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INDEX TO GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY,
DECEMBER 25, 1909.

# GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY

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

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MAJOR E. B. EVANS

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## "THE POSTMARKS OF THE BRITISH ISLES FROM 1840"

This work by the late Mr. John G. Hendy was issued as a Supplement to *G.S.W.*, and is paged separately. It commenced in Vol. IX (on March 6), and was issued eight pages each week until April 24; from May 8, sixteen pages were issued in every other number of *G.S.W.*, until its completion in the issue dated August 14. This Supplement has now been issued as a handbook, printed on stout paper, and is supplied in paper cover, or bound in cloth; see Advertisement on page 611.

NOTE.—*The Supplement should be bound separately at the end of the volume, together with its Index (see G.S.W. August 14).*

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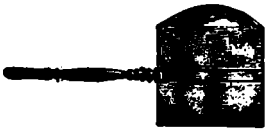
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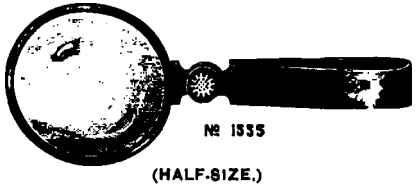
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[AD. 1.

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WE have long been asked for a cheap Magnifying Glass, and have at last been able to arrange for the manufacture of a good quality Glass, of medium power, which we offer at the extremely low price of 1s.



№ 1535

(HALF-SIZE.)

The lens is $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter, and is mounted in celluloid, the handle being of the same substance. The lens can be folded back into the handle, and is thus protected from injury in the pocket.

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

**No. 1535. Price 1s.** Post-free (anywhere), **1s. 1d.**

[AD. 2.

## Stamp Collecting as a Pastime.

By the late E. J. NANKIVELL.

A GOOD **readable** handbook written by the one-time Editor of *G.S.W.*, and late Stamp Editor of *The Captain*. The book affords a peep behind the scenes, and explains how it is that, after more than half a century of existence, stamp collecting has never been more popular than it is to-day.

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## STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391 Strand, LONDON, W.C.

# Special Bargains

## For G.S.W. Readers.

# BOYACA

## 1899.

**Type 1. Perf. 13½.**

## PORTRAIT OF
## MENDOZA PEREZ

5 c., blue-green.

***This stamp was priced at 10s. in our 1908 Catalogue.***

## Special Bargain Price

For the above stamp, unused and mint,

# 1s.

**POST-FREE.**

## *Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.*

*ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.*

### GWALIOR.

1905. *King's Head, overprinted with Type 2.*

| Cat. No. | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 78. | 2½ a., ultramarine . . . | 0 | 5 |

### HOLLAND.

1907. *Postage Due. De Ruyter Commemorative overprinted* "PORTZEGEL" *and surcharged with new value.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 363. | 5 c. on 2½ c, vermilion *used* | 0 | 3 |
| 366. | 10 c., on ½ c., blue . „ | 0 | 4 |

### JOHOR.

1904. *Provisional. Reduced price.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 74. | 50 c. on $5, dull purple and yellow . . . . | 4 | 6 |

### SIAM.

1908. *Type* 50 *surcharged with new value.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 168. | 4 atts on 5 a., rose and carmine . . . *used* | 0 | 6 |

### UNITED STATES.

1902-3. *Type* 95. *New shade.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 8 c., grey-lilac . . . | 0 | 8 |

1909. *Alaska-Yukon-Pacific. Portrait of William H. Seward.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2 c., carmine . . . | 0 | 2 |

JULY 3, 1909

# Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 1
Whole No. 235 JULY 3, 1909 VOL. X

## The Stamps of Nicaragua

*By* JOSEPH B. LEAVEY

AS a mission-worker in the slums gradually becomes imbued with a feeling of tenderness and gentle love for the unfortunates whose lives he is trying to straighten and uplift, and endeavours to bring forth to the sight of the world whatever of good he has found in their natures, even though it be warped and battered out of shape, so have I become fascinated with what I have found that was worth while in the outcasts of the world philatelic—the Republics of Central America—and desirous that their light shall so shine before collectors as to give them their proper due.

Having recently inflicted upon the readers of *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* a lengthy article upon the stamps of Salvador, and having as yet escaped punishment for the act, I am emboldened to sing the praises of another fair division of the tropics, and ask that a little more friendly attention be paid in the future to the stamps of Nicaragua.

Nicaragua first gained postal notice about 1849, when Henry L. Goodwin, the owner of The Penny Post Co., of San Francisco, California, conceived the brilliant idea of bettering the time made by the United States mails from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and established a service from San Francisco to New York via Nicaragua—the mails being carried by packet from San Francisco to San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific coast of Nicaragua, thence by carrier over a macadamized road to La Virgin on Lake Nicaragua, and from there by boat down the lake and through the San Juan River to Greytown, or San Juan del Norte on the Atlantic coast, and from there to New York by packet again. All letters delivered by this service were handstamped in *red*, "Via Nicaragua ahead of the mails," in two lines.

Greytown, the only available port that Nicaragua possesses on the Atlantic coast, was at one time practically British territory, and a British post office existed there until 1882, at which time Nicaragua joined the Postal Union. The letter rate to England was one shilling per half-ounce. Mr. Ewen states, in his *Stamps and Postmarks of the United Kingdom*, that the obliterations employed were—




1




2




3

As Type 1 (but numbered "C 57") until 1875; Types 2 and 3 jointly from 1875 to 1879; and Type 3 only from 1879 to 1882. I know of the following stamps with the above obliterations, most of which I have seen in the collection of Mr. P. J. Bruner, of New York:—

Type 1.

1865. *Watermark Large Garter.*
4d., pale vermilion; Plates 10 and 11.

1869. *Watermark Spray of Rose.*
1s., green; Plates 6 and 7.

1872. *Watermark Spray of Rose.*
1s., green; Plates 8 and 11.

Type 2.

1865. *Watermark Large Garter.*
4d., pale vermilion; Plates 12 and 14.

1867. *Watermark Maltese Cross.*
5s., rose; Plates 1 and 2.

1867. *Watermark Spray of Rose.*
2s., blue; Plate 1.

1872. *Watermark Spray of Rose.*
3d., rose; Plates 19 and 20.
6d., grey; Plate 16.
1s., green; Plates 12 and 13.

1876–7. *Watermark Large Garter.*
4d., pale vermilion; Plates 15 and 16.
4d., pale olive-green; Plates 15 and 16.

1880. *Watermark Spray of Rose.*
1s., orange-brown; Plate 13.

This stamp would appear to make Mr. Ewen wrong by one year in his placing of the obliteration.

Type 3.

1869–70. *Watermark Large Crown.*
2d., blue; Plate 14.
1½d., rose-red; Plate 3.

1872. *Watermark Spray of Rose.*
3d., rose; Plate 20.
6d., grey; Plate 16.
1s., green; Plates 12 and 13.

1877–80. *Watermark Large Garter.*
4d., pale olive-green; Plate 16.
4d., drab; Plate 17.

1880. *Watermark Spray of Rose.*
1s., orange-brown; Plate 13.

1880–1. *Watermark Large Crown.*
4d., drab; Plate 17.
1s., orange-brown; Plate 13 (1881).
1d., Venetian red.
1½d. ,, ,,

The Republic of Nicaragua was the first of the Central American group to issue postage stamps. On September 9, 1862, a decree was promulgated authorizing the manufacture and issue of postage labels of the values of 2 and 5 centavos. The American Bank Note Company of New York was commissioned to engrave and print these labels, and on December 2, 1862, they were first issued for postal use, but they were on sale only in the cities of Greytown, Grenada, and Leon, and were for domestic postage only. The stamps were so difficult to obtain for some time that proofs of the woodcut used for illustration by *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* were sold by the engraver, Mr. K. Whymper, for one shilling each; it was not until 1866* that the stamps were obtained by dealers, and they then sold at the same price. The view portrayed on the stamps is taken from the valley of Leon.



4

*December*, 1862. Type 4. Engraved by the American Bank Note Company of New York. Printed on stout, *toned* paper, in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten stamps each. Size 23 by 19 mm. Perforated 12.

2 centavos, indigo.
5 ,, black.

These stamps have been erroneously catalogued as being perforated 11½. The American Bank Note Company never used any perforating machines except those that perforated 12. The perforations of a good many of the stamps will be found to measure 11¾, due undoubtedly to a contracting of the paper.* There were no cancelling stamps in use in Nicaragua until after 1869, so that these stamps were pen-cancelled. Some copies may be found used after 1869 and bearing the numeral cancellation authorized in that year; these are very scarce.

The original scarcity of these stamps caused numerous counterfeits to be made, but as these were either woodcuts or lithographs they bear no comparison with the beautiful engraving of the originals, and are in no way dangerous.

* * *

In 1863 *Le Timbre-Poste* published a letter from a correspondent stating that 10 and 25 centavos stamps would be issued, but it was not until September, 1869, that they made their appearance, and they turned out to be upon a different paper; instead of the stout *toned* paper, a thin pure white paper was used for the new values, and the two old values were also printed on this paper and issued at the same period.

* Two dealers advertised them at from 1s. to 1s. 6d. each in *The S. C. M.* for December, 1863.—ED. *G. S. W.*

* Having measured the perforations of strips of the 2 c. of 1862 and the 1 c. of 1871, I agree that there is no appreciable difference in the gauge. On the earlier stamps I find 59 holes in a space of 100 mm., and on the later 59½ holes in the same space! I doubt, however, whether any contraction of the paper would take place after the sheets were perforated, as they must have been thoroughly dried previous to that operation.

It may be of interest to note that the imprint of the engravers and printers of the stamps appears three times in the top and right-hand margins (and no doubt in the others also) of the sheets of the 1 c. stamps; "COMPAÑIA AMERICANA DE BILLETES DE BANCO NUEVA YORK" over (or alongside of) the second and third stamps from each end of the horizontal (or vertical) row, and "American Bank Note Co. New York" in the centre. Probably this was the case with all the values of these issues.—ED. *G. S. W.*

*September*, 1869. Types 4 to 6. Engraved by the American Bank Note Company of New York. Printed on thin white



5



6

wove paper, in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten stamps each. Size 22½ by 19 mm. Perforated 12.

2 centavos, deep blue.
5 ,, grey-black.
10 ,, red, bright red.
25 ,, emerald-green.

The 25 centavos is described in the English stamp magazines of the period as *blue* and *greenish blue*, "the same colour as that assumed by a faded lilac." *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* publishes a note in the number for April, 1870: "The normal hue of the 25 centavos is said to be bright green. In this case the sun and air combined must have had a wonderful effect on the colour of all those that have been sent over to this country."

The 1 centavo value of this series did not make its initial appearance until 1871.



7

1871. Type 7. Engraved by the American Bank Note Company of New York. Paper, size, etc. as in 1869.

1 centavo, bistre.

* * *

About 1873 the American Bank Note Company seem to have begun printing the stamps on a thicker, soft porous paper, the same as they used later for the United States stamps. I have given the date of this printing as 1873, because I have found copies of the 10 centavos used in September, 1873, and because *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for December, 1873, makes mention of receiving a supply of 2 centavos on *white* paper in a much *brighter blue* than those known before. The *bright blue* stamp is only found on the soft porous paper.

1873. Same as the preceding, but on soft, porous white wove paper. Perf. 12.

1 centavo, bistre.
2 centavos, bright blue.
5 ,, black.
10 ,, vermilion.
25 ,, green, yellow-green.

* * *

In December, 1887, the 5 centavos stamp was issued rouletted instead of perforated, and in April, 1878, the 1 centavo also appeared rouletted.

1877-78. Same as the preceding, but rouletted 8½.

1 centavo, bistre-brown.
5 centavos, black.

* * *

In September, 1878, the 2 centavos stamp was issued rouletted, but again a change of paper was made, this time to a thin, hard, white wove paper, very nearly the same as the first white paper used. In November, 1879, the 25 centavos was issued rouletted, but it was not until July, 1880, that the 10 centavos appeared. Some time in 1879 or 1880 a fresh supply of the 1 centavo and 5 centavos was printed on this thin, hard paper.

1878-80. Same types, etc. Printed on thin, hard, white wove paper. Rouletted 8½.

1 centavo, bistre.
2 centavos, deep blue.
5 ,, black.
10 ,, vermilion.
25 ,, green.

* * *

In 1892 the Government of Nicaragua officially ordered the American Bank Note Company to reprint one hundred thousand sets each of the perforated and rouletted stamps, and sold these reprints to a combination of speculators. The paper used for the reprints was an opaque, very closely woven, white paper, somewhat thicker than that used for the originals, and about as thick as the soft, porous paper used from 1873 to 1878.

*Reprints.* Printed on opaque, white wove paper. (*a*) Perforated 12.

1 centavo, deep bistre.
2 centavos, deep blue.
5 ,, grey-black.
10 ,, bright vermilion.
25 ,, yellow-green.

*Imperforate vertically.*

10 centavos, bright vermilion.

(*b*) Rouletted 8½.

1 centavo, deep bistre.
2 centavos, deep blue.
5 ,, grey-black.
10 ,, bright vermilion.
25 ,, yellow-green.

The reprints of the 1, 10, and 25 centavos can easily be distinguished from the originals, the colours being deeper and brighter, but

the 2 and 5 centavos are very dangerous and can only be distinguished from the originals by a close study of the papers.

* * *

Nicaragua joined the Postal Union in 1882, and commemorated the event by issuing a new series of stamps of the following design :—



8

1882. Type 8. Engraved by the American Bank Company of New York. Printed on soft, porous, white wove paper in sheets of two hundred, ten rows of twenty stamps each. Size 22½ by 25½ mm. Perforated 12.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | centavo, | green. |
| 2 | centavos, | carmine, carmine-rose. |
| 5 | ,, | blue, deep blue. |
| 10 | ,, | lilac-grey. |
| 15 | ,, | yellow. |
| 20 | ,, | grey, pearl-grey, drab. |
| 50 | ,, | grey-purple. |

* * *

*(To be continued)*

# Talk of the Day

*By* ANTONIO BUSTER

**An Introduction**

GENTLE READER—Mr. Buster. And now we are properly introduced. You, gentle reader, exist in many varieties, but of the Busters there is only one genuine variety—Antonio of that ilk. Imagine to yourselves a fine figure of a man, something like a perforation gauge on a stamp tongs, sur-mounted by a countenance of the utmost benignity. Features, a mixed lot; fungus-thatch, a little thinned but otherwise in good condition, and face-fins of conventional design; nose, a little out of centre; and a mouth that can best be described as a wide roulette.

**The Golden West**

HANKERING after the excitements of the wild and woolly West, I looked in at the Earl's Court Exhibition the other day, and in between the wild delights of shooting the chute and watching fearsome red men scalping unoffending white maidens, I managed to find my way to the Juniors' Exhibition of United States postage stamps. I must confess I arrived at an unpropitious moment, when Philately was not overwhelmingly in evidence, for with the exception of two ladies energetically discussing the failings of their respective dressmakers, and one small boy, there was not much of a crowd in the stamp section. Perhaps there will be a little more enthusiasm later on, for the stamps are well worth seeing, and the display of proofs filled your Antonio's heart with envy.

**A Note for Ceylon Specialists**

I WONDER how many of my friends have noticed that there are two distinct types of the "R" in "Revenue" in the 5 c. provisional stamps of Ceylon issued in 1885? I mean the surcharge listed as Type 18 in Gibbons Catalogue. In one type the right leg of the "R" is almost straight, while in the other it has a distinct up-turned tail. It is not due to broken type. I find both varieties exist on all values, and I have never found both types in any of the pairs and blocks I have examined. Were there two settings of the type for this surcharge? The matter is one well worth looking into.

**Colour Names**

I AM glad to see that the colour names in our latest *Gibbons* have been revised, for your A. B. always was a duffer where mauves, lilacs, and purples are concerned. But what is rosy mauve? (see Antigua, Nos. 5 and 10; Ceylon, Nos. 83, 106, etc.). There is a cadence about it which likes me much. What we want is a little poetic thought of this sort to leaven the solid prose of our catalogues, so I suggest that in future editions we have a few Hetty greens, Gertie browns, Horse chestnuts, etc.

**The Unphilatelic Printer**

WONDERFUL are the ways of the printer unversed in philatelic matters, and we poor scribes have often been most grossly misrepresented at his hands. I remember in my gay and festive youth, when I was bold enough to indite playful missives on the cult of the watermark, one fiendish printer always made me write of "waterworks." Perhaps he thought I was a regular urban sanitary authority. I notice in a recent number of a contemporary the printer has given a 2s. 6d. stamp to B. Guiana, though I have little

doubt the "copy" stated B. N. Guinea. That is not so bad, but when it comes to "Spain I att" in all the glory of capitals, your Antonio nearly had an attack of surcharge mania.

### Chim-pansy Faces

A CORRESPONDENT, suffering from a thirst for information out of all proportion to the heat of our arctic summer, asks for an explanation of the design on the 5 c. Liberian




stamp of 1906. As the only duly accredited adviser of impetuous youth, your Antonio—chief of the Buster clan—hastens to state that it is not a presentment of one of the early Presidents of this enlightened Republic, but botanists are almost unanimously of the opinion that it was the chief inspiration of the well-known song about "sweet pansy faces." Little trifles like this, however, do not worry A. B., so, turning up an old number of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, I find a veracious scribe—one Loopwar—describes the gentleman as an excellent specimen of a prehistoric philatelist. I learn "he belongs to an era some decades prior to the fig-leaf period, for, as a friend points out, he is in mint condition with 'o.g.,' which, as every one knows, means omitted garments. It will be noted, however, that he is clothed in deep thought, as befits one who is constantly poring over the mysteries of perforation, and in one hand he carries a pair of primeval stamp-tongs. Careful research shows us that the collector of this early period certainly worked in a primitive method. Instead of using his tongs for handling stamps, as is the very latest fashion, he found it a very convenient weapon for making perforations—generally in the side of some unoffending ant-hill—and the only stamps he was cognizant of were those made by slapping *terra firma* with great violence with the hardened under-surface of his pedal extremities." Fie, fie, sir! A murrain on thee for a merry jester!

### The "Rhodesia" Overprint

THE British South Africa Company ought to be able to pay a big dividend this year as a result of its present issue of overprinted stamps. Certainly, specialists who go the "whole hog" are in for an expensive time. Not only are there ten types of most of the values, but some values apparently exist in more than one setting, and as there are sheet varieties as well the specialist will want entire sheets. If some philanthropic soul will send round the hat perhaps Antonio will invest in a set of entire sheets. A variety worth looking for is one without stop after "Rhodesia." So far this is known in the 4d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. values, and it occurs on the third stamp in each horizontal row of ten.

### A Cook Islands Flaw

FLAWS that are due to some imperfection, or an accident to the printing plate, are always "collectable" varieties—to the specialist, at any rate. I wonder if any of my friends, who are enthusiasts on the subject of Cook Islands stamps, have noticed a defect that occurs on the 10d. value. This consists of an uncoloured, irregularly shaped flaw removing most of the trefoil ornament in the top right-hand spandrel, and extending in an upward direction to the frame at the right. I have seen several copies of this variety, but only on the perf. 11 issue of 1898. Possibly it marks one particular printing of the 10d. stamps, or it may have been on the plate from the first, but Mr. Basset Hull makes no mention of it in his article in the *Monthly Journal* (Vols. XI and XII). Perhaps any of my readers who have the 10d., perf. 12 × 11½, or the one now current, showing this flaw, will let me know of it.

### Another Flaw

ANOTHER Cook Islands flaw, which should interest the specialist, your Antonio found "all on his own" on the ½d. value. This consists of an almost circular uncoloured flaw on the lines of the background attached to the beak of the bird. Personally, I have only seen it on the ½d., blue, of 1898, but if this is a defect on the plate it should also show on the 2d., 6d., and 1s. values as well as on the later editions of the ½d., for all were printed from the same plate.

### U.S.A. Commemoratives

THE commemorative sets which our American friends are in the habit of inflicting on us periodically seem to grow "small by degrees and beautifully less." The great swank occurred in 1893, when collectors were mulcted to the extent of $16.34—the face value of the Columbian Exposition set. The Omaha set of 1898 let us down a little more lightly at $3.80, then came the Buffalo Exposition issue of 1901 costing only a modest 30 cents, and in 1904 the postal authorities very considerately let us have the Louisiana Purchase labels for a trifle of 21 cents. Jamestown was even more modest in 1907, for the set of three stamps only cost 8 cents, and now we are told that the next exposition set will consist of one stamp only, having a special value of 2 cents. Perhaps in future we shall be let off altogether.

# A Type Collection

## Its Advantages and How to Form One

*By* BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(*Continued from* Vol. IX, *page* 397.)

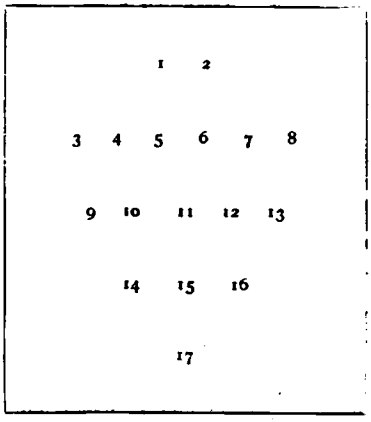
**Method of Arrangement**—*continued*

*Argentine Republic.*

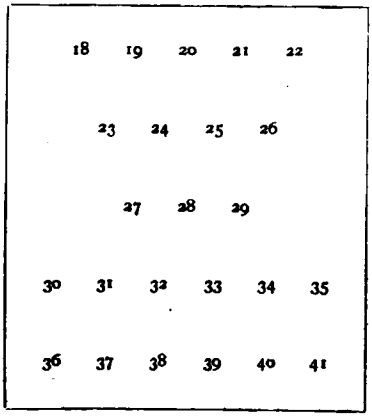
| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | Unused. d. | Used. s. | Used. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 centavos, red | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 c., rose | 4 | 0 | (7) 1 | 6 |
| 3 | 5 | 20 | 5 c., brown-rose | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 4 | 6 | 22 | 10 c., green | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 5 | 7 | 23 | 15 c., blue | 10 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 6 | 9 | 29 | 5 c., vermilion | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 |
| 7 | 22 | 48 | 16 c., green | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 |
| 8 | 11 | 30 | 15 c., blue | 3 | 6 | 1 | 6 |
| 9 | 12 | 33 | 1 c., mauve | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 10 | 13 | 35 | 4 c., sepia | 0 | 6 | 0 | 2 |
| 11 | 25 | 54 | 25 c., rose-lake | 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| 12 | 15 | 37 | 60 c., black | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 13 | 16 | 38 | 90 c., blue | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 14 | 20 | 51 | 2 c., green | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| 15 | 23 | 49 | 20 c., pale blue | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 16 | 24 | 50 | 24 c., deep blue | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 17 | 27 | 58 | ½ c., brown | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 18 | 32 | 86 | ½ c., blue | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 19 | 33 | 87 | 2 c., yellow-green | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 20 | 34 | 88 | 3 c., blue-green | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 21 | 35 | 90 | 5 c., rose-red | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 |
| 22 | 36 | 91 | 6 c., dull red | 3 | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| 23 | 37 | 92 | 10 c., brown | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 24 | 38 | 93 | 15 c., orange | 0 | 9 | 0 | 4 |
| 25 | 39 | 94 | 20 c., green | 0 | 9 | 0 | 2 |
| 26 | 40 | 95 | 25 c., violet | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| 27 | 41 | 96 | 30 c., brown | 1 | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| 28 | 42 | 97 | 40 c., slate | 4 | 6 | 1 | 6 |
| 29 | 43 | 98 | 50 c., blue | 5 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 30 | 44 | 99 | ½ c., green | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 31 | 45 | 101 | ½ c., ultramarine | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 32 | 46 | 103 | 1 c., brown | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 33 | 47 | 105 | 2 c., purple | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 34 | 48 | 107 | 3 c., blue-green | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 35 | 58 | 118 | 5 c., dull scarlet | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| 36 | 50 | 109 | 6 c., slate-blue | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 37 | 51 | 110 | 10 c., deep brown | 0 | 6 | 0 | 2 |
| 38 | 52 | 111 | 12 c., deep blue | 0 | 9 | 0 | 4 |
| 39 | 53 | 112 | 40 c., olive-grey | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 40 | 54 | 113 | 50 c., orange | 1 | 6 | 0 | 3 |
| 41 | 55 | 114 | 60 c., blue-black | 2 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| 42 | 59 | 119 | 8 c., rose-carmine | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 43 | 60 | 120 | 1 p., deep blue | 12 | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| 44 | 61 | 121 | 5 p., ultramarine | 50 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| 45 | 62 | 122 | 20 p., yellow | 100 | 0 | 50 | 0 |
| 46 | 63 | 123 | ½ c., blue | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 47 | 64 | 144 | 10 c., rose-red | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| 48 | 65 | 152 | 1 p. 20 c., black | 3 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 49 | 68 | 154 | 2 c., pale blue | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| 50 | 69 | 156 | ½ c., brown | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 51 | 70 | 167 | 1 p., deep blue | 2 | 6 | 0 | 3 |
| 52 | 72 | 180 | 5 c. ,, | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 53 | 72 | 183 | 2 c., chocolate | 0 | 1 | — | |

These will require three pages, and will look well if arranged as follows:—

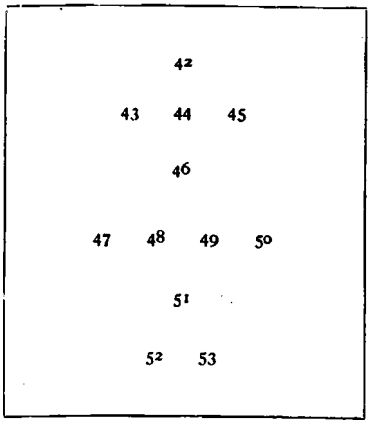
Page 1.




Page 2.

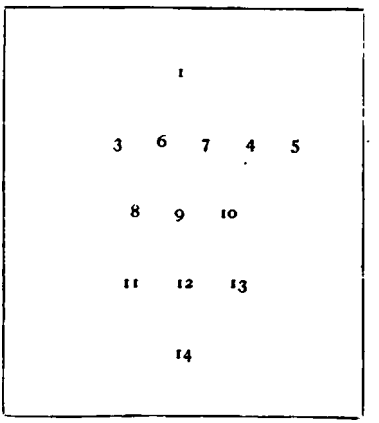


Page 3.




These can be comfortably arranged on two pages as follows :—

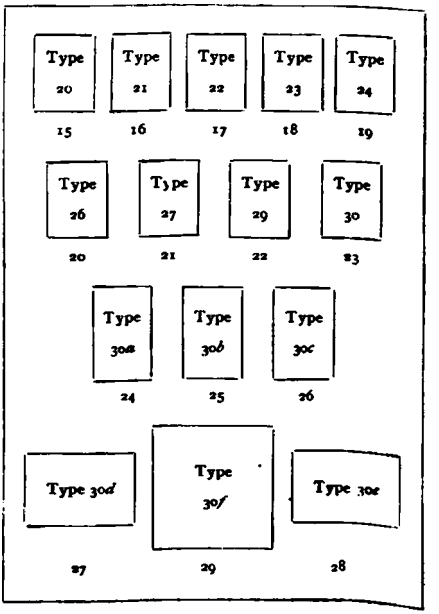
Page 1.




*Austria.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 35 | 3 kr., pale red | 15 | 0 | | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 43 | 3 kr., green | 15 | 0 | | 2 | 6 |
| 3 | 3 | 46 | 5 kr., red | 25 | 0 | | 0 | 1 |
| 4 | 4 | 50 | 10 kr., brown | 50 | 0 | | 0 | 2 |
| 5 | 5 | 54 | 15 kr., blue | 60 | 0 | | 0 | 1 |
| 6 | 6 | 57 | 3 kr., pale green | 3 | 0 | (59) | 0 | 1 |
| 7 | 7 | 75 | 3 kr., pale rose | 1 | 0 | | 0 | 1 |
| 8 | 8 | 103 | 3 kr., pale green | 0 | 4 | | 0 | 1 |
| 9 | 9 | 101 | 50 kr., brown | 6 | 0 | | 1 | 0 |
| 10 | 10 | 147 | 3 kr., blue-green | 0 | 3 | | 0 | 1 |
| 11 | 14 | 276 | 1 h., lilac | 0 | 1 | | 0 | 1 |
| 12 | 15 | 391 | 10 h., rose | 0 | 2 | | 0 | 1 |
| 13 | 16 | 367 | 35 h., bright green | 0 | 6 | | 0 | 4 |
| 14 | 17 | 288 | 1 krone, rose | 1 | 6 | | 0 | 1 |
| 15 | 20 | 400 | 1 h., black | 0 | 1 | | — | |
| 16 | 21 | 401 | 2 h., lilac | 0 | 1 | | — | |
| 17 | 22 | 402 | 3 h., purple | 0 | 1 | | 0 | 1 |
| 18 | 23 | 403 | 5 h., yellow-green | 0 | 1 | | 0 | 1 |
| 19 | 24 | 404 | 6 h., buff | 0 | 2 | | 0 | 1 |
| 20 | 26 | 406 | 12 h., vermilion | 0 | 2 | | — | |
| 21 | 27 | 407 | 20 h., reddish brown | 0 | 3 | | — | |
| 22 | 29 | 409 | 30 h., pale olive-grn. | 0 | 5 | | — | |
| 23 | 30 | 410 | 35 h., slate-blue | 0 | 6 | | — | |
| 24 | 30a | 411 | 50 h., olive-green | 0 | 8 | | — | |
| 25 | 30b | 412 | 60 h., deep carmine | 0 | 9 | | — | |
| 26 | 30c | 413 | 1 kr., dull violet | 1 | 2 | | — | |
| 27 | 30d | 414 | 2 kr., olive-grn. & claret | — | | | — | |
| 28 | 30e | 415 | 5 kr., violet & olive-brn. | — | | | — | |
| 29 | 30f | 416 | 10 kr., deep brown, blue and ochre | — | | | — | |

Page 2 (see opposite page).



