued to the Inland Revenue Offices on 14 June, 1901. Four months later a requisition was made by the Department for a further supply of 1s. stamps, and to meet this demand ten sheets, or 2400 copies in all, of the bicoloured stamp of that denomination, bearing the head of the late Queen Victoria, issued in 1900, were surcharged as above and delivered to the Department on 5 November, 1901.

It is sometimes erroneously stated that the ½d. blue-green stamp, issued at the same time as the 1s. mentioned above, and also surcharged I. R. OFFICIAL, was first put into use in April, 1901, but researches show this not to be the case, and in a paper read by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales before the London Philatelic Society, in May, 1904, the official date of delivery is given as July, 1900, the stamp in all probability being issued soon after that date. The reason for its being chronicled as having been issued in April, 1901, is that prior to that date its appearance had been unobserved by the philatelic press.

1901.

Regular issues of 1887 and 1900. Overprinted I. R. OFFICIAL in tall, thin, sans-serif capitals, in two lines, in black.

6d., purple on rose-red (June 14th, 1901).
1s., scarlet and green (November 5th, 1901).

The 1s. value was in use for a period of seven months only, being superseded by the

King's Head stamp of the same denomination in the following May.

The new King's Head series made its appearance in January, 1902, and as the stock of Queen's Head stamps became exhausted, corresponding values of new series were overprinted for the use of this Department.

Curiously enough, the date given for the issue of the 6d. value of the King's Head series is that of the day following that on which all remainders of Official stamps were destroyed. It is probable that it was never intended to be issued. Only three copies of this rarity are known, all of them used and all bearing the date of 14 May, 1904; these were possibly surreptitiously removed from the sheets before their being returned for destruction, and sent through the post with the idea of enhancing their value.

1902-4.

Regular King's Head series of 1902. Overprinted as before in tall, thin sans-serif capitals on the low values, and in thick sans-serif capitals on the 5s., 10s., and £1 stamps.

½d., blue-green (issued February 4th, 1902).
1d., scarlet (issued February 4th, 1902).
2½d., ultramarine (issued February 19th, 1902).
6d., purple (issued May 14th, 1904).
1s., scarlet and green (issued April 29th, 1902).
5s., carmine (issued April 29th, 1902).
10s., pale ultramarine (issued April 29th, 1902).
£1, green (issued April 29th, 1902).

Variety.

The 1d. value of the above series is found with two distinct types of overprint, the one much thicker than the other.

Thick surcharge.
1d., scarlet.

These stamps, together with the other Official issues, became obsolete in May, 1904.

(To be continued.)

Why Some Stamps are Scarce

By J. W. H. HESLOP

THE presence of a garrison of soldiers in a British colony has a wonderful influence on the number of used stamps of that colony. Just now St. Lucia is suffering from the withdrawal of the troops from that island, and the number of letters and parcels dispatched to places abroad has fallen off considerably. The soldiers sent frequent parcels home and did much business with neighbouring islands; stamps of high value were often employed. This is one of the reasons why 6d. and 1s. Queen's Heads are

not scarce, but there will be a different tale to tell with regard to the same denominations of the current issue. The higher-value King's Heads are not used nearly so frequently as the Queen's Heads were, and this should have some influence on prices in time to come.

Much the same may be said of St. Helena. The withdrawal of the garrison from there has left very few to use the higher-value stamps, save a handful of traders and the few residents who occasionally write abroad.

In places where a garrison—in Gibraltar, Bermuda, and Malta, for example—is still maintained high values are much more often used. Higher values of Bermuda are used both by British soldiers and also by the throngs of American tourists who make Hamilton a holiday resort. The 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. Malta very frequently arrive in England affixed to parcels from the troops stationed there.

From this it will be also understood why high values of any given country are scarcer in that country than elsewhere. Even in big countries is this the case. The 2 and 5 francs values of France are dearer in Paris than they are in London, mainly because these values are chiefly used in sending parcels out of France. In the same way high values British are plentiful in India; quite a respectable lot can be usually supplied by clerks in Indian merchants' offices. And a correspondent in America writes: "Don't ask me for high-value U.S.; they mostly go out of the country, and are much more readily got in London than in New York." On the other hand, this American friend usually has a spare copy or two of the 10s. and £1 British to exchange.

Proximity to England is another factor which seems to influence the quantity of used stamps. A soldier stationed in Gibraltar, which is only about five days' sail distant, will write home more frequently, and send more parcels, than if he were stationed at the Antipodes. It is also an easier matter for a dealer to write to Gibraltar than, say, to the Falkland Islands—a fact which may account for the plentifulness of mint Queens of this colony and the Morocco Agencies.

The prosperity also of a colony has some effect on the number of its used stamps. Stamps of the two Nigerias were once difficult to meet with, but the recent increase of trade in that quarter has called for the use of more stamps; hence they are not now so scarce. Used Lagos are plentiful because of the enormous trade between England and West Africa in native produce; the occasional greasiness of the stamps betrays native handling and a hot climate. (By the way, how fearful is the gum they use in those parts, to supplement the original gum on the stamp itself! Some of the stamps have apparently been plastered on to the parcel in much the same fashion that walls are papered.) It is a point worth remembering that since Lagos now uses South Nigerian stamps, used copies of the latter should presently be available at a lower rate than formerly. On the other hand, the present depression in trade in the Cape should have some influence on the current 5s. value of that colony. The 5s. King is not nearly so easy to get as the 5s. Hope sealed.

Area of distribution is, of course, another

factor governing the supply of used copies. A 1s. Leeward Islands King is easier to get than the same value of St. Kitts, because the 1s. Leewards is current among five groups of islands, whereas the 1s. St. Kitts is restricted to one group alone. The 1s. St. Kitts has to compete with the 1s. Leewards for sale over the same counter, and the latter stamp, being saleable in five presidencies, has thus an advantage over the local stamp of five chances to one.

The popularity of any country is almost certain to result in a good supply. The Seychelles are a small group, with little trade to justify any large number of high values; yet they are not scarce. Since collectors coveted them they were forthcoming; many a parcel has been posted to England for the sake of the stamps on its cover.

In places, too, where visitors are numerous stamps become on this account more plentiful. Streams of tourists proceed down the Nile valley, are attracted by the pretty Camel stamps, stick them superfluously on every letter home, and thus help to make them more plentiful.

Abyssinia is a country where the use of stamps is not yet general among the inhabitants, the few that are used being employed chiefly by officials; hence the scarcity of used copies. Should the Abyssinian people take to using stamps as their Sudanese neighbours do, used copies should become as plentiful as the stamps of the Sudan.

New Zealand stamps above the 1d. value are threatened with comparative scarcity in future; the rates of postage have been reduced, and merchants are using generally the ½d. and 1d. values only, these being sufficient to meet most of the postal needs.

There is a stamp of B.C.A.—the 3s. denomination—which is easy to get because it represents the duty paid for "hut tax." By paying this duty the natives, in return for the benefits of civilization and commerce, help to pay for the development and government of their country, which is but fair.

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Omnium Gatherum

By "PHILOLOGOS"

German Colonials

IT is proposed to abolish the "ship" type at present used for all the stamps of the German Colonies, and to give every colony its own particular type of stamp. It is hoped that suitable and artistic designs will be chosen. In fact, the Dürer Society has offered a prize of £160 for the best designs for a series of colonial stamps for Germany.

The "k" in Malay

IT is not known generally that the letter "k" at the end of some of the names in the Malay regions ought not to be pronounced; thus, the three well-known names of Perak, Bangkok, and Sarawak ought to be pronounced severally Perah, Bangko, and Sarawah.

A Master's Master

IT will be recalled that the design of the French stamps 1876 to 1900 can hardly be called artistic. "Quæstor" says in *Le Timbre-Poste* that the design was due to M. Sage, who taught painting to M. Bouguereau, the painter of such charming pictures. The pupil had a great regard for his master, and when he was told that M. Sage's design had been chosen by the authorities, M. Bouguereau remarked that their choice "was a proof of the enlightened and artistic taste, which the French authorities brought to light in the things of daily life."

A Fine Record

HERE is surely a record in postmistress-ship. On Guy Fawkes's Day, Mrs. Kenward, the postmistress of Wivelsfield, in Sussex, celebrated her eighty-eighth birthday. Sixty-one years ago, in 1846, Mrs. Kenward was appointed postmistress. Mr. Kenward, who is eighty-six years of age, is the postmaster of the village. This must be a record difficult to eclipse.

Argentine's Next Issue

THE *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* announces that a new set of stamps will be issued by the Argentine Republic on 1 January, 1908, but that "all other details are lacking." A bad start.

In Days of Old

A SUBSCRIBER to the *Revue Postale* says that he bought lately a small collection of postage stamps mounted in a Moens album of 1867. A striking light is thrown upon stamp-

collecting methods of forty years ago by two little notices printed on the inside page of the cover. They are:—

"1. Collectors are advised to cut off the perforations of the stamps.

"2. The publisher recommends that stamps be stuck down by their four corners."

Our only criticism can be that those were the good old spacious times, when the rarities were "in the making."

Stamps on Letters

L'Echo de la Timbrologie has been asked by a subscriber what is the simplest and most practical way of making out the watermark of a stamp which has not been removed from the envelope, and which it is not wished to remove. The journal referred to confesses that it "does not know what to reply," and it turns the difficult problem loose among its readers, in the hope that some inventive genius will be equal to solving the riddle. Wild asses could not drag from the writer his suggestion of a solution. So my worthy confrères can possess their souls in patience.

Well Franked

THERE arrived recently in Berlin an envelope which the German officials would certainly not take the trouble to weigh; the letter was franked so generously. On the front side there were 120 stamps, each of 10 roubles; on the other side there were thirty of the 10 roubles, one of 7 roubles, one of 50 kopecks and one of 2 kopecks, or a total of 1517 roubles 52 kopecks; and at the rate of 2s. 1½d. to the rouble the postage came to £160. 4s. 9d.

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By E. D. Bacon and F. H. Napier

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Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

(Continued from page 154.)

BRITISH GUIANA—continued

Issues of 1853. 1 c., 4 c.

(With and without a white line above the value.)



I have seen no counterfeits of these stamps; but there are reprints of them (as of the 1851 issue), which are perforated, like the reprints of the 1851 issue. The genuine stamps of both issues are unperforated.

Issues of 1860-75

1860. 1 c. (pink), 2, 4, 8, 12, 24 c. Value far from CENTS (except in the 4 c.); thickish white wove paper; perf. 12.

1862. 1 c., brown-red, brown, deep brown. Paper varying; perf. 12.

1862-3. 1 c. (black), 2, 4, 8, 12, 24 c.; thinner paper; perf. 12, 12½, and 13.

1863. 1, 2, 4, 8, 12 c. Value close to CENTS; perf. 12, 12½, and 13.

1867. 1, 2, 4, 8, 12 c. Value close to CENTS; perf. 10.

1869. 12 c. Value far from CENTS; perf. 10.

1875. 1, 2, 4, 8, 12 c. Value close to CENTS; perf. 15.

Genuine.—Engraved, in *pargne*; paper, perforation, and type as above. The motto in the oval band is DAMUS PETIMUSQUE VICISSIM. The outer line of the whole stamp is very close to the frame. The O in the right bottom corner is cut off somewhat squarely at the top. The tail of the R of BRITISH turns up, so as to point distinctly above the foot of the following I. The I in the left top corner of the stamp is exactly in the centre of the containing-square. The whole length of the S of DAMUS is about equal in thickness. The V-shaped centre of the M of PETIMUSQUE is cut off square at the bottom; and the tail of the Q shows quite as much inside as outside the body of the letter. At the bottom of the oval garter there is a small, shield-shaped piece, which folds over obliquely, just above the C of CENT or CENTS; in it there is an irregular, white, eight-pointed star, and inside this star there is a dark circle, with a dark dot in the centre of it. The tops of the masts are extremely faint, so as to be almost invisible. The highest point of the left-hand (mizen) mast only reaches as high as the level of the centre of the highest (main-top-mast) sail of the middle (main) mast; and the highest point of the right-hand (fore) mast is not nearly tall enough to touch the outline of the oval above it. The buckle of the garter is no wider than the garter itself.

First Forgery.—I have only the 2 c., with value close to CENTS. This is a most excellent forgery, and might deceive anybody. Finely lithographed, in a very red shade of orange, on very thick, very hard, white wove paper, unperforated. The top of the O in the right bottom corner is not at all square. The tail of the R of BRITISH is quite flat at the bottom, and points directly level with the foot of the following I. The I in the left top corner is slightly to the left of the centre of the containing-square. The top and bottom of the S of DAMUS are distinctly thinner than the main body of the letter. The V-shaped centre of the M of PETIMUSQUE is sharp at the point; and the tail of the Q does not show at all in the hollow of the letter, though outside it is more prominent than in the genuine. The little dark ring, containing a dot, in the white star over the C of CENTS is oval, instead of circular. The tops of the masts are quite easy to see; the right-hand one (like the middle one) touches the top outline of the containing-oval; and the left-hand one reaches up almost to the level of the top of the highest sail on the middle mast. The buckle of the garter is wider than the garter itself, and trespasses over the outline of the garter, both outside and inside the oval. The complicated, spider's-web lines in the spandrels are not exactly like those of the genuine; but there is no possibility of describing the differences without diagrams. The lack of perforation and the extremely stout paper are the readiest tests for this forgery.

Second Forgery.—Lithographed, on medium to stout, white wove paper; pin-perf. 12½. The inscription on the oval band is DAMUS RETIMUSQUE VICISSIM. This mistake of RETIMUSQUE instead of PETIMUSQUE renders this forgery easy of detection. The outer line round the stamp is at some distance from the frame; there being almost the width of the I in the left top corner between the line and the frame. The O in the right bottom corner is oval. The tail of the R of BRITISH points straight to the foot of the following I. The I in the left top corner is a great deal too far to the right of its containing-square. The little dark ring in the shield-shaped part of the garter, over the C of CENT or CENTS, is irregular in shape, and thickest on the right side.

Third Forgery.—Lithographed, on medium, white wove paper, badly pin-perf. to some uncountable gauge. The outer line of the stamp is too far from the frame. The O in the right bottom corner is rather irregular in outline. The tail of the R of BRITISH points straight to the foot of the following I. The I in the left top corner is far to the left of the centre of the containing-square. The tail of the Q of PETIMUSQUE is very oblique, pointing to the right, instead of almost straight down. The middle mast does not touch the top of the oval; and the other masts are even shorter than those of the genuine.

The right-hand mast, if prolonged upwards, would pass clear between **SQ** of **PETIMUSQUE**; though, in the genuine, it would cut into the **S**. The pairs of wavy, parallel, vertical lines in the spandrels are *much* too prominent in this forgery; striking the eye at once. In the genuine, they have to be looked for.

Fourth Forgery.—Of this I have only the 1 cent, in *green* (?). It is extremely poor, and not likely to deceive. Badly lithographed, in *green*, on thinnish, hard, yellowish-white wove paper, unperforated. The tail of the **R** of **BRITISH** seems to point *downwards*. The **Q** of **PETIMUSQUE** is a distinct **o**. The little coloured ring in the star over the **C** of **CENT** is oval, and has no dot in its centre. The top of the central mast does not touch the outline of the oval above it, and the tops of the other masts are invisible. The ship is very queerly rigged; the upper sail of the left-hand mast is put on obliquely, and the triangular sail (jib) near the **SS** of **VICISSIM** is shapeless, instead of being a neat, long triangle. The top of the **G** of **POSTAGE** is broken off, and the **E** is a mere blotch. I cannot give further details, as the stamp is so very badly printed.

Fifth Forgery.—Very blotchily lithographed, on thinnish, very white wove paper, nicely perforated 12½. The **A** of **DAMUS** has no cross-bar; the **Q** of **PETIMUSQUE** has only the very slightest indication of a tail, and the **M** of **VICISSIM** is much blotched. The bottom of the tail of the **R**

of **BRITISH** points above the foot of the following **I**, as in the genuine; but it is *cut off* obliquely, instead of being rounded off. The top and bottom of the **S** of **DAMUS** are much thinner than the body of the letter. In the shield-shaped part of the garter, over the **C** of **CENT** or **CENTS**, there are merely three small white dots, where the eight-pointed white star, containing a dark ring, ought to be. The background of the central oval is solid (or nearly so); whereas, in the genuine, it is formed by horizontal lines. The tops of the masts are, of course, quite invisible on the solid background; and the hull of the vessel is also quite undistinguishable from the background. The lettering of the Latin motto is very ragged, compared with the neat block type of the genuine.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—1, 2, 19, 29, 54, 57.

First Forgery.—57.

Second Forgery.—29.

Third Forgery.—98.

Fourth Forgery.—Uncancelled.

Fifth Forgery.—29.

NOTE.—There is a 12 c. of the 1869 type, which is surcharged with a large "5 c." in red. This is figured and catalogued as "5d."; but it is a "c." not a "d." I do not know anything about the reason for the surcharge, or whether it is genuine or bogus.

(To be continued.)

Our South American Letter

MONTEVIDEO, 28 October, 1907.

Uruguay

ANOTHER extensive forgery of the current 5 c. postage stamps has recently come to light, and it appears to have occasioned a serious loss of revenue to the Post Office, as most of the big commercial houses here are in the habit of buying large quantities of stamps at one time for franking their correspondence, and since this forgery was discovered many firms have returned numbers of the 5 c. stamps to the Postal Department, and most are false. Many of the money-changers here are allowed to sell stamps, and, of course, this gives the forgers exceptional opportunities for disposing of their stock. In fact, a money-changer has been arrested in connexion with the affair, and he appears to have been making a good thing out of it. The forgeries are said to be so well executed as to deceive even the Inspectors of the School of Arts and Trades, where the current issue was printed. The matter was first discovered through the arrest of a printer and others in connexion with the forgery of fiscal stamps. The serious attention of the Uruguayan Government has been called to the facility with which the postage stamps are being forged, and they have cabled urgent orders to Messrs. Waterlow and Son, of London, for the immediate engraving of 7,900,000 postage stamps of the different values, using for this purpose the plates and designs already in their possession. Messrs. Waterlow were the engravers of Uruguayan postage stamps from 1889 to 1900, but since then the stamps have been

lithographed locally by the School of Arts and Trades, with the consequence that they have more than once been successfully forged. The new stamps should be here very soon now.

There is an interesting minor variety of the current 5 c., which consists in the ornamentation on the left side of the stamp near the figure of value forming an **S**. This variety occurs once in each sheet of 100 stamps, and as only 3000 were printed before it was discovered, it is rather scarce. I was fortunate enough to acquire half a dozen copies. In the new 7 c. there is a slight flaw in the plate which gives to the letters "11" of **REPUBLICA** the appearance of a bad "H." This also occurs once in the pane. Of the current 5 mils., 2 c., and 10 c. I possess blocks imperforate on one side only. I mention these varieties, as I do not remember to have seen them chronicled by any of the philatelic papers. I have recently seen very good reprints of the 1 c. and 2 c. of 1882, and I am told they were printed some years ago.

According to a return just published, there are in this country, in addition to the General Post Office, 18 sub post offices, 77 branch offices, 787 agencies, and 50 telegraph offices: and considering that this is a very sparsely populated country, with only two or three towns of any importance, I think we are remarkably well served.

From the 1st inst. the letter weight has been raised from 15 grammes to 20 grammes, and as the postage on local letters costs 2½d. and on foreign 5d., this is a considerable concession to those who have a large correspondence.

Paraguay

I have received, through the kindness of a correspondent in Paraguay, the following details of the 1904 issue (that in current use) up to date:—

1 c., orange.	20 c., violet.
1 c., vermilion.	20 c., brown.
2 c., "	30 c., blue-green.
5 c., light blue.	30 c., grey.
5 c., dark "	60 c., chocolate.
5 c., yellow.	1 peso, rose-red and black.
10 c., green.	

1 peso, orange and black.

Provisionals.

5 c. on 2 c., red. | 5 c. on 2 c., green.

All of the above bear the date 1904. I am informed that the last-named (5 c. on 2 c., green) does not exist in the uncharged condition. The 5 c. on 2 c., red, was only in use for a few days.

Argentine

Mr. Charles Phillips, in his "Notes on the Breitfuss Collection," mentions the 10 c. imperf. of 1867 with no watermark. This and the 15 c. of the same issue are catalogued by Senf under numbers 15 and 16, and they are both extremely rare stamps. I have the 10 c. in a used condition in my collection, and it cost me \$100 (£20) in exchange. I know of one or two copies in other local collections.

The new issue is a long time making its appearance. It has been in stock for some months, and will only be issued as the current stamps get used up. So far, we have only had the newspaper wrappers of $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 1 c., and 4 c. with the head of San Martin in a double circle. It is rumoured that the new stamps bear the portraits of eminent Argentine statesmen, and that the colours are more attractive than those at present in use. Those of your readers who come across large numbers of the common stamps of Argentina should look carefully for varieties. The most noticeable and interesting is that which occurs in the 2 c. of 1888. This consists of an inverted letter "v" instead of the letter "A" at the end of the word ARGENTINA. There are in all seven varieties of this stamp. In the current issue several values are perforated, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$, and 12, and others are without vertical or horizontal perforation, and others again have no perforation at all. I notice that these last have already been chronicled and explained in your *Monthly Journal*.

Corrientes

Some of your readers have no doubt noticed that a revolution has been going on in this remote province of the Argentine Republic for some weeks past. The contending parties have now accepted the intervention of the Federal Government, and the Arbitrator will proceed to hold elections without delay, as the Opposition consider that the local Government has held office too long! As I dare say most general collectors are aware, the plat: for the Corrientes stamps was engraved by a baker's boy in the town, he having been given a French stamp with the head

of Ceres to copy. Until 1870 or 1871 the postal service was of the most rudimentary description. The local Government possessed the plate of eight stamps, and whenever the stock ran short an employé was sent with it to the official printing office to get a new supply struck off. I have made inquiries as to the number printed, and am informed, on good authority, that no records were kept. At first the stamps were printed on blue paper, and were worth 1 real m.c. (current money). Afterwards the postal charge was modified to 3 centavos, and as the same plate was used, the value at the foot of the stamp was merely erased. The printings were done indiscriminately on whatever paper happened to be on hand, so that these stamps are to be met with in several shades of blue, green, yellow, and rose. They were issued without gum, and were affixed to the envelopes by the post office clerks themselves. Most of the stamps are pen-marked, probably because the clerks were too lazy to alter the date-stamp from day to day. There are in each row of eight stamps eight varieties, principally in the lettering, and there are also *littre-biche* pairs. Reprints of these stamps are said to exist, but I have never seen any.

I am glad to see that H. Treherne, of Brighton, has been laid by the heels at last. This individual used to exchange with me under the name of H. Hordern, of 125 London Road, Brighton, and he has obtained stamps from me to the value of £40, and all I have to show in return are a few forgeries consisting principally of surcharged colonials. He offered me surcharged Zanzibar, Somaliland, etc., catalogued £100 or so, so I expect he has been reaping a rich harvest. Friends at home kindly sent me cuttings of the case, but I am at present unaware of the result.

Rodrigues Island

Although not strictly within the province of a South American Letter, I thought perhaps the following few details of the postal arrangements to and from this little island might be of interest. It is situated 370 miles from Mauritius, and is one of the few British places in the world at which steamers never call. In fact, most insurance companies will not allow steamers to even sight the island. The coral reefs are extremely dangerous, and during 1906 there were only seven mails to the island, and the first vessel was wrecked. The boats stop calling from December to May on account of the severe storms. There are only twelve Europeans, and they consist of nine cable clerks, a doctor, a magistrate, and a parson. The magistrate sells the stamps and sorts the letters, and he may even deliver them, but this I cannot vouch for! A letter I sent to a correspondent took twenty days from Mauritius, on account of head winds and heavy seas all the way. The bulk of the population consists of Indians and Chinamen, and they support themselves by catching and salting fish, which they send to Mauritius. The island used to be a favourite haunt for pirates, and a good deal of treasure is said to be buried there.

A. H. DAVIS.

New Issues

By FRANK PHILLIPS

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.

FRANK PHILLIPS, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Australian Commonwealth.—Mr. H. W. Johnston very kindly sends us the following cutting from the *Melbourne Age* (22.10.07):—

“Although the report of the Commonwealth Postage Stamp Committee has not yet been presented to the Postmaster-General, the Minister has arrived at a pretty definite opinion upon one or two important matters connected with the subject of that body’s deliberations. Whatever other features the future design of the stamp may include, Mr. Mauger maintains that it should embrace the King’s head. Competitive designs will, of course, be invited for the various denominations of stamps throughout the Commonwealth, but designers have fair warning that room must be found for the countenance of the reigning monarch. In the last Parliament the question of the appearance or non-appearance of the King’s head on the Federal stamp was the subject of several questions addressed to Ministers. It is understood that the committee will recommend that the Federal stamps be printed from direct etchings on steel plates, and that process blocks be not used. This will of necessity carry with it stamp printing in one centre.”

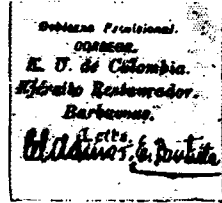
Austria.—*Der Deutsche Philatelist* (20.11.07) notes the issue of the 72 h. without bars of shiny varnish, the figures of value being in white on ground of the same colour as the stamp. This value completes the set without shiny bars.



No shiny bars. Perf. 12½, 13.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
72 h., lilac-rose

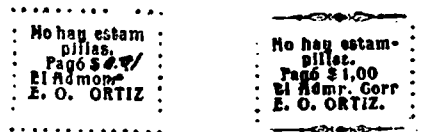
Barbacoas.—Messrs. Sánchez and Sánchez, of Cucuta, writing under the date of 18 October, send us a provisional that is entirely new to us. We illustrate the value we have received, and chronicle four more values on the authority of our correspondents. They inform us that these provisionals were in use in that “town” (Barbacoas?) for a very few days in 1901, when the Army of Occupation (politely called the Army of Restoration by Messrs. S. and S.) was quartered there.



1901. Type-set provisionals. Signed in red ink.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 c., black on blue
2 c. " yellow
5 c. " pink
10 c. " dull green
20 c. " white

We have received more of the provisionals chronicled in our issue of 20 July, but this time on papers of four fresh colours, i.e. orange, pink, buff, and yellowish white. In our issue of 20 July we noted a *buff* paper, but in the new Catalogue we called it *flesh*, as that term more correctly describes it. The *buff* we give now must not be confounded with that given previously. These provisionals are type-set, the design being different for each value, and the values themselves are inserted by hand in black. We illustrate only two of the values.



Type-set provisionals. Value in MS., in black. Imperf. On orange, pink, buff, and yellowish white.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 c. (001), black
2 c. (002) "
5 c. (005) "
10 c. (0.10) "
20 c. (0.20) "
50 c. (0.50) "
\$1.00 "
\$1.20 "
\$5.00 "

Cayman Islands—Mr. J. N. Massucone informs us that he has received the 6d. and 1s. in the new colours on multiple, surfaced paper. The tablet of the 6d. is lined, and that of the 1s. white.



Wmk. Multiple Crown C A. Chalky paper.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.

6d., olive and rose — —
 1s., violet and green — —

Cyprus.—The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* (16.11.07) chronicles the 5 par., yellow-brown and black, on multiple paper, but we have strong reasons to believe that this stamp is chronicled from a specimen copy. It is extraordinary how some foreign dealers are allowed to inspect these things.

Eritrea.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* (23.11.07) gaily chronicles a "30 c. 'Expresso' of Italy overprinted with 'Eritrea,'" on the authority of *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* (15 11.07).

We have searched our Catalogue and racked our brains (presumptive) for signs of a "30 c. 'Expresso' of Italy." But having sought, and found not, we have concluded that this stamp is intended for the 25 c., chronicled in our issue of 23 November!

Federated Malay States.—*The Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* (16.11.07) chronicles a 5 c., multiple watermark, on unsurfaced paper that we have not seen before, although we are afraid it found place in the Catalogue. Our contemporary has also been shown a 20 c. on multiple, surfaced paper.



Wmk. Multiple Crown C A. Ordinary paper.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.

5 c., green and carmine on yellow — —

Wmk. as above. Chalky paper.
 20 c., lilac and black — —

France.—We have received the 10 c. redrawn Sémuse type in a much brighter shade of red, and the 35 c. in a deeper shade of violet, and showing evidence of having been redrawn. The chief difference lies in the figures of value, which are appreciably thicker.



Redrawn. New shade. Perf. 14 x 13½.
 Unused. Used.
 s. d. s. d.
 10 c., scarlet 0 2 —
 Redrawn. Figures of value thicker.
 35 c., deep violet 0 5 —

Guatemala.—We have seen a copy of the 50 c., showing a view of the Columbus theatre, in a brown, instead of red-brown shade.



Centre in first colour. Perf. 14 to 15.
 50 c., blue and brown — —

Hong Kong.—The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* (16.11.07) chronicles a 6 c., orange-red and deep violet, on multiple paper, but as it is undoubtedly chronicled from a specimen copy we shall not list it until we have heard that it has been actually issued.

Mexico.—A short time ago a Bill was submitted to Congress, and, we believe, was passed, authorizing the issue of a set of Postage Due stamps. Mr. S. Chapman was kind enough to lend us an official publication containing the text of the Bill, but it is too prolix for reproduction in our columns. Two chief reasons for the issue are mentioned, one being that the collection of money due will be simplified and speculation by the minor officials will be prevented, and the other being that accountancy will be rendered much easier. These stamps will on no account be sold to the public in an unused condition.

In the same publication we find a notice concerning the reduction of the postal tariff in Mexico; as the reductions for the foreign service, recommended by the International Postal Union, made it cheaper to send letters of a certain weight abroad than to other parts of the country. The tariff will now be 5 c. for 20 grams, or fraction thereof, for the interior, and 2 c. for 20 grams for the urban district post.

It is recommended that all changes shall come into operation on 1 January, 1908.

Natal.—Mr. George Wade sends us a specimen of the impression from a new obliterating stamp, which is being employed to cancel high-value stamps, used on certain Government documents. It is in the form of a square, the sides of which measure 34 mm. Diagonal lines from all four corners do not run quite into the centre, but end on an oval, containing the date. Above the oval is the word *REVENUE*, and below, *NATAL*. Our correspondent rightly thinks that if the word *REVENUE* happened to escape the stamp, some collectors might accept such stamp as a postally used specimen. He observes that no postal obliterating stamps have diagonal lines.

New Zealand.—We have just noticed a printer's error in our chronicle of 26 October. The 6d. stamp should have been described as perf. 14 x 11, not perf. 14.

Nicaragua.—We have seen copies of the American print of the 1, 2, and 5 pesos overprinted "B—*Dto. Zelaya*," in black, with the overprint inverted. These are not listed in the new Catalogue, but the 1 p. will be No. 496*b*, the 2 p., No. 496*c*, and the 5 p., No. 496*d*.



B

Dto. Zelaya

American print, with black overprint, inverted.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 p., black	—	—
2 p., green	—	—
5 p., violet	—	—

Still they come! We are beginning to think that printer's ink is cheap in this country, but, on second thoughts, perhaps the revenue derived from the sale of these innumerable provisionals to collectors more than pays for the ink. Our New York house sends us copies of the 2 c., rose, Official stamp, surcharged VALE 200, in black, the surcharge reading upwards. The two varieties of thick "0" and thin "0" are in evidence, as usual.



Vale 100
(a)

Vale 100
(b)

Official stamp, surcharged as above, reading upwards, in black.

(a) Thick "0"; (b) Thin "0".

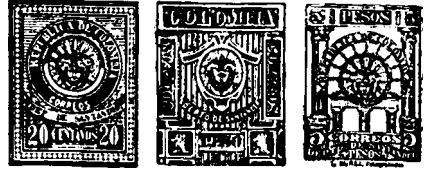
	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
20 c. on 2 c. rose (a)	—	—
20 c. on 2 c. ,, (b)	—	—

Portugal.—We read in *Der Philatelist* (15.11.07) that a decree was published on 20 September authorizing the issue of a new 80 reis stamp for both Portugal and Colonies. Neither the date of issue nor the colours are mentioned, and although the Azores are not specifically cited, it is probable that the new issue will apply to them also.

Salvador.—In our issue of 2 November we chronicled an imperforate variety of the 5 c., black and blue, with portrait of President Escalon. Mr. E. B. Power, manager of our New York house, now informs us that the entire set exists in this condition, being generally post-

marked. He tells us that they are nothing but printer's waste, or trials, and wishes us to warn collectors not to purchase them. Unfortunately we have already inserted this stamp in the new Catalogue as No. 570*a*. We must now ask collectors to delete it in view of the information given above.

Santander.—Monsieur Pierre Mahé sends us three more stamps of this Department. They appear to belong to the 1905 issue, but are new to us either as regards their colour, or the colour of the paper on which they are printed.



1905 issue. Imperf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
20 c., black	—	—
1 p., black on yellow	—	—
5 p., blue on yellow	—	—

Straits Settlements.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* (16.11.07) reports the discovery of a minor variety of the red overprint, STRAITS—SETTLEMENTS—FOUR CENTS, on the 18 c. Labuan. The variety consists of the omission of the stop after CENTS, and is to be found on stamps Nos. 8 and 58 on the sheet, proving that the overprinting of a sheet was done in two operations. It is probable that only some few sheets were printed with the stop missing.

Switzerland.—We now illustrate the two new stamps described last week.



Western Australia.—We have received a supply of the 4d., brown, watermarked Crown and double-lined A, perf. 12½.



Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12½.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
4d., brown	—	—

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

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Whole No. 155

21 DECEMBER, 1907

Vol. VI.

Countries of the World

By W. PERCY BARNSDALL

Fiji—continued

WHEN the British authorities took over the management of the islands on 10 October, 1874, the change was signalized philatelically by the postage stamps being overprinted "V.R." The surcharged issue of January, 1872, was then in use; but as money, weights, etc., had, on the annexation, to conform to British standards, the surcharged values, though not cancelled, were ignored officially and the stamps considered to be of their original face value.

The overprints, applied locally, were of two types—Gothic capitals or Roman capitals—and the stamps are scarce, particularly the 3d. The latter is probably so because it was in use but a short time, the value not being required, and its place being taken by a 2d., made by surcharging the 3d. with this value. When the stock of 3d. stamps gave out the 6d. was utilized for the surcharging. Here, again, the stamps are rare, the *black* surcharges particularly so, but all are of great interest owing to various typographical errors in the composition of the overprints and surcharges.

V.R.

(Gothic.)

10 Oct., 1874. Surcharged issue of 1872.
Overprinted in black.

With "V.R." Gothic.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1d. (2 c.), blue	—	40 0
3d. (6 c.), green	300 0	240 0
6d. (12 c.), rose	90 0	45 0

With "V.R." Roman.

1d. (2 c.), blue	—	60 0
3d. (6 c.), green	400 0	—
6d. (12 c.), rose	—	60 0

2d.

1875. The above stamps surcharged in black or red.

"V.R." Gothic.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
2d., in black, on 3d. (6 c.), green	—	160 0
2d., in red, on " " " " " "	100 0	35 0
2d., in black, on 6d. (12 c.), rose " " " " " "	—	200 0

"V.R." Roman.

2d., in black, on 3d. (6 c.), green	—	200 0
2d., in red, on " " " " " "	160 0	60 0
2d., in black, on 6d. (12 c.), rose	—	—

The old stock having been used up, new printings of the 1d., 3d., and 6d. were put on sale in January, 1876, from plates made from the old clichés and in the same colour as before, but this time on *unwatermarked wove* paper. The 3d., being no longer required, was surcharged "Two Pence" in words, and all three values were overprinted "V.R." in black, this time in ornamental script capitals. The printing, overprinting, and surcharging were all done at the New South Wales Government works in Sydney, and the stamps, as before, were perf. 12½. In 1877 there was a similar issue but on *laid* paper.

Two Pence

1876-7. Types as in 1871. Overprinted "V.R." as above (the 3d. surcharged "Two Pence" in addition) in black. Perf. 12½.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1d., ultramarine	4 0	—
2d. on 3d., green	7 6	15 0
6d., rose	4 0	0 0

A fourpenny value being required, stamps of this denomination were issued in April, 1878, made by surcharging a special printing of the 3d. from the old plate in a new colour, again at Sydney. The paper was the *laid* variety.

April, 1878. Surcharged and overprinted similarly to the last issue.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
4d. on 3d., mauve	4 0	—

In 1879 the authorities did away with the necessity for overprinting by having the "C.R." replaced by "V.R." This was done by drilling out portions of the wooden clichés, inserting plugs, and then taking electrotypes for making up a new plate. Many were the changes rung upon these old dies from time to time, and they provide a most curious and interesting study. The 1d. was not subject to much alteration, the 6d. continued unchanged (with the exception of one surcharging) until the introduction of the King's Head type, but the 3d. had many vicissitudes. First of all it appeared surcharged "Two pence," then it was altered in face value to 2d. As 2d. it was printed in a special colour and surcharged "Four pence," later in its normal colour it was surcharged "2½d.," and finally was altered in facial value to 4d. The 1d. in its normal colour was surcharged "½d.," in a special printing was surcharged "Four pence," and ended by being converted into a facial value of "2½d." The perforations from this date become rather complicated, several machines having been used, and for the purposes of this article it will be sufficient to label the various issues "perf.:" The study of these perforations, however, is well worth an effort, and a representative lot can be obtained for a reasonable outlay.

In 1882 two higher values (1s. and 5s.) were introduced, both bearing a profile portrait of Queen Victoria and being printed at Sydney on unwatermarked wove paper.



1879-90. Perf.

"V.R." engraved. The surcharges, in words as before, in black.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1d., ultramarine	1 0	1 6
2d. on 3d., green	1 0	4 0
2d., green	0 6	0 6
4d. on 1d., lilac	6 0	—
4d. on 2d. "	5 0	5 0
6d., rose	1 6	—



Centre of 5s. in first colour.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1s., brown	2 0	3 0
5s., red and black	10 0	10 0

The 4d., being then the single rate for foreign letters, was much in demand, and the value, which, as stated above, was produced from the old 3d., was issued about the middle of 1891. It is clearly seen that it was made by substituting "Four" for "Three" in a transfer from the die of the 3d.



1891. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
4d., mauve (shades)	1 0	2 0

Having joined the Postal Union in 1890, two new values were required, ½d. and 2½d., and previously to the supplies of these denominations, recourse was had to provisionals. It will be convenient to deal at the same time with the double foreign rate, 5d., as provisionals of this value were also issued. The ½d. was made by surcharging the 1d. in figures, the 2½d. by a similar surcharge on the 2d., and the 5d. first of all by a surcharge on the 4d. in figures, and later by a surcharge in words on the 6d. The dates of issue and quantities of these provisionals are given in brackets.



1890-2. Surcharged in black.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
½d. on 1d., ultramarine (1 Mar., 1892; 4984)	7 6	—
2½d. on 2d., green (31 Dec., 1890; 10,000)	5 0	5 0
5d. on 4d., mauve (25 July, 1892; 5000)	12 0	—
5d. on 6d., rose (Nov.-Dec., 1892; 6940)	7 6	—

At various dates between 1891 and 1893 the new values of ½d., 2½d., and 5d. were issued, as were also the 1d. and 2d. in a new design. This was the same as for the 5d., and was designed by the Suva postmaster. It shows a view of Fijians in a native canoe and a rising sun in the background, the whole emblematic of "the progress of the young colony." The label containing the inscription is so overhung by the branches of a palm tree that the word FIJI is almost hidden. The ½d. is apparently from a new design, though somewhat similar in appearance to the older stamp. The 2½d., as stated before, was adapted from the 1d.



1891-3. Perf.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
½d., grey	0	9	0	9
1d., black	0	0	0	6
2d., green	1	0	0	3
2½d., brown	0	6	—	—
5d., ultramarine	1	0	1	0

The colours of some of the above were changed, viz. as follows:—

1896-1900. Colours changed.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
½d., greenish black (1900)	0	1	0	1
1d., lilac-rose (1896)	0	3	0	2
2d., emerald-green (1898)	0	6	0	3

This completes the issues printed at Sydney, but before listing the De La Rue stamps it may be interesting to mention the make-up of the sheets of the above. The panes each contained fifty stamps instead of the usual sixty. In the ½d., 1d., 2d., and 5d. values there were two panes, each with five rows of ten stamps, one above the other; in the 2½d. the sheets contain 100 stamps in ten rows of ten, all close together;

whilst in the 4d. and 6d. a sheet is divided into two panes side by side, each containing ten rows of five.

The King's Head stamps were issued 1 February, 1903, and are in the well-known adaptable design of Messrs. De La Rue and Co., with the usual wmk. and perf. The 2d., 4d., 6d., and 5s. have the uncoloured tablet of value.



1 Feb., 1903. Name and value in second colour. Wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 14.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
½d., green	0	2	0	2
1d., purple and black on red	—	—	0	2
2d., orange	0	3	0	3
2½d., blue on blue	0	4	—	—
3d., mauve	0	5	—	—
4d., black	0	6	—	—
5d., green	0	7	—	—
6d., carmine	0	8	—	—
1s., green and carmine	1	4	—	—
5s., black	6	6	—	—
£1., grey-black and ultramarine	25	0	—	—

The only values of the above that so far have appeared with multiple wmk. are the ½d. and 1d. The latter now comes printed in a uniform colour, and it is reasonable to suppose that the 2½d. will ere long follow suit.

1904-6. Multiple wmk. Unsurfaced paper.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
½d., green	0	1	—	—
1d., purple and black on red	0	4	0	2
1d., red	0	2	—	—

(To be continued.)

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Topical Notes

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

A Faked Collection

A SHORT time back my firm had a small collection offered for sale at the price of £200 which was stated to have been sent over from Sydney. I wonder if any of my readers in that city will recognize it from the following description. At first glance it looked cheap at £200, but on a careful examination, practically every stamp that would have been of value turned out to be "a wrong un" in some way.

The collection was in a small Oppen's album and contained practically no stamps of any account, except the Australians. In New South Wales, there were three 2d. Sydneys. They looked very nice unused, but all were cleaned, and at least one had margins added. There was also a Laureated 8d., bright orange, unused; I considered this to be a doctored reprint.

In New Zealand, there was what would be a great rarity if fine—the 2d., vermilion, wmk. Lozenges, apparently unused, but certainly cleaned and spoilt. There were also forged roulettes on the no water-marked, and forged serrated perf. on the Star issue.

In Queensland, a number of cleaned stamps in the early issues.

In Tasmania, a beautiful unused 1d., blue, first issue. Alas! it appeared "doctored" all round, and had new "hedges" to hide the inner field!

In Victoria, the 1d., vermilion, first issue, a reprint with the word REPRINT cleverly removed.

I think it right to warn collectors against this lot as the work is really well done, and many stamps might deceive even a good judge of Australians.

South American Letter

I WOULD like to draw special attention to the very interesting letter from Mr. A. H. Davis, of Montevideo, published in the last number of our paper. This is just what I want, really newsy letters from every part of the world, so that I can keep my readers fully up-to-date with interesting news from every country. To my readers who reside in foreign countries I appeal to send me as often as possible short or long letters on subjects of interest to stamp men in all parts of the world. The remuneration we pay for these letters is fifteen shillings per page of the *Weekly*.

Stamp Articles Wanted

I SHALL also be glad to receive articles on any branch of Philately that has not been too much written up. Such articles must be accurate in their facts, as that is an essential feature to secure admission to our pages. Remuneration paid is the same as for letters.

To Secretaries of Philatelic Societies

I SHOULD be much obliged if secretaries who send in reports of their meetings would condense same as much as possible, and only insert such matter as may be of general interest. I am constantly receiving long reports, containing what is practically a short synopsis of our Catalogue. "It may be interesting to know that Great Britain first issued stamps in May, 1840," and then to have the dates, etc., given of the different varieties as they were issued; but collectors know all this, and I do not want to fill up my space with what is common knowledge given in all catalogues.

New Stock Books

No. 50. *Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and British Columbia*. £712.

THIS book is not strong in the rarities, as our stock of the finest stamps in this group is in special collections which have not yet been amalgamated with the general stock. In the *Newfoundland* there are a few good things, such as 6d., carmine, *unused*, and two used, some scarce bisections on letters, and a fine lot of the general issues, including a number of good blocks of four.

In *New Brunswick*, there are several of the 1s., used, and a great rarity is a combination of half of 1s. and half of 3d. used together on part of original envelope to make up the 7½d. rate. This is probably the rarest bisection of North America, although some of the bisected Prince Edward's Islands may be really as scarce, yet they do not command so high a price. There is also the 5 c., brown, "Connell," the printing of which lost Postmaster Connell his billet.

In *Nova Scotia*, the feature is certainly a number of bisections used on whole letters, both in the "pence" and "cents" issues.

Wanted to Purchase

Newfoundland.

Unused. Ncs. 3, 5, 13, 17a, 20, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33a, 35, 41, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 59, 69.

Used. Nos. 25, 27, 31, 37, 64, 67, 69. Any *extra fine* carmine or orange pence issues.

New Brunswick.

Unused. Nos. 5, 7, 11, 12, 14.
Used. Nos. 1, 7, 14.

Nova Scotia.

Unused. Nos. 1, 2, 14, 18, 23.
Used. Nos. 1, 2, 7, 23.

No. 126. *New South Wales* (Vol. I). £2542.

This is an exceptionally fine—in fact, I consider it the best book of the early New South Wales that I have priced for some years.

The “Sydneys” and “Laureated” are especially strong, and among them there will be found some superb shades, pairs, and strips. Most of these stamps have their position on the plates noted below each stamp, thus facilitating examination of the books by those who plate the different issues.

There are twelve Sydneys *unused*, and the following used:—

1d., red . . .	76
2d., blue . . .	159
3d., green . . .	57

Among the “Laureated” stamps there are the following used:—

6d., brown . . .	75 (including six WALLS)
8d., orange . . .	15

This volume contains up to No. 221 in our Catalogue, and the later issues are all well represented by unused and used stamps in selected shades.

Wanted to Purchase

Unused. High prices for any fine old issues. Fine copies of rare varieties of perforation and watermark in issues 1863-85.
Used. Any “Sydneys” in *superb* condition only. Nos. 75, 76, 84, 88, 89, 92, 101 to 107, 111, 112, 114, 121, 130 to 134, 137, 138, 144, 149 to 157, 169, 170, 183, 184, 194 to 203.

“The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of British India”

I HAVE had much pleasure this week in receiving an order from the Director-General of the Post Office of India for *twelve* copies of our recent publication. These books are to be strongly bound in red, and are no doubt intended for the use of the higher officials throughout the Indian postal service.

This book is selling very well indeed, and I anticipate that in less than twelve months from now it will be at a considerable premium.

Letter takes Forty-seven Years on a Journey

IN the early days of the Second Empire a village girl named Adèle le Baron came to Paris, where she was engaged as a servant

girl. At Christmas she was unable to return to her home in the depths of the provinces, and so her mother sent her a note of good wishes and remembrance for the New Year. It was the New Year of 1860. Times were busy, and what with one thing and another the letter was not posted until 10 January. Mlle. Adèle le Baron has not yet received the letter; it was only delivered a few weeks ago—21 October—and one does not remain *bonne à tout faire* for forty-seven years in the same house. The letter now lies in a museum founded to demonstrate the alacrity with which the French Post Office does its duties.

It bears a blue stamp showing the effigy of Louis Napoleon—the blue has faded with time. There are also two postmarks, “January 10, 1860,” and “October 21, 1907”—silently eloquent. Thanks to the safe-keeping of the Post Office officials, the stamp has slightly increased in value from a philatelist's point of view.—*Evening Standard* (19.11.07).

**“The Stamps of Bremen,”
by Georges Brunel**

I HAVE received a copy of this little pamphlet in French, twenty-three pages in all, well written and illustrated.

M. Brunel draws attention to the number of forgeries in the Bremen stamps, and gives a list of all the so-called secret marks by which the authentic stamps can be recognized. This work has, however, already been thoroughly done by the Rev. R. B. Earle in *Album Weeds*.

This pamphlet is published by M. Charles Mendel, 118^{bis} rue d'Assas, Paris. Price, post-free, 1 fr. 25 c. M. Brunel announces similar useful pamphlets on the stamps of many European countries.

Glendining's Auction

MESSRS. GLENDINING & Co. had a good attendance at their sale on 26 and 27 November, held at their Galleries, 7 Argyll Street, Regent Street, London, W. The following are a few of the lots sold:—

	£	s.	d.
Denmark. April, 1851, 2r. b.s., blue, mint	3	5	0
Great Britain. 1841, 1d., red, imperf., block of 30 . . .	10	0	0
“ 1858, Large Cr., perf. 16, 1d., rose-red, mint, block of 4 . . .	7	0	0
“ 1867, 6d., violet, pl. 9, pane 20, mint . . .	11	0	0
“ 1871, 1s., green, pl. 5, pane 20, mint . . .	12	0	0
Ceylon . 1861, 8d., brown, used	4	12	6
Transvaal . 1877, 6d., blue on blue, surcharge inverted, Gibbons' No. 209, used . . .	42	10	0
Tobago . 1882, 6d., stone, CA . . .	4	4	0
Etc. etc. etc.			

Forthcoming Sales

I HEAR that Glendinings have secured some fine collections and great rarities for their January and February, 1908, Sales. Among the collections are those of Mr. P. J. Lloyd, of Bristol; Mr. H. Mercer, who is leaving town to take up business in the extreme south of South America; and the late Deputy Postmaster-General of Victoria. A fine treat is in store for lovers of really fine stamps in A1 condition.