## *Austrian Italy.*

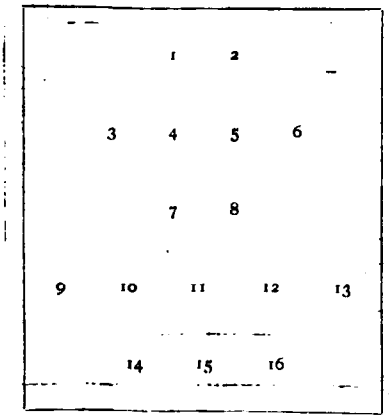
| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 5 | 15 c., red . . | 25 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 44 | 5 sld., dull red . | 20 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 3 | 3 | 55 | 5 sld., dull rose . | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |

## *Azores.*

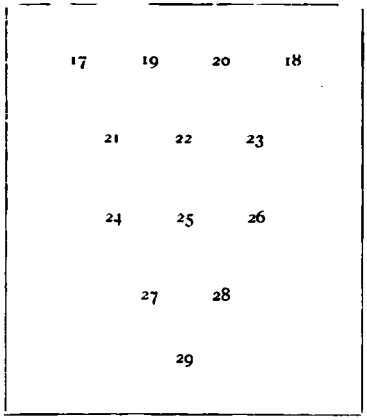
| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | | 5 r., black . . | 3 | 0 (12) | 1 | 0 |
| 2 | 5 | 49 | 15 r., fawn . . | 0 | 9 (34) | 0 | 9 |
| 3 | 7 | 177a | 5 r., grey-black . | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 4 | 8 | 105 | 25 r., pearl-grey . | 3 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| 5 | 8a | 102 | 25 r., dull mauve . | 0 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| 6 | 9 | 103 | 50 r., blue . . | 15 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 7 | 10 | 195 | 25 r., pale brown . | 0 | 4 (196) | 0 | 1 |
| 8 | 12 | 218 | 50 r., blue . . | 0 | 6 | 0 | 3 |
| 9 | 13 | 212 | 5 r., black . . | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 10 | 14 | 203 | 10 r., green . . | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 11 | 15 | 214 | 20 r., rosine . . | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 |
| 12 | 16 | 216 | 25 r., purple . . | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| 13 | 17 | 199 | 500 r., purple . . | 4 | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| 14 | 18 | 226 | 5 r., orange . . | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 15 | 19 | 230 | 25 r., green . . | 0 | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 16 | 20 | 236 | 300 r., blue on bright buff . . . | 3 | 0 (235) | 1 | 6 |
| 17 | 22 | 241 | 2½ r., black . . | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| 18 | 23 | 242 | 5 r., orange . . | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| 19 | 24 | 247 | 50 r., blue & brown | 5 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 20 | 25 | 251 | 150 r., rosine & bistre | 12 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| 21 | — | 256 | 2½ r., blue-green . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 22 | — | 257 | 5 r., vermilion . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 23 | — | 258 | 10 r., lilac . . | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 24 | — | 259 | 25 r., yellow-green | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 |
| 25 | — | 260 | 50 r., deep blue . | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| 26 | — | 261 | 75 r., chocolate . | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| 27 | — | 262 | 100 r., bistre-brown. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 28 | — | 263 | 150 r., ochre . . | 1 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| 29 | 26 | 264 | 2½ r., grey . . | 0 | 1 | — | |

These will require two pages, and can best be arranged as follows :—

Page 1.




Page 2.




## *Baden.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 9 | 3 kr., black on green | 30 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 20 | 1 kr., grey-black . | 3 | 6 (12) | 0 | 8 |
| 3 | 3 | 30 | 6 kr., ultramarine . | 0 | 2 (29) | 0 | 1 |
| 4 | 4 | 40 | 1 kr., green . . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

## *Bahamas.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 22 | 1d., vermilion. . | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 |
| 2 | 2 | 26 | 4d., rose . . . | 25 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 3 | 3 | 24 | 1s., green . . | 2 | 6 (29) | 1 | 6 |
| 4 | 5 | 33 | 1d., rose . . . | 0 | 2 (35) | 0 | 2 |
| 5 | 6 | 41 | 1d., red and black . | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 6 | 7 | 53 | ½d., yellow-green . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

## *Bamra.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. | Used. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 2 | ½ a., black on rose . | 15 0 | — |
| 2 | 8 | 14 | ½ a. ,, bright rose . . . | 0 4 (19) | 1 0 |

## *Bangkok.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. | Used. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1–4 | 1 | 32 c. on 2 a., yellow | — | — |
| 2 | 4a | 15 | 2 c., rose . . | 1 3 | 2 0 |
| 3 | 20 | 4 | 5 c., purple-brown | 12 6 | — |
| 4 | 5 | 20 | 8 c., orange . . | 5 0 | 4 0 |
| 5 | 21 | 21 | 10 c., slate . . | 7 6 | 5 0 |
| 6 | 5a | 9 | 24 c., green . . | 10 0 | 6 0 |
| 7 | 7 | 10 | 30 c., claret . . | — | — |
| 8 | 6 | 11 | 96 c., slate . . | — | — |

The numbers of the types in the above list correspond with those of the Straits Settlements upon which the "B" is surcharged.

*(To be continued.)*

# Notes of a Provincial Junior—*continued*

*By* YOKEL

(*Continued from* Vol. IX, *page* 268.)

**Great Britain**—*continued.*

*1841 to 1864. 1d., red.*

"OH, the common 1d., red," I imagine some of my readers will say; "there is nothing interesting in that stamp." Well, some may think so, but a little study of this stamp will convince the keen collector that a great deal of pleasure may be derived from this very interesting issue.

This subject absolutely bristles with points undreamed of a few years ago, and I do not doubt but that the next decade will still further increase our knowledge of this neglected stamp, at least neglected as far as the ordinary collector is concerned.

During the last ten years we have been nearly in our *dot*-age, and if only the same amount of time is devoted to the study of our early stamps, as has been devoted to the study of surcharges, etc., the trouble will be well repaid, and I am sure at a more reasonable cost, and will also afford much greater pleasure than the chalkies and single and multiple C A's can ever do.

We all, I am afraid, wish to have the rarer stamps in our collections, and we despise the common varieties too much, but surely the main object in collecting is for a recreation or pastime. After a worrying day at our business it is surely a treat to turn in the evening to our stamps, and to forget all our little troubles for a time, and whether the stamps are common or rare our pleasure in them should be the same if we are really interested in them.

A month or so ago I bought a large bundle of 1d., red, Great Britain, and I think perhaps it would meet the purpose of this article if I described the method I adopted in sorting them.

In the first place I roughly sorted them into three parts: (1) imperf., (2) perf. 16, (3) perf. 14.

*1d., red. Imperf.*

I then carefully went through part (1), and found the varieties described below. It may be stated here that the 1d., red, imperf., was printed from some of the plates 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, and 11 which had been used for the printing of the 1d., black, and also from plates 12 to 175.

Plates 12 to 131 were made in a similar manner to the early plates, but plates 132 to 175 had a larger type of check letter punched in the lower corner squares.

I therefore divided the imperf. stamps into two lots, one with small check letters, the other with larger letters. This was not a very difficult task, as the letters, except in one or two cases, are easily identified as small or large, and I hereafter refer to them as alphabet A and alphabet B respectively. As I have before mentioned, some of the plates that had been used for the printing of the 1d., black, were also used for the printing of 1d., red, stamps. It is a difficult and tiresome task to identify the red stamps that were printed from these plates, except in the case of those from plate 9, which had a flaw between the "O" and "N" of "ONE PENNY," and which made the letter "O" very much resemble the letter Q. As these stamps were, of course, some of the earliest red stamps printed and issued, they are invariably found with the Maltese Cross cancellation. It is hard to say how scarce this variety really is, but it does not, I believe, exceed 2 per cent of those stamps which are found with a Maltese Cross cancellation, and it is worth from 4d. to 6d. each. It is interesting to obtain copies of plate 9 printed in both red and in black.

I therefore sorted all the alphabet A into Maltese Cross obliterations and otherwise; having done this it was an easy matter to pick out the flaw variety.

A careful study of the remainder revealed slight variations in the letterings, but not enough to call them a different type.

It will be seen that the engraver required at least twenty punches, viz. A to T, for the corner lettering, but he undoubtedly had duplicates of these punches, and it is not probable that they were exactly alike. Again punches A to L would be used nearly three times as often as punches M to T, as these latter punches were only used twelve times on each plate, against the thirty-two times that punches A to L were used. Punches A to L would therefore be more often replaced than the others; the lives of these punches, however, would vary to a very great extent, and although some punches might be useless after making one or two impressions, others would be successful in making hundreds of satisfactory impressions.

It is impossible to name the various varieties of these letters, but a great deal of interest is to be obtained from a careful study of them even though it may not be of much practical use. A few of the principal varieties, however, are small B, small G, long-tailed R, and large N.

Among the varieties I found in the small check letters were several copies with a perfect line round the frame of the stamps

on either side. This stamp is from one or more plates in which the roller was not placed on the plate exactly true and square, or which had the outer lines of the frame strengthened on the plate. The latter seems the more probable.

Another variety I noticed was a stamp T G, which had a small mark on the bottom of the stamp just clear of the margin next the letter T. This mark was first used on plate 93 to indicate the point for dividing the sheet in halves.

There were several varieties with hairlines in this lot, as well as a variety with the letter S inverted.

The hairline variety is not found on stamps with the larger check letters.

This lot contained several copies on white paper, but although copies on a real white paper are not often met with, this stamp is slightly overrated.

The paper that these stamps were printed on varies greatly in texture and colour, but not to quite the same extent as that which was used in the printing of stamps with alphabet B.

These stamps are found with the paper very blued, caused by a chemical action set up during the printing process. Varieties are found in which the blueness at the back does not extend over that part of the design which is lightly shaded. These are called ivory heads, and in extra fine copies the back of the stamp is blue, except the head and corner squares, which stand out distinct in white.

Varieties are also found with double letters as $\frac{L}{K}L$ $\frac{M\,L}{K}$ $\frac{L\,K}{P}$ etc., and sometimes these stamps are found with the wmk. inverted.

The other part of this lot with larger check letters was not so numerous as that part containing the small check letters. These stamps were printed from plates 132 to 175, and generally on a much thinner paper than before, and for the most part in shades of a dull lake-red.

Little difficulty is found in distinguishing these check letters from the earlier type except those lettered G, H, I, and S. It is difficult to explain the differences, but the collector will soon learn the characteristics of the two types after a little practice with a few hundred of these 1d. imperf. stamps, which are easily obtained. It is not a hard or expensive task to reconstruct plates of the two types of alphabet, and these plates will be very useful for future reference.

All the paper used for the 1d., red, imperf., was watermarked with a Small Crown. The copper bits used for making this mark in the paper were very small, and as they were made by hand slight variations are found in the shape of this watermark.

About eight million sheets were printed from the plates with small check letters, and about three millions from the plates with the larger type.

The cancellations found on the 1d., red, imperf., are of great variety, and include the following types: Maltese cross generally in black, but at times seen in blue, green, and red, but the latter is rare, and worth about 20s. Varieties in the shape of the cross are met with, as well as those used in the London district, in which numbers 1–12 were placed in the centre of the cross. Maltese crosses with a solid centre or with a dot, or a dash and dot in centre, are at times met with, but are not common. The 1844 cancellations of England, Scotland, Ireland, and London are of course found on these stamps, as well as local types, etc. Interesting postmarks with town dated marks (dated about 1842), as Dorchester, Honiton, Totnes, etc., are occasionally met with, and are worth about 1s. each.

Numerous shades are met with in these stamps, ranging from red-brown, brick-red, and orange-brown to lake-red. The former shade is more common than the latter in the early issues. A good shade of brick-red or orange-brown is not so easily met with.

Some of the early plates were used for printing from after the plate began to wear. Stamps showing ordinary signs of wear are often met with, but specimens which show signs of great wear all over the stamp are not common.

*Perf.* 16.

This lot contained Small Crown, Dies I and II, and Large Crown, Die II. I therefore divided the stamps into two parts, viz. Die I and Die II. The difference is generally easily distinguished at first sight, after a little practice, as Die I was undoubtedly showing signs of wear when it was used for making the plates that were used for the printing of this issue. Some prints certainly want a little study, but after a time the difference becomes quite clear to our minds, as the expression of the face is entirely different in the two dies.

In the early part of 1854 the stamps were first perforated officially, and a machine gauging 16 was used. The stamps thus perforated were printed from the plates in use at that date, and were some of those that were used to print the 1d., imperf., from, and further plates, numbered 175 to 204, were made and used during this issue. (These stamps were Die I, and, of course, the plate numbers were not engraved on the plates.) I sorted out all the Die I, perf. 16, and found that the well-centred copies did not exceed 10 per cent of the whole, and many were extremely badly centred, and for this reason I think that although this is a common stamp fine copies are worth full

catalogue prices. It is well known that Archer in 1852 was allowed to experiment with his perforating machine on sheets of postage stamps. Now in 1852 the small type of check letters was in use, and the stamps perforated by Archer are to be distinguished by these means. I therefore carefully went through these stamps and found about 1 per cent with the small check letters. I am uncertain as to the value of these stamps, but 6d. is about a fair price at the present time, although I have no doubt that they will appreciate in value during the next year or two. These stamps, as a rule, are perforated in a more superior manner than those which were done officially at a later date, as more care and time were undoubtedly taken, and only one sheet was perforated at a time.

No more difficulty is found in distinguishing these stamps than in dividing the 1d., imperf., into the two types of check letters, as the procedure is the same.

The stamps of 1854 are found with the watermark inverted, with ivory heads, and with double perforations. The shades vary from brick-red and red-brown to lake-red, although a nice shade of the former is not often met with.

*Small Crown, perf. 16, Die II.*

The new die, which is called Die II, was made from the original die and retouched or strengthened, that is, the lines were cut deeper in several prominent parts, as may be seen in the illustration in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, Part I. About the first twenty plates made from this new die were used for the printing of this issue, although stamps printed from them were afterwards on Large Crown paper, as well as Small Crown, perf. 14.

These stamps are not so readily met with as those from Die I, but a larger proportion are in much better condition.

The check letters used on these plates were, I believe, all Type B, but a new type of letter was first used about this period (see perf. 14).

*Large Crown, perf. 16.*

I examined all the Die II, perf. 16, and found a small proportion with a Large Crown watermark. These I also divided into two varieties, one on bluish paper, and the other on white. The latter were in a rose-red colour, and had also the large type of check letter, which we will notice later on and call alphabet C.

The perf. 16 on blue paper, with Large Crown wmk., are not easy to find in good condition, but medium copies can be bought well under catalogue rates.

The shades are similar to those of the Small Crown wmk. variety, and a nice range can be obtained.

As far as I know copies can only be found with alphabet B, as only those copies in rose-red on white paper are found with a larger type of check letter (see below), this shade being issued at a much later date.

*Perf. 14.*

The third lot of stamps, which were all perforated 14, I sorted into Small Crown and Large Crown varieties. The Small Crown lot I found contained a few Die I varieties, but the larger proportion were Die II.

*Small Crown, perf. 14, Die I.*

These stamps were readily distinguished, as they were from the last plates made with Die I, and show great signs that the die was worn, and was not making satisfactory impressions on the plates.

These stamps were in poor condition, and I believe that fine copies are not readily met with. These stamps are only found with alphabet B.

*Small Crown, perf. 14, Die II.*

These stamps from Die II were printed from about the first 20 plates made from this new die, and perhaps from one or two other plates, as copies are found with alphabet B, and also with a larger type of corner check lettering, which we will call Type C. New punches were first used about the time that plate 21 was made, and the letters formed by them were larger and more slender in appearance than Type B.

These stamps are not common, and I only found a few in my large lot of perf. 14, and they were all of the alphabet B type.

*Large Crown, perf. 14, Die II.*

The remainder of the perf. 14 lot were made up of Large Crown watermarks with alphabets B and C. The alphabet B were printed on plates 1 to 20 about, and alphabet C on plates 21 (about) to 68.

The stamps on blued paper I found in a large range of shades with both alphabets B and C, of which the former were in a slight minority.

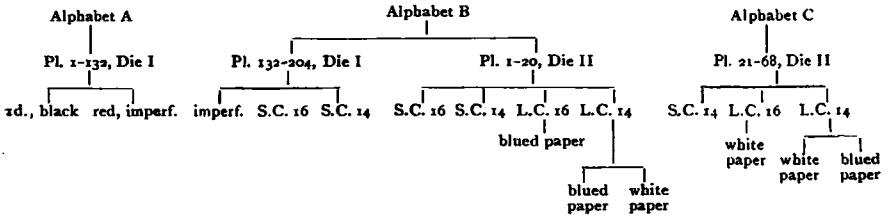
Shades of brick-red and orange-brown I found on more or less blued paper, but generally with alphabet C.

The rose-red shades on white paper are only found with alphabet C and plates 61 to 68 were used only for the prints on white paper, although, of course, other plates were used for the printing of these shades.

It must be understood that various plates were in use for a long time, and the various issues of Large and Small Crown watermarks and perforations 14 and 16 were printed from the same plates. The life of the plates varied to a very great extent, as may be seen in the appendix of Wright and Creeke's *History of the Stamps of the British Isles.*

I do not doubt that this article is open to criticism (in fact, I trust it will be criticized), as it only touches the fringe of a most interesting study, and I am sure some of the readers of *G. S. W.* can give some interesting articles on this subject.

The following sketch shows the varieties mentioned in this article :—




# The Charges against Stamp Dealers

## The Alleged Forgeries of North Borneo Colonial Stamps

AT the resumed hearing of the case on Thursday, May 2, Chief Inspector Stockley, recalled, produced eighty-eight packages of stamps found on Lowden's premises on April 13, each containing a number of Borneo stamps of varying values. He also produced an envelope which he had received from Mr. Otto Kuhn containing four Borneo stamps of the 1887 issue, and a packet received from Mr. Woodhouse containing twelve approval sheets of Borneo stamps. He had submitted the stamps to Mr. Macdonald.

Mr. Otto Kuhn, 85 Elgin Crescent, said that about two years ago he purchased sixpenny packets of stamps from Mack and Co., Cheapside. One of the packets contained North Borneo stamps, which were those referred to by Inspector Stockley. They sent him a copy of *Mack's Stamp Journal* for twelve months without payment. He had also received sheets of approval stamps, some of which contained North Borneo.

Cross-examined by Mr. Curtis Bennett, witness said he had seen *Mack's Stamp Review* last year, and remembered that in June and July the editor was attacking certain persons for dealing in forged stamps ; the allegation being that two of those persons were members of the Stamp Trade Protection Association.

Replying to Mr. Frampton, witness said his dealings had not been confined to Mack and Co. In addition to purchasing from other firms he had from time to time made exchanges.

Mr. W. Brown, a foreign stamp dealer carrying on business at St. Thomas Square, Salisbury, said he had been engaged in that business for the past twenty-five years. He had known the West End Stamp Company, at 22 Villiers Street, all the time they had been carrying on business. He had bought and sold foreign stamps with them. He had met Harmer both in London and Salisbury. He bought some 1886 North Borneo stamps some time ago, which were invoiced to him at £8 7s. 8d. He paid for them by way of exchange. He sent the stamps out on approval in the ordinary course of his business. He sent some of the stamps to a customer who returned them to him. In consequence of that he wrote to the West End Stamp Company, and returned one thousand Borneo stamps, stating that they had been returned to him from the Continent as forgeries, and he added that he had no doubt they were. In reply he received a letter in which they stated that they were perfectly satisfied with the genuineness of the stamps, but that they would take them back, and credit him with the amount. He also wrote to Harmer and told him he had had the stamps returned to him as forgeries. Harmer replied that the Borneos were undoubtedly all right, but that if he was uneasy about them he had better send them back to 22 Villiers Street. Last August he purchased some North Borneo stamps from the London and Brighton Stamp Company. He kept the stamps until January this year, when he returned them to the Company. He handed over certain stamps in his possession to Inspector Stockley in February, among them being some Borneos which he had bought from the London and Brighton Stamp Company.

Cross-examined by Mr. Curtis Bennett, witness said he was acquainted with the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, which was a well-recognized stamp journal. He believed the editor was Mr. Bishop, but he did not know whether he was a member of the Stamp Trade Protection Association.

Mr. J. Wallis, a foreign stamp dealer of 59 Finsbury Pavement, deposed to having done business with the West End Stamp Company ever since they started. He had sold them genuine Borneo stamps, postage and revenue. In September, 1907, Mr. Har-

mer handed him back 175 sets, telling him (witness) he did not want them. He gave as his reason for returning them that they had plenty. He appeared to hand him over the same sets as those which he (witness) had sent them, but he was unable to identify them.

Mr. C. Woodhouse, 28 Lansdowne Road, Hackney, spoke to having had dealings with Mack and Company. He remembered seeing Lowden at 20 Villiers Street, when he made some purchases. He continued to deal with them until about two months ago. Amongst the stamps he purchased were some Borneos, for which he paid 3s. or 4s. a packet. He had bought in all about a dozen packets. Some of them he had kept, others he had sent out on approval sheets. He had also purchased a number of approval sheets containing Borneo stamps, which he had handed over to the detective.

The further hearing was adjourned until Monday, June 7.

The last act in the police-court proceedings took place on Monday, June 7, the defendants being committed for trial.

Detective Wyborn, examined by Mr. Bodkin, spoke to receiving from Mr. Cyril Woodhouse a number of stamps on May 18. He handed them to Chief Inspector Stockley.

Mr. Thomas Macdonald, recalled, said he had looked at certain stamps, which had been proved to have been received from Mr. Woodhouse. Five purported to be of North Borneo, issue 1887 to 1889 series. In all, there were eleven approval sheets.

What do you say to the stamps on those sheets?—I say they are all forgeries.

Witness's attention was next directed to another lot of stamps, postage and revenue, all of which he said were forgeries. They purported to be ½ cent, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 cents of the 1887 to 1889 issues. There were also three 1 cent postage only, 1886 issue. He believed they were also forgeries, but he would not like to be quite positive. Where it was a question of engraving his knowledge enabled him to give a definite opinion, but with up-to-date photography it was more difficult to detect a forgery.

He had also examined four stamps which were produced by Mr. Kuhn—½ to 3 cents, 1887 to 1889 issue, postage and revenue. They were forgeries. From his examination of the 1887 to 1889 issue stamps they appeared to have come from the same photographic drawings as the other stamps to which he had referred, but they appeared to have been printed from various stones.

Mr. Calcas, recalled, produced the original letters found at Caremé's place in Paris.

Detective-Sergeant Currie, of New Scotland Yard, spoke to having translated the French correspondence in the case, and Detective Ward the German letters.

Mr. Bodkin emphasized the fact that the correspondence showed the exactness with which the defendants insisted upon Caremé carrying out their instructions as to the printing and perforating of the stamps, as they feared that people would think they were reprints.

Miss Neumann, recalled, identified the foreign correspondence in connection with the case, which she had typed at the direction of one or other of the defendants; also several letters in German written by Harmer.

Mr. Macdonald was further recalled, and deposed to having examined a packet containing eighty-eight small envelopes, each containing a quantity of mixed stamps, amongst them some British North Borneo of 1887 to 1889 issue, ½ to 10 cents, and he said that in his opinion they were all forgeries.

Mr. Bodkin said that completed the evidence, on which he should ask that the two defendants be committed for trial on the charges which he had mentioned in opening. First, for conspiring to cheat and defraud persons to whom specimens of the stamps were sent for sale, and for conspiring to obtain money by false pretences, and actually obtaining money from Mr. Woodhouse, Mr. Kuhn, Mr. Wallace, and others, and also with conspiring to commit breaches of the Post Office Protection Act, 1884.

Mr. Curtis Bennett, for Lowden, said that if the magistrate was of opinion that a prima facie case had been made out against his client, he did not propose to take up the time of the Court, although probably it would be necessary to call a number of witnesses later on at the trial.

Mr. Frampton said he proposed to adopt the same course with regard to Harmer and reserve his defence.

A statement which had been prepared by Lowden, and which was attached to the depositions, was read by Mr. Curtis Bennett. In this the defendant denied that he was guilty of the charges brought against him. The stamps were, he said, bought by him as genuine reprints and sold as such. He denied that he had obtained money by false pretences, as it was the custom in the trade to return the money if stamps which were sold were proved to be bad, and he contended that he had done that. He asked the magistrate to remember that since his arrest over three million stamps had been seized at his place, and all of them, with the exception of the North Borneo, had been returned to him as genuine.

The magistrate committed both defendants to take their trial at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court on June 22, and released them on the same bail as before.

# Foreign Notes

*By* FRANK PHILLIPS

## United States Stamps

THE Post Office Department of the United States, recognizing the utility of various patented devices for vending stamps and machines for rapid mailing purposes, has issued stamps in special form for the convenience of users of these arrangements.

Stamp collectors will recognize that we are entering a most interesting and important epoch of philatelic and postal history in the United States at this time.

These special issues may be classified under the three following heads:—

I. PART PERFORATED IN STRIPS.

These strips are issued in rolls of 500 and 1000 stamps. (*a*) Rolled Sidewise, perforated vertically between. (*b*) Rolled Lengthwise, perforated horizontally between.

II. UNPERFORATED IN STRIPS.

These strips are issued in rolls of 500 and 1000 stamps. (*a*) Rolled Sidewise. (*b*) Rolled Lengthwise.

III. UNPERFORATED IN SHEETS.

Issued in sheets of 400 stamps (20 by 20).

### *I. Part Perforated Stamps.*

As stated above, the stamps are supplied in rolls of 500 or 1000 stamps, and they are rolled on a pasteboard core ½ inch in diameter. The perforation gauges the same as that of the regular issue. The rolls are supplied neatly put up in oiled paper bearing a printed label descriptive of the contents, e.g. "500—1 C. STAMPS—ROLLED SIDEWISE—PERFORATED."

The following announcement referring to these stamps was made by the Post Office Department last year:—

"STAMPS IN ROLLS.

"*December* 23, 1908.

"The Department is now prepared to issue limited quantities of postage stamps in rolls of 500 or 1000 for use in stamp-vending and stamp-affixing machines. The stamps will be coiled on paper cores, one-half inch in diameter. To secure stamps in this form postmasters will make requisition on Form 3201, and attach to it a letter stating:

"1. Whether the stamps are desired for use in a stamp-vending or stamp-affixing machine.

"2. Whether the stamps are desired in coils of 500 or of 1000 stamps each.

"3. Whether the strips should be arranged with stamps endwise or sidewise.

"4. Whether the blank margin between the stamps should be perforated or unperforated."

### *II. Unperforated in Strips.*

Little need be said about this variety, except that the stamps are intended for use in various automatic machines, which act at the same time as perforators or separators of the stamps. The "sidewise" rolls are used in a machine which cuts two large notches (or hyphens) between the stamps (i.e. vertically). The "lengthwise" rolls are used in two machines, one of which cuts off the corners of each stamp and also makes a sharp cut between them (horizontally); the other machine also makes a sharp cut between the stamps, and punches two large round holes, 12 mm. apart, between them.

The following reference list of known varieties of this class may be of some interest to specialists, although I should hardly imagine that many English philatelists would find the stamps worth collecting.

(i) *Horizontal separation by two large notches or hyphens.*

1902–3 *issue.*

1 c., yellow-green.
1 c., blue-green.
2 c., carmine.
4 c., deep brown.

1908–9 *issue.*

1 c., deep green on *toned.*
2 c., carmine on *toned.*

Feb. 12, 1909. "Lincoln" *issue.*

2 c., rose on *toned.*

(ii) *Vertical separation by corners cut.*

1902–3 *issue.*

2 c., carmine-rose.

1908–9 *issue.*

1 c., deep green on *toned.*
2 c., carmine on *toned.*
5 c., deep blue on *toned.*

Feb. 12, 1909. "Lincoln" *issue.*

2 c., rose on *toned.*

(iii) *Vertical separation by cut or two large holes.*

1902–3 *issue.*

2 c., deep carmine.
2 c., carmine-rose.

1908–9 *issue.*

1 c., deep green on *toned.*
2 c., carmine on *toned.*

Feb. 12, 1909. "Lincoln" *issue.*

2 c., rose on *toned.*

*III. Unperforated in Sheets.*

Little need be said of this variety, as all stamps which appear unperforated, either in sheets or in rolls, are listed in the standard catalogues.

I am indebted to *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* for most of the above information, and to the Stamp Security Company for specimens of the stamps delivered by the various machines.

# New Issues and Discoveries

*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.

**Charkari.**—We have been shown the recently issued 1 pice stamp, in a new colour, as described below.




2

**1909.** Type 2. *Lithographed. Wove paper. Pin-perf.* 11.

38a| 1 pice, turquoise blue.

**India.**—We are indebted to Mr. W. T. Wilson for the sight of the 6 a., King, overprinted "On H.M.S.," which was recently issued.




48




109

OFFICIAL STAMP. **1909.** Type 48 *overprinted with* Type 109, *in* black.

562| 6 a., bistre.

**Liberia.**—In addition to the new set chronicled in our issue of May 1, we have received a provisional 3 cents, formed by overprinting the 10 cents of the 1906 issue, in *black*. We are informed that only about 10,000 of these provisionals were made, of which the greater part will be, or have been, used on letters. No more can be printed, as the stock of the old 10 c. is practically exhausted, and the plates have been destroyed.




47




60g

**1909.** Type 47 *overprinted with* Type 60g, *in* black.

3 c. on 10 c., black and marone.

**Monaco.**—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* (15.6.09) chronicles the appearance of the 10 c. Postage Due in a new colour, *brown*, in place of *rose*. The new colour is the same as that of the corresponding stamp of France.




11

**1909.** Type 11. *Colour changed. Perf.* 14×13½.

107|10 c., brown.

**Nicaragua.**—*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* (5.6.09) gives a further list of new printings from the old plates, two of which we recorded last week.




37

**1909.** Type 37. *New colours. Perf.* 12.

2 c., vermilion.
3 c., orange-red.
20 c., olive-brown.
50 c., dark green.
1 p., yellow.

**Panama.**—A correspondent of our New York house has forwarded copies of two new stamps overprinted for use in the Canal Zone, and also one of them without overprint for ordinary use.




57a

**1909.** Type 57a. *Centre in first colour. Perf.* 12.

311| 2 c., black and vermilion.

CANAL ZONE.




106




108

**1909.** Types 57*a* and 108 *overprinted with* Type 106, *reading down, in* black. *Perf.* 12.
781| 2 c., black and vermilion.
784| 8 c., black and plum.

**Queensland.**—We have to list the following varieties on the authority of *The Australian Philatelist* (10.5.09):—

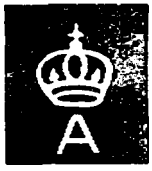



21




6*a*

**1905.** Type 21. *Wmk. Crown and* Q, Type 6*a*. *Perf.* 12.
226*a*| 2d., blue.




29

**1909.** Type 21. *Change of colour. Wmk. Crown and* A, Type 29. *Perf.* 12½, 13.
239*a*| 4d., grey-black.

**South Australia.**—Mr. Fred. Hagen has shown us a hitherto unknown variety, which should be a great rarity. It is the 3d. in black on 4d., O.S., perf. 11½, watermarked Large Star instead of Broad Star. Mr. Krichauff, of Adelaide, says that the existence of such a variety is quite in accordance with reasonable supposition, as both watermarks were in use concurrently.




3




51 9

**1874.** Type 3 *surcharged with* Type 9, *and overprinted with* Type 51, *in* black. *Wmk. Large Star*, Type w. 1. (*c*) *Perf.* 11½.
505*a*| 3d. in *black* on 4d., blue.

**Tasmania.**—*The Australian Philatelist* (10.5.09) lists the following variety:—




11




31

**1907 (?).** Type 11. *Wmk.* V *over Crown*, Type 31. (*a*) *Perf.* 12½.
213*a*| 9d., ultramarine.

**United States of America.**—Our American house sends us supplies of the new "ALASKA—YUKON—PACIFIC" commemorative, to which we referred in our issue of June 12. As we are able to illustrate the stamp below, we need say little about the design, except to wonder why the portrait of Wm. H. Seward is given the place of honour. As far as we can discover, Mr. Seward had little or nothing to do with Alaska. He was born at Florida in 1801, and died in 1872; he was Governor of New York in 1838, and was twice elected a Congressman, holding the position as head of the anti-slavery party. He ran for the Presidency in 1860, and spent the last years of his life travelling in South America and in Asia.




116

**1909.** *Issue commemorative of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Section of the Seattle Exposition.* Type 116. *Wmk.* "U.S.P.S." *extending across the sheet. Perf.* 12.
479| 2 c., carmine-lake.

**Victoria.**—The current 5d. is listed perf. 11 by *The Australian Philatelist* (10.5.09).




63

**1909.** Type 63. *Wmk. Crown over* A, Type 77. (*b*) *Perf.* 11
307*b*| 5d., chocolate.

Printed by W. BRENDON & SON, Ltd., Plymouth, for the Proprietors, STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C. July 3, 1909.

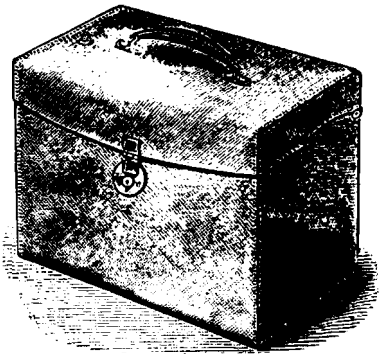
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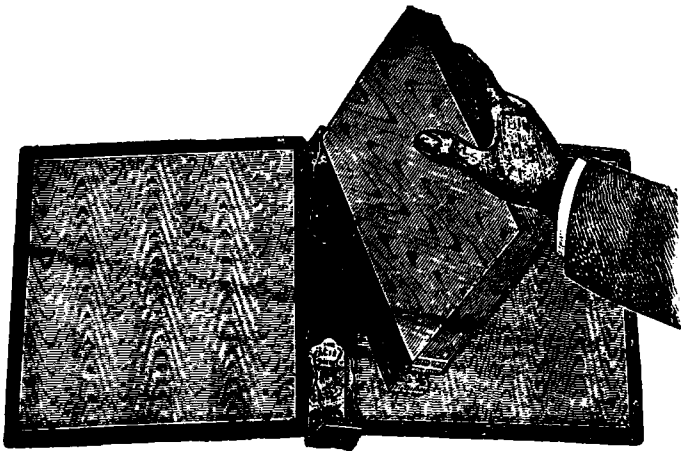
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[AD. 8.

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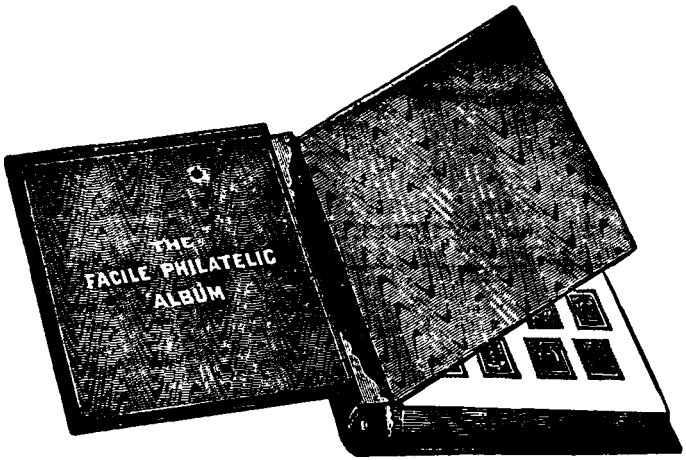
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JULY 10, 1909.

No. 2, Vol. X.
(Whole No. 236.)

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. FOR TRANSMISSION AS A NEWSPAPER.

JULY 10, 1909.

ONE PENNY.

# GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY



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| ,, 4 . . ,, | 5 | 6 | ,, 12 . . ,, | 4 | 0 |
| ,, 5 . . ,, | 5 | 0 | ,, 14 . . ,, | 4 | 0 |
| ,, 6 . . ,, | 6 | 6 | ,, 15 . . ,, | 4 | 0 |
| ,, 7 . . ,, | 6 | 0 | ,, 16 . . ,, | 4 | 0 |
| ,, 8 . . ,, | 6 | 0 | ,, 17 . . ,, | 4 | 0 |
| ,, 9 . . ,, | 5 | 0 | ,, 18 . . ,, | 4 | 0 |

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

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

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

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

*NOW READY.* *NOW READY.*

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In special red art cloth, lettered in gold on front and back, suitable for binding up Volume IX, inclusive of advertisement pages and fortnightly supplement (which is paged separately, and should be bound together at the end of the volume).

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# Portable Leather Cases

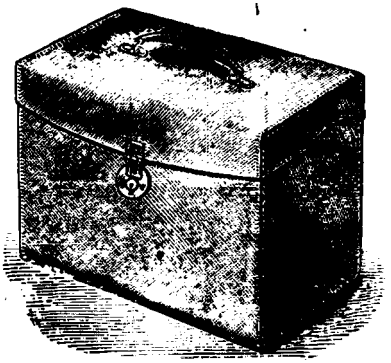
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LOCKS fitted to an Album do not ensure complete security, nor do they improve the appearance. We have prepared a PORTABLE LEATHER CASE, made of the best brown cow-hide, and fitted with spring lock and key. The case is made in two sizes, both of which are so arranged that most of our better Albums will fit into them. Each Case is lined with green Venetian baize, and is provided with a strong leather handle.

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12 inches.

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**Two Widths.**
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7½ inches.
No. 1508.
4 inches.

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Three PHILATELIC E.
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Four SIMPLEX.
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Fitted with Lock and Two Straps.

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Two PHILATELIC E.
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Two SIMPLEX.
Three ORIEL.

Fitted with Lock only.

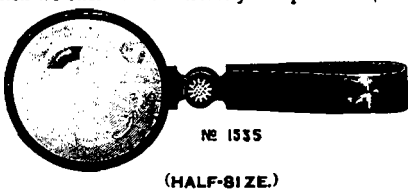
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Weight, under 4 lbs.

**STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED**
**391 Strand, London, W.C.**

## New "Folding" Magnifying Glass.

WE have long been asked for a cheap Magnifying Glass, and have at last been able to arrange for the manufacture of a good quality glass of medium power, which we offer at the extremely low price of 1/-.



№ 1535

(HALF-SIZE.)

The lens is 1⅝ inches in diameter, and is mounted in celluloid, the handle being of the same substance. The lens can be folded back into the handle, and is thus protected from injury in the pocket.

**Length: Open, 4½ inches; shut, 2½ inches.**

Packed in cardboard box.

**No. 1535. Price 1/-.**

Postage 1d.; British Colonies, 2d.; Foreign, 4d.

[AD. 11.

## Pocket Magnifying Glass.



1092.

THIS Glass consists of two specially worked lenses, mounted in a handsome polished black horn frame, and folds up compactly for the pocket. The lenses may be used singly, or together, should a high power be required.

The Glass is **absolutely identical** with that formerly sold at 7/6, and at the present price cannot be equalled elsewhere. Packed in cardboard box.

**No. 1092. Price 4/-.**

Postage 1d.; British Colonies, 2d.; Foreign, 4d.

[AD. 12.

## "Coddington" Magnifying Glass.



1093.

A FINE "Coddington" Glass, of high power and large field; the base is flat, so that the Glass may be placed right on the stamp to be examined.

Of the greatest use in detecting forgeries, and examining stamps for retouches or flaws. Packed in cardboard box.

**No. 1093. Price 5/-.**

Postage 1d.; British Colonies, 4d.; Foreign, 7d.

[AD. 18.

# *Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.*

*ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.*

## BOSNIA.

**1906–7.** *Large pictorial stamps.*

| Cat. No. | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 149. | 20 h., deep brown | *used* | 0 | 2 |
| 151. | 30 h., green | „ | 0 | 3 |
| 152. | 35 h., blue-black | „ | 0 | 3 |
| 153. | 40 h., orange | „ | 0 | 4 |
| 154. | 45 h., orange-red | „ | 0 | 5 |
| 155. | 50 h., purple | „ | 0 | 6 |
| 156. | 1 k., lake-red | „ | 0 | 9 |
| 157. | 2 k., bronze-green | „ | 2 | 6 |

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

**1905.** *King's Head. Multiple watermark.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 84. | 1 c., bluish green | *used* | 0 | 1 |

## ECUADOR.

**1908.** *Commemorative issue. Handsome stamps.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 331. | 1 c., red-brown (Locomotive) | *used* | 0 | 2 |
| 332. | 2 c., dull blue (Triangular) | *used* | 0 | 3 |
| 333. | 5 c., claret (Triangular) | *used* | 0 | 4 |
| 334. | 10 c., ochre (Triangular) | *used* | 0 | 6 |
| 335. | 20 c., green (Triangular) | *used* | 0 | 10 |

## MALDIVE ISLANDS.

**1909.** *New type. View of minaret.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 c., orange-brown | 0 | 1 |
| 3 c., deep myrtle-green | 0 | 1 |
| 5 c., pale purple | 0 | 2 |
| 10 c., carmine | 0 | 3 |

JULY 10, 1909

# Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 2
Whole No. 236 · JULY 10, 1909 VOL. X

## The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies

*By* L. HANCIAU *(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)*

*(Continued from* Vol. IX, *page* 364.)

FURTHER observation:—If the work spoken of by Dr. Diena was done at Turin, it seems to have taken nine months, whereas the same work upon 10,896,500 stamps was done in London in twelve days at the most, i.e. between the passing of the law on the 24th November, 1864, and the 8th December, when the surcharged stamps were despatched.

Lastly, how are we to explain the decree of the 2nd December, 1866* (delayed though it was by another of the 11th March, 1867*), which announced the suppression of the surcharged stamps, just when the administration was supposed to have sent the reserve to Turin to be surcharged?

All things considered, I am of the opinion that the information obtained by Dr. Diena was not correct, probably owing to some misunderstanding that was in no way his fault. *Errare humanum est!*

Now, my idea is that these 9,800,000 stamps, instead of being surcharged stamps, were more probably a mixed assortment of some of the values 1, 5, 10, 30, 40, 60 centesimi, and 2 lire, which were printed first of all in London, in 1863, and afterwards in Turin, in 1866. That would explain to a certain extent why the work took nine long months, assuming that it was a printing at various periods of values that were required, and not a continuous process; it is impossible to understand how such a simple matter of overprinting as that referred to could have taken so long a time.

I think that we have abundant proof that it is practically impossible that the Turin printing office can have undertaken any surcharging, either in 1865 or 1866, and that when the order was given, at the end of 1864, for the return of 15 centesimi stamps, it was solely with a view to despatching to London, as the *Officina Carta Valori* (Department of Stamped Papers) was not in existence at that date.

Reckoning up the figures, so far as they can be ascertained, I think we may arrange an account as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of 15 c. stamps printed in 1863 | 100,000,000 |
| Sales from the 1st December, 1863, to 31st December, 1864, thirteen months at the rate of 3,000,000 per month | 39,000,000 |
| There would thus remain unsold on the 31st December, 1864 . . | 61,000,000 |
| But to arrive at the number of stamps that would have to be surcharged, we must deduct those in broken sheets, blocks, or single copies, which I reckon in round numbers at . . . | 1,000,000 |
| Leaving . . . . . | 60,000,000 |
| If these were sent to London in January or February, 1865, they might well be in circulation in the following March, as shown by the obliterated specimens mentioned above. This enormous quantity would also explain how it is that the surcharged stamps without the dots are far more common than those with either the *four* or the *twelve* dots, of which there were only . | 10,896,500 |
| Or a total of stamps surcharged according to my reckoning of . . | 70,896,500 |

This quantity would have done duty from the 1st January, 1865, to the 1st May, 1867, and may have been sufficient if we allow for the sales having been somewhat reduced by the increase of the rate.

Is it possible that Dr. Diena's 9,800,000, added to the 11,000,000 (above) of 1864, could have covered the same period?

I regret having had to devote so much space to this question—which I might cer-

* These Decrees are given later.

tainly have been able to treat much more briefly if the General Administration of Posts, at Rome, had been so good as to answer my questions more fully. But after having always shown me the greatest courtesy in the past, whenever I addressed myself to them, the authorities have latterly thought it their duty to refuse me all information! Possibly there has been some change in the personnel of the Department.

In regard to the three types of the 15 c. stamps, I would note the following points, the description being also applicable in part to the stamps of 1863, all of which were engraved separately.

The point of the bust at left differs in the varieties *a*, *b*, and *c*, of 1865.

The shading lines on the neck vary, not being always at the same angle.

The point of the little tuft of beard shows marked variations.

The end of the neck is not the same.

The top horizontal line of the background varies in length in the three types; in between this first line and the top of the head there are *ten* lines in types *a* and *b*, and only *nine* in type *c*.

In the oval band the letters "P" of "POSTE," and "E" of "ITALIANE," vary in position with regard to the little side ornaments resembling figures "7"; the side ornaments also are not exactly alike.

In the corner ornaments, it is sufficient to draw attention to the curved lines, the ends of which vary in each case.

It is therefore quite evident that there are three distinct types.

*Secret Marks.* In re-engraving the design of 1863, it was thought necessary to insert secret marks (*four* and *twelve* dots), in order that the authenticity of the stamps might be recognized, in case of suspicion; in surcharging the stamps it was thought right to take similar precautions, in case any one might be tempted to risk a sentence to the galleys for the sake of gaining 5 centesimi by surcharging the still current 15 c. stamps. This appears from the following letter, which has already been published in the *Monthly Journal* (May, 1904), and which I repeat here:—

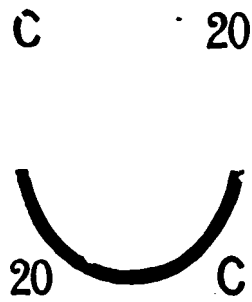
"MINISTRY OF THE TREASURY.
"MANUFACTURE OF THE FISCAL
AND
"POSTAGE STAMPS.
"22, Bunhill Row, London, E.C.
"*December* 2, 1864.

"Right Hon^ble. Sir,—You are aware by this time that 5,400,000 15 c. postage stamps, converted into 20 c. postage stamps, were despatched on Wednesday last. Next Wednesday a similar quantity will be sent off.

"As you advised, I have had cut in the die for [printing] 20 c. certain special marks, in order to enable the Government to discover postage stamps that may be counterfeited. I send you a sheet printed from the first plate constructed from the die in question, by which you can easily perceive that these special marks are four in number: *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*.

"I enclose also a proof of the new 2 c. postage stamp, the die of which will be finished to-morrow, so that on Monday the manufacture of the plates will be put in hand, and then the printing of the stamps.

"I have, &c., &c., &c.,
(Signed) "C. PERAZZI."




The Secret marks referred to were as follows:—

(*a*) Top letter "C" is broken across.
(*b*) There is an irregularity at the left-hand end of the curved bar.
(*c*) An indentation in the inner edge at the left centre of the bar.
(*d*) An indentation in the outer edge of the bar near the right-hand end.

The unfortunate part of it is, that these irregularities, especially (*c*), are not always visible to the naked eye, so what good are they?

*Proof. Overprinted* "SAGGIO" *in black.*

20 c., on 15 c., blue (12-dot variety).

The despatch of Mr. C. Perazzi to London as the agent of the Italian Government, for the purpose of studying the manufacture of postage stamps, as we have seen above, proves that the Government had fully decided to free itself from foreign guidance, and to be dependent no longer upon any one. The authorities were determined at all costs to establish printing works in Italy, for the manufacture of postage stamps and other stamped papers, and thus to relieve themselves of all anxiety on the subject of contractors, and to obtain at the same time full security for the future. It has been stated also that this question of the manufacture of the stamps had become a matter of national *amour propre*, and it is possible that such was the case.

It was with this idea, no doubt, that a Deputy, named Broglia, during the session of the 20th February, 1865, brought forward

the plan of the Government for the establishment of works in Turin, for the engraving and printing of stamps, and stamped paper. And, inspired by the proposals suggested by the Italian representative in London, he detailed all the advantages that would result from such an establishment, and ended by asking for a credit for this purpose of 200,000 lire (£8000) to be divided as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Engraving Department | Lire, | 17,675 |
| Electrotyping ,, | ,, | 22,532 |
| Mechanical Works | ,, | 18,100 |
| Printing ,, | ,, | 70,175 |
| Plant for Generation and Distribution of Power | ,, | 33,000 |
| Adaptation of Buildings | ,, | 18,000 |
| Gas and Water piping, etc. | ,, | 20,518 |
| | ,, | 200,000 |

In addition to the above, he asked for an annual vote of 160,950 lire (£6438), 52,650 lire for salaries, and 108,300 for materials.

This scheme was approved by the Chambers, and a Royal Decree of the 11th May, 1865, legalized that decision.

The works in question were founded at Turin on the 25th May, 1865, and from those works came (with certain exceptions) the whole of the Italian postage stamps subsequent to 1866; it was there also that the printing from the plates engraved in London, by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., was continued, the results differing but very little from the London prints.

* * *

According to the decree dated the 4th December, 1864, the issue of a 2 centesimi stamp was to take place in the following January, but it did not make its appearance at that date. It was on the subject of this delay that all the post offices received a circular, at the end of January, 1865, informing them that it would not be issued until the 1st March next.

*Issue of March 1st, 1865.*

(London Print.)

A large numeral "2," with the inscription "DUE CENTESIMI" upon it, within a rectangular frame of Greek pattern, inscribed "POSTE" at the top, and "ITALIANE" at the bottom; the background covered with ornamental scrollwork.




Engraved in London, by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., by whom it was also surface-printed in colour on white, surfaced paper, watermarked with the Crown of 1863. Perf. 14.

2 centesimi, deep red-brown.

A strip of six stamps from the top of a sheet, shown by Signor Pio Fabri to the Editor of the *Monthly Journal*, in July, 1896, showed one end of the row doubly perforated, the two lines converging over the second stamp from the left, and the remaining four stamps imperforate at top. The result of a fold in the sheet when put into the perforating machine.

*Proof.* Printed on glazed, white paper.

2 centesimi, deep brown.

* * *

The following arrangements were made to give facilities to soldiers for the despatch of their inland letters during the war of 1866. The prepayment of the letters being no longer obligatory under this measure, the recipients paid the ordinary rate, without any increase, a great boon which was highly appreciated by the soldiers, and which did not cost the Department a single centesimo :—

"EUGÈNE,
"PRINCE OF SAVOY-CARIGNANO,
"*Lieutenant-General of His Majesty*
"VICTOR EMMANUEL II,
"*King of Italy*.

"By virtue of the authority delegated to us, and wishing to obviate the difficulties which, in war time, the soldiers experience in obtaining postage stamps for the letters of varying weights, which they despatch within the confines of the kingdom :

"With the advice of the Council of Ministers;

"On the proposal of the Ministers of War, Public Works and the Treasury;

"We have decreed and do decree :—

"Art. 1. On and after the 1st July, 1866, the postmark of a military post office, applied to letters, is to be regarded as a postage stamp denoting an amount payable, corresponding to the weight of the letter, and this amount will be paid by the addressee of the letter, according to the tariff laid down in Article 5 of the law of the 24th November, 1864.

"We ordain that this decree, duly sealed with the Seal of the State, be inscribed in the official record of the laws and decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, and we command all whom it may concern to obey it and to cause it to be obeyed.

"Given at Florence, the 28th June, 1866.

"EUGÈNE OF SAVOY-CARIGNANO,
"PETTINENGO, S. JACINI, A. SCIALOJA."

* * *

In this same year, 1866, M. Ch. Coucoarde put on the market a lithographed *Essay* (?), which he stated had been accepted by the Government!

It is a poor design, borrowed from the bank-notes of Florence, showing the Arms of Milan, Naples, Parma, Modena, Tuscany and Venice, around those of Italy (the Savoy

Cross, surmounted by a Star), with the letters "*S.P.Q.R.*" in an oval in the centre; all within a rectangular frame, inscribed "1-8-6-6" in the corners, "POSTE ITALIANE," and "20 CENT." at the bottom.

This "stamp" is found printed in all possible colours, on various kinds of paper and card, and even on coloured envelopes.* The latter have across them the untruthful inscription: "*Proposto al Ministero Italiano dei Lavori Pubblici*" (submitted to the Italian Ministry of Public Works), and on the stamps, the word "*Saggio*" (Essay).

* * *

The printing of the stamps of 1863-65 commenced in London, and apparently was continued in Turin in 1866. It is by no means easy to distinguish the one printing from the other, but the dated obliterations and also the shade of the impression may sometimes enable us to do so.

*Issue of March* (?), 1866-67.

Similar to the stamps of 1863, and only differing from them in shade. The same paper, watermark, and perforation.

1 c., bronze-green, yellowish and deep bronze-green.
2 c., red-brown, yellowish brown.
5 c., sea-green (deep *to* pale).
10 c., brown-ochre, deep brown-ochre.
30 c., reddish brown.
40 c., pale and bright carmine.
60 c., lilac, bright lilac.
2 l., pale and bright orange.

* An illustration in the book describing *the Collection of Essays of Martin Schroeder* shows that the specimens in that collection were not printed upon the envelopes, but were adhesives affixed to envelopes with the inscription quoted.—E. B. E.

*Varieties. Imperforate (accidentally).*

1 c., bronze-green.
2 c., red-brown.
30 c., brown.
60 c., lilac.

In view of the great care with which the printing of stamps is done by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., I feel bound to suppose that these imperforate stamps, which I have not had an opportunity of seeing, emanated from the *Officina Carta Valori*, if indeed they were not obtained in that condition by favour or fraud.

*Manufacture.* The watermarked paper used for both postage and fiscal stamps was supplied to the printing works by *La Cartiera Italiana* (the Italian Paper Mills), whose successors, Messrs. Avondo Brothers, supply the paper to this day.

*Essays* (or *Proofs*). I have seen the following, overprinted "SAGGIO," reading upwards, in *black*. Perf. 14.

1 c., red-brown.
2 c. ,,

Also, in various sizes: 15½ × 18 mm., 19 × 23 mm., 23 × 27 mm.; likewise printed in *red-brown*.

Further, with the overprint, in *black*, "SAGGIO," in letters 3 mm. high. Perf. 14.

1 c., bronze-green.
2 c., red-brown.

* * *

*(To be continued.)*

# Topical Notes

## *By* CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

**Dinner to welcome Mr. Fred. Hagen**

MR. F. HAGEN, of Sydney, arrived in London early in June on his first visit to England, and to celebrate this event in the usual British fashion our publishers gave a small dinner at the Hotel Cecil on Thursday evening, June 17.

The following gentlemen were present: Mr. Fred. Hagen, Baron A. de Worms, Major E. B. Evans, and Messrs. E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle, T. W. Hall, L. L. R. Hausburg, H. R. Oldfield, C. J. Phillips, G. Hamilton-Smith, A. J. Warren, and R. B. Yardley.

**Description of New Stock Books arranged and priced recently**

*Greece.*

OWING to somewhat considerable recent purchases we have rearranged the first volume of the Greece stock books, and this new book is one that should be inspected by specialists as soon as possible. It contains a magnificent lot of rarities in mint unused stamps, and a remarkable lot of used in the earlier issues, pages of superb shades, dated postmarks, and a number of rare stamps on letters.

This is one of the best books of the interesting Greek stamps of the first type that we have arranged for some years past.

*Tasmania.*

Two fine books of this country are now ready. The early issues are well represented. In the 1d., blue, of 1853 there are two *unused*, and *used* there are two fine strips each of *four* stamps, a pair and several singles, including one on original envelope.

In the octagonal 4d. there are *two* of the 4d. on *laid paper* which are very rare although they are not known as used stamps.

The perforated issues contain a number of scarce varieties, and the later issues are well represented.

*Canada.*

This book generally proves to be the best selling one of all the North American Colonies, and we have quite a difficulty to keep up a good supply of all issues. This is a rather poor book, and we should like on approval at lowest prices fine copies of Nos. 1 to 22, unused and used; Nos. 24 to 58, unused; and Nos. 24 to 27, 39 to 41, used.

*Natal.*

A good book of this country has just been finished; it contains a fair lot of the embossed "pence" issues, such as several of the 6d., green, a large 9d., blue, etc.

A fine lot of the early "pence" issue, and a fairly representative lot of the scarce provisionals of 1869.

The later issues are well represented, and include a nice lot of the errors and minor varieties.

*Ceylon.*

This is a country always in great demand. The "pence" issues are getting scarcer and scarcer, and they always sell well in all parts of the world. This book contains a really good lot of the older issues, including a number of blocks, as well as quite a fine lot of rarities, used and unused.

*North German Confederation* and *Alsace and Lorraine.*

This is a good lot of stamps. The Germans include a fine lot of shades in unused, and some good postmarks, also a number of pairs of the 1868 *imperf.* and unused, and some undoubted imperfs. used.

The Alsace and Lorraine are specially strong in used stamps with rare obliterations. There are some very choice things priced at very moderate rates.

*German Empire.*

Very complete. A good lot of the early prints of the "small eagle" with sharp, clear embossing. Such stamps are desirable, and difficult to find in mint condition.

*German Colonies.*

A fairly good lot of these things in three volumes, including scarce provisionals and a number of used with rare obliterations.

# The Postage Stamps of Belgium

*By* CH. DE BONT *(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)*

(*Continued from* Vol. IX, *page* 408.)

ISSUE OF MAY 1, 1905—*continued.*

*The* 25 *centimes stamp.*

LIKE the last value, the 25 centimes was issued on May 1, 1905, and there were three printings, giving a total of 33,447,000 stamps.

The stamps of the first printing, which made their appearance in May, 1905, were very carefully printed, the shade being *deep cobalt-blue.*

2nd printing, pale and deep Prussian blue.
3rd ,, dull blue, very deep blue.

*The* 35 *centimes stamp.*

This stamp was also issued on May 1, 1905, there being up to the present two printings, comprising 6,083,000 copies, the shades being :—

1st printing, pale violet-brown,
2nd ,, reddish violet-brown.

*The* 50 *centimes stamp.*

The 50 centimes stamp was issued on July 21, 1905, the day of the National Celebration. There were two printings, giving 3,363,000 stamps, which varied very greatly in shade.

Thus the stamps first appeared in *deep grey*, then *dull grey*, *pale grey*, *pearl-grey*, and lastly in *black-grey*. Of the latter shade only very few copies have been found, and it is distinctly rare.

The impression was very heavy, especially as regards the background; this makes the bust look much less prominent than on the other values.

*The* 1 *franc stamp.*

There has been only one printing of this stamp, which was issued on July 21, 1905, and it consisted of 684,000 copies. There are only two shades, viz. *pale* and *bright orange-yellow.*

*The* 2 *francs stamp.*

This value was also issued on July 21, 1905, and, like the 1 franc, there was not much demand for it; only 597,000 copies were printed at a single printing. The printing was most carefully carried out, and the only two shades are *pale* and *deep mauve.*

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 1, 1907.




This issue consists of the 1, 2, and 3 centimes of the 1893 design, redrawn, inasmuch as the ornamentation between the stamp proper and the Sunday label, and also below the latter, is removed. This change made the three low values more uniform with the designs of 10 centimes to 2 francs of the 1895 issue, in which the Sunday label is quite separate from the stamp, as regards design.

It should be observed that the letters forming the inscription in the Sunday label are very much thinner and closer together in this, the redrawn type; thus it occurs that should the inking have been too liberal the letters are apt to run together.

*The 1 centime stamp.*

Every year there are several printings of this stamp, each extending over several weeks; the sale is enormous, rising to 200,000,000 copies per annum.

The shade naturally varies in a certain degree, thus we get *grey*, *pale grey*, *pearl-grey*, *deep grey*, and *grey-black*.

Stamps of the first 1909 printing may be found on the new paper, which was only supplied to the Administration of Posts and Telegraphs during 1908. This paper is exactly double the thickness of that used formerly, and the impression is far clearer than before.

Varieties of lettering may be found, such as:—

"ROSTES," instead of "POSTES,"
"POSTERIIEN," instead of "POSTERIJEN,"
etc. etc.

*The 2 centimes stamp.*

Although this stamp was printed at the same time as the 1 centime, it did not make its appearance until 1908, owing to orders issued by the Administration that all stamps of the old design should be used up first.

Up to the present there have been three printings of this value, comprising 58,547,000 copies, which represent about a three years' supply. There are only two shades, viz. *violet-brown* and *red-brown*.

Errors of lettering similar to those described above for the 1 c. may be found, which are of course due to the close proximity of the letters forming the inscription in the frame.

*The 5 centimes stamp.*

This value is in far greater demand than the 2 centimes, and was issued on October 1, 1907. So far there have been five printings totalling up to the enormous number of 278,500,000 stamps, of which the greater part are *pale yellow-green* or *pale blue-green*.

The errors of lettering referred to above are also to be found on this value.

## PARCEL POST STAMPS.

ISSUE OF MAY 1, 1879.




Previous to 1879 the cost of conveying small parcels within the confines of the country varied according to the distance travelled. This led to a certain restriction of trade, especially in goods of no great value. Royal Decrees, dated February 25, 1861, and October 26, 1868, were therefore promulgated, by the terms of which the Minister of Public Works was authorized to arrange special rates for such goods.

In 1870 a great expansion of Belgian trade took place, owing to the large number of strangers coming to reside in the country. The French in particular insisted on a change in the Belgian mode of buying and selling; thus it became necessary for even the smallest purchase to be delivered to the buyer's residence free of charge, and even articles for the country had to be delivered free when the purchase exceeded a certain minimum value.

Owing to a general desire for a reduction in the very heavy rates charged for carrying parcels, which rates were hitting retail traders very hard, the various trade associations and chambers of commerce devoted a great deal of time and trouble to the formulation of a workable scheme. A great number of petitions were prepared and addressed to the Legislative House and to the Minister of Public Works.

It was by no means an easy task to establish a uniform rate for any distance, owing to the fact that at that time most of the railway lines were in the hands of various companies, amongst whom part of the receipts had necessarily to be divided.

However, at last, on April 15, 1879, the Department of Public Works elaborated a special tariff for small parcels: the following decree was then promulgated:—

"No. 1577.

"THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

"PURSUANT TO paragraph 1 of the law of April 12, 1835, which has been continued until July 1, 1879, authorizing the Government to fix rates on the State Railways;

"AND PURSUANT TO the Royal Decree dated September 2, 1840, authorizing the Minister of Public Works to make alterations (under certain conditions) in the rates on the State Railways;

"AND PURSUANT TO the Ministerial Decree dated December 26, 1878, approving a regulation tariff to be charged within the interior by the State Railways;

"AND BELIEVING that it be desirable to respond to the wish so frequently expressed by the Chambers of Commerce for a uniform tariff for small parcels weighing not more than 5 kilograms whatever be their destination on the State Railways:—

"DECREES:

"1. Parcels weighing 5 kilograms and under, which may be despatched on the State Railways, will be subject to a uniform rate of frs. 0,80 or frs. 0,50, according as to whether they be accepted under tariff 1 (express) or tariff 2 (fast goods); the above rates are inclusive of carriage and delivery.

. . . . . .

"6. Stamps of 10, 20, 50, and 80 centimes will be provided for the purpose of franking such parcels. They will be placed on sale at all stations on the State Railways.

. . . . . .

"9. This decree shall come into force on May 1, 1879. "Brussels, April 15, 1879.

(Signed) "SAINITELETTE."

The first issue of the parcel post stamps was surface-printed in colour on *white* wove paper. Belgian ink was used, the printers being Gomveloos Frères, of Brussels; all values were engraved by M. Ch. Wiener. Each sheet consists of 200 stamps, and the perforation gauges exactly 14.

Every printing that took place was formally authorized by a special committee consisting of three members, who were appointed for that purpose by the Administration of Posts.

The central part of the design of all the values consists of the Arms of Belgium, surmounted by a Crown, in an oval frame flanked on both sides by a winged wheel, the whole being further enclosed in a long, oblong frame, in each of the four corners of which are figures of value in *white* on a coloured ground. The outer frame is inscribed: "CHEMINS DE FER," at the top; "BELGIQUE," on either side; and the value in words at the bottom.

*Numbers printed.*

10 centimes.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *One printing.* | 100,000. | Red-brown and chocolate. |

20 centimes.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *One printing.* | 500,200. | Deep and pale blue. |

50 centimes.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *1st printing.* | 1,500,000. | Rose-carmine and deep carmine. |
| *2nd* „ | 600,000. | Bright carmine and pale rose. |

The latter printing was in aniline ink.