Death of Arthur Maury

IT is with the deepest regret that I have to announce the death on the 1st instant of Monsieur Arthur Maury. M. Maury was only in his sixty-fourth year, but had been one of the leading stamp dealers in Paris for between thirty and forty years. His house on the Boulevard Montmartre was well known to all collectors who visited Paris. He conducted his business very much on the lines adopted by Mr. Stanley Gibbons. He was a great believer in publications, and had for over a quarter of a century the chief

French wholesale and retail business in stamp albums and publications generally. I think that M. Maury did more to popularize stamp collecting than any other Frenchman.

In addition to his many works dealing with Philately, M. Maury was a great student of and writer on various subjects, and only a few months ago Major Evans reviewed one of his works in the *Monthly Journal*.

M. Maury was "Officier de l'Instruction Public," and also "Officier du Nicham Iftickhar," and was on many occasions consulted by the French Postal Authorities on matters appertaining to stamps.

French Philately has lost one of its leading lights, and one whose place it will be difficult to fill.

M. Maury has left two sons in his business, and also his brother-in-law, M. Georges Verrier, who will, no doubt, carry on the business as hitherto, as the late M. Maury had not taken an active part in his firm for some ten years or more.

Twentieth Century Colonials

A Guide to the Postal Adhesives of the British Empire Issued during the first Six Years of the Twentieth Century (January, 1901-June, 1907)

WRITTEN AND COMPILED BY D. B. ARMSTRONG

Great Britain—continued

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Official Issues—continued**Office of Works**

H.M. Office of Works (or Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings) was incorporated in the year 1832 in order to take over the control of certain duties previously performed by the Department of Woods and Forests. The principal function performed by this Department is the upkeep and maintenance of all the Government and public buildings, monuments, parks, etc. The head office is at Storey's Gate, London, S.W., with assistant surveyors stationed at Bristol, Leeds, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Birmingham, and Southampton, whilst an official of the Department forms one of the staff of all the principal British Embassies abroad, whose duty it is to see that buildings which are the property of the British Government are kept in a proper state of repair.

Special stamps for the use of H.M. Office of Works were issued in August, 1895, and were perforated with the initials H M O W in two lines; surcharging was not resorted to for these stamps until March of the following year.

In November, 1901, a fresh supply of ½d. stamps bearing the head of the late Queen Victoria, and printed in blue-green, was surcharged O.W. OFFICIAL in compliance with a requisition received from this Department, and issued on the 5th of that month, a total of twenty-five sheets, or 6000 stamps, being overprinted. Early in 1902, two new values were added to the stamps already surcharged for the use of this Department, viz. 5d. and 10d., for use upon foreign correspondence. Twelve thousand copies of the former were surcharged, whilst of the latter only 800 stamps were issued. Of these numbers only 949 of the 5d. value and 480 of the 10d. were actually used, the remainder being destroyed.

1901-2.

Regular issues of 1887 and 1900. Overprinted O.W. OFFICIAL in tall, thin sans-serif capitals, in two lines, in black.

½d., blue-green (issued November 5th, 1901).

5d., lilac and ultramarine (issued April 29th, 1902).

10d., purple and scarlet (issued May 28th, 1902).

During 1902-3 five values of the newly issued King's Head series appeared overprinted as before. In this series a stamp of the value of 2½d. was substituted for the 5d. formerly in use, and a new 2d. denomination added for the prepayment of registered letters. Of the 10d. value of this series only 240 copies were supplied to the Department, out of which only 134 were used, the remainder being returned for destruction along with those of the other values in May, 1904. With regard to the 2d. value of this series an interesting little anecdote is related by Mr. Bernstein in No. 3 of the *Philatelic Record Handbooks*, in which he says: "A circular with an official appearance was sent from the head-quarters to all provincial Officers of Works directing that all these stamps were to be returned to a certain high official in London. The fact that these used stamps appeared in big quantities in the Strand afterwards shows that the circular was not by any means official."

1902-3.

Regular King's Head series of 1902. Surcharged as before, in two lines, in black.

- ½d., blue-green (issued February 11th, 1902).
- 1d., scarlet (issued February 11th, 1902).
- 2d., green and scarlet (issued April 29th, 1902).
- 2½d., ultramarine (issued April 28th, 1902).
- 10d., purple and scarlet (issued May 28th, 1903).

Army

These stamps, as their title denotes, were issued specially for use upon official military correspondence, and were employed principally by the Paymasters' Departments of the various garrison towns throughout the British Isles. Here, again, the use of these stamps was much abused, officers and clerks either selling or making presents of the surcharged stamps, and replacing them by ordinary stamps of equivalent face value. So frequent did this offence become that it was made the subject of a special Army Order issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in May, 1902, of which the following is an extract: "It has been brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief that the Army Official postage stamps, issued for use in the offices of the several military districts, are, in some cases, sold to stamp dealers at a profit by those in charge of them, who, it is presumed, then replace these stamps by ordinary ones. Earl Roberts regards this practice as wholly irregular and most objectionable, and has instructed the General Officers Commanding to take such steps as may appear most advisable for its prevention."

It is interesting to note that the stamps overprinted for the use of the Military Authorities contain the most errors and varieties of any of the British Official issues.

These are, however, for the most part of too minor a type to warrant my listing them here, consisting principally of broken or misplaced letters.

The first Army Official stamps were issued in September, 1896.

As in the case of all other Government Departments, correspondence to and from the head office, which was in this case the War Office in London, travelled free.

Early in October, 1901, it was found necessary to issue a stamp of the denomination of 6d. for the use of the Military Authorities, and the new King's Head series not being then ready for issue, a supply of that value of the old Queen's Head Jubilee series of 1887 was issued with the overprint ARMY OFFICIAL on 7 November of that year.

1901.

Regular issue of 1887. Overprinted ARMY OFFICIAL in tall, thin sans-serif capitals, in black.

6d., purple on rose-red (issued Nov. 7th, 1901).

Three values of the new King's Head series were surcharged ARMY OFFICIAL for the use of the Military Authorities in the following year, the 2½d. value previously included being omitted.

1902.

Regular King's Head series of 1902. Overprinted ARMY OFFICIAL as above, in two lines, in black.

- ½d., blue-green (issued February 11th, 1902).
- 1d., scarlet (issued February 11th, 1902).
- 6d., purple (issued August 23rd, 1902).

Variety.

This series contains only one variety of any real importance, though instances of broken letters, etc., are numerous.

A fresh electrotype plate was prepared for the overprinting of these stamps in April, 1903, the type of surcharge being much thicker than in the original overprint, and from this plate some two thousand sheets of 6d. stamps were surcharged and issued in September of the same year. Of the stamps surcharged very few were actually made use of by the Department, the majority being returned for destruction along with the remainders of the other values in May, 1904.

It was probably the intention to use this plate for the overprinting of all future supplies of Army Official stamps, but the withdrawal of all Official stamps from circulation in the following spring prevented this being done.

Thick surcharge.

6d., purple.

(To be continued.)

British Stamps used Abroad

By I. J. BERNSTEIN AND CHAS. NISSEN

GROUP IV

THIS group is one of the most important and interesting, comprising as it does forty of the principal towns on the east, west, and north coasts of South America, and some of the foreign West Indies.

It covers a period (1860-82) when the trade of Great Britain in that quarter was far and away ahead of that of any other nation, and the manner in which the British Post Office provided facilities, in places where they did not exist, for the correspondence which follows trade is decidedly to its credit. Prepayment to and from this part of the world has always been compulsory, owing, no doubt, to the fact that no treaties then existed for the interchange of mails. Even in those countries already then issuing stamps the absence of those conventions made their stamps only available for local and internal purposes. Hence, on a letter from the United Kingdom, if addressed to an inland town, the local postage from the seaport was charged on delivery; and vice versa, native stamps were used to carry letters to the nearest seaport, where British stamps were affixed to carry them to their destination.

Prior to the use of stamps letters could be sent through the Consul and prepaid in cash, and the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. also provided a service, mainly from port to port.

The successful experiment of a post office, properly equipped with stamps and obliterated, etc., in Malta and Gibraltar, led to the abolition of the old-fashioned system of cash payment and its accompanying complicated accounts in such places where postal facilities were wanted and the local authorities would or could not supply them. The use of stamps was made at dates as required between 1860 and 1873, and the offices were closed on the country in which they were situated entering into agreements for the exchange of mail matter, which date is in most cases coincident with their entry into the Universal Postal Union. As is but natural, a large variety of shapes and sizes in the obliterated were used during the twenty years or so these offices existed; they followed, in fact, the changes made in the United Kingdom. In some cases an obliterator only was used, in others a combined date stamp and obliterator. In one or two instances (Greytown, Nicaragua, Arica, Chili) the date stamp alone was sometimes used. Of course, where the date stamp is used in conjunction

with the obliterator on a pair of stamps, one of them will receive the date stamp and when detached from its neighbour might lead one to believe that a date stamp alone had been used; but beyond the places named it is doubtful if this ever occurred. Buenos Ayres alone used the small obliterator exactly the same design as the West Indies. Offices established later used a similar design but of a larger size. Later on still the upright oval much larger again was used; sometimes it had three bars at top and bottom, sometimes four.

At La Guayra, Venezuela, before the use of postage stamps for prepayment of letters by the British Post Office, a large oval, with the inscription "Paid at La Guayra" surrounding a Crown, was used (possibly at other places too), and this postmark has been found on the 1s., plate 4, Emblems.

France also had post offices at Buenos Ayres and La Guayra, but the amount of correspondence passing through was infinitesimal compared with that of the British Post Office.

The rate of postage varied from 1s. to 2s. 6d. the half-ounce for letters. In most cases it was 1s., hence this value is the one most frequently found. One finds occasionally a most curious combination, viz. 1s. and 1½d. There is no possible postage rate to occasion such a charge, and the explanation of this combination is probably found in what is known as the "captain's gratuity."

Up to 1875 a letter, if correctly prepaid with British stamps, could be sent by any British boat, even though not a mail steamer, on payment to the captain of a gratuity of 1d. per letter. In 1875 this gratuity was raised to 1½d. per letter. This was paid in cash by the sender, but in 1879 some arrangement must have been made by the Post Office for paying this gratuity, as we find after this date the 1½d. paid by means of stamps. Naturally it was only the outlying places where the regular mail was infrequent that availed themselves of this privilege, and it enabled them, probably by means of a coasting steamer, to catch a mail at such centres as St. Thomas, Panama, etc.

As the writers are of opinion that these British stamps should certainly form part of a specialist's collection of the countries where they were situated, the grouping followed will depart from the rotation in which the offices were opened, but will put all offices in any particular country together.

(To be continued.)

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

United States of America—*continued*

James Abram Garfield, twentieth President of the United States, was born in Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, on 19 November, 1831. On his father's side he was of Puritan descent. His mother, Eliza Ballou, was descended from a Huguenot family which fled from France to New England after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685.



Garfield's early life was one of struggle and privation. The log cabin in which he was born was situated in what was then known as "the Wilderness." His father died early, leaving a widow with four small children, of whom James was the youngest. He learned to read in the log-hut school of the frontier. At ten years of age he worked at home or on the farms of the neighbours. In winter he returned to school, and gathered a fair acquaintance with the principles of arithmetic and grammar. A desire for adventure led him to go to Cleveland, where he proposed to ship as a sailor on board a lake schooner. A glance showed him that the life was not what he had imagined. He therefore found employment in driving for a boat on the Ohio Canal. This was in 1848. A course of higher education at Chester, Ohio, was combined with harvesting, carpentry, and anything whereby he could obtain the money necessary for his education.

At Chester he met Miss Lucretia Rudolph, his future wife.

Picture a splendid specimen of vigorous young manhood working hard, studying hard, ready for any emergency, even that of thrashing a bully in a stand-up fight, and then you have James Garfield at the age of twenty-one. He now went on to the Hiram Eclectic Institute, where he learned Latin and mathematics. After three years he decided to enter Williams College, and duly graduated with the highest honours in the class of 1856. His perseverance, industry, courage, and conscientiousness now began to make their influence felt. In the next six years he was a college president, a state senator, a major-general, and a representative-elect to Congress. The war broke out. Garfield, who had been farmer, carpenter, student, teacher, lawyer, preacher, and legislator, was now to prove himself a most efficient soldier. In 1861 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the 42nd Regi-

ment of Ohio Volunteers. Within six months he was given a brigade, and the difficult task of driving the Confederates out of Eastern Kentucky was assigned to him. Garfield accomplished his task, and was promptly made a brigadier-general. His gallantry at Chickamauga, in riding across a fire-swept zone to carry the news of the defeat of the right to General Thomas, who commanded the left, led to his being made a major-general in September, 1863. This closed his military career. The army held out great attractions. He might have commanded a division, but yielding to the representations of President Lincoln, he resigned his commission and hastened to take his seat in Congress at Washington.

He was now thirty-two years of age. Until the close of the war he was a prominent member of the Committee on Military Affairs. In 1865 he became a member of the Ways and Means Committee, because he wished to have a hand in the solution of financial questions. After some twelve years' service on various financial committees he became the undisputed leader of the Republican party in the House. In November, 1880, he was elected to the Presidency. His administration began with only one cloud on the political horizon. It was a question of nomination to public offices. The President would not allow his right of nomination to be interfered with or controlled in any way. The New York senators would have it otherwise. They wished to have a voice in the matter, but they were defeated. Garfield's term of office seemed destined to be one of peace and happiness, when, on the morning of 2 July, 1881, he was shot by a disappointed office-seeker. The avowed object was to promote Vice-President Arthur to the presidential chair. Garfield was setting out on a trip to New England. As he passed through the waiting-room of the Baltimore and Potomac Depot, the assassin fired at him with a pistol. The first ball passed through his coat-sleeve; the second entered by the back, fractured a rib, and lodged deep in the body. Carried to the White House, he lingered for more than ten weeks between life and death. A day of national supplication was set apart and sacredly observed. On 6 September, 1881, he was taken by special train to Elberon, New Jersey. The sea breezes seemed to revive him somewhat, but symptoms of blood-poisoning appeared.

He passed to his rest on 19 September. The body was taken to Washington, where it lay in state for two days. The funeral took place at Cleveland, in a beautiful cemetery which overlooks the waters of Lake Erie. After his death a popular subscription of over 360,000 dollars was raised for his widow and children.

The tribute of a friend is a fitting close to this brief memoir of a great man. "Among the public men of his era, none had higher qualities of statesmanship and greater culture than James A. Garfield."

The Stamps of Papua

With Especial Reference to the various Types of Postmark

By D. C. G.

PAPUA, or New Guinea, one of the largest islands in the world, has a total area of about 306,000 square miles.

The north-west portion belongs to Holland, and the eastern part to Germany, while the south and south-eastern districts comprise the late colony of British New Guinea, which, under the designation of "Papua," now forms part of the Australian Commonwealth.

The territory of Papua is about 90,000 square miles in extent, or roughly half as large again as England. The population is small, being probably not more than 150,000. The chief article of export is *bêche-de-mer*; but copra, gum, rubber, gold, and sandalwood are also exported. Alluvial gold has been found, but reef mining has not yet been carried on to any extent. The products, however, on which the future development of the territory depends, are said to be copra, rubber, and coffee, with the possible addition of sugar and tobacco.

The white population consists at the present time of Government officials, miners, missionaries, storekeepers, traders, labour recruiters, and planters.

Port Moresby, the capital, has a total population of about 1500 inhabitants.

The territory was at first taken over by the British Government as a protectorate, and managed by a special commissioner. In 1888 it was constituted a Crown Colony under the title of British New Guinea, while in 1906 it became part of the Commonwealth of Australia, and at the same time altered its name to Papua.

It may be thought that specialism in the case of the stamps of a country like Papua is impossible. However, a good deal can be done with the used stamps, even though the stamps in an unused condition present few, if any, variations of importance, excepting that sets can be made on thick and on much thinner paper. The stamps in used condition are by no means common, and in the case of some varieties of postmark are only to be obtained after considerable search.

For some time the stamps of Queensland were used in the territory. These can be identified by the postmarks, which are BNG surrounded by bars, "Port Moresby," or "Samarai."

Such stamps, however, belong more properly to a collection of Queensland stamps, just as British stamps used in Malta and only distinguishable by the postmark would appear to belong to a collection of Great Britain rather than of Malta.

It was in or about July, 1901, that a special set of stamps was first issued, bearing the well-known picture of a native canoe in full sail. The set consisted of seven values, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d., 6d., and 1s., which were engraved in *taille-douce* and printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., on paper watermarked with quaterfoils; the perforation is the usual 14 gauge.

The stamps are arranged in small sheets of thirty, 6x5, with guide lines at each corner and in the centre of each margin, to ensure correct centring of the middle of the design, which is printed at a separate operation.

In 1905 the further value of a 2s.6d. stamp was issued.

These stamps vary but little in shade, with the exception of the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value, which can be found in a peculiar dull blue colour, which is quite distinct from the ordinary bright ultramarine shade.

The postmarks which may be found on this issue are as follows:—

I. The letters BNG surrounded by bars. This is the commonest obliteration, and often covers the greater part of the stamp, so as to make the design almost indistinguishable.

II. The name of the town, e.g. "Port Moresby" or "Kokoda," along the upper half of a circle, and "British New Guinea" along the lower half of the circle, with the date across the centre. This obliteration was in use from at least February, 1903, till some time in 1906, but appears to be scarcer than Type I.

III. This is the same as Type II, except that in consequence of the territory having become part of the Commonwealth of Australia under the name of Papua, the word "Papua" takes the place of "British New Guinea" along the lower half of the circle, with a large round stop both before and after "Papua."

This is the type of postmark which is at present in use, and is found on the unsurcharged stamps used previously to the surcharging of the stamps with the word "Papua," as well as on the surcharged issues.

IV. This type is uncommon, and consists of the word "Registered" and the name of the place in capital letters; it was used at Samarai, and possibly at other places also.

On 8 November, 1906, the stamps were issued surcharged with the word "Papua," in accordance with the change of the designation of the territory on joining the Commonwealth, as previously mentioned.

This surcharging was done in Australia, at first with large type and later with considerably smaller and thinner type.

All the values of the set are known with the large surcharge. Most of them, however, are already obsolete, for all the values have been issued since about June, 1907, with the small surcharge except the 2d. and 2½d. stamps.

So far no varieties of surcharge of any importance have been chronicled with the exception that on each sheet of thirty stamps with the small surcharge there are three stamps with an inverted "d" instead of "p" in "Papua." These stamps are Nos. 10, 16, and 21 on the sheet, and would appear to be quite as deserving of catalogue rank as some of the varieties listed under "Morocco Agencies" in Stanley Gibbons Catalogue.

It appears probable that a new issue will shortly appear, possibly of the same design, but with the word "Papua" instead of "British New Guinea" in the body of the stamp.

And it is not unlikely that eventually such an issue will be superseded by stamps of a common type for the whole of the Commonwealth of Australia, the same in design, but with the name of each state inserted in a tablet.

Most of the stamps of this colony can be obtained at present with some search, but several are already getting scarce, notably the 2s.6d. unsurcharged stamp and the 4d. stamp with large surcharge.

Collectors who wish to specialize in the more recent colonial stamps might do worse than choose the stamps of Papua, which are strikingly different from the ordinary King's Head type.

Our Italian Letter

ROME, 28 November, 1907,

I AM forced to admit that I am but a bad correspondent at the best; and even though philatelic news does not amount to a great deal in Italy, I have made a mistake in remaining silent for so long. However, the readers of *G. S. W.* will not have complained, as space has been filled with far more interesting matter than I should have been able to supply. At any rate, I give you my word to be more diligent in the future.

Very soon we are going to have a new issue of some of the Italian stamps, and I think some of my readers may be interested to hear about them. The current Italian stamps of 40c. and 50c., 1901 issue, will shortly be issued for use in the Italian post offices in Albania; they will be overprinted with their value in Turkish currency, above which will appear the word "*Albania*." Stamps on which this word does not appear are used by the Italian Post Office in Janina. This should be made a note of, as it is not generally known.

Another order has been given to the "*Officina Poligrafica Italiana*" for two hundred millions of the 15c., grey-black, the so-called "*Michetti*" type. This printing will differ from the preceding one in two particulars—the paper will be thinner, and the gum (about which so many com-

plaints were received) will be improved. As yet I have not heard if there will be any other points of difference, but in any case it will be a variety which should find a place in non-specialized collections—a variety "worthy of catalogue rank," as the saying goes in your country.

Talking of this 15c., since 1906 we have been supplied with it in booklets containing twenty-four stamps; the booklet is sold for L.i. 3.65. The public appears to be in ignorance of their existence; or, at any rate, they are not appreciated, as statistics have shown that the sale is extremely small. Stamps that have come out of these booklets can only be distinguished from others if the left-hand margin have not been detached, as on this the following inscription is legible: "*Officina Calcografica Italiano*."

It is well known that the 15c. is the only stamp of our kingdom which is produced by copper-plate engraving (line engraving): it really does have an odd appearance side by side with other values on a letter; perhaps it is due to the different paper, or to the perforation (12 instead of 14), or to its general appearance, as all other values are surface-printed. But now the Government Bank-note Office has just received instructions to prepare stamps and other Government securities by the line-engraved process; so very soon we shall have the 40c. and 50c. in quite a

new design, but of the same size as before. I have not seen the designs yet, but I learn on good authority that they are good and are being well executed. We shan't have long to wait, as I hear that there is a possibility of their being issued in December—a sort of Christmas present from our paternal Department of Posts, I suppose.

As is usually the case, in the non-technical Press the well-known remark is going round to the effect that "collectors will be pleased to hear of this new issue." How very peculiar it is that all journalists (except, of course, Mr. Nankivell) seem to imagine that a new stamp strikes joy into the heart of the collector! You and I would far rather have a good old stamp; but it is well-nigh impossible to make these gentlemen of the Press believe it. Let us only hope that they will be more *beautiful* than the new Swiss. The latter appear to have been admired by *some* people, amongst others by M. Georges Hantz, who wrote a long article about them in the *Journal de Genève* of 25 November: he found the design perfect and the engraving admirable! Unfortunately they have not found favour with "Monsieur Tout-le-Monde," a gentleman who is known to have been more witty than M. de Voltaire—and, without doubt, also than M. Hantz.

Much as I regret it, it is a fact that Italian forgers, resident either in Italy or abroad, are wonderfully active; often—far too often, alas!—I have shown to me specimens of their work. I would specially warn collectors against San Marino, 1877, 30c. and 40c.; 1894, 2 and 5 lire; and against the high-value Postage Dues: of these extremely dangerous imitations are about. The proper paper, watermark Crown, has been used; I think it was obtained by discharging the colour of Italian fiscal stamps, which are printed in lilac, a colour that can easily be got rid of.

Mr. C. J. Phillips, who collects forgeries for his magnificent reference collection, ought to award a gold medal to these artists. Sad to relate, I fear that the highest award would go to the Italian rascals.

I can but repeat: Buy these things only from well-known dealers, and do not be tempted by enormous discounts off the catalogue price. I fear these warnings are useless, as people seem to look round for a chance of being swindled. It is a fact that "men like to be 'done' cleverly."

EMILIO DIENA.

BRITISH AFRICA POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM

Owing to the fact that the war in South Africa has caused great attention to be drawn to the stamps of the British Possessions on that continent, and to the enormous increase in the number of collectors that has ensued from the issue of the War Provisionals in Mafeking, Bloemfontein, Pretoria, etc., we think this a good time at which to place before the public a new and very complete Album, designed for the British Possessions, etc., on the African Continent. The Album is designed upon the well-known plan of the Imperial Albums—the stamps in numbered spaces of the correct sizes on the right-hand page, and the description, full particulars, and illustrations on the opposite page. In order to make this a *permanent* Album we have provided from one to four blank pages *after each country*, thus making the Album available for the issues of many years to come. 220 pages. Size, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Post-free in Great Britain, 10s. 7d.

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

Answers to Correspondents

L. J. W. (Winchester).—1. The following denominations of stamps are on sale in Italy: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 45, and 50 centesimi, 1 and 5 lire. 2. We consider that a marginal number, letter, or inscription adds somewhat considerably to the value of a stamp. 3. *G. S. W.*, No. 2, Vol. III, is out of stock. (If any reader has one for sale, would he send to us for this inquirer?) 4. We do not know. 5. We do not consider it necessary to add chalk-paper varieties to "Countries of the World." The list given there is purposely a simplified one for young collectors.

NOVICE (Cardiff).—For a novice, you ask pretty hard questions! We are not able to answer No. 1, as to how many British post offices there are in Morocco, and when established. This country opened offices there in 1898 for the benefit of British merchants and tourists, as the local offices were so uncertain in their delivery of the mails. No. 2. You will have this fully answered in Mr. Armstrong's articles on Twentieth Century Colonials. No. 3. The numbers you refer to are control numbers of the printers, put on in order to identify the number of plates used, and lately the year in which they are used is also indicated.

G. N. (Victoria Street, S.W.).—We have not kept any records, and therefore cannot answer your question.

W. N. S. (Shields) writes: "Have received *Strand Album* No. 14 all right, and think it is the best I have ever seen for the money. The paper is champion, and altogether it is the very album I want until I'm able to get a 'Facile' or 'G. H.-S.', which I hope won't be long."

THIRSK READER.—1. We regret we cannot see our way to reprint the articles to which you refer. 2. The Catalogue of our firm dated June, 1874, is interesting, but there are earlier ones; and we have some of other dealers published in 1861 and 1862, in which the prices are even cheaper than those you quote.

W. VAN B. (Pretoria).—1. The Amoy local is genuine, and was issued a few years ago, together with other stamps for ten or twelve different districts. These stamps are purely local, and we do not catalogue or deal in them. 2. The Belgium is a well-known minor variety, and is not at all rare. 3. The black Spain is an essay. Stamp returned by post.

New Issues

By FRANK PHILLIPS

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.

FRANK PHILLIPS, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Austria.—The following paragraph is taken from the *Daily Telegraph* (4.12.07):—

“VIENNA, Tuesday.

“The new series of eighteen stamps printed in commemoration of the Emperor’s Jubilee is now on public exhibition. A glance is sufficient to show the prodigious amount of labour which has been expended upon them. They recall the last epochs of the history of Austria. The values from 1 to 20 heller show portraits of the immediate predecessors of the Emperor Francis Joseph — Karl VI, Maria Theresa, Joseph II, Leopold II, Francis I, and Ferdinand. The stamps of 5, 10, and 25 heller display pictures of the present monarch in profile. The 30 heller stamp is extremely interesting, as it shows His Majesty at the time of his accession in 1848, when he was in his eighteenth year. The other stamps give full-length portraits of His Majesty. On the 50 heller he is in general’s uniform, and on the 60 heller on horseback. On the 1 kronen stamp the Emperor wears the Order of the Golden Fleece, and the 2 kronen shows the entrance to Schönbrunn and part of the Hofburg. The actual Jubilee stamp is the 10 kronen, with the dates 1848–1908, with a full-face portrait of His Majesty, executed with life-like fidelity, although the Emperor has always refused to be photographed in this manner. The portraits of former emperors are copied with slight variations from the great family picture gallery.”

We ourselves gave some particulars of these stamps in our issue of 6 July. Although the Emperor Franz Joseph I’s birthday was on 2 December, we do not think they are on sale to the public yet awhile.

Chili.—We have secured a few copies of the 10 c. on 30 c., 1903, with double surcharge, the surcharges being side by side; the two surcharges are quite distinct, similar portions being about 4 mm. apart. We are informed that only one sheet of 100 stamps was surcharged in this way.



5

Double surcharge, blue-black, on No. 61.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
10 c. on 30 c., orange-red . . .	20 0	—

French Congo.—*Ewen’s Weekly Stamp News* (23.11.07), extracting from a contemporary, states that French Congo has been divided into four administrative sections, two of them, *Gabon (Gaboon)* and *Moyen Congo (Middle Congo)*, now having separate issues of their own. The remaining two are *Tchad* and *Oubangui*, which will, no doubt, have special issues shortly. In our issue of 6 July we foretold the issue for “Middle Congo,” but, sad to relate, instead of the design of the stamps being *smaller* than those of French Congo, they have proved to be *larger*.

Hayti.—Our New York house sends us two more provisionals similar to those described in our issue of 30 November, but overprinted on two other values of the current set. The overprint is in red, as before, and is handstamped. We are also informed that the 1 c. on 5 c. has been seen with the overprint double.



1904. Regular issue, overprinted in red.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 c. on 5 c., deep blue . . .	0	1	—	—
2 c. on 10 c., orange-brown . . .	0	1	—	—
Overprint double.				
1 c. on 5 c., deep blue . . .	—	—	—	—

Middle Congo.—Following are the illustrations of the stamps described in our issue of 7 December.





North Borneo.—Mr. D. Field shows us the 4 c. on 10 dollars, of 1904, with the surcharge inverted. One sheet of twenty stamps is stated to have been thus treated.

Monthly Journal (30.11.07).

Paraguay.—In our stock we have found one copy of the 5 c. on 2 c., vermilion, showing no trace of the figure "5." We do not know the position of this stamp on the sheet, or even if the error is constant, but all customers who received this provisional, as well as the 5 c. on 2 c., olive-green, should look them up to see if they were lucky enough to get the error by mistake.



Habilitado
en
5
CENTAVOS

1907. Provisional. Overprinted in black. Error. Figure "5" omitted.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
(5) c. on 2 c., vermilion	—	—

Santander and Cucuta.—In our issue of 20 July we chronicled some provisional stamps which will be found in the new Catalogue under Nos. 49 to 63 of Santander, and 32 to 46 of Cucuta. We have now received nearly all these stamps in small sheets of twenty-eight, composed of four horizontal rows of seven. We find that there are several varieties of overprint, which we now describe and illustrate, and we must ask our readers to substitute this description for that given in the Catalogue. There may be other varieties of which we have no knowledge, as we have no means of knowing if our sheets include the whole, or only part, of the setting.

For the sake of clearness we would state that the setting of the overprint is similar for Santander and Cucuta. The Santander that are overprinted are the 1905 issue, Types 14 to 20 in the new Catalogue; and the Cucuta, also the 1905 issue, Types 2 to 8.

We have decided to list these stamps in spite of much adverse criticism, as nearly all the sheets bear an impression of the official treasury seal of the Department of Santander.

In the overprint "Medio—Cvo." there are three major varieties, which are illustrated below: (a) is the commonest, occurring twenty times in the sheet; (b) occurs twice, its positions being Nos. 6 and 13; (c) occurs six times, Nos. 7, 14, 20, 21, 27, 28.



Santander, 1905 issue, overprinted n blue (B.), blue-black (B.-B.), black (Bk.), green (G.), red (R.).

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1/2 c. on 50 c., yellow (G.) (a)	—	0 6
1/2 c. on 50 c. " (b)	—	—
1/2 c. on 50 c. " (c)	—	—
1/2 c. on 50 c., mauve (Bk.) (a)	—	0 6
1/2 c. on 50 c. " (b)	—	—
1/2 c. on 50 c. " (c)	—	2 0

Cucuta, 1905 issue.

1/2 c. on 50 c., lilac (R.) (a)	—	0 6
1/2 c. on 50 c. " (b)	—	—
1/2 c. on 50 c. " (c)	—	—
1/2 c. on 50 c., vermilion on yellow (B.-B.) (a)	—	0 6
1/2 c. on 50 c. " (b)	—	—
1/2 c. on 50 c. " (c)	—	2 0

In the overprint UN—Cvo. there are three varieties, illustrated below: (a) occurs twenty times; (b) four times, Nos. 6, 13, 20, 27; and (c) four times, Nos. 7, 14, 21, 28.



Santander, 1905 issue.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c. on 1 p., black (B.) (a)	—	0 0
1 c. on 1 p. " (b)	—	3 0
1 c. on 1 p. " (c)	—	3 0
1 c. on 1 p., blue (Bk.) (a)	—	0 6
1 c. on 1 p. " (b)	—	3 0
1 c. on 1 p. " (c)	—	3 0

Cucuta, 1905 issue.

1 c. on 1 c., black (Bk.) (a)	—	0 6
1 c. on 1 c. " (b)	—	3 0
1 c. on 1 c. " (c)	—	3 0
1 c. on 1 c., green on yellow (B.) (a)	—	0 6
1 c. on 1 c. " (b)	—	3 0
1 c. on 1 c. " (c)	—	3 0
1 c. on 1 p., yellow (B.) (a)	—	0 6
1 c. on 1 p. " (b)	—	3 0
1 c. on 1 p. " (c)	—	3 0
1 c. on 1 p., mauve (B.) (a)	—	0 6
1 c. on 1 p. " (b)	—	3 0
1 c. on 1 p. " (c)	—	3 0

Variety. As (a), but NU instead of UN.

1 c. on 1 c., black (Bk.) (a)	—	—
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Touching the overprint "2—Centavos," the description given in the Catalogue is correct, but we find that each of the two errors in the word "Centavos" occurs once in each sheet: "Can-tavos" is No. 9 and "Centavas" is No. 20 on the

sheet. We only list the errors, as the list of the normal variety is given correctly in the Catalogue.

2

Centavos

Santander, 1905 issue. Errors: (a) "Centavos," (b) "Centavas."

	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
2 c. on 5 c., pale blue (Bk.) (a)	—	—
2 c. on 5 c. " (b)	—	—
2 c. on 10 c., pale rose (G.) (a)	—	—
2 c. on 10 c. " (b)	—	—
2 c. on 10 c., claret (B.) (a)	—	—
2 c. on 10 c. " (b)	—	—
2 c. on 20 c., emerald (Bk.) (a)	—	—
2 c. on 20 c. " (b)	—	—
2 c. on 5 p., rose (B.) (a)	—	—
2 c. on 5 p. " (b)	—	—
2 c. on 10 p., scarlet (Bk.) (a)	—	—
2 c. on 10 p. " (b)	—	—
2 c. on 10 p., scarlet (G.) (a)	—	—
2 c. on 10 p. " (b)	—	—

Cucuta, 1905 issue. Errors: (a) "Centavos," (b) "Centavas."

2 c. on 2 c., pale green (B.) (a)	—	—
2 c. on 2 c. " (b)	—	—
2 c. on 2 c., red on yell. (G.) (a)	—	—
2 c. on 2 c. " (b)	—	—
2 c. on 5 c., scarlet (Bk.) (a)	—	—
2 c. on 5 c. " (b)	—	—
2 c. on 10 c., brn. on yell. (B.-B.) (a)	—	—
2 c. on 10 c. " (b)	—	—
2 c. on 10 c., chocolate (Bk.) (a)	—	—
2 c. on 10 c. " (b)	—	—

In the overprint "2-Cvs." are two settings, which only differ in the two top right-hand stamps of the sheet. In the first setting there are four varieties: (a) occurs twenty times in the sheet; (b) three times, Nos. 13, 20, 27; (c) three times, Nos. 14, 21, 28; (d) twice, Nos. 6, 7. In the second setting, type (d) becomes type (b), so that gives three varieties only, the quantities and positions in the sheet being similar to those given for the first setting, with the exception of (b), which occurs five times, Nos. 6, 7, 13, 20, 27. We have not found that both settings exist on one value, and in the list given below all are in the first setting, except those marked with an asterisk (*).



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Santander, 1905 issue.

	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
2 c. on 5 c., blue-green (R.) (a)	0 6	—
2 c. on 5 c. " (b)	3 0	—
2 c. on 5 c. " (c)	3 0	—
2 c. on 5 c. " (d)	3 0	—
*2 c. on 20 c., maroon (B.) (a)	0 6	—
*2 c. on 20 c. " (b)	2 0	—
*2 c. on 20 c. " (c)	3 0	—
2 c. on 5 p. blue (B.) (a)	0 6	—
2 c. on 5 p. " (b)	3 0	—
2 c. on 5 p. " (c)	3 0	—
2 c. on 5 p. " (d)	5 0	—

Cucuta, 1905 issue.

*2 c. on 5 c., blue on yellow (R.) (a)	0 6	—
*2 c. on 5 c. " (b)	2 0	—
*2 c. on 5 c. " (c)	3 0	—
2 c. on 10 c., deep blue (B.) (a)	0 6	—
2 c. on 10 c. " (b)	0 6	—
2 c. on 10 c. " (c)	3 0	—
2 c. on 10 c. " (d)	5 0	—
2 c. on 20 c., green on yellow (B.) (a)	0 6	—
2 c. on 20 c. " (b)	3 0	—
2 c. on 20 c. " (c)	3 0	—
2 c. on 20 c. " (d)	5 0	—

It will be noticed that from the above lists No. 60 of Santander and No. 44 of Cucuta have been omitted, as we have not received them in sheets. On the other hand, the first stamp in the Cucuta list immediately preceding these remarks is new.

South Australia.—In common but vulgar parlance, we have "put our (editorial) foot into it!" Major Evans prints the following paragraph in the *Monthly Journal* (30.11.07):—

"The mystery about the 2s. 6d. on Crown and 'A' paper has been cleared up by a letter from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. to *The Ph. J. of G. B.*, in which it is stated that a small supply of this value, and also of the 1s., on the new paper was received some little time back. but that 'subsequent consignments of both values have been on the old paper.' A few sheets must have been printed upon the new paper, and, being placed on the top of the stock in hand, have been issued at once. It is evident that the editor of the *Stamp Weekly* was quite right when he stated in May last: 'We have received the 2s. 6d. . . . watermarked Crown A.'"

In our issue of 26 October we cast doubts upon the accuracy of the *London Philatelist's* (5.07) chronicle of this stamp. Well, truth will out, and the kindly Major has endeavoured to let us down lightly! In our issue of 18 May we ourselves wrote that "we had received the 2s. 6d. value of the long rectangular large POSTAGE, watermarked Crown A." The *London Philatelist* very possibly chronicled the stamp from us, and we questioned it. We hasten to make *amende honorable*, lest our editorial salary be cut down by half!

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Philatelic Societies

Royal Philatelic Society, London

President: H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., etc.

Vice-President: The Earl of Crawford, K.T.

Hon. Sec.: J. A. Tilleard, 10 Gracechurch Street, E.C.

Meetings: 4 Southampton Row, W.C., Alternate Thursdays at 6 p.m.

Annual Subscription: Town, £2 2s.; Country, £1 1s.

THE first meeting of the season 1907-8 was held at 2 Cavendish Square, by invitation of the Vice-President, on Thursday, 17 October, 1907, at 6 p.m.

Members present: Lord Crawford, E. D. Bacon, L. L. R. Hausburg, Major E. B. Evans, T. W. Hall, L. W. Fulcher, H. C. Palliser, Franz Reichenheim, J. G. Tolhurst, John Walker, jun., W. Schwabacher, D. C. Gray, R. Meyer, C. F. Dendy Marshall, Harvey R. G. Clarke, E. Wetherell, J. C. Rix, E. J. Nankivell, J. R. Burton, Baron P. de Worms, Baron A. de Worms, R. Frenzel, Colonel J. Bonhote, C. Stuart Dudley, W. T. Wilson, A. W. Chambers, C. N. Biggs, C. E. McNaughtan, M. P. Castle, and J. A. Tilleard. L. E. Hall (associate).

The Vice-President having taken the chair, the minutes of the last meeting of the past season, as published in the *London Philatelist*, were taken as read.

Amongst the correspondence read by the Honorary Secretary was a letter from Mr. Kjellstedt, an International Secretary of the American Philatelic Association, calling attention to the work and privileges of membership of that body, and one from Mr. Lane Joynt as to the possibility of the Society obtaining and publishing photographic reproductions of the imprimatur sheets of the id. black English stamp, a suggestion which was referred to the Council for consideration.

A letter from Mr. W. V. Morten, sending correspondence with Dr. Perkins and Dr. Hugo Müller in reference to the so-called Perkins paper used for experiments with the early English stamps, and asking for further information from members interested, was also read.

Mr. M. P. Castle mentioned a communication he had received from Captain Paul Ohrt as to the publication by the Society of an English edition of the writer's work on Reprints, and this letter was also referred to the Council for consideration.

The Honorary Secretary reported the receipt of an intimation from Dr. Kalkhoff, of the death of Mr. H. Fraenkel on 20 September. The announcement was received with great regret, and the Honorary Secretary was directed to convey to Mr. Fraenkel's family, through Dr. Kalkhoff, the expression of the high esteem in which the late member was held by his fellow-members in the Society, and of their sincere sympathy with the members of his family in their bereavement.

The receipt from Mr. Harvey Clarke of a fine series of the early "Sydney View" stamps, and from His Royal Highness the President of a valuable selection of the first issues of the stamps of Afghanistan, was reported by the Honorary Secretary, and Mr. Castle mentioned that several other contributions for the Society's collection had been received from other members, all of which would be suitably acknowledged in the *London Philatelist* in due course.

On the suggestion of Mr. Palliser, it was decided that a card containing the names of the Officers and Council of the Society, with the programme for the meetings of the current season, should be prepared and sent to the members at an early date.

A ballot was then taken for the following candidates, who were declared duly elected Members and Fellows of the Society:—

Mr. Frederick S. Cook, proposed by Mr. C. A. Howes, seconded by Mr. M. H. Lombard.

Mr. Alexander Julius Cohen, proposed by the Hon. Sec., seconded by the Asst. Hon. Sec.

Mr. Walter Philip Cohen, proposed by the Hon. Sec., seconded by the Asst. Hon. Sec.

Mr. Holland A. Davis, proposed by Mr. C. A. Howes, seconded by Mr. Julian Park.

Mr. William John Tatler, proposed by the Hon. Sec., seconded by the Asst. Hon. Sec.

Mr. Edwin Cheetham Wigglesworth, proposed by the Hon. Sec., seconded by the Asst. Hon. Sec.

Mr. Arthur Chilver, proposed by Mr. E. J. Nankivell, seconded by Mr. John Walker, jun.

Mr. Sidney Ughtred Sharpe, proposed by the Hon. Sec., seconded by the Asst. Hon. Sec.

Mr. Lawrence Lestock Mercer, proposed by the Hon. Sec., seconded by the Asst. Hon. Sec.

Mr. Archibald McKechnie, proposed by Mr. L. H. Kjellstedt, seconded by Mr. George L. Toppan.

Mrs. A. H. Bridson, proposed by the Hon. Sec., seconded by the Asst. Hon. Sec.

Mr. Thomas Catterall, jun., proposed by the Hon. Sec., seconded by the Asst. Hon. Sec.

Mr. John Dimsdale, proposed by Mr. E. J. Nankivell, seconded by the Hon. Sec.

Mr. James Thomas Chamberlain, proposed by Mr. E. W. Wetherell, seconded by the Hon. Sec.

Mr. L. C. Quackenbush, proposed by Mr. L. H. Kjellstedt, seconded by Mr. George L. Toppan.

Mr. Lionel C. Ernst, proposed by Mr. L. H. Kjellstedt, seconded by Mr. George L. Toppan.

Lieut. Reginald Charles Frances Schomberg, proposed by the Hon. Sec., seconded by the Asst. Hon. Sec.

The Vice-President then read a paper entitled "A Provisional Note on the History of the id. Stamp of Great Britain, May, 1840." The paper is the result of an examination of a remarkable find of essays and other objects comprising a very complete collection, which Lord Crawford was fortunate enough to secure, illustrating the numerous experiments made in deciding on the questions of design, paper, method of reproduction, inks, gums, modes of obliteration, and other matters requiring consideration in the production of the first stamps to be employed for postal purposes.

As explained by the Vice-President, the first experiments were made in colour of many shades and varying ingredients, and one of the objects of the paper is to ventilate a suggestion as to the possibility of the issue in black having been "provisional" so far as concerns the colour, in the hope that some authoritative statement on the subject may, as there is reason to believe, be forthcoming at an early date.

The paper, which is full of valuable information that will be read with great interest when published in the *London Philatelist*, was illustrated by a display of the wonderful collection already referred to, together with other portions of Lord Crawford's well-known collection of proofs and essays of the stamps of Great Britain.

On the motion of Mr. M. P. Castle, seconded by Major Evans, the very cordial thanks of the Society were voted to the Vice-President for his valuable paper, and for the very interesting display of the collections which members attending the meeting had been privileged to inspect.

(From the *London Philatelist*, the official organ of the Royal Philatelic Society.)

Liverpool Philatelic Society

President: J. H. M. Savage.

Hon. Secretary: A. S. Allender, 71 Canning Street, Liverpool.

Meetings: Hotel St. George, Lime Street, Liverpool.

THE fifth meeting of the session was held on Monday, 18 November, the President in the chair.

The business comprised the exhibition of the stamps of Niger Coast and Porto Rico, with a paper on the latter country.

Messrs. Bate, Edmondson, Fletcher, Hughes, James, Lawson, Mackay, Ross, Tweedle, and Webster exhibited Niger Coast; whilst Messrs. Bate, Fletcher, Ross, Whitworth, and the President displayed Porto Rico.

Mr. Gordon had engaged to prepare the paper on Porto Rico, but was unable to do so, and at very short notice Mr. Fletcher took his place. Considering the brief time allowed for preparation Mr. Fletcher's paper was an able one, showing the whys and wherefores of the various issues and surcharges; and the Society was unanimous in thanking him for manfully stepping into the breach. There was the usual good attendance.

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No. 26
Whole No. 156

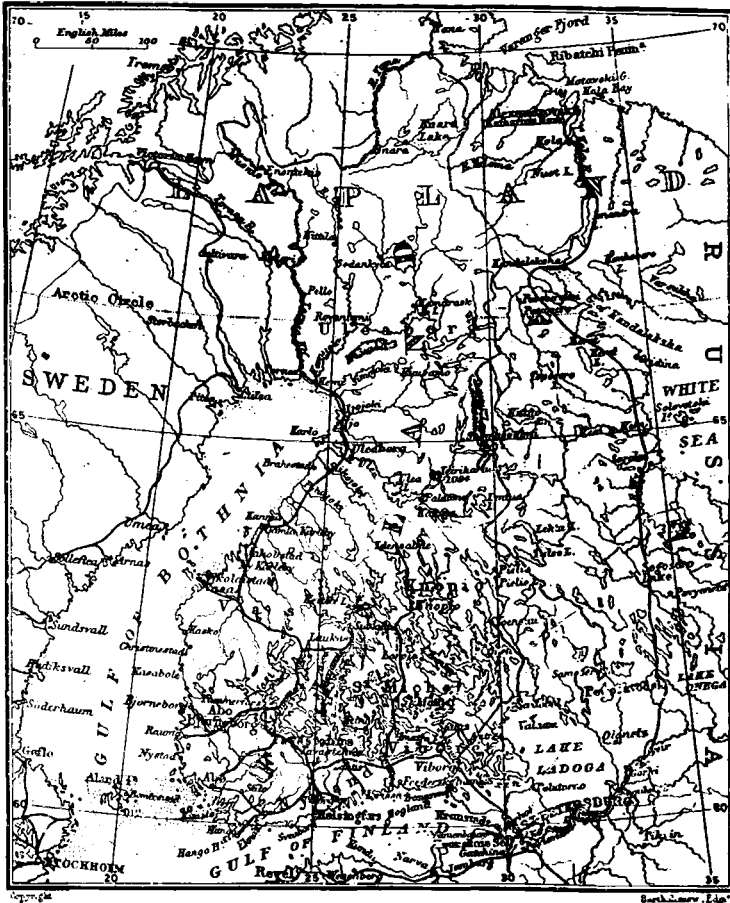
28 DECEMBER, 1907

VOL. VI.

Countries of the World

By W. PERCY BARNSDALL

Finland



THE Grand Duchy of Finland is an extensive province, forming a north-western section of the Russian Empire. It is situated in the far north of Europe, near the Arctic Ocean; is separated from Sweden by the Gulf of Bothnia, and

is washed on the south by the Gulf of Finland. It is a rocky plateau of moderate elevation, upon which lakes, streams, and swamps are profusely distributed, which engender cold and unwholesome mists, render travelling circuitous in summer, but provide

a firm and easy road for the sledge in winter. Hence the name Finland, which is derived from the old German word *fennen* (*swamp or marsh*), and has the same meaning as "Fenland" in English. The Finnish name *Suomi* or *Suomenmaa* (*land of the marshes*), which appears on some of the stamps, has the same signification.

It is not a country that has been very liberally endowed by nature. Of its total area of 144,255 square miles, less than one-twentieth is available for agriculture, the principal occupation. Two-fifths of the area consists of swamps and lakes, and another two-fifths is covered by forests of pines and firs, with which the birch, ash, aspen, and alder intermingle. Timber and woodland produce (e.g. potash, pitch, tar, resin, etc.) consequently form the principal articles of export, and the forests also provide raw material for paper-making, another of Finland's industries. Iron mines and works provide employment for about twenty thousand people, and there is a considerable export of raw and manufactured material.

About six centuries ago Finland was annexed to Sweden by Eric the Saint, and became to it exactly what Wales is to England, a district in which two nationalities blended, subject to the same laws, serving on common battlefields, and rendered as much one as friendly intercourse and political union can amalgamate distinct races.

Gustavus IV, having declared war against Russia, was compelled after a year to make peace, in 1809, to abdicate in favour of his uncle, and finally to abandon Finland to Russia, under whose dominion it has since remained. Finland from the olden times has enjoyed a certain degree of autonomy, which by their conduct the people have justified; and Emperor Alexander I of Russia, at the first meeting of the country's representatives after the annexation, bound himself "to respect the religion, the laws, and the privileges of Finland," and he afterwards took the oath of fidelity as Grand Duke. Since then the Russification of the province has gradually been going on, without any conceivable object except to eradicate the last remnants of individuality, until now the autonomy of the Grand Duchy is little else than a tradition. The sympathies of the Finns have, however, always been with Sweden, and the gradual absorption of the country by Russia and the violation of the pledges given by Alexander I have roused the deepest feelings of the nation.