80 centimes.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *1st printing.* | 1,000,000. | Orange-yellow. |
| *2nd* „ | 200,000. | Bright orange. |

*Varieties.*

1. All values are known imperforate.
2. 10 centimes are known imperf. horizontally.
3. 20 centimes with inscription "VINGTS" instead of "VINGT" centimes.
4. 20 and 50 centimes are known on a kind of parchment paper on the back of which the design is clearly visible.

ESSAY.

80 centimes, on card, printed in *black*; the inscription reads "QUATRE-VINGT" instead of "QUATRE-VINGTS."

* * *

ISSUE OF AUGUST 1, 1881.

Owing to arrangements having been entered into between the various states composing the International Postal Union to establish a service of parcels post of a declared value (i.e. registered or insured), a 25 centimes stamp became necessary to prepay the additional charge. Such a stamp, exactly similar in design to those of the preceding issue, made its appearance on August 1, 1881, following on a decision arrived at by the Administrative Committee on July 15, 1881.

The usage of this stamp is explained in a circular dated August 8, 1881.

*Shades.*

The following are known:—

Green, emerald-green, pale green.

There was only one printing of this stamp, comprising 1,059,000 copies. They were the work of the new stamp-printing office at Malines.

It should be noted that from July 15, 1881, only, the Belgian Government undertook the printing of the parcel post stamps. The printing office established to that end was quite separate from that used by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

*Varieties.*

The 25 c. is known

(i) wholly imperf.
(ii) imperf. horizontally.

Both varieties are getting quite hard to find, and are worth 6s. or 7s. apiece unused.

*(To be continued.)*

# A Note on the 25 Centavos of the 1874 issue of Mexico

*By* E. W. WETHERELL

(*From the "Philatelic Journal of India"*)

THE 1874 issue of Mexico was engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co. of New York. The stamps were in use from 1874 to 1883, with two changes: (*a*) the colour of the 10 c. was changed from black to orange, and (*b*) a new value, 4 c., was introduced.

The 25 c. is the commonest value, and if variation exists in the stamps it is in the 25 c. that we should expect to find it.

The stamps are *taille-douce* engravings, and as a rule *taille-douce* stamps do not show variation to any great extent.

In looking through some thousands of specimens I was struck by the fact that stamps of a very worn appearance might be found with the date 1874, and very clear copies dated 1883. This at once pointed to difference of plate. I therefore sorted the stamps according to date, and then examined them in detail.

1874 Plate, I (or first *group* of plates).

*Secret mark?* All the specimens I possess show a blue dot—very well marked, in the second "I" of "VEINTICINCO." This may be a secret mark, or it may be a guide dot; it varies in position on each stamp, and is therefore not present on the original die.

This plate was in use alone for 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877.

In 1878 a second plate came in (it is rare with this date, but common in 1879. I presume that it came into use late in 1878). Specimens from this plate may be distinguished at once, as there is a small semi-lunar blue curve added to each stamp separately. It is just under the bottom of the "2" (in N.W. corner) in the white frame below the tablet. This plate was in use in 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881.

In 1881 a third plate made its appearance; it is very clearly distinguishable, as there is no semi-lunar curve, no blue dot, but there is a series of guide lines which appear at the top and sides of the stamps, outside the design, and cutting each other at the extreme N.W. corner of the stamps.

This plate is found in 1881, 1882, and 1883.

So the periods are:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1874. | Plate I. | |
| 1875. | " | |
| 1876. | " | |
| 1877. | " | |
| 1878. | Plate I. and | Plate II. |
| 1879. | " " | " |
| 1880. | " " | " |
| 1881. | " " | " and Plate III. |
| 1882. | " (very rare) | " " |
| 1883. | | " |

That is to say, in 1881 there were three plates in use, but early in the following year the two old plates were stopped and only Plate III used.

The second plate came on at the time that the change in overprint was made, so all specimens with number and date wide apart are Plate I.

The thin paper came on in 1881 (end), so that all copies dated 1882 and 1883 are on thin paper, and must be Plate III.

1881 is the only difficult year, for all three plates were in use, and the thin paper was just coming in.

The stamps vary enormously in shade, but as there is no proof that the dates on them were put on immediately, they are not infallible guides to the order, but in general I find:—

THICK PAPER.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1874-6. | Pale blue, blue. |
| 1877. | *All* deep blue. |
| 1878. | Deep blue, indigo (rare), greenish blue. |
| 1879. | Deep blue, indigo (rare), greenish blue. |
| 1880. | Deep *bright* blue. |
| 1881. | " " |

THIN PAPER.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1881. | Pale blue. |
| 1882. | Blue, deep blue. |
| 1883. | Indigo. |

I hope the above remarks will show that a *taille-douce* stamp printed by the American Bank Note Co. (which usually means that there are no varieties) is well worth a little study. All that is necessary in *cataloguing* is to say "25 c. (three plates)"—the inclusion would not alter the bulk of the catalogue—a fact which is always a consideration.

# The "52 c." of Reunion

THE number of *Le Timbre-Poste* for May 10th contains an article entitled "Une Erreur Rare de la Réunion," by M. Victor Flandrin, in which a brave attempt is made to rehabilitate the character of this old impostor, which we really thought had been safely laid at rest, "unwept, unhonoured, and unsung," as the poet says, twenty years ago.

It is a pity that M. Flandrin confined his attention entirely to the evidence that was produced at that time in favour of this supposed *error*; if he had consulted the volumes of the original *Timbre-Poste* for 1888 and 1889, he would have found a very interesting account of the origin of this curiosity; indeed, he would have found two very interesting, contradictory, and mutually destructive accounts, given by the same person, such as to fully justify the exclusion of the variety in question from any serious catalogue.

In December, 1885, the authorities in the colony converted some of their old stock into provisionals of the values of 5 c., 10 c., and 25 c. Among these was the 40 c. of the old general type for the French Colonies,




which was surcharged "25 c.—R", as shown in the second illustration given above. The stamps were duly described in *Le T.-P.* for February, 1886, in which the decree authorizing their manufacture was quoted in full, but no errors of any sort were heard of until some months later. In September, 1886, *Le T.-P.* chronicled, on the authority of another journal, a copy of this variety with "52" in place of "25", which was stated to have passed through the post on the 1st July, rather more than six months after its supposed issue. The discovery does not appear to have created any special excitement. The Government Printer of Réunion had not then established the reputation for ingenious permutations and combinations which he gained a few years later, but it was probably thought possible that his conscience might have permitted him to pass this rather manifest misprint!

There was an interval of two years between the first and second acts of the play, and it was in September, 1888, that *Le T.-P.* revealed the fact that a Postal Official of Réunion, on leave in France, was in possession of no less than four hundred (or it might even be five hundred) copies of this *error*, which he was anxious that M. Moens should purchase, and that in a moment of candour (afterwards regretted) he had acknowledged that they were printed in sheets of a hundred! As this gentleman endeavoured to explain that what he meant to say was that four or five hundred copies only were printed, two or three in each sheet of 25 c., it is of interest to give a translation of what he actually did say, through a person who was endeavouring to negotiate the sale to M. Moens. The latter had asked for information, as follows:—

"Before deciding on making any purchase, I wish to know whether the errors 52 c. were printed side by side, in a sheet, or whether they occurred, by accident, on the sheet among the 25 centimes."

And this was the reply:—

"The 52 c. were certainly in sheets, but as there were many of them in the middle of the sheets that were torn, it was necessary to cut out the good ones and stick them on blank paper in order to obliterate them with the date 1886. I have remaining, etc. . . . But tell him certainly that there were no more than four sheets of one hundred of these errors, and that I am the only person who bought them at the Post Office, less those that were torn, which were burnt, and a few which were sold at the window."

Having these details before him, about the damaged copies in the middle of the sheets, it was hardly surprising that the editor of *Le T.-P.* should have declined to accept the explanation that, when the owner said "four sheets," he meant that the total number printed was equivalent to four or five sheets, even when it was supported by a certificate to the effect that there were only two or three of the *errors* on the first few sheets printed, and that the type was corrected as soon as they were noticed.

The revised version of the story was too improbable for anything. In the first place, as pointed out at the time, the figures used are of such a size that, printed in *black* on a *red* stamp, the fact that they were reversed could not fail to catch the eye even of a post office clerk, far less that of a printer or proof reader. The total number of stamps surcharged "25 c.", according to the Decree, was 50,000, or 500 sheets of 100; we may take it that there were at least 500 of the *errors*, which at the rate of three on each sheet would mean that one-third of the 500 sheets were overprinted before the errors were discovered. If any were sold in the ordinary way it must have been before this

discovery took place—that is to say in December, 1885, when, according to the account given, the stamps were being issued to the post office as fast as ever they could be printed; and yet the earliest date found upon a supposed *original* envelope bearing one of the errors is the 14th April, 1886, or five months afterwards. The editor of *Le T.-P.* had the opportunity of examining ten of these very original envelopes, out of eleven in the possession of the official referred to above; the addresses had all been carefully cut out, but the date stamps both of departure and arrival remained. The letters appear to have been posted at various dates, ranging from the 14th April to the 9th July, 1886; all were posted at St. Denis, and, curiously enough, out of two posted on the 8th May, one reached St. Leu the same day, while the other did not arrive there till the *14th*, and two posted on the 2nd and 4th of July reached St. Paul together, on the 4th!

Again, we find it stated that the other copies of these *errors* were obliterated—

"at the moment when they were discovered, in order that no one might be able to dispute their authenticity."

We all know the supreme value of an obliteration as a proof of authenticity, but all the "52 c." thus obliterated on pieces of paper are cancelled with the date mark of the 2nd July, 1886, nearly seven months after the printing took place. Were they not discovered (or invented) till that date?

Finally, the editor of *Le T.-P.*, on examining a sheet of the 25 c. on 40 c., which he found to have been set up in a block of ninety, ascertained that the setting was perfectly regular and uniform throughout, and evidently done by a careful printer, who would have been the last person in the world to pass "52" for "25," whereas, in fifteen copies of the *error* (which was supposed to have occurred only *two* or *three* times in the sheet) he found no less than *twelve* distinct varieties of spacing, etc., which he considered evidence that a whole setting had been altered by loosening the type and transposing the figures. And that is what most probably took place.

It may well be that there were a few damaged sheets of the 40 c. stamps in the stock, and that, when the good sheets had been duly surcharged "25 c.", some ingenious person thought of utilizing the torn ones and transposing the type for the production of fancy *errors*; to cut up the sheets and postmark the stamps singly was, of course, necessary, as *errors* in pairs or blocks could not have been expected to pass muster. This method of production would also account for the very curious fact, never yet explained, that the gentleman who knew enough about Philately to pick out all the *errors* (though he could not remember whether there were two in each sheet, or three), did not retain one single unsevered pair of "52 c." and "25 c." together!

Let us hope that this fraud will now lie low for another twenty years, or more.

# Talk of the Day

*By* ANTONIO BUSTER

**A Damaged Plate**

PROBABLY most of my readers are aware of the fact that there are two of the "general" De La Rue plates, inscribed "POSTAGE & REVENUE," from which the King's Head stamps of such colonies as Northern Nigeria, Straits Settlements, St. Vincent, etc., are printed. One of these is numbered "1" on the margins, and the other is numbered "2". The first is used for printing sheets of 120 stamps in two panes of sixty each, while from the latter, larger sheets of 240 stamps in four panes are produced. The first of these plates (No. 1) has been used far more than the other, and at present it is showing signs of wear, for there are marked defects on certain stamps on each sheet. On Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 28 on the left-hand pane, and Nos. 1 and 2 on the right-hand pane, the inner line of the name-tablet is broken at the top right-hand corner. On numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 it is quite a substantial break, and one no collector can fail to note, but on the others the defect is not so pronounced. Of course, these defects may have been on the plate from the first, but I hardly think this probable, as I do not recollect having noticed them on any of the stamps printed prior to 1907. I first noticed the flaws when examining some sheets of the Cayman Islands stamps issued in 1907, so that they should appear on all the stamps printed at that time or later, viz.:—

*British Honduras.*

10 c., purple and green.
25 c. ,, ,, orange.
50 c., grey-green and carmine.
$1 ,, ,, ,, ,,
$2 ,, ,, ,, blue.
$5 ,, ,, ,, black.
2 c., carmine.

*Cayman Islands.*

½d., green
1d., carmine.
2½d., ultramarine.
3d., purple on yellow.
4d., black and red on yellow.
6d., dull and bright purple.
1s., black on green.
5s., green and red on yellow.
10s., green and red on green.

*Fiji.*

1s., green and carmine.

*Gold Coast.*

½d., dull purple and green.
½d., green.
1d., carmine.
2½d., bright blue.
6d., dull and bright purple.

*Leeward Islands.*

½d., green.
2d., purple and ochre.
1d., carmine.
2½d., bright blue.
6d., purple and brown.
1s., green and carmine.

*St. Helena.*

2½d., ultramarine.
4d., black and red on yellow.
6d., dull and rosy purple.
10s., green and red on green.

*St. Lucia.*

½d., green.
1d., carmine.
2½d., blue.

*St. Vincent.*

5s., green and red on yellow.

*Sierra Leone.*

½d., green.
1d., scarlet.
2½d., ultramarine.

Very possibly these defects made their appearance at an earlier date than 1907, and it would be interesting to discover the exact period of their advent.

### Strong Societies

BLESS me! What's this I read? "The *Chums* Society of Stamp Collectors now has nearly eleven hundred members." The Juniors will have to look to their laurels or they'll be getting left. But, then, Bishops generally do have large flocks to look after, don't they?

### New Zealand Dots

SOME of those strenuous folk who collect modern New Zealand stamps in all their vagaries have pointed out that in some of the plates of the ½d. and 1d. values there are minute dots between the stamps which may, possibly, be guide dots, but are more probably inserted on purpose to distinguish between the impressions from various plates. I have noticed similar dots in some of the recent 3d. stamps, which are too regular in their position to be guide dots. In one plate there is a dot exactly in the centre of the design near the beak of the right-hand bird, while in another plate for this value there is no central dot, but one is shown almost in the centre of each space between the stamps in each horizontal row. Possibly both varieties may exist in all these perforations—14, 14 × 13½, and 14 × 15.

# Specialism for the Medium Collector

*By* TIM BROLOGIE

THE interested and observant student of Philately will have noticed that we are beginning to recognize the fact that general collecting is of necessity soon to become a dead letter amongst serious collectors of limited monetary resources.

The multiplicity of varieties now recognized and the never-ceasing shoal of new issues all tend to make general collecting impossible. The man who can spend only £10 to £20 per annum on his hobby can get no really good stamps, if he wishes to make a representative show of all countries. The whole of his expenditure is taken up by getting the common varieties and keeping the collection up to date with new issues. However much one would like to ignore the financial side of stamp collecting, it is quite impossible if our means are limited, and if we wish to make a respectable show of stamps.

On comparing catalogue quotations for various stamps during the last few years, we find that stamps catalogued below 1s. each are practically of no use from the point of view of an investment. The stamps that have steadily increased in price are stamps catalogued from a few shillings upwards. Unless one buys "cheap" stamps at very low rates indeed there is almost sure to be a loss on the transaction, and so the man who cannot afford to spend more than £10 or £20 per annum cannot afford to *waste* his money on stamps, if they are not likely to realize some decent proportion of the original outlay when disposed of.

Many schemes have been brought forward for the simplification of catalogues—which would mean to a great extent the simplification of collections also—but none of these schemes have been carried out, and the reason is not far to seek. In modern stamps

particularly, the "minute" variety is the profitable one for the possessor. In all probability a certain number of these minor varieties are purchased by either the dealer or the collector at the price of the normal stamp. Naturally, the discoverer of a scarcer variety—no matter in how little a detail it may differ from the normal type—puts an enhanced interest and price on that stamp. If he be a dealer he catalogues it and charges accordingly. If he be a collector he retains it—probably—and shows it at his Society's next meeting, or even writes to the Philatelic Press about it. In any case an enhanced interest is taken in it by all possessors—or those who are desirous of possessing the stamp—and an enhanced interest means an enhanced demand, and an enhanced demand means an enhanced value upon the stamp. So there is no wonder that specialism is popular. Most of the charm of collecting, to many philatelists, is the discovery of fresh varieties, no matter how small they may be. It is pretty evident that the collector who devotes himself specially to one or two countries, or groups of countries, will have a better chance of making "finds" than the collector whose attention is divided amongst all the countries of the world.

For collectors who cannot afford to buy stamps for the mere pleasure of possessing them, but who must pay some regard to their power of realization, some scheme other than general collecting must be devised. The scheme I would suggest is a specialism in one or two countries, or groups of countries, and in some cases, in special issues of a single country.

These countries must necessarily be selected with care, and with a due regard to one's natural likes and dislikes in different stamps. It would be futile, too, for the type of collector that this article is written for, to specialize in "Triangular" Capes or "Pence" Ceylons, as these stamps are far above the means of the average collector, whilst on account of their great popularity the prices range very high indeed, often, in fact, out of all proportion to their actual rarity.

Perhaps the best countries for specialization nowadays are those countries that are not over-popular at the present time. Prices range fairly low in certain countries when the real scarcity of the stamps is taken into account, and when the time comes for these stamps to become popular (as no doubt such a time will come), the prices will then be increased accordingly. Foreign countries provide the best field for this method of specializing, as Colonial stamps are, on the whole, far more popular, and as a result are more highly-priced. There are certain British Colonial stamps which are worth collecting though, and it is my purpose to point out a few countries—both Colonial and foreign—which are worthy of study, enumerating the special points of interest in their stamps as we proceed.

**Jamaica**

Jamaica is an ideal country for our purpose. The most highly-priced stamp is quoted at 75s. and the majority of the varieties are within the reach of all. The first issue, bearing the pineapple watermark, is by far the scarcest. Mint copies are worth buying at any reasonable price. I, personally, have been interested in this country for years, but am still incomplete in mint copies of the first issue. The used stamps are fairly common, but clean, well-centred copies of the "pineapples" are desirable stamps.

In 1861 a bisected provisional was issued (and authorized by Government Decree). The precaution of buying on part of original cover should always be taken with this stamp.

The following issues, up to 1889, were all straightforward, until the fourpenny stamp of 1884 was surcharged "TWO PENCE HALFPENNY," which produced innumerable varieties. Some of these varieties of surcharge are very rare and worth looking for. This stamp was described in detail in one or two articles in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* some months ago, when plates were given showing the position of the scarce varieties in each sheet.

The "Arms" stamps are rather complicated. Besides the different watermarks, Single and Multiple CA, there are the chalky-paper varieties of most of these stamps, which makes matters quite confusing. A study of the catalogue will clear matters, however, and none of these stamps are of great account, excepting the variety with "SER..ET" for "SERVIET" in the scroll at the base of the Arms device. Other minor varieties of the word "SERVIET" are to be found —some of them being quite scarce. The 5d. value of the "Arms" type is difficult to pick up in fine used condition, whilst the "SER..ET" variety of the fivepence is a very desirable stamp indeed and well worth looking for.

**Gibraltar**

Gibraltar is a country eminently suitable for the moderate specialist. Most of the stamps are fairly low-priced—all except about ten being obtainable for less than 20s. Good and well-centred copies are fairly plentiful too, as this country has never been over-popular with specialists. The specialist in Gibraltar would do well to collect the British stamps used in that place prior to the distinctive issue of stamps in 1886. The postmarks "G" or "A 26" are easily distinguished, and full particulars of these stamps will be found in *G.S.W.*

(October, 1907). They are all good stamps and fine copies are well worth keeping.

The first issue of Gibraltar (Bermuda surcharged) is rather scarce, and the stamps, as a rule, are worth more used than unused —this being more especially the case with really fine copies. The surcharging seems to have been fairly well done, and no distinct varieties of overprint are to be found.

The next issue is fairly straightforward, though not too common. These stamps were only current for about two and a half years, and catalogue quotations are comparatively low, especially for used copies. In July, 1889, the stamps of the previous issue were surcharged with the corresponding values in Spanish currency, as a change had been made by the authorities. Several varieties of overprint are to be found, all of which are scarce. Interesting varieties of the figure "5" in the 5 c., 25 c., 50 c., and 75 c. have been noted, and a study of these varieties would well repay the student of these stamps.

The permanent issue in Spanish currency is perfectly simple and calls for no special comment. The great rarity of the stamps of this country occurs in this issue. One of the stamps is to be found with the tablet for the value at the bottom of the stamp, blank. It was intended for the 10 c., *carmine*, and only part of a sheet was issued in this state. Being without value, it is difficult to see how this stamp could have done postal duty, but it is one of the few instances of errors escaping the watchful eyes of Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

In 1898 this "shuttlecock" coinage was altered again to British currency, thus causing a new issue of stamps. The whole issue is common, however, and fine copies are easily obtainable.

The King's Head stamps have appeared on both "Single" and "Multiple" watermarked paper, whilst most of the "Multiple" stamps have appeared on chalk-surfaced paper. The 2s., *green and blue*, on the "Single" or "Multiple Ordinary" paper is a very good stamp in fine used condition, and is very seldom seen. Care should be taken in distinguishing the watermarks of the higher-valued "King's Heads." These stamps, being of large size, were given *two* Crown C A watermarks instead of one in the ordinary "Single" watermark issue. Sometimes, after a cursory inspection of a single stamp, these are mistaken for the "Multiple" C A watermarks. A little care, however, will obviate this difficulty, and on comparing the different watermarks the great difference will be immediately noted.

**Morocco Agencies**

A few words on the issues of this territory will, perhaps, not come amiss here. The history of these stamps has always been bound up with the stamps of Gibraltar. The specialist who delights in surcharges will be in his element when dealing with these stamps. No separate series, apart from the Gibraltar or Great Britain stamps surcharged, has ever been issued, and varieties of overprint are to be found in almost every issue, whilst most alarming prices are obtained for some of the scarcer errors of surcharge. But, notwithstanding all this, it is doubtful whether these stamps have come into their full measure of popularity and high prices, as yet, and a collector not too sparely endowed with time and money could go farther afield and fare worse in his search for a suitable country to which to devote his philatelic energy.

# Laxity in Exchange Clubs

## A Paper read before the North London Philatelic Society

*By* C. M. SYMES

THE question of laxity, however applied and whatever applied to, is always a subject of considerable difficulty to criticize, and, moreover, a certain degree of carefulness has to be observed. I think it is universally admitted that there is even at present a considerable amount of "laxity" in most Exchange Clubs, and, of course, the prevailing question is, How can it be abolished? Whether mismanagement on the part of the secretary and carelessness on the part of the members are increasing or decreasing I am not in a position to tell, but from casual observation and from actual experience as an Exchange Secretary it appears to me that the Exchange Club is gradually undergoing a considerable change. Whether such might be logically termed "The Evolution of the Exchange Club" is probably a debatable point, but I feel impelled to say that to-day the Exchange Club stands on a higher plane than ever before. I am quite aware that an Ideal Club has yet to present itself, and also I am acquainted with the fact that there is yet much to be attained before a high standard of morality is reached; but notwithstanding these qualifications I adhere to my former statement. The Philatelic Press has invariably opened out its columns to contributions on the subject, but little good has resulted from it. To me it appears that if you cannot have the most implicit confidence in the integrity and honesty of every member in an Exchange Club, it were

better that such a club should have no corporate existence, rather than guard itself by an elaborate code of rules against possible trouble. Whatever set of rules you establish, whether elaborate or otherwise, you cannot enforce honesty upon people who are constitutionally dishonest. Thus it becomes necessary that each member must rely upon the sincerity and honour of every other member, and if, unfortunately, a thief gains access to the circuit, the probability is that he will be able to snap his fingers at any rules or regulations which the club may have passed. Unfortunately there are very many Exchange Clubs entirely unworthy of the name, whose motives are very unsatisfactory, and it would be a good thing for Philately and philatelists could they all be exterminated. Of course it is a very difficult thing to bring about the extinction of a club, but if the members have good grounds for believing that the secretary is misconducting the affairs, then they are at liberty to circularize each other, resign *en bloc*, and demand immediate settlement. However, we might with advantage examine the secretary and see how the internal management is worked, thus giving us, as it were, a preliminary insight into the facts before we condemn him. I might here say that my remarks allude to secretaries as a whole, and not individually.

In the first place I am firmly of the opinion that secretaries should pay more attention to references of members. It is an unfortunate fact that this should be necessary, and I believe that if every prospective member had to give two references and the secretary took the trouble to examine them, a large portion of the misfortune which attends so large a proportion of our clubs would be removed. A point which to me has always seemed somewhat unfair is the fact that in most clubs those who contribute the best sheets see the packet first. It is fairly obvious that such a rule is not in the best interests of the majority of members, as it clearly gives those who have the best duplicates the best chance of purchase. This, of course, is to a certain extent quite proper, but I infer that many of the best buyers have but few duplicates. And why should they be placed in a disadvantageous place on the Postal List? And not only this, but there is every probability of the same persons being placed in the leading positions every time, which, I think, is quite unfair. The remedy for this is not easily found, but I think that if the members were moved up in batches of three or four at a time, it would give all an opportunity of seeing the packet in its early stages.

Another question in the hands of the secretary is nett and gross prices. It is not for me here to enter into the various details relating to this topic, as, doubtless, many of you have read articles on this once-important controversy in the Philatelic Press.

However, for convenience of purchasing, pricing sheets, and remitting moneys due, there seems nothing to equal nett prices, and also the adoption of the nett system saves the secretary valuable time. The gross system may be very well for temporary misguidance when purchasing, but simplicity is the keynote of satisfaction and success. Complaints are often made on the score of the slow settling of accounts by the secretary. Whilst admitting the fact that in a proportion of cases the blame is associated with the secretary, yet in a large number of cases it is due to the unfulfilment of a rule to the effect that the amount of purchases must be remitted when the packet is despatched. The greatest sinners in this respect are usually the largest buyers, which, of course, greatly handicaps the promptness which a secretary wishes to observe. The secretary's lot is very often a hard one, invariably unenviable, and often he is between the devil and the deep sea; and it is on this account that one can sympathize with him, though not for his impracticability.

The suppression of thieves from Exchange Clubs is a difficult matter; it is a perplexing problem which yet has to be solved. The idea which has lately been adopted by the secretaries of leading clubs, viz. of informing each other of any suspicious individuals, is, I should imagine, an effective one, and would if broadened out lead to a systematic boycott of those who stoop to these vile and degrading tactics. The odious trick of exchanging stamps is carried on very largely, and it is surprising to see the number of stamps which get wilfully damaged whilst in circuit. It is by no means an easy matter to get at these persons, but when they are found, public notice should be given. One point which has struck me is, Do members guarantee their stamps? I suppose the answer to this is in the negative, though I should think the guarantee is implied. However, I have never read a rule touching this point, and I am rather interested to know, in the event of a forgery being purchased under the impression that it was genuine, and it was afterwards found out, is the vendor required to refund the purchase money? As this raises a definite question, to which a definite answer must be given, I think secretaries should consider the point and make a definite statement on it.

It is highly essential that stamps should be very safely and securely mounted, and also that a methodical system should be practised. To bring about this end, which I have good reason to think would be of benefit to the "Exchange" community, I suggest that stamps should only be mounted on one side of the sheet, and further, that

used and unused should not be put together. I think the observance of such rules would tend to bring about more satisfaction, and also the safety of the stamps would not so much be imperilled. I think I am right in saying that the rule requesting members to keep the packet one day only is not fully observed. If this rule is extensively broken it is obvious that the length of time the packet is out will be considerably extended, and thus the secretaries should pay special attention to the members' observance of it. I am very glad to see that secretaries have emerged from their dreamland at last, and hit upon a suggestion, novel, I suppose, to the philatelic mind, yet of ordinary occurrence in the world at large—I mean, of course, "the insurance of packets." It is usually the way with most things in and out of the philatelic world to let a thing happen first and then seek the remedy, instead of guarding against it first. The old precept, "Prevention is better than cure," is especially applicable to this case, and I hope that in cases of importance, such as the one we have under notice, business tact and ability will be employed in its administration, and not when clubs have been bitten, to suddenly wake up and wonder how it happens.

The Exchange Club, as now constituted, has many drawbacks, yet it is very difficult to see how these defects can be effectively remedied. The question of circulation is one upon which much has already been said. When packets are out for three or four months at a time—and often even more—it breeds disgust among the contributors, as not only are their stamps knocking around all that time, but they have to wait such a length of time for a settlement. The ordinary Exchange Club is absolutely useless to the specialist, as it contains simply a mass of general stamps, and in nine packets out of ten it is a mere waste of time to wade through the bulky packages to find nothing of any use. I firmly believe that dividing up a club into sections would enable a man to join a section in which he is interested, would curtail the length of circuit, and thus save the stamps a goodly amount of rough handling. This sectionizing, I believe, is an efficient way of conducting affairs, and I am of the opinion that if given a fair trial it would be a distinct improvement on the present club methods. It would be unwise to start with too many sections, and as a beginning I should recommend five, under the five continents, and if it were found that one section was too big it could again be subdivided.

It might be found useful to have in addition to the five sections a general packet, similar to that which already exists. A small fee might be charged for each section, which nobody would object to paying provided he sees stamps of the country or countries he is interested in; but everybody objects to paying fees and seeing no return. Splitting up the club into different sections is the only way to cater for the specialist; at present he is entirely cut off, or practically so, from the Exchange Club, and as the number of specialists is on the increase, I should consider that something might very well be attempted to fill the breach that has so long existed unfilled—though, of course, all the difficulties cannot be surmounted even by adopting the five-sections system; but it would be certainly a bold attempt to throw off the old and out-of-date methods and introduce a system which will meet the wants of the people as far as is practicable. The Exchange Club as now constituted is horribly out of date, as are also a fair number of the secretaries. In the twentieth century we want things which will embrace the whole people and not a section, and until we have some attempt to meet our requirements we are entitled to agitate. Laxity exists in many ways, and I am afraid it will require some uprooting; we must not overlook the fact that clubs have been very useful indeed, but it is good policy not to rely on tradition. The great aim of business to-day is to be smart, ingenious, tactful, and up-to-date, and if such be the way to success, then we might fairly look for the same qualifications in the Exchange Clubs and their secretaries.

# Correspondence

*The Editor of "Gibbons Stamp Weekly"*

DEAR SIR,—The note on Hungarian watermarks in the *Weekly* of June 12 is very interesting. In my collection I have many blocks of four to show the watermark, and you may be interested to know the character of the watermark in those that I possess.

My opinion, however, is that you cannot in this case place the position of a stamp on a sheet by the watermark. The paper on which these stamps were printed was manifestly watermarked all over, not like our English and Colonial stamps, where a watermark was destined for a particular stamp on the sheet, with special watermarks in the margins.

It seems to me that the paper used for these Hungarian stamps was manufactured in rolls, or, at any rate, large sheets, which were afterwards cut to the size of the sheets [of stamps], quite irrespective of the watermarks. In these rolls, or large sheets, the variety of "diamond in the cushion" would occur always in the same place,

as far as the sheets or rolls were concerned, but without relation to the stamps.

I give a list below, and all my blocks are taken from the right-hand top corner or from the right-hand bottom corner of the sheet. In some of the "cushions" occurs also the watermark "IV" (without diamond), which is very distinct in some of the blocks I possess.

Yours, etc.,
J. N. MARSDEN.

[We have ventured to rearrange Mr. Marsden's list a little, so as to separate the varieties.—ED. *G.S.W.*]

Blocks of four from right upper corner.