The population is about three millions, of which about two and a half millions are Finns and 350,000 Swedes.

The Finns are quite distinct from the Slavonic and Teutonic races in physiognomy, language, character, and manners. A short stature, sallow complexion, and flat face,

with tawny hair, scanty beard, and small lustreless eyes, are their personal characteristics. They are taciturn and grave, bold and hardy, make good seamen, and are numerous in the Russian fleet. They are nearly all Lutherans.

The National Parliament, which formerly consisted of four estates—the nobles, the clergy, the burghers, and the peasants—now consists of one Chamber of two hundred members chosen by direct election. The suffrage is possessed by every Finnish citizen (man or woman) of the age of twenty-four. The Czar of Russia is Grand Duke of Finland, and the Imperial Government is represented by a Governor-General and a Secretary of State.

Railways are being extended and are all State undertakings. They just about pay their way.

The revenue of the Postal Department is only about half the expenditure. In 1905 there were over 1,400 post offices, and they handled about thirty million letters and post cards, forty million newspapers, and 4½ millions of samples and printed packets.

The unit of currency is the *markka* of 100 *penni*, and is of the value of a franc, 9½d., and the metric system of weights and measures is universally employed in Finland.

Abo (42,639), the most ancient city in Finland, was the capital until 1817, but the present metropolis is Helsingfors (111,654), a fine city occupying a good position on a peninsula of the south coast.

Philatelic History

Here perhaps more than in most countries the history of the people is reflected on its stamps. The gradual steps taken in the process of Russification can be clearly traced: the alteration in the size of the stamps, the addition of Russian inscriptions, and, finally, the adoption of stamps of almost identical appearance to those of Russia itself.

The stamps themselves provide abundance of interest, and the early issues are peculiar by reason of their serpentine rouletting. If errors of colour and differences of paper are ignored, a very good general collection can be obtained for a reasonable outlay. The issues are all straightforward and have all been thoroughly written up, and it is one of the few countries with a good many stamps that are free from surcharges.

Finland adopted adhesive stamps nearly two years before Russia introduced them. In 1845 it had provisionally issued stamped envelopes, and in 1856 it was decided to experiment with adhesive stamps. Both experiments succeeded, and the provisional issues became permanent ones.

The first issue consisted of two values, and were of the same types as those employed in

the above-mentioned envelopes, and were available for letters within Finland as well as to Russia and foreign countries. They are rather primitive in design, and show the Arms of Finland within a single-line transverse oval with inscription in Finnish or Swedish at left and in Russian at right. The values are expressed in kopecs (100 kopecs equalling one rouble, worth then about 3s.2d.), and the stamps were printed in colour on narrow strips of thick, white paper (either *wove* or *laid*) by means of a hand-press. When one row was finished the strip was turned round, receiving the impression the other way up, so that *tête-bêche* pairs were made. As a secret mark, to distinguish these stamps from envelope stamps, small dots (called *pearls*) were added in the bells of the posthorns. The stamps were issued about April, 1856, and when the question of a permanent issue was still unsettled in 1857, orders were given to continue their use. About April, 1856, there was a further issue of the 5 kop., which can be distinguished from the first issue by having larger pearls in the posthorns. These stamps are rare.



April, 1856. Imperf.
Unused. s. d.

	Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.
5 kop., blue	—	60 0
10 ,, rose	—	10 0
April, 1858. Larger pearls in posthorns. Imperf.		
5 kop., blue		65 0

In September, 1859, a circular was issued announcing that a more convenient form of stamp and in a special design was to be issued in 1860.

The stamps, of the same values as above, made their appearance on 1 January, 1860, and showed the Arms surmounted by a crown, but without posthorns, enclosed in a rectangular framework—evidently inspired, like so many other early Europeans, by the first French stamps.

The stamps were surface-printed at the printing office of the Senate of Finland in colour upon thick and thin tinted paper, and divided by *serpentine rouletting*. The latter was produced "by means of a steel disc with a pattern cut in relief upon its edge, and formed when the stamps were unsevered a wavy line between them." Only one sheet of stamps could be operated at once, and the process was very slow, so that more than one instrument was employed, and on stamps from 1860 to 1871 three such can be traced which show variations in the depth of the "tooth."



1 Jan., 1861. Serpentine roulette.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
5 kop., blue on bluish	25 0	6 0
10 ,, rose on pale rose	10 0	0 9

(To be continued.)

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By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

Christmas Greeting

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And "Turkey" in "Greece" will appear,
It is "Chili" and cold,
And we wish you the old
Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.
Our albums for presents are grand;
We are sending all over the land.
You can choose your own price,
So you need not think twice:
Come and see them at three-nine-one Strand.

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	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
5 kop., blue	—	60 0
10 ,, rose	—	10 0

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1 Jan., 1861. <i>Serpentine roulette.</i>		
	<i>Unused.</i>	<i>Used.</i>
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
5 kop., blue on <i>bluish</i>	25 0	6 0
10 ,, rose on <i>pale rose</i>	10 0	0 9

(To be continued.)

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 And "Turkey" in "Greece" will appear,
 It is "Chili" and cold,
 And we wish you the old
 Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.
 Our albums for presents are grand;
 We are sending all over the land.
 You can choose your own price,
 So you need not think twice:
 Come and see them at three-nine-one Strand.

Part II Catalogue's now really out,
There's no longer occasion for doubt.
As it's published at last
We will banish the past,
And give it a welcoming shout.

STANLEY PHILLIPS.

Premiums for New Subscribers

I WANT to see if I cannot hit upon some scheme by which I may aid my readers to increase their collections free of charge, and by which they may aid us by increasing our circulation to a very large extent. This little paper is going to be much improved in the near future. I intend to do away with the coloured cover, and to print the whole paper and cover on good quality paper, which it will be a pleasure to handle and to read. I have other improvements in hand, but am not quite ready to announce them at present.

£100. £100. £100. £100.

I have decided to give away the sum of one hundred pounds in prizes for those who succeed in getting us the largest number of *new subscribers* from 1 January to 30 June, 1908.

The conditions of this competition will be as follows:—

1. The competition is open to every one except to employés of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.
2. The competitors sending in the highest number of new subscriptions will win, however small the number may be.
3. Subscriptions for a half-year cost 3s. 3d. and will reckon as one vote; a subscription of 6s. 6d. for a year will reckon as two votes.
4. Competitors should at the end of each month send in a list of new subscribers, together with the proper amount of the subscriptions, addressed to

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD.,
391 STRAND, LONDON,

with the words "*G.S.W.* Competition" written on lower left corner of envelope.

5. All lists must be sent in by 30 July, 1908, and the names of the winners will be announced in *G.S.W.* about the end of August.

6. In case of any disputes they will be settled by Messrs. C. J. Phillips and G. Hamilton-Smith, whose decision will be final.

The prizes offered will be as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1st prize. Stamps to be selected by the winner from our Catalogue or approval sheets to the value of	40	0	0
2nd " " " "	20	0	0
3rd " " " "	10	0	0
4th " " " "	7	10	0
5th " " " "	5	0	0
6th " " " "	2	10	0
7th " Packets of stamps value	4	0	0
8th " Imperial Album, bound in 3 vols., No. 8 quality	3	15	0
9th " " " " 7 " "	2	7	6
10th " " " " 6 " "	1	12	0

	£	s.	d.
11th prize. Facile Oriel Album	1	10	0
12th " Ideal Album, No. 2	15	0	0
13th " Century Album, No. 21	12	6	0
14th " Strand Album, No. 15	5	0	0
15th " Improved Album, No. 2	3	6	0

Any of my readers who intend to compete for these prizes can have sample bundles of our paper to distribute to their friends free of all charge on receipt of a post card stating how many copies they can use.

I hope many subscribers will compete; those with a large circle of friends may get several dozen subscriptions, but some of the smaller prizes may be won with a very small number of subscriptions.

Death of Mr. D. M. van de Heer

FROM the *Philatelic Record* I learn with much regret of the death of this well-known Dutch collector. He was a general collector with a good many countries specialized, and will be known to many of my readers, as he exhibited in London, Paris, Manchester, Berlin, and The Hague, and secured many medals with his collections. He was a most good-natured man, and always very willing to help in any philatelic work. I remember well that when I was over judging at the Berlin Exhibition, in August, 1904, he was well to the fore, and was the life and soul of the helpers in that Exhibition. His loss at an early age will be mourned by a large circle of friends.

The French Perforations of Susse Frères

THE *Philatelic Record* has an interesting article upon the well-known large perforation used by Susse Bros., of Paris, in 1861.

In January, 1861, they issued a circular to announce that they would supply stamps thus perforated, without increase in price, to all who purchased current stamps from them.

It is pointed out that genuine perforations should only exist on the following shades:—

1 c., bronze-green; 5 c., pale green; 10 c., yellow-brown; 20 c., blue; 20 c., blue on green; 40 c., red-orange; 80 c., rose.

Another good test for genuine is said to be as follows:—

In genuine the stamp measures 18 mm. horizontally between the bottoms of the two opposite teeth, and 21½ to 22 mm. vertically. Also in genuine the top of the tooth is torn, while in the others it is cut straight with scissors. In the forgeries the teeth are not opposite one another as they are in the genuine.

Our thanks are due to "*Tête-bêche*" for these and other interesting particulars in this article.

The "Mann" Collection of European Stamps

THIS celebrated collection of unused European stamps, in the finest possible condition, has now been removed from the sixty large Oriol albums, in which it has been housed for so many years, into some hundreds of small books suitable for sending abroad by Registered Letter post.

These books have been arranged in groups—the first containing single stamps, the second consisting of pairs, blocks of four, and in some cases of even larger blocks.

Books of stamps of any particular country can be sent on approval to collectors of *really fine stamps*; SUBSTANTIAL DISCOUNTS will be allowed to those who purchase for important amounts.

A Collection of Postage Stamps of India

HAS just been purchased, and has been rearranged and combined with our stock. This collection is strong in the early issues, both the Indian prints and those of Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

This book has been rearranged by the new list that will appear in our 1908 Catalogue, and which has been based on the Indian handbook recently published by our firm.

Ceylon Notes

IN the *London Philatelist* for November, Baron Percy de Worms' interesting notes on the stamps of Ceylon are continued. He fixes the dates of many varieties, gives lists of many "die proofs," and notes some interesting varieties in his brother's collection.

In noting the 64 c., perf. $14 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, which was not issued, he states that this is the first time its existence has been mentioned in print. This is not quite exact, as if he will refer to our Catalogue, p. 69, note after No. 101, he will find this variety given.

In unchronicled varieties he records:—

10 c. on 64 c., perf. $14 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$; a vertical pair, imperf. between.

24 c., purple-brown, perf. "barely" 12.

10 c. on 24 c., overprinted in figures, much smaller than the issued stamp.

2 c., in figures without bar, on the 4 c., lilac-rose, and 2 c., rose, with "s" in "Cents" inverted.

1 r. 50 c. on *blenté* paper.

An Interesting Discovery

IN a somewhat large parcel of old unused British stamps I bought a few weeks back, I found a few copies of a very interesting envelope which I should describe as follows:—

Small envelope of plain white paper, 4 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, flap on right-hand side to fold over on to cover. On each flap there is a mint copy of the 1d. black, lightly affixed to the flap by the right-hand edge of the stamp, the intention being, no doubt, to use the small envelopes for visiting cards and to seal them down with the adhesive stamp.

Just inside the flap there are the Royal Arms in black, and under the Arms the following:—

"No. 318. May 28th, 1840.

Registered by Henry Tuck, 138, Aldersgate Street, London.

Manufactured by Marc La Riviere, Hackney."

We offer the few copies we have of this interesting souvenir of the old days at 30s. each; every stamp is perfect and has original gum.

Description of New Stock Books arranged and priced during the last week

No. 133. *Great Britain, unused.* £1242.

THIS is about the best book of unused British postage stamps that I have priced for some years.

It opens with a beautiful lot of mint copies of the 1d. black, a number of singles varying from grey to intense black, and also some superb blocks of 4, 6, and 9, now becoming rare in this condition.

In the imperf. 1d. red there are some good shades, and here I note a fine row of the worn plate, several in mint condition. There are two of the 1d. with Archer's roulette. The 1d. and 2d., Small and Large Crown, are well represented in both perfs. and dies; among them there are some very rare stamps.

Amongst the 1d. red plate numbers I note imperf. pairs of plates Nos. 120 and 121, and singles of other plates.

There is a nice page of 6d., 10d., and 1s. octagons, including good shades.

In the 4d. small letters I note five mint copies of the Small and Middle Garters.

In the high-value stamps there is a good lot of 5s., including the plate 4 on blue, and superb mint copies of the 10s. and £1 "Cross," and 10s. and £1 "Anchor," and a mint copy of that rarity the £5 on blue paper.

Throughout the book the plate numbers of each stamp are well represented, and the later issues are strong in shades and minor varieties, such as two copies of the 1d. lilac, printed on both sides, the 4d. and 1d. with "Pears" advertisement on back, etc.

Altogether a fine book and well worth inspection.

Wanted to Purchase

Any old issues, unused, full gum, and well centred. No poor copies are of any use, however cheap.

No. 82. *Prince Edward Island.* Value £171.

This is a little, inexpensive country that is much neglected and which I consider is well worthy of more attention. The stamps are well printed and artistic, and there are many interesting points to clear up in the perforations and in the minor varieties and plate flaws.

In this book the "pence" issue has been

separated into sets perf. 11, perf. 12, and compound.

There is a good lot of the large perf. 9, no less than five sets unused and four sets used being included.

There is a fine series of stamps on the original envelopes, and a few of the rarer bisected varieties.

Wanted to Purchase

Unused. Nos. 4, 6, 8, 9.

Used. Nos. 12, 13, 16a.

No. 137. *British Telegraph Stamps.* £533.

This book contains a fine lot of the stamps of the private telegraph companies which were bought out by the Government in 1876; among these I note:—

British & Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co., Ltd.

1s. 6d., black, on buff paper, value in figures.

Two each of the 2s. on yellow, with red and black controls.

Electric Telegraph Co.

1854. The rare 1s., 2s., and 5s. stamps.

1854-7. 1s., 2s., and 4s.

1861. Perf. 12. 3d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 4s.

" " 12½. 1s. 6d.

1864. " 12½. 1s. 6d.

" " 10. 6d.

Directors' Message. Captain Huish.

South Eastern Railway.

1860. 9d., 1s., 1s. 2d., 1s. 6d., 2s. 3d., 2s. 9d., etc.

In the *Government Telegraph Stamps* complete sets of the 3d., including the rare plates 4 and 5; 1s., green, and 1s., brown; complete sets, unused, 3s., wmk. Crown; 10s. and £1, unused; also a nice lot of imperf. stamps and colour trials.

Wanted to Purchase

British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co.

Gibbons' Nos. 1a, 5, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14.

Electric Telegraph Co.

Nos. 13, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 60, 63.

Directors' Message stamps for Lord Brassey and Mr. Earle.

London District Telegraph Co.

Nos. 4 and 5.

Submarine Telegraph Co.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

United Kingdom Telegraph Co.

Nos. 1, 10, 14, 15, and 16.

Commemorative Sticky=Backs

By W. WARD

I AM at last glad to see a champion of the Commemorative Sticky-Backs come out of the shadow of public opinion, and voice praise for them and their patriotic advent. I allude to the excellent article of "Uncle Tom."

However, if I had been Old Tom (sorry, I meant Uncle—one gets so confused between gin and pawnbrokers), I would have used the word "loyalty" instead of "patriotic." Nasty-minded people are so apt to pull things they don't agree with to pieces. For instance, take this word "patriotic," and analyze it. "Patro" means "patronize," which again means to buy, to purchase; "riotic"—well, the pronunciation does not sound well.

I was indeed pleased to see "Uncle's" remarks on the Barbados "Kingston Relief Fund" stamps. They are very interesting stamps, and if they are well named in more ways than one (Relieve Collectors' Spare Funds) they make an excellent study for any lone and lost specialist—that is, a collector on the look-out for new fields of varieties.

I myself have discovered two varieties (as yet) unrecorded by our contemporary *E. W.* (Apologies, Mr. Ewen; I quite forgot—I mean *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*)

The first is the "i" in "Relief," which is not smudged so nicely as the rest of the surcharge.

The other is really a rare variety, for the printer has forgotten to dot his "i's"—or rather a dot on this same "i" in "Relief." I am sure that "Uncle" never meant to overlook mentioning that beautiful and artistic set of Crete Insurrection Stamps of 1905.

These are rarer than many collectors think, and are well worth any one's while to take up. Still further, any collector who does not already possess any cannot be considered a real philatelist. Most countries, when they bring out a new issue, send a copy of the stamps to every other country in the Universal Postal Union, and are scurvy enough to overprint each with the word "Specimen." Not so our friends in Crete. *They sent a complimentary set to every known stamp dealer, nicely postmarked, instead.*

In the near future I expect I shall write an exhaustive book on these stamps, which will be published by the J.P.S. At present I have not quite "plated" same.

Another country that interests me is Cutyer-throatia, officially known as Cucuta, in the United States of Colombia.

Labuan and Borneo since the nineties—and oh! by the way, I've just got to hear that the Directors of the North Borneo Company are in communication with Mr. Bernstein. I know I should not repeat tales out of school, but as every one is a little tired of that "Cork" postmark in the corner of "London-used" Borneos and Labuans, the Directors are thinking (after reading my friend B.'s able article every week in *G. S. W.*) of creating a little more enthusiasm by instituting numbered postmarks for use on those islands and atolls off the mainland.

Mr. Bernstein is to write them up, and Messrs. Nissen and Phillips to check them from their stock collections.

The Exhibition stamps of the United States have always been great favourites with me, and it gives me great pleasure in informing collectors that a Twentieth Century Exhibition is to be held in New York next year. My New York correspondent says that a special set of postage stamps will be issued. After a great deal of "dropping" of dime and quarter pieces he has secured a scoop before any of the American philatelic magazines, and seen the proposed illustrations.

The one cent is a fine group of Gibson girls; 2 c., President Roosevelt catching Teddy-Bears; 3 c., Mr. Rockefeller offering oil and dollars in barter with the Red Indians for a new scalp; 4 c., a beautiful picture of Pierpont Morgan surrounded by a frame of (white) stars; 5 c., a scene from the Great Winter Trial with a small corner inset of the Eternal Question (a reproduction of the world-famous picture of Mrs.

Thaw by C. Dana Gibson); 10 c., facsimile of a tin of the famous Armour (plated) Beef showing a scroll containing Government guarantee; 15 c., a map of the United States and Great Britain showing a comparison in size (lest we forget); 50 c., view of New York (this stamp is a vertical oblong); \$1, George Washington and a present-day American representing an Allegory of Truth (another comparison).

In closing, I must just tell you of another projected issue—that of Spain.

The late stamp, showing the portraits of King Alfonso and Queen Victoria, was so well received that the authorities have decided to bring out a new series.

My informant says the illustrations will probably be as follows:—

- 2 c., Queen of Spain.
- 5 c., King of Spain.
- 10 c., King and Queen.
- 15 c., Baby Prince.
- 25 c., Queen and Prince.
- 50 c., King and Prince.
- 1 p., King, Queen, and Prince.
- 5 p., Ace, King, Queen, and Jack.

From appearances it looks as though the Postmaster-General of Spain has been collecting picture post cards of English actresses in different poses.

I have been waiting some time now to see the Manx nation cast off the hated English rule, elect Hall Caine as Emperor, and issue stamps. Why not? Surely the Isle of Man is small enough.

[This article seems to us to be "meant sarcastic," but as it is Christmas time and we all like a laugh, the editor has passed it for press.]

Frivollaria

By "UNCLE TOM"

ADVICES have reached England of the discovery of another inverted swan of West Australia. It was in the river off Clarke's Point; it had been swimming along gracefully enough when suddenly it espied mud-worms at the river bottom. Instantly it inverted itself, feet and tail in the air, neck stretched down to the bottom of the river. It must have been an interesting sight. They say that somewhere about £5 is the intrinsic value of an inverted swan.

The other day I composed an Ode on Railways and was very proud of it. It began:—

My grandmamma lives near the line,
The engine roars and squeals;
She waits the day when trains shall run
On india-rubber wheels.

I say I was proud of it, until my friend

Smith went one better and showed me the following:—

My grandmamma lives near the Strand,
She's always buying stamps;
She packs them in her album tight,
And fastens it with clamps.

Alas! one day the album bust,
Her bosom wildly heaves;
She's seeking now for albums made
With india-rubber leaves.

The number of varieties
Is growing by the score;
She wants an album that will stretch
And hold ten thousand more.

They say that in America,
When seven men want slumber,
A bed that holds but two or three
Will stretch and hold that number.

They also have an omnibus
Which, handled with due care,
By stretching can accommodate
Another passenger.

And so it seemeth unto me
That in the coming years
Stamp albums must be made to stretch
Till further space appears.

Talking about varieties, it's wonderful what some of the colonies could do if they tried. Here is a possible list of which one colony at least is capable, if it only knew how to set to work :—

- Issue 1. Watermark CC, unsurfaced paper.
- Issue 2. Watermark CC, chalky paper.
- Issue 3. Watermark CA, multiple, unsurfaced paper.
- Issue 4. Watermark CA, multiple, chalky paper.
- Issue 5. Watermark CC, chalky; stamps in unicolour.
- Issue 6. Watermark CA, multiple, chalky; stamps in unicolour.
- Issue 7. Watermark CA, multiple, unsurfaced; stamps in unicolour.
- Issue 8. As 7, but in fugitive ink.
- Issue 9. The same in non-lugitive ink.
- Issue 10. New keyplate.

This list could be stretched still further, according to the wit or wisdom of the manipulators thereof; indeed, I had worked it up to about forty possible different sets when Smith reminded me it was always kinder to be merciful than otherwise. The prospect was inviting, the number of issues stretched ahead into infinity, the search had all the fascination of a Limerick, but the reader will observe this good trait in my character, that mercy prevailed. I had discovered seventy possible varieties—enough to wreck the philatelic peace of the world—and was obliged to be content.

Smith says this statement is a "stretcher," but I have just silenced him by asking if he would like to be carried home on one. I declare that india-rubber albums are on the horizon; like the motor sewing-machine, they are bound to come. But I wish to add—Hush! don't you tell the postmaster, or he may rush into the variety business headlong, and give us a variety entertainment before we have provided ourselves with the necessary apparatus with which to deal with the flood.

At this point my friend remarks that I have failed to take the matter of perforations into account, and immediately I begin to wonder how the good old English perforating machine, that has done such excellent work for the Empire, is getting on. It must be growing old. It may one day break down, and its successor may be a machine capable of perforating three ways at once, and mixing

them all up. This would entail further outlay in india-rubber.

Smith suggests that the perforating machine of the future should be provided with a button—a button that could be pressed twice every minute, thus regulating the width of its teeth, and making the gauge anything from perf. 7 to perf. 17. A judicious use of such a button would easily multiply the number of varieties without giving the printers the trouble of thinking them out. We should then get a stamp perf. $6\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ next door to another perf. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{4} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$. Think of the value of such a specimen in the auction rooms, and think, too, of the impetus this diversion would give to the rubber trade. Thousands of starving blacks in foreign climes, who to-day are languishing for a morsel of bread, would then be able to sustain their families in affluence.

But it would be a catastrophe for Australia. Till now Australia has easily held the field in this department against all comers, and the multiplying of her varieties a hundredfold would spread wholesale confusion throughout that vast continent. Accustomed as she is to the atmosphere of a thousand conflicting varieties, the strain of this multiplication would nevertheless prove too much for her, and she would have to import experts able to distinguish the varieties at sight. These men might also be useful in assisting or controlling such members of her postal staffs as might be suffering from confusion of the nerve centres of the cranium. Yes, it would be bad for Australia.

But this sad circumstance may be balanced to some extent by the joy of the specialist. This gentleman, whose existence is said to be necessary to the welfare of Philately, is known to thrive on varieties, and these issues would provide him with ample sustenance. For the different issues would overlap, permeate and tunnel through each other, presenting miracles of confusion, a rare game of hide-and-seek, affording as many variations as an accomplished flute-player can get out of "Home, Sweet Home."

Yet in those days the general collector will badly want some one to tell him what are the respectable limits of a simplified collection, since the collecting of everything as it comes would have to be confined to millionaires and men of leisure possessing very strong nerves.

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.,
391 Strand, London, W.C.

Important Prosecution by the Inland Revenue Authorities

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AT Brighton Police Court, on 11 December, before Mr. Sendall and Mr. Bevis, Harold Treherne, 8 Hollingbury Terrace, Brighton, was charged by the Commissioners of the Inland Revenue, on thirteen counts, with the unlawful possession of certain dies. The summonses were:—

- (1) Having in his possession, on 1 August, a certain die for making a fictitious stamp in imitation and representation of a stamp for denoting the rate of postage in the Transvaal, in contravention of Section 7 of the Post Office Protection Act, 1884.
- (2) A die for imitating a stamp charged with the duty of 6d. for denoting the rate of postage in Western Australia.
- (3) In respect of a 2d. West Australian stamp.
- (4) In respect of a South Australian stamp.
- (5) In respect of an Indian stamp charged with the duty of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna.
- (6) In respect of an Indian stamp of 4 annas.
- (7) In respect of a stamp of 1 anna Indian postage.
- (8) For imitating a Victorian stamp charged with the duty of 6d.
- (9) A similar charge in regard to a 3d. Victorian stamp.
- (10) In regard to a 1d. stamp of Victoria.
- (11) For imitating a stamp of Duttia.
- (12) In respect of imitating a stamp of St. Christopher.
- (13) For the imitation of a stamp of Charkari.

Mr. T. C. Simpson prosecuted on behalf of the Inland Revenue authorities, and Mr. Peskett appeared for the defendant.

Defendant pleaded guilty of having the dies in his possession, but not of using them.

The Clerk: You are not charged with using them. Have you any reason why they should not be taken together?

Defendant: I should like to say they are all obsolete.

Mr. Simpson said that he would like first to reply to the defendant's remark. They had taken great trouble in order to find what stamps were available for postage at the present time, and they had carefully avoided proceeding in regard to any stamp which they were not assured, on the highest authority which could possibly be obtained, was available for postage at the present time. There were a great number of States and Governments in the world who did not demonetize their stamps. This was to say, that although another issue of stamps might be made, yet those which had been already issued would remain available for postage. The consequence was that if any one had a stamp a great many years old and put it on a letter, it would bear the postage throughout the world, wherever the stamp went. He would be able to call evidence before them, if necessary, to show that undoubtedly all the stamps on which the charges were based were available for postage

at the present time. They were very anxious to prove that one or two of the stamps were so available, and in consequence a direction was given that all letters over a short length of time coming through the Post Office from a particular country should be stopped, and those to whom they were addressed were asked to deliver over the envelopes, and they could show from the actual envelopes that stamps similar to those could be printed from some of the dies found in the possession of the defendant. He mentioned that, as he thought it was necessary to do so, in answer to the remark made by the defendant, perhaps unfortunately for himself. He would have first of all to deal very lightly with what had gone before in the case. The case had nothing whatever to do with the case which had already been before the Court, and which was still *sub judice*, and therefore he did not want in any way to touch upon that case, except in so far that it was the seizure made in the other case which led to these proceedings, and therefore certain details would be necessary in order to put the case properly before the Bench. He would first touch on these details, and then put before them very carefully the degree of liability and the degree of wrong which had been committed by the defendant in this case. It appeared that about five years ago the defendant was employed as a clerk by Messrs. Barnard & Co., money-lenders, of 74 Ship Street, Brighton. He was there in 1902, and after that date he began having these dies made; there were 447 of them seized and he may have had others. Having commenced to have these dies prepared, he found, presumably, that he could perhaps do better for himself, and he went in for having overprints made from dies. Some of these overprints could not form the subject of any charge under the Post Office Protection Act, but others of them could. In an incidental way the prosecution had one information put before the Court, dealing with an overprint, in order to show particularly how these overprints sometimes amounted to an offence under the particular statute. The statute was Section 7 of the Post Office Protection Act of 1884, and for the greater part it referred particularly to the Post Office, and contained provisions with regard to the regulations which were made by the Postmaster-General or under his authority. But Section 7 related to postage stamps, and postage stamps in this country were all the property of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and any money paid for them formed part of the revenue of the country. Section 7 included every stamp that could be made by any country in the world for the purpose of postage, and therefore these proceedings were taken under the authority of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. Section 7 said "that a person should not make or knowingly utter or deal in or sell any fictitious stamp or use for any postal purpose any fictitious stamp." That part of the section did not apply to the

present case, but it went on, "make, or, unless he shows a lawful excuse, have in his possession any die, plate or instrument or material for making any fictitious stamp." Then they went on to find that a fictitious stamp included any stamp for denoting the rate of postage of any of His Majesty's Colonies or any foreign country, and included even China, although China was not in the Postal Union. While dealing with the Act he ought to refer to the case of *Dickens v. Gill*. In this case they had the fact of one of the most innocent kinds of possession of a die which could possibly be imagined. There was no doubt about that. Mr. Gill was the proprietor of the *Exchange and Mart* newspaper, and that paper had a philatelic supplement, and in order to illustrate certain stamps Mr. Gill obtained dies from abroad and reproduced them in the paper. A summons was brought against him under this section, and it was proved that it was the representation of a stamp available for postage at that time. The magistrate held that there were facts which showed the absolute *bona fides* of the defendant, and that there was a certainty that he would not use the die for any improper purpose, and he said further that he did not think at first there was evidence of a lawful excuse. As the defendant had pleaded guilty he would not go into the judgment at length, but in the appeal both Mr. Justice Grantham and Mr. Justice Collins held that there could be no lawful excuse, except that defendant had obtained the authority of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to use the dies. He need hardly say there was no possibility of the defendant in this case pleading such lawful excuse as that, because he was there acting for the Commissioners prosecuting him for having these things in his possession.

The Magistrate's Clerk: You might read a short note of that case.

Mr. Simpson: "The defendant had in his possession certain dies and instruments for making fictitious stamps for the purpose of illustrating stamps in black and white upon the pages of the Illustrated Stamp Supplement, a newspaper intended for sale to stamp collectors and others. Held that the same was in contravention of Clause 7 of the Post Office Protection Act, 1884, which enacts that a person shall not make, or, unless he shows lawful excuse, have in his possession any die, plate or material for the making of any fictitious stamp, and that the defendant had no lawful excuse for having such die in his possession." It was proved by the judgment that it was absolutely impossible for a man to plead lawful excuse for having such a die in his possession unless he had got the permission of the Inland Revenue, and as, in the case now before them, the defendant was being prosecuted by the Inland Revenue, it was clear that he had no lawful excuse, and that there was no possible means of making a defence. After the defendant left the firm of Barnard & Co., he began to obtain different dies, and made stamps and also forged different letters, and he traded in a great number of different names at different addresses. He traded as H. Treherne, 6 Osborne Road, Preston Park; the American Stamp Co., 38 Bond Street, Brighton; H. Horden, 38 Bond Street, Brighton; F. Morton, 19 Cross Street, Hove; R. Newman, 29 Bristol Road, Brighton; R. Newman, 2

Grand Parade, Brighton; G. Arnold, 3 Russell Square, Brighton; A. West, 130 London Road, Brighton; and C. Melville, 6 Cranborne Street, Brighton. These were places at which letters were addressed to him, and he had lived at one or two of them. Defendant excited the suspicion of the Stamp Traders' Association, and they laid a trap for him, into which he fell, and in consequence of that a warrant was obtained, and Superintendent Wood went to his house and said he would like to see what he had got in the house. Defendant handed him the key, and told him he would find all he wanted in a certain room, and there Wood found and seized a large amount of dies and material. It was about the largest stamp factory he had ever heard of in the country. It had been suggested in the case that defendant had some one behind him in this matter, but having read through a good deal of the mass of correspondence found in the defendant's room, he (Mr. Simpson) found that defendant was the man who first of all ordered certain zincographers in London to make these dies. He would read one or two of these letters to show the kind of thing he did. It might have been that the defendant was engaged in this business before 1902, but at any rate he early became proficient in the art. On 24 February, 1902, there was a letter from the Excelsior Traders' Supply Co., of Farringdon Street, London, addressed to the defendant at 6 Osborne Road, Preston Park, as follows: "We have put your zinc in hand, and will take the utmost care of your copy. Referring to the dies, can you send us one stamp as a copy, so that we may quote you more definitely?" On 28 February, 1902, there was a letter from the same people with reference to an invoice for one zinc plate; and on 15 March, 1902, the Company wrote: "We congratulate you on your success in mastering the art of printing. The stamp you send seems to us a perfect reproduction." It was necessary for him to show that the dies found in the defendant's possession were first obtained by him, but he had letters which showed that different London zincographers warned him that he was doing that which was wrong; and he had a letter from one firm which refused to go on making any more. It was necessary to quote this to show that the defendant had warning, and that the whole blame as to what happened subsequently must rest upon himself. On 7 March, 1902, the same people wrote: "We note your remarks re stamps, and will be careful not to show them to customers or strangers." On 25 March, 1902, the same people wrote: "We have been making inquiries re dies, and London firms decline absolutely to have anything to do with them. We are also advised that a liability rests on us for supplying the zincos, and we must decline further orders. We regret to take this step, but we cannot afford to risk our reputation." Defendant wrote to them, but the firm again refused the order; then there were a number of letters from Mr. Scriven, of Farringdon Street, and on 2 November he wrote to the defendant that he had just heard it was illegal to copy stamps so exactly, and so returned them. On 5 November, 1903, he wrote: "Will proceed if you are sure there is no liability." He had also a great number of bills from different zincographers, which tended to

show clearly that defendant was the person who got these zincos made; and that he had had warning and took no notice, but still went on getting them made. He now came to the point of what kind of offence had been committed. It was an offence which was an international matter. Some years ago, before the Act of 1884 was passed, a Convention was held and the Postal Union was formed, and by that Union all the principal States of the world contracted to protect the stamps of each country. That contract had to be from time to time renewed, and the last Convention was held at Rome in 1906, and he had a copy of the agreement which was printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office. Article 18 read: "The contracting parties undertake to adopt or to propose to their respective legislatures all necessary measures for punishing the fraudulent use of counterfeit postage stamps or stamps already issued. They also undertake to adopt or to propose to their respective legislatures the necessary measures for prohibiting and repressing the fraudulent manufacture, sale, or distribution of embossed and adhesive stamps in use in the postal service, offered or committed in such a manner as to be mistakable for the embossed or adhesive stamps used by the administration of any one of the contracting countries." It would be seen, therefore, that these proceedings were only reciprocal proceedings, similar to proceedings which were being taken for the protection of the English Government by foreign nations. In Germany a short time ago, a number of dies were seized and people were prosecuted, and an attempt was made to prosecute at Turin, but the man escaped. They were bound, therefore, not only to prosecute, but to communicate to foreign Governments the result of any prosecution made. A good deal of delay had occurred in this case, owing to the numerous inquiries which had been made, in order to make assurance doubly sure as to the stamps for which some of the dies were made being obsolete, and Mr. Hatswell, from the Post Office, was prepared to give evidence on this matter. He was prepared to deal with a great number of the dies seized in this case, if necessary, and would be able to say that he had in his possession evidence from the authorities themselves, sent through the Postal Union to him, to show that these stamps were available for postal purposes. It was on that evidence that Mr. Hatswell acted himself, because such stamps not only franked letters from the country of issue to the country of delivery, but they also franked the letters from the port at which they were received in Great Britain to the places to which they were addressed, and when a question arose as to whether these stamps were correct, Mr. Hatswell was the person to whom it was referred, and he had in his possession at the Post Office a large collection of stamps of the countries within the Postal Union, whose stamps were of course available for postal purposes. Not only that, but it was laid down in this Convention that it was the duty of each of the contracting bodies to send to the other parties in the Convention all stamps as they were brought out, and also the information as to whether previous issues were demonetized or not. At the same time, there were stamps which, while out of date, yet came through occasionally

for postal purposes, although probably they were more valuable for stamp-collecting purposes. Mr. Simpson proceeded to deal with twosheets of prints from dies found in the possession of the defendant, such prints numbering in all seventy-nine. He explained that the first twelve were of French stamps ranging from 1 to 30 centimes, but which were not used by the French Government in the ordinary way for postal purposes at the present time: they were used by the officials of the Post Office in order to ask for a greater amount of postage than was put on a letter. They did not form the subject of proceedings in the present case. Nos. 13, 14, and 15 were all frauds of Dacia stamps, of the years 1899-1906, 1897, and 1893. Dacia was a Native State which had the right to use stamps within its own territory. Some were worded "Dacia" and some "Duttia," and it would be a great difficulty to say which it really should be called. Nos. 16 and 17 he had not inquired into. No. 18 was the stamp of Bundi, another Indian State, and No. 19 of Las Bela, 1904. Nos. 20, 21, and 22 were stamps of Kishengarh, of the date of 1899-1902, and No. 23 was a $\frac{1}{4}$ anna 1904 Charkari stamp, which was actually in use at the present time. In regard to that he should say they had not only the die itself, but they had a considerable number of stamps which had been taken from the die. The Bench would notice that the " $\frac{1}{4}$ " was a removable piece, and other amounts could be put in. Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 were all French stamps, and they had just heard from France that they were all available for postage at the present time. There were, however, no proceedings in respect of these. Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 were Greek stamps, the dates of the first two being 1861-82, of the next three 1886-9, and they were all demonetized. No. 35 was an 1892 one penny Cook Islands Federation; he was not quite sure that Mr. Hatswell could tell how that stood. It was rather a curious stamp, and they could take it as being demonetized. No. 36 was a Cretan 1898 stamp, which was very peculiar, and he was afraid to speak of it. No. 37 was an 1862 6d. Victoria, No. 38 an 1860 3d. Victoria, and No. 39 an 1861 1d. Victoria. The Victorian Government never demonetized their stamps, and the consequence was that however old the issue, it was always available for postal purposes. No. 40 was a South Australia 1902 stamp, and it would be noticed that it was a key stamp, which meant that different values could be put in. No. 41 was a key stamp—a 10s. 1895-6 South African Republic, and was a similar stamp to No. 75. No. 42 was a 10 centime, 1891, Madagascar stamp, and was in issue. The French Government had just informed them that they did not demonetize their stamps. No. 43 was a 4d. 1885 Trinidad, and No. 44 an 8d. 1885 Trinidad, and these could only be used by postal officials for obtaining more postage on a letter than it was stamped with. No. 45 was an 1870 St. Christopher, and was another key stamp. It was available for postage at the present time, and there was a special Act passed with regard to the stamp which he had in court. No. 46 was a Tobago 1880 key stamp, and he could not say anything definite about that. No. 47 was an 1892 1d. Grenada, available for postage. No. 48 an 1896 one anna Uganda,

and Nos. 49, 50, and 51 were Italian stamps, which were all demonetized. He might say they would have taken proceedings in regard to the French stamps had the French Post Office informed them earlier. Nos. 60 and 61 were 1862 2 cent and 4 cent British Guiana, No. 62 an 1852 4 cent British Guiana, and No. 63 an 1863 6 cents British Guiana. No. 64 was an 1854 India $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, No. 65 an 1854 India 1 anna, and No. 66 an India 1854 4 anna, and these they were proceeding on. No. 67 was an 1892 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Cook Islands Federation. No. 68 was an 1857 2d. West Australian, and No. 69 an 1857 6d. West Australian, and these they were proceeding on. No. 70 was an overprint Orange River Colony, No. 71 an overprint Cyprus, No. 72 an 1892 overprint Benin, and No. 73 an 1892 overprint Obock. They did not come into the proceedings, but they were overprints for making one stamp into another, and were therefore instruments for making stamps.

Mr. Peskett: We are charged with possession. We do not want to go into all the history of the stamp world. It is very interesting, no doubt.

Mr. Simpson said he was explaining what the points were. No. 75 was a Transvaal, 1895-6, 2d. stamp, in regard to which they were taking proceedings, and that could only now be used with the overprint "V.R.I." They had had a great number of these through the post, and they had found in defendant's possession a number of blocks of "V.R.I."

Mr. Peskett: That is not the subject of the charge.

Mr. Simpson said the section dealt with dies or instruments for printing fictitious stamps. Of course, they could have five or six dies or instruments for printing one stamp, and what he was saying was that this was capable of being used for postage purposes at the present time with the letters "V.R.I." printed upon it.

Mr. Peskett: Are we being charged with the stamp "V.R.I."?

Mr. Simpson: Certainly. We are charging you with having instruments for the purpose of printing these stamps.

The Magistrates' Clerk: It is not available for postage purposes in its present form?

Mr. Simpson said that it was so. In a number of cases the stamps were printed in different colours. They had one die which printed one colour and another die which printed the colour round it, and all these were instruments for printing the stamps. The Transvaal stamp shown on the paper was not complete as it stood, but they were not dealing at the moment with the stamp, but with the die, and these dies were instruments for printing fictitious stamps.

The Clerk: Does it become a fictitious stamp until it is completed?

Mr. Simpson: No.

The Clerk: And is this stamp completed?

Mr. Simpson: No.

Mr. Peskett said the defendant was charged with being in possession of a die for making a fictitious stamp, but his friend said they could not make a fictitious stamp with this particular die.

Mr. Simpson said that any one could see that they might have to use a thousand dies for making one complete stamp, but if a person had in his possession any one of the dies, then he was

guilty of being in possession of a die used for making a fictitious stamp. No. 78 print was a Duttia stamp sold by the Duttia Post Office at the present time, and No. 79 was a print of the seal of the potentate of Duttia which would have to be printed over the No. 78 print to make it available for postal purposes. They found the paper on which such stamps were printed in the defendant's possession, and No. 79 was the print of a Duttia postmark. Their object had been to select a certain number of stamps to bring before the Court, showing the business which was done, and therefore they had put in Nos. 78 and 79 on the sheet. They could have brought the charge in the case of No. 78 clearly, because under the section they could charge the person in possession of paper for stamp printing with having in his possession material, and they could charge a person having a printing-press in his possession as having an instrument, and types set up for printing could be dealt with as an instrument, and in the same way they could deal with ink as a material. However, it was not necessary to do that. All they wanted to charge him with was in respect of the dies, and then they could bring before the Court the materials, and so on, in order to show that he had not got these dies merely as a curiosity for a museum, or anything of that kind, but for the purpose of printing the stamps which were shown, and which could be printed with these dies, and which were stamps available for postage at the present time. If these stamps had been English Post Office stamps, the defendant would not have been subject to the mere penalty of £20 on each of the informations, but he would have been charged with felony. As they happened to be foreign stamps, he was charged under the Post Office Protection Act, and was subject to a fine; but in regard to the amount of penalty which might be inflicted, he would point out that the defendant had acted towards Foreign Powers and Colonies in precisely the same way that he would have acted towards the English Government if the dies were those of English stamps. Therefore it was a very serious thing indeed, and the Government were bound to take such steps as they could to prosecute in this matter, and they were bound to report to the Governments and the Colonies concerned exactly what the results of those prosecutions were, and to show that they had been doing their best to bring matters home to the defendant. As he had said, Italy and Germany had done the same thing for Great Britain, and it was the duty laid down in the Convention of Rome that every Power belonging to the Postal Union was bound to take these steps where any person was found in possession of these dies dealing with Colonies or foreign countries. There were 447 of these dies, and a great number were available for postal purposes, and it was perfectly clear that defendant had not got them for a lawful purpose but for a very improper purpose indeed. He wished to explain to the Court that the reason they had brought thirteen charges against the defendant, instead of lumping them together into one, was in order to bring the whole case very carefully before them, and to show foreign countries that they had done their duty in this matter. They thought it right to put before the Court thirteen informations, so

that they could see exactly what this man had been doing. They had letters in their possession showing what the defendant had been doing in the matter and that, in regard to these Indian stamps, he had offered them—

Mr. Peskett (interrupting): My friend has gone on long enough. That is not the charge; the charge is that we are in possession of these dies.

Mr. Simpson said that the importance of the case was that he should bring before the Court not merely that the defendant had the dies, but that he had the dies for a particular purpose, and if the Court did not want to hear what that purpose was he would not go into it any further. The defendant had the dies, and the Court, he took it, must consider for what purpose he had them, just in the same way that a jury would, what the purpose was for such possession and what the gravity of the offence was. One person might have the dies and be dealing with them very differently from another person. One person, as was the case with Mr. Gill, might have the dies for a very innocent purpose, while another person might have the dies for a purpose which was not innocent. Those were questions which the magistrates must take into consideration, and he felt that he would be perfectly right in going into the fact that the defendant had sold stamps in great quantities. He would not, however, go further into that subject.

Superintendent Wood, of the Brighton Police, was called and produced a number of the dies found in the possession of the defendant on 1 August. He said that defendant told him they were in his room, and gave him the key of the room. Subsequently witness handed the dies to Mr. Dewhurst, of the Inland Revenue.

Mr. Timothy Dewhurst, Inland Revenue Officer, proved receiving the dies from the last witness on 21 October. He initialled the dies on the back for identification.

Mr. John Laker, Superintendent of Stamping at Somerset House, deposed to having printed the sheets of reproductions which had been handed to the Court from dies which were found in the defendant's possession.

The Court adjourned at this stage.

On reassembling, Superintendent Wood was recalled and produced type of the letters "V.R.I.," which were seized at the defendant's premises, and also proved having gone through the letters and bills referred to in Mr. Simpson's opening speech.

Mr. Dewhurst, recalled, produced a quantity of printing paper and different coloured inks found on the defendant's premises.

Mr. Peskett said he formally objected to all this evidence, on the ground that they were charged with the one offence of having the dies in their possession.

Mr. Simpson: This is to show the purpose for which they are used.

Mr. Peskett: That is not the point.

Mr. Simpson: If that is not the point, then the possession by a person for an improper purpose would be no worse than the possession by a person for an innocent purpose.

Mr. Peskett: Defendant has pleaded guilty, and therefore that cannot apply.

The Magistrates' Clerk: He has pleaded guilty

of having a die in his possession for making a fictitious stamp.

Mr. Peskett: I say you have no right to put in a lot of evidence which has nothing to do with the charge.

Mr. Simpson: It could not fail to be surrounding evidence with regard to this particular case.

Mr. Robt. W. Hatswell said he was a clerk in the Secretary's Department of the General Post Office, and all communications from foreign Governments, with reference to such things as demonetization of any of their stamps, came to him in his department.

Mr. Peskett raised an objection to the witness's evidence.

Mr. Simpson said the question was whether these stamps had been demonetized. When Treherne was asked if he pleaded guilty, he said that these stamps could not be used for postal purposes. He was going to prove that they could be so used.

Mr. Peskett said he had pleaded guilty, and he could not see why the prosecution wanted to go on proving these things in this way.

Mr. Simpson: It is important to show that all these blocks can be used.

The Magistrates' Clerk: Is it not sufficient to prove that by the officer who is here? If Mr. Peskett objects, then he is entitled to ask the officer how he knows that it is so.

Mr. Peskett: I think it a waste of time under the circumstances.

The Clerk (to witness): With regard to Nos. 77, 69, 68, 40, 64, 66, 65, 37, 38, 39, 45, 23, and 75, are they all dies which are capable of being used for printing stamps which are now available for postal purposes?

Witness: They all are.

Mr. Peskett: Look at No. 23. Would you believe that was a genuine stamp?—This is a Charkari stamp, and that is a Native State of India, and stamps so issued do not prepay postage on letters coming out of that State, so that as a clerk in the Post Office, letters with stamps of that kind would not come before me.

Take No. 38. Would that deceive you as to its being a real stamp?—It would.

Have you ever seen a real one?—This is an old issue.

Have you ever seen a real one?—I have not. On the face of it, if I were a sorter sorting letters, and that came on a letter from Australia, I should not hesitate to pass it. I mean the sorter would take it as a genuine stamp. I know the Government of Victoria do not demonetize their stamps, so that if a stamp comes to England on a letter and has been passed by the Victorian Government, I would let it go.

Are there any stamps in these thirteen in regard to which the information has been laid which would not deceive you?—No. If these stamps were on letters coming to this country I would take it for granted that they were good stamps.

Have you heard of collectors' collections of fictitious stamps?—I do not collect stamps.

You know there are people who collect fictitious stamps?—I cannot say.

You have never heard of anybody in the habit of collecting fictitious stamps?—No.

Are they not advertised and sold in Italy?—I cannot say.

Have you ever seen a catalogue of what are called imitations?—I think I do remember, years ago, seeing a catalogue of that kind.

The Clerk: If one of these fictitious stamps were bought in Italy and put on a letter and sent to this country, would it deceive the Post Office?—Undoubtedly.

Re-examined by Mr. Simpson, witness said that the German Government had lately taken proceedings in respect of some of these imitation stamps, and the Italian and every Government were bound by the Convention to take such proceedings. He had in his possession documents received from foreign countries on the subject.

Mr. Simpson said the documents could be produced for the Bench, but must not be shown to any one else.

The Clerk: We cannot look at anything which the defendant cannot look at.

Mr. W. Percy Barnsdall, Director of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., said he was editor of the Catalogue issued by that company. He had stamps in his possession similar to all the prints which were on the sheet and which formed the subject of the charge.