(*a*) *Without diamond.*

1, 3, 4, 5, 6 (*brown*, *drab*, and *grey*), 10, 12, 20, 25, 30, 35, 50, 60 filler, 1, 2, 5 korona.

(*b*) *With and without diamond in the same block.*

2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (*grey*), 25, 30 filler, 3 korona.

Blocks of four from right lower corner.

*Without diamond.*

2, 6 (*brown*), 10, 20, 35 filler, 1 korona.

*The Editor of "Gibbons Stamp Weekly"*

DEAR SIR,—In the *Weekly* for May 15, I have with much interest read Mr. Ward's article, "The Stamps of the Ionian Islands," but there is one thing with which I do not agree.

Mr. Ward writes: "It seems that up to the present the entire information upon these stamps is drawn from continental authorities. No one here seems to have troubled much about these stamps," etc.

Now, however, the fact is that in *The London Philatelist*, March, 1907, Mr. E. D. Bacon has a lucid and concise article about these stamps, reported by me in *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift*, April, 1907.

Considering this, I have thought it my duty to stand up in defence of your philatelic able writers, whose researches are admired all over the world.

Yours faithfully,
TH. ROSENDAHL.

[Mr. Ward's researches had not extended quite so far as they should have, and we were not able to agree with his conclusions. Mr. Bacon's article gives what is, no doubt, the correct account.—ED. *G.S.W.*]

# Answers to Correspondents

***Under this heading we shall gladly endeavour to answer any questions upon philatelic subjects which our readers may desire to submit to us. Replies will be published as early as possible, but we cannot promise that they will appear in any particular number, and we may find it advisable to publish them in one number only each month. It must be understood that the Editor* cannot undertake to value or to expertize stamps; *when a valuation or opinion as to genuineness, etc., is required, the stamps must be sent to* MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., *together with their fee for such service.***

***Questions must be addressed to* THE EDITOR, *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, 391 Strand, London, W.C.**

"SYDNEY."—As you will see by the above heading, we do not undertake to value stamps in this column, and the value of one of those you mention depends very greatly upon its condition.

G. W. D.—1. Shades of *green*, or of any other colour, are almost impossible to describe, and in the case of a common stamp they may be innumerable. All one can say is that such a stamp exists in various shades.

2. A slight difference in the position of the overprint, where it is higher or lower, or more to one side on one stamp than on another, does not make the stamp a different variety. If it is upside down, or vertical instead of horizontal, it would be included in the Catalogue, and where it is so much out of place that one part falls on one stamp and one on another, the specimen might be collected as a curiosity.

3. We have not heard of any new watermark in the Russian stamps.

4. In the oblong stamps of the Colonies you mention the watermark is usually sideways; that is its correct position.

R. B. F.—We do not know France No. 275 without the coloured centre, but that pale *lavender* tint may be liable to fade. The present ½d. and 1d. of Great Britain are quite common with inverted watermarks; half of the stamps in the little books sold at the Post Office have the watermark inverted.

V. L.—The white line across the lower part of the "P" of "POSTAGE" on your 4d., Great Britain, Plate 11, was probably caused by a little piece of hair on the surface of the paper at the time of printing, which afterwards was brushed off, and so left a white mark. It might be due to a tiny crack in the plate, but we think that unlikely.

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WITH reference to the statement on page 429 of last volume, that Fig. 2 of the Malta postmarks was *never* struck on the stamps, Mr. G. H. Holland shows us a copy of Great Britain, 1d., *red-brown*, wmk. Large Crown, perf. 14, bearing this very mark with the date Nov. 7, 1856. But it seems evident from the early date that this must have been an accidental use of a stamp, perhaps upon a soldier's or sailor's letter.

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READERS should note that the Supplement, *The Postmarks of the British Isles from 1840*, was not completed in Vol. IX; the remainder will be published in fortnightly instalments in the course of the present volume.

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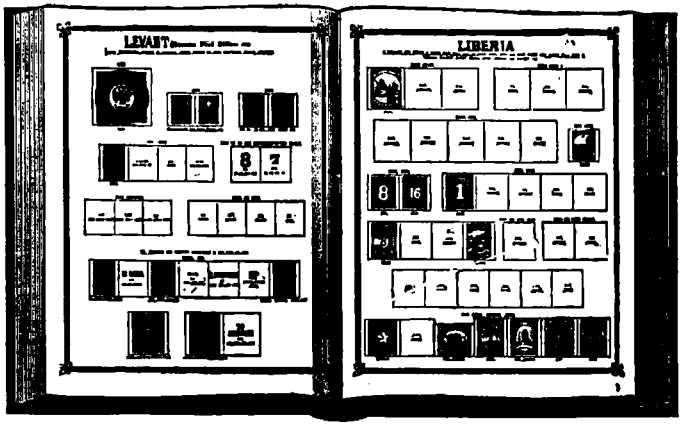
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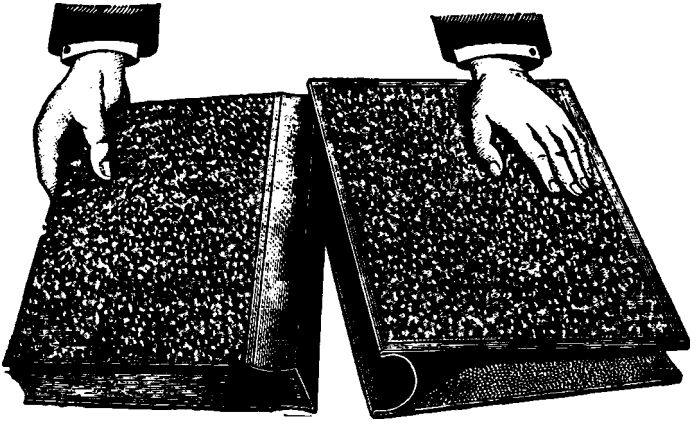
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[AD. 8.

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[AD. 9.

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[AD. 10.

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly,
July 17, 1909.

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(Whole No. 237.)

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JULY 17, 1909.

One Penny.

# Gibbons Stamp Weekly



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**STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED**
**HEAD OFFICE: 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.**
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WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED

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

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

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

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

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[AD. 15.

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**1853.**

**TYPE T 7.**

**Control Numbers in black.**

1s., black.
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| Cat. No. | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1898. *Jubilee. Pictorial type. Reduced price.* | | |
| 174. | 2 c., brown and indigo | 0 | 6 |

## BRITISH SOMALILAND.

1909. *King's Head. Multiple watermark.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 a., carmine, O | 0 | 2 |
| | 2 a., dull and bright purple, C | 0 | 3 |

## COSTA RICA.

1907. *Type* 46. *Perf.* 14.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 61. | 5 c., indigo & orange-buff . . *used* | 0 | 1 |
| | *As above, but perf.* 11½ × 14. | | |
| | 5 c., indigo & orange-buff . . *used* | 0 | 1 |

## HUNGARY.

1905-7. *Type* 7. *Perf.* 15.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 145. | 10 f., rose . . . | 0 | 2 |

## SIERRA LEONE.

1909. *King's Head. Multiple watermark.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 6d., dull & bright purple . . . | 0 | 8 |

JULY 17, 1909

# Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 3
Whole No. 237

JULY 17, 1909

VOL. X

## The Stamps of Nicaragua

*By* JOSEPH B. LEAVEY

(*Continued from page* 8.)

FROM 1890 to 1899, inclusive, the stamps of Nicaragua were furnished to the Republic free of charge by N. F. Seebeck, under the terms of the following contract, as printed in the *Gaceta Oficial de la Republica de Nicaragua* of the 22nd of June, 1889, and especially translated for this article:—

"CONTRACT.

"The undersigned Director of Posts and Telegraphs, especially commissioned to represent the Government, as party of the first part, and Mr. Nicolas F. Seebeck, as secretary and representative of the Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company of New York, as party of the second part, have agreed as follows:—

"I.

"Mr. Seebeck, representing the above-mentioned Company, agrees to provide free of charge to the Government, all the stamps necessary for the uses of the National Posts and Telegraphs, in the following quantities for each year or two years:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Adhesive stamps of every denomination and value . . . | 2,000,000 |
| Stamped Envelopes . . . | 125,000 |
| Post Cards . . . . | 75,000 |
| Newspaper Wrappers . . . | 25,000 |

"II.

"The Government will change on the 1st of January of every year or of every two years, if it judges convenient, the designs of the postal and telegraphic issues, annulling all those of the year or two years previous, and placing in circulation the new ones for the corresponding year or two years, as provided for in the contract. The designs of each year or two years will all be the same as regards engraving and inscriptions, but they will be of different colour, according to the value of each one, and they will be different in some essential point from former issues.

"III.

"On signing this contract, the Government will hand over to Mr. Seebeck an order for all the stamps, etc., that they need for the year 1890, specifying the quantities and colours of each, and the dimensions, shape, vignettes, portraits, inscriptions, or engravings that are needed, and as willed by the Government.

"On the 15th of November of the present year, at the latest, the Hamilton Company will hand over to the agent who will be appointed in New York, the stamps, etc., expressed in the orders, properly finished and ready for circulation, and properly packed for shipping. In the following year or two years the Government will send to the Hamilton Company in New York, before the first of May, an order, as before mentioned, for the stamps, etc., needed for the following period, and the Company will deliver them as before stipulated, not later than the fifteenth of November following.

"IV.

"The stamps must be engraved on steel plates, and the artistic work and the material of all the articles must be of the finest quality produced by the Hamilton Company.

"V.

"For the new stamps, etc., that the Hamilton Company will provide for the year 1890, the Government will deliver up all the stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal cards in actual circulation, and the new and old issues which are in existence the last of December of the current year; and in like manner in each of the years or two years following, will hand over the stocks left from the year before, and which according to Article II will have been withdrawn from circulation, annulling the issue. The delivery shall take place in Managua to the representative of the Hamilton Company, without any cost to the Company, not later than the month of February.

"VI.

"The Government concedes to the Hamilton Company the power to sell to stamp collectors the stocks which are handed over according to the preceding Article; and in case that during the year some values should have been used up, the Company will have the right to make such reimpressions as are necessary for the collectors.

"VII.

"The Government will not sell in any case the stamps, etc., mentioned in this contract at a greater discount than ten per cent off their nominal value, and those used for the stamping of telegrams will be destroyed, together with the unused originals.*

"VIII.

"If the Hamilton Bank Note Company fail to execute the order for supplies in the terms fixed in Article III, it will lose *ipso facto* the right to the stamps which should have been abolished in the previous corresponding period, and the Government can declare this contract null and void, the Company having no right to claim the cost of the supplies nor any indemnity whatever.

"IX.

"If during the year or two years of the existence of each issue of stamps, etc., some of the stamps should be used up, the Government shall advise the Company, and immediately the necessary provision must be made, even if it exceed by fifty per cent the limit of 2,000,000 fixed in Article I.

"X.

"The duration of this contract will be for ten years from date, but may be cancelled by mutual consent of both parties. This contract to be complete needs the approval of the Government.

"Managua, May 4th, 1889.
"ALVO CANTON.

"Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Co., by
"N. F. SEEBECK, *Sec.*

"The Executive having seen the preceding contract gives his approval.

"Managua, May 7th, 1889.
"CARAJO.
"Executive Minister,
"OSORNO."

* * *




9

*January*, 1890. Type 9. Engraved by the Hamilton Bank Note Co. of New York. Printed on white wove paper, in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten stamps each. Size 22 by 25½ mm. for the *centavos* values and 22½ by 26½ mm. for the *pesos* values. Perforated 12.

* The text here is somewhat obscure.—ED. *G. S. W.*

1 centavo, light yellow-brown.
2 centavos, vermilion.
5 ,, blue
10 ,, grey
20 ,, rose-red, carmine-rose.
50 ,, purple, deep lilac.
1 peso, brown.
2 pesos, green.
5 ,, carmine-rose.
10 ,, orange, yellow-orange.

*Imperforate.*

1 centavo, light yellow-brown.
2 centavos, vermilion.
5 ,, blue.
10 ,, grey.
20 ,, carmine-rose.
50 ,, purple, deep lilac.
1 peso, brown.
2 pesos, green.
10 ,, yellow-orange.

*Imperforate vertically.*

1 centavo, light yellow-brown.
2 centavos, vermilion.
5 ,, blue.
10 ,, grey.
2 pesos, green.

*Imperforate horizontally.*

5 centavos, blue.
20 ,, carmine-rose.
2 pesos, green.

*Horizontal pairs, imperforate between.*

5 centavos, blue.

*Vertical pairs, imperforate between.*

1 centavo, light yellow-brown.

These imperforate and part-perforated stamps, as well as those of succeeding issues, are not printers' waste, but were sent to Nicaragua with the regular stamps, and thrown out by the Postmaster as imperfect, and returned to Mr. Seebeck as not fulfilling the terms of the contract.

* * *




10

*January*, 1891. Type 10. Engraved and printed as before. Size 21½ by 28½ mm. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, light yellow-brown, yellow-brown, cinnamon.
2 centavos, vermilion, pale vermilion.
5 ,, blue, deep blue.
10 ,, deep grey.
20 ,, maroon.
50 ,, purple, deep purple.
1 peso, sepia, black-brown.
2 pesos, green.
5 ,, carmine, dull carmine.
10 ,, orange, orange-yellow.

*Imperforate.*

1 peso, sepia.

*Vertical pairs, imperforate between.*

5 pesos, carmine.

*Horizontal pairs, imperforate between.*

10 centavos, deep grey.

Lithographs of the same design were made for telegraph purposes, and overprinted in block capitals with the word "TELEGRAFOS," in *blue*, except on the 10 centavos and 2 pesos, the overprint on which was in *red*. Printed on white pelure paper.

5 centavos, deep lilac.
10 ,, blue.
20 ,, yellow-orange.
50 ,, yellow-brown.
1 peso, chocolate.
2 pesos, green.
5 ,, bright carmine.
10 ,, red-orange.

The 5 and 10 centavos exist without overprint. I have seen postally used the 5, 10, and 20 centavos, and the 5 centavos without overprint; also a provisional Telegraph stamp, the regular 5 centavos, *blue*, postage stamp handstamped in *purple* with "Telegrafos" in various types.

* * *




11

*January*, 1892. Type 11. Engraved by the Hamilton Bank Note Co. of New York. Printed on thin white wove paper in sheets of two hundred, ten rows of twenty stamps each. Size 21 by 28½ mm. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, yellow-brown, deep bistre.
2 centavos, vermilion.
5 ,, blue, deep blue.
10 ,, deep grey, drab.
20 ,, maroon.
50 ,, purple.
1 peso, brown.
2 pesos, green.
5 ,, dull carmine.
10 ,, dull orange.

*Imperforate.*

1 centavo, yellow-brown.
5 centavos, deep blue.
10 ,, grey.

*Imperforate vertically.*

1 centavo, yellow-brown.
5 centavos, deep blue.

*Horizontal pairs, imperforate between.*

10 centavos, grey.
20 ,, mauve.

*Vertical pairs, imperforate between.*

1 centavo, yellow-brown.
2 centavos, vermilion.
5 ,, deep blue.
10 ,, grey.
50 ,, purple.

This entire series, with the addition of a new value, was printed in different colours for telegraph purposes, the word "CORREOS" being overprinted with the word "TELEGRAFOS" in *blue* (B), *black* (Bk), or *red* (R), in the same type as in preceding issue.

1 centavo, ultramarine (R).
2 centavos, brown (B).
5 ,, green (R).
10 ,, dull orange (B).
20 ,, deep grey (R).
25 ,, yellow (R).
50 ,, mauve (Bk).
1 peso, bright blue (Bk).
2 pesos, vermilion (B).
5 ,, purple (R).
10 ,, dull carmine (B).

The 50 centavos and 2 pesos stamps exist without the overprint, and have been erroneously listed as errors of colour in the postage stamps. I have never seen either of them used. I have found the following Telegraph stamps postally used:—

2 centavos, brown.
5 ,, green.
20 ,, deep grey.
25 ,, yellow.
2 pesos, vermilion.
10 ,, dull carmine.

* * *




12

*January*, 1893. Type 12. Engraved and printed as last. Size 20½ by 26 mm. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, yellow-brown, orange-brown.
2 centavos, pale vermilion.
5 ,, blue, deep blue, Prussian blue.
10 ,, grey, slate-grey.
20 ,, dull red, brown-red.
50 ,, purple, aniline purple.
1 peso, brown.
2 pesos, green.
5 ,, dull rose.
10 ,, dull orange.

*Imperforate vertically.*

2 centavos, pale vermilion.

*Horizontal pairs, imperforate between.*

2 pesos, green.

*Vertical pairs, imperforate between.*

1 centavo, yellow-brown.
5 centavos, blue.

These stamps were also issued in different colours, with the addition of a 25 centavos, for telegraph use, overprinted with "TELEGRAFOS", the same as the preceding issues.

1 centavo, bright blue (R).
2 centavos, brown (B).
5 ,, green (R).
10 ,, orange (Bk).
20 ,, slate (B).
25 ,, yellow (B).
50 ,, sepia (B).
1 peso, dark blue (R).
2 pesos, vermilion (B).
5 ,, deep violet (B).
10 ,, dull carmine (B).

The 2 centavos exists without overprint, and has been erroneously catalogued as an error of colour in the postage stamps. I believe one sheet of them was received by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., in a consignment of 1 peso postage stamps; the colour being the same the vendor invoiced them as 1 peso stamps by mistake.

I have the following Telegraphs postally used.

5 centavos, green.
10 ,, orange.
20 ,, grey-slate.
25 ,, yellow.
1 peso, dark blue.

* * *

*(To be continued.)*

# Topical Notes

## *By* CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

### Alleged Stamp Fraud—Dismissal

AT the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before Judge Lumley Smith, John Stewart Lowden, twenty-nine, and Henry Revell Harmer, thirty-nine, stamp dealers, formerly trading together at Villiers Street, Strand, as the West End Stamp Company and Herbert Mack and Company, were indicted for conspiring to obtain money by false pretences from persons who should deal with them in buying stamps purporting to be stamps issued for postage and revenue purposes in British North Borneo. It was alleged that the defendants sold large quantities of forged stamps as genuine British North Borneo issues.

Lowden, giving evidence, said he understood the stamps in question were re-impressions, and not merely facsimiles. He had no idea any of them were forgeries.

The accused were acquitted.

*Daily Telegraph*, June 30, 1909.

### Gibbons Stamp Weekly

I THINK that my readers will be glad to know that I have arranged with my friend Major Edward B. Evans to edit our paper as from July 1.

"The Countries of the World" will be continued by Mr. B. W. H. Poole.

Special attention will be paid to articles dealing with the requirements of the beginner and of the general collector.

We shall, as hitherto, be delighted to receive articles upon any subject likely to be of use or benefit to stamp collectors, and all articles printed will be paid for at our usual rates, which can be had on application to our publishers.

Publishers of magazines, etc., should send one copy of each issue addressed to

MAJOR E. B. EVANS,
Glenarm,
Longton Avenue,
Sydenham,
LONDON, S.E.,

and one to our publishers.

### The "Nankivell" Sale

MESSRS. Glendining and Co., Limited, sold the second portion of the collection of the late Mr. E. J. Nankivell on June 15 and 16 last, and *very good* prices were realized, especially for the early issues of the Transvaal.

The following were some of the more interesting lots :—

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Hong Kong.* | $1 on $2, sea-green, variety with the sloping Chinese surcharge omitted, uncatalogued | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| *Cayman Isles.* | 2½d. on 4d., mint | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| ,, | 2½d. on 4d., used pair | 5 | 15 | 0 |
| | *Transvaal.* | | | |
| 1869. | 1s., deep green, mint (S. G., No. 5) | 5 | 7 | 6 |
| 1869. | Fine roul., 1d., vermilion, trial printing by Otto, mint, pair | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| April, 1870. | 1d., carmine-red (S. G., No. 27) | 5 | 15 | 0 |
| April, 1870. | 6d., dull ultramarine, mint (No. 28) | 5 | 15 | 0 |
| April, 1870. | 1s, yellow-green, *tête-bêche* pair, unused (S. G., No. 33) | 86 | 0 | 0 |
| May, 1870. | 1d., red, strip of six, unused (No. 37) | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| July, 1870. | 6d., deep blue, uncatalogued, should be No. 38*a* | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| July, 1870. | 6d., deep ultramarine (No. 45) | 4 | 17 | 6 |
| Sept. 1870. | Thin paper, 1d., carmine (No. 52) | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| 1870 | 6d., deep blue (No. 125) | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 1877. | 6d., blue, surcharge inverted (No. 170) | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| April, 1879. | 3d., mauve on green, mint pair (Nos 240 and 244) | 11 | 10 | 0 |
| 1879. | 1d. on 4d., green, used (No. 297) | 10 | 10 | 0 |

### The Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Federation of Belgian Philatelists

TOOK place at Ghent, in Belgium, on July 4.

An official banquet was held at the Royal and Victoria Hotel.

This important Federation was founded in 1890, and includes the following Societies and Clubs :—

LES TIMBROPHILES ANVERSOIS
CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE BRUXELLOIS
CERCLE TIMBROLOGIQUE DE BRUXELLES
CERCLE PHILATÉLIQUE DE BRUGES
SOCIÉTÉ GANTOISE DE TIMBROLOGIE
SECTION LIÉGEOISE
CERCLE PHILATÉLIQUE DE LOUVAIN
SECTION DES MEMBRES ISOLÉS

### The Sectional Imperial Album

IS already the greatest success of any album we have ever published, and this is saying a good deal, but it is undoubtedly true.

As far as possible we have published the sections in their order of popularity, thus trying to please the greater bulk of our clients.

The following Sections have been published :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Great Britain | 1 section |
| West Indies | 20 sections |
| American Colonies | 9 ,, |
| African ,, | 29 ,, |
| European ,, | 5 ,, |
| Asiatic ,, | 17 ,, |
| Australian ,, | 8 ,, |
| U.S. and Colonies | 10 ,, |
| | 99 |

The rest of the world will appear in due course in the following order :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Rest of the Australian Colonies | 4 sections |
| Europe | 61 ,, |
| European Possessions | 81 ,, |
| Foreign Countries | 38 ,, |
| Indian Native States | 28 ,, |
| | 212 |

Collectors should bear in mind that this album is a truly colossal task: not only has each page to be specially drawn up and arranged, but each separate page has a special metal plate cast from the type and clichés, and these plates alone will certainly be about 3000 in number. The cost of producing one edition of this book will be between £3000 and £5000, and the work entailed is truly enormous.

### Description of New Stock Books arranged and priced recently

*Cape of Good Hope.*

A FINE book of these very popular stamps has just been remade and priced.

The triangular stamps are a good lot, and include a fine range in unused and used pairs and blocks, and of the so-called "woodblocks" there are nearly thirty specimens, including a very fine copy of the rare *error*, 4d., in red.

I note a great shrinkage in stock of fine unused stamps of 1864-77, and also in unused and used provisionals of 1874-80, and probably these will have to be advanced in price in the near future.

*Victoria.*

Two fine books of these interesting stamps have just been rearranged. All issues are well represented in used stamps, but the unused early stamps are poor, and it is only with great difficulty that a few specimens are obtained from time to time. The later issues are strongly represented, and many fine and scarce shades are included.

*Fernando Poo, Rio de Oro, Spanish Guinea.*

This book of Spanish Colonials has not been rearranged for nearly four years, and the result is that we had in reserve a really good lot of stamps bought during that period. This new stock book contains many rare varieties, and will be found to be worthy of early inspection.

*Portugal.*

Two exceptionally fine books of these stamps have just been completed. There are many very rare stamps included, such as: First issue, 50 r., green, three fine unused, and 100 r., lilac, unused; 1855, three unused 5 r., red-brown, with the straight hair; two unused 25 r., blue, Type 1. The 1866–70 issues are very fine, and in the imperf. stamps there are a number of *pairs* which are really rare in this issue.

The later issues are very complete, both in unused and used, in all varieties of perforation.

These books contain the finest lot of Portugal stamps that we have had on sale for a long time.

*United States.*

Somehow or other in this country there has, during the past five years, been a rather slow demand for the fine old U.S. stamps, but, judging from the great reduction in our stock of the older issues, these days are past, and orders must have come in freely since our books were last rearranged, as we are almost cleared out of many varieties. The first volume is now finished, and contains the stamps up to 1883 inclusive.

# A Type Collection

## Its Advantages and How to Form One

*By* BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(*Continued from page* 12.)

**Method of Arrangement**—*continued*

*Barbados.*

| Cat. No. | Type. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 23 | (1d.), pale blue . | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 | 2 | 72 | ½d., green . . | 2 | 0 (73) | 0 | 6 |
| 3 | 3 | 64 | 5s., dull rose . | 80 | 0 | 32 | 6 |
| 4 | 4 | 89 | ½d., pale green . | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| 5 | 6 | 107 | ½d., grey & carmine | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 6 | 7 | 116 | ½d. ,, ,, . | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 7 | 8 | 158 | ½d., black and grey | 0 | 1 | — | |
| 8 | 9 | 152 | 1d., black, blue, and green . . . | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |

*Basle.* (See "Switzerland.")

*Bavaria.*

| Cat. No. | Type. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 kr., grey-black . | 15 | 0 (1) | 18 | 0 |
| 2 | 2 | 13 | 6 kr., chestnut. . | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 3 | 3 | 59 | 9 kr., pale brown . | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 4 | 6 | 99 | 1 mk., mauve . . | 1 | 6 | 0 | 2 |
| 5 | 8 | 102 | 2 pf., grey . . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

*Bechuanaland.*

(*a*) BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 39 | 1d., carmine . . | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| 2 | 4 | 11 | 1d., lilac and black . | 0 | 9 | 0 | 6 |
| 3 | 5 | 16 | 1s., green . . . | 2 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 4 | 6 | 21 | £1, lilac and black . | 40 | 0 | 40 | 0 |
| 5 | 71 | 10 | ½d., vermilion . . | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| 6 | 57 | 34 | 1d., lilac . . . | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 |
| 7 | 73 | 35 | 2d., green and red . | 0 | 6 | 0 | 3 |
| 8 | 76 | 36 | 4d., brown and green | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| 9 | 79 | 37 | 6d., purple on red . | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 10 | 82 | 38 | 1s., green . . . | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 |

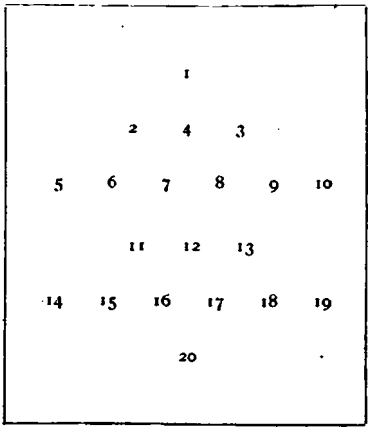
The numbers of the types in the last five stamps refer to those of Great Britain upon which the overprint appears.

(*b*) BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

| Cat. No. | Type. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | 4 | 53 | 1d., lilac and black . | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 12 | 5 | 59 | 1s., green and black | 15 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 13 | 1 | 64 | ½d., black . . . | 0 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| 14 | 71 | 68 | ½d., vermilion . . | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 15 | 57 | 69 | 1d., lilac . . . | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 16 | 73 | 70 | 2d., green and red . | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 17 | 75 | 71 | 3d., purple on yellow | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| 18 | 76 | 72 | 4d., green and brown | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| 19 | 79 | 73 | 6d., purple on red . | 0 | 8 | — | |
| 20 | 83 | 75*a* | ½d., pale green . . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

The numbers of the types of the last seven stamps refer to those of Great Britain upon which the overprint appears.

These stamps may be comfortably arranged upon one page as follows:—

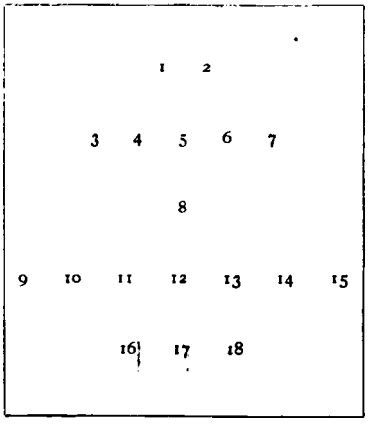


*Belgium.*

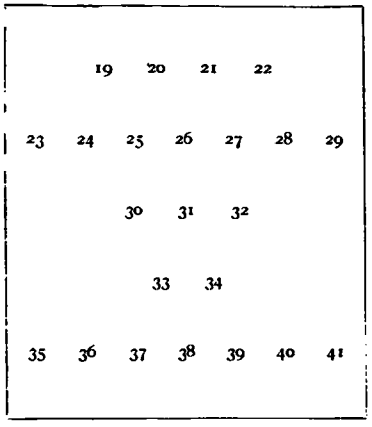
| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 20 c., deep blue | 50 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 2 | 3 | 36 | 1 c., yellow-green | 2 | 0 (10) | 0 | 1 |
| 3 | 6 | 51 | 10 c., grey | 3 | 6 | 0 | 1 |
| 4 | 7 | 44 | 20 c., pale blue | 6 | 0 (54) | 0 | 1 |
| 5 | 8 | 59 | 30 c., pale brown | 7 | 6 (47) | 0 | 4 |
| 6 | 9 | 61 | 40 c., carmine | 10 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 7 | 5 | 41 | 1 fr., lilac | 18 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 8 | 10 | 71 | 1 c., grey | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 9 | 11 | 141 | 1 c. ,, | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 10 | 11a | 145 | 5 c., yellow-green | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 11 | 12 | 96 | 10 c., green | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 |
| 12 | 13 | 104 | 20 c., ultramarine | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 13 | 14 | 107 | 30 c., orange-buff | 2 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| 14 | 15 | 109 | 40 c., pale carmine | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 15 | 16 | 115 | 1 fr., bright lilac | 2 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| 16 | 17 | 127 | 25 c., ochre | 3 | 6 | 0 | 1 |
| 17 | 18 | 129 | 50 c., slate | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 18 | 19 | 132 | 5 fr., red-brown | — | | 20 | 0 |
| 19 | 20 | 136 | 10 c., carmine | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| 20 | 21 | 137 | 20 c., blue-grey | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 |
| 21 | 22 | 138 | 25 c., dull blue | 1 | 6 | 0 | 5 |
| 22 | 23 | 139 | 50 c., violet | 3 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 23 | 24 | 148 | 10 c., carmine on blue | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 24 | 25 | 149 | 20 c., olive-green | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 25 | 26 | 150 | 25 c., blue on rose | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 |
| 26 | 27 | 152 | 35 c., chocolate | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 27 | 28 | 153 | 50 c., bistre on buff | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 28 | 29 | 155 | 1 fr., red-brn. on green | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 29 | 30 | 156 | 2 fr., lilac on pale lilac | 3 | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 30 | 31 | 160 | 1 c., grey | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 31 | 32 | 165 | 10 c., red-brown | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| 32 | 33 | 176 | 5 c., green on rose | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 33 | 34 | 181 | 5 c., deep lilac | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 34 | 35 | 183 | 10 c., brown-lilac | 0 | 2 (182) | 0 | 1 |
| 35 | 36 | 189 | 10 c., rose-red | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 36 | 37 | 191 | 20 c., deep olive-green | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| 37 | 38 | 192 | 25 c., blue | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| 38 | 39 | 194 | 35 c., brown-lilac | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| 39 | 40 | 195 | 50 c., grey | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 |
| 40 | 41 | 196 | 1 fr., dull orange | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| 41 | 42 | 197 | 2 fr., mauve | 2 | 4 | 0 | 6 |

These will require two pages, and can be conveniently arranged as follows :—

**Page 1.**




**Page 2.**




*Benadir.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 besa, brown | — | | — | |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 anna, rose | — | | — | |

*Bengasi.* (See "Turkish Empire.")