Mr. Simpson: May I ask you if they are good imitations or representations of these stamps?—Exceedingly good.

With regard to these two stamps of Duttia and Charkari, are you able to say these are the stamps sold in those two States at the present time?—Yes, we have received some recently. We have bought them from the Post Office.

Further questioned, witness examined the dies found in defendant's possession, and the sheet containing the prints, and said the latter were undoubtedly pulled from the dies, and in his opinion would deceive the Post Office officials. Witness also stated that he had examined the paper found in defendant's possession, and indicated the one on which the Charkari stamps would be printed.

Mr. Simpson: Who is the greatest authority on Indian stamps you know of in the world?—Major Evans. He is one of the finest philatelists in the world.

Major Edward Evans was called, and in answer to Mr. Simpson said he had made a great study of Indian and other stamps, and he corroborated what the last witness had said. The Duttia and Charkari dies were representative of the stamps now in use, or what were in use a few months ago.

Mr. Peskett: I take it that they would not deceive you?—No.

Mr. Simpson: Would they deceive you at first glance?—I should have to look at them.

Do you think they would deceive a Post Office official?—I should think they probably would.

Are they good representations?—They are.

Mr. Peskett, addressing the Bench for the defendant, said there was no doubt blocks were found in his possession, and he had advised him to plead guilty. He did not think the case would have lasted the considerable time it had, and he felt that there was no necessity for labouring the matter as it had been laboured simply for the purpose of prejudicing the case against his client. There were one or two facts he would like to refer to. They would probably remember that some time ago the defendant was arrested for selling an album containing a collection of about 6000

stamps, and he was charged with the fact that there were about fifteen of them which were fictitious. After many hearings the defendant was committed for trial, and it was known by the prosecution from the start, and was known to the Inland Revenue, that they were simply fighting a shadow and not the people they would undoubtedly have liked to have seen in the dock. The defendant was approached and asked if he was prepared to give information, and in consequence the case was adjourned until the next Sessions. Well, they had given every information that lay in their power which was in their possession. When the case was before the Sessions, one of the strongest facts brought against the defendant was that these dies were found in his possession. It was true that he was not charged with that, but it was a fact which must affect the Recorder when the case came on. His friend had thought fit to practically bring the whole of defendant's career into court. His friend had read a letter written to the defendant in 1902, but at that date the defendant was fifteen years of age and had just left school, and Mr. Simpson must be satisfied that a boy like that was not his own master and was acting at the dictation of some one else.

Mr. Simpson: We felt satisfied to the contrary.

Mr. Peskett: At the age of fifteen it seemed marvellous that a lad would have such information with regard to stamps as was alleged the defendant had. At any rate, they had given the information, and therefore he did think the Inland Revenue might have at least waited until after the Sessions to see what course the Recorder might have taken. They knew fully well the defendant had only been the tool of some one else, and they were in possession of the information. They had waited five months before taking those prosecutions, and surely they might have waited another month and seen what course the Recorder would take. When Mr. Simpson was opening the case, he began to wonder what really his client was charged with. It had been described as an international offence, but it was an offence for which the utmost penalty which could be inflicted was a fine of £20. His client had undoubtedly suffered seriously. He had been led away by different men, and he would ask the Bench to consider that he had been out of work six months. He had only a mother with a small income, and he did hope therefore the Bench would take an extremely lenient view of the case, because, after all, they must remember that the prosecutors had succeeded in putting an end to this business. That, he took it, was the real object, as they could not have any vindictive feeling against his client. He had thought of applying for an adjournment until after the Sessions, but his client told him that in almost every country there were those stamps which were known as faked stamps and were sold as faked stamps, and he produced a catalogue from Italy showing that they sold those stamps to schools for collections. Schools could not have the real stamps, and so they had fictitious stamps. Had the warrant been executed one day before it was there would not have been a stamp found in his client's possession, but, unfortunately, they were seized. Whether they were seized legally or not was a fact which he had raised before. He did

ask the Bench, in all sincerity, to consider that this was a young man of only twenty, and if he were dealt with lightly he would have a chance of redeeming his character and a chance of obtaining a situation.

Mr. Simpson said that six months was all the time the authorities had to prosecute within, and a great deal of time had been taken up in communicating with foreign countries. They left the prosecution as late as they possibly could.

Mr. Peskett: You could have brought five or six charges and not thirteen.

Mr. Simpson said the Inland Revenue felt that unless they brought a round dozen it would not be sufficient for the gravity of the offence.

The Clerk: Could they not all have gone into one summons?

Mr. Simpson said they could, but they felt that if they didn't multiply the summonses, it would be simply a matter of a £20 fine, and they wanted

to show that this thing was being done almost wholesale.

The Chairman pointed out that the Recorder had remanded the defendant for sentence to the next Sessions, which would be held about 4 January.

Mr. Simpson said they thought it better to deal with this case at once.

After consultation in private the magistrates decided to convict on the first summons, and inflicted a penalty of £15 and costs or one month's imprisonment. On the other summonses they ordered defendant to pay the costs or seven days' imprisonment on each, to run concurrently.

Mr. Peskett asked for time, and pointed out that the penalty would fall on the boy's mother.

The Bench granted fourteen days for payment, and fixed the costs and penalty together at £23 os. 6d.

New Issues

By FRANK PHILLIPS

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.

FRANK PHILLIPS, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Austria. — *Champion's Bulletin* (25.11.07) chronicles the 6 h., without bars of varnish, perforated 9 x 12.



No shiny bars. Perf. compound of 12½, 13 and 9, 9½.
Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.
6 h., orange — —

Colombia. — *Champion's Bulletin* (25.11.07) reports receipt of the perforated 2 c. of the 1902-3 issue, in red, instead of black on rose. It will be No. 356a in the Catalogue.



1902-3. Perf. 11½, 12.
Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.
2 c., red — —

Cucuta. — *Champion's Bulletin* (25.11.07) reports two new colours in the 1905 issue on white paper: 50 c., red, and 1 p., black.



White paper. Imperf.
Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.
50 c., red — —
1 p., black — —

Great Britain. — "Our old friend Cornelius Wrinkle, whose sage remarks we always read with interest, draws attention in *The Postage Stamp* to the fact that under the present conditions of the Universal Postal Union all stamps used for international correspondence must have their values indicated in Arabic numerals; a very sensible rule. But when he goes on to state that of our current series the ½d. and 1s. 'alone' will require alteration, we are unable to agree with him. The domestic 1d. stamp we always have at hand, and we can find no trace upon it of a value in numerals; the current 6d. we believe is equally destitute of the required indications. It seems evident that Mr. Wrinkle does not specialize in Great Britain." — *Monthly Journal* (30.11.07).

Liberia.—Mr. H. B. Newman has shown a copy of the 20 c., red, of the 1901 issue, with the overprint ORDINARY double. The normal stamp is No. 126 in the Catalogue.



O S
ORDINARY

Overprinted in black. ORDINARY double.
Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

20 c., red.

New South Wales.—Mr. H. F. Cohen has very kindly sent us a copy of the current 1d., carmine, watermarked Crown and A, showing a distinct double impression; similar details in both impressions are separated by about a quarter of a millimetre.



Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12 x 11½. Double impression.
Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

1d., carmine (Die II)

The Australian Philatelist (1.11.07) lists the 1s. watermark Crown and double-lined A, perforated 11, and also the 6d. on single-lined A paper, in an orange-red shade. Our contemporary also states that "the 1d. (carmine) plate is either showing signs of wear or has met with an accident, as the scroll ornament on the right-hand side of the stamp in the top right corner of the upper half-sheet (under the black numbers) is missing."



Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 11.
Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

1s., purple

Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12 x 11½.

6d., orange-red

Orange River Colony.—We read in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* (7.12.07) that the 4d. was issued on multiple, unsurfaced paper about 8.11.07.



Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Ordinary paper.
Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

4d., scarlet and sage-green

Santander.—In *Champion's Bulletin* (25.11.07) a 5 c., black, and a 20 c., black, of the 1905 issue are chronicled.



Imperf.

5 c., black : : : : : — —
20 c. " : : : : : — —

Tasmania.—Mr. W. A. Weymouth informs us that the 2d. stamp, wmk. Crown and double-lined A, is known to him perforated 12½ compound with 12. This is similar to the 1d. described in our issue of 30 November.



Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12½ compound with 12.
2d., purple

Victoria.—*The Australian Philatelist* (1.11.07) chronicles the 1s., perf. 11, with the watermark Crown over double-lined A.



Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 11.

1s., orange

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 1, Vol. VI.
(Whole No. 181)

6 JULY, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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For G.S.W. Readers.



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Liberia. Mr. H. F. Newman has shown a copy of the 20 c., red, of the 1901 issue, with the overprint ORDINARY double. The normal stamp is No. 120 in the Catalogue.



O S
ORDINARY

Watermark: Crown and A. Paper: 11. Double impression. Unused. Used. s. d. s. d.

New South Wales. Mr. H. F. Cohen has very kindly sent us a copy of the current 1d., carrying watermark: Crown and A. showing a distinct double impression; similar details in both impressions are separated by about a quarter of a millimetre.



Watermark: Crown and A. Paper: 11. Double impression. Unused. Used. s. d. s. d.

The Australian Philatelist (1.11.07) lists the 1s. watermark Crown and double-lined A. perforated 11, and also the 6d. on single-lined A paper, in an orange-red shade. Our contemporary also states that "the 1d. carrying plate is either showing signs of wear or has met with an accident, as the scroll ornament on the right-hand side of the stamp in the top right corner of the upper half-sheet (under the black numbers) is missing."



Watermark: Crown and A. Paper: 11. Double impression. Unused. Used. s. d. s. d.

Orange River Colony.—We read in *The Hongkong & Shanghai Directory* (7.12.07) that the 4d. is issued on multiple, unsurfaced paper at S.11.07.



Watermark: Crown and A. Paper: 11. Double impression. Unused. Used. s. d. s. d.

Santander. In *Champion's Bulletin* (25.11.07) a 5 c., black, and a 20 c., black, of the 1905 issue are chronicled.



Tasmania.—Mr. W. A. Weymouth informs us that the 2d. stamp, wmk. Crown and double-lined A. is known to him perforated 12½ compound with 12. This is similar to the 1d. described in our issue of 30 November.



Watermark: Crown and A. Paper: 11. Double impression. Unused. Used. s. d. s. d.

Victoria.—*The Australian Philatelist* (1.11.07) chronicles the 1s., perf. 11, with the watermark: Crown over double-lined A.



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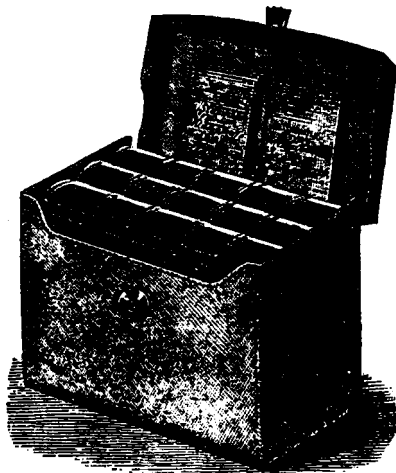
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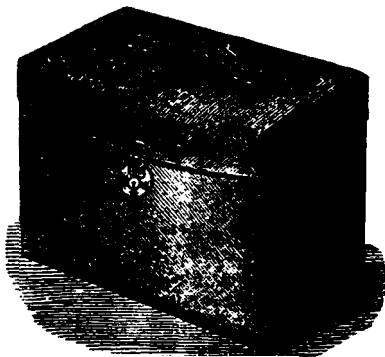
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Stationers, Newsagents, &c.

Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, beg to give notice that, from the commencement of Vol. VI. (July, 1907) of GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY, they will act as their own Publishers, the agreement with Messrs. Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Limited, having terminated.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, will be obliged if the Trade will send their orders direct to 391 Strand, London, W.C. Special and much better terms will be given to those Agents who undertake the sale of

GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY.

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STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd.

391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 2, Vol. VI.
(Whole No. 182).

13 JULY, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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BARAINS IN PACKETS OF STAMPS

No.		Post-free.
		s. d.
7.	100, all different	2 1
8.	100 " rare	5 1
9.	200 " rare	5 1
66.	500 "	4 1
67.	1000 "	15 0
68.	1500 "	35 0
69.	2000 "	60 0
69A.	3000 "	170 0
69B.	4000 "	280 0

These PACKETS contain stamps in **FINE** CONDITION, and are undoubtedly the best value offered by any stamp dealer.

Special Bargains

For U.S.W. Readers.



**6
BIT
1905**

DANISH WEST INDIES

1905. Types 3 and 7,
surcharged with Type 8.

- 5 bit on 4 c., blue and brown.
- 5 " 5 c., blue.
- 5 " 8 c., brown.

We can supply a few sets of the above,
unused and in mint condition.

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LONDON: STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED
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NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.

Stamps Distributed Week ending June 29th.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Box-holders should note that it is quite unnecessary to order stamps given in this list, as everything due to them will be put into their boxes, when we have a sufficient number. If a Box-holder does not receive a stamp noted in the list, he should consult the sign prefixed to it, which will probably explain the matter.

PLEASE NOTE THESE SIGNS CAREFULLY.

No Remark = Distribution complete.

* = Distribution as yet incomplete.

† = Further supply received and distribution now completed.

‡ = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of *G.S.P.* in which reference was made to that country in this column.

BARBADOS. (128)

Type 6. Overprinted KINGSTON RELIEF FUND, 1d., inverted.

† 2d., black on orange.

Special price, 1s. each.

Variety. As above but in pairs, one without stop after 1d.

2d., black on orange.

Special price, 2s. 6d. pair.

OAYMAN ISLANDS.

King. Mult. Ord.

- * 4d. brown and blue.
- * 6d., olive and rose.
- * 1s., violet and green.
- * 5s., orange-red and green.

GOLD COAST.

King. Mult. Ord.

- 2½d., ultramarine.
- 6d., lilac and mauve.

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BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.

1907. Type 1.

	s.	d.
½d., ultramarine	0	1
1d., rose-carmine	0	2
2d., indigo	0	3
2½d., orange-yellow	0	4
5d., emerald-green	0	7
6d., chocolate	0	8
1s., deep violet	1	4

GOLD COAST.

1907. Type 6. Multiple wmk.

2½d., ultramarine (new colour)	0	4
6d., lilac and mauve (ord. paper)	0	8

NEW ZEALAND.

1902. Cowan Paper. Single NZ and Star.

½d., green (No. 255a)	10	0
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1907. Perf. 14.

8d., blue	1	0
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PATIALA.

1906. Service. King's Head.

8 a., magenta	2	0
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URUGUAY.

1906. Type 90.

5 c., blue	0	5
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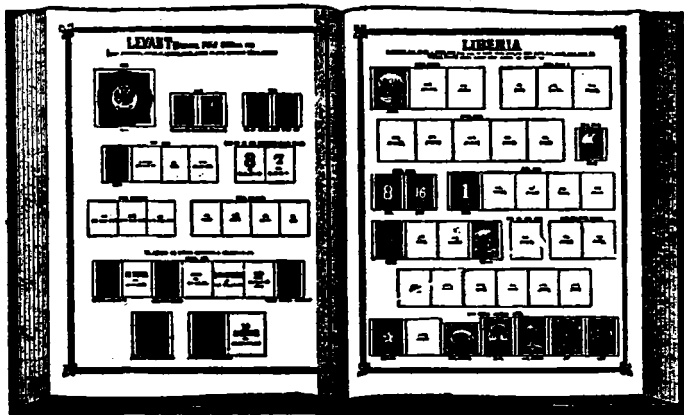
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NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

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**200 POSTAGE STAMPS, all different,
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Send on approval with lowest price. Numbers from current edition of our Catalogues.

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 Australian Commonwealth.—109a, 109b, 109c, 111, 112, 113, 127a, 128, 129a.
 British Somaliland.—17a.
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 Cook Islands.—27, 28, 35.
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 Gwalior.—67, 78, 128, 133, 136, 137.
 Jhind.—529.
 Nabha.—124.
 Alwar.—8.
 Bhopal.—198, 199.
 Charkari.—22, 23, 24, 25, 26.
 Duttia.—29.
 Holkar.—13, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106.
 Jaipur.—1, 2, 3, 6.
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ALL STAMPS MUST BE UNUSED, FULL GUM, AND WELL CENTRED.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 8, Vol. VI.
(Whole No. 188).

20 JULY, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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BARGAINS IN PACKETS OF STAMPS

No.		Post-free.
7.	100, all different	2 1
8.	100 " rarer	5 1
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66.	500 " . . .	4 1
67.	1000 " . . .	15 0
68.	1500 " . . .	35 0
69.	2000 " . . .	50 0
69A.	3000 " . . .	170 0
69B.	4000 " . . .	300 0

These PACKETS contain stamps in *FINE* CONDITION, and are undoubtedly the best value offered by any stamp dealer.

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For G.S.W. Readers.



1
2

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Surcharged in red.

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The Catalogue price of the
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Stamps Distributed Week ending July 6th.

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PLEASE NOTE THESE SIGNS CAREFULLY.

No Remark = Distribution complete.

* = Distribution as yet incomplete.

† = Further supply received and distribution now completed.

‡ = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of G.S.W. in which reference was made to that country in this column.

FRANCE.

Type 17. Sower, without Sun or Earth.

Perf. $14 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$.

25 c., blue.

Rate 100 c. = 1 fr. = 9½d.

SIERRA LEONE.

King. Mult. Ord.

½d., green.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Labuan. Crown type, surcharged

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

10 c., brown and blue.

† 25 c., green and greenish blue.

* 50 c., purple and lilac.

* \$1, brown and orange.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BARBADOS.

1907. Overprinted KINGSTON RELIEF FUND, Id.
2d., black and orange (surcharge inverted) 1 0
2d. " " (as above, in pairs, one without stop after Id.) . . . 2 6

FRANCE.

1907. Sower type, redrawn.

25 c., blue 0 4

NICARAGUA.

1904-8. Overprinted for Province of Yelaya.

Type 36 overprinted with Type Z 3.

10 c., yellow-brown (No. 440) 2 0
15 c., olive . (No. 441) 2 6
20 c., claret . (No. 442) 3 6

Overprint Inverted.

1 c., green . (No. 446) 1 6
2 c., red . (No. 447) 3 0
3 c., purple . (No. 448) 3 6
4 c., vermilion (No. 449) 5 0

Type 36 overprinted with Type Z 8.

15 c., olive (No. 491) 1 3
20 c., claret (No. 491a) 2 0
50 c., yellow (No. 491b) 3 0

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

1900. Queen's Head. Reduced prices.

½d., lilac and green 0 3
1d. " carmine 0 5
2d. " yellow 0 9
2½d. " blue 2 6
5d. " chestnut 3 0
6d. " violet 6 0
1s., green and black 12 6

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1907. King's Head. Multiple wmk. In one colour.

½d., green 0 1

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All the Stamps contained in the following Packets are warranted absolutely genuine, free from reprints. They are also in good condition and perfect.

These Packets cannot be sent by book post to Postal Union Countries. The cost by letter rate is 2½d. for every 100 Stamps. The amount required for postage can therefore be reckoned, and should be added when remitting.

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No. 15.—The Shilling Packet of Unused Stamps contains 20 varieties, including obsolete 1d. Cyprus, Liberia, Barbados, Newfoundland, Nyassa, Bhopal, Siam, Angra, Bundi, Jamaica, rare Ceylon envelope, provisional Italy, Mexico, Holland, Shanghai, and others rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 1/1.

No. 17. The Two Shilling Packet of Russian Local Stamps (Government issues) contains 20 varieties, including obsolete and rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 2/1.

No. 18.—The Half-crown Packet of Unused Stamps contains 40 varieties, including, amongst others, Sirmoor, Tolima, Cashmere, Guatemala, Dutch Indies, United States, India 9 pies envelope, Bulgaria, Macao, Uruguay, Nicaragua, United States of Colombia, Alwar, British South Africa, Spain (head of Liberty), South Australia, Cyprus, Cuba 1888, Travancore, San Marino, Bechuanaland, Roumania, Malta, Greece, &c. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 2/7.

No. 20.—The Five Shilling Packet of Rare Unused Stamps contains 60 varieties, including the following uncut envelopes: Ceylon, Canada, and Egypt; also adhesives: Guatemala, British Guiana provisional 1 c., Newfoundland, Federated Malay States, Labuan, United States, Shanghai, Sandwich Isles, Martinique, Alwar, Johor, obsolete Tolima, Perak, provisional Ceylon, provisional West Australia, Cyprus, Argentine, Mexico Porte de Mar, Granada Confederation, Cashmere Service, Brunswick, Swiss newsband, Chili, Bechuanaland, Finland, Jhalawar, Porto Rico, Belgium, provisional Norway, Spain, British Honduras, Greece, Chefoo and provisional Straits Settlements, and many others. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 5/1.

No. 21.—The Five Shilling Packet of Russian Local Stamps (Government issues) contains 40 varieties, including many obsolete and rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 5/1.

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STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

1

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Stanley Gibbons, Limited, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors

No. 4, Vol. VI.
(Whole No. 134)

27 JULY, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.



GAMBIA.

1902. King's Head.
Single wmk.

6d., sage-green & carmine.

This stamp has considerably risen in value since the publication of the Catalogue.

Having just purchased a few we give readers of the "Weekly" the opportunity to secure same.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

Unused and mint,
2s. post-free.

BARGAINS IN PACKETS OF STAMPS

No.			Post-free.
		s. d.	
7.	100, all different	2	1
8.	100 " rarer	5	1
9.	200 " rare	5	1
66.	500 " "	4	1
67.	1000 " "	15	0
68.	1500 " "	35	0
69.	2000 " "	60	0
69A.	3000 " "	170	0
69B.	4000 " "	280	0

These PACKETS contain stamps in FINE CONDITION, and are undoubtedly the best value offered by any stamp dealer.

LONDON: STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.

Stamps Distributed Week ending July 13th.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Box-holders should note that it is quite unnecessary to order stamps given in this list, as everything due to them will be put into their boxes, when we have a sufficient number. If a Box-holder does not receive a stamp noted in the list, he should consult the sign prefixed to it, which will probably explain the matter.

PLEASE NOTE THESE SIGNS CAREFULLY.

No Remark = Distribution complete.

* = Distribution as yet incomplete.

† = Further supply received and distribution now completed.

‡ = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of G.S.W. in which reference was made to that country in this column.

BRITISH GUIANA (123).

Ship Type. Mull. Chalky.

* 60 c., green and rosine.

ICELAND.

Profiles of the late and present King of Denmark overlapping. Crown unmk. Perf. 13.

3 aur., yellow-brown	3aanr., blue
4 " scarlet and grey	35 " green & pale brown
5 " green	40 " lilac
6 " sepia and grey	* 50 " lilac and grey
10 " scarlet	* Kt " brown and ultra.
16 " brown	

Officials. Same as above, but word *YONUSTU* at left.

3 aur., sepia and yellow	16 aur., sepia and carmine
4 " " green	20 " " yellow-green
5 " " brown	* 50 " " mauve
10 " " blue	

Rate 100 = Kr. 1. = 1s. 2d.

NICARAGUA (126).

Type 36. Surch. V.A.L.E. (and value).

* 10 c. on 3 c., purple, reading up.

* 10 c. on 3 c., purple, reading down.

Rate 100 c. = 1 Peso = 1s. 4½d.

Overprinted C.A.B.O.

* 50 c. on 6 c., slate. (Red.)

Rate 100 c. = 1 Peso = 3s. 4d.

PHILIPPINES (121).

Special Delivery Stamp. Perf. 12.

50 c., blue.

Rate 100 c. = 1 Peso = 2s. 1d.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

1907-8.	Type 12	Revised Prices.	s.	d.
1d., black and green			0	2
1d. " "	lake		0	3
1d. " "	violet		0	6
1d. " "	ultramarine		0	8
4d. " "	sepia		1	0
6d. " "	myrtle-green		1	5
1s. " "	orange		3	0

FRANCE.

1906. No. 284 overprinted F.M., as Type 21, in black.				
10 c., rose-carmine		used	0	2

ICELAND.

1907. New Type, with heads of two Kings.				
3 ore, yellow-brown			0	1
4 " scarlet and grey			0	1
5 " green			0	2
6 " sepia and grey			0	2
10 " scarlet			0	2
16 " brown and deep brown			0	3
20 " indigo and blue			0	4
25 " green and pale brown			0	5
40 " lilac			0	8

1907. Official. Type similar to above.

3 ore, sepia and yellow			0	1
4 " " green			0	1
5 " " orange			0	2
10 " " blue			0	2
16 " " scarlet			0	3
20 " " green			0	4

JHIND.

1903. Service. King's Head.				
2 s., purple		used	0	6
4 s. olive-green			4	0
4 s., "		used	1	0

NICARAGUA.

1906. Type 36 surcharged as Type 38. Two Types of "0," (a) wide, (b) tall and narrow.

Cat. No.	A. Reading up.		s.	d.
802	10 c. on 3 c., purple (a)		0	3
803	10 c. on 3 c., " (b)		0	6
	Pair showing two Types of "0"		1	0
802a	50 c. on 6 c., slate (a) red surch.		2	6
802b	50 c. on 6 c., " (b)		5	0
	Pair showing two Types of "0"		8	6
B. Reading down.				
804	10 c. on 3 c., purple (a)		0	3
805	10 c. on 3 c., " (b)		0	6
	Pair showing two types of "0"		1	0
812a	50 c. on 6 c., slate (a) brown surch.		1	6
812b	50 c. on 6 c., " (b)		2	6
	Pair showing two types of "0"		4	6

PROVINCE OF ZELAYA.

1907. Type 36 overprinted with Type Z 8.				
498	2 pesos, green		10	0
1907. Provisionals of 1906 similarly overprinted.				
495c	50 c. on 6 c. (No. 303a)		4	0
495d	50 c. on 6 c. (No. 303b)		6	0
497	50 c. on 6 c. (No. 311)		2	6
497a	50 c. on 6 c. (No. 312)		4	0
	Pair showing two Types of "0"		7	6
497b	50 c. on 6 c. (No. 312a)		3	0
497c	50 c. on 6 c. (No. 312b)		5	0

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

NOW READY.

NOW READY.

The following Popular Packets of

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

All the Stamps contained in the following Packets are warranted absolutely genuine, free from reprints. They are also in good condition and perfect.

These Packets cannot be sent by book post to Postal Union Countries. The cost by letter rate is 2½d. for every 100 Stamps. The amount required for postage can therefore be reckoned, and should be added when remitting.

NEW AND IMPROVED PACKETS OF UNUSED STAMPS.

No. 12.—The Sixpenny Packet of Unused Stamps contains 12 varieties, including Canton, Labuan (Greece, 1 lepton), Tunis, Monaco, Porto Rico, obsolete 2½d. Cyprus, North Borneo, and Mauritius. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 7d.

No. 14.—The Two Shilling Packet of French Colonial Stamps contains 25 varieties, used and unused, including Obock, Reunion, Trinidad, Hong Kong, Martinique, Guadeloupe, and others rare. Post-free, 2/1.

No. 15.—The Shilling Packet of Unused Stamps contains 20 varieties, including obsolete 1d. Cyprus, Liberia, Barbados, Newfoundland, Nyassa, Bhopal, Siam, Angra, Bundi, Jamaica, rare Ceylon envelope, provisional Italy, Mexico, Holland, Shanghai, and others rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 1/1.

No. 17.—The Two Shilling Packet of Russian Local Stamps (Government issues) contains 20 varieties, including obsolete and rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 2/1.

No. 18.—The Half-crown Packet of Unused Stamps contains 40 varieties, including, amongst others, Sirmoor, Tolima, Cashmere, Guatemala, Dutch Indies, United States, India 9 pies envelope, Bulgaria, Macao, Uruguay, Nicaragua, United States of Colombia, Alwar, British South Africa, Spain (head of Liberty), South Australia, Cyprus, Cuba 1888, Travancore, San Marino, Bechuanaland, Roumania, Malta, Greece, &c. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 2/7.

No. 20.—The Five Shilling Packet of Rare Unused Stamps contains 60 varieties, including the following uncut envelopes: Ceylon, Canada, and Egypt; also adhesives: Guatemala, British Guiana provisional 1 c., Newfoundland, Federated Malay States, Labuan, United States, Shanghai, Sandwich Isles, Martinique, Alwar, Johor, obsolete Tolima, Perak, provisional Ceylon, provisional West Australia, Cyprus, Argentine, Mexico Porte de Mar, Granada Confederation, Cashmere Service, Brunswick, Swiss newsband, Chili, Bechuanaland, Finland, Jhalawar, Porto Rico, Belgium, provisional Norway, Spain, British Honduras, Greece, Chefoo and provisional Straits Settlements, and many others. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 5/1.

No. 21.—The Five Shilling Packet of Russian Local Stamps (Government issues) contains 40 varieties, including many obsolete and rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 5/1.

No. 22.—The Four Pound Packet of Rare Unused Stamps contains 500 varieties, including, amongst others scarce and obsolete, Alwar, Angola, Antioquia, scarce Argentine, Azores, Bavaria return letter labels, obsolete Belgium, Bermuda, Bhopal, Bolivia, Brazil, British Guiana, Brunswick, Bulgaria, Cape of Good Hope, Cashmere, Ceylon, Chili, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Faridkot, French Colonies, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, provisional Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Macao, Mauritius, set of 3 Mexico, 1864, Monaco, Mozambique, Newfoundland, set of 4 Nicaragua, Borneo, Persia, Peru, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands, Portugal, Jhind, Roumania, Russia, St. Thomas, Salvador, San Marino, Servia, Seychelles, Soruth, Spain, Perak, set of Swiss, unpaid Tunis, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Western Australia, Zululand, Sudan, Natal, Newfoundland, etc. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, £4.

Now Ready, 1/- each, post-free, 1/1. THE IMPERIAL PACKETS OF RARE

Used and Unused Foreign Postage Stamps.

The only packets issued that are entirely different from each other.
Each contains Twenty Varieties, all Warranted Genuine.

No. 30 contains Azores, provisional Macao, Japan 2 sen, Cuba, Cyprus (obsolete), Brazil, Philippine, provisional Ceylon, Roumania, Bavaria 50 pf., India surcharged H.M.S., Bhopal, Argentine, and other good stamps.

No. 31 contains Hayti, Portuguese Indies, Egypt (1879), Ecuador, Bechuanaland, China, South Australia O.S., official Italy, Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, Corea, and other good stamps.

No. 32 contains Zululand, Turkey, Brazil, Dutch Indies, Bhopal, Swan River, Sweden (unpaid), Western Australia, Faridkot, Swiss (unpaid), Greece, Jamaica, Transvaal, British Guiana, and other good stamps.

No. 33 contains Sarawak, provisional Mauritius, surcharged Peru, Monaco, Transvaal, India Service 2 annas, Straits Settlements, Sandwich Isles, South Australia, Chili, Argentine, New Guinea, and other good stamps.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Now Ready. Entirely Revised and Greatly Enlarged.

THE
THIRD EDITION
OF
ALBUM WEEDS

By The Rev. R. B. EARÉE.

Vol. I.—AFGHANISTAN TO LUXEMBURG.

About 580 pages, demy 8vo.

Vol. II.—MADEIRA TO ZULULAND.

About 720 pages.

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Vol. I.—Price, bound in embossed gilt cloth, 7/6 ; post-free, 8/-

Vol. II. " " " 7/6 " 8/-

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED

391 STRAND (Opposite Hotel Cecil), LONDON, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 5, Vol. VI.
(Whole No. 185).

3 AUGUST, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.



GIBRALTAR

1903. KING'S HEAD.
Single Wmk.

4s., lilac and green.

This value is chronicled as having appeared with the multiple wmk. (which shows many times over on these large stamps, whereas the wmk. only appears twice on those called *single wmk.*).

As we have been lucky enough to secure a few with the old wmk. we have decided to offer them to the readers of "G.S.W." at the

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

OF

5s. post-free.

N.B.—The above are unused and mint.

BARAINS IN PACKETS OF STAMPS

No.		Post-free.	s. d.
7.	100, all different		2 8
8.	100 " rarer		5 8
9.	200 " rare		5 8
66.	500 " "		4 1
67.	1000 " "		15 0
68.	1500 " "		35 0
69.	2000 " "		60 0
69A.	3000 " "		170 0
69B.	4000 " "		280 0

These PACKETS contain stamps in FINE CONDITION, and are undoubtedly the best value offered by any stamp dealer.

LONDON: STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 108 BROADWAY.

NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.
Stamps Distributed Week ending July 20th.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Box-holders should note that it is quite unnecessary to order stamps given in this list, as everything due to them will be put into their boxes, when we have a sufficient number. If a Box-holder does not receive a stamp noted in the list, he should consult the sign prefixed to it, which will probably explain the matter.

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The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of G.S.W. in which reference was made to that country in this column.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Type 32. No wmk.

‡ c., black and green.	
2 c. " chestnut.	
50 c. " olive.	
50 c. " brown.	
1 p. " violet.	

Special Rate, 100 c. = 1 Peso = 5s. 6d.

Type 32. Wmk. Crosses and Circles.

1 c., black and rose-red.	
5 c. " blue.	

Rate 100 c. = 1 Peso = 4s. 6d.

GIBRALTAR (116).

King's Head. Multiple. Chalky.

2½d., lilac and black on blue.

King's Head. Multiple. Ordinary.

* 2½d., blue on white.

HONG KONG (119).

King's Head. Multiple. Chalky.

50 c., grey-black and chestnut.

Rate 100 c. = 1 Dollar = 2s. 6d.

PAPUA.

British New Guinea stamps overprinted PAPUA.

‡d., black and yellow-green.	
1d. " lake.	
5d. " violet.	
2½d. " ultramarine.	
4d. " sepia.	
6d. " myrtle-green.	
* 1s. " orange.	
* 2s. 6d. " brown.	

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

1905. Type 32. Frame in black.	s. d.
10 c., green	1 0
50 c., olive	1 9
50 c., red-brown	4 0

1906. Same Type. Centre in black. No wmk.

‡ c., green	0 1
2 c., chestnut	0 3
50 c., olive	1 9
50 c., brown	4 0
1 p., violet	8 0

1907. Same type. Centre in black. Wmk. Crosses in Circles.

‡ c., green	0 1
5 c., blue	0 4

GIBRALTAR.

1907. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

2½d., lilac on blue (ch.)	0 6
-------------------------------------	-----

GWALIOR.

Cat. No. Various Issues. New or revised prices.

27 1 rupee, grey	30 0
110 1 rupee, carmine and green	used 1 6
111 ‡ a., green (Sersiv)	8 0
112 1 a., plum (")	12 0
118 2 a., ultramarine (Sersiv)	25 0
117 1 a., plum (4th character omitted)	30 0

1903-7. Service. King's Head.

2 a., purple	0 6
4 a., olive-green	1 0
8 a., magenta	2 0
1 rupee, green and carmine	used 1 6

HONG KONG.

1907. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

50 c., grey-black and chestnut (ch.)	0 8
--	-----

NEW ZEALAND.

1906-7. Official Stamps.

3d., brown	used 0 8
6d., rosine	" 0 9
1s., vermilion	" 1 0

PERU.

1906-7. New types.

20 c., black and green	used 0 6
1 sol, violet and green	" 2 6

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (U.S.).

1907. Special Delivery.

20 c., blue	0 8
-----------------------	-----

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STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED

391 STRAND (Opposite Hotel Cecil), LONDON, W.C.

Stamp Collections Register

WE have many collections offered to us that for one reason or another we do not wish to purchase, and we have therefore decided to open this *Stamp Collections Register* in order to bring under the notice of our 12,000 readers of the *Stamp Weekly* and *Monthly Journal* the different properties that may be placed in our hands. In addition to publishing this *Register* in our two papers we shall also (when we have sufficient collections on hand) issue the *Register* in pamphlet form and send to a large number of good buyers who do not subscribe to either paper.

The following will be the first conditions that must be agreed to when we enter a collection upon this *Register*.

- 1st.—The owner in all cases to fix the price at which his collection is offered for sale.
- 2nd.—The owner to pay us the sum of one guinea (£1. 1s.) for expenses before we enter a collection in our *Register*.
- 3rd.—The owner to pay us a commission of ten per cent (10%) upon the amount at which we sell his collection.
- 4th.—Collections should be sent to 391, STRAND, LONDON, in order that a careful and detailed description may be written.
- 5th.—Collections may be inspected at 391, STRAND, W.C.
- 6th.—The buyer will not be required to pay any commission of any kind.
- 7th.—Under no circumstances will the name of the buyer or seller be divulged.
- 8th.—No collection will be entered in this *Register* at a less price than Twenty Pounds.
- 9th.—Collections are offered without any guarantee on the part of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., either as to the genuineness or condition of the stamps; but S. G., Ltd., are willing to report on any stamps in Collections on the *Register* at their usual terms.

No. 12.

A GOOD GENERAL COLLECTION OF British Colonial Stamps

Containing about 3250 varieties,
neatly arranged in Imperial Album.

Among the better stamps we note:—

BAHAMAS,

A good lot.

CAPE TRIANGULAR,

Good condition; and later, nearly complete.

GAMBIA, GIBRALTAR, etc. etc.

Modern issues pretty complete, mostly unused.

The Price is £160 net.

Stanley Gibbons, Limited, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 6, Vol. VI.
(Whole No. 186).

10 AUGUST, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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BARGAINS IN PACKETS OF STAMPS

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7.	100, all different		2	1
8.	100 " rarer		5	1
9.	200 " rare		5	1
66.	500 " . . .		4	1
67.	1000 " . . .		15	0
68.	1500 " . . .		35	0
69.	2000 " . . .		60	0
69A.	3000 " . . .		170	0
69B.	4000 " . . .		280	0

These PACKETS contain stamps in **PINE CONDITION**, and are undoubtedly the best value offered by any stamp dealer.

Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.



BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA

1905. Issue Commemorating the visit of the British Association to Rhodesia and the opening of the Victoria Falls Bridge across the Zambesi.

1d., red.
2½d., ultramarine.
5d., claret.
1s., blue-green.
2s. 6d., black.
5s., mauve.

We have just heard from a correspondent in Rhodesia that these stamps are selling at over Three Pounds per set out there, and he was delighted to receive them from us at the low rates in the catalogue.

To "G.S.W." readers who have not yet secured these beautiful stamps we can still offer the set, as above, unused and mint.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

11s. post-free.

LONDON: STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 195 BROADWAY.

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TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.

Stamps Distributed Week ending July 27th.

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BARBADOS. (132)

Nelson Centenary Commemorative Issue. *Mult. wmk.*

- * ½d., black and grey.
- * 2d., black and dull yellow.
- * 2½d., black and ultramarine.

NEW SOUTH WALES. (88)

Wmk. Crown and A. Chalky paper. Perf. 11.

- * 1od., violet.

Special price, 5s. each.

ST. VINCENT. (122)

New type. Multiple. Ordinary.

- ½d., green.
- 1d., carmine.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA. (113)

Type 24. Crown and A. Perf. 12 × 11½.

- ½d., green.

Type 27. Thick postage. Crown and A. Perf. 12.

- 6d., blue-green.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

CANADA.

1906. <i>Postage Due Stamps. Type 71.</i>		s.	d.
1 C., violet		1	0
2 C. "		0	2
5 C. "		0	4

NEW SOUTH WALES.

1906-7. <i>Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 11.</i>		s.	d.
1od., violet (No. 466f)		5	0

ST. VINCENT.

1907. <i>New Type. Multiple wmk.</i>		s.	d.
½d., green		0	1
1d., carmine		0	2

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

1907. <i>Type 24. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12 × 11½.</i>		s.	d.
½d., green		0	1
1907. <i>Type 27. Same wmk. Perf. 12.</i>		s.	d.
6d., blue-green		0	8

TASMANIA.

1906-7. <i>Wmk. Crown over Δ. Perf. 12½. New shade.</i>		s.	d.
2d., mauve (No. 215a)		0	3
2d. " (1 stamp with flaw on plate) <i>pair</i>		1	0
1906-7. <i>Wmk. Crown over Δ. Perf. 11. New shade.</i>		s.	d.
2d., mauve (No. 219a)		0	6
2d. " (1 stamp with flaw on plate) <i>pair</i>		1	6

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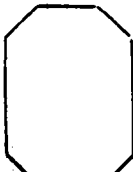
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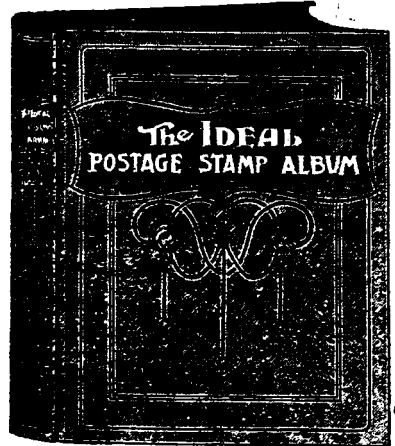
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Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 7, Vol. VI.
(Whole No. 137).

17 AUGUST, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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7.	100, all different	2 1
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66.	500 " "	4 1
67.	1000 " "	15 0
68.	1500 " "	35 0
69.	2000 " "	60 0
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1 mil, brown and carmine, unused,

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As last, but Error, note of exclamation ("I") instead of first "1" in OFFICIAL.

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MOROCCO AGENCIES. (126)

Stamps of Great Britain overprinted

MOROCCO AGENCIES, in black.

½d., green.	Ord. paper.
1d., scarlet	"
2d., green and scarlet.	Chalky paper.
4d., green and brown.	"
6d., purple.	"
1s., green and scarlet	"
* 2s. 6d., lilac	"

Stamps of Great Britain surcharged

MOROCCO AGENCIES with value in

Spanish currency.

† 50 cts. on 5d., purple and ultramarine.	Chalky paper.
† 1 P. on 10d., purple and scarlet.	Chalky paper.
† 3 P. on 2s. 6d., lilac.	Chalky paper.
† 6 P. on 5s., carmine.	Ord. paper.
† 12 P. on 10s., ultramarine	"

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BOLIVIA.

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50 c., bistre-brown (No. 98)	used	s. d.
1 bol., dull violet (No. 99)	"	0 6
2 bol., brown (No. 105)	"	1 0
	"	3 0

CYPRUS.

1904. King's head. Multiple. Ordinary. New shade.

30 paras, mauve and green	0 2
---------------------------	-----

MOROCCO AGENCIES.

1907. Contemporary Stamps of Great Britain overprinted MOROCCO AGENCIES, in black.

½d., green	0 1
1d., scarlet	0 2
2d., green and scarlet	0 3
4d., green and brown	0 6
6d., purple	0 8
1s., green and scarlet	1 4

Similar stamps surcharged in addition with value in Spanish currency.

5 c. on ½d., pale green	0 1
10 c. on 1d., scarlet	0 2
15 c. on 1½d., purple and green	0 3
20 c. on 2d., green and scarlet	0 3
25 c. on 2½d., ultramarine	0 4
50 c. on 5d., purple and ultramarine	0 7

NICARAGUA.

1900. Type 15. Engraved. Perf. 12.

	Unused.	Used.
6 c., deep rose (No. 138)	—	1 0
20 c., brown (,, 141)	0 9	—
50 c., dull red (,, 142)	1 9	1 0
1 p., yellow (,, 143)	2 9	1 6
2 p., orange-red (,, 144)	5 0	0 9
5 p., black (,, 145)	12 0	1 6

1905. Provisional. Type 15. Surcharged.

5 c. on 10 c., mauve (No. 284).	unused	0 4
---------------------------------	--------	-----

PORTUGAL.

1907. Type 39. Perf. 11½. New shade.

50 r., pale ultramarine	0 5
-------------------------	-----

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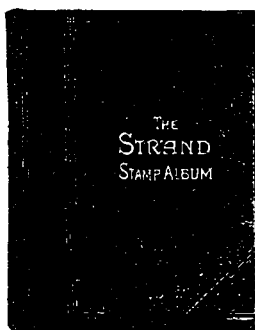


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No. 8, Vol. VI.
(Whole No. 188).

24 AUGUST, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of G.S.W. in which reference was made to that country in this column.

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1 c.	black and red (<i>Roca</i>).
2 c.	blue (<i>Noboa</i>).
3 c.	yellow-brown (<i>Robles</i>).
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10 c.	blue (<i>Moreno</i>).
20 c.	pale green (<i>Carrion</i>).
50 c.	purple (<i>Espinosa</i>).
1 sucre	deep green (<i>Borrero</i>).

Rate, 100 a. = 1 sucre = 2s. 4d.

MOROCCO AGENCIES. (187)

Stamp of Great Britain overprinted MOROCCO AGENCIES, in black.

‡ 2s. 6d., lilac.

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Siva Mahadeo Type. Perf. 13½.

2 pice.	brown.
4 "	green.
8 "	carmine.
16 "	purple.

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† 2½d., deep blue.
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10 c.	olive-green (No. 85)		15 0
3 c.	on 5 c., red (No. 87a)		2 6
12 c.	on 5 c., red variety (No. 89)	used	10 0

1895. Postage Due Stamp.

2 c.	black on yellow (No. 202)		1 6
4 c.	" (" 203)		2 6
6 c.	" (" 204)		3 0
8 c.	" (" 205)		4 0
10 c.	" (" 206)		4 0
16 c.	" (" 207)		4 6
20 c.	" (" 208)		5 0
30 c.	" (" 209)		6 0
40 c.	" (" 210)		10 0

ECUADOR.

1907. New Portrait Types.

1 c.	black and red (<i>Roca</i>)		0 1
2 c.	" blue (<i>Noboa</i>)		0 2
3 c.	" yellow-brown (<i>Robles</i>)		0 2

NEPÁL.

1907. New Type. Perf. 13½.

2 pice.	brown.		0 1
4 pice.	green		0 2
8 pice.	carmine		0 3
16 pice.	purple		0 6

NEW ZEALAND.

Types 27 and 43. Wmk. single-lined N Z and Star. Perf. 14.

2½d.	deep blue		0 3
6d.	pink		0 8

PARAGUAY.

1904-6. Type 39. Perf. 11½, 12.

5 c.	blue (No. 104)	used	0 1
5 c.	pale blue (No. 105)	"	0 1
5 c.	yellow (No. 105a)	"	0 1

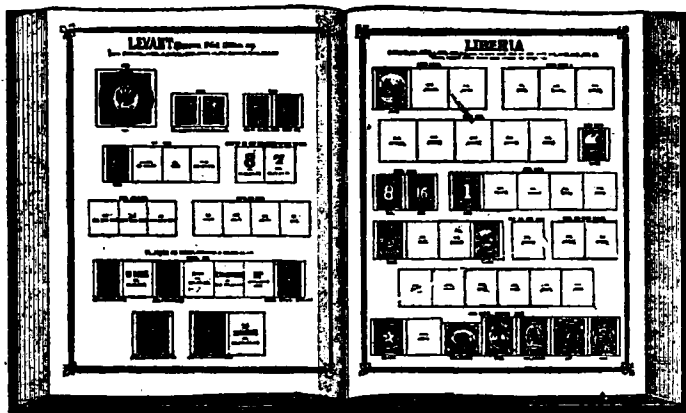
STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

THE IDEAL ALBUM.

**200 POSTAGE STAMPS, all different,
presented free with each Ideal Album.**

On the inside of the front cover there is a permanent linen pocket for duplicates, and in this pocket the above packet of Stamps will be placed in the first 4000 Ideal Albums.



600 pages. Size—9½×11½ inches. 5,200 Illustrations.

A NEW AND THOROUGHLY UP-TO-DATE ALBUM.

FOR some years past we have had a great demand for a simple Album, fully illustrated, with a square for each Stamp, and omitting all minor varieties, and we trust that collectors and the trade will be pleased with this our latest production.

It is essential that an Album of this description should be in one volume, and in order to make this possible we have had to print it upon both sides of the paper and to rigidly cut down varieties.

With the aim before us of producing a book to suit the great bulk of *general* collectors, we have, after much consideration, decided to limit THE IDEAL ALBUM to the *Postage Stamps of the World*, and to omit all such varieties as Postal Fiscals, Official or Service Stamps, Postage Due or Unpaid Letter Stamps, etc. etc.

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IDEAL I.—On extra stout paper, strongly bound in cloth, artistically designed cover in assorted colours, sprinkled edges, gold lettered on back, 600 pages.

Price, post-free, U.K., 10/7; abroad, extra.

IDEAL II.—As last, but *INTERLEAVED* to prevent any chance of Stamps rubbing, and in superior and stronger binding.

Price, post-free, U.K., 15/10; abroad, extra.

IDEAL III.—Sumptuously bound in half-morocco, gilt edges and lettering, and *INTERLEAVED* as Ideal II.

Price, post-free, U.K., 25/9; abroad, extra.

IDEAL Nos. I. and II. can be supplied bound in blue, green, or red.

IDEAL No. III., bound in half red or green morocco only.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

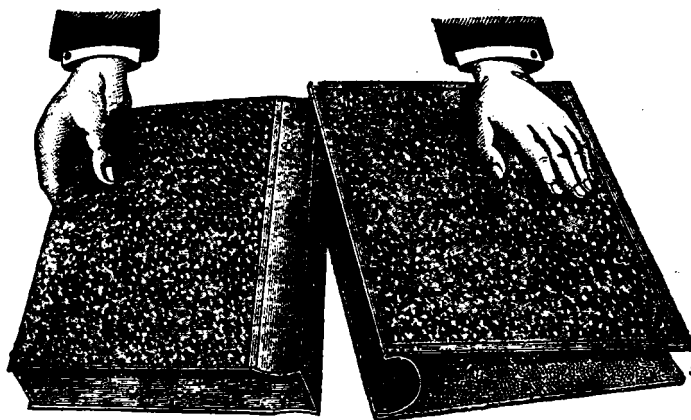
"SIMPLEX"

BLANK ALBUMS

For Postage Stamps.

SPRING BACK.

MOVABLE LEAVES.



IN response to numerous demands we have just produced a new **BLANK ALBUM** at a popular price.

It contains 150 specially prepared leaves of stout highly glazed paper, printed with grey border, *quadrillé* background, and tablet for name of country, secured in place, together with a protecting wrapper, by a **spring-back** cover.

The leaves can be easily removed or replaced by taking them and their wrapper in one hand, and with the other hand, pressing back the cover until its two edges meet, as shown in the illustration.

"SIMPLEX" 150 leaves, cloth cover, bevelled boards, lettered on back, with blank panel in which particulars of contents can be inserted.

Price 12/6; post-free in U.K. 13/1; abroad extra.

LOOSE LEAVES, 10d. per dozen; 5/- per 100, post-free.

Bound in dark green or marone. When ordering mention colour desired.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 9, Vol. VI.
(Whole No. 189).

31 AUGUST, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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BARGAINS IN PACKETS OF STAMPS

No.			Post-free.
		s. d.	
7.	100, all different	2	1
8.	100 " rarer	5	1
9.	200 " rare	5	1
66.	500 " .	4	1
67.	1000 " .	15	0
68.	1500 " .	35	0
69.	2000 " .	60	0
69A.	3000 " .	170	0
69B.	4000 " .	280	0

These PACKETS contain stamps in FINE CONDITION, and are undoubtedly the best value offered by any stamp dealer.

Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.



PORTUGAL

1895-99. Type 39.

2½ r., pale grey (error, imperf. and value omitted).

We have only secured a very SMALL NUMBER of these RARE ERRORS, so orders must be executed in rotation as received.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

8s. 6d. post-free.

LONDON: STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY

NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.

Stamps Distributed Week ending August 17th.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Box-holders should note that it is quite unnecessary to order stamps given in this list, as everything due to them will be put into their boxes, when we have a sufficient number. If a Box-holder does not receive a stamp noted in the list, he should consult the sign prefixed to it, which will probably explain the matter.

PLEASE NOTE THESE SIGNS CAREFULLY.

No Remark = Distribution complete.

* = Distribution as yet incomplete.

† = Further supply received and distribution now completed.

‡ = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of G.S.W. in which reference was made to that country in this column.

BARBADOS. (136)

Nelson Centenary Commemorative Issue. Mult. wmk.

- ‡ ½d., black and grey.
- ‡ 2d., black and dull yellow.
- ‡ 2½d., black and ultramarine.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

King. Multiple. Chalky.

* 1 c., bluish green.

Rate, 100 c. = \$1 = 4s. 2d.

MOROCCO AGENCIES. (136)

Stamp of Great Britain overprinted MOROCCO AGENCIES, in black.

† 2s. 6d., lilac.

NEW SOUTH WALES. (136)

Type 52, on Victoria paper. Wmk. Crown and double-lined A. Type 58. Perf. 12 × 11½.

* 2d., ultramarine.

NORWAY. (135)

New type. King Haakon VII. Perf. 14½ × 13½.

* 1 kr., green.

* 1½ kr., blue.

* 2 kr., rose.

Rate, 100 öre = 1 krona = 1s. 2d.

TASMANIA. (136)

Type 20. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12 × 12½.

* 1s., rose and green.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUBED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Feb., 1899. Type 27.

20 c., brown, error, imperf. s. d.
 10 0

1900. Type 29. Imperf.

½ c., black reduced to 10 0

ECUADOR.

Various Issues. Revised Prices.

Cat. No.			
77.	5 c., on 20 c., orange		5 0
402a	5 c., vermilion		4 0
404.	1 c., ultramarine		4 0
409.	1 c., blue		1 0
417.	2 c., bistre		1 0
435.	1 c., slate		0 2
436.	2 c., lake		0 2
437.	4 c., brown		0 6
443.	2 c., lake		0 9
457.	2 c., lake		1 0
459.	10 c., orange		1 0
503.	1 c., vermilion		0 3
504.	2 c., blue		0 3
617.	10 c., green		1 6
618.	20 c., vermilion		1 6
748.	1 c., slate		1 6
749.	2 c., lake		1 0
908.	1 c., slate-green		1 6
904.	2 c., blue		1 6

FIJI ISLANDS.

1891-1900. Types 21 and 22. Reduced Prices.

5d., ultramarine (No. 108) 8 0
 2½d., pale brown (No. 111) 2 0

MOROCCO AGENCIES.

1907. Without value in Spanish currency.

2s. 6d., lilac 3 3

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1906-7. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 11.

1d., carmine-rose used 0 1
 2d., yellow " 0 1

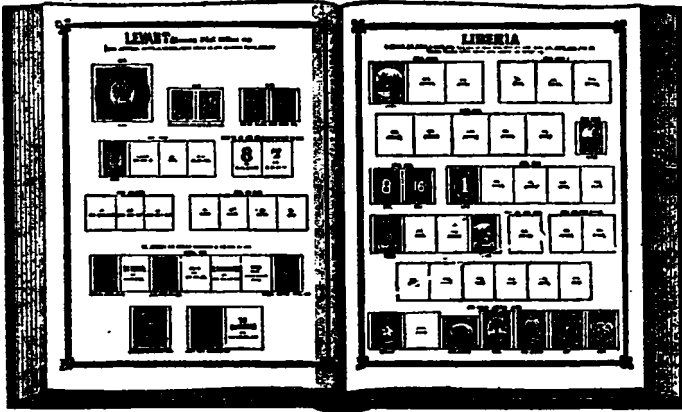
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600 pages. Size— $6\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 5,200 Illustrations.

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IDEAL Nos. I. and II. can be supplied bound in blue, green, or red.

IDEAL No. III., bound in half red or green morocco only.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

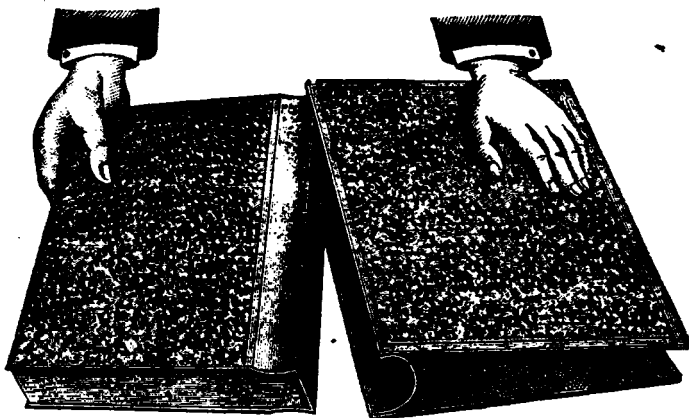
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BLANK ALBUMS

For Postage Stamps.

SPRING BACK.

MOVABLE LEAVES.



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"SIMPLEX." 150 leaves, cloth cover, bevelled boards, lettered on back, with blank panel in which particulars of contents can be inserted.

Price 12/6; post-free in U.K. 13/1; abroad extra.

LOOSE LEAVES, 10d. per dozen; 5/- per 100, post-free.

Bound in dark green or marone. When ordering mention colour desired.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 10, Vol. VI.
(Whole No. 140).

7 SEPTEMBER, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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BARGAINS IN PACKETS OF STAMPS

No.		Post-free.	s. d.
7.	100, all different		2 1
8.	100 " rarer		5 1
9.	200 " rare		5 1
66.	500 " "		4 1
67.	1000 " "		15 0
68.	1500 " "		35 0
69.	2000 " "		60 0
69A.	3000 " "		170 0
69B.	4000 " "		280 0

These PACKETS contain stamps in **FINE** CONDITION, and are undoubtedly the best value offered by any stamp dealer.

Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.

السودان
SUDAN

SUDAN

1897. Contemporary Stamp of Egypt overprinted with Type 1, in black.

1 piastre, ultramarine.

This stamp is not priced in the current catalogue, but we have just purchased a small supply.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

Unused and mint,

6d. post-free.

Vertical strip of six stamps showing the six types of the native surcharge.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

2s. 6d. post-free.

LONDON: STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.

Stamps Distributed Week ending August 24th.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. (135)

Type 32. No wmk. Perf. 14.

10 c., black and purple.

Rate 100 c. = 1 peso = 5s.

ECUADOR. (138)

New portrait types. Perf. 14, 15.

† 5 c., black and lilac-rose. ‡ 20 c., black and pale green.

† 10 c., " blue. ‡ 50 c., " purple.

‡ 1 s., black and deep green.

Rate 100 c. = 1 sucre = 2s. 9d.

ICELAND. (134)

Double-headed issue. Perf. 13 X 12½.

† 1 kr., brown and ultramarine.

† 2 kr., blue-green and black-brown.

5 kr., slate and pale-brown.

Rate 100 aur = 1 kr. = 1s. 2d.

NEW SOUTH WALES. (139)

Wmk. Crown and double-lined A. Perf. 12 X 11½.

* 1d., carmine. * 6d., orange. * 1s., purple.

NICARAGUA. (134)

Type 36. Waterlow print. Perf. 14, 15.

2 c., red. 4 c., orange.

American Print, overprinted "CABO" and "VALE 20 C." 20 c. on 5 c., blue.

Rate 100 c. = 1 peso = 1s. 4½d.

Type 36. Overprinted CABO in violet.

3 c., mauve. 4 c., orange. * 6 c., black.

As above, but overprint inverted.

* 3 c., mauve. * 4 c., orange. * 6 c., black.

Rate 100 c. = 1 peso = 2s. 6d.

NORWAY. (139)

Head of Haakon VII. Perf. 14½ X 13½.

† 1 kr., green. † 1½ kr., blue. † 2 kr., carmine.

Rate, 100 öre = 1 krone = 1s. 2d.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

1906. Type 32. Centre in black. s. d.

10 c., black and purple 0 10

ECUADOR.

1907. New Portrait Series.

3 c., black and yellow-green 0 2

5 c., " lilac-rose 0 3

10 c., " blue 0 6

HOLKAR.

1904-6. Service.

½ a., lake 0 4

ICELAND.

1907. New type, with two Kings.

1 krona, brown and ultramarine 1 6

5 " slate and brown 7 6

NICARAGUA.

1907. Waterlow Print. Perf. 14.

2 c., red 0 1

4 c., orange 0 2

10 c., yellow-brown 0 4

1906. Overprinted CABO Type 28, on Type 36, in violet.

3 c., mauve 0 3

4 c., orange 0 3

NORWAY.

1907. New type. Head of King Haakon VII.

1 kr., green 1 6

1½ " blue 2 3

2 " carmine 3 0

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

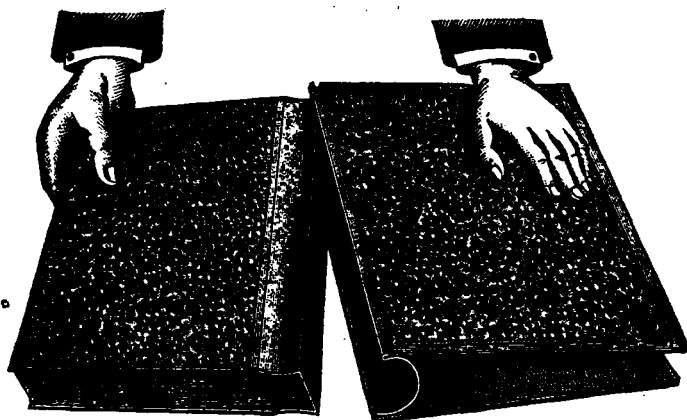
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LOOSE LEAVES, 10d. per dozen; 5/- per 100, post-free.

Bound in dark green or marone. When ordering mention colour desired.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

NOW READY

***The Postage and Telegraph
Stamps of***

**BRITISH
INDIA **

With 23 full-sized Plates and numerous other Illustrations.

Part I. POSTAGE STAMPS.

By L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

Part II. TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

By C. STEWART-WILSON and C. S. F. CROFTON.

THIS is the first handbook that we have produced for the Philatelic Society of India, and we trust that it will be considered a credit both to the Society and to our own firm.

The volume contains 215 pages, similar in size and get-up to the publications of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

The important plates have been produced by the **photogravure** process; this is very costly, but gives the most magnificent results. The cost of the plates and other illustrations has exceeded £400.

There is an immense amount of new information in this volume, and especially important are the numerous **retouches** discovered by Mr. Hausburg in the stamps of the first issue.

Important chapters are those dealing with the Essays, Reprints, and Forgeries.

PRICE 40/-

Post-free in Great Britain, 40/6; abroad, 41/6.

**STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391 STRAND, LONDON, ENGLAND,
And 198 Broadway, New York.**

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 11, Vol. VI.
(Whole No. 141).

14 SEPTEMBER, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.



NEWFOUNDLAND

1897. CABOT ISSUE.

- 1 c., green
("Our Queen, sixtieth year of her reign").
- 2 c., carmine
("Cabot—bym that found the New Isle").
- 3 c., ultramarine
("Cape Bonavista—the landfall of Cabot").
- 6 c., red-brown
("Logging—one of the Colony's resources").
- 8 c., orange
("Fishing—one of the Colony's resources").
- 10 c., sepia
("Cabot's ship—the Matthew—leaving the Avon").
- 12 c., deep blue
("Ptarmigan—Newfoundland Sport").

1897-1901. PORTRAIT ISSUE.

- ½ c., slate-green (Prince Edward of Wales).
- 1 c., green (Queen Victoria).
- 2 c., vermilion (King Edward).
- 3 c., orange (Queen Alexandra).
- 4 c., violet (Princess of Wales).
- 5 c., blue (Prince of Wales).

The catalogue price of the above stamps is 4s. 3d.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

For the set of thirteen, unused and mint,
3s. 9d. post-free.

BARGAINS IN PACKETS OF STAMPS

No.		Post-free.
		s. d.
7.	100, all different	2 1
8.	100 " rarer	5 1
9.	200 " rare	5 1
66.	500 " "	4 1
67.	1000 " "	15 0
68.	1500 " "	35 0
69.	2000 " "	60 0
69A.	3000 " "	170 0
69B.	4000 " "	230 0

These PACKETS contain stamps in **PINE** CONDITION, and are undoubtedly the best value offered by any stamp dealer.

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HEAD OFFICE: 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 105 BROADWAY.

NOW READY.

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POSTAGE AND TELEGRAPH
STAMPS OF
**BRITISH
INDIA**

With twenty-three full-size Plates
and numerous other Illustrations.

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**Recent Issues and
Revised Quotations.**

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BRITISH GUIANA.

1906-7. *Type 28. Multiple wmk.* s. d.
12 c., purple and violet (chalky) . . . 1 0

CAYMAN ISLANDS.

1902. *King's Head. Single wmk.*
Revised prices.
1d., carmine 0 6
2½d., ultramarine 1 3
6d., brown 3 9
1s., orange 10 0

FRANCE.

1907. *Type 17.*
25 c., deep blue used 0 2

FRENCH GUINEA.

1904. *Type 2.*
1 c., black on yellow-green. used 0 1
1906-7. *Similar to Type 1 of Mauritania.*
1 c., grey used 0 1

GIBRALTAR.

1907. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*
2½d., lilac and black on blue 0 9

GWALIOR.

1885-1903. *Queen's Head.*
4 a., slate-green (No. 52) used 0 9
1903-5. *King's Head.*
2 a., red-purple (No. 77a) used 0 3
3 a., orange-brown (No. 79) " 0 5
1895-6. *Official. Queen's Head.*
4 a., olive-green used 1 6
1902-5. *Official. King's Head.*
3 pies, grey used 0 1
2 a., purple " 0 3

NEW SOUTH WALES.

1907. *From edge of sheet with wmk. Crn. and Δ.*
Perf. 12 × 11½.
2d., ultramarine (variety wmk. a letter of the sentence "Commonwealth of Australia") 2 6

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10 c., blue " 0 1
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30 c., olive-green " 0 6
1 p., orange " 1 6

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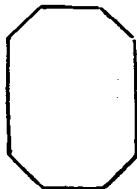
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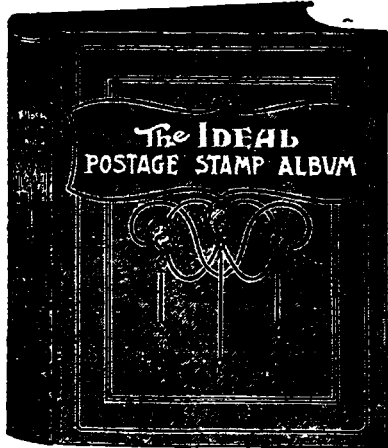
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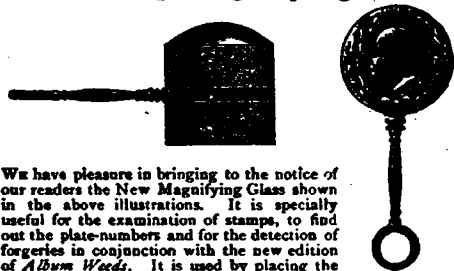
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For all Classes of Postage Stamp Collectors.

(PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.)

No. 12, Vol. VI.
(Whole No. 142).

21 SEPTEMBER, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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No. 13, Vol. VI.
(Whole No. 148).

28 SEPTEMBER, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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500 r. " "	1 6
1000 r. " "	3 0
2000 r. " "	6 0
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----------------------------------	-----

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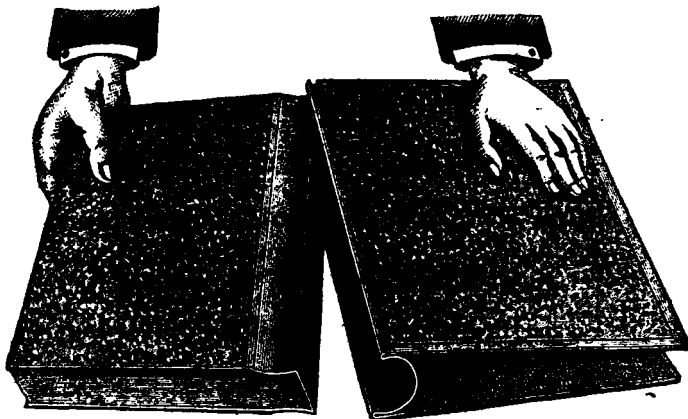
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LOOSE LEAVES, 10d. per dozen; 5/- per 100, post-free.

Bound in dark green or marone. When ordering mention colour desired.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For all Classes of Postage Stamp Collectors.

(PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.)

No. 14, Vol. VI.
(Whole No. 144).

5 OCTOBER, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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BARGAINS IN PACKETS OF STAMPS

No.			Post-free.	
			s.	d.
7.	100, all different	rarer	2	1
8.	100 "	rare	5	1
9.	200 "		5	1
66.	500 "		4	1
67.	1000 "		15	0
68.	1500 "		35	0
69.	2000 "		60	0
69A.	3000 "		170	0
69B.	4000 "		280	0

These PACKETS contain stamps in **FINE** CONDITION, and are undoubtedly the best value offered by any stamp dealer.

Special Bargains

For U.S.W. Readers.



PORTUGAL

1895-99. Type 39.

Perf. 11½.

2½ r., grey (error, value omitted ;
Cat. No. 370).

This is not the same bargain as we offered a few weeks ago, as in that case the stamp was imperf., whereas in this case it is perforated.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

5s. post-free.

STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INC., 198 BROADWAY.

NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.

Stamps Distributed Week ending Sept. 21st.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Box-holders should note that it is quite unnecessary to order stamps given in this list, as everything due to them will be put into their boxes, when we have a sufficient number. If a Box-holder does not receive a stamp noted in the list, he should consult the sign prefixed to it, which will probably explain the matter.

PLEASE NOTE THESE SIGNS CAREFULLY.

No Remark = Distribution complete.

• = Distribution as yet incomplete.

† = Further supply received and distribution now completed.

‡ = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of G.S.W. in which reference was made to that country in this column.

EAST AFRICA & UGANDA. (111)

Wmk. Crown C.C. Chalky.

‡ 10 rup., black and ultramarine.

Wmk. Mult. Cr. C.A. Chalky.

* 1 rup., green.

+ 3 " " and black.

+ 4 " " black and green.

+ 5 " " carmine.

+ 20 " " stone.

Rate, 16 s. = 1 Rupee = 1s. 4½d.

GOLD COAST. (132)

King. Multiple. Ordinary.

½d., green (on white).

JAMAICA. (111)

Arms. Multiple. Chalky.

5d., black and yellow.

PORTUGAL.

Figures of value omitted.

(24) r., pale grey. SPECIAL PRICE, 6s. 0d.

(25) r., carmine. SPECIAL PRICE, 6s. 0d.

The following stamps have only been distributed to those box-holders whose limit exceeds £1. They will be supplied to other box-holders, on application only, if any are left in stock.

For further information about these stamps, see New Issue pages of our issue of 28 September.

Figures of value misplaced.

2½ r., pale grey. SPECIAL PRICE, 6s. 0d.

5 r., orange. SPECIAL PRICE, 6s. 0d.

Figures of value inverted.

25 r., carmine. SPECIAL PRICE, 40s. 0d.

Error of colour.

25 r., orange. SPECIAL PRICE, 40s. 0d.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

AFGHANISTAN.

1893-9. Type 45. Dated 1310.		s.	d.
1 a., green (No. 218)	• • • • •	used	2 0
1 a., yellow (No. 221)	• • • • •	• • • • •	2 0
1 a., salmon (No. 223)	• • • • •	• • • • •	4 0
1 a., lilac-rose (No. 224)	• • • • •	• • • • •	4 0
1 a., scarlet (No. 231)	• • • • •	• • • • •	2 6

CYPRUS.

1904. King's Head. Multiple watermark.

½ p., green and carmine	• • • • •	used	0 1
2 p., blue and maroon	• • • • •	• • • • •	0 4
4 p., olive-green and mauve	• • • • •	• • • • •	0 8
6 p., brown and carmine	• • • • •	• • • • •	1 6
12 p., black and brown	• • • • •	• • • • •	2 6

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.

1906-7. Type 2. Wmk. Multiple Crown C.A.

3 r., grey-green and black (ch.)	• • • • •	• • • • •	5 3
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GOLD COAST.

1906-7. Type 6. Printed in one colour. Multiple wmk.

½d., green on white	• • • • •	• • • • •	0 1
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GREAT BRITAIN.

Official stamps. New prices.

½d., slate, I.R. Official (No. O 5)	• • • • •	used	0 4
1d., scarlet, Board of Education (No. O 84)	• • • • •	• • • • •	0 6

JAMAICA.

Type 14. Arms. Multiple wmk.

5d., black and yellow (ch.)	• • • • •	• • • • •	0 7
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NABHA.

1903-6. King's Head.

3 p., grey (No. 37)	• • • • •	used	0 1
3 p., blue-grey (No. 37a)	• • • • •	• • • • •	0 1
2 a., purple (No. 40)	• • • • •	• • • • •	0 3
2 a., mauve (No. 40a)	• • • • •	• • • • •	0 3

1887-90. Service. Queen's Head.

1 a., brown-purple (No. 107)	• • • • •	used	0 6
4 a., olive-green (No. 115)	• • • • •	• • • • •	1 0
8 a., dull mauve (No. 117)	• • • • •	• • • • •	2 0

1903-6. Service. King's Head.

8 a., magenta (No. 132)	• • • • •	used	2 0
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PATIALA.

1903-6. King's Head.

4 a., olive-green	• • • • •	used	0 5
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TASMANIA.

1905-6. Pictorial Issue. Wmk. Crown A. Perf. 12½.

3d., deep brown	• • • • •	used	0 3
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UNITED STATES.

1907. Jamestown Exhibition.

1 c., green	• • • • •	used	0 1
2 c., carmine	• • • • •	• • • • •	0 1

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1906. Swan. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12½.

3d., brown (No. 141)	• • • • •	used	0 5
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STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON,

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

NOW READY.

The following Popular Packets of

NOW READY.

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

All the Stamps contained in the following Packets are warranted absolutely genuine, free from reprints. They are also in good condition and perfect.

These Packets cannot be sent by book post to Postal Union Countries. The cost by letter rate is added for every 100 Stamps. The amount required for postage can therefore be reckoned, and should be added when remitting.

NEW AND IMPROVED PACKETS OF USED AND UNUSED STAMPS.

- No. 1.**—The Sixpenny Packet of Mixed Continental Stamps contains 100, including many obsolete and rare. (This packet contains duplicates.) Post-free, 7d.
- No. 2.**—The Sixpenny Packet of Used Foreign Stamps contains 50 varieties, all different, including Egypt, Spain, Chili, New South Wales, Transvaal, Roumania, Porto Rico, Argentine, Sweden, Brazil, Turkey, Hoi-hao, French Congo, etc. Post-free, 7d.
- No. 3.**—The Sixpenny Packet of Used Colonial Stamps contains 12 varieties, including Natal, Ceylon, India H.M.S., Cape of Good Hope, British Guiana, Mauritius, Tasmania, New South Wales Service, Victoria, Jamaica, South Australia, New Zealand, etc. All different. Post-free, 7d.
- No. 4.**—The Shilling Packet of Used and Unused Foreign Stamps contains 50 varieties, including French Soudan, Spain, Bulgaria, Portugal, Southern Nigeria, Italy, Turkey, Finland, Brazil, Roumania, Argentine Republic, Ecuador, Salvador, Greece, Mexico, Shanghai, Philippine Isles, Japan, and others rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 1/1.
- No. 5.**—The Shilling Packet of Colonial Stamps contains 25 varieties, including Cyprus, Natal, Jamaica, India, Victoria 4d. rose, surcharged Ceylon, Straits Settlements, India Service, Queensland, Hong Kong, Barbados, Western Australia, South Australia, Centennial New South Wales, Mauritius, Malta, and others rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 1/1.
- No. 6.**—The Eighteenpenny Packet of Used Foreign Stamps contains 100 varieties, including Mauritius, Hong Kong, Finland, Japan 15 and 25 sen, Barbados, Chili, Brazil, Greece, Russia, Turkey, New Zealand, Jamaica, Belgium, Spain, Canada, etc. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 1/7.
- No. 7.**—The Two Shilling Packet of Rare Used and Unused Foreign Stamps contains 100 varieties, including Porto Rico, Colombia, New Zealand, Canada, rare Turkish, Dutch Indies, Ceylon, Mozambique, Mauritius, Portugal, French Colonies, Orange River Colony, Cyprus, Norway, Costa Rica, Belgium, West Australia, Chili, Egypt, Bavaria, and others rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 1/1.
- No. 8.**—The Five Shilling Packet of Obsolete Stamps contains 100 varieties, including, amongst others, Liberia O.S., Western Australian provisional, India H.M.S., British Guiana, Cyprus 4d., Argentine, Greece, Liberia, Guatemala, Mauritius, provisional Cuba, Hungary 25 kr., Mexico, Bolivia, Uruguay, Transvaal, old Egyptian, old Swiss, Turkey, Peru, Barbados, Spain, Porto Rico, Canada, Chili, old Tasmania, old Japan 15 and 25 sen, Siam, Brazil, Victoria, and others rare. This packet contains no stamps of the present issue, and is well worth 10/- . Post-free, 5/1.
- No. 9.**—The Five Shilling Packet of Foreign Stamps contains 200 varieties (used and unused), including Cape of Good Hope, Turkey, Bermuda, Belgium, India Service, Brazil, Japan, Portugal, Spain, U.S. Post Office, Russia, Swiss, British Guiana, New Zealand, Bulgaria, Denmark, South Australia, Mexico, Malta, U.S., Holland, Italy, Victoria, Chili, Queensland, Gibraltar, Porto Rico, Greece 1 l., Orange River Colony, Nicaragua, British Honduras, Bolivia, Hungary, Hayti, Straits Settlements, Natal, etc. All different. Post-free, 5/1.
- No. 10.**—The Ten Shilling Packet of Used and Unused Stamps contains 100 varieties, all rare and different, including Chin-kiang, obsolete Cyprus, Salvador, Ecuador, Philippine Islands, Hayti, Tolima 5 c., St. Kitts, Uruguay, Montserrat, Finland, surcharged British Honduras, old Victoria, Newfoundland, Mexico, British Bechuanaland, British Guiana, unpaid Greece, Hyderabad, Borneo, Nicaragua, Zululand, set of 6 Egypt, New South Wales O.S., 4 scarce Spanish, Serbia, Turkey, St. Vincent, Porto Rico, Bermuda, United States of America, Peru, Dutch Indies, Republic of Colombia, and others scarce. This packet is highly recommended as being well worth 20/-; and if the stamps were bought separately it would come to over that amount. Post-free, 10/1.
- No. 11.**—The Guinea Packet of Rare Used and Unused Stamps contains 200 varieties, including provisional Trinidad, Persia, obsolete Japan, official Mexico, Porto Rico, Antioquia, Ecuador, provisional Ceylon, South African Republic, Dutch Indies, provisional 1881 British Guiana, Ivory Coast, Macao, Leeward Islands, surcharged Peru, Spanish, Austrian, Levant, Gibraltar, Cuba, Argentine Republic, Egypt, Dhar, Serbia, Greece unpaid, Guatemala, Malba, set of 3 Chili, Surinam, Hawaii, Brazil unpaid, and other obsolete issues, Bulgaria, St. Thomas and Principe, Fiji Isles, Malta, obsolete Newfoundland, Honduras, British East Africa, British Honduras, set of 4 Nicaragua, set of 3 Philippine (Infant King), Argentine, Tasmania, Roumania, Guatemala, and others equally rare. Some of the stamps in this packet are worth from 1/6 to 2/6 each. Post-free, 21/-.

New Packets of Unused Stamps, GREATLY IMPROVED, AND ALL WARRANTED GENUINE.

- No. 12.**—The Sixpenny Packet of Unused Stamps contains 12 varieties, including Indo-China, Greece (1 lepton), Tunis, Monaco, Porto Rico, obsolete 4d. Cyprus, North Borneo, Roumania, Paraguay, Jamaica, Johore, and Mauritius. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 7d.
- No. 14.**—The Two Shilling Packet of French Colonial Stamps contains 25 varieties, used and unused, including Obock, Reunions, French Congo, St. Marie, Martinique, Guadeloupe, and others rare. Post-free, 1/1.
- No. 15.**—The Shilling Packet of Unused Stamps contains 20 varieties, including obsolete 2d. Cyprus, Liberia, Barbados, Newfoundland, Nyassa, Bhopal, Siam, Angra, Bundi, Jamaica, Barbados, provisional Italy, Mexico, Holland, Shanghai, and others rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 1/1.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

**Messrs. GLENDINING & CO.,
LIMITED.**

THE ARGYLL GALLERY

Being situated in the centre of the West End of London, and adjoining the Oxford Circus Railway Stations, affords a good market for the disposal of property which it is desired to submit to Auction, being within ten minutes' journey of the City and the principal parts of London.

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COMMISSION FOR SELLING—

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Musical Instruments	10 %

MESSRS. GLENDINING & CO., LTD., do not accept for sale property on which in their opinion unduly high reserves are fixed, consequently the only charge, when a reasonable reserve is placed by the owner on any lot, and it fails to sell, is 2/6 per lot (to cover expenses of sale) unless otherwise arranged.

GLENDINING & CO., Limited,
7 Argyll Street, Regent Street, London, W.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For all Classes of Postage Stamp Collectors.

(PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.)

No. 15, Vol. VI.
(Whole No. 145).

12 OCTOBER, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.



AFGHANISTAN

1893-99. Type 45.

Dated 1810.

1 a., black on yellow-green (No. 217).

1 a., " green (" 218).

These stamps are extremely difficult to obtain in an unused condition, and up to the present time we have only been able to price one of them. Having now obtained a small supply, we are able to offer them to readers of "G.S.W." at special low rates.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

For the two stamps as above, on yellow-green and deep green.

5s. post-free.

BARGAINS IN PACKETS OF STAMPS

No.		Post-free.
		s. d.
7.	100, all different	2 1
8.	100 " rarer	5 1
9.	200 " rare	5 1
66.	500 "	4 1
67.	1000 "	15 0
68.	1500 "	35 0
69.	2000 "	60 0
69A.	3000 "	170 0
69B.	4000 "	280 0

These PACKETS contain stamps in FINE CONDITION, and are undoubtedly the best value offered by any stamp dealer.

STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INC., 198 BROADWAY.

NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.

Stamps Distributed Week ending Sept. 28th.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of G.S.W. in which reference was made to that country in this column.

BRAZIL. (143)

Official Stamp. Perf. 12.

700 r., green and orange.

Rate, 1000 reis = 12. 6d.

DAHOMEY.

West African Type.

1 c., grey-black.	5 c., green.
2 c., brown.	10 c., carmine.
4 c., brown and blue.	20 c., black and pale blue.
<i>Unpaid.</i>	
5 c., yellow-green.	15 c., ultramarine.
10 c., red-brown.	20 c., black and yellow.

FRENCH GUINEA.

West African Type.

1 c., grey-black.	5 c., green.
2 c., brown.	10 c., carmine.
4 c., brown and blue.	20 c., black and pale blue.
<i>Unpaid.</i>	
20 c., black and yellow.	

Rate, 100 c. = 1 fr. = 9½d.

HONG KONG. (135)

King. Multiple. Chalky.

* 30 c., green and black. † 50 c., green and magenta.

Rate, 100 c. = \$1 = 2s. 6d.

LUXEMBURG. (124)

Grand Duke William. Perf. 11½.

15 c., orange-brown. | 37½ c., green. | 50 c., sepia.

Rate, 100 c. = 1 fr. = 9½d.

NICARAGUA. (140)

Type 36 (American print). Surch. with Z 3.

Vale 20 c. on 5 c., blue.

Type 36 (Waterlow). Surch. with Z 4.

5 c. on 4 c., brownish-orange. | 20 c., claret.

Rate, 100 c. = 1 peso = 2s. 4d.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

King. Multiple. Ordinary.

* 1d., yellow-green.

ST. VINCENT. (136)

Pax and Justicia Type. Mull. Ord.

3d., violet.

SIERRA LEONE. (133)

King. Multiple. Ordinary.

1d., carmine. | 1d., ultramarine.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BRAZIL.

1906. Official Stamp. Portrait of President Penna. s. d.
200 r., green and orange. 2 0

DAHOMEY.

1906-7. Similar to Senegal, Types 28-30.

1 c., grey-black	. . . . .	0 1
2 c., brown	. . . . .	0 1
4 c., brown and blue	. . . . .	0 1
5 c., green	. . . . .	0 1
10 c., carmine	. . . . .	0 2
20 c., black and pale blue	. . . . .	0 3

1906-7. Unpaid Letter Stamps. Similar to Senegal, Type 51.

5 c., yellow-green	. . . . .	0 1
10 c., marone	. . . . .	0 2
15 c., ultramarine	. . . . .	0 3
20 c., black on yellow	. . . . .	0 3

FRENCH GUINEA.

1906-7. Types similar to above, inscribed GUINÉE.

1 c., grey-black	. . . . .	0 1
2 c., brown	. . . . .	0 1
4 c., brown and blue	. . . . .	0 1
5 c., green	. . . . .	0 1
10 c., carmine	. . . . .	0 2
20 c., black and pale blue	. . . . .	0 3
20 c., black on yellow (Unpaid)	. . . . .	0 3

GWALIOR.

1903-5. Service. King's Head.

½ a., green	. . . . .	0 2
1 a., carmine	0 3
2 a., purple	0 6
8 a., magenta	2 0

HOLKAR.

1905. Service.

½ a., lake (No. 101)	0 4
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LUXEMBURG.

1906-7. Type 10. New values.

15 c., orange-brown	0 3
37½ c., green	0 6
50 c., sepia	0 8

NABHA.

1903-6. Service. King's Head.

3 p., grey	1 0
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NICARAGUA.

1907. Type 36. Overprinted for Zelaya.

Waterlow Print.

5 c. on 4 c., orange-brown (overprint Z 4)	0 6
20 c., claret (overprint Z 4).	1 3

American Print.

Vale 20 c. on 5 c., blue (overprint Z 3)	1 0
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ST. VINCENT.

1907. Type 17. New value.

3d., violet	0 5
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SIERRA LEONE.

1907. King's Head. Printed in one colour. Wmk. Mull. C.A.

1d., carmine	0 2
1d., ultramarine	. . . . .	0 4

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

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FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

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NEW AND IMPROVED PACKETS OF USED AND UNUSED STAMPS.

No. 1.—The Sixpenny Packet of Mixed Continental Stamps contains 100, including many obsolete and rare. (This packet contains duplicates.) Post-free, 7d.

No. 2.—The Sixpenny Packet of Used Foreign Stamps contains 50 varieties, all different, including Egypt, Spain, Chili, New South Wales, Transvaal, Roumania, Porto Rico, Argentine, Sweden, Brazil, Turkey, Hoi-hao, French Congo, etc. Post-free, 7d.

No. 3.—The Sixpenny Packet of Used Colonial Stamps contains 12 varieties, including Natal, Ceylon, India H.M.S., Cape of Good Hope, British Guiana, Mauritius, Tasmania, New South Wales Service, Victoria, Jamaica, South Australia, New Zealand, etc. All different. Post-free, 7d.

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No. 5.—The Shilling Packet of Colonial Stamps contains 25 varieties, including Cyprus, Natal, Jamaica, India, Victoria 4d. rose, surcharged Ceylon, Straits Settlements, India Service, Queensland, Hong Kong, Barbados, Western Australia, South Australia, Centennial New South Wales, Mauritius, Malta, and others rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 1/1.

No. 6.—The Eighteenpenny Packet of Used Foreign Stamps contains 100 varieties, including Mauritius, Hong Kong, Finland, Japan 15 and 25 sen, Barbados, Chili, Brazil, Greece, Russia, Turkey, New Zealand, Jamaica, Belgium, Spain, Canada, etc. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 1/7.

No. 7.—The Two Shilling Packet of Rare Used and Unused Foreign Stamps contains 100 varieties, including Porto Rico, Colombia, New Zealand, Canada, rare Turkish, Dutch Indies, Ceylon, Mozambique, Mauritius, Portugal, French Colonies, Orange River Colony, Cyprus, Norway, Costa Rica, Belgium, West Australia, Chili, Egypt, Bavaria, and others rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 2/1.

No. 8.—The Five Shilling Packet of Obsolete Stamps contains 100 varieties, including, amongst others, Liberia O.S., Western Australian provisional, India H.M.S., British Guiana, Cyprus 24d., Argentine, Greece, Liberia, Guatemala, Mauritius, provisional Cuba, Hungary 25 kr., Mexico, Bolivia, Uruguay, Transvaal, old Egyptian, old Swiss, Turkey, Peru, Barbados, Spain, Porto Rico, Canada, Chili, old Tasmania, old Japan 15 and 25 sen, Siam, Brazil, Victoria, and others rare. This packet contains no stamps of the present issue, and is well worth 10/-; Post-free, 5/1.

No. 9.—The Five Shilling Packet of Foreign Stamps contains 200 varieties (used and unused), including Cape of Good Hope, Turkey, Bermuda, Belgium, India Service, Brazil, Japan, Portugal, Spain, U.S. Post Office, Russia, Swiss, British Guiana, New Zealand, Denmark, South Australia, Mexico, Malta, U.S., Holland, Italy, Victoria, Chili, Queensland, Gibraltar, Porto Rico, Greece 1 l., Orange River Colony, Nicaragua, British Honduras, Bolivia, Hungary, Hayti, Straits Settlements, Natal, etc. All different. Post-free, 5/1.

No. 10.—The Ten Shilling Packet of Used and Unused Stamps contains 100 varieties, all rare and different, including Chio-kiang, obsolete Cyprus, Salvador, Ecuador, Philippine Islands, Hayti, Tolima 5 c., St. Kitts, Uruguay, Montserrat, Finland, surcharged British Honduras, old Victoria, Newfoundland, Mexico, British Bechuanaland, British Guiana, unpaid Greece, Hyderabad, Borneo, Nicaragua, Zululand, set of 6 Egypt, New South Wales O.S., 4 scarce Spanish, Serbia, Turkey, St. Vincent, Porto Rico, Bermuda, United States of America, Peru, Dutch Indies, Republic of Colombia, and others scarce. This packet is highly recommended as being well worth 20/-; and if the stamps were bought separately it would come to over that amount. Post-free, 10/1.

No. 11.—The Guinea Packet of Rare Used and Unused Stamps contains 200 varieties, including provisional Trinidad, Persia, obsolete Japan, official Mexico, Porto Rico, Antioquia, Ecuador, provisional Ceylon, South African Republic, Dutch Indies, provisional 1882 British Guiana, Ivory Coast, Macao, Leeward Islands, surcharged Peru, Spanish, Austrian, Levant, Gibraltar, Cuba, Argentine Republic, Egypt, Dhar, Serbia, Greece unpaid, Guatemala, Nabha, set of 3 Chili, Surinam, Hawaii, Brazil unpaid, and other obsolete issues, Bulgaria, St. Thomas and Principe, Fiji Isles, Malta, obsolete Newfoundland, Honduras, British East Africa, British Honduras, set of 4 Nicaragua, set of 3 Philippine (Infant King), Argentine, Tasmania, Roumania, Guatemala, and others equally rare. Some of the stamps in this packet are worth from 1/6 to 2/6 each. Post-free, 21/1.

New Packets of Unused Stamps,

GREATLY IMPROVED, AND ALL WARRANTED GENUINE.

No. 12.—The Sixpenny Packet of Unused Stamps contains 12 varieties, including Indo-China, Greece (1 lepton), Tunis, Monaco, Porto Rico, obsolete 24d. Cyprus, North Borneo, Roumania, Paraguay, Jamaica, Johore, and Mauritius. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 7d.

No. 14.—The Two Shilling Packet of French Colonial Stamps contains 25 varieties, used and unused, including Obock, Reunion, French Congo, St. Marie, Martinique, Guadeloupe, and others rare. Post-free, 1/1.

No. 15.—The Shilling Packet of Unused Stamps contains 20 varieties, including obsolete 1d. Cyprus, Liberia, Barbados, Newfoundland, Nyassa, Bhopal, Siam, Angra, Bundi, Jamaica, Barbados, provisional Italy, Mexico, Holland, Shanghai, and others rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 1/1.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Editorial Notes

Editorial Communications.—All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to
The Editor, *G. S. W.*,
391 Strand, London, W.C.

Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

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.

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or Italian postmarks, additional time will be required

to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

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; W. Watermark.

Subscriptions.—Subscriptions must be sent to the publishers as set out on the front page of cover, or to booksellers or railway bookstalls, but never to the Editor.

Covers for Binding Volumes.—Our publishers are now prepared to supply special covers for binding the numbers of Vol. V of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* in art cloth, lettered front and back, at 1s. 6d., post-free.

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WEEKLY CONTENTS.

The Countries of the World. By W. P. Barnsdall.
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Miscellaneous Items of News and Facts.
Topical Notes. By Charles J. Phillips.
"Omnium Gatherum." By Philologos.
Philatelic Societies' Reports.
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The Monthly Journal

Edited by MAJOR E. B. EVANS

THE *Monthly Journal* is chiefly intended for Stamp Collectors who are rather advanced.

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Philatelic Societies

Bradford Philatelic Society

President: F. Gerhartz.

Hon. Sec.: A. J. Foulger, 9 Beechwood Grove, Moorhead Lane, Shipley.

Meetings: First Thursdays.

Syllabus, 1907-8

- ¹⁹⁰⁷
- Sept. 19. Display by Bradford members of British Colonials.
- Oct. 10. Display of West Indians, including Cayman, Jamaica, Leeward, Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Kitts, with notes by E. Heginbottom, Esq.
- Oct. 31. Visit by Leeds Society. Display by Messrs. Harding and Thackrah, of Leeds.
- Nov. 19. Visit by Bradford Society to Leeds. Display by W. M. Gray, Esq.: Dominica, Gold Coast, and Gambia.
- Nov. 21. Display by I. Townend, Esq., of the Straits Settlements and States.
- Dec. 12. Display by W. M. Gray, Esq., of the surface-printed stamps of Great Britain.
- Dec. 17. Visit by Bradford Society to Leeds. General Display by Bradford members.
- ¹⁹⁰⁸
- Jan. 2. Paper by I. J. Bernstein, Esq., of Manchester: "British Stamps used Abroad."
- Jan. 23. Display by F. Gerhartz, Esq., of Victoria and New South Wales.
- Feb. 13. Visit by Leeds Society. Display by W. K. Skipwith, Esq.: Stamps of Holland.
- Mar. 5. Display with Notes by E. Heginbottom, Esq., of Virgin Islands, Turks Islands, Trinidad, Lagos, and St. Vincent.
- Mar. 26. Display by A. H. Stamford, Esq.: Pictorial Issues of New Zealand.
- Apl. 16. Display by Bradford members of British Colonials.
- May 7. Annual Meeting.

Junior Philatelic Society

President: Fred J. Melville.

Annual Subscription: 2s. 6d.

Entrance fee: 2s. 6d. No Entrance fee for ladies or for Juniors.

THE eighth annual general meeting of the Junior Philatelic Society was held at 3 Bedford Street, Strand, on Saturday, 7 September, at 7 p.m. The following new members were elected: Mrs. Holland, Messrs. M. E. Woolf and C. M. C. Symes.

The following officers were elected for the season—President: F. J. Melville. Vice-Presidents: W. Darwin and Douglas Ellis. Committee: P. Beaumont, H. H. Harland, E. A. Leigh, J. D. Ragg, R. Shepherd, S. R. Turner, G. T. Turner. Exchange Superintendent: D. S. Darkin. Superintendent of Beginners' Exchange: W. Darwin. Librarian: E. A. Smart. Expert Committee: H. Lee (Secretary). Curator of Permanent Collection: R. Halliday. Hon. Auctioneer: E. M. Gilbert Lodge, F.A.I. Hon. Auditor: C. B. Purdom. Hon. Solicitors: A. R. Jackson and Son. Treasurer: H. F. Johnson. Assistant Secretaries: H. Lee, A. J. Sefi. General Secretary: A. Selinger, 5 Paper Street, Redcross Street, E.C.

Various reports from officers of the Society were read and accepted. An alteration was made in Rule 8, which now reads: "A General Sale and Exchange is held before each meeting from 6 to 8 p.m., open to members only. Sale or Exchange must not take place during the business of the meeting."

The President next gave particulars of the Exhibition of Colonial Postage Stamps to be held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on 12, 13, and 14 March, 1908. An Exhibition Committee has been formed with Mr. H. F. Johnson as Secretary, and an office has been taken for their use at 44 Fleet Street, E.C. Mr. S. R. Turner showed a plan he had drawn of the Caxton Hall showing the positions to be occupied by dealers' stalls and by exhibits. The President read a humorous poem he had received from Mr. Imeson relating to the Exhibition, which caused much amusement. Donations are asked for towards the expenses of the Exhibition and will be gladly acknowledged by Mr. H. F. Johnson. Please note: All donations and matters relating to the Exhibition should be sent to 44 Fleet Street, E.C.

Report of Beginners' Exchange

Eight packets were in all circulated, the first in October last year, and the others one each month, finishing with May, 1907, when the Exchange was suspended for the summer season.

The members now number eleven, and the total number of stamps that changed hands was 1474, or well over 100 stamps per member.

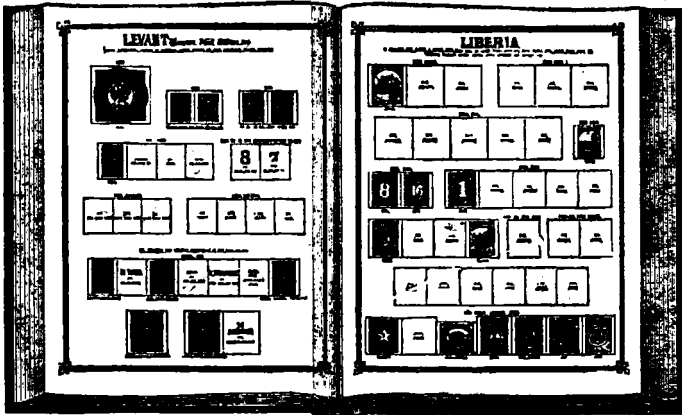
The total value of the stamps contributed to the packets was £22. 12s. 6d., and of those which changed hands £10. 1s. 6d., a percentage (44 per cent.) which, I am sure, compares favourably with other exchange clubs. This result was obtained without any money changing hands, this being, of course, one of the features of the Beginners' Exchange.

The first packet of the coming season starts on 1 October, and sheets should be sent in now.

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It is essential that an Album of this description should be in one volume, and in order to make this possible we have had to print it upon both sides of the paper and to rigidly cut down varieties.

With the aim before us of producing a book to suit the great bulk of *general* collectors, we have, after much consideration, decided to limit THE IDEAL ALBUM to the *Postage Stamps of the World*, and to omit all such varieties as Postal Fiscals, Official or Service Stamps, Postage Due or Unpaid Letter Stamps, etc. etc.

This Album is *arranged strictly alphabetically*—thus Vathy will be found under the V's and not in French Consular Offices, Aitutaki under the A's and not after New Zealand, etc. etc.