*Benin.*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 c., green on pale green | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 |
| 2 | 3 | 23 | 5 c. ,, ,, | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| 3 | 4 | 33 | 1 c., black on azure | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |

The type of No. 1 is that of the general issue for the French Colonies.

*Bergedorf.*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3 | 5 | ½ sch., black on yellow | 0 | 6 (4) | 60 | 0 |

*Bermuda.*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 24 | 1d., carmine | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 26 | 2d., violet-brown | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| 3 | 3 | 28 | 3d., grey | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| 4 | 4 | 7 | 6d., mauve | 0 | 8 | 0 | 6 |
| 5 | 5 | 29 | 1s., yellow-brown | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 |
| 6 | 9 | 21 | ½d., dull green | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 7 | 10 | 34 | 4d., orange-red | 0 | 6 | — | |
| 8 | 11 | 27 | 2½d., ultramarine | 0 | 6 | 0 | 2 |
| 9 | 13 | 35 | ½d., green and black | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

*Beyrout.* (See "Turkish Empire.")

*Bhopal.*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 8 | ¼ a., red | 4 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| 2 | 3 | 10 | ¼ a., black | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| 3 | 4 | 11 | ¼ a., green | 0 | 4 | — | |
| 4 | 6 | 59 | ¼ a., black | 0 | 4 (63) | 1 | 0 |
| 5 | 11 | 84 | ¼ a. ,, | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| 6 | 12 | 88 | ¼ a. ,, | 0 | 6 | — | |
| 7 | 18 | 175 | ¼ a. ,, | 0 | 9 | — | |
| 8 | 15 | 117 | ¼ a., green | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 |
| 9 | 19 | 182 | 1 a., brown | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 |

*Bhor.*

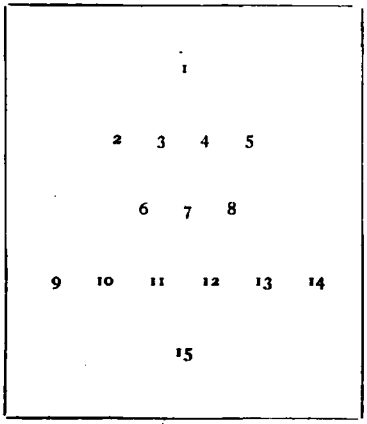
| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | ½ a., lake | 0 | 4 (2) | 1 | 0 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 a., pink | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 |

*Bolivar.*

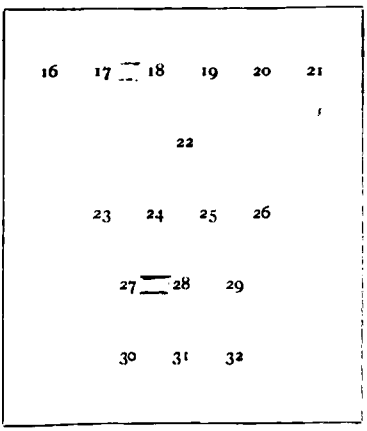
| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 p., red | 0 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 c., blue | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 3 | 3 | 7 | 10 c., deep mauve | 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| 4 | 4 | 8 | 20 c., green | 20 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| 5 | 5 | 9 | 80 c., vermilion | 40 | 0 | 22 | 6 |
| 6 | 6 | 10 | 5 c., blue | 25 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| 7 | 7 | 11 | 10 c., mauve | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 |
| 8 | 8 | 13 | 5 c., blue | 10 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 9 | 9 | 22 | 5 c. ,, | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 10 | 10 | 15 | 10 c., mauve | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 11 | 11 | 16 | 20 c., red | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| 12 | 12 | 17 | 40 c., brown | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 13 | 13 | 26 | 80 c., green | 5 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 14 | 14 | 27 | 1 p., orange | 6 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 15 | 15 | 33 | 5 p., blue and carmine | 3 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| 16 | 16 | 55 | 5 c., ultramarine | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 17 | 17 | 44 | 10 c., lilac | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 18 | 18 | 45 | 20 c., carmine | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| 19 | 19 | 70 | 40 c., brown | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| 20 | 20 | 65 | 80 c., green | 1 | 0 (47) | 1 | 0 |
| 21 | 21 | 72 | 1 p., orange | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 22 | 22 | 85 | 1 c., black | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 23 | 23 | 92 | 50 c., blue | 0 | 3 | — | |
| 24 | 24 | 94 | 1 p., vermilion on pale red | 0 | 6 | — | |
| 25 | 25 | 97 | 5 p., carmine on lavender | 2 | 0 | — | |
| 26 | 26 | 99*b* | 10 p., blue | — | | — | |
| 27 | 27 | 113 | 5 c., black | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 28 | 28 | 114 | 10 c., brown | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 29 | 29 | 115 | 20 c., scarlet | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 30 | 30 | 116 | ½ c., black | 0 | 1 | — | |
| 31 | 31 | 117 | 1 c., pale blue | 0 | 1 | — | |
| 32 | 32 | 119 | 2 c., mauve | 0 | 2 | — | |

These stamps will fill two pages of an album, and can best be arranged as follows :—

Page 1.




Page 2.

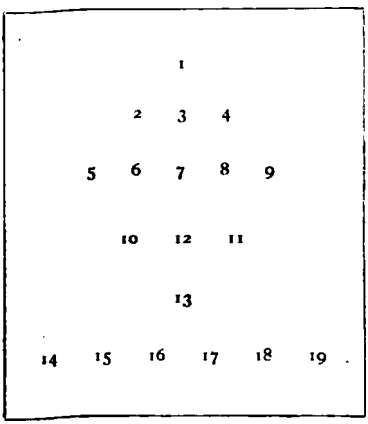



*Bolivia.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 10 | 5 c., pale green | 0 | 4 (2) | 0 | 6 |
| 2 | 7 | 46 | 1 c., carmine | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 3 | 6 | 43 | 10 c., orange | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| 4 | 8 | 63 | 1 c., ochre | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 5 | 9 | 78 | 1 c., olive-green | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 6 | 10 | 79 | 2 c., vermilion | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| 7 | 11 | 80 | 5 c., blue-green | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 |
| 8 | 12 | 81 | 10 c., brown-purple | 0 | 6 | 0 | 2 |
| 9 | 13 | 82 | 20 c., lake and black | 0 | 6 | 0 | 3 |
| 10 | 14 | 83 | 50 c., orange | 1 | 3 | 0 | 9 |
| 11 | 15 | 84 | 1 bol., blue | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 12 | 16 | 85 | 2 bols., red, yellow, green and black | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| 13 | 18 | 92 | 1 c., dull blue | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 14 | 19 | 100 | 1 c., claret | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 15 | 20 | 101 | 2 c., green | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 16 | 21 | 102 | 5 c., red | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| 17 | 22 | 103 | 10 c., blue | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| 18 | 23 | 104 | 20 c., purple and black | 0 | 9 | 0 | 4 |
| 19 | 24 | 105 | 2 bol., brown | 8 | 0 | 3 | 0 |

These can be arranged on one page as follows :—

Page 1.

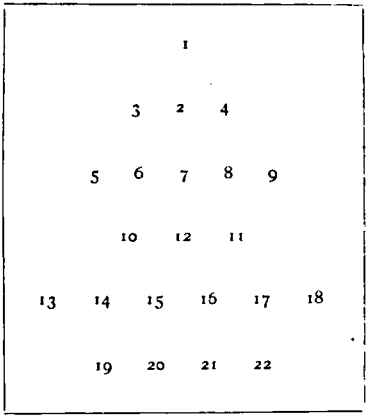


*Brazil.*

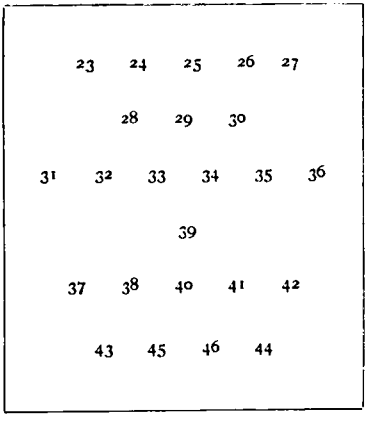
| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | Unused. d. | Used. s. | Used. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 5 | 60 reis, black | 18 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 2 | 2 | 14 | 10 ,, ,, | 3 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| 3 | 3 | 23 | 30 ,, ,, | 0 | 6 | 0 | 2 |
| 4 | 4 | 41 | 280 ,, vermilion | 20 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 5 | 5 | 55 | 10 ,, ,, | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 6 | 6 | 58 | 20 ,, rosy brown | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 7 | 7 | 59 | 50 ,, blue | 0 | 9 | 0 | 2 |
| 8 | 8 | 60 | 80 ,, slate-purple | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 9 | 9 | 61 | 100 ,, green | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 |
| 10 | 10 | 74 | 200 ,, black | 1 | 6 | 0 | 2 |
| 11 | 12 | 77 | 300 ,, orange and green | 7 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| 12 | 11 | 63 | 500 ,, orange | 3 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 13 | 13 | 78 | 10 ,, vermilion | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 14 | 14 | 79 | 20 ,, mauve | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| 15 | 15 | 80 | 50 ,, blue | 0 | 6 | 0 | 2 |
| 16 | 16 | 81 | 80 ,, lake-rose | 2 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 17 | 17 | 82 | 100 ,, green | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 |
| 18 | 18 | 83 | 200 ,, black | 7 | 6 | 0 | 9 |
| 19 | 19 | 84 | 260 ,, sepia | 7 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| 20 | 20 | 85 | 300 ,, bistre-brown | 2 | 6 | 0 | 3 |
| 21 | 21 | 86 | 700 ,, brown-red | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 22 | 22 | 87 | 1000 ,, slate | 7 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| 23 | 23 | 100 | 10 ,, orange-vermilion | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 24 | 24 | 90 | 50 ,, blue | 0 | 9 | 0 | 2 |
| 25 | 25 | 93 | 100 ,, olive-green | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 26 | 27 | 98 | 100 ,, lilac | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 27 | 26 | 97 | 200 ,, lilac rose | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 28 | 28 | 101 | 20 ,, olive-green | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 29 | 29 | 103 | 100 ,, lilac | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 30 | 30 | 104 | 100 ,, ,, | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 |
| 31 | 31 | 105 | 50 ,, blue | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 |
| 32 | 31a | 107 | 100 ,, lilac | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 |
| 33 | 32 | 108 | 300 ,, dull blue | 2 | 6 | 0 | 1 |
| 34 | 33 | 109 | 500 ,, olive-green | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 |
| 35 | 34 | 110 | 700 ,, violet | 3 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 36 | 35 | 111 | 1000 ,, blue-grey | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 37 | 36 | 151 | 20 ,, pale blue-green | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| 38 | 37 | 188 | 100 ,, blue and carmine | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| 39 | 38 | 202 | 100 ,, rose | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| 40 | 45 | 252 | 10 ,, rose and blue | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 41 | 41 | 220 | 100 ,, black | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| 42 | 43 | 308 | 1000 ,, green and claret | 3 | 6 | 0 | 9 |
| 43 | 50 | 311 | 100 ,, red | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| 44 | 51 | 312 | 200 ,, yellow and blue | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 45 | 52 | 313 | 500 ,, blue | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 46 | 53 | 314 | 700 ,, green | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 47 | 54 | 330 | 100 ,, red | 0 | 6 | — | |
| 48 | 55 | 332 | 10 ,, blue-grey | 0 | 1 | — | |
| 49 | 56 | 333 | 20 ,, violet | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 50 | 57 | 334 | 50 ,, deep green | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 51 | 58 | 335 | 100 ,, rose-carmine | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| 52 | 59 | 336 | 200 ,, blue | 0 | 6 | 0 | 2 |
| 53 | 60 | 337 | 300 ,, sepia | 0 | 8 | 0 | 3 |
| 54 | 61 | 338 | 400 ,, olive-green | 0 | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 55 | 62 | 339 | 500 ,, purple | 1 | 2 | 0 | 8 |
| 56 | 63 | 340 | 700 ,, brown | 1 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| 57 | 64 | 341 | 1000 ,, vermilion | 2 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| 58 | 65 | 342 | 2000 ,, yellow-green | 4 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| 59 | 66 | 343 | 5000 ,, rose | — | | 4 | 0 |
| 60 | 69 | 360 | 100 ,, rose-carmine | — | | — | |
| 61 | 70 | 361 | 100 ,, vermillon | — | | — | |

These will require three pages and can be arranged with advantage as follows :—

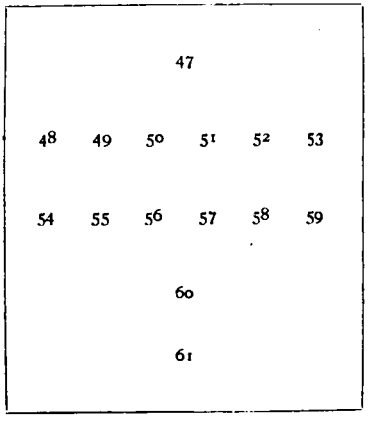
Page 1.




Page 2.




Page 3.




*(To be continued.)*

# A Modern Burglary

*By* J. R. BLACKWOOD, JUN.

THE Hazlehurst College Philatelic Club owed its existence to an adventure which befell two of the college boys and which I now set forth below.

On the memorable half-holiday upon which the adventure occurred, two of the college boys, Percy Winchester and Jack Dalrymple, set out to walk to Hazledene, a village four miles from the college. Having two hours and a half at their disposal, they allowed themselves an hour for walking the four miles to the village, half an hour for refreshments and a rest, leaving an hour for the return journey.

All went well until they had covered about a mile of the return journey, when, on walking over a part of the road which was under repair, Jack stepped on a loose stone which rolled over and twisted his ankle.

Having rested his ankle for a while, Jack started to walk schoolwards, but he had to lean heavily on Percy's arm.

By this time the short wintry day had passed and the moon was obscured by the clouds.

Jack's ankle had been growing more and more painful, and the halts the two boys made to rest the injured ankle became more and more frequent. At last they decided to rest under the shelter of some haystacks they came to.

The rest was destined to be a short one. The boys had been lying quietly, feeling too tired to talk, when suddenly they heard voices quite close to them. Listening intently, they heard some one say, "Are you certain the Colonel is at the Hall and that it is safe?" Then another voice answered the first speaker: "Quite sure, and the 'woodblocks' are in the library with the other stamps, and the window is easily opened."

The boys did not wait to hear more, but crept quietly away, and after putting a good distance between themselves and the unwelcome voices, they stopped to rest and also to think out what to do.

They had no doubt they had overheard two burglars planning to break into Colonel Broadwood's house while the Colonel was at the Hall visiting the Squire.

Percy said to Jack, "I'll run up to the Hall and see the Squire and tell him what we heard, while you do your best to reach the school."

Percy then set off across the fields in order to save time, as the road took a wide bend round by the village and then another bend up to the Hall. As he ran along he hoped that the Squire would not remember the time his gamekeeper caught him hunting for birds' eggs in one of the Squire's woods. The boy still recollected the thrashing he had got at the time, but he did not let the remembrance of it keep him from his present mission.

He had crossed several fields and was in the act of climbing a fence when he saw two black forms moving in the fields in front of him, in the direction of the Colonel's house.

Giving the strangers a wide berth he at last reached the Hall, rushed across the lawn, and noticing that the dining-room windows were opened down to the ground, he entered unceremoniously and made his way up to the Squire.

As he was hurriedly blurting out his story the guests sitting at dinner stared in astonishment, and when he mentioned the conversation of the burglars about "woodblocks" a gentleman rose from the table and hurriedly left the room.

The Squire thanked Percy for the information he had given, and he was then sent back to the school in a dogcart. On the way Jack was overtaken and also given a lift home.

The next day, shortly after dinner was over, Percy received word to go to the head master's library. When he entered the room he noticed standing beside the window the gentleman who had left the Squire's dining-room so suddenly the previous evening, and who turned out to be the Colonel.

The latter then thanked Percy for the service he had rendered him, and explained that the burglars had evidently heard of a valuable purchase of stamps which he had recently made, including some Cape "woodblocks." It was when Percy mentioned the "woodblocks" that the Colonel had tumbled to the plot and suddenly left the Squire's dinner-table.

The Colonel then asked the head master to allow Percy to visit him, and giving the boy an old disused album and a large number of duplicates, soon made another disciple of Philately. Percy paid the Colonel many visits after that, and when Jack's ankle got better he also went to the Colonel's.

Jack already had a small collection, which soon began to increase in size, thanks to the Colonel's kindness.

Several other collectors being discovered in the school, the Colonel suggested the formation of a philatelic club. The suggestion was quickly acted on, and Jack and Percy now hold important offices in the club and work hard for its welfare. The Colonel consented to become the first president, and is always ready to read papers to the members of the club.

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WE Britons have become so accustomed to looking upon the Lion as an heraldic emblem peculiar to our own Empire that we are prone to forget that other countries have also adopted the Lion as national device, some of them with better right. As a matter of fact the much-vaunted Lions of England introduced into the Arms by Henry II are but poor things, being no more nor less than Leopards * masquerading under the guise of their nobler cousins, and Scotland is the only member of the Union which can lay claim to the Lion proper upon its escutcheon. Amongst stamps of the British Empire the Lion has a place appropriately enough upon those of the







British South Africa Company, where he appears as crest in the heraldic position known as "passant." In this position he is also to be found on the stamps of Borneo, where he likewise serves as crest of the British North Borneo Company. The 1d., 1897, of New South Wales shows a white shield with cross gules or red, bearing four stars, as typical of the Southern Cross,







and a Lion passant; and the early types of the Transvaal show a Lion couchant as one of the quarterings of the shield. Though not in strictly heraldic positions, two Lions appear as supporters of the shield bearing the Queen's Head on the rupee values of Uganda, 1898, and on the British East Africa issue of 1896;







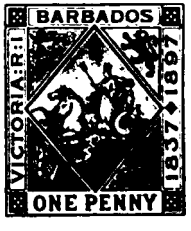



whilst Zanzibar has them also as supporters to the central device with native inscription in the 1904 issue. The actual Arms of Great Britain appear only upon four occasions in Philately; with the shield on the 5d. of Great Britain we are all familiar,










as also with the Arms and supporters upon the 1903 issue of Antigua and the Arms divided in the four corners of the Barbados 1897 issue; but the fourth case may have escaped the notice of many of our readers, for who would look for the Arms of Britain

* In old heraldry *rampant* appears to have been the only position that it was considered proper for a Lion to assume, and when *passant*, more especially when *passant guardant*, the animal was termed a Leopard, or by some French heralds a "Lion Leopardé." Presumably a Lion which merely passed by and looked at you was considered an inferior beast, whose reputation was not entirely spotless, and was therefore regarded as a spotted Lion, or Leopard. It should be noticed that the Lions on the stamps of British South Africa, North Borneo, New South Wales, Abyssinia, and Persia, are all of them *passant guardant*, and therefore *Leopardé*, in spite of their handsome manes.—ED. *G.S.W.*

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upon the stamps of a German kingdom? Yet there they do appear upon the first stamps of Hanover with the Hanoverian Arms superimposed. Hanover has a right to these Arms through our Georgian kings, whose succession to that throne lapsed only with the death of William IV.






One of the hereditary titles of the Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia is "Lion of Judah," and legend has it that the founder of the dynasty sprang from the union of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. Certain it is that a Semitic strain of blood exists in the race; hence it is not surprising to find the Lion adopted as the national emblem.



The first stamps of Afghanistan issued in 1878 in the reign of the Amir Sher Ali bear the head of a feline animal, which Sir D. Masson, in his recently published handbook on the stamps of this country, declares to be a Lion, having allusion to the Amir's name, Sher meaning Lion. This may be so, but we have a distinct recollection that in Mr. Rudyard Kipling's *Jungle Book* the tiger goes by the name of "Sher Khan," and as Leo Africanus is not a habitant of Afghanistan possibly his title has here been usurped by his local relation.



Amongst eastern countries Persia is the only other to display the Lion, which here divides the honours with the sun for chief place upon the stamps.

Belgium derives its Lion from an interesting source. Brabant was the first of the Belgian States to adopt it as a military ensign, in the ninth century, during an expedition directed against the Normans, who were at that time established at Antwerp, Herenthals, Tilbourg, and other places in those districts. Determined to drive out the Normans, the Count of Louvain united all the forces he could muster, and amongst others to rally to his call were the inhabitants of the oldest town of Brabant, Léan, in Flemish Leeuw, or "lion," and these troops bore upon their banner the Lion in allusion to the name of their town. So well did they acquit themselves that the Count declared that, henceforth, their Lion should have a place on his own banner, and from that time he adopted the device of golden Lion upon a sable field; other Belgian States followed his example, and the Lion became the principal figure in the Belgian Arms. It was always used to represent the united provinces, it is therefore not surprising to find it reproduced upon the Arms and stamps of Holland also.







The Lion of Luxemburg has its origin in the Arms of the house of Limbourg, a lion rampant gules on a shield "burelé d'argent et d'azur d'onze pièces"; that is to say, the shield is divided horizontally into eleven bars of alternate silver and blue. In the shield shown on the stamps one of these bars seems to have disappeared, ten pieces only being seen.







On the stamps of Tuscany appears one of the most interesting of philatelic Lions; this is the Lion of Florence, or as it is called the Marzocco. The origin of this emblem is as obscure as is that of the name by which it is known, amongst other suggestions on the latter point being this, that the word is derived from some corrupt Latin word having allusion to the god Mars, for whom the

Florentines, even after the triumph of Christianity, preserved a superstitious reverence. Another suggestion is that its origin is to be traced to the Hebrew words, 'mare," meaning "likeness," "representation," and "e sciah hal o sciacal," meaning "great lion." This Marzocco appears to be a kind of mascot of the Florentines, and does not form part of the proper Arms of the city. One authority assumes that the Lion was the national emblem of the old Etruscans, and that it was adopted by the Florentines to mark their descent from this people and denote that Florence was the capital of the new Etruria. Another legend runs that William, brother of the Scottish king and ally of Charlemagne, was concerned in the restoration of Florence, and that as a mark of gratitude, out of compliment to him, the Florentines passed a law providing for the maintenance by the city of a certain number of lions, this animal appearing on the Arms of Scotland. It is a fact that a number of lions were maintained in this way, from an early period in the twelfth century, until the year 1777, and are mentioned from time to time by various historians of the city, one of whom records the fact that in his time there were no less than twenty-four of these animals; they do not appear to have served any special purpose, except as city pets, in the same way as the bears were kept at Berne. The traditional Marzocco was a carved stone lion placed on the balcony of the Palace of the Signoria; the figure was seated upon its hind quarters and supported a stone shield bearing the city Arms, as we see him portrayed upon the stamps. On grand occasions and fêtes the figure was crowned with a gold and enamel crown bearing the legend:--

"Corona porto per la patria degna,
Acciocche liberta ciasun mantegna."

[I bear a crown worthy of the country, that each citizen may uphold its liberty.]

At the foot of a staircase, in the palace of the Potesta, stood another of these stone lions with the legend:—

"Si leo rugit, quis non timebit?"

[If the lion roar, who shall not be afraid?]

and this is thought to be the real motto of the Marzocco. The original Marzocco remained in its place on the balcony until this was destroyed in 1812, when it had to be removed, owing to the fact that having been struck by lightning in 1543 it fell to pieces when touched. It was replaced by a fine Marzocco, carved by the famous artist, Donatello, in the fourteenth century.

[The above is a representative list of Philatelic Lions, not a complete one; there are several other countries on whose stamps the Lion figures more or less conspicuously. —ED. *G.S.W.*]

# Foreign Notes

*By* FRANK PHILLIPS

## New Designs for Sweden

A SWEDISH correspondent writes that it has at length been decided that a new issue of stamps shall take place next year.

The designs have also been settled, and below are illustrations of the accepted types




for the stamps now in course of preparation.

The first design, showing three crowns as a central device, will be used for the 1, 2, and 4 öre, which will be surface-printed in monocolour.




The second illustration is of the design selected for the 5, 8, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, and 50 öre, and 1 and 5 krona, but the head will be engraved, possibly facing to left.

It will be noticed that the 35 öre is a new value; it is intended for use on registered letters.

The third shows the design of the Official stamps, this being the first change of design




since the first issue of 1874, of course with the exception of the overprint of 1889.

The colours have not yet been decided.

### New Zealand Perforations

MR. FRED. HAGEN has received from Mr. Bate some authoritative information about the latest perforations of the small-sized stamps. It appears that the using of a comb machine gauging 14×13, 13½ was in the nature of an experiment, and that perforation has been definitely abandoned owing to the gauge not fitting the stamps.

Four new heads, gauging 14×15, were fitted, one to *each* of the machines in use, and consequently all perforations other than 14×15 are now obsolete and ought to be scarce.

### Cretan Surcharges

THE following circular was issued by the Cretan Post Offices on March 24th last:—

"In accordance with Decree No. 29 the Executive Committee declares the red 20 lepta stamp surcharged '5' and 'ΕΛΛΑΣ' to have been unofficially issued and to have no franking power.

"Any persons having such stamps in their possession may exchange them against properly authorized stamps at any office of the Cretan Posts during the six months following the date of publication of this circular."

Not at all bad for a little unsophisticated island like Crete! We hardly think that the above "official" circular will induce many holders of the therein-mentioned stamps to make an exchange for stamps of an equal *face* value. Why, the stamp changes hands freely at from 20s. to 30s. apiece, and apparently because the official holding is not large enough the above tactics are adopted as a means of procuring more cheaply! Up to the date of publication of the above circular there was no idea that the stamp was not as much authorized as were any of the avalanche of overprints and surcharges; we know for a fact that specimen copies were sent to the offices of the International Postal Union at Berne in the ordinary course, and from there were distributed to the representatives of most of the members of the Union!

No! We must condemn the circular (and *not* the stamp) as a poor attempt to stop the holders of the stamps in question from selling them, *because* the officials sold them out before they could arrange for an agent of theirs to buy them over the counter.

*Friedls Briefm.-Off. Blatt.*

### Pigeon Post

ACCORDING to the *Philatelisten Zeitung*, it is intended to make somewhat considerable use of pigeons in France for postal service in the near future, possibly to keep up the art of breeding homing birds, as large numbers are required by the French military authorities for use in time of war.

As a precedent for making regular use of pigeons in this way, the French authorities can turn to the regular pigeon post which is in operation between Auckland, N.Z., and the Great Barrier Island. The said island is most difficult to approach by sea, so telegrams and important communications intended for the inhabitants are despatched from the mainland by means of pigeons. The distance between the two points is some sixty miles, and the birds do it regularly just under the hour.

The communication is written very small on a tiny piece of special tissue paper, which is wrapped round the leg of the feathered postman [or post *woman?*]. When the pigeon arrives at *her* destination, *she* immediately tries to enter *her* accustomed loft, and in so doing is obliged to brush a light wire on one side, thereby actuating a switch, which causes an electric bell to call the attendant. The latter immediately detaches the message, feeds the bird, and delivers the former to the addressee.

### The United States 10 c. Special Delivery

THE following cutting has been sent to me by a correspondent whose letter I have mislaid. I hope he or she will accept my best thanks:—

"As a matter of imperative necessity Postmaster-General Hitchcock has decided to discontinue the new green Special Delivery stamp and return to the familiar blue stamp showing a special delivery messenger mounted on a bicycle. In the great rush with which the mails must be handled many letters bearing the new stamp have escaped treatment as special delivery matter because of its similarity in size and colour to the 1 c. stamp.

"In some instances delay in delivery of such letters has caused serious loss to the public and embarrassment to the Post Office department. The issuance of the blue stamp will begin at once."

# New Issues and Discoveries

*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.

**British Honduras.**—We have received copies of the undermentioned variety.




14

1909. Type 14. *Wmk. Multiple Crown* C A, Type w 8. *Perf.* 14.

97' 5 c., ultramarine, O.

**Cochin.**—A correspondent has shown us a provisional 2 pies stamp, formed by printing the 3 pies in a *rosy mauve* tint, and surcharging it, in *black*, with a large figure "2", of similar type to that upon the current 2 puttans stamp. There are some varieties in the shape of the figure, which is heavily impressed more or less in the centre of the stamp.




3

1909. Type 3, *paper and perf. of* 1903, *surcharged in* black.

22| "2" on 3 pies, rosy mauve.

**Congo State.**—A client has kindly shown us four values of the new permanent set, which appear to be exactly similar to the corresponding stamps of the Belgian Congo, except that the name in the tablet of value has been altered to "CONGO BELGE."



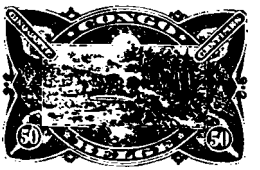

14




15




16




19

JUNE, 1909. Types 14 *to* 19. *Central design in* black. *Perf.* 12½ *to* 15.

70| 5 c., green.
71| 10 c., carmine.
72| 15 c., ochre.
76| 50 c., olive-green.

**German East Africa.**—On the authority of the *Bulletin Champion* (25.6.09) we list the following variety :—




E 5

1909. Type E 5. *Wmk. Lozenges, as* Type C 4. *Perf.* 14.

29 30 h., black and carmine.

**Gold Coast.**—According to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* (26.5.09) the 1s. has been issued on multiple surfaced paper.




6

JUNE, 1909. Type 6. *Name and tablet of value in second colour. Wmk. Multiple Crown* C A, Type w 8. *Perf.* 14.

551 1s., green and black, C.

**Nicaragua.**—Messrs. Th. Champion and Co. send us the full set of stamps of the old permanent type designed and engraved by the American Bank Note Company, now reissued in new colours or new shades. We chronicled some of these in our issues of June 26 and July 3, but repeat them below with the corrected colour names attached.




37

1909. Type 37. *Reissue in new colours. Perf.* 12.

1 c., bright green.
2 c., vermilion.
3 c., reddish orange.
4 c., violet.
5 c., deep steel-blue.
6 c., sepia.
10 c., deep brownish lake.
15 c., slate.
20 c., olive-brown.
50 c., myrtle.
1 p., orange-yellow.
2 p., rose-carmine.

**Panama.**—*Canal Zone.*—In addition to the two overprinted stamps chronicled last week, we have also received the 5 c. similarly overprinted.




107

CANAL ZONE

106

1909. Type 107 *overprinted with* Type 106, *reading down, in* black. *Perf.* 12.

783 5c., black and steel-blue.

**Spanish Post Offices in Morocco.**—It will be seen in the current Catalogue that four of the Spanish stamps were overprinted for use in Morocco so long ago as 1903. The remainder of the set has now been issued with similar overprint, so, for the sake of continuity, we would ask our readers to delete Nos. M 1 to M 4 in the Catalogue, and to substitute as follows:—




37




52




53




M 1




M 2

1903-9. Type 37 *overprinted with* Type M 1, *in* red, *and* Types 52 *and* 53 *with* M 2, *in* red (*on* 10 c., 40 c., 1 p., *and* 10 p., *in* blue-black *or* blue).

| | |
|---|---|
| M 1 | ½ c., green. |
| M 2 | 2 c., brown. |
| M 3 | 5 c., deep green. |
| M 4 | 10 c., rose-red. |
| M 5 | 15 c., violet. |
| M 6 | 20 c., olive-black. |
| M 7 | 25 c., blue. |
| M 8 | 30 c., bluish green. |
| M 9 | 40 c., rose. |
| M 10 | 50 c., greenish blue. |
| M 11 | 1 p., claret. |
| M 12 | 4 p., plum. |
| M 13 | 10 p., orange. |


## *THE PHILATELIST'S COLLECTING BOOK*

For the coat pocket. With patent fastening to flap. Size, 6½×4¼ inches. Handsomely bound in Art Cloth. Each book contains 12 pages, having four strips of linen, ¾-inch wide, arranged horizontally, glued at the bottom edge and with the upper one open, for the safe retention and preservation of recent purchases or duplicates. A large pocket is also provided at the back for Envelopes or Stamps in bulk. In daily use by leading London Collectors. No. 17, post-free, 2s. 8d. No. 18—oblong, 24 pages, 6 strips on each page, interleaved with strong glazed paper to prevent rubbing—post-free, 5s. 4d.; abroad, 5s. 7d.

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


Printed by W. BRENDON & SON, Ltd., Plymouth, for the Proprietors, STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.
July 17, 1909.

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They are arranged in over sixty different sheets, so that a Collector who goes through them all will have had the chance of making his selection from more than

## SIX THOUSAND DIFFERENT STAMPS

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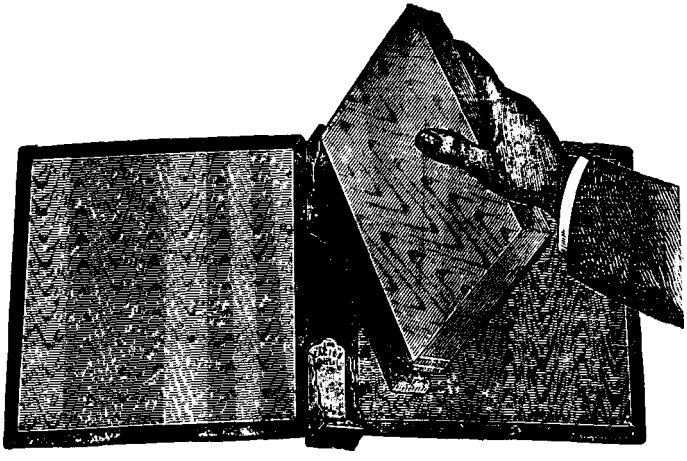
**391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.**

[AD. 14.

# 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.

# The "Facile" Oriel Album

Containing fifty detachable leaves (10⅜ in. × 9¼ in.), of the best handmade paper, faced with Japanese tissue paper and bound in half red morocco with cloth sides, finished in gold.

Each Album is contained in a cloth drop-in case lined with lamb's-wool.

**No. 1041.** ***Price 30s.; post-free in U. K. 30s. 6d.***

# The "Facile" Philatelic Albums

Each containing 100 leaves of a very fine quality white card paper, and strongly bound in half morocco, gilt ornaments and lettering, and packed in a box.

**No. 1042. Size, 12⅝ in. × 10¾ in.** ***Price 30s.; post-free U.K. 30s. 9d.***

**No. 1043. „ 11 „ × 9½ „** ***„ 25s.; „ „ 25s. 7d.***

Handsomely bound in full Persian morocco and with lock and key.

**No. 1044. Size, 12⅝ in. × 10¾ in.** ***Price 50s.; post-free U.K. 50s. 10d.***

# The "Facile G.H.-S." Album

Each containing eighty detachable leaves (10⅜ in. × 9⅜ in.), best handmade paper, backed Japanese tissue, and bound whole padded morocco, finished in gold, rounded corners.

Each Album is contained in a specially designed cloth-covered case, lined swan's-down.

**No. 1045.** ***Price 40s.; post-free in U.K. 40s. 7d.***

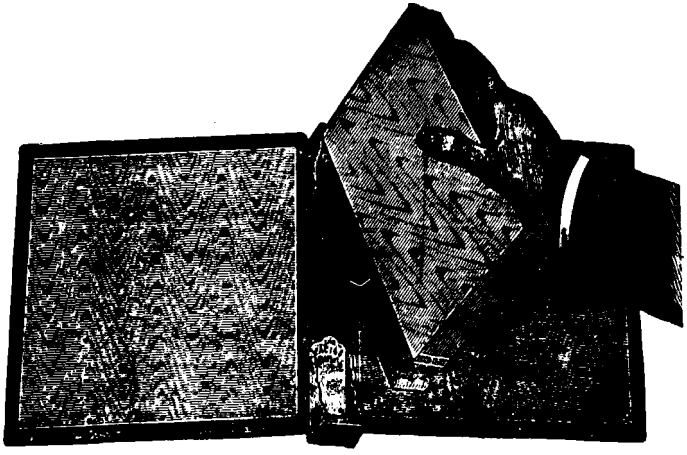
[AD. 5.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391 Strand, LONDON, W.C.

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# Postage Stamp Albums.

***(PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.)***



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THESE Albums present externally the same appearance as our well-known

**"ORIEL" and "PHILATELIC" Blank Albums,**

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**No. 1045.** ***Price 40s.; post-free in U.K. 40s. 7d.***



## STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391 Strand, LONDON, W.C.

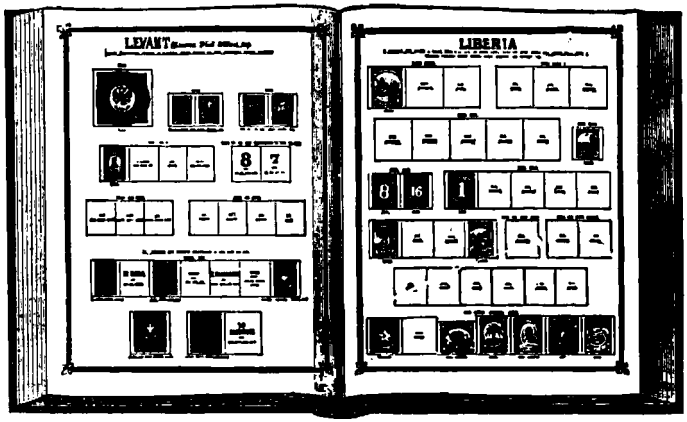
NEW EDITION. NEW EDITION.

# The IDEAL

# Postage Stamp Album

ALL THE WORLD IN ONE VOLUME. ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY. NO MINOR VARIETIES.

**SECOND EDITION. PUBLISHED JUNE, 1909.**




720 pages. Size—9½×11¾ inches.

5900 Full-size Illustrations. Spaces for 20,000 Stamps. Plenty of room left for New Issues at end of each country, and in addition 24 blank pages are included at convenient intervals. New Issues included up to date of publication.

## 200 POSTAGE STAMPS, all different, presented free with each Ideal Album.

It will be noticed that the number of printed pages in this Edition has increased by no fewer than ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN upon those of the first Edition.

To enable the Album to be bound in ONE VOLUME slightly thinner paper has had to be used, but care has been taken to provide a good lasting quality.

This enormous increase has necessitated a slight advance in price upon that of the last Edition, but it has been kept as low as possible, compatible with a production of the highest quality.

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**Price 12/6; or post-free in U.K., 13/1.**

No. 1012. **IDEAL II.**—*As last, but INTERLEAVED to prevent Stamps rubbing. Weight, 10½ lbs.*

**Price 17/6; or post-free in U.K., 18/5.**

No. 1013. **IDEAL III.**—*Sumptuously bound in HALF MOROCCO, gilt edges and lettering, and INTERLEAVED as Ideal II. Weight, 11 lbs.*

**Price 25/-; or post-free in U.K., 25/11.**

IDEAL III. *can be fitted with a patent lock (No. 1501) for 5/- extra.*

Nos. I. and II. bound in blue, green, bright red, or marone.

No. III. bound in half red or green morocco only.

[AD. 7.

## STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand, LONDON, W.C.

GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY, JULY 24, 1909.

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. FOR TRANSMISSION AS A NEWSPAPER.

No. 4, Vol. X.
(Whole No. 238.)

JULY 24, 1909.

ONE PENNY.

# GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY



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NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INC., 198 BROADWAY.

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WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED

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**The most popular Weekly Stamp Journal for the general collector and Specialist.**

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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.

## Contents.

Edited by MAJOR EDWARD B. EVANS.

**The Countries of the World.** By B. W. H. Poole.

**Topical Notes.** By Charles J. Phillips.

**New Issues and Discoveries.** A Special Feature. By Frank Phillips.

Each number contains several Original Articles, dealing with every subject of use to the Stamp Collector.

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391 Strand, London, W.C.

PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS.—Publishers of Magazines, etc., who exchange with *G.S.W.* are requested to be so kind as to send one copy of their publications to *each* of the above addresses.

CORRESPONDENCE.—The Editor regrets that he has very little time for direct correspondence. Letters requiring a reply will be dealt with as far as possible under the heading of "Answers to Correspondents."

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# Gibbons Stamp Weekly

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| ,, 4 . | July to Dec., 1906 . | 6 | 6 |
| ,, 5 . | Jan. to June, 1907 . | 5 | 0 |
| ,, 6 . | July to Dec., 1907 . | 5 | 0 |
| ,, 7 . | Jan. to June, 1908 . | 5 | 0 |
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These volumes are replete with useful information to all collectors.

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With the exception of a few numbers, which are out of print, back numbers can be supplied at the following rates:—

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### The Monthly Journal.

THESE are replete with interesting articles by the best writers of the past eighteen years, and a set should be in the library of every stamp collector; their cost will be returned tenfold by the useful information you will find contained in them.

| | | s. | d. | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vols. 1 & 2. | Out of print | | | | | | |
| Vol. 3 . . | post-free | 7 | 6 | Vol. 10 . . | post-free | 5 | 0 |
| ,, 4 . . | ,, | 5 | 6 | ,, 12 . . | ,, | 4 | 0 |
| ,, 5 . . | ,, | 5 | 0 | ,, 14 . . | ,, | 4 | 0 |
| ,, 6 . . | ,, | 6 | 6 | ,, 15 . . | ,, | 4 | 0 |
| ,, 7 . . | ,, | 6 | 0 | ,, 16 . . | ,, | 4 | 0 |
| ,, 8 . . | ,, | 6 | 0 | ,, 17 . . | ,, | 4 | 0 |
| ,, 9 . . | ,, | 5 | 0 | ,, 18 . . | ,, | 4 | 0 |

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

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

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

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

***NOW READY.*** ***NOW READY.***

# BINDING CASE FOR VOLUME IX

In special red art cloth, lettered in gold on front and back, suitable for binding up Volume IX, inclusive of advertisement pages and fortnightly supplement (which is paged separately, and should be bound together at the end of the volume).

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**Or 1s. 6d. post-free (anywhere).**

**STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand (Opposite Hotel Cecil), London, W.C.**

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These are invaluable to every Philatelist.

They are of the best obtainable quality, with points very slightly milled, so as not to damage the Stamps.

They can be put into water without rusting, and can therefore be used in soaking Stamps.

**No. 1094.**

Five inches long. With broad ends.



**No. 1095.**

4¾ inches long. With rounded ends.



**No. 1096.**

4¾ inches long. With pointed ends.

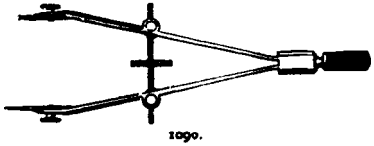
## ALL ONE PRICE

**Each 2s. Each**

*Postage 1d; Foreign, 4d.*

[AD. 10.

# SURCHARGE MEASURER.



1090.

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, etc., 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.

Packed in cardboard box. Weight, 2 oz.

No. 1090. *Price 7/6; post-free, 7/7; abroad, 7/10.*

[AD. 17.

# New "Folding" Magnifying Glass.

WE have long been asked for a cheap Magnifying Glass, and have at last been able to arrange for the manufacture of a good quality glass of medium power, which we offer at the extremely low price of 1/-.




(HALF-SIZE.)

The lens is 1⅛ inches in diameter, and is mounted in celluloid, the handle being of the same substance. The lens can be folded back into the handle, and is thus protected from injury in the pocket.

**Length: Open, 4½ inches; shut, 2½ inches.**

Packed in cardboard box.

No. 1535. Price 1/-.

Postage 1d.; British Colonies, 2d.; Foreign, 4d.

[AD. 11.

# Pocket Magnifying Glass.



1092.

THIS Glass consists of two specially worked lenses, mounted in a handsome polished black horn frame, and folds up compactly for the pocket. The lenses may be used singly, or together, should a high power be required.

The Glass is **absolutely identical** with that formerly sold at 7/6, and at the present price cannot be equalled elsewhere. Packed in cardboard box.

No. 1092. Price 4/-.

Postage 1d.; British Colonies, 2d.; Foreign, 4d.

[AD. 12.

# "Coddington" Magnifying Glass.



1093.

A FINE "Coddington" Glass, of high power and large field; the base is flat, so that the Glass may be placed right on the stamp to be examined.

Of the greatest use in detecting forgeries, and examining stamps for retouches or flaws. Packed in cardboard box.

No. 1093. Price 5/-.

Postage 1d.; British Colonies, 4d.; Foreign, 7d.

[AD. 13.

# WHAT IS YOUR FAVOURITE COUNTRY?

Let us send you an Approval Selection.

OUR

# APPROVAL SHEETS

Are made up of PICKED COPIES. They are arranged in over sixty different sheets, so that a Collector who goes through them all will have had the chance of making his selection from more than

## 6000 Different Stamps

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In all cases we shall lay ourselves out to meet the

# SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

of each individual client, whether the amount required be large or small.

On the above we allow a discount of 10 per cent—2s. off each 20s. Collectors need not hesitate to ask for a sending because their purchases may be small. Shillings run into pounds, and we shall be pleased to cater for the small as well as the large buyer.

[AD. 20.


# *Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.*

*ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.*

## GERMAN EMPIRE.

1902. *Large stamps. Reduced prices.*

| Cat. No. | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 127. | 3 m., violet-black | *used* | 0 | 4 |
| 128. | 5 m., lake and black | ,, | 0 | 9 |

## GOLD COAST.

1909. *King's Head. Multiple wmk. New colours.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2d., greyish and slate | | 0 | 3 |
| 3d., purple on yellow | | 0 | 5 |

## ROUMANIA.

1906. *Commemorative Issue. Head of King.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 461. | 1 b., bistre | *used* | 0 | 1 |
| 462. | 3 b., red-brown | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| 463. | 5 b., green | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| 464. | 10 b., carmine | ,, | 0 | 2 |
| 465. | 15 b., violet | ,, | 0 | 2 |

1906. *Commemorative Issue. Scenes in life of Prince Charles.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 472. | 1 b., bistre | *used* | 0 | 1 |
| 473. | 3 b., brown | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| 474. | 5 b., green | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| 475. | 10 b., carmine | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| 476. | 15 b., indigo | ,, | 0 | 1 |

1908-9. *New portrait types.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 b., black | *used* | 0 | 1 |
| | 3 b., chestnut | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| 486. | 5 b., emerald | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| 487. | 10 b., carmine | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| 488. | 15 b., lilac | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| 489. | 25 b., deep blue | ,, | 0 | 2 |
| 490. | 40 b., green | ,, | 0 | 3 |
| 491. | 50 b., orange | ,, | 0 | 3 |

JULY 24, 1909

# Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 4
Whole No. 238 JULY 24, 1909 VOL. X

# The Postal Issues of Denmark and the Danish Colonies

*By* L. HANCIAU *(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)*

(*Continued from* Vol. IX, *page* 426.)

**Danish West Indies**—*continued*

IN agreement with the Government of the West Indies, the Ministry of Finance ordered the manufacture, in April, 1872, of the 4 cents stamps which had for long been required for the service of the public.

*Issue of January 1st, 1873.*

Of the same design as the preceding stamps, 1855–72, the numeral denoting the value only being changed. The sheets contain a hundred stamps, as before, but the plate consisted of that number of separate *clichés*, which was not the case with the previous issue.

The paper is thick and is without the *burélage* (but has the watermark as before); gum *yellowish* or *white*, and the paper is tinted or not tinted accordingly. Perf. 12½.

4 cents, ultramarine, bright ultramarine.

*Varieties. Imperforate.*

4 cents, ultramarine.

*Imperf. vertically.*

4 cents, ultramarine.

These two varieties were found upon a sheet irregularly perforated.

*Secret Marks.* There are none. They may either have been overlooked, in the pressure occasioned by the manufacture of the stamps for Iceland, or may not unreasonably have been recognized to be useless, as in the case of the stamps of Denmark, 1864. Which of these was the true cause of their omission I cannot say, but I should suppose that these marks were found to be superfluous, with the exception of the initial of Mr. Buntzen, which appears in the same position as before.

*Essays.* I only know of one, a proof—

4 cents, black on *India paper.*

* * *

In accordance with a Postal Circular, dated October 11, 1873, the following stamps made their appearance :—

*Issue of November 1st, 1873.*






Numeral in white on a disc of solid colour, surmounted by a Royal Crown; at each side is an olive branch, from the lower ends of which is suspended a posthorn; the whole surrounded by an oval band, inscribed in white letters "DANSK-VESTINDISKE OER" (Danish West Indian Islands), and the value below, enclosed in a rectangular frame, with the spandrels filled by fancy ornaments.

Size: 17 × 21 mm.

Die engraved on steel by Ph. Batz, and the stamps surface-printed at Copenhagen in colour on white paper, watermarked with the large Crown (shown in the illustration above) employed at that period in Denmark, and showing certain variations, of which mention has been made on page 55, vol. xviii of the *Monthly Journal*. Perf. 14 × 13½.

The sheets contain 100 stamps, in rows of ten. In the margins* are the inscriptions

* Watermarked, see page 142, vol. xvii of the *Monthly Journal*.—ED. *G.S.W.*

previously described, and at the corners the Crowns and Posthorns as before. In the issues that follow the arrangement is the same. The second colour is that of the frame.

1 c., reddish violet and yellow-green.
1 c. ,, ,, bright green.
3 c., carmine and grey-blue.
3 c., bright carmine and bright blue.
3 c., deep carmine and blue.
4 c., ultramarine and brown.
4 c., blue and brown.
14 c., yellow-green and mauve.

This last value, the 14 cents, was suppressed and replaced in 1877 by a 12 cents.

*Varieties.*

*Imperforate.*

3 c., carmine and grey-blue.

With the Crown above the oval damaged at the left side.

3 c., carmine and grey-blue.

*Manufacture.* The die for the central oval contained no inscription in the lower part of the band, or numeral in the circle, these being added in the secondary dies for the various values. The frame, as shown in the annexed illustration, was printed separately, as was also, of course, the case with all the subsequent bi-coloured stamps.



*Essays* (or *Proofs*) are known, on thick white paper.

1 c., violet and green.
3 c., carmine and blue.
4 c., ultramarine and brown.
14 c., yellow-green and lilac.

The following Ordinance extends to all values the discount of 8⅓ per cent allowed on purchases of twenty stamps at a time, which proves that it was necessary to offer some inducement to the public!

*Ordinance of July 14, 1874.*

"Upon the most respectful proposition of the Minister of Finance, His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve, by a royal decision of the 14th July, 1874, the following Ordinance passed by the Colonial Councils of St. Thomas, with St. John and St. Croix, having been read a third time on the 24th March and 7th April, 1874, by which the arrangements made under the Ordinance of the 10th July, 1855, paragraph 2, and the Ordinance of the 30th August, 1861, paragraph 1, for the reduction in the payment for the 3 cents stamps of the Danish West Indies, is made applicable also to other stamps of the Danish West Indies.

"The reduction of 8⅓ per cent in the price of the 3 cents stamps of the Danish West Indies, established by the Ordinance of the 10th July, 1855, paragraph 2, and the Ordinance of the 30th August, 1861, paragraph 1, for quantities of at least 20 stamps, should in future be applied also to the other stamps of the Danish West Indies."

* * *

*Issue of June 12th, 1874.*

Addition to the previous series, announced by a postal circular of the 12th June, 1874. Similar in all respects to the values previously described.

7 c., orange and mauve.
7 c., yellow ,,

*Essay* (or *Proof*). Printed on thick white paper.

7 c., orange and mauve.

* * *

A circular of the 20th October, 1876, announced the following stamps:—

*Issue of October 20th, 1876.*

Type of the stamps of 1873, with the word "CENTS" redrawn in each case. Yellowish white, semi-transparent paper; watermark Large Crown. Perf. 14 × 13½.

5 c., grey and yellow-green.
5 c., deep grey and yellow-green.
10 c., brown and grey-blue.
10 c., yellow-brown and grey-blue.

The 5 cents has a white dot in the centre.

*Varieties. Imperforate.*

5 c., grey and yellow-green.
10 c., brown and grey-blue.

*Essays* (or *Proofs*). Printed on thick white paper.

5 c., grey and yellow-green.
10 c., brown and grey-blue.
10 c. ,, bright blue.

* * *

*Issue of November 1st, 1877.*

Owing to a change in the postal rate, there was issued on the 1st November, 1877 (in accordance with a circular of the 27th September, 1877), a 12 cents stamp, replacing the 14 cents. Type of 1873; paper, perforation, etc., of the last issue.

12 c., green and mauve.
12 c. ,, reddish lilac.

*Proof.* On thick white paper.

12 c., green and mauve.

* * *

*Issue of July, 1879.*

Similar to the stamps of 1873, but with the design entirely redrawn. Same paper and perforation as last.

50 c., bright violet.

The die used for this stamp was that of the 6 cents card of 1877, in which there is a stop after the word "CENTS." It differs

also from the die of 1873 in the following points :—

The lettering is a little larger ;

The hyphen between the words "DANSK-VESTINDISKE" is nearer the first word ;

There is no space between the letters "VE" and the rest of the second word, as in the earlier type, in which it was made almost to appear to be two words ;

The posthorn is nearer to the bottom of the oval ;

The lines of the background touch the oval band, instead of leaving a white space round inside it.

In certain exceptional cases there is no stop after the word "CENTS."

*Proofs.* I have seen the following :—

(*a*) On thick white paper.

(*b*) On ordinary, surfaced white paper.

50 c., bright violet.

* * *

*Issue of* 1885-89.

Similar to the preceding. The paper is thicker and is no longer transparent ; same watermark. Same perforation, 14 × 13½.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jan., 1887. | 1 c., | reddish violet and yellow-green. |
| ,, | 1 c., | brownish violet and ,, |
| Oct., 1889. | 1 c., | rose-lilac ,, |
| 1885. | 3 c., | carmine and grey-blue. |
| ,, | 3 c., | bright carmine and pale blue. |
| 1887. | 4 c., | grey-blue and bistre. |
| ,, | 4 c., | pale blue and bistre. |
| ,, | 4 c., | slate and brown. |
| ,, | 5 c., | grey and yellow-green (2nd type). |
| ,, | 10 c., | yellow-brown and grey-blue. |
| ,, | 10 c., | brown and grey-blue. |
| 1889. | 50 c., | mauve. |
| ,, | 50 c., | pale lilac. |

The 50 cents is of the same type as before.

The 5 cents of this series has a different type of numeral ; the curved portion below is narrower and the end is more closed ; the horizontal stroke at the top is slightly narrower.

*Varieties.*

With a white flaw before the crown, which has been damaged at that part (No. 78 on the sheet).

3 c., carmine and grey-blue.

With a dot between the "TS" of "CENTS."

10 c., brown and blue.

With two dots (a colon) between the "TS."

10 c., brown and blue.

The last two varieties are found in the following positions upon the sheet :—

1st stamp in the second row.
2nd and 5th stamps in the third row.
1st stamp in the fourth row.
1st and 10th stamps in the seventh row.
2nd stamp in the ninth row.
2nd and 4th stamps in the tenth row.

* * *

*Issue of May 12th,* 1887.

Announced by a circular of the 12th May, 1887, the 7 c. stamp of 1874 was issued with the surcharge "1 CENT," in black, as shown in the annexed illustration, pending the

**1 CENT**

arrival of a fresh supply of the 1 c. stamp, which was expected from Copenhagen.

1 cent on 7 c., orange and mauve.
1 ,, 7 c., yellow ,,

*Variety.* With double surcharge.

1 cent on 7 c., orange and mauve.

* * *

*Issue of May 18th,* 1895.

**10**

**CENTS**

**1895**

Stamps of 1879 and 1889 surcharged, in *black*, "10—CENTS—1895," in three lines. The issue was announced by a circular dated the 18th May, 1895.

(*a*) Yellowish-white, semi-transparent paper.

10 cents on 50 c., bright violet.

*Variety.* A sheet incorrectly placed in the press received the surcharge "1895—10—CENTS," with the date above the value, instead of below.*

(*b*) Thick, opaque white paper.

10 cents on 50 c., mauve.

There are two varieties of the figures "10," and five varieties of the date "1895."

*Variety.* With inverted surcharge.

10 cents on 50 c., mauve.

It has been stated that a *single* sheet of the 1 cent stamp received this surcharge, in *error*, but this announcement requires confirmation. Such a mistake could not have occurred without a certain amount of intention. It is more likely that a sheet of the 1 cent was employed for a trial impression, to judge of the appearance of the overprint ; the *error* would thus be an *essay*, if it exists at all.

* The top row of this sheet must, presumably, have been surcharged with the value alone, without the date, or the bottom row with the date alone without the value, but such varieties do not appear to have been met with.—ED. *G.S.W.*

* * *

(*To be continued.*)

# Topical Notes

*By* CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

**Philatelic Literature**

IS most certainly a good investment, and books that we purchased for our office library five to ten years ago are in many cases worth three times what we gave.

Following the high prices obtained for the books of the late Miss Fenton, of Clifton, I have now to record some good prices at the sale of the third portion of the "Nankivell" Collection at Messrs. Glendining's Galleries (7 Argyll Street, Oxford Circus, London, W.) on June 30 last.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The American Journal of Philately (2nd series), Vols. I to XV | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| The London Philatelist, Vols. I to XIII | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| The Philatelic Record, Vols. I to XX. | 1 | 12 | 6 |
| The Philatelic Journal of India, Vols. I to IV | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Le Timbre-Poste, Vols. I to XXX | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain. Philbrick & Westoby. | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Postage Stamps of United States, Luff | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| ,, ,, ,, Tiffany | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Stamps of Switzerland. Mirabaud and de Reuterskiöld | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Stamps of Straits Settlements. W. Brown | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Africa, Vols. I, II, and III. R. P. S. | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| West Indies ,, | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| North American Colonies ,, | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Oceania ,, | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Stamps of Greece. W. D. Beckton | 1 | 7 | 0 |

**The decadence of "New Issues"**

SPECULATORS and buyers of New Issues in bulk can see the "sign of the times" if they watch prices lately realized at auction for unused modern stamps in mint condition.

For two years I have published a warning about speculation in these things. I am in a pretty good position to note the "trend of events," and for some time past I have felt sure that so-called "new issues" were not as good and safe an investment as good sound stamps that—as my friend Mr. Castle says—have stood the test of twenty years and then proved their worth.

Twenty, nay even ten years ago, current stamps were imported in small bulk, and stocks soon got exhausted and prices rose, gradually but soundly.

Nowadays, almost every dealer imports stamps, and the total coming into this country is enormous.

But this is not the only reason that "new issues" are common: one of the chief (and worst) reasons is that in many of the British Colonies—I might say in most of them—there is constant speculation on the part of the officials or their friends, who are told when there is a limited number of any particular stamp, and then they buy up large quantities. I could quote dozens of cases that I have heard of, but there is no need to publish details. The higher officials give most stringent orders, forbidding any speculation on the part of employees, but it is easy to give the tip to a friend and to stand in with him on the transaction.

Almost every week parcels of such stamps are offered to us—the latest of such parcels have been the Ceylon, single CA, 75 c., and Natal, 4d. Such stamps get scarce, they stand at a good price in the catalogue; a holder of a large stock comes along and peddles out the stamps in lots to Tom, Dick, or Harry, and prices come down with a rush.

*Collectors* are safe enough if they *collect*, and leave speculation to the dealers. A collector who has a single or pair of each variety is pretty safe; what "he loses on the swings he makes on the roundabouts," and probably the decreases in prices will be counterbalanced by the increases, but in my opinion there is not the *sound security* in these modern issues that there is in most stamps that were issued twenty years ago or more.

In Glendining and Co.'s auction sale of June 29 and 30 the following prices were realized for mint colonials:—

| | Sold for. £ | s. | d. | Face value. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold Coast, ½d. to 10s., and Gambia, ½d. to 2s., including rare 1s. and 2s., single CA | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| Natal, £5, mint | 3 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Orange River, 1900, V.R.I., 1d. (240) | 0 | 19 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Orange River, 1902, 4d. on 6d. (60) | 0 | 19 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| N.B. These two lots included scarce varieties. | | | | | | |
| Transvaal, 1900, £5, green | 3 | 17 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, 1893 ,, | 2 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Canada, 1897, ½ c. to $5 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 6 |

**Description of New Stock Books arranged and priced recently**

*Queensland.*

Two fine books of these stamps have just been rearranged, and we have included a rather important lot of old Queensland stamps that we have just purchased.

We have bought rather large stocks of the issues from 1880 to 1900, and at *very* low rates, so that we have been able to *reduce* very materially our selling prices, and I

quote the new prices at which we can supply fine copies as compared with the old rates.

| Cat. No. | Old prices. Unused. | Old prices. Used. | Present prices. Unused. | Present prices. Used. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 77 | — | 7 6 | — | 6 0 |
| 100 | 7 6 | 2 6 | 2 6 | 1 0 |
| 101 | 6 0 | — | 2 0 | — |
| 102 | 5 0 | — | 1 6 | — |
| 118 | 17 6 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 5 0 |
| 120 | 30 0 | — | 15 0 | — |
| 129 | — | 10 0 | — | 3 0 |
| 132 | — | 7 6 | — | 3 6 |
| 133 | — | 15 0 | — | 7 6 |
| 134 | 2 6 | — | 32 6 | — |
| 135 | 4 0 | — | 1 6 | — |
| 136 | 4 6 | — | 1 6 | — |
| 139 | 3 6 | — | 2 0 | — |
| 148 | 3 6 | — | 1 9 | — |
| 199 | — | 0 4 | — | 0 2 |
| 202 | — | 0 4 | — | 0 2 |
| 206 & 207 | — | 0 3 | — | 0 2 |
| 210*a* & 211 | — | 0 4 | — | 0 3 |
| 212 | — | 1 0 | — | 0 4 |
| 213 | — | 1 6 | — | 1 0 |
| 214 | — | 4 0 | — | 1 9 |
| 218 | — | 0 9 | — | 0 6 |

*United States.*

Volume 2 is now ready and contains stamps from 1890 to 1907 inclusive. The issues of 1902–3 are especially strong and include many fine shades, especially in the unused.

# Countries of the World

*By* BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

## Guayana

GUAYANA, the Spanish name for Guiana, is the largest State in the South American republic of Venezuela. Guiana in its widest significance is a geographical term for a vast tract of territory bounded on the north and east by the Atlantic, on the south by the Amazon, and on the west by the River Branco. The territory is claimed and settled by Venezuela, Britain, Holland, France, and Brazil. Practically the only cultivated districts are those of the colonial Guianas, the greater portion owned by Venezuela being not only in a state of nature, but also to a great extent unexplored. Venezuela for a long time claimed all the territory west of the Essequibo from its mouth to its source, and this was strenuously disputed by Great Britain. In 1895–6 the dispute became dangerous owing to the intervention of President Cleveland, as the defender of the Monroe doctrine, on behalf of Venezuela. The difference was, however, referred to the arbitration of an Anglo-American commission, which sat at Paris in 1899, with the result that a large slice of the disputed territory was awarded to British Guiana.