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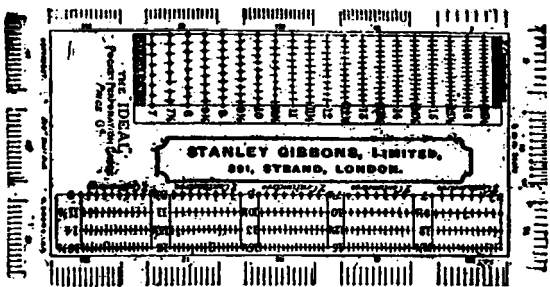
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It is accurate, every gauge having been carefully measured, and the Gauge itself is printed from an engraved copper plate.

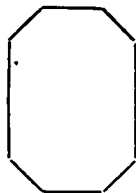
It has three sets of gauges (vertical and horizontal) on the same card, by which plan the perforations of stamps arranged in Albums on the hinge system can be measured without taking them from the book; also stamps gummed down can be accurately tested without removal from the book. These are advantages that can be claimed by few, and being printed on stout cardboard, they will not easily crack. In this respect it is superior to those printed on thin paper or any transparent substance. It will not cockle, and damp has but little effect on it.

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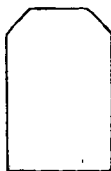
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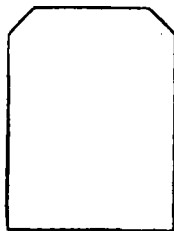
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No. 2.



No. 3.

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NOW is the time to look up your Collections.

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Then write to us to send you one of our

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In this way, by keeping your eyes and ears open, you will rapidly learn how and what to collect.

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For all Classes of Postage Stamp Collectors.

(PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.)

No. 16, Vol. VI.
(Whole No. 146.)

19 OCTOBER, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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No Remark = Distribution complete.

* = Distribution as yet incomplete.

† = Further supply received and distribution now complete.

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Wmk. Crown CC. Chalky.

* 1s., ultramarine and purple.

DENMARK. (121)

Newspaper Stamps. Perf. 13.

1 öre, olive.

• 5 „ blue.

• 7 „ carmine.

10 „ lilac.

20 „ green.

38 „ orange.

* 68 „ brown.

* 1 kr., claret and blue.

* 5 „ yellow-green and rose.

* 10 „ blue and stone.

Rate, 100 öre = 1 kr. = 1s. 2d.

JAPAN. (126)

Type 27. Perf. 11½, 12.

* 6 sen, maroon.

Rate, 100 sen = 1 yen = 2s. 3d.

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Small size. Wmk. NZ and Star.

Perf. 14.

* 3d., brown.

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50 c., green and red	(No. 62)	3	6
\$1, „ „	(„ 63)	7	6
\$2, „ ultramarine	(„ 64)	15	0
\$5, „ black	(„ 65)	35	0
25 c., red-brown and green	(„ 68)	2	0
10 c., lilac and green	(„ 79)	1	0

NOTE.—The above stamps are probably obsolete, as these values have now been received in London with King's Head.

DENMARK.

1896-1902. Type 10.

24 öre, brown (No. 124). used 0 3

1904-6. Type 14.

100 öre, orange-buff used 1 3

1907. Newspaper Stamps.

1 öre, olive	0	1
5 öre, blue	0	1
7 öre, carmine	0	2
10 öre, lilac	0	2
20 öre, green	0	4
38 öre, orange	0	8

EGYPT.

1907. Official Stamp. Surcharged O.H.H.S.

5 piast., slate used 2 6

GWALIOR.

1903-5. Service. King's Head.

4 a., olive-green 1 3

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1s., pale green	(No. 105)	used	0	3
1s., olive-green	(„ 106)	„	0	3
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10s., lilac	(„ 124)	„	7	0
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NOW READY.

NOW READY.

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These Packets cannot be sent by book post to Postal Union Countries. The cost by letter rate is 2½d. for every 100 Stamps. The amount required for postage can therefore be reckoned, and should be added when remitting.

NEW AND IMPROVED PACKETS OF UNUSED STAMPS.

No. 12.—The **Sixpenny Packet of Unused Stamps** contains 12 varieties, including Canton, Labuan (Greece, 1 lepton), Tunis, Monaco, Porto Rico, obsolete 2½d. Cyprus, North Borneo, and Mauritius. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 7d.

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No. 17.—The **Two Shilling Packet of Russian Local Stamps** (Government issues) contains 20 varieties, including obsolete and rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 2/1.

No. 18.—The **Half-crown Packet of Unused Stamps** contains 40 varieties, including, amongst others, Sirmoor, Tolima, Cashmere, Guatemala, Dutch Indies, United States, India 9 pies envelope, Bulgaria, Macao, Uruguay, Nicaragua, United States of Colombia, Alwar, British South Africa, Spain (head of Liberty), South Australia, Cyprus, Cuba 1888, Travancore, San Marino, Bechuanaland, Roumania, Malta, Greece, &c. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 2/7.

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A popular Weekly Stamp Journal for the general collector, and more especially for beginners and young collectors.

WEEKLY CONTENTS.

The Countries of the World. By W. P. Barnsdall.
 Portraits on Stamps. By Boswell Junior.
 New Issues. Written up to date and fully illustrated. By Frank Phillips.
 Miscellaneous Items of News and Facts.
 Topical Notes. By Charles J. Phillips.
 "Omnium Gatherum." By Philologos.
 Philatelic Societies' Reports.
 The Stamp Market. A chat on Prices.
 Special Foreign and Colonial Correspondence.
 Answers to Correspondents.

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The Monthly Journal

Edited by MAJOR E. B. EVANS

The *Monthly Journal* is chiefly intended for Stamp Collectors who are rather advanced.

The chief features are—

1st.—A series of entirely Original Articles by the leading Philatelic Writers of the day on all subjects of interest to Stamp Collectors.

and.—A special and most carefully compiled list of all New Issues, Discoveries, Minor Varieties, etc.

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Philatelic Societies

City of London Philatelic Society

*President: W. B. Edwards, B.Sc.
Hon. Sec.: James L. Eastwood, 169 Ferne Park Road,
Crouch End, London, N.
Meetings: 14 Broad Street Place, London, E.C.
Annual Subscription, 2s. 6d.*

Programme—Season 1907-8

- 1907
- Oct. 16. President's opening Address.
Display by members: Philatelic Novelties and Curiosities.
- Nov. 20. Paper: "Albums and Arrangements." E. J. Nankivell.
Competitive Display: Australia and Tasmania (limited to twenty-five stamps. Total catalogue value not to exceed £7).
- Dec. 18. Paper and Display: "Chili." J. Read Burton.
Display with Notes: British Bechuanaland, British Central, East, and South Africa, British Somaliland (Uganda), Mauritius (from 1854), Natal (from 1859), Zululand. E. J. Heginbottom, B.A.
- 1908
- Jan. 15. Display: Mexico. R. Frenzel, F.R.N.S., F.R.P.S.
Display: Switzerland, Italian States of Modena, Naples, Parma, Sicily, and Tuscany. A. H. L. Giles, R.N.
Competitive Display: Colonial stamps of one of the following countries, viz. France, Germany, Holland, Portugal, or Spain.
- Feb. 19. Paper: "The Limitations of the Minor Varieties." By W. B. Edwards, B.S.C.
To be followed by a discussion.
Display with Notes: Cape of Good Hope, Grenada, Gold Coast, Lagos, and Orange River Colony. E. J. Heginbottom, B.A.

- Mar. 19. Paper. P. L. Pemberton.
Display with Notes: Holland. D. H. Jackson.
Display of the Society's Collection of Forgeries.
- April 16. Ten-minute papers by members.
Competitive Display: Twenty-five stamps, each bearing a portrait of a different person.
Display with Notes: North and South Nigeria, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, Seychelles, Transvaal (from 1878). E. J. Heginbottom, B.A.
- May 21. Annual General Meeting.
*General Sale and Exchange at all meetings.

Liverpool Philatelic Society

*President: J. H. M. Savage.
Hon. Secretary: A. S. Allender, 71 Canning Street, Liverpool.
Meetings: Hotel St. George, Lime Street, Liverpool.*

THE first meeting of the Society for the new session 1907-8 took place on Monday, 23 September, the President, Mr. J. H. M. Savage, in the chair. The Society has taken larger rooms in the Hotel St. George, Lime Street, and twenty-four members assembled in the pleasant and spacious saloon now at their disposal. There were two proposals of candidates for membership.

The business of the evening included exhibits of the stamps of Gibraltar and Crete, and a paper on the latter country by Mr. W. Macdonald Mackay.

Messrs. Armstrong, Bate, Fletcher, Gordon, Hughes, James, Ross, and Mackay showed collections of Gibraltar; whilst Messrs. Bate, Clissold, Fletcher, and Gordon presented for view Crete.

Mr. Mackay's paper was illustrated by his specialized collection of Crete, and showed what energy and enthusiasm could produce in the study of what cannot be called a favourite country. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Mackay for his interesting paper, and appreciation of his pioneer work in connexion with a little-known country.

Answers to Correspondents

H. W. J. (PRAHRAN).—This gentleman writes as follows: "I have not had *G. S. W.* for two weeks now. If my sub. has expired, renew; do not let me go without it. I would sooner go without my dinner mail day than have no *Weekly*."

All right, my friend. Glad you like the paper so much. Your dinner on mail day is secure for another year, as you have been rebooked for that time.

G. G. H. (SLOUGH).—Many thanks for your kind and jolly letter. It is really good of you to take so much trouble, and we shall adopt some of your ideas. Your suggestion to give a stamp to the biggest mug every week is a curious one. How the dickens can we prove which is the biggest mug? And if we could do so, would he

(the mug) like the fact published? Your concluding paragraph, "Keep smiling and die a good colour," is suggestive. What colour do you suggest: that we adopt when we attend our own obsequies?

F. A. (BUENOS AYRES).—That is a good idea of yours, asking your friends to subscribe. We have entered the two subscriptions you forward, and we trust that many other readers will try to get us at least one new subscriber during the present season.

G. S. (REDCAR).—We should like to see the *td.*, red, British stamp you mention, with permission to photograph the watermark, if we find as you state. Thanks for photo of the altered stamps, but of course such things are only curiosities, and are of no value to collectors.

Amongst the readers of "GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY" it is said there
are many

ADVANCED COLLECTORS

If so, they will be interested to learn that the following

STOCK BOOKS

have just been rearranged. Any of these—or of our other Stock Books (now over three hundred in number)—can be sent on approval for FIVE days to Collectors known to us, or after the usual business references.

To meet the requirements of our clients we have decided to include BLOCKS OF FOUR in all our Stock Books in future, as far as we have them in stock, and in the series of Stock Books now being rearranged by three well-known philatelists, such blocks will be found in considerable quantities.

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Special terms and allowances are made to those who are desirous of making important purchases, or whose purchases aggregate a considerable sum during the year.

	VALUE		VALUE
Victoria (3 vols.) .	£2396	Reunion to Senegal .	179
Cyprus and Uganda .	557	New Zealand . . .	1000
Canada	377	New Caledonia to	
Ceylon (2 vols.) . . .	895	Reunion	214
India	271	Salvador (3 vols.) . .	460
Senegambia to Tunis .	87	(This has been rearranged, and follows the order given in articles in the "Monthly Journal.")	
Barbados	319	Cape and Mafeking .	712
B.C.A. and B.S.A. . .	—	Egypt and Sudan . .	126

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1860 Issue.

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15 0



LIBERIA.

Registration Stamps. Errors. *Imperf.*

10 c., blue on rose; 10 c., green on buff;

10 c., red on yellow; 10 c., red on blue;

set of four, *unused* 7 6



PERSIA.

1899. 7 and 10 chahi, and 1, 2, and 5 kran,

set of five, *unused* 1 1



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SOMALILAND

BRITISH SOMALILAND. ALL OBSOLETE.

1903. King's Head Stamps of India,
surcharged at bottom.

1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 annas, set of five, *unused*

3 0



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2 c., bright blue; 10 c., red; and 25 c., green;

set of three, *unused* 1 3

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For all Classes of Postage Stamp Collectors.

(PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.)

No. 17, Vol. VI.
(Whole No. 147.)

26 OCTOBER, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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For G.S.W. Readers.



Great Error

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1903. Type and Surcharge as above
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Error—Surcharge Inverted.

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No Remark = Distribution complete.

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The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of G.S.W. in which reference was made to that country in this column.

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New design on label. Perf. 14.

5 c., yellow-green.

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BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

King. Multiple. Chalky.

1d., black and carmine.

* 6d. ,, brown-orange.

GWALIOR. (109)

India, King, overprinted. New shade.

* 2 a., mauve.

Rate, 16 a. = 1 rup. = 1s. 4½d.

LEEWARD ISLES. (131)

King. Multiple. Ordinary.

1d., carmine (on white).

MONTSERRAT.

Multiple wmk. Chalky.

* 1d., black and carmine.

* 5s. ,, ,,

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 05 on ½ g., green (No. 83) " 0 3

AFGHANISTAN.

1893-99. Type 45. Dated 1310.
 1 a., black on yellow-green (No. 217) 3 6
 1 a., ,, green (No. 218) 3 6

1900-3. Type 48. Dated 1316.

2 a., black on orange (No. 238) 4 0
 2 a., ,, yellow (,, 242) 4 0
 2 a., ,, blue-green (No. 243) 4 0
 2 a., ,, purple (No. 244) 4 0

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

1888-90. Type 38. Reduced price.
 15 c., orange used 0 4

AUSTRIA.

1899-1902. New prices.

60 h., pale brown (No. 287) used 0 1
 50 h., pale blue (No. 333) " 0 1

BELGIUM.

1907. New design on label.

5 c., yellow-green 0 1

1900. Postage Due. Revised price.

1 fr., ochre used 0 3

COREA.

1900-3. Various types. Revised prices.

10 ch., violet (No. 87) used 0 4

2 rin., grey (No. 54) " 0 1

CONGO STATE.

1900. Types 8 and 9. New prices.

50 c., olive-green used 0 4

1 fr., rose " 0 5

1898. Parcel Post. Type 34.

10 fr., green used 3 6

CRETE.

1905. Pictorial Issue.

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25 l., ultramarine " 0 3

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The design is an interesting one, consisting of a map of the country showing the two boundaries of Morocco and Tunis; on the left is an Arab Mosque, on the right a group of palms. ———

The essays were submitted in four colours—mauve, green, blue, and carmine, and four values—1, 2, 5, and 10 frs., also impressed on thin glazed card and on rice paper. ———

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16 " " complete 7 6

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Editorial Notes

Editorial Communications.—All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to
The Editor, *G. S. W.*,
391 Strand, London, W.C.

Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

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.

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or Italian postmarks, additional time will be required

to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

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; *W.* Watermark.

Subscriptions.—Subscriptions must be sent to the publishers as set out on the front page of cover, or to booksellers or railway bookstalls, but never to the Editor.

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Hon. Sec.: Mark Easton, 43 Bidney Grove, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Meetings: Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Session 1907-8.

- 1907
- Oct. 3. E. Heginbottom, B.A. Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, Cayman, and Dominica (with notes).
- Nov. 7. E. Heginbottom, B.A. Early English and Officials (with notes).
- Dec. 5. G. B. Bainbridge, J.P. U.S.A.
- 1908
- Jan. 9. E. Heginbottom, B.A. Barbados, Jamaica (with notes).
- Feb. 6. S. C. Graham. American and Asian Colonies.
- Mar. 5. R. W. Wilkinson. France and Greece (with notes and drawings).
- Apr. 2. M. H. Horsley, J.P. New South Wales.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT FOR SESSION 1906-7.

GENTLEMEN,

You will be pleased to hear that our Society is still making satisfactory progress.

The membership, which was sixty-one at end of third session, is now sixty-four, seven new members being elected since last annual meeting and four having resigned. The average attendance at the monthly meetings was seventeen, an increase of one upon previous year.

The gross value of the seven packets circulated during the session was £1422. 15s. 3d., an average of £203. 5s. 1d., and the gross value of the stamps sold was £187. 5s. 2½d., an average of £26. 15s. per packet, the percentage of sales being same as last year, 13½.

We have now in our library *South Australia*, *St. Vincent* (1st volume), *Album Weeds*, *Reprints*, and some few magazines and catalogues.

We have arranged for the drawing-room this session, this being a more commodious room for displays, and with the two table lamps belonging to the Society should add very much to the comfort of those who attend the monthly meetings.

Thanks are given to Messrs. Heginbottom, B.A., Oswald Brown, Dr. Parkinson, O. K. Trechmann, and M. H. Horsley, J.P., for the interesting and instructive displays they provided during the session. Another good series of displays is arranged for the meetings October to April, and members will do well to keep the first Thursday in each of these months, except January, when it

is the second Thursday, free, that they may participate in the enjoyment of looking at other gentlemen's collections.

Transvaal Philatelic Society.

AN interesting meeting was held on Tuesday evening, 27 August, at the Society's room in Trust Buildings. After formal business and the drawing up of a syllabus for the new quarter, Mr. J. C. Hand read an able and interesting paper entitled, "Europe for Collectors," a plea for European Philately. He deprecated the excessive and almost exclusive attention given by British (and especially South African) collectors to British (or South African British) colonials. He pointed out how hopelessly beyond the reach of the collector of moderate means were the early issues of most of them, especially copies in fine condition, and asserted that all but wealthy collectors were being driven from active Philately, while the beginner found his enthusiasm damped at the very outset.

In pleading for the collection of European, he showed by figures the enormous field for research afforded by such countries as France, Spain, Portugal, and their respective groups of colonies: the comparative cheapness of Scandinavia, the Balkan States, Belgium, Austria, etc., and the extreme probability of an early boom in countries at present little regarded. Incidentally he supported the claims of several South American States.

After the President and Miss Finlay had spoken briefly in support of the paper, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Hand.

Next followed an exhibition of Natal, of which some excellent displays were given, notably by Mr. Leo Mayer. The display of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland was disappointing, and supplied a striking confirmation of Mr. Hand's paper.

THE Transvaal Philatelic Society held its fortnightly meeting on Tuesday evening, 10 September, in the Board-room, Trust Buildings, Mr. T. Henderson, President, in the chair. The exhibit was the stamps of Gibraltar, Malta, Ionian Islands, and Heligoland. A very fine show of all four, practically complete, and the fine Heligolands, all "guaranteed," was given by Mr. A. J. Cohen. Mr. Leo Mayer's Gibraltar and Malta were as perfect as Mr. Cohen's and even more complete, all the "errors" being represented. The President showed a nice lot of Gibraltar, and Mr. Ornstein had a representative lot of all four colonies.

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. 1.—LARGE SIZE, blunt ends, 5 inches long. Price, post-free, 2/7; abroad, 3/-.

No. 2.—SMALL SIZE, 4½ inches long. Newest size, rounded ends. Price, post-free, 2/1; abroad, 2/5.



No. 3.—SMALL SIZE, 4½ inches. Newest size, pointed ends. *Highly recommended.* Price, post-free, 2/1; abroad, 2/5.



THE "PHILATELISTS' VADE MECUM"

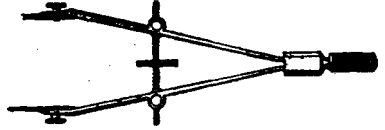
(SECURED BY LETTERS PATENT)

Is an entirely New and Original Invention for enabling Collectors to Mount Stamps without handling them, and is a *mutuum in parvo* of Philatello requisites.

It consists of a pair of broad-headed flat metal tongs, one of which is fitted with a solid wedge. The object of this is to permit the free end of a mount held by the tongs to be bent over, moistened, applied to the back of the stamp, and pressed down, and the mount can then be released, the stamp lifted, the other end of the mount moistened, and the stamp fastened thereby on the page. In the handle is inserted a glass of high magnifying power. On one side of the middle part is a millimetre scale (divided to half millimetres), and on the other a two-inch scale (divided to sixteenths), both accurately marked off. The stamp can be firmly held along either scale by the tongs. The tongs are made of solid nickel, polished, and fit into a handsome velvet-lined case, the size of which, when closed, is slightly less than 6 inches long, 1½ inches wide, and only ¼ inch thick.

Price, with case complete, post-free, 2/7; abroad, 3/8.

SURCHARGE MEASURER.



The accompanying illustration will give the best idea of what this is. It consists of a pair of needle-pointed spring compasses, capable, by means of an adjusting screw, of measuring with the greatest accuracy all surcharges up to 40 millimètres in length. In addition to the measure a millimètre gauge is obtained by running the head of the screw along a piece of paper, a series of lines exactly a millimètre apart being thus indented in the paper. For measuring surcharges on such stamps as Natal, Straits Settlements, &c., this will be found invaluable, and also in the detection of forgeries—a forgery or forged surcharge very seldom being *exactly* the same size as the original. Price, post-free, 7/7; abroad, 7/11.

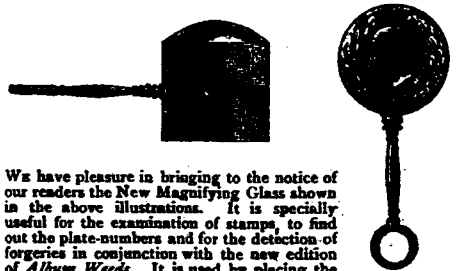
POCKET MAGNIFYING GLASSES.



AFTER examining some scores of different sorts, we have been able to get one combining the greatest power with the largest field obtainable for pocket use. These glasses are mounted in handsome vulcanite frames, and are very compact. There are two lenses in each, which may be used singly, or if a very strong power is desired, may be combined.

Price, post-free, 7/7; abroad, 8/4.

NEW STAMP MAGNIFYING GLASS.



We have pleasure in bringing to the notice of our readers the New Magnifying Glass shown in the above illustrations. It is specially useful for the examination of stamps, to find out the plate-numbers and for the detection of forgeries in conjunction with the new edition of *Album Waide*. It is used by placing the flat side in contact with the stamp to be examined.

Price, post-free in Great Britain, 5/1; abroad, 6/-

STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand, LONDON, W.C.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SETS.

SWITZERLAND. 1900.

Postal Union Commemoration. *Price, post-free.*

5 c., 10 c., and 25 c. Set of three, *unused* . 1 1

TASMANIA. 1857-70. Imperf.

rd., brick-red; rd., vermilion; and rd., carmine.
Set of three, *unused* . 5 0

NEW CALEDONIA. 1903. Jubilee.

1, 2, 4, 5, 5, 10, 10, 15, 1 on 2, 2 on 4, 4 on 5, 4 on 5, 10 on 15,
15 on 20, and 20 on 25 c. Set of fifteen, *unused* . 3 0

BRITISH GUIANA.

1881. Provisionals.

1 c. on 96 c., 2 c. on 96 c., and 2 c. on 96 c.
Set of three, *unused*, including rare "2"
with straight foot. Price, post-free 3 6



THESSALY

The most curiously perforated set of Stamps
in the world:

10 and 20 paras; 1, 2, and 5 piastres. *s. d.*
Set of five. Price, post-free 1 1



MOZAMBIQUE CO. 1892-3.

Overprinted on type 2, of Mozambique.
5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50, 100, 200, and
300 reis. Set of nine *unused*.
Price, post-free 1 4



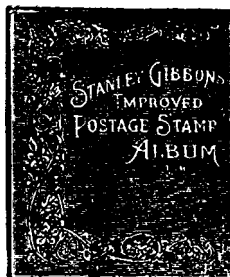
PERSIA. 1894. Perf.

1, 2, 5, and 8 ch., Lion type; 10 and 16
ch., and 1, 2, 5, and 10 kran. Set of
ten, *unused* . Price, post-free . 3 0

List of nearly 2000 cheap sets and Packets of Stamps
sent post-free on application to

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**The Improved
 Postage Stamp
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48 extra pages added in this Edition without extra charge.

This Album is now selling at the rate of over 1000 copies a month.

THE demand for this Album has simply been phenomenal, and it gives universal satisfaction—not a single complaint has been received. The last Edition had nearly 20 extra pages added, and now another 48 pages have been added, and all the Geographical and Historical Notes brought up fully to date.

All the newest stamp-issuing countries, such as Bussahir, Canton, Cayman Isles, Hoi-hao, Dahomey, etc. etc., have been added.

At the top of each page there is the name of the country, and a mass of valuable information, including date when Stamps were issued, population, area, reigning sovereign, capital, etc. Spaces of proper sizes are provided for all Stamps, and the book is bound in a superior manner in art cloth. The Album contains a pocket to hold duplicate Stamps, and Fifty Stamps will be presented *gratis* with each Album. There is also an Illustrated Frontispiece of the Rarest Stamps, with prices attached that we pay for each.

Price, bound in handsome art cloth, post-free, 1/3.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

E. S. says: "I asked a friend where the best place was to buy a Stamp Album cheap. He referred me to you, saying that he had bought one and sold it again next day for 1/9, after keeping the stamps."

A. A. writes: "I received your Stamp Album on Thursday, and I wonder how you can sell it so cheap; for as soon as a friend saw it he offered me 2/6 for it. Please send me another."

C. A. W. writes: "Please send me one of your marvellous 1/- Albums, with packet of stamps, in order that I may convince my incredulous friends that such a thing is possible."

Miss M. R. writes from Piccadilly: "I was greatly pleased with the Album I received this morning, which all my friends admired, and thought it very cheap."

J. P., West Norwood: "A friend of mine has one, and *directly* I saw it I offered to buy it; but he would not sell it, so please send one."

E. A. T., Gampole, Ceylon: "The Improved Postage Stamp Album, together with the packet of stamps, reached me quite safe. It is fully worth the amount, viz., 1/-, I paid for it. I wonder how you can sell it so cheap as that, for when I received it a friend of mine saw it and offered 7 rs. 50 cts. (equal to 10s. 4d.) for it."

F. E. R. L., Trinidad: "Your Album is the best I have seen for even 2/-, so it is indeed cheap for 1/-."

W. J. E. B., Newcastle, Natal: "Your No. 0 Album to hand, with thanks. I must again compliment you on its excellence, as I can out here sell it for at least 3/-, and the stamps for another 9d. or so. I will take an early opportunity of sending for half a dozen."

R. D., Evan's City, Pa., U.S.A.: "Please find enclosed 35 c. for one Improved Stamp Album and 50 stamps. I have a friend who has one, and said that he would not take a dollar for it."

W. H. B., Fairhaven, Mass.: "I have received the Album and am much pleased with it. I would not sell it for 50 cents if I could not get another. If I can turn any trade your way I shall try to do so, for I believe you to be a good square man to deal with."

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For all Classes of Postage Stamp Collectors.

(PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.)

No. 18, Vol. VI.
(Whole No. 148).

2 NOVEMBER, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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Special Bargains

For U.S.W. Readers.



PORTUGAL

1895-99. Type 39.

Perf. 11½.

2½ reis, grey and black.

Error, figures of value out of
tablet, on body of stamp.

We have a very limited supply of all these errors which we have recently been offering, and we do not think another opportunity of obtaining them is likely to occur.

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69.	2000 " . . .		60	0
69A.	3000 " . . .		170	0
69B.	4000 " . . .		280	0

These PACKETS contain stamps in FINE CONDITION, and are undoubtedly the best value offered by any stamp dealer.

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Editorial Notes

Editorial Communications.—All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to
The Editor, *G. S. W.*,
391 Strand, London, W.C.

Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

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.

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or Italian postmarks, additional time will be required

to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

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; W. Watermark.

Subscriptions.—Subscriptions must be sent to the publishers as set out on the front page of cover, or to booksellers or railway bookstalls, but never to the Editor.

Covers for Binding Volumes.—Our publishers are now prepared to supply special covers for binding the numbers of Vol. V of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* in art cloth, lettered front and back, at 1s. 6d., post-free.

Bound Volumes.—Vol. I. January to June, 1905, including the rare early numbers. 400 pages, 10s. 9d., post-free. Vol. IV. June to December, 1906. 414 pages, 4s. 9d., post-free. Vol. V. January to June, 1907. 428 pages, 4s. 9d., post-free.

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Portraits on Stamps. By Boswell Junior.
New Issues. Written up to date and fully illustrated. By Frank Phillips.
Miscellaneous Items of News and Facts.
Topical Notes. By Charles J. Phillips.
"Omnium Gatherum." By Philologos.
Philatelic Societies' Reports.
The Stamp Market. A chat on Prices.
Special Foreign and Colonial Correspondence.
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In Great Britain it will be cheaper for our readers to order *G. S. W.* from their nearest Newsagent 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.

The Monthly Journal

Edited by MAJOR E. B. EVANS

THE *Monthly Journal* is chiefly intended for Stamp Collectors who are rather advanced.

The chief features are—

1st.—A series of entirely Original Articles by the leading Philatelic Writers of the day on all subjects of interest to Stamp Collectors.

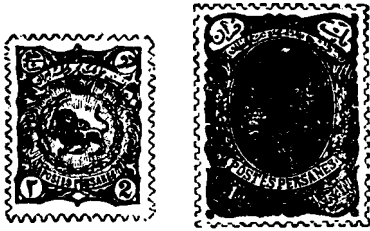
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PERSIA.

1898. Perf. 12½.

Price,
post-free.
s. d.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, and 16
chahi, Lion type. Set of ten } 4 0
1, 2, 3, 5, and 10 krams, with unused }
head of Shah, Muzaffer-ed-Din.



CHILI. 1881-1902.

A Set of Seventeen Stamps, including four
issues and provisional 5 on 30 c.,
carmine, used 1 1



ROUMANIA. 1893-1902.

A Set of Twenty Used Stamps, including 40
and 50 bani and 1 leu; also several
Postage Due Stamps 0 10



PERSIA.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1903. Types as above, overprinted
with the word "Service."

1, 2, 5, and 10 chahi, and 1, 2, 5, and 10
kran. Set of eight, used 5 0

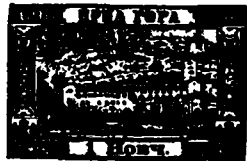
Service



TONGA.

June, 1894. Provisionals.

½d. on 4d., lake, error "surcharge" Set of two } 4 6
½d. on 1s., sepia " " unused }



MONTENEGRO.

Issue of 1897-98. View near Cettinje.

1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, and 50 novics, and 1 and 2
florins. Complete set of twelve, unused 5 0

List of nearly 2000 cheap sets and Packets of Stamps
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TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.

Stamps Distributed Week ending October 19th.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Box-holders should note that it is quite unnecessary to order stamps given in this list, as everything due to them will be put into their boxes, when we have a sufficient number. If a Box-holder does not receive a stamp noted in the list, he should consult the sign prefixed to it, which will probably explain the matter.

PLEASE NOTE THESE SIGNS CAREFULLY.

No Remark = Distribution complete.

* = Distribution as yet incomplete.

† = Further supply received and distribution now completed.

‡ = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of G.S.W. in which reference was made to that country in this column.

NOTE.

The face value of each stamp is indicated in brackets in pence and decimals (tenths) of a penny.

AUSTRIAN CRETE. (91)

On Austria. No shiny bars. Perf. 12½, 13.
15 c., mauve (1.7d.).

AUSTRIAN LEVANT. (117)

On Austria. No shiny bars. Perf. 12½, 13.
30 para, mauve, (1.5d.).

BELGIUM. (147)

New design of label. Perf. 14.
1 c., grey (1d.).

BULGARIA.

Jubilee Issue. Perf. 14.
5 stot, green (.6d.). | 10 stot, carmine (1.1d.).
25 stot, blue (2.7d.).

CHILI. (123)

We have distributed a very few of the Marine Officials described in last week's issue, to one or two of our oldest customers. The prices will be advertised in a week or so in another portion of this paper, to which other clients are referred.

NEW SOUTH WALES. (142)

Wmk. Crown and Δ. Perf. 12 × 11½.
* 4d., blue green | * 8d., magenta
‡ 1d., carmine | * 10d., violet
‡ 2d., ultramarine | ‡ 1s., purple

HICARAGUA. (145)

Type 36. Waterlow print.
1 c., green (.2d.). | * 20 c., claret (3.3d.).
15 c., brownish-olive (2.6d.). | * 50 c., orange (8.3d.).
Vale 10 c. on 1 c., red (1.7d.).

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Cat. No.	Various issues.	Revised prices.	s. d.
76.	4 on 5 c., vermilion	used	1 0
112.	40 c., olive-grey	"	0 2
161.	12 c., sky-blue	"	0 2
164.	24 c., violet	"	0 2
168.	5 p., brown-orange	"	3 0

AUSTRIA.

	Various issues.	Revised prices.	used	s. d.
69.	10 kr., blue	"	0 2	
290.	4 kron., pale green	"	0 4	
351.	35 h., bright green	"	0 1	
854.	60 h., yellow-brown	"	0 1	
685.	100 h., brown	"	0 3	

AUSTRIAN CRETE.

1907.	Austrian issue of 1906 overprinted.			
15 c., mauve			0	3

AUSTRIAN LEVANT.

1907.	Type 15 of Austria overprinted.			
30 paras, mauve			0	4

BARBADOS.

1904-5.	Type 6. Mult. wmk.			
1d., rose		used	0	1

BAVARIA.

1900-4.	Type 10.			
80 pf., lilac		used	0	1

BRAZIL.

Cat. No.	1883-1906.	Various types.	used	s. d.
99.	100 r., lilac	"	2 0	
168.	500 r., olive-buff	"	0 6	
885.	100 r., rose-carmine	"	0 2	
834.	200 r., blue	"	2	
888.	400 r., olive-green	"	0 6	
380.	500 r., purple	"	0 8	
841.	1000 r., vermilion	"	0 6	
342.	2000 r., yellow-green	"	2 0	

CRETE.

1902.	Type 9. Overprint in black.			
25 l., blue (No. 96)		used	0	3

DENMARK.

Cat. No.	1904-7.	Various types.	New prices.	used	s. d.
184.	50 öre, deep violet	"	"	0 8	
186.	1 " orange-yellow	"	"	0 1	
188.	3 " grey	"	"	0 1	
140.	15 " mauve	"	"	0 1	
148.	5 " green	"	"	0 1	
144.	10 " scarlet	"	"	0 1	
145.	20 " blue	"	"	0 1	

FRENCH LEVANT.

1885-1902.	Various types. New prices.			
2 pi. on 50 c., carmine (No. T 8)		used	0	3
4 pi. on 1 fr., lake and yellow-green (No. T 25)		"	0	6

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

1900.	Ship Type.			
5 p., carmine		used	0	3
10 p., ultramarine (No. 18)		"	0	4

GERMAN EMPIRE.

1902.	Large stamp. Reduced price.			
1 m., carmine (No. 124)		used	0	1

GREECE.

1906.	Olympian Games. Large stamps.			
20 l., mauve		used	0	1
25 l., blue		"	0	2
2 dr., rose		"	2	3

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.

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Philatelic Societies

Birmingham Philatelic Society

*Hon. President: Sir W. B. Avery, Bart.
Hon. Secretary: S. Johnson, B.A., 308 Birchfield Road,
Birmingham.
Meetings: Thursdays, at 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.
Annual Subscription: 5s. Entrance Fee: 5s.*

OCTOBER 3.—Annual General Business Meeting.
The officers and Committee were all re-elected, and Messrs. H. Barnwell and A. P. Walker were added to the Committee.

- The following programme was approved:—
Oct. 17—Display: Victoria, Messrs. R. Hollick and C. A. Stephenson.
Oct. 31—Display: India, Indian Native States, Straits Settlements, B. B. Tilley.
Nov. 28—Inspection of Auction Lots.
Dec. 5—Auction at Acorn Hotel.
Dec. 12—Paper: "Paper and Printing," T. B. Widdowson.
Jan. 2—Lantern Display, J. A. Margoschis.
Jan. 23—Paper: "Argentine," F. T. Collier.
Feb. 6—Display: Tasmania, W. Pimm.
Feb. 27—Inspection of Auction Lots.
Mar. 5—Auction at Acorn Hotel.
Mar. 19—Paper: "Turkey," P. T. Deakin.
Apr. 2—Display: Victoria, Messrs. R. Hollick and C. A. Stephenson.
Apr. 30—Annual Dinner.

The balance sheet, showing a cash balance in hand of £88. 8s. 3d., was approved, as was the report showing that 2802 varieties had been added to the permanent collection, making a total of 21,568.

Stamps to the value of £30,847. 13s. 3d. were circulated, and £3013. 14s. 7d. sold during the past session.

Messrs. C. Hartree, R. T. Bush, L. Dickinson, and C. L. Bagnall were elected members.

Of the 278 members, 207 are resident in the British Isles, and 71 in the Colonies and abroad.

Dundee and District Philatelic Society

*President: Wallace Badley.
Secretary: G. H. Whitaker, 40 Albert Street, Dundee.
Meetings: Y.M.C.A. Rooms, alternate Fridays.
Subscription: 2s. 6d. per year.*

- Programme, 1907-8.
Nov. 1—Discussion: "Used and Unused," Messrs. David and Marshall.
Nov. 15—Display: New Zealand, N. S. Sandeman.
Nov. 29—Display: St. Vincent, E. Heginbottom, B.A.
Dec. 13—Display: Gold Coast, G. H. Whitaker.
Dec. 27—Sale and Exchange.
Jan. 10—Display: St. Kitts, St. Lucia, E. Heginbottom, B.A.
Jan. 24—Display: Great Britain, The Members.
Feb. 7—"Australian Officials," J. R. Richmond.
Feb. 21—Display: Tobago, Trinidad, E. Heginbottom, B.A.
Mar. 6—Display: Japan, Geo. Martin.
Mar. 20—"My Favourite Group," G. M'Dowell.
Apr. 3—Display: Turks Islands and Virgin Islands, E. Heginbottom, B.A.

Huddersfield and District Philatelic Society

*Hon. Secretary: C. H. Greenwood, 49 Perseverance Street,
Huddersfield.
Meetings: Y.M.C.A. Rooms, alternate Thursdays.*

- Programme, 1907-8.
Oct. 31—Paper and Display: Transvaal and the Orange Free State, Rev. G. C. B. Madden.
Nov. 14—Visit and Display by the members of Leeds Philatelic Society.
Nov. 28—Paper and Display: Siam, W. D. Haigh.
Dec. 12—Display: British West Indies, Part II, E. Heginbottom, B.A.
Jan. 9—General Sale and Exchange Night.
Jan. 23—Display: British West Indies, Part III, E. Heginbottom, B.A.
Feb. 6—Paper and Display: Norway, Dr. Adair.
Feb. 18—(Tuesday). Visit to the Leeds Philatelic Society.
Mar. 5—Discussion: "Used v. Unused."
Mar. 19—Display: British West Indies, Part IV, E. Heginbottom, B.A.
Apr. 2—Paper: "Dominica," J. E. Cuthbertson; and Members' Evening.
Apr. 16—Paper and Display: Jamaica, C. H. Greenwood.
Apr. 30—Paper, "Luck in Philately," E. Reynolds.
May 14—General Sale and Exchange Night.
May 28—Annual General Meeting.

Leeds Philatelic Society

*President: W. V. Morten, F.R.P.S.L.
Hon. Secretary: C. W. Harding, 1 Marlborough Grove, Leeds
Meetings: Tuesdays, Leeds Institute, Cookridge Street.
Annual Subscription: 5s.*

THE opening meeting of the eighteenth session, 1907-8, was held in the Society's Room B3, at the Leeds Institute, on Tuesday, 1 October, the President, Mr. W. V. Morten, being in the chair. The meeting was well attended, and appropriately took the form of a "Reunion" and Stamp Auction, at which there was some spirited bidding.

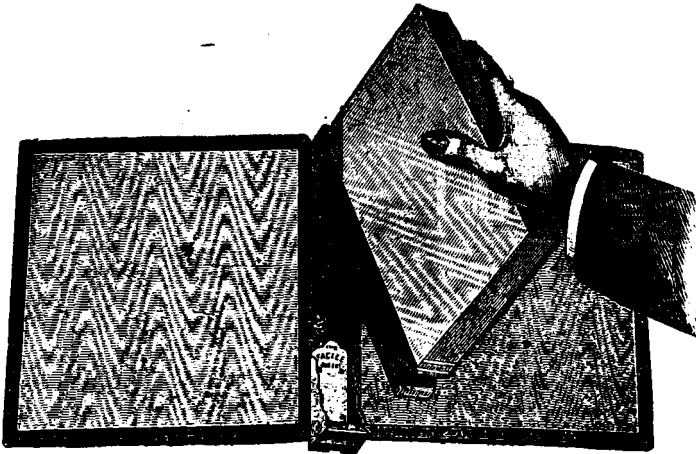
The presidential address was delivered in a happy strain, and proved full of interest to members, reference being also made to the recent postal issues in various quarters of the globe.

The session opened auspiciously, inasmuch as on that day, the 1st October, the International Reply Coupon was issued at the Leeds Post Office, and Mr. Morten was able to show one of these with the Leeds P.O. cancellation.

Several novelties were shown by members, including a selection of the latest issues of Morocco, Iceland, Papua overprinted on stamps of British New Guinea, Crete, and St. Vincent, by Mr. P. M. Knight.

The "FACILE" Postage Stamp Albums.

(PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.)



A—SHOWING LEAVES RELEASED.

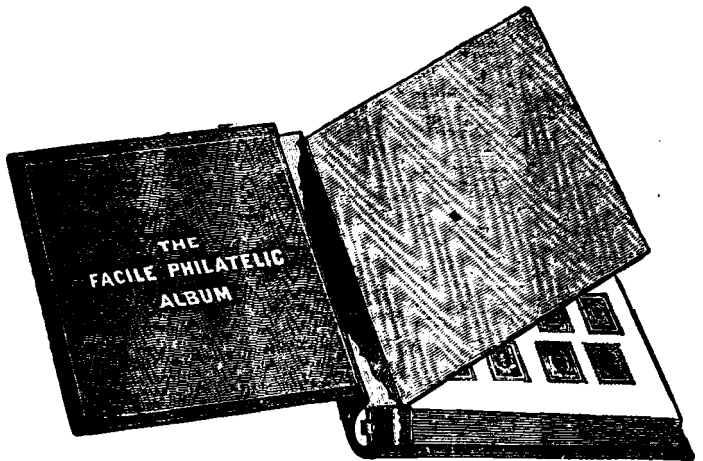
THESE Albums present externally the same appearance as our well-known

“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.”

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.

At present we are applying this improvement to the following,
a supply of which is now ready:—

The "Facile" Oriel Album

Containing fifty detachable leaves (10 ins. x 10½ ins.), 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.

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.

A—Size, 12½ in. x 10½ in. *Price 30s. ; post-free U. K. 30s. 9d.*

E " 11 " x 9½ " " *25s. ; " " 25s. 7d.*

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Stamp Collections Register

WE have many collections offered to us that for one reason or another we do not wish to purchase, and we have therefore decided to open this *Stamp Collections Register* in order to bring under the notice of our 12,000 readers of the *Stamp Weekly* and *Monthly Journal* the different properties that may be placed in our hands. In addition to publishing this *Register* in our two papers we shall also (when we have sufficient collections on hand) issue the *Register* in pamphlet form and send to a large number of good buyers who do not subscribe to either paper.

The following will be the first conditions that must be agreed to when we enter a collection upon this *Register*.

- 1st.—The owner in all cases to fix the price at which his collection is offered for sale.
- 2nd.—The owner to pay us the sum of one guinea (£1. 1s.) for expenses before we enter a collection in our *Register*.
- 3rd.—The owner to pay us a commission of ten per cent (10%) upon the amount at which we sell his collection.
- 4th.—Collections should be sent to 391, STRAND, LONDON, in order that a careful and detailed description may be written.
- 5th.—Collections may be inspected at 391, STRAND, W.C.
- 6th.—The buyer will not be required to pay any commission of any kind.
- 7th.—Under no circumstances will the name of the buyer or seller be divulged.
- 8th.—No collection will be entered in this *Register* at a less price than Twenty Pounds.
- 9th.—Collections are offered without any guarantee on the part of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., either as to the genuineness or condition of the stamps; but S. G., Ltd., are willing to report on any stamps in Collections on the *Register* at their usual terms.

A GENERAL COLLECTION OF British Colonial Stamps

IN IMPERIAL ALBUM, Vol. I., Tenth Edition.

Containing 2184 stamps, a very large number being unused in mint condition; the collection being exceptionally strong in the issues of the last ten years.

The Great Britain Stamps have been removed from this collection, and these pages of the album are in a damaged condition. Among the better groups we draw attention to Barbados, modern issues; Cape of Good Hope, a fine page of triangular stamps, including pair, and fine shades of shillings; Cayman Isles, Ceylon, Cyprus, Gambia (a very good lot); Gibraltar, including the set up to £1, complete; Gold Coast; Grenada—this country includes several fine pairs of 6d. of the early issues, and a very good set of the later issues up to the 10/-; Leeward Isles; Malta—this country is remarkably strong and includes no less than sixty-one pairs, all unused stamps, as well as a very fine lot of singles and used; Mauritius; Natal; Orange River Colony—a number of scarce things of the provisionals of this country; St. Vincent, modern issues nearly complete, mostly mint; Sudan, Tasmania, and Western Australia.

The owner informs us that the catalogue value of the collection is about £185, but many of the modern issues are now worth considerably more than old catalogue. The net price of the whole collection is

— £75 —

At which price we can strongly recommend it as a desirable purchase for starting a general collection.

Stanley Gibbons, Limited, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For all Classes of Postage Stamp Collectors.

(PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.)

No. 19, Vol. VI.
(Whole No. 149).

9 NOVEMBER, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.



PORTUGAL

1895-99. Type 39.

Perf. 11½.

5 reis, pale orange and black.

Error, figure of value out of
tablet, on body of stamp.

*We have a very limited supply of all
these errors which we have recently been
offering, and we do not think another
opportunity of obtaining them is likely
to occur.*

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

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No.		Post-free.	
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67.	1000 " . . .	15	0
68.	1500 " . . .	35	0
69.	2000 " . . .	60	0
69A.	3000 " . . .	170	0
69B.	4000 " . . .	280	0

*These PACKETS contain stamps in FINE
CONDITION, and are undoubtedly the best value
offered by any stamp dealer.*

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Editorial Notes

Editorial Communications.—All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to

The Editor, *G. S. W.*,
391 Strand, London, W.C.

Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

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.

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or

Italian postmarks, additional time will be required to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

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; W. Watermark.

Subscriptions.—Subscriptions must be sent to the publishers as set out on the front page of cover, or to booksellers or railway bookstalls, but never to the Editor.

Covers for Binding Volumes.—Our publishers are now prepared to supply special covers for binding the numbers of Vol. V of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* in art cloth, lettered front and back, at 1s. 6d., post-free.

Bound Volumes.—Vol. IV. June to December, 1906. 414 pages, 4s. 9d., post-free. Vol. V. January to June, 1907. 428 pages, 4s. 9d., post-free.

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A popular Weekly Stamp Journal for the general collector, and more especially for beginners and young collectors.

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Topical Notes. By Charles J. Phillips.
"Omnium Gatherum." By Philologos.
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Edited by MAJOR E. B. EVANS

THE *Monthly Journal* is chiefly intended for Stamp Collectors who are rather advanced.

The chief features are—

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PERSIA. 1899.

Overprinted with curious letters or ornamental designs.

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1, 2, 3, 5, and 10 krans, Head of the Shah. Set of twelve, *unused* . . . 4 6



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1904. Official Stamps.

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2, 10, 20, and 50, orange.
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1881-2. Type 7. Granite Paper.

2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40, and 50 c., and 1 f.
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1904. Head of General Nord Alexis.

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ITALY. 1894-1903. Postage Due.

Figures of Value IN RED.

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Stamps Distributed Week ending October 26th.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Box-holders should note that it is quite unnecessary to order stamps given in this list, as everything due to them will be put into their boxes, when we have a sufficient number. If a Box-holder does not receive a stamp noted in the list, he should consult the sign prefixed to it, which will probably explain the matter.

PLEASE NOTE THESE SIGNS CAREFULLY.

No Remark = Distribution complete.

* = Distribution as yet incomplete.

† = Further supply received and distribution now completed.

‡ = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of G.S.W. in which reference was made to that country in this column.

NOTE.

The face value of each stamp is indicated in brackets in pence and decimals (tenths) of a penny.

BELGIUM. (148)

Old type of label. New shades.

1 c., slate-grey (1.d.) | 2 c., dull claret (2.d.).

HONDURAS.

New type, dated 1907. Perf. 14.

1 c., green (3d.) | 10 c., sepia (3d.).
2 c., brown-red (6d.) | 20 c., royal blue (6d.).
5 c., deep blue (1.5d.) | 50 c., claret (1s. 3d.).
6 c., violet (1.8d.) | 1 p., orange (2s. 6d.).

LUXEMBURG. (145)

New design. Perf. 12½, 13.

1 c., pearl-grey (2d.) | 4 c., olive-bistre (.4d.).
2 c., grey-brown (2d.) | 5 c., green (.5d.).
6 c., mauve (6d.).

NICARAGUA. (148)

Officials. Surch. in blk. on Type 97.

Vale 10 c. on 1 c., green (1.7d.).
Vale 20 c. " 1 c. " (3.3d.).
Vale 50 c. " 1 c. " (8.3d.).
Vale \$1 " 2 c., rose (1s. 4.5d.).
Vale \$3 " 2 c. " (2s. 9d.).
Vale \$4 " 5 c., blue (5s. 6d.).

SALVADOR. (120)

New type, overprinted with shield. Centres in black.

1 c., green (3d.) | 12 c., mauve (3.6d.).
2 c., vermilion (6d.) | 13 c., sepia (3.9d.).
3 c., yellow (9d.) | 24 c., carmine (7.2d.).
5 c., indigo-blue (1.5d.) | 26 c., bistre (7.8d.).
10 c., orange-red (1.8d.) | 50 c., orange-yellow (1s. 3d.).
10 c., mauve (3d.) | 100 a., turquoise-blue (2s. 6d.).

SOUTHERN NIGERIA. (106)

King. Mult. Ord.

* 1d., carmine.

King. Mult. Chalky.

* 3d., orange-brown and lilac. | * 1c., green and black.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUBED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BELGIUM.

1907. Type 31. New Shades. s. d.
1 c., slate-grey 0 1
2 c., dull claret 0 1

Type 31. New type of Sunday Label.
1 c., slate-grey 0 1

BRAZIL.

1907. Official. President Penna.
10,000 r., green and orange 30 0

BULGARIA.

1907. Commemorative Series. Large Stamps.
5 st., green 0 1
10 st., carmine 0 2
25 st., blue 0 4

HONDURAS.

1907. New Portrait type.
1 c., green 0 1
2 c., brown-red 0 2
5 c., deep blue 0 3
6 c., violet 0 3
10 c., sepia 0 5
20 c., blue 0 10
50 c., claret 1 0
1 p., orange 3 0

LUXEMBURG

1907. New type. Arms.
1 c., pearl-grey 0 1
2 c., grey-brown 0 1
4 c., olive-bistre 0 1
5 c., green 0 1
6 c., mauve 0 1

NICARAGUA.

1907. Type 36. Waterlow print.
1 c., green 0 1
15 c., brownish-olive 0 6

1907. Officials. Type 62 overprinted.

Overprint reading up.
Vale 10 c. on 1 c., green (Thick 0) 0 6
Vale 10 c. on 1 c., green (Thin 0) 0 8
Vale 20 c. on 1 c., green 1 3
Vale 50 c. on 1 c., green (Thick 0) 1 6
Vale 50 c. on 1 c., green (Thin 0) 2 6
Vale \$3 on 2 c., rose (Thick V) 6 0
Vale \$3 on 2 c., rose (Thin V) 9 0

Overprint reading down.

Vale 10 c. on 1 c., green (Thin 0) 1 0
Vale 10 c. on 1 c., green (Thick 0) 0 9
Vale 20 c. on 1 c., green 1 3
Vale 50 c. on 1 c., green (Thin 0) 2 6
Vale 50 c. on 1 c., green (Thick 0) 1 6
Vale \$1 on 2 c., rose 3 0
Vale \$3 on 2 c., rose (Thick V) 6 0
Vale \$3 on 2 c., rose (Thin V) 9 0

SALVADOR.

1907. New design. View of National Palace. With Shield.

1 c., black and green 0 1
2 c. " " vermilion 0 1
3 c. " " yellow 0 2
5 c. " " indigo 0 3
6 c. " " orange-red 0 4
10 c. " " mauve 0 6
12 c. " " " 0 8
13 c. " " sepia 0 8
24 c. " " carmine 1 3
26 c. " " bistre 1 4
50 c. " " orange-yellow 2 6
100 c. " " blue 5 0

Variety. Shield omitted.

2 c., black and vermilion 6 0

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

Liverpool Philatelic Society

*President: J. H. M. Savage.
Hon. Secretary: A. S. Allander, 71 Canning Street, Liverpool.
Meetings: Hotel St. George, Lime Street, Liverpool.*

The second meeting of the season was held on Monday, 7 October, the President in the chair.

There were twenty-two members present, and Messrs. Percy W. Martin and J. L. Carmichael were elected to the Society.

The stamps selected by the Committee, as already shown on the syllabus of the Society, were English used abroad, and Norway. In the former class Messrs. Bate, Calloway, Evanson, Fletcher, James, Lawson, and Mackay exhibited collections, and in the latter Messrs. Bate, Clissold, Fletcher, Gordon, James, Mackay, and Ross.

Mr. J. J. Bernstein, of Manchester, displayed his fine collection of English used abroad. He also delivered an address on these stamps, illustrating it by reference to his splendid exhibit. As the readers of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* are having the great privilege of reading regularly Mr. Bernstein's collaboration with Mr. Nissen on this interesting topic, it is needless to give particulars. Suffice it to say that the fluent and lucid manner in which Mr. Bernstein dealt with his subject, without reference to a single note, showed how thoroughly he had mastered his subject. A hearty vote of thanks, supported by several members, terminated the proceedings.

North of England Philatelic Society

*President: G. B. Bainbridge, J.P.
Hon. Sec.: Mark Easton, 43 Sidney Grove, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Meetings: Newcastle-on-Tyne.*

The first meeting of the session 1907-8 was held at the Y.M.C.A., Newcastle, on Thursday, 3 October, at 7.30 p.m.

The Vice-President, Mr. T. D. Hume, was in the chair, and there was a good attendance of members. After the reading and confirming of minutes, Mr. Harold Dawson was duly elected a member.

Mr. Heginbottom's fine collection of Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, Cayman, and Dominica was then passed round and greatly enjoyed, some of the rare surcharges of Bermuda being especially admired. The display was accompanied by copious notes, which added greatly to the interest.

At the conclusion of the meeting a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Heginbottom was moved by the Vice-President, seconded by Mr. Sanderson, and unanimously endorsed by the members present.

Scottish Philatelic Society Junior Branch

*President: N. M. Berrie.
Hon. Sec.: Frank Chalmers, 24 Bruntsfield Gardens, Edinburgh.
Meetings: Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh.*

The opening meeting of the session was held in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh, on Saturday, 5 October, at 7 p.m. Mr. John Walker, the President, presided over a good attendance of members.

Four new ordinary members and two new honorary members were admitted to the Society; the

honorary members being Mr. Percy C. Bishop and Mr. Ernest Heginbottom.

The Hon. Secretary submitted his report on session 1906-7, which showed that the Society was in a very flourishing condition, a substantial balance being carried forward to next session, after paying all expenses. The packets of the Exchange Branch have been very successful, the sales exceeding the most sanguine expectations of the Committee, and providing in the shape of commission a steady and substantial source of revenue.

The office-bearers for session 1907-8 were then appointed as follows: President, N. M. Berrie; Vice-President, Percy Mercer; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Frank Chalmers; Assistant Secretary, W. D. D. Small; Librarian, J. A. Hamilton.

The Syllabus for season 1907-8 was submitted, adjusted, and approved. An attractive series of meetings has been arranged as follows:—

Programme of Meetings.

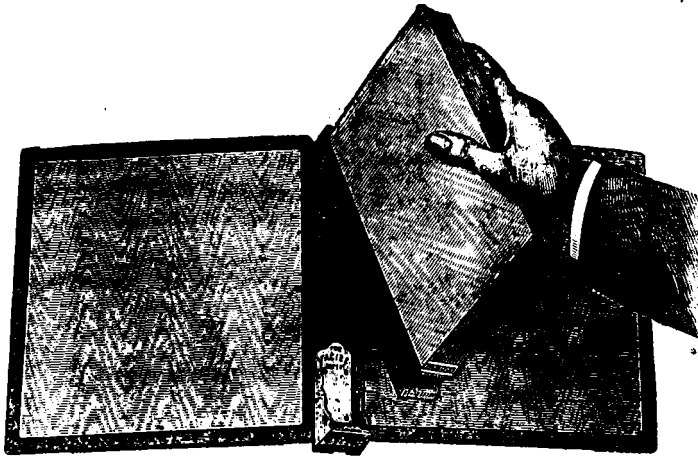
1907.
Oct. 5. Annual General Meeting.
Nov. 2. Display (with Notes): Iceland, President.
Dec. 7. Members' Night.
1908.
Jan. 4. Paper, Display, and Discussion: "The New Specialism," Mr. J. Mullo Weir.
Display: West Indies, No. 1, Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
Feb. 1. Paper and Display: India, Mr. John Walker, President, S.P.S.
Display: Great Britain, Mr. J. J. Knowles.
Mar. 7. Lecture and Lantern Display: Mr. F. J. Melville, President Junior P.S., London.
Display: Ceylon, Baron de Worms.
Display: Mr. Leicester Paine.
April 4. Display: Sarawak, Mr. F. J. Melville.
Display: West Indies, No. 2, Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
Display: Mr. J. L. Sievwright.
May 2. Members' Night:—
Uruguay: Vice-President.
Display: Mr. G. L. Beattie.
Display: Assistant Secretary.
Empire of Brazil: Librarian.
Modern Egypt: Mr. R. M. Stewart.

A very hearty vote of thanks to the retiring office-bearers was awarded, especially to the retiring President, Mr. Walker, to whose support, enthusiasm, and experience the Society is largely indebted for the success that has attended the labours of its first session.

The Society is one of the most successful of the Junior Societies, and under its energetic management bids fair to have a most successful session, and we recommend its exchange packets to the attention not only of collectors in the vicinity of Edinburgh, but throughout the country.

The "FACILE" Postage Stamp Albums.

(PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.)



A—SHOWING LEAVES RELEASED.

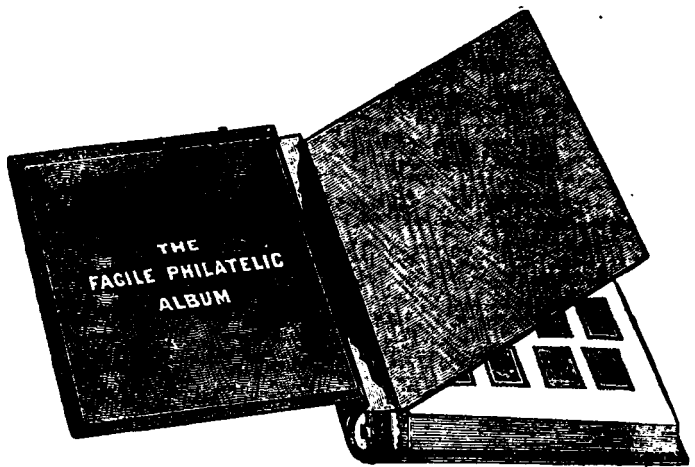
THESE Albums present externally the same appearance as our well-known

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“PHILATELIC”
Blank Albums,

and are identical in all respects except as regards the method of holding the detachable leaves, which is

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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.”

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WE have many collections offered to us that for one reason or another we do not wish to purchase, and we have therefore decided to open this *Stamp Collections Register* in order to bring under the notice of our 12,000 readers of the *Stamp Weekly* and *Monthly Journal* the different properties that may be placed in our hands. In addition to publishing this *Register* in our two papers we shall also (when we have sufficient collections on hand) issue the *Register* in pamphlet form and send to a large number of good buyers who do not subscribe to either paper.

The following will be the first conditions that must be agreed to when we enter a collection upon this *Register*.

- 1st.—The owner in all cases to fix the price at which his collection is offered for sale.
- 2nd.—The owner to pay us the sum of one guinea (£1. 1s.) for expenses before we enter a collection in our *Register*.
- 3rd.—The owner to pay us a commission of ten per cent (10%) upon the amount at which we sell his collection.
- 4th.—Collections should be sent to 391, STRAND, LONDON, in order that a careful and detailed description may be written.
- 5th.—Collections may be inspected at 391, STRAND, W.C.
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Containing 2184 stamps, a very large number being unused in mint condition; the collection being exceptionally strong in the issues of the last ten years.

The Great Britain Stamps have been removed from this collection, and these pages of the album are in a damaged condition. Among the better groups we draw attention to Barbados, modern issues; Cape of Good Hope, a fine page of triangular stamps, including pair, and fine shades of shillings; Cayman Isles, Ceylon, Cyprus, Gambia (a very good lot); Gibraltar, including the set up to £1, complete; Gold Coast; Grenada—this country includes several fine pairs of 6d. of the early issues, and a very good set of the later issues up to the 10/-; Leeward Isles; Malta—this country is remarkably strong and includes no less than sixty-one pairs, all unused stamps, as well as a very fine lot of singles and used; Mauritius; Natal; Orange River Colony—a number of scarce things of the provisionals of this country; St. Vincent, modern issues nearly complete, mostly mint; Sudan, Tasmania, and Western Australia.

The owner informs us that the catalogue value of the collection is about £185, but many of the modern issues are now worth considerably more than old catalogue. The net price of the whole collection is

————— **£75** —————

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For all Classes of Postage Stamp Collectors.

(PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.)

No. 20, Vol. VI.
(Whole No. 150).

16 NOVEMBER, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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Editorial Notes

Editorial Communications.—All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to

The Editor, *G. S. W.*,
391 Strand, London, W.C.

Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

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.

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or

Italian postmarks, additional time will be required to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

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; *W.* Watermark.

Subscriptions.—Subscriptions must be sent to the publishers as set out on the front page of cover, or to booksellers or railway bookstalls, but never to the Editor.

Covers for Binding Volumes.—Our publishers are now prepared to supply special covers for binding the numbers of Vol. V of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* in art cloth, lettered front and back, at 1s. 6d., post-free.

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PLEASE NOTE THESE SIGNS CAREFULLY.

No Remark = Distribution complete.

* = Distribution as yet incomplete.

† = Further supply received and distribution now completed.

‡ = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of G.S.W. in which reference was made to that country in this column.

NOTE.

The face value of each stamp is indicated in brackets in pence and decimals (tenths) of a penny.

MAURITIUS. (102)

Arms. Mult. Chalky.

- * 1 c., black (.2d.).
- * 2 c., lilac and MAUVE (.4d.).
- * 6 c., lilac and carm. on red (1d.).
- * 15 c., black and blue on blue (2.6d.).
- † rup., grey-black and carmine (ts. 4.5d.).

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Re-drawn type. Crown and Q. Perf. 13.

2d., ultramarine.

Wmk. Crown and Q. Perf. 13. New shades.

- * 3d., grey-brown.
- * 5d., black-brown.

Lithographed. Wmk. Cr. and Q. twice. Perf. 12.

- * 5s., rose.
- * £1, deep green.

Lithographed. Wmk. Cr. and A twice. Perf. 12½, 13.

- * 2s. 6d., vermilion.
- * 10s., deep brown.

SUDAN. (139)

Wmk. Multiple Crescent and Star.

4 mils., red and brown (1.1d.).

VICTORIA. (138)

Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 11.

- * 3d., orange-brown.

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ABYSSINIA.

1896. Type 1. Error, overprint omitted.		s. d.
4	guerche, claret	3 0
8	" lilac	3 6
16	" black	3 6

CHAMBA.

1902. Service. Queen's Head.		
2 a.	violet	4 0

CURACAÛ.

Cat. No. Various issues. Revised prices.		
18.	50 c., purple	1 0
30a.	10 c., ultramarine	0 9
22.	15 c., drab	2 0
23.	25 c., orange-brown	2 0
31.	1 g. 50 c., indigo and pale blue	6 0
82.	2 g. 50 c., purple and bistre	used 6 6
56.	25 c. on 25 c., blue and rose	0 3

FRANCE.

1906. Postage Due. New values.		
20 c.	olive-green	used 0 1

GUATEMALA.

1903. Type 15. Surcharged.		
25 c. on 20 c.	pale brown	used 0 9

HAYTI.

Various issues. Revised prices.		
50 c.	brown-lake (No. 66)	used 1 4
5 c. de p.	deep blue (No. 179)	" 0 2

ICELAND.

1882-92. Type 4. New prices.		
40 aur.	mauve (No. 31)	used 0 6
40 "	pale violet (No. 32)	" 0 6
40 "	lilac-rose (No. 33)	" 0 6
1898-1902. Official Stamp.		
4 aur.	grey (No. 216)	used 0 6

LABUAN.

1901. Postage Due. Revised prices.		
2 c.	black and green	cancelled to order 0 2
3 c.	" ochre	" " 0 2
4 c.	" carmine	" " 0 2
5 c.	" pale blue	" " 0 2
6 c.	" brown-lake	" " 0 2
8 c.	" rose-red	" " 0 2

NORTH BORNEO.

1901-4. Large Arms. Overprinted "British Protectorate."		
\$1,	scarlet (No. 181)	cancelled to order 3 6
\$2	" (No. 148)	" " 5 0
\$2,	dull green (No. 149)	" " 5 0

NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

1866. Type 1. Reduced price.		
5 gr.	bistre (No. 29)	used 0 9

QUEENSLAND.

1907. Type 21 redrawn. Perf. 13.		
2d.	ultramarine	0 3

SUDAN

1907. Type 2. Change of colour.		
4 m.	red and brown	0 9

SURINAM.

Cat. No. Various issues. Revised prices.		
61.	12½ c., rosy lilac	used 0 5
66.	10 c. on 12½ c., slate-blue	" 0 6
68.	10 c. on 20 c., green	" 0 6
71.	10 c. on 30 c., cinnamon	" 0 6

TOGO.

1900. Ship type.		
10 pf.	carmine	used 0 3
20 pf.	ultramarine	" 0 3

WURTEMBERG.

1872-9. Type 4. New price.		
50 pf.	grey-green (No. 100)	used 0 1

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Junior Philatelic Club

British Guiana

President: Rev. C. T. Pritchard.
Librarian: R. I. Greenidge.
Exchange Supt.: P. L. Watson.
Hon. . .: J. Blackburne.
O. Box 99.

THE twelfth general meeting of the above Club was held in St. George's Hall on 27 September, 1907, at 8.15 p.m., Rev. C. T. Pritchard presiding. The Hon. Secretary read the minutes, after which the reports from the various departments were read. Mr. A. De Freitas was elected a member. Mr. A. H. July, Glasgow, and Mr. Harry Huber, Pittsburg, were elected representatives of the Club in the United Kingdom and United States, America, respectively. The Chairman then introduced Mr. A. D. Ferguson, Secretary of the British Guiana Philatelic Society, who delivered in a most efficient manner a paper entitled "Hints to Beginners." He pointed out the different processes of printing, rouletting, perforating, and watermarking stamps. During his paper he passed round many interesting specimens of stamps, etc.

The Chairman, in his remarks, said that the Club owed much to Mr. Ferguson for his paper, which was of great interest. He was pleased to see so many present, and was sure that they had all benefited by the paper.

Junior Philatelic Society

Manchester Branch

THE twenty-fourth ordinary meeting was held at the Deansgate Hotel on 17 October. Mr. Bernstein presided, and there were about thirty members present. Messrs. N. H. Jones, G. Papazion, jun., and W. Russell were elected members. Mr. Higgins, jun., gave a display, with notes, of the stamps of India surcharged for use in the Native States, and showed a good collection of the errors and minor varieties of the surcharges. Mr. N. Heywood gave a paper and display of the stamps of the Confederate States. He said that when the Confederate States assumed control of the postal service in those States, all postmasters who had been acting under the United States were directed to continue in the discharge of their duties. The first postage stamps were delivered by the contractors, Messrs. Archer and Daly, on 15-16 October, 1861. When General Grant threatened Richmond the contract was given to Keatinge and Ball, of Columbia, S. Carolina. Columbia capitulated on 16 February, 1865, when the Confederate stamps ceased to be printed.

Leeds Philatelic Society

President: W. V. Morten, F.R.P.S.L.
Hon. Secretary: G. W. Harding, 1 Marlborough Green, Leeds
Meetings: Tuesdays, Leeds Institute, Cookridge Street.
Annual Subscription: 5s.

THE second fortnightly meeting of the new session was held in the Leeds Institute on 15 October, when the President of the Society gave a particularly interesting display of the postage stamps of Great Britain, the interest being greatly accentuated by the exhibition of official letters (originals) from Mr. Rowland Hill, Mr. Sievier, and others to the Postmaster-General; various essays (including Sievier's) for the first postage stamp; the Prince Consort and later essays, proofs; printed notices and circulars to postmasters prior to and after the issue of the first adhesive postage stamp in 1840; letter with 1d. black stamp, cancelled 10 January, 1840—the earliest cancellation date known.

Mr. Morten explained the various items where necessary, his remarks being listened to and much appreciated by the large audience present.

On the motion of Mr. Harrison Hutton, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Morten for his display and lecture, which had afforded the utmost delight and much that was instructive. Mr. J. H. Thackrah seconded.

Manchester Philatelic Society

President: W. Dornling Beakton.
Hon. Sec.: G. Fred. H. Gibbon, Fairfield, Crumppall, Manchester.
Meetings: Grand Hotel, Manchester, Weekly: Fridays at 7 p.m.

Programme—Season 1907-8

- Nov. 15—Display with Notes: Sicily, J. H. Taylor.
- Nov. 22—General Display: Great Britain Post Cards. Notes by G. F. H. Gibbon.
- Nov. 29—Paper: "The Surcharged Railway Stamps of Guatemala, 1886," J. R. M. Albrecht.
- Dec. 6—General Display: Great Britain Wrappers, Letter Cards, etc. Notes by J. S. Gee.
- Dec. 13—Paper: "Morocco Locals," G. B. Duerst.
- 1908
- Jan. 10—Display with Notes: Trinidad, R. B. Yardley.
- Jan. 17—Elementary Discussion.
- Jan. 24—Display with Notes: Cape of Good Hope, W. M. Gray (Vice-President Bradford Philatelic Society).
- Jan. 31—Elementary Discussion.
- Feb. 7—Display with Notes: Minor Varieties of Great Britain, J. S. Higgins, jun.
- Feb. 14—Elementary Discussion.
- Feb. 21—Paper: "Sweden," W. D. Beckton.
- Feb. 28—Elementary Discussion.
- Mar. 6—Paper: "The Universal Postal Union," I. J. Bernstein.
- Mar. 13—Elementary Discussion.
- Mar. 20—Paper: "Sudan," J. H. Abbott.
- Mar. 27—Elementary Discussion.

On Friday, 18 October, an interesting meeting of this Society was held, at which Mr. J. H. Abbott gave a lecture on forgeries. He pointed out that forgeries were not now so numerous as they used to be, and that they were easy to detect if a collector knew the business.

The texture of the paper, watermarks, the sizes of the impression, the quality of gum used, and the perforations were all features by which the true could be distinguished from the false.

Limelight illustrations of forgeries were thrown on the screen. In one case a Guiana stamp had been imitated so closely that the size was practically the only indication of its being base. And the variation was only about a thirtieth of an inch each way. It was probably forged not so much to dupe collectors, as to rob the Government after the manner of counterfeit coins.

There was a large audience present.

Sheffield Philatelic Society

President: F. Athln.
Hon. Sec.: H. E. Standfield, 22 Parker's Road, Sheffield.

THE opening meeting of the session was held on 17 October, in the rooms of the Society at the King's Head Hotel, the President (Mr. F. Atkin) occupying the chair. The report and balance-sheet for the last session, showing the Society to be in a flourishing condition, were read and adopted. An interesting programme for the present session was drawn up; it included various exhibitions of stamps, and discussions and papers on subjects pertaining to Philately.

The following officers were elected: Honorary Presidents, Mr. Charles Clifford, J.P., and Mr. F. Kelley, J.P.; President, Mr. F. Atkin; Vice-President, Mr. W. C. Fox; Secretary, Mr. H. E. Standfield; Treasurer, Mr. J. H. Chapman; Librarian, Mr. J. Peace; Exchange Secretary, Mr. R. Sneath; Committee, Mr. J. E. Bartlett, Mr. G. H. Hunt, and Dr. C. W. Mays.

The Stamp Collectors' Library

A good library of the best and most reliable Philatelic Publications is a prime necessity to the Stamp Collector who wishes to thoroughly study the Stamps he collects. The most successful collectors pride themselves upon the range of their philatelic libraries. Handbooks and other works by writers of established reputation are, in fact, indispensable to supplement the Stamp Catalogue, which at best is only a Dealer's Price List of what he has to sell.

STANLEY GIBBONS CATALOGUE. Part I, British Empire. Cloth, 2/9. Part II, Foreign Countries, 2/10.

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SHANGHAI. By W. B. THORNHILL. An important handbook, with eight full plates of photographic illustrations showing the varieties of the early issues and the later surcharges, etc. Paper cover, 5/3; cloth, 7/9.

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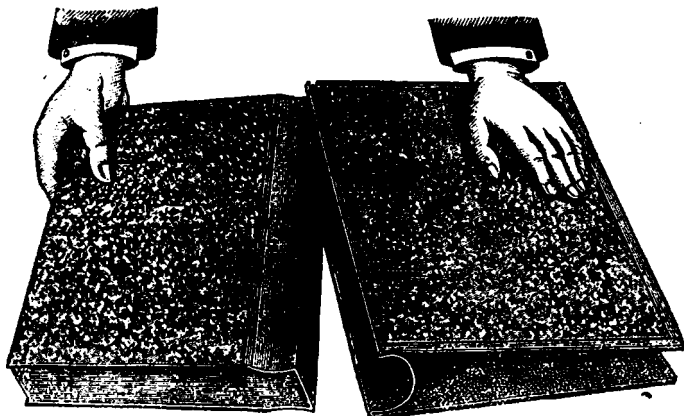
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(PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.)

No. 21, Vol. VI.
(Whole No. 151).

23 NOVEMBER, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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Editorial Notes

Editorial Communications.—All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to

The Editor, *G. S. W.*,
391 Strand, London, W.C.

Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

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.

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or

Italian postmarks, additional time will be required to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

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; W. Watermark.

Subscriptions.—Subscriptions must be sent to the publishers as set out on the front page of cover, or to booksellers or railway bookstalls, but never to the Editor.

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PLEASE NOTE THESE SIGNS CAREFULLY.

No Remark = Distribution complete.

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† = Further supply received and distribution now complete.

‡ = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of G.S.W. in which reference was made to that country in this column.

NOTE.

The face value of each stamp is indicated in brackets in pence and decimals (tenths) of a penny.

HOLLAND. (120)

De Ruyter issue. Overprinted in black as Postage Dues.

•	1/2 c. on 1 c.	lake	(1d.).
•	1 c.	"	" (2d.).
•	1 1/2 c.	"	" (3d.).
•	2 c.	"	" (5d.).
•	5 c.	2 1/2 c., vermilion	(1d.).
•	6 1/2 c.	"	" (1.3d.).
•	7 1/2 c.	" blue	" (1.5d.).
•	10 c.	"	" (2d.).
•	12 1/2 c.	"	" (2.5d.).
•	15 c.	2 c., vermilion	(3d.).
•	25 c.	" blue	(5d.).
•	50 c.	"	" (10d.).
•	1 g.	"	" (15.8d.).

NEW ZEALAND. (146)

Wmk. NZ and Star. Perf. 14.

‡ 3d., brown (small size).

‡ 8d., steel-blue.

Postage Due. Wmk. NZ and Star. Perf. 14. New shade.

* ad., red and yellow-green.

NORTHERN NIGERIA. (120)

King. Multiple. Chalky.

• 1d., purple and green.

• 6d., " violet.

• 1s., green and black.

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Lion type, dated 1904. Perf. 11 1/2 or 11 1/4 & 12.

1 c., vermilion (1d.).

5 c., yellow (.5d.).

10 c., emerald-green (2d.).

20 c., bistre-brown (ad.).

30 c., grey (3d.).

60 c., chocolate (5.9d.).

Government Building type.

1 p., black and orange-brown (9.8d.).

Provisionals. As above, but surcharged HABILITADO EN 5 CENTAVOS in black.

5 c. on 2 c., vermilion (.5d.).

5 c. on 2 c., olive-green (.5d.).

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EGYPT.

	1902. Service. Overprinted O.H.H.S.	s. d.
5 piastres, slate	"	3 0
5 " slate	"	used 0 8

GREAT BRITAIN.

	1887-92. I. R. Official. Queen's Head.	
2 1/2 d., purple on blue	"	used 0 9

NEWFOUNDLAND.

	1890-7. Queen's Head. Type 9.	
12 c., brown-lake (No. 65)	"	used 2 0

NORTH BORNEO.

Cat. No.	Various issues.	Revised prices.	
36.	5s, mauve	cancelled to order	4 0
37.	10s, brown	"	5 0
85.	5s, mauve	"	5 0
86.	10s, brown	"	6 6
89.	20 c., on 1s, scarlet	"	0 5
90.	30 c., on 1s, "	"	0 6
91.	40 c., on 1s, "	"	0 8
124.	10 c., BRITISH PROTECTORATE	"	0 4
125.	16 c. "	"	0 4
129.	25 c. "	"	0 6
130.	50 c. "	"	1 0

1901. Postage Due. Revised prices.

818.	2 c., black and green	cancelled to order	0 2
814.	3 c., olive-green and dull purple	"	0 2
815.	4 c., black and carmine	"	0 2
816.	5 c., black and orange-vermilion	"	0 2
817.	6 c., black and deep brown	"	0 2
818.	8 c., black and brown	"	0 2
820.	18 c., black and green	"	0 4
821.	24 c., blue and red	"	0 4

PARAGUAY.

	1907. Type 39. New colours.	
1 c., vermilion	"	0 1
5 c., yellow	"	0 2
10 c., emerald-green	"	0 2
20 c., bistre-brown	"	0 3
30 c., grey	"	0 5
60 c., chocolate	"	0 5

1907. View of Government Building.

1 peso, black and orange-brown	"	1 3
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1907. Overprinted HABILITADO EN 5 CENTAVOS.

5 c. on 2 c., red	"	0 2
5 c. on 2 c., green	"	0 2

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

	1902. Type 25. Reduced price.	
3d., olive-green (No. 807)	"	used 6 0

SUDAN.

	1907. Type 2.	
4 m., red and brown	"	used 0 2

TASMANIA.

	1907. Pictorial issue. Wmk. Crown A. Perf. 12 1/2 and 11 compound.	
1d., rose-red (No. 220a)	"	7 6
ad., violet (No. 220b)	"	7 6

VICTORIA.

	1905-6. Wmk. Crown A.	
9d., brownish-rose	"	used 0 6
1s., orange	"	0 8

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Philatelic Societies.

City of London Philatelic Society

President: W. B. Edwards, B.Sc.

Hon. Sec.: James L. Eastwood, 189 Ferme Park Road, Crouch End, London, N.

Meetings: 14 Broad Street Place, London, E.C.

Annual Subscription, 2s. 6d.

A very successful opening meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday, 16 October, 1907, at the head-quarters, Mills' Restaurant, 14 Broad Street Place, E.C., and was very well attended.

The Hon. Treasurer presented the balance sheet for the year ending 30 September, 1907, which showed a balance of £9. 1s. 9d. in hand.

The Hon. Secretary announced the following resignations: Messrs. J. R. W. Clarke, Arbroath; A. Conquest, Hastings; O. Marsh, Norwood; E. A. Smart, Peckham; and the Rev. R. W. Menzies, Barbados.

Nine new members were elected: Mrs. Barlow Webb, Dr. W. H. Payne, J. A. Leon, Esq., B.A., E. Gower, F. E. Pierpoint, L. W. Couch, A. V. Edwards, H. M. Williams, Norman Turner.

The following donations to the Society's library were announced:—

The Heris Philatelic Society's *Monthly Report* from Franz Reichenheim, Esq.

Stamp Collectors' Annual, from Messrs. Chas. Nissen and Co.

Stanley Gibbons Catalogue, 1907 (Part II), 1903 (Part I), 1904 (Part I), various odd numbers of the *Monthly Philatelic Adviser*, *West-End Philatelist*, *Morley's Philatelic Journal*, and Mr. Fred J. Melville's *Stamps of Hayti*, from Mr. Edwards; and 114 numbers of *Monthly Journal*, including five complete volumes, from Mr. T. G. Arnold.

In his presidential address, Mr. Edwards first dealt with Philately generally. He pointed out that last season had been a rather slack one from a philatelic standpoint. This he opined was largely due to the fact that there were no philatelic exhibitions and no new catalogues published.

The second part of the address had reference to various matters connected with the Society in particular. As to the membership of the Society, he mentioned the aim of the Committee and himself to have to record at the end of the present season that the roll had reached the "century." He was still of opinion that members did not take sufficient advantage of the Exchange Section, and urged contributors to send in sheets of good-class stamps more regularly. The library, so ably conducted by Mr. A. H. Harris, could be patronized more, especially by those members who specialize in certain countries.

The President hoped to see the monthly and intermediate meetings more numerous attended in the coming season, especially as the Society was now quite "at home" in its spacious head-quarters. For the benefit of those London members who have not as yet visited the Society's meeting-place, Mr. Edwards drew attention to the fact that at this restaurant members were able to partake of very excellent fare at very reasonable and popular prices. Stress was laid on this, as he thought many members might have refrained from attending the meetings in case of a large outlay being required from them for refreshments.

The final item of the programme was a general display of Philatelic Novelties and Curiosities, and this proved to be a very entertaining subject.

Dundee & District Philatelic Society

In our report of the above Society published 5 November, 1907, we inserted the name of "Wallace Badley" as President. This was an error; we are told the name should be "George Martin."

Junior Philatelic Society

Brighton Branch

Hon. Sec.: J. Carme-Spokes, 22 Denmark Terrace, Brighton.

The opening meeting of the new season was held on 24 October, when, owing to the unavoidable absence of the President, a display was given by Mr. Ireland, the remainder of the evening being occupied in the discussion of matters connected with the coming season.

After the reading of the minutes, Rev. H. C. Bond, Mr. W. Cyril Owen, Mr. C. Cranbrook-Smith, and Mrs. Drysdale were elected members.

The Chairman proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Clark for his further generous donations to the library, which was seconded by Mr. Markwick and carried unanimously.

The Chairman also read a letter from Mr. Melville regarding the Exhibition of Imperial stamps which the parent Society is holding next March, expressing the hope that all the Brighton members would be present on that occasion.

Liverpool Philatelic Society

Hon. Secretary: A. S. Allender, 71 Canning Street, Liverpool.

Meetings: Hotel St. George, Lime Street, Liverpool.

The third meeting of the session was held at the Hotel St. George, when between sixty and seventy members and friends assembled, under the chairmanship of the President, to hear a lecture by the Hon. Secretary on "The Secret Marks of the Stamps of Europe." Mr. Allender selected the countries and cities of Switzerland, Bremen, Oldenburg, Hamburg, and Denmark, pointing out on the excellent lantern-slide illustrations the various marks which determine the genuineness of the stamps. The lecture was clear and precise, and was well received by the numerous attendance, and a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the Hon. Secretary. Later a display by the members of stamps of Brazil, Gambia, Gibraltar, Hawaii, Hayti, Lagos, and Spain attracted deep attention. Excellent collections were shown. Altogether the evening was a great success.

Manchester Philatelic Society

President: W. D. Beckton.

Hon. Secretary: G. F. H. Gibson, Fairfield, Crumpsall.

At the meeting of the Manchester Philatelic Society on 18 October a lantern exhibition, "Illustrating Some Phases of Philately," was given. Mr. W. D. Beckton explained by means of slides "the construction of a stamp." He showed how, by taking as a basis the portrait of Washington on the United States bank-notes, the engravers were able to prepare a plate and issue what are known as the New York Postmaster stamps at very short notice. In a similar manner Mr. I. J. Bernstein gave the history of our penny postage stamp from the first stamp issued, the one penny, black, of Queen Victoria, down to the present King's Head. Mr. G. F. H. Gibson then followed with a number of slides to illustrate the varieties of types that exist on one plate, notably the Sydney Views. Zurich six rappen, and many others. Mr. J. H. Abbott drew attention to the constant watchfulness that must be maintained by philatelists against the wiles of forgers, and showed some well-known forgeries on the screen alongside the genuine stamp, pointing out the differences. Mr. J. S. Gee described the Mulready envelope, also the caricatures of it by John Leech and others, which hastened the withdrawal of this very artistic design. The exhibition was brought to a close with a series of most beautiful slides in colour photography prepared by Mr. Bert Beckton in the Sanger-Shepherd three-colour process. The set of stamps of Queen Victoria, photographed in their original colours, showed there is a future for this process in Philately.

Transvaal Philatelic Society

At the fortnightly meeting held on 24 September at Trust Buildings, the President in the chair, there was a remarkable display of stamps of British East Africa. Mr. Leo Mayer showed two complete issues of Uganda proper, as well as the complete issues of "East Africa and Uganda Protectorates." His gems, however, were in B.E.A. proper, and included the general issues complete except for four "pieces." Mr. A. J. Cohen's exhibit was also very fine, including the general issues practically complete, and mostly in mint condition to the highest values. Mr. J. C. Hand and Mr. Henderson also showed a fairly representative lot of B.E.A.

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No. 15.—The Shilling Packet of Unused Stamps contains 20 varieties, including obsolete 1d. Cyprus, Libefia, Barbados, Newfoundland, Nyassa, Bhopal, Siam, Angra, Bundi, Jamaica, rare Ceylon envelope, provisional Italy, Mexico, Holland, Shanghai, and others rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 1/1.

No. 17.—The Two Shilling Packet of Russian Local Stamps (Government issues) contains 20 varieties, including obsolete and rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 2/1.

No. 18.—The Half-crown Packet of Unused Stamps contains 40 varieties, including, amongst others, Sirmoor, Tolima, Cashmere, Guatemala, Dutch Indies, United States, India 9 pies envelope, Bulgaria, Macao, Uruguay, Nicaragua, United States of Colombia, Alwar, British South Africa, Spain (head of Liberty), South Australia, Cyprus, Cuba 1888, Travancore, San Marino, Bechuanaland, Roumania, Malta, Greece, &c. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 2/7.

No. 20.—The Five Shilling Packet of Rare Unused Stamps contains 60 varieties, including the following uncut envelopes: Ceylon, Canada, and Egypt; also adhesives: Guatemala, British Guiana provisional 1 c., Newfoundland, Federated Malay States, Labuan, United States, Shanghai, Sandwich Isles, Martinique, Alwar, Johor, obsolete Tolima, Perak, provisional Ceylon, provisional West Australia, Cyprus, Argentine, Mexico Porte de Mar, Granada Confederation, Cashmere Service, Brunswick, Swiss newsband, Chili, Bechuanaland, Finland, Jhalawar, Porto Rico, Belgium, provisional Norway, Spain, British Honduras, Greece, Chefoo and provisional Straits Settlements, and many others. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 5/1.

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No. 32 contains Zululand, Turkey, Brazil, Dutch Indies, Bhopal, Swan River, Sweden (unpaid), Western Australia, Faridkot, Swiss (unpaid), Greece, Jamaica, Transvaal, British Guiana, and other good stamps.

No. 33 contains Sarawak, provisional Mauritius, surcharged Peru, Monaco, Transvaal, India Service 2 annas, Straits Settlements, Sandwich Isles, South Australia, Chili, Argentine, New Guinea, and other good stamps.

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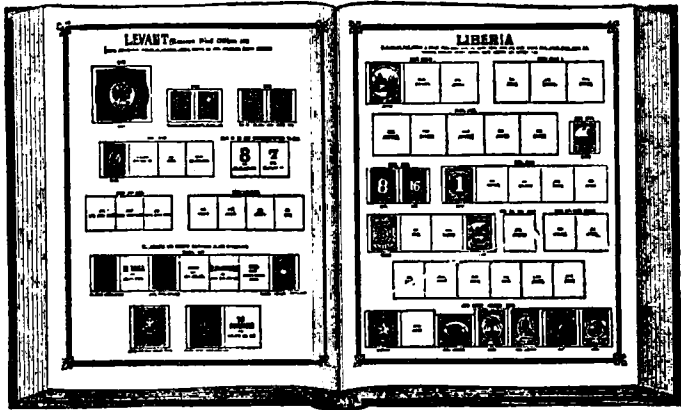
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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For all Classes of Postage Stamp Collectors.

(PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.)

No. 22, Vol. VI.
(Whole No. 152).

30 NOVEMBER, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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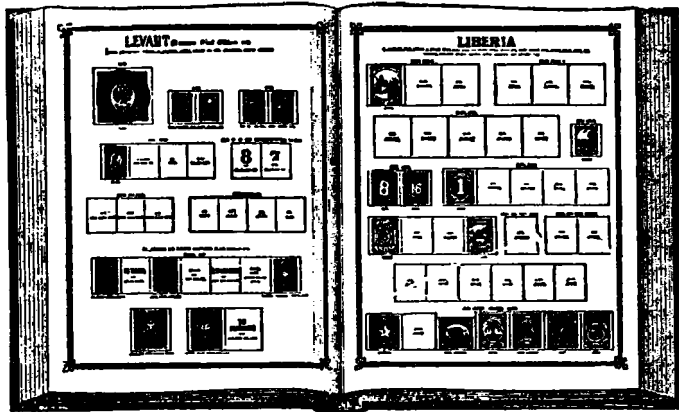
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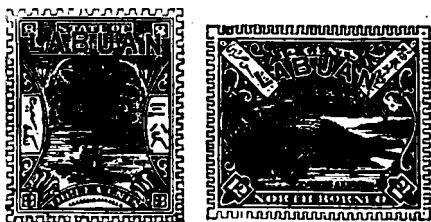
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Editorial Notes

Editorial Communications.—All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to

The Editor, *G. S. W.*,
391 Strand, London, W.C.

Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

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.

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or

Italian postmarks, additional time will be required to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

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; *W.* Watermark.

Subscriptions.—Subscriptions must be sent to the publishers as set out on the front page of cover, or to booksellers or railway bookstalls, but never to the Editor.

Covers for Binding Volumes.—Our publishers are now prepared to supply special covers for binding the numbers of Vol. V of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* in art cloth, lettered front and back, at 1s. 6d., post-free.

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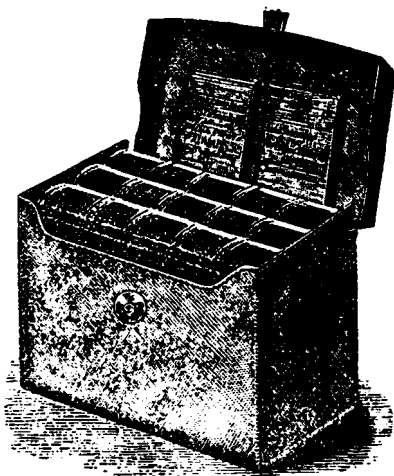
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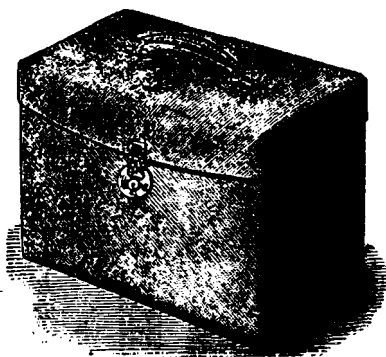
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Philatelic Societies

Herne Bay Philatelic Society

Hon. Sec.: T. F. Newton, 8 Promenade Central, Herne Bay.

THE fortnightly meeting of the above Society was held on Wednesday, 30 October, at 8 Promenade Central, there being a good attendance of members.

Mr. Christian Kräuter read a paper on "British Stamps Used Abroad," which was listened to with great interest. Mr. Kräuter illustrated his remarks with some fine specimens of the various postmarks he described, and at the conclusion of the paper a hearty vote of thanks was accorded him by those present.

Hull & East Riding Philatelic Association

President: R. W. Dewing.

Hon. Secretary: A. R. Hebblethwaite, 92 Park Grove, Hull.

A LARGE number of members assembled at Powolny's Restaurant on Friday, 1 November, 1907, to hear Mr. G. C. Storry's paper on British South Africa. Mr. Storry's remarks were of a most instructive character, and the interest was greatly enhanced by the very fine display of the stamps in question which were handed round by the lecturer. Mr. Storry also brought his general collection, which was very much admired. The collection is formed on simplified lines, but contains many great rarities.

The President, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said he hoped that business claims would allow Mr. Storry to attend the meetings more regularly than he had been able to do in the past. The vote was seconded by the Hon. Secretary, and carried unanimously. Mr. Storry suitably replied, and the meeting adjourned at 10.15.

Leeds Philatelic Society

President: W. V. Morten, F.R.P.S.L.

Hon. Secretary: G. W. Hurling, 1 Marlborough Grove, Leeds.

Meetings: Tuesdays, Leeds Institute, Cookridge Street.

Annual Subscription: 5s.

A MEETING of this Society was held in the Leeds Institute on Tuesday, 20 October, the President, Mr. W. V. Morten, being in the chair. The occasion was a special one, as the Honorary President, Mr. M. F. Castle, had sent for display his well-known collection of Cape of Good Hope stamps—far and away the most complete in the country—so that there was a large attendance. It had been the intention of Mr. Castle to be present, but a business engagement unfortunately detained him in London, and the paper on the stamps was read by Mr. E. Egly.

Much that is interesting could be written about the triangular stamps inscribed "Cape of Good Hope" with the emblematical figure of Hope, issued first in September, 1853, but it will serve our purpose best to describe a few of the beautiful gems contained in this unique collection, viz.—

Of the issue of 1853: unused shades of the 1d., brick-red, and a used block of four; and the 4d., blue, unused, on blue paper: singles, pairs, and several blocks of the 1d., 4d., and 6d. on white paper, used and unused; several fine copies of the 6d., blue, and 1s., green, in shades, used and unused. The "woodblocks" form the important portion of Mr. Castle's collection, amongst which are the following: mint pair of the 1d., red; block of four, 1d., red, used; three errors of colour, 4d., red; the error 1d., blue; five of the 4d., blue, unused; pair of 4d., blue, used; and the rarest of all, the 4d., dark blue, in mint state. There is only another ~~known~~ copy of this latter known in this country, and it is in the possession of Mr. W. Martello Gray, who also brought his collection to the meeting. Of the De La Rue triangular stamps of 1863-4 there were many fine things in unused blocks of four, six, and eight of all values, and one block of twelve of the 1d., carmine-red, unused. Of the emerald-green 1s. there was a superb unused pair. The range of shades was as complete as possible, and every stamp was faultless as regards condition and margins, whether used or unused. The remainder of the issues for this colony down to date was also shown, but naturally did not excite the attention they deserved, as by the time the triangular had been seen every one was probably tired.

A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Castle for having so generously sent his fine collection to Leeds was carried unanimously.

Scottish Philatelic Society Junior Branch

President: N. M. Berrie.

Hon. Sec.: Frank Chalmers, 24 Brantford Gardens, Edinburgh.

Meetings: Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh.

THE monthly meeting of this Society was held in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh, on Saturday evening, 2 November, when Mr. Percy Mercer, the Vice-President, presided over an attendance of twenty-one members.

Four new ordinary members were admitted and one honorary member, Mr. E. J. Nankivell.

The Secretary reported upon the sales from the packets in circulation, and stated that the November packet went out with forty-three sheets, value £143. 15. 11d. (net), which was considered eminently satisfactory for a young society in its second session.

The Librarian reported donations to the library and stamp and forgery collections of the Society from Mr. R. M. Stewart, the Hon. Secretary, and the Vice-President.

The Chairman then called on the President, Mr. Norman M. Berrie, to give an address on the stamps of Iceland. The President gave a full and very interesting account of the postal arrangements in Iceland both before and after 26 February, 1873, when the island was first allowed by the Danish Government to issue stamps of its own. He also explained at length the various issues and the necessity for them, and especially the temporary "prir" and 1 GILDI surcharges. The paper was accompanied by a display of Mr. Berrie's magnificent collection of Icelandic stamps, which was examined with much interest, and evoked general admiration both on account of its extent and condition.

The mint blocks of the early skilling issue, now very difficult to get, were a noticeable feature, as also was the wide range of the scarce varieties of the 1897 and 1900-3 issues, the inverted and double surcharges and errors being very fully represented. The superb condition of the used specimens was matter of general comment. The error in the King Christian issue was also a point of interest.

In thanking the President for the treat he had given, the Chairman remarked that it was a great privilege to have an opportunity of studying such an extensive collection of these interesting and comparatively little-known stamps, and the meeting awarded a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Berrie, which he suitably acknowledged. On the suggestion of Mr. R. M. Stewart, Mr. Berrie allowed his notes to be added to the library for future reference.

Transvaal Philatelic Society

Hon. Sec.: N. V. Fowler, Box 2404, Johannesburg.

President: T. Henderson, M.A.

THE promise of a fine exhibition drew many visitors to the last fortnightly meeting of this Society. The display of the rare early Transvaals of the First Republic, the First British Occupation, and the Second Republic (up to and including 1883) included two of the finest collections in Johannesburg or South Africa. Mr. Leo Mayer showed a remarkable array of all these issues, including imperforate, fine roulette, wide roulette, pelure, and semi-pelure. Among his inverted overprints were such gems as 171, 178, 179 of Gibbons. The Queen's Head issue of 1878 was shown complete, while the penny provisionals of 1879 and 1882-3 issue were complete except 289, 291.

Mr. A. J. Cohen's early Transvaals were a very fine lot, though not so highly specialized as Mr. Mayer's. They included a 6d. imperf. and 1s. fine roulette (mint) of 1870; 1d., red, and 1d., black, locally printed, 1870-3; 6d., blue, Maritzburg print, perf. 128, 1874; 1d. and 6d. on all values paper, 1875. Of the early stamps of the First Occupation there were examples of imperforate, inverted, rouletted, a number of the wide and small and italic "V.R." overprint, the Queen's Heads of 1878 complete, and representatives of the penny overprints of 1879.

Holland formed the other exhibit. Mr. Cohen showed nearly the whole issue in various shades and perf. and many of the Unpaid series. Mr. Henderson's Dutch collection was very complete, and included a long array of the Unpaid series, most of the blanks being Variety IV.