Though the largest of the Venezuelan States, Guayana is by no means the most populous. Indeed, away from the banks of the main waterways it is only populated by tribes of more or less wild Indians. No positive computation of the population is possible owing to the vast unexplored regions and the many natural difficulties in the way of a census, but it has been estimated at about 40,000 souls. As the total area of the State is about 200,000 miles it will be seen that the inhabitants have plenty of breathing space.

In shape the province resembles a great convex dish, elevated and corrugated by lines of hills which are sometimes regular and sometimes broken by gigantic rocks. Some of the hills are covered with grass, others are bare, and they abound in all sorts of curious shapes. It is a great region of virgin forests, most of which, to quote an Irish writer, "have never been trodden by the hand of man." It is one of the richest districts in the American continent, for, according to one writer, "cotton grows wild, the forests abound in fine dye and cabinet woods, cattle are bred in such quantities that all Europe ought to be supplied with beef from the herds which pasture the *llanos*, while it is a tradition as old as the days of Raleigh that in this province are rich gold mines." It was in this region that Raleigh sought for the city of El Dorado, as the Spaniards had done before him. Milton even refers to it in Book XI of *Paradise Lost*:—

> "Yet unspoiled
> Guayana, whose great city, Geryon's sons
> Call El Dorado."

Guayana is, however, not entirely unspoiled, for gold mines are worked in many places and yield considerable amounts of the precious metal.

The country is inhabited by various tribes of Indians: Caribs, Guaranos, Guaianos, Vayamaras, Arecunas, Maimas, etc. One of the poorest of these tribes, the Guaranos, inhabits the unhealthy delta of the Orinoco. According to one traveller "their homes are a roof of thatch supported by four or six upright poles. Here they sling their ham-

mocks, on which they lounge by day and sleep by night. They cultivate a little sugar-cane and a few plantains, fish, sit in their canoes, or loaf about without any settled occupation. Their clothing is scanty and consists of a few square inches of calico fastened with string round the waist. A ball of string and a few yards of calico would clothe quite a large family. They are not a prepossessing race. Their skin is reddish-brown; they have projecting cheekbones, aquiline noses, and black, straight hair."

In 1595 Sir Walter Raleigh sailed up the Orinoco in quest of the fabulous city of El Dorado. In 1617 he made another expedition with the same object, and this was not only a failure but it also cost him the loss of his son. Other explorers also visited these regions in search of fame and fortune, and it was not until the beginning of the eighteenth century that Humboldt finally dispelled the mythical beliefs that clung to the El Dorado of the *conquistadores*.

The most curious ideas regarding the people of Guayana prevailed in the early part of the sixteenth century, one of these being that the district of Caura was inhabited by a race of headless men. Even Sir Walter Raleigh shared this belief, as may be gathered from the following extract from his quaint work *The Discovery of Guiana*:—

"And on that branch which is called Caora are a nation of people whose heads appear not above their shoulders, which though it may be thought a mere fable, yet for mine own part I am resolved it is true, because every child in the provinces of Arromaia and Canuri affirm the same. They are called Ewaipanoma. They are reported to have their eyes in their shoulders, and their mouths in the middle of their breasts, and that a long train of hair groweth backward between their shoulders."

The first capital of Guayana was called San Thomas de Guayana. It was founded in 1575, but in 1591 a new site was chosen, which continued to be the metropolis until 1764, when the seat of government was removed to the spot which it still occupies. The new town was appropriately christened Angostura ("the Narrows") because at this spot the Orinoco is contracted to a considerable extent by the hills on both banks. At a meeting of Congress in 1819, however, the city was renamed Ciudad-Bolivar in honour of Simon Bolivar, the Liberator.

### Its Philatelic History

Guayana, being separated from the other provinces of Venezuela by the Orinoco, is practically independent of the revolutions at Caracas, and for a South American State enjoys comparative immunity from the endless revolts which rack this uneasy land. There was a rising in 1898, which was free from any philatelic complications, but another revolution in 1903 was attended with more serious results so far as philately is concerned. The insurgents were not in power for long, but during the period of their authority they kept the printing presses busy turning out provisional postage stamps.

### The First Issue

According to the *Monthly Journal* for July, 1903, Ciudad-Bolivar, the capital of the State, was captured by revolutionaries in the preceding November. At first the ordinary stamps were used, and when the stock of these gave out the authorities contented themselves with a rubber stamp, applied as a frank, for a time. Early in 1903, however, more ambitious tastes prevailed, and the first set of locally-produced stamps came into being.

The stamps are all of large size, printed in black on various coloured papers, and perf. 12. In a frame of ordinary type ornaments, "CORREOS DE VENEZUELA" appears at the top, "ESTADO" at left, "GUAYANA" at right, and the value (expressed thus: "1 BOLIVAR 1") at the base. In the centre, the Arms of the Republic are shown with the motto "LIBERTAD" ("Liberty") below, and two dates—"18 de Abril 1810" and "5 de Julio 1811"—the first being commemorative of a compact made with Spain against Joseph Bonaparte, and the later one being the date of the declaration of independence.

There are two conflicting statements regarding the manner in which these stamps were produced. In the Catalogue it is stated that they were "printed from typographed plates, fifteen stamps in the plate," while in the *Monthly Journal* (vol. xiv., p. 11) we are told that the stamps were set up and printed from movable type and that "these appear to have been printed singly, but in sheets of twelve, three horizontal rows of four." Judging from the manner in which the later oblong stamps were manufactured, I think the latter of the above statements is more likely to prove correct. It is hardly likely that there are or were any facilities for manufacturing typographed plates in Ciudad Bolivar. Apparently the design was set up from ordinary type, and this one forme was the entire "plate," though the *sheets* consisted of twelve impressions from this plate.

The inscription at the base was changed as required for the different values, and the specialist will note two distinct settings of the plate for all values and three for the 25 c. and 1 bolivar. In Plate I (if we follow the Catalogue, for there seems no evidence to prove in what order the settings occurred) the words and figures of value measure 31 mm. in length on the centimos values

and 27 mm. on the 1 bolivar. In Plate II these measurements are 28 mm. and 26 mm. respectively. Plate III, the 25 c., has the word at the top spelled "COREOS," while the third type of the 1 bol. seems to be a sub-variety of Plate I, differing very slightly in the frame.

To add to these complications, all varieties are known handstamped with a control mark in blue of the design illustrated.




If these control-marked provisionals represent a later emission it would appear that the order of Plates I and II should be reversed, for it is never found upon the stamps printed from Plate II. The 25 c. from Plate III exists with this mark, and a variety of the 5 c. on thick paper may be met with which is unknown without the control. All these varieties are of interest to the specialist, but the general collector will probably be quite satisfied with one of each value.




1903. *Type-set provisionals. Perf.* 12.

| | | Unused. | Used. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | *s. d.* | *s. d.* |
| 5 c., | black on pink . . . . | 0 6 | — |
| 10 c. | ,, orange vermilion. | 1 0 | — |
| 25 c. | ,, pale blue . . | 0 6 | — |
| 50 c. | ,, pale yellow . . | 1 3 | — |
| 1 b. | ,, grey granite . . | 1 6 | — |

**The Second Issue**

The second issue of provisionals consisted of much smaller stamps oblong in shape. They were also set up from movable type, the frame consisting of ornaments similar to those used in the production of the previous issue. In the centre is the representation of a ship, which is said to be intended for the revolutionary steamer *Bankigh*, but it is more probably one of the stock "blocks" used for heading advertisements relating to shipping matters. Above this is "CORREOS DE VENEZUELA," at the left is "ESTADO," at the right "GUAYANA," and at the base the value is shown in the same manner as on the first issue. This design was set three times in a vertical strip, and this strip formed the "plate," though each *sheet* consisted of eight impressions from this plate arranged as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |

There are as many varieties of type for each value as there are stamps in the plate, i.e. three, and these may all be easily identified. In the 5 c. the types are as follows :— (1) There is a clear space between the smoke and the left-hand mast of the vessel ; (2) there is no space ; and (3) the top portion of the right-hand mast is completely severed, and most of the outer line on the same side of the vessel is omitted. In the 10 c. and 25 c. the types are similar, but (2) has only two dots in the top border and (3) has only one in the lower frame. The 50 c. corresponds with the 10 c. and 25 c., with the exception that (2) has all three dots in the upper border. The 1 bol. is also similar to the 10 c. and 25 c. values, but (1) has a small line instead of the third dot in the lower border.

There are said to be two plates of all values differing slightly in the frames. In both plates of the 5 c. the value measures 20 mm. in length, and there is also a sub-variety of Plate I with the value 23 mm. long. In Plate I of the 1 bol. the value measures 19¼ mm. long ; in Plate II it is 18¼ mm., and there is also a third plate with value 16¼ mm., which differs in the frames from both Plates I and II.

All values are known stamped with the control mark in blue previously referred to, and, as in the case of the first set, no information regarding the actual date of issue or number printed is available. An error of the 10 c. printed on *orange* paper is known without the control mark, and the 50 c. both with and without the control is known on

deep *red* paper. The 1 bol. with control mark is known imperforate.

Apparently these type-set provisional stamps had franking power beyond the territory controlled by the insurgents, as witness the following paragraph from the *Monthly Journal* of October, 1903:—

"We are shown a horizontal pair of the 25 c. oblong labels upon an envelope which they appear to have franked to London. The right-hand stamp of the pair shows a plain double impression, so placed as to give a double frame at top and bottom, the second impression just touching the first, and, of course, all the lines of the ship, etc., double also."




1903. *Type-set provisionals.* *Perf.* 12.

| | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 c., black on grey granite | 0 | 4 | — | |
| 10 c. ,, ,, deep red . | 0 | 6 | — | |
| 25 c. ,, ,, pink . . | 0 | 6 | — | |
| 50 c. ,, ,, pale blue . | 1 | 0 | — | |
| 1 b. ,, ,, pale yellow . | 1 | 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.***

# The Postage Stamps of Belgium

*By* CH. DE BONT *(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)*

*(Continued from page 35.)*

ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 1, 1882.

THE 1 franc stamp was issued specially for use on parcels weighing under three kilograms, on which no value had been declared, and which were sent abroad. The design was the same as before, and the stamp was prepared towards the end of 1881. There was a single printing, consisting of 495,500 stamps.

In November, 1881, the size of the paper was altered, the sheets consisting of 100 stamps only.

*Shades.*

There are two well-marked shades, viz:—
Deep grey, pale grey.

*Variety.*

Copies are known imperforate.

* * *

ISSUE OF 1882-94.




The stamps of the second issue are of a different design from those of the first issue. The central feature of the design is a figure of value in *white*, in a circular medallion, with horizontally lined background; a locomotive is shown with the funnel on the left and cab on the right, in such a manner that it appears to be behind the medallion; the whole is enclosed in an oblong, rectangular frame, inscribed "CHEMINS DE FER", in a scroll at the top, and "BELGIQUE", in a label at the bottom.

The stamps were surface-printed in colour on *white* paper, "Dresse" inks being used down to 1891. The engraver was M. Ch. Wiener, whose signature can be distinguished on each stamp below the word "BELGIQUE": the perforation gauges 14.

From 1883 onwards different paper was used, which was watermarked twice in the sheet either with two winged wheels, and the words "CHEMINS DE FER DE L'ETAT BELGE", or with the Belgian Arms, and the words "ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE". This paper was used until the end of 1899, and a portion of the watermark can be distinguished on nearly every specimen one may examine. However, in 1900 it was found that there were still in stock a few hundred sheets of the watermarked paper, so it was used up by making a small printing of the 60 centimes stamps of that date.

I thought that my readers might wonder what led to the suppression of the watermarked paper, and having made inquiries I was given the following information:—

"In October, 1899, complaints were received from the stamp-printing offices of the bad quality of the last delivery of paper; so bad was it, that a number of printed sheets were not fit for use and had to be destroyed. Upon application to the Royal Paper Mills at Maestricht, a contract

was signed for the manufacture of a special paper of much stronger material. Further, the new paper was hot-pressed, i.e. its roughness of surface was removed. As there was no mention of a watermark in the contract, it was supplied in ordinary wove texture.

"The above contract remained in force only during 1900 and 1901. In 1902 forms of tender for the supply of paper were sent out to various Dutch firms, and the contract was secured by Messrs. De Ruysscher, of Brussels, who still hold the contract; the paper is made at the Godin de Huy mill. Down to 1908 the paper was very thin and almost transparent, and weighed 32 grams per square meter. From May, 1909, a thicker paper was used, which is slightly *yellowish* in colour; it weighs 54 grams per square meter."

### *The* 50 *centimes stamp.*

This stamp was requisitioned on March 4, 1882, and was issued on August 1 of the same year; it was printed on *white*, wove paper, and was perforated 15.

There were several printings, totalling up to 29,000 sheets, or 2,900,000 stamps. The first printing took place in March, 1882, "Dresse" aniline ink being used; it consisted of 322,300 stamps, all of which are of a distinct *carmine* shade; when these stamps are dipped into water the ink runs, which is not the case in later printings. The second printing also took place in 1882, in June; it comprised 463,900 copies, of a *rose* shade, which is the official designation of the colour of the 50 centimes. Subsequent printings took place on watermarked paper, which is rather thicker than that used previously; the printing was also more carefully executed. The last printing dates from 1892, and the stamps lasted until 1895, when they were replaced by others of a new design.

### *The* 80 *centimes stamp.*

The 80 centimes stamp was placed on sale to the public on March 15, 1883. There were several printings, giving a total of 850,000 stamps, which are remarkable for the great differences of shade.

The first printing, consisting of 195,000 stamps, was in a *pale yellow-ochre*, which was the official colour.

Later printings, consisting of 635,000 stamps, showed the following variety of shade:—

*Olive-yellow, deep olive-yellow, yellow-ochre, pale bistre, deep bistre.*

One particular printing, dated May 1, 1890, consisted of 200 sheets, or 20,000 stamps only, the shade being a *pale canary-yellow*. These 200 sheets were actually placed in circulation, in spite of the fact that the head of the Stamp Department refused at first to accept delivery of them, on the grounds that the shade was too light and the printing too bad to warrant their being issued to the public. These stamps are getting quite hard to find in an unused state, as also are those of a deep *bistre* shade.

### *The* 10 *centimes stamp.*

This value was issued on May 1, 1886. There were three printings only, consisting of 150,000 stamps, which were divided as follows:—

*1st printing*, December, 1885, 99,200, deep red-brown.

*2nd printing*, September, 1886, 20,000, chestnut.

*3rd printing*, May, 1889, 30,000, pale bistre.

Aniline ink was used for the first printing.

### *The* 20 *centimes stamp.*

The issue of this stamp took place on May 1, 1886. There were four printings, totalling 200,000 stamps, as follows:—

*1st printing*, December, 1885, 98,800, steel-blue (official colour).

*2nd printing*, September, 1886, 30,000, greenish blue.

*3rd printing*, May, 1889, 35,000, deep blue.

*4th printing*, December, 1890, 36,200, pale and deep ultramarine.

The *greenish blue* and *ultramarine* are the most difficult shades to find.

### *The* 25 *centimes stamp.*

This stamp was issued on January 1, 1887, two printings only, totalling 100,000 stamps, being made.

The first printing dates from December, 1885, and consisted of 97,100 stamps of a *deep green* shade; they were printed on a paper of which *nearly* all the sheets show a watermark consisting of the Belgian Arms, and the inscription "ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE."

The other printing took place in May, 1891, and consisted of 2900 stamps only. These may be distinguished from the first printing by their peculiar oily appearance, and by the *yellow-green* shade.

### *The* 1 *franc stamp.*

The official designation of the colour of this stamp was *bronze-grey*, and it was issued in July, 1888. There were two printings, consisting of 200,000 stamps, on watermarked paper, "Dresse" ink being used.

The first printing numbered 98,300 stamps of a *violet-brown* shade, and took place in April, 1888.

The second printing took place in 1891, and consisted of 101,700 stamps, of a *grey-lilac* shade.

The 1 franc stamp did not remain in use very long, and unused copies are now quite hard to find.

*The 2 francs stamp.*

This stamp was ordered on February 2, 1894, the colour being given as *orange*. There were two printings, divided as follows :—

1*st printing*, February, 1894, 48,800, orange-yellow.
2*nd printing*, March, 1894, 149,400, yellow-ochre.

The inks of Messrs. De La Rue and Co., Ltd., were used for printing this value.

A special circular, of which a portion is given below, was circulated dealing with this stamp :—

"Circular $\frac{\text{N°. 6c.}}{\text{I P.}}$

"*January* 12, 1894.

"Owing to the provision of additional extensions of the parcels post service, it often so happens that the rate payable is in excess of 2 francs, and again, owing to the introduction of a system of insured parcels, for which service the additional amount payable is usually 15 centimes, it has been observed that frequently too great a quantity of the so-called 'railway' stamps have to be used on a single parcel.

"In order to remedy this condition of affairs, the Minister has decided to sanction the issue of two new adhesive stamps, respectively of 2 francs and 15 centimes.

. . . . . .

"The Director-General of Posts.
(Signed) "STASSIN."

"The Administrator.
(Signed) "DUBOIS."

*The 15 centimes stamp.*

This stamp was very carefully surface-printed on watermarked paper, there being two printings, giving a total of 98,600 stamps, as follows :—

1*st printing*, February, 1894, 48,900, iron-grey.
2*nd printing*, March, 1894, 49,700, pale and deep grey.

Owing to an exceedingly small usage, this stamp is rarer used than unused, and the Belgian Government have no longer any specimens in stock.

* * *

(*To be continued.*)

# Great Britain

## Some Notes upon the Line-engraved Stamps

*By* H. S. HODSON

I HAVE read with great interest in the issue of *G.S.W.* dated July 3 a most instructive article by "Yokel" upon the 1841 to 1864 issues of the 1d., *red*, Great Britain.

It has long been a wonder to me that more people who can only afford to spend a trifling amount of money upon their stamps have not taken up the line-engraved issues of Great Britain, as most of these stamps can at present be bought in large quantities for a very small sum (though I am convinced that this will not be the case much longer), and, to my mind, the amount of enjoyment engendered through the philatelic research which ensues is worth fully 100 per cent on the initial outlay, whilst even the persons who possess more of a speculative than a philatelic instinct, will be amply compensated for the time which has been devoted to this fascinating study.

"Yokel" has intentionally touched only upon the fringe of a very large and interesting subject, but he has condensed his Notes with such accuracy that but little correction is necessary.

However, in dealing with the various plates (viz. 1, 2, 5, 9, 10, and 11) which were printed from in *black* and subsequently in *red*, he states that it is difficult to identify the *red* stamps that were printed from these plates, except in the case of plate 9, which had a flaw between the "O" and "N" of "ONE PENNY."

This statement is somewhat misleading, as it assumes that all 1d., *red*, stamps which show this flaw are from plate 9, whereas most of the stamps printed from plates 8 and 10 also show the same flaw.

The task of identifying the *red* stamps which were printed from the above-mentioned plates is undoubtedly difficult, but a few specialists are at work upon this interesting subject, and it is to be hoped that the result of their researches will soon be published; and it may be as well to point out here that recruits to this branch of Philately have as much chance as their seniors of solving some of the more difficult problems which present themselves.

With regard to the long-tailed "R" it may be of interest to mention that where this variety occurs on a stamp which shows the flaw, such a stamp is necessarily from plate 10. Stamps with a somewhat similar long-tailed "R" in the lower corner, but without the flaw, are much more common, this variety occurring on three or four plates

(which have not yet been identified) that were apparently in use about 1843, and again on certain plates a few years later.

I disagree with the writer of the article when he says that the study of the varieties of corner lettering may not be of much practical use; an intimate knowledge of the corner lettering is essential to the student who seeks to identify the various plates, and it is only by means of such identification that matters of the greatest possible interest connected with the rollers, etc., can be elucidated.

With regard to the hair-line variety (more correctly termed "guide-line") it is not found for some considerable time before the larger check-letters were adopted: it would be of interest to ascertain what was the last plate upon which guide-lines are found, and why their use was discontinued. Was some better method for securing correct alignment discovered?

The double-letter variety $\frac{L}{P} - \frac{K}{}$ is mentioned by Messrs. Wright and Creeke as occurring on plate 39. This is the only double-letter variety mentioned by those authors of which I have never seen a single copy; so I assume that comparatively few sheets were printed from this plate. Has any reader of *G.S.W.* seen a copy?

"Yokel" points out that "interesting postmarks with town dated marks (*dated about 1842*)" are occasionally met with. Can any reader say why such postmarks are almost invariably dated 1842?

With regard to the stamps perf. 16 by Archer (recognized by the smaller check-letters) "Yokel" thinks that "6d. is about a fair price at the present time." I am surprised at the very low value he puts upon these scarce stamps, and I must confess that I am at a loss to understand how he arrives at this estimate, seeing that he is of opinion that fine copies of the ordinary 1854 issue are worth full catalogue price—viz. 3d., and amongst these only 1 per cent are "Archers." I have been through some thousands of these stamps, and the "Archers" I have found have been in nothing like the proportion of 1 per cent.

Passing next to the notes on the issue wmk. Large Crown, perf. 14, Die II, I may say that it is beyond question that the alphabet referred to as "alphabet C" commenced with Plate 21, as I have verified this from the stamps taken from the imprimatur sheets which are shown in the Tapling Collection.

"Yokel" is also wrong in stating that "the rose-red shades on white paper are only found with alphabet C" (Large Crown, 14, Die II), as two plates, viz. R. 15 and R. 16, are found with alphabet B, these being reserve plates which were approved in January, 1855, at the time when alphabet B was current, but for some reason or other were not "put to press" until the year 1862 (when alphabet C was current); thus these stamps may almost be regarded as provisionals.

Again, a fourth alphabet—which we may term D—is found during this issue on two plates only, viz. Nos. 50 and 51, consisting of extremely large and unsightly letters; this was probably an experimental alphabet, and was presumably not considered satisfactory, as on plate 52 and the following plates recourse was again had to alphabet C.

In conclusion, I may add that any one who is desirous of verifying the existence of these four main types of alphabet can do so by paying a visit to the Tapling Collection at the British Museum.

# The Stamps of some of the Native States of India

*By* E. B. EVANS

(*Continued from* Vol. IX, *page* 222.)

**Raj Nandgaon**

ALTHOUGH a certain amount of information has been published relating to this State and its stamps, there is still much uncertainty about the nature of some of them and the purpose for which they were produced.

The State was originally known to collectors as Nandgaon only, but I was afterwards informed that there were three or four places in India of that name, and that the one from which the stamps emanated was called "Raj Nandgaon," which is indeed the name given upon the first stamps, though the second word there appears as "Nandgam."

According to a Gazetteer which I consulted in 1891, when stamps of this State were first heard of, Nandgaon is a—

"Feudatory Chiefship attached to Raipur District, Central Provinces. The chiefship consists of four parganas; namely, Nandgaon and Dongargaon to the south; Pandada, 20 miles to the north, at the foot of the Saletekri Hills, and separated from Nandgaon by the Khairagarh pargana and that part of Dongargaon which

belongs to the Khairagarh chief; Mohgaon, about 50 miles to the north, a very fertile pargana; and Khamaria, belonging to Khairagarh.

"Area 905 square miles, with one town, 540 villages, and 48,351 occupied houses. Population (1881) 164,339. Density of population, 181·6 persons per square mile.

"Of the total area of the State, 441 square miles are cultivated; and of the portion lying waste, 288 miles are returned as cultivable.

"Principal products: Rice, wheat, grain, kodo, oil-seed, and cotton. Principal manufacture: coarse cloth.

"The original grant was made in 1743 to the family priest of the Raja of Nagpur; but additions took place in 1765 and 1818. The chief is a Bairagi, or religious devotee.

"Supposed gross revenue, £14,653; tribute is payable of £4600.

"The military force of the State consists of seven elephants, one hundred horses, five camels, and five hundred infantry.

"Eight schools were attended by a daily average of 263 pupils in 1883, and the desire for English education is reported to be increasing."

It seemed not at all unlikely that a State of this size and nature might possess a postal system, and require postage stamps for legitimate purposes.

According to the *Indian Postal Guide*, Raj Nandgaon would appear to be a town in the State of Nandgaon; but from an account obtained from Mr. Bhagwant Rai, the Diwan of Raj Nandgaon, and published in *The Philatelic Journal of India* for June, 1898, it is evident either that the whole name applied to the State as well as to the town, or that although the first stamps bore the name of the town, they were those of the whole State, the State (or part of the State) of Nandgaon described above.

The Diwan's account is as follows:—

"I.—This State is Feudatory. It is nearly 50 miles long from East to West and 17½ miles wide from North to South. Its area is 871 square miles. Population 183,866.

"II.—The stamps are said to have been first introduced in 1879 during the reign of Mahant Ghasidas, with a view to utilize them for Postal purposes inside the State. But the proposal of opening a Postal system was then dropped. And it is not known under what circumstances. The State postage labels in stock were sold to purchasers from other parts of the country. The demand for such stamps from foreign places was, no doubt, large for some time past, and it is not known exactly for what purposes they were required.

"III.—The Postal system was first introduced in Jnauary 1894 in the time of the late Raja Mahant Bulram Das, and it continued under the management of the State till July 1895, when the management thereof was transferred to Imperial Government. There were three Postal lines established in all:—

1. From Raj Nandgaon to Dongargaon.
2. do. to Mohagaon.
3. do. to Pandadeh.

"There were five runners appointed on line No. 1, two on line No. 2, and three on line No. 3, and three Branch post offices, one at each of the terminal stations, with the Head office at Raj Nandgaon. The management of the system was conducted by one Head Supervisor, one Jamadar, and four Postal peons. The cost of the whole establishment was Rs.91 per mensem.

"IV.—The first batch of postage stamps was printed at Poona about the year 1879, and others were printed at Raj Nandgaon in the Bulram Dass Press.

"V.—The exact date of the first batch printed at Poona cannot be ascertained, as no systematic record of those days is preserved. The other batches were printed at Raj Nandgaon in Bulram Dass' Press on the following dates:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Batch No. | 2 on 6. 6.92 | These batches were printed one after the other on previous stock being nearly exhausted. |
| do. | 3 on 22.12.93 | |
| do. | 4 on 5. 4.94 | |
| do. | 5 on 24. 4.94 | |
| do. | 6 on 4. 9.94 | |
| do. | 7 on 11.10.94 | |
| do. | 8 on 23.11.94 | |
| do. | 9 on 18. 1.95 | |
| do. | 10 on 24. 5.95 | |
| do. | 11 on 5. 7.95 | |

"Thus there were, in all, 12 batches printed one after the other, on previous stock being nearly exhausted.

"VI.—The size of the first was said to be 1⅛" by 1" nearly, while that of the other batches, reprinted since 1892, was ⅞" by ¾". In other respects the reprints were precisely like the originals. The reason for a change in the size very likely seems to be that the bigger stamps used to look rather awkward.

"VII.—About Rs.600 worth of postage labels were utilized for postal purposes so long as the postal system of the State continued under its management, that is, from January 1894 to July 1895; the rest of the stock was sold to demand from foreign places.

"VIII.—Since the abolition of the postal system in July 1895 no batches have yet been reprinted, as there is still a stock left of the last print."

This curious statement contains a good deal of information, but it does not tell us all that we want to know. I have copied it as originally published, and I think that there must be one or two misprints or slips of the pen. In the last paragraph of Section V, it seems evident that "12" should be "10"; only eleven printings are mentioned in all, and the first of these the Diwan plainly knew nothing about. Therefore we may take it that "the first" alluded to in Section VI was the printing of "6.6.92," which is also evident from his reference to "the other batches, reprinted" as he terms it "since 1892." This is an important point, because, although the dimensions given are all wrong, we probably have evidence here of the date when the stamps were first printed with wavy lines between them; the design of the stamps was not reduced in

size or altered in any way, but when the wavy rules were inserted producing a kind of coloured rouletting, the stamps were set closer together, thus giving a smaller stamp if full margins were left on the earlier printing.

Another case, in which I think it more than probable that there is a mistake of a figure, is the date "1879" assigned to the printing of the first stamps of all, which are supposed never to have been used for postage, but to have been sold to foolish persons in foreign places, for purposes which the Diwan did not pretend to understand. Now one would suppose that, under ordinary circumstances, a postal system would be organized first, or at all events every preparation made for it, before getting a considerable supply of stamps printed; and where the contrary is the case, one is apt to suspect that "philately" is at the bottom of it. Here, however, we are told that stamps were printed in 1879, in preparation for the introduction of a Postal System which did not come into existence till nearly fifteen years later; and we have to suppose that those stamps were laid by for nearly twelve years before the sales to outsiders commenced, for they were not heard of by collectors till the beginning of 1891—when the stamps were still quite fresh and clean.

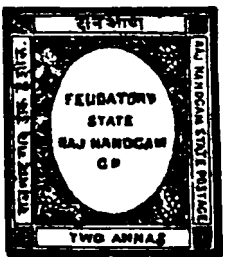
I think it would probably be safe to assume that the date of the first printing was nearer "1889" than "1879"; and as further evidence of the greater probability of the later date, I would point out that the design of the first stamps of Rai Nandgaon is evidently a copy of the frame of the first issue of Holkar. The head is omitted, of course, and replaced by a more or less unnecessary inscription, but the whole of the rest is a close imitation of the Holkar stamp, *which did not appear till 1886.*

The stamps were first heard of by collectors in England in the early part of 1891; I believe the earliest description of them is that given in the *Monthly Journal* for March 31, 1891, when it was reported that they were supposed to have been in use for some months. If I remember right, I had heard of their existence somewhat earlier, and I wrote out to make inquiries and obtained an entire sheet of the ½ a. and part of a sheet of the 2 a. These were, I think, the first specimens I saw of the stamps, and I must have had the sheet of ½ a. when I wrote the description in March, 1891. It was at this date, no doubt, that sales to outsiders commenced, and that would tend to confirm my theory that the stamps were printed in 1889, or even later. I should add that no question was raised until several years later as to these stamps having been in circulation.

In July, 1893, I was shown specimens of these two stamps overprinted with the letters "M. B. D." in an oval frame, and was informed that these letters had not then been struck upon the stamps of the second issue. And in the following September a correspondent was informed by the Diwan of Nandgaon that "The M. B. D. letters were printed on those postage stamps that were issued for posting the State Service covers." Implying, what had never then been doubted, that the stamps unsurcharged were used by the public, and stating distinctly that the surcharged stamps were for official use. We may surely set the statement of the Diwan made in 1893, when he must have known what was going on at the time, against that made by (I presume) his successor in 1898, when the stamps were certainly out of use; and I am inclined to revert to the original arrangement, so far as the first stamps are concerned, at any rate, under which they were listed for ordinary use without the surcharge, and as official stamps with the surcharge. It is true that certain varieties of the later stamps do not appear to be known without the overprint, but it is evident that very little use was made of them, and the remainders and reprints (if any) certainly seem to have received the surcharge, possibly as a kind of control or cancellation mark.

Whilst arranging the issues on the plan suggested above, which I do not in any way guarantee to be correct, I do not lose sight of the fact that the earlier stamps are said not to have been in circulation at all; but I think that further proof of the accuracy of that statement is required.

*Issue of* 1889 *or* 1890 (?).




Large rectangular design, 30×35 mm. (=1⅛×1⅜ inches). Inscription in four lines "FEUDATORY—STATE—RAJ NANDGAM—CP" in an oval, in the centre; enclosed in a rectangular frame, inscribed "RAJ NANDGAM STATE POSTAGE" at right, value in words, in English at foot, and with corresponding inscriptions in Devanagri characters at left and at top; the space between the oval and the rectangular frame being filled with a pattern of flowers and leaves on a ground