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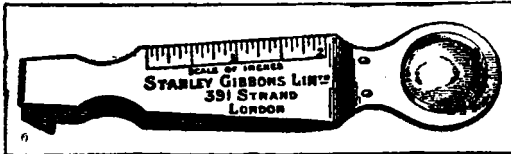
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THE "PHILATELISTS' VADE MECUM"

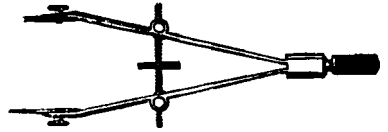
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It consists of a pair of broad-headed flat metal tongs, one of which is fitted with a solid wedge. The object of this is to permit the free end of a mount held by the tongs to be bent over, moistened, applied to the back of the stamp, and pressed down, and the mount can then be released, the stamp lifted, the other end of the mount moistened, and the stamp fastened thereby on the page. In the handle is inserted a glass of high magnifying power. On one side of the middle part is a millimetre scale (divided to half millimetres), and on the other a two-inch scale (divided to sixteenths), both accurately marked off. The stamp can be firmly held along either scale by the tongs. The tongs are made of solid nickel, polished, and fit into a handsome velvet-lined case, the size of which, when closed, is slightly less than 6 inches long, 2½ inches wide, and only ¼ inch thick.

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The accompanying illustration will give the best idea of what this is. It consists of a pair of needle-pointed spring compasses, capable, by means of an adjusting screw, of measuring with the greatest accuracy all surcharges up to 40 millimetres in length. In addition to the measure a millimetre gauge is obtained by running the head of the screw along a piece of paper, a series of lines exactly a millimetre apart being thus indented in the paper. For measuring surcharges on such stamps as Natal, Straits Settlements, &c., this will be found invaluable, and also in the detection of forgeries—a forgery or forged surcharge very seldom being *exactly* the same size as the original. Price, post-free, 7/7; abroad, 7/11.

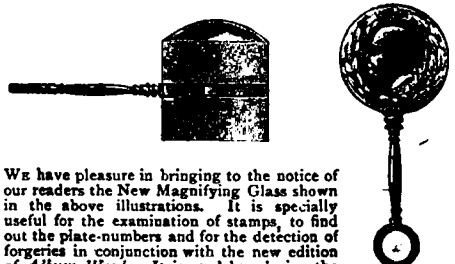
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WE have many collections offered to us that for one reason or another we do not wish to purchase, and we have therefore decided to open this *Stamp Collections Register* in order to bring under the notice of our 12,000 readers of the *Stamp Weekly* and *Monthly Journal* the different properties that may be placed in our hands. In addition to publishing this *Register* in our two papers we shall also (when we have sufficient collections on hand) issue the *Register* in pamphlet form and send to a large number of good buyers who do not subscribe to either paper.

The following will be the first conditions that must be agreed to when we enter a collection upon this *Register*.

- 1st.—The owner in all cases to fix the price at which his collection is offered for sale.
- 2nd.—The owner to pay us the sum of one guinea (£1. 1s.) for expenses before we enter a collection in our *Register*.
- 3rd.—The owner to pay as a commission of ten per cent (10%) upon the amount at which we sell his collection.
- 4th.—Collections should be sent to 391, STRAND, LONDON, in order that a careful and detailed description may be written.
- 5th.—Collections may be inspected at 391, STRAND, W.C.
- 6th.—The buyer will not be required to pay any commission of any kind.
- 7th.—Under no circumstances will the name of the buyer or seller be divulged.
- 8th.—No collection will be entered in this *Register* at a less price than Twenty Pounds.
- 9th.—Collections are offered without any guarantee on the part of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., either as to the genuineness or condition of the stamps; but S. G., Ltd., are willing to report on any stamps in Collections on the *Register* at their usual terms.

Collection No. 13 has been sold.

No. 14. A GENERAL COLLECTION OF British Colonial Stamps

IN IMPERIAL ALBUM, Vol. I.

Containing about 4000 stamps, unused and used.

The collection, which is almost exclusively a Victorian one, is particularly strong in the stamps of Great Britain, including the 2/- brown, 10/- and £1 "Cross," 5/-, 10/-, and £1 "Anchor" on both papers, £5 orange, later 2/6, 5/-, and 10/- on both papers, £1 violet "Orbs" and "Crowns," £1 I.R. official. Amongst many good things we call attention to a few as follows:—

B.E.A.—surcharged on *Coy.* stamps, set complete; **B.S.A.**—set of Bulawayo provs.; **Leeward Islands**—complete, including Jubilee issue; **Orange River Colony**—the various series of errors, surch. "V.R.I.," are very strong and contain many very highly priced stamps; **West Indies**—all the various colonies are particularly fine and fairly complete. The collection as a whole is especially free from damaged copies, the compiler of the collection being most fastidious in this respect.

The owner states that the catalogue value of the collection is about £800. The net price for the whole collection is

— **£275** —

At this price we consider it very cheap, and can strongly recommend it.

Stanley Gibbons, Limited, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For all Classes of Postage Stamp Collectors.

(PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.)

No. 23, Vol. VI.
(Whole No. 153).

7 DECEMBER, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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For U.S.W. Readers.



BARGAINS IN PACKETS OF STAMPS

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7.	100, all different		2	1
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67.	1000 " . . .	15	0	
68.	1500 " . . .	35	0	
69.	2000 " . . .	60	0	
69A.	3000 " . . .	170	0	
69B.	4000 " . . .	280	0	

These PACKETS contain stamps in FINE CONDITION, and are undoubtedly the best value offered by any stamp dealer.

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1895. Types as above.

Errors. Overprint "LABUAN," omitted.

25 c., green (No. 82a).
50 c., marone (No. 82b).
\$1, blue (No. 82c).

Set of three, as above, cancelled to order.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

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Editorial Notes

Editorial Communications.—All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to
The Editor, *G. S. W.*,
391 Strand, London, W.C.

Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

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.

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or

Italian postmarks, additional time will be required to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

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; *W.* Watermark.

Subscriptions.—Subscriptions must be sent to the publishers as set out on the front page of cover, or to booksellers or railway bookstalls, but never to the Editor.

Covers for Binding Volumes.—Our publishers are now prepared to supply special covers for binding the numbers of Vol. V of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* in art cloth, lettered front and back, at 1s. 6d., post-free.

Bound Volumes.—Vol. IV. June to December, 1906. 414 pages, 4s. 9d., post-free. Vol V. January to June, 1907. 428 pages, 4s. 9d., post-free.

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A popular Weekly Stamp Journal for the general collector, and more especially for beginners and young collectors.

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New Issues. Written up to date and fully illustrated. By Frank Phillips.
Miscellaneous Items of News and Facts.
Topical Notes. By Charles J. Phillips.
"Omnium Gatherum." By Philologos.
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Edited by MAJOR E. B. EVANS

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STANLEY GIBBONS

PRICED CATALOGUE

Nineteenth Edition. 1907-8.

Part II. Foreign Countries.

NOW READY.

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An important feature in this new Catalogue is that of the PRICES, and here we are stronger and more complete than ever before, owing to the fact that in the Breitfuss Collection we secured hundreds of stamps of which we never had sufficient in hand to price, and we still adhere to the rule of pricing only stamps in stock and on sale at the moment of going to press.

The following are a few among the many improvements which have been introduced:—

Bosnia.—Later part revised, and all varieties of perforation separated and priced.

Finland.—New list simplified, and based upon the articles of M. Hanciau, published in the *M. J.*

Montenegro.—Entirely new list and revised prices, based upon Mr. Phillips' article in the *M. J.*, and some later information.

Nicaragua.—Later half of list rewritten and made very complete from special information at our disposal.

Salvador.—Entirely new list, based upon the article by Mr. J. B. Leavy, now appearing in the *M. J.* In this article the discovery is for the first time made public of the numerous REPRINTS in the "Seebeck" stamps of Salvador. Our own stock has been carefully examined, and every stamp we sell is guaranteed to be an original.

Switzerland.—The "silk thread" stamps have been correctly classified, and the later issues divided into correct lists of perforations and shades.

Slam.—Entirely new list, based on the articles of Mr. Poole.

Venezuela.—New and correct lists have been written of the provisionals of 1903, showing the various printings and errors.

Wenden.—Entirely new list, based on the pamphlet of Mr. Svenson, of which a translation is appearing in the *M. J.*

Throughout the Catalogue the dates have been carefully revised and, where possible, the method and place of printing the stamps have been stated.

PRICE 2/6, or POST-FREE 2/10.

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PLEASE NOTE THESE SIGNS CAREFULLY.

No Remark = Distribution complete.

* = Distribution as yet incomplete.

† = Further supply received and distribution now completed.

‡ = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of G.S.W. in which reference was made to that country in this column.

NOTE.

The face value of each stamp is indicated in brackets in pence and decimals (tenths) of a penny.

BRITISH HONDURAS. (139)

King. Mult. Chalky.

- * 10 c., purple and green (5d.)
- * 25 c. " " orange brown (1s. 0½d.).
- * 50 c., green and carmine (2s. 1d.).
- * \$1. " " red (4s. 2d.).
- * \$2. " " blue (8s. 4d.).
- * \$5. " " black (20s. 10d.).

MOROCCO AGENCIES. (189)

Great Britain surcharged. Chalky.

- * 40c., on 4d., green and brown (3.9d.).

SALVADOR. (149)

Escalon issue, overprinted shield (12 mm.).

- 1 c., black and green (1d.).
- 2 c. " " carmine (2d.).
- 3 c. " " yellow (3d.).

As above, but additional surcharge.

- 10 c., on 6 c., black and carmine (10d.).

The above being provisionals, we have had to pay considerably more than face value for them, so the rates are naturally somewhat higher than usual.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BRAZIL.

1907. Officials.	Portrait of President Penna.	s. d.
10 r., green and orange	used	0 1
20 r. " "	"	0 1
50 r. " "	"	0 1
100 r. " "	"	0 2
200 r. " "	"	0 4
300 r. " "	"	0 6
400 r. " "	"	0 8
500 r. " "	"	0 9
700 r. " "	"	1 0
1000 r. " "	"	1 3
2000 r. " "	"	2 6

BRITISH HONDURAS.

1907. King's head. Multiple wmk.

10 c., lilac and emerald		0 7
25 c. " orange-brown		1 4
50 c., grey green and carmine		2 8
\$1 " red		5 3
\$2 " blue		10 6
\$5 " black		25 0

FRENCH GUIANA.

1900-4. Type 8.

10 c., rose-red (No. 58)	used	0 2
2 fr., violet on lilac (No. 57)	"	0 1

1904. Pictorial Issue.

15 c., mauve (No. 68)	used	0 2
40 c., rose-red (No. 67)	"	0 6

GERMAN EMPIRE.

1902. Large Stamps. "Deutsches Reich."

2 m., blue (Gothic letters)	used	0 8
3 m., blue (Roman " ")	"	0 1
3 m., violet-black	"	0 3

HAYTI.

Cat. No. Various Issues. Revised prices.

74. 2 c., orange	used	0 4
84. 50 c., brown-lake	"	2 6
85. 1 g., reddish-purple	"	6 0
171. 1 c. de g., blue	"	0 1

HONDURAS.

1907. New portrait type.

1 c., green	used	0 2
5 c., blue	"	0 2
6 c., violet	"	0 2

JHIND.

1903. Service. King's head.

2 s., mauve (No. 532)	used	0 4
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NICARAGUA.

1900. Pictorial issue.

20 c., brown (No. 141)	used	0 2
50 c., dull red (No. 142)	"	0 6
2 p., orange-red (No. 144)	"	0 6

1903-4. Portrait type.

1 p., red-brown	used	3 6
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PARAGUAY.

1906-7. Official. Type 66.

1 c., olive	used	0 1
2 c., pale green	"	0 1

SALVADOR.

1907. Type 97, overprinted with shield.

1 c., black and green		0 3
2 c. " rose-carmine		0 6
3 c. " yellow		0 8
10 c. on 6 c., black and carmine		1 0

TUNIS.

Various Issues. Revised prices.

40 c., red on yellow (No. 16)	used	0 2
30 c., carmine (No. 100)	"	0 2

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

Philatelic Societies

Birmingham Philatelic Society

Hon. President: Sir W. B. Aery, Bart.
Hon. Secretary: G. Johnson, B.A., 308 Birchfield Road,
 Birmingham.
Meetings: Thursdays, at 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.
Annual Subscription: 5s. *Entrance Fee:* 5s.

OCTOBER 17.—Display: Victoria. Messrs. Hollick and Stephenson.

This meeting was devoted to the issues of 1857-62, the previous issues having been fully dealt with last session. By means of copious notes and a splendid display of stamps this very interesting period was admirably illustrated. The overlapping of issues was explained very nicely by means of stamps arranged in both chronological and catalogue order: varieties of shade and perforation by means of dated copies.

Mr. C. H. Garnett was elected a member.

OCTOBER 31.—Display: India, Indian Native States, Straits Settlements. Mr. E. B. Tilley.

Mr. E. B. Tilley gave a display with notes of his extremely fine collection of these countries. It comprises not only all the ordinary stamps, but most of the rare errors of printing and surcharge, and was greatly admired by the members.

Announcement—

Dec. 5.—Our fifteenth auction at Acorn Hotel.

Burton Philatelic Society

At a meeting of the Burton Philatelic Society on 3 November, at the Archæological Society's Rooms, Mr. Martin, of Derby, contributed a paper on stamps, in the course of which he said: Great Britain was the first country to establish a complete postal system. A private attempt to establish the penny post by relays of horses on the road between London and York was first made in 1659, but the enterprising individual was severely dealt with by Cromwell. The adhesive postage stamp was not known until 1837, a Bill being introduced into Parliament by Rowland Hill and passed, after many stormy debates, in 1839. An offer of £500 was then made for the best design for a stamp, and that of Frederick Heath, of London, secured the award. The lecturer next proceeded to give a full and most interesting detailed account of the process of engraving stamps, and the difficulties which had to be overcome in safeguarding from forgery. Four values of postage stamps were printed at first, these being the halfpenny, penny, twopenny, and threepenny. The lecturer then went on to detail all the history of many of the most interesting varieties of stamps, which proved most interesting. He said that although our printed stamps to-day do not represent the highest production artistically, the practical reasons against their disappearance were so overwhelming that it was unlikely we should ever return to adhesives produced from engraved plates.—*Burton Mail.*

Leeds Philatelic Society

President: W. V. Morton, F.R.P.S.L.
Hon. Secretary: C. W. Harding, 1 Marlborough Grove, Leeds.
Meetings: Tuesdays, Leeds Institute, Cookridge Street.
Annual Subscription: 5s.

At the meeting of this Society held in the Leeds Institute on 5 November, Mr. Fred. A. Padgett gave a display that appealed with force not only to the juniors, but also in a lesser degree to the veterans. A few years ago, Mr. Padgett, with his usual foresight, saw the utility of a "Forgery Collection," and has since endeavoured to secure a copy of every known forged or "bogus" stamp; and it was a collection such as this—running into thousands—that now formed the subject of his display.

As distinguished from forgeries, the "bogus" stamp is one that really never had any existence for postal service, such, for instance, as the black mourning stamp of Finland and the notorious Sedang series, printed and sold in Paris some few years ago by the self-styled Emperor of that unknown region, who, it is said, was an Irish ex-officer that

had served in a foreign army. Although the collection of forgeries is outside the "cult," it goes without saying that the possession of a collection of forgeries is a desirable item in the library of Philatelic Societies, not because a genuine stamp can be forged successfully, but simply as a useful reference for young collectors. There are probably few stamps on which the forger has not tried his hand, and amongst Mr. Padgett's lot there are often two, three, and four distinct productions, more or less worthy of praise (?). It has been said that *objets d'art*, pottery, pictures, bank-notes, coins (these in any state of wear), and numerous other articles have lent themselves successfully to the forger's imitative genius; but the postage stamp has never yet been so successfully forged as to deceive the expert or advanced collector, although the postal authorities have been deceived by these forgeries, notably the old Italian States; and the forgery of the English 1s., green, generally found with the Stock Exchange postmark, is one that deceived the authorities. In the latter case, the sheets of forged stamps, having been substituted for sheets of genuine ones, were actually sold over the counter, so it is believed.

Mr. E. Egly, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Padgett for his instructive display, said he had come across many forgeries in his philatelic career, but until now had not imagined that so many counterfeits and "facsimiles" existed, and credit was due to Mr. Padgett for what he had done in the interests of the hobby. Mr. C. W. Harding seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

Leicester Philatelic Society

President: Dr. R. Melbourne West.
Hon. Sec.: P. V. Sansome, Tennyson Street, St. James' Road, Leicester.
Meetings: Winchester House, Welford Place, Leicester.

THE November meeting of this Society was held on the 6th of the month at Winchester House. The chair was taken by the President. The following were elected members of the Society: Mr. C. A. Stephenson (Birmingham), Mr. Richter, Mr. Hayman, Mr. L. A. Craddock. The Chairman then called upon Mr. A. P. Walker, of Birmingham, to display his collection of Italian States. These were all on entires, and each State was well represented, all values of Sicily in pairs and strips being shown. These were much admired, and a hearty vote of thanks, on the motion of Mr. J. Geo. Boulton, seconded by Mr. T. B. Widdowson, was passed. Mr. Walker briefly responded. A paper on "How to use the Library" was read by Mr. T. Edwards, and a vote of thanks to him terminated a very pleasant evening.—*Leicester Post.*

North of England Philatelic Society

President: G. B. Bainbridge, J.P.
Hon. Sec.: Mark Easton, 42 Sidney Grove, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Meetings: Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THE usual monthly meeting of this Society was held at Y.M.C.A., Newcastle, on Thursday evening, 7 November, at 7.30.

The Vice-President, Mr. T. D. Hume, was in the chair, and there was a good attendance of members.

After minutes had been signed, Messrs. G. C. Nixon and Dr. W. H. Maling were elected members. The display arranged for the evening was Mr. Heginbottom's Early English and Officials. This proved a highly interesting and instructive lot of stamps, and evoked much enthusiasm. 1d. blacks, 1d. reds, imperf. and perf. were shown in all conditions of plate, and with a large variety of postmarks. Among other good things were 1d., black, V.K., postally used; 1d., black, on original postmarked day of issue; and in the 1d. reds a fine strip of them with the "Crimea" postmark. The collection of high values and Officials was mostly in a lightly cancelled condition, and much admired. At conclusion of display a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Heginbottom on motion of Mr. Wilkinson, seconded by Mr. Hume, the general idea being that such collections add considerably to the knowledge of ordinary collectors.

Best Books for Stamp Collectors.

A good library of the best and most reliable Philatelic Publications is a prime necessity to the Stamp Collector who wishes to thoroughly study the Stamps he collects. The most successful collectors pride themselves upon the range of their philatelic libraries. Handbooks and other works by writers of established reputation are, in fact, indispensable to supplement the Stamp Catalogue, which at best is only a Dealer's Price List of what he has to sell.

PRICES QUOTED ARE ALL POST-FREE.

- STANLEY GIBBONS CATALOGUE.** Part I, British Empire. Cloth, 2/9. Part II, Foreign Countries, 2/10.
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No. 24, Vol. VI.
(Whole No. 154).

14 DECEMBER, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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The Editor, *G. S. W.*,
391 Strand, London, W.C.

Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

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.

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or

Italian postmarks, additional time will be required to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

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; W. Watermark.

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Covers for Binding Volumes.—Our publishers are now prepared to supply special covers for binding the numbers of Vol. V of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* in art cloth, lettered front and back, at 1s. 6d., post-free.

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Throughout the Catalogue the dates have been carefully revised and, where possible, the method and place of printing the stamps have been stated.

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Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of G.S.W. in which reference was made to that country in this column.

NOTE.

The face value of each stamp is indicated in brackets in pence and decimals (tenths) of a penny.

GWALIOR. (147)

India, King, overprinted. New shade.

† 2 a., mauve (2. Id.).

HAYTI. (108)

Type 16, overprinted in red with Types 17 and 18.

1 c. on 2 c., orange (.2d.).

* 1 c. on 5 c., deep blue (.2d.).

* 2 c. on 10 c., orange-brown (.3d.).

2 c. on 50 c., brown-lake (.3d.).

SOUTHERN NIGERIA. (149)

King. Mult. Ord.

† Id., carmine.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

(133)

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GWALIOR.

1903-5. Service. King. New shade.
 2 a., mauve 0 3

HAYTI.

1907. Type 16, surcharged with Types 17 and 18 in red.
 1 c. on 5 c., deep blue 0 1
 2 c. on 10c., orange-brown 0 1

HOLLAND.

1907. Postage due. De Ruyster series, surcharged "Portsegl."
 1 c. on 1 c., lake 0 1
 1½ c. " " 0 2

ITALY.

1902-5. Various types. Revised prices.
 1 l., brown and green (No. 121) used 0 1
 15 c., slate (No. 124) " 0 1

MOROCCO AGENCIES.

Stamp of Great Britain, surcharged.
 40 c. on 4 d., green and brown 0 6

NEW CALEDONIA.

Cat. No. 1892-1900. Type 10. Revised prices.
 81. 10 c., black on lilac used 0 2
 82. 15 c., blue " 0 2
 87. 15 c., grey " 0 1

NORWAY.

Cat. No. Various issues. Reduced prices.
 9. 8 sk., lake used 0 4
 10. 8 sk., dull lake " 0 4
 134. 30 öre on 7 sk., brown " 0 6
 135. 30 öre on 7 sk., deep brown " 0 6

PERSIA.

Cat. No. Various issues. Revised prices.
 100. 5 fr., black and carmine used 0 9
 120. 18 on 10 sh., black, buff, and orange " 0 6
 183. 2 kr., rose " 0 4
 186. 5 kr., green " 0 6

PERU.

1905. Pictorial stamp. Reduced price.
 12 c., black and blue used 0 1
 1907. The above overprinted with Types 44 and 45.
 1 c. on 12 c., black and blue 0 4
 2 c. on 12 c. " " 0 6

1907. New pictorial series.

1 c., black and green used	0 2	10c., black & brown used	0 3
2 c., violet and red	" 2	20 c., " green	" 0 6
4 c., olive-green	" 0 3	50 c., black	" 0 9
5 c., black and blue	" 0 2	150l., green & violet	" 1 6

RUSSIA.

1902-4. Vertically laid paper.
 50 k., green and mauve used 0 1
 70 k., orange and bistre-brown " 0 3

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1907. King's Head. Mult. wmk.
 4 c., carmine 0 2
 4 c., " used 0 1

TURKEY.

1906. Type 23.
 10 pl., dull orange (No. 178) used 1 3
 25 pl., sage-green (No. 179) " 4 6
 50 pl., mauve (No. 180) " 10 0

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Philatelic Societies

Herne Bay Philatelic Society

Hon. Sec.: T. F. Newton, 8 Promenade Central, Herne Bay.

THE fortnightly meeting was held at 8 Promenade Central on Wednesday, 13 November, at 8.15 p.m., the President, R. MacLachlan, Esq., J.P., in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and signed. A paper was then read by Mr. G. Dukes on "The Stamps of France," with display; and Mr. Dukes, in the course of his remarks, proved France to be an ideal country with which to interest non-collectors, illustrating as it does a very critical period in the history of the nation. The display, which was mounted with very great neatness on specially toned paper, and the various sets well arranged, was greatly admired. The collection, although not showing any great rarities, was fairly complete in the general issues, and composed of remarkably fine and brilliant copies, mostly used. Specimens of the Suisse perf. were shown, and also a very interesting letter sent from Paris by balloon post. There were also a wide range of shades and some very interesting minor varieties, a small collection of proofs and cancellations forming a fitting tail-piece to what cannot be described as any other than a very interesting collection. In concluding his remarks, Mr. Dukes humorously suggested that there was evidently a philatelist amongst those who ruled over the destinies of French stamps, as the multiplicity of issues during recent years would seem to show.

A hearty vote of thanks was proposed and carried unanimously, and terminated a very pleasant evening.

Huddersfield and District Philatelic Society

Hon. Secretary: C. H. Greenwood, 49 Persuance Street, Huddersfield.

Meetings: Y.M.C.A. Rooms, alternate Thursdays.

THE fourth meeting of the present session was held in the Y.M.C.A. Rooms on Thursday evening, 14 November, 1907.

Twenty-four were present in all, including Rev. G. C. B. Madden, Dr. Adair, Miss Wrigley, and Messrs. Thorpe, Wigglesworth, Haigh, Reynolds, Strang, Newsome, Greenwood, and a visitor, belonging to the Huddersfield Society, and twelve members of the Leeds Philatelic Society.

The Leeds members gave a really fine display of stamps, especially noticeable being Mr. Thackrah's British Guiana and West Indies, Mr. Harding's Seychelles, Mr. Wade's New South Wales and Western Australia, Mr. North's Russia, and Mr. Morten's Great Britain.

These displays provided the Huddersfield Society with a real treat, and a really enjoyable evening terminated with a most hearty vote of thanks to the Leeds Society for their kindness in so helping on the work of a young and inexperienced Society.

Junior Philatelic Society Brighton Branch

Hon. Sec.: J. Corner-Spoken, 28 Denmark Terrace, Brighton.

THE meeting on 14 November proved an immense success, for the name of Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P., the popular Hon. Vice-President of the Royal Society, appearing as the event of the season with a display of his magnificent collection of Cape stamps, was, as anticipated, a great attraction to seniors and juniors alike. The business part was therefore cut short as much as possible, though two very generous gifts could not go without acknowledgment. The first was of literature from our kind friend Mr. Herbert Clark, while the second was from the Rev. H. C. Bond, M.A., who, taking compassion on a young Society, has presented the whole of his forgery collection to the branch.

Then came the display. Mr. Castle opened with an interesting address on the history of the stamps shown, mentioning a few of the rarest which he had got, and also what he had not got, though, needless to say, the latter did not take very long!! Then the albums, crowded with stamps in the pink of condition, were examined with the greatest interest (and envy). The following were a few of the best pieces:—"Woodblocks": Three or four shades of each of the well-known errors, a copy of the extremely rare 4d., very dark blue, in immaculate unused condition, and a fine range of shades of both values in fine condition, both used and unused. Line-engraved: Fine mint blocks of all the values. Surface-printed: Many fine blocks and errors of the surcharges, including a double surcharge of the 1d. on 2d., bistre, to mention just a few of the gems of this magnificent display.

The Chairman proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Castle for the great pleasure he had given to the company present, and after being seconded by the Hon. Secretary, this was carried amid much enthusiasm.

A slight revision of the programme for the early part of next year has been decided upon, of which further particulars will appear later.

Liverpool Junior Philatelic Society

President: Dr. F. E. Ackerly.

Hon. Sec.: J. H. M. Savage, 56 Bebington Road, Higher Tranmere.

Meetings: Mondays at 6 Colquitt Street, Liverpool.

THE fifth meeting of the above Society was held on 11 November at 6 Colquitt Street, Liverpool. In the absence of the President the chair was taken by Mr. A. S. Allender, who called upon Mr. A. W. Brown to give his paper on "U.S.A., Part III, 1870-89," at the close of which a very hearty vote of thanks was proposed and carried unanimously, and several remarks were made by members respecting these very interesting stamps, to which Mr. A. W. Brown briefly replied.

A display of France preceded the paper, and amongst many other good things the following were noted: 1849-50, 10c., bistre on yellow, used and fine; 20c., black, mint; 40c., orange-vermillion, used and very fine; 1 fr., carmine-rose, superb used copy; 1862-70, 5 fr., grey-lilac, used and fine; November, 1890, 4c., grey, unused; 40c., orange-yellow, used and fine, and many others; about a dozen members displaying.

There was a very large attendance of members.

Philatelic Society of Victoria

Secretary: W. Brattshneider.

Meetings: 120 Russell Street, Melbourne.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the above Society was held on Thursday, 17 October, at 8 p.m.

Mr. Chester, the President, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance, with also members of the Junior Branch, and Mr. W. A. Hull, of Sydney, present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, after which positions in Book 173 were balloted for.

Mr. Rundell next explained the progress made by the special committee for the formation of a catalogue of the stamps of Victoria.

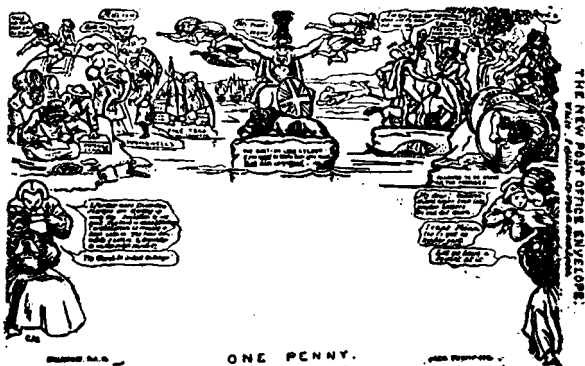
The Secretary showed one of the rarest stamps of Victoria, if not of the Australian Commonwealth, only one copy being known to exist: it is the 4d. Laureated, water-marked single line 8.

The President welcomed Mr. W. A. Hull, who had come over to represent his brother, Mr. Basset Hull, on the Commission for the new Commonwealth postage stamps now sitting in Melbourne.

Mr. Hull having returned thanks, the meeting closed.

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1893
1893
1893

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(PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.)

No. 25, Vol. VI.
(Whole No. 155).

21 DECEMBER, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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Editorial Notes

Editorial Communications.—All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to
The Editor, G. S. W.,
391 Strand, London, W.C.

Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

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.

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or

Italian postmarks, additional time will be required to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

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; W. Watermark.

Subscriptions.—Subscriptions must be sent to the publishers as set out on the front page of cover, or to booksellers or railway bookstalls, but never to the Editor.

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Finland.—New list simplified, and based upon the articles of M. Hanciau, published in the *M. J.*

Montenegro.—Entirely new list and revised prices, based upon Mr. Phillips' article in the *M. J.*, and some later information.

Nicaragua.—Later half of list rewritten and made very complete from special information at our disposal.

Salvador.—Entirely new list, based upon the article by Mr. J. B. Leavy, now appearing in the *M. J.* In this article the discovery is for the first time made public of the numerous REPRINTS in the "Seebeck" stamps of Salvador. Our own stock has been carefully examined, and every stamp we sell is guaranteed to be an original.

Switzerland.—The "silk thread" stamps have been correctly classified, and the later issues divided into correct lists of perforations and shades.

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Venezuela.—New and correct lists have been written of the provisionals of 1903, showing the various printings and errors.

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7 c., olive-yellow used 0 1
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1901-3. *Various types. Revised prices.*
30 c., black and violet (No. 75) used 0 2
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As No. 77, but with double surcharge.
10 c., on 30 c., orange-red 20 0

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367. 10 c., marone 0 1
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376. 10 c., scarlet 0 3
403. 50 c., green 0 2
404. 50 c., pale-brown 0 2
406a. 50 c., orange 0 3
408. 1 p., brown 0 4

CUNDINAMARCA.

1904. *Registration Stamp.*
10 c., brown (perf. 12) used 0 3

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

1904-6. *Type 3. Multiple wmk.*
4 c., black and carmine (No. 27) used 0 1
8 c. ,, ultramarine (,, 29) 0 2
10 c. ,, claret (,, 30) 0 2
20 c., lilac and black (,, 32) 0 3

FRENCH CHINA.

1904-5. *Stamp of Indo-China overprinted.*
5 c., deep green used 0 2

HOLLAND.

1907. *Postage Due. De Ruyter series, overprinted
FORTZEGEL and surcharged.*
5 c. on 2½ c., vermilion 0 4
7½ c. on ½ c., blue 0 6
10 c. on ½ c., blue 0 7
12½ c. on ½ c., blue 0 8
15 c. on 2½ c., vermilion 0 9
25 c. on ½ c., blue 1 3

HONG-KONG.

1907. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*
8 c., grey-black and violet (No. 118) used 0 2

HUNGARY.

1907. *Type 8. Wmk. Type 9. Perf. 15.*
2 kor., blue 2 4

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81. 50 c., brown on azure 0 3
44. 50 c., brown 0 3
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1872. *Type 5. Reduced price.* s. d.
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JAPANESE CHINA.

Stamps of Japan overprinted.
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3 sen, rosine (,, 418) 0 1

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1897. *Jubilee issue.*
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MACAO.

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5 r. on 80 r., grey (,, 63) 0 8
20 r. on 80 r., grey (,, 65) used 1 0
5 r. on 100 r., dull lilac (,, 70) 1 3

MEXICO.

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10 c., purple on red (,, 39) 0 2
25 c., lilac and black on blue (,, 41) 0 6

PATIALA.

1903-6. *Service. King's Head.*
1 r., green and carmine (No. 154) used 2 6

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (U.S.A.)

Various types. Revised prices.
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15 c., olive-green (,, 24) 0 8
20 c., pale brown (,, 37) 0 3

SARAWAK.

1899-1901. *Type 18.*
12 c., lilac (No. 61) 0 8

SIAM.

Various issues. Revised prices.
64 a., brown-purple and chestnut (No. 136) used 0 5
3 a., green (,, 151) ,, 0 1
8 a., olive-bistre and dull black (,, 154) ,, 0 1

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1904. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*
5 c., lilac (No. 121) used 0 1
10 c., purple and black on yellow (,, 128) ,, 0 1
50 c., dull green and carmine (,, 128) ,, 0 6
4 c., carmine 0 1
8 c., ultramarine (No. 181) 0 1

UNITED STATES.

1902-3. *Type 99. Reduced price.*
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WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1907. *Wmk. Crown and A. Perf 12½.*
4d., brown (No. 141a) 0 6

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

Junior Philatelic Society

President: Fred J. Melville.
Annual Subscription: 2s. 6d.
Entrance fee: 2s. 6d. No Entrance fee for ladies or for Juniors.

The second ordinary meeting of the Society was held on 19 October at 3 Bedford Street, Strand.

The President took the chair at 8 p.m. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected members of the Society: B. A. Clementson, Owen Fearnley, T. E. O. Kinealy, A. Myerscough, A. V. Payne, E. F. H. Salt, and R. J. A. White. The resignation of Mr. C. M. Tonkinson was received with regret. Donations to the Forgery Collection were acknowledged from Messrs. Hart, Lovelace, and A. J. Sefi, and a donation to the library from Mr. A. Selinger.

Mr. A. J. Sefi then gave a paper and display of the stamps of Cashmere. His collection of these quaint stamps was a very large one, showing some fine ranges of shades and a good number of uncoloured varieties. Among the more interesting things, one noticed about fifty copies of the 4 and 8 annas, 1883 issue, used, in reconstructed sheets; a splendid used pair of the 4 anna, ultramarine, 1878-79, printed in water-colour on *batonné* paper. Another stamp that caused a good deal of interest was the error 1/2 anna, 1883-94, printed in bronze-green instead of brown. The collection contained reconstructed sheets of nearly all values and issues, which were greatly admired and which called for a good deal of comment. As they were being viewed, Mr. Sefi, in his paper, gave some interesting information concerning the nature and characteristics of Cashmere and its people, besides describing minutely the varieties of the stamps he was showing and illustrating his remarks with a number of enlargements of the various types of borders of the sheets of the stamps. Mr. Gibson, in proposing a vote of thanks, said that the stamps of Cashmere were most difficult to understand, and he considered it highly commendable in Mr. Sefi that he should have so successfully overcome these difficulties and formed such a magnificent collection. Mr. Lee seconded the vote of thanks, and it was unanimously carried.

Mr. C. Raymond Megson followed with a humorous paper entitled "Something or Other." His opening remarks—"Having lent half-a-crown to a stamp-collecting friend, a week or so ago, to enable him, as he said, to pay his subscription to the Junior Philatelic Society, and being nervous as to the worth of this paper, I felt it would only be an equitable arrangement for him to listen to this discourse in its then present stage, and suggested this to him. He assented, I cleared my throat and commenced. He listened to two pages, and then said I could have my half-a-crown back again and he would owe his subscription"—soon prepared us for a very enjoyable time. Waxing poetic, Mr. Megson said—

"Philately, you rule my life, and roulette perfectly!
Since I wooed you to drive away dull care it is C C.
In you for every ill I C A pana C true.
Philately, were you to die I think I should die 2!"

At the close a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Megson for his very entertaining paper, on the proposition of Mr. F. J. Melville, seconded by Mr. E. M. Gilbert Lodge.

The third ordinary meeting of the Society was held on Saturday, 2 November, at 3 Bedford Street, Strand.

After a successful auction, the President took the chair at 8 p.m. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. C. G. Early and Mr. W. G. Campbell were unanimously elected members of the Society. A donation to the Forgery Collection was acknowledged from Mr. E. M. Gilbert Lodge.

Mr. Melville then read a telegram to be dispatched on behalf of the Society to the Leicester Philatelic Society on the occasion of their second Exhibition, couched in the following terms: "The Juniors meeting to-night send cordial greeting, and hope that your Exhibition has been a complete success."

Mr. S. R. Turner next gave a paper entitled "Some Imperforate Europeans," in which he advocated the collection of these in preference to British Colonials, as in the majority of cases they were not very expensive in used condition, and they offer some fine ranges of shades and possess some most interesting varieties to cheer the heart of the specialist. Mr. Turner illustrated his paper with the display of the Imperforate stamps of Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, France, Greece, and Bavaria. His collection was rich in blocks and strips, and contained some nice shades, which were greatly admired by all present. At the close Mr. Gibson proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Turner, which was seconded by Mr. Halliday and carried with acclamation.

Mr. Melville then made an important announcement in connection with the forthcoming Exhibition in Caxton Hall on March 12th, 13th, and 14th next. He said that the Committee had to report that within a few hours of the publication of the Trade Circular all the stalls were let. This so encouraged the Committee, that they had seen their way to enlarge the Exhibition to nearly three times the size originally intended; they had booked, besides the large hall and suite of rooms, two other halls and another entire suite of rooms. The Exhibition will now cover an area of over 9000 square feet instead of 4000 as originally planned. This announcement met with the applause of the entire meeting.

Mr. R. Halliday followed with a highly interesting paper, entitled "Rails and Mails," in which he stated that as early as 1820 a Mr. Thomas Grey called the attention of the Government to the importance of establishing State railways, one of his arguments in favour of that step being that the Post Office would then possess more efficient means of forwarding letters to all parts of the United Kingdom at a very trifling charge compared with the expense of mail coaches. Mr. Halliday explained fully the first introduction of the mail trains and the conveyance of mails by motor. At the close of this highly instructive and interesting paper Mr. Sefi proposed and Mr. Gibson seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. Halliday, which was carried with enthusiasm.

Before the meeting closed, a reply was received from the Leicester Philatelic Society thanking us for our good wishes and announcing the great success of their Exhibition.

The Committee have to acknowledge the following sums towards the Exhibition Expenses Fund:—

NAME	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged	8	15	0
Humphrey Bennett, Esq.	1	1	0
Dr. Abbot		10	6
Leon de Raay, Esq.		5	0
H. Heywood, Esq.		2	6
C. T. Francis, Esq.		9	0
Anon.		1	0
	10	17	0

Donations are urgently needed towards the above fund, and will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by Mr. H. F. Johnson, Stamp Exhibition Offices, 44 Fleet Street, E.C.

**Junior Philatelic Society
Manchester Branch**

The twenty-fifth meeting was held on 7 November. Messrs. Orten and Proud were elected members. An auction of members' stamps was held. The twenty-sixth meeting was held on 21 November. Mr. Bernstein presided, and there were twenty-six members present. Mr. F. R. Hunter was elected a member. Mr. J. H. Taylor gave a paper and display of the stamps of Sicily. He said there were fifteen plates in all made, but only (so far as is known) thirteen were put to press and used. There were two plates of the 1/2 gr. and 5 gr.; three of the 1 gr. and 2 gr.; one each of the 10 gr., 20 gr., and 50 gr. The plates of the 1/2 gr., 10 gr., and 50 gr. have been retouched, there being only one retouch of the latter (No. 77), and in order to fill in a bald patch between "Gr." and "20" two horizontal lines were drawn, and the top of the figure "2" outlined. Four hundred and twenty copies of this stamp will have been originally issued.

**Prahran Philatelic Society,
Victoria, Australia**

President: C. E. Lovett.
Secretary: G. W. Minty, Koopang Road, Armadale.
Meetings: Prahran Coffee Palace, Chapel Street.

The usual monthly meeting of the Prahran Philatelic Society was held at its rooms on 18 October.

The President, Mr. C. E. Lovett, occupied the chair. The meeting was very well attended. Minutes of the previous meeting confirmed as read. Two new members were elected, and it was decided that the November meeting should take the form of a social evening. Arrangements to be left in the hands of the Committee. The Exchange Superintendent reported that the id., 3d., and 5s. Victorians had been issued on Crown A paper, perf. 11, and advised the members to lose no time in securing specimens of these stamps.

Exhibitions were made by Messrs. Pugh, Lovett, and Johnson, which were heartily appreciated, and the meeting adjourned with a vote of thanks to the exhibitors.

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CHRISTMAS BARGAIN

MULREADY ENVELOPES
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1d., black envelope. 2d., blue envelope.
1d. „ wrapper. 2d. „ wrapper.

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LISTS OF

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PACKETS OF STAMPS.

No. of Packet.						Price post-free* in Great Britain.
						s. d.
202	40 varieties, used or unused	Europe	.	.	.	1 1
6	100 " " "	World	.	.	.	1 7
152	30 " " or unused	Australasia	.	.	.	1 7
7	100 " " "	World	.	.	.	2 1
14	25 " " "	French Colonial	.	.	.	2 1
17	20 " " "	Russian Locals	.	.	.	2 1
65	250 " " "	World	.	.	.	2 1
112	25 " " "	Asia	.	.	.	2 1
142	20 " " "	West Indies	.	.	.	2 1
203	50 " " "	Europe	.	.	.	2 1
18	40 " " unused	World	.	.	.	2 7
122	25 " " used or unused	Africa	.	.	.	2 7
204	30 " " "	Europe	.	.	.	2 7
113	40 " " "	Asia	.	.	.	3 7
205	50 " " "	Europe	.	.	.	3 7
68	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
21	40 " " "	Russian Locals	.	.	.	5 1
114	40 " " used or unused	Asia	.	.	.	6 7
70	500 " " "	Europe	.	.	.	7 7
71	125 " " "	Asia	.	.	.	7 7
72	125 " " "	Africa	.	.	.	7 7
73	105 " " "	Australasia	.	.	.	7 7
74	125 " " "	West Indies	.	.	.	7 7
75	125 " " "	South America	.	.	.	7 7
76	100 " " "	North America	.	.	.	7 7
77	100 " " "	Central America	.	.	.	7 7
<i>The last eight packets are all different, and if ordered at one time cost only</i>						55 0
206	60 varieties, used or unused	Europe	.	.	.	7 7
10	100 " " "	World	.	.	.	10 1
78	100 " " unused	with the late Queen's portrait on each	.	.	.	10 1
116	45 " " used or unused	Asia	.	.	.	12 1
80	100 " " unused	picturesque	.	.	.	12 7
67	1000 " " used or unused	World	.	.	.	15 0
115	50 " " "	Asia	.	.	.	16 7
11	200 " " "	World	.	.	.	21 0
118	40 " " "	Asia	.	.	.	21 1
79	100 " " unused	with the late Queen's portrait on each	.	.	.	30 0
68	1500 " " used or unused	World	.	.	.	35 0
69	2000 " " "	"	.	.	.	60 0
69A	3000 " " "	"	.	.	.	170 0
69B	4000 " " "	"	.	.	.	280 0

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No. 26, Vol. VI.
(Whole No 166).

28 DECEMBER, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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8.	100 " rarer	5	1
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66.	500 "	4	1
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68.	1500 "	35	0
69.	2000 "	60	0
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The Editor, *G. S. W.*,
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Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

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Philatelic Societies

City of London Philatelic Society

President: W. B. Edwards, B.Sc.
Hon. Sec.: James L. Eastwood, 169 Farms Park Road,
 Crouch End, London, N.
Meetings: 14 Broad Street Place, London, E.C.
Annual Subscription, 2s. 6d.

THE most successful meeting in the history of this Society took place on Wednesday, 20 November, the attendance being a record one and taxing even the accommodation provided at the spacious headquarters.

Punctually at 7 p.m. the President took the chair and called for the minutes of the previous meeting, which were duly read and confirmed.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society:—F. J. Nankivell, Captain Sterling, R.N., and Messrs. G. H. Dannatt, J. Hoffmann, M. J. Elsbury, H. A. Stephenson, and H. zur Nedden.

Mr. Meggy was voted the thanks of the Society for a donation to the Library.

The first item on the evening's programme was one by Mr. E. J. Nankivell.

His subject was "Stamp Albums and their Arrangement."

The address, or lecture as it really proved to be, was bright, interesting, and withal instructive in the highest degree.

Space will not allow of a detailed account, which alone could do justice to the entertaining address.

Many of those present, especially the younger members, must have gathered points which they will be able to utilize to advantage in the pursuit of their hobby.

Mr. Nankivell divided his address under two headings—dealing first with different kinds of albums, and secondly with the mode of arranging stamps.

A short discussion followed, and Mr. Nankivell kindly answered several queries raised by some of the members.

The President, in a few short sentences, proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Nankivell for his very interesting address, and for his trouble in coming to London for the purpose.

This was seconded by Mr. J. Read Burton (Vice-President), and was carried with acclamation.

In reply, Mr. Nankivell was good enough to express his very agreeable surprise at the number of members present, and to observe the apparent happy-family tone which seemed to pervade the meeting.

The last item on the programme was a Competitive Display of Australia and Tasmania (limited to 25 stamps of a total catalogue value not exceeding £7).

The display was a very fine one, and the judging a matter of some difficulty. The voting resulted as follows:—1st, Mr. A. H. L. Giles, R.N., 471 (winning the silver medal); and, Mr. H. W. Westcott, 341.

Junior Philatelic Society Brighton Branch

Hon. Sec.: J. Corner-Spinks, 22 Denmark Terrace, Brighton.

ANOTHER very successful meeting was held on 28 November when, owing to altered arrangements, Mr. Alexander J. Sefi very kindly came down from London to give his long-promised paper and display of Cashmere. After reading some very interesting notes, Mr. Sefi's fine collection of the later issues was handed round, and the members had a real lesson in how to specialize a difficult country like Cashmere. Everything was in fine condition—whole sheets, reconstructed sheets, forgeries used on originals which had passed the post, errors and shades, varieties of postmark, and finally a very interesting and amusing discourse on the treatment which the plates underwent at the hands of inexperienced workmen, who battered them about unmercifully.

The Secretary proposed and Mr. Ireland seconded a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Sefi, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. E. M. Marx, a former Mayor of Brighton, was elected a member.

Leeds Philatelic Society

President: W. V. Morton, F.R.P.S.L.
Hon. Secretary: C. W. Harding, 1 Marlborough Green, Leeds.
Meetings: Tuesdays, Leeds Institute, Coakridge Street.
Annual Subscription: 6s.

AT the meeting of this Society held in the Leeds Institute on 19 November, Mr. W. Martello Gray, F.R.P.S.L., gave a display of his fine collections of the postal issues of Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, and British East Africa. Needless to say, these favourite countries proved an attraction. The President, Mr. W. V. Morton, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of members.

Mr. Gray showed some magnificent copies of the early issues of Gambia with good margins, both used and unused, and the more recent emissions were shown in large blocks for many of the values. The Lagos and Gold Coast stamps were grandly represented. In Gold Coast all the issues from 1875 were fully represented by mostly mint stamps.

The *bonne-bouche*, however, was reserved to the last, when Mr. Gray's unique collection of British East Africa stamps was placed on the table. Some years ago he was fortunate enough to interest himself in these stamps, which have since gone up tremendously in value, many varieties in Mr. Gray's possession being practically unobtainable at the present time.

Mr. Gray was heartily thanked for his extensive display of stamps of such rarity and distinction, and also for his interesting remarks relating to the issues.

Some of the members brought collections, and several novelties were shown, including East Africa and Uganda cents issue, 3c. to 50 c.; St. Vincent, 4d. and 1d., new design.

Mr. Percy F. Wilcock, of Leeds, was elected a member.

North of England Philatelic Society

President: G. B. Bainbridge, J.P.
Hon. Sec.: Mark Easton, 48 Sidney Grove, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Meetings: Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THE usual monthly meeting of this Society was held in the drawing-room of Y.M.C.A., Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Thursday, 5 December, at 6.30 p.m.

The President, Mr. G. B. Bainbridge, was in the chair, eighteen members and three visitors being present.

The display for the evening was "U.S.A." by the President, and Mr. Bainbridge's collection proved highly interesting and instructive, containing as it does almost every issue since 1847 complete in used and unused, the 1866 issue being exceptionally strong, and the Departmental issues are practically complete in both used and unused.

Mr. Bainbridge had also prepared copious notes on his stamps, and passed round the fine plates issued with J. N. Luff's book on *United States*, which added considerably to the interest. He kindly handed two copies of his "Notes" for inclusion in the Library.

At the close of the meeting a cordial vote of thanks was accorded the President on the motion of Mr. W. J. Cochrane, who gave it as his opinion that Mr. Bainbridge's display was the finest of any non-British country since the Society was formed.

Mr. Bainbridge, in returning thanks to the members for their appreciation, promised another display in the near future.

Sheffield Philatelic Society

President: F. Athin.
Hon. Sec.: H. E. Standfield, 22 Parker's Road, Sheffield.

THERE was a large gathering of the members of the above Society, in their rooms at the King's Head Hotel, to view the splendid collection of the stamps of Tasmania and Western Australia, which had been sent by Mr. E. Heginbottom for the inspection of the members.

The collection was a magnificent one; it was very complete, especially in the early issues, and comprised all the great rarities, including the following, all used—Western Australia, 1854, 1s., brown-red; 1857, 2d., black-brown on red, ditto on Indian red; 6d., golden bronze, 1860, 4d., deep blue; 1861, 1s., dark green. Tasmania, 1856, 1d., brick-red; 1859, 4s., bicoloured, etc.

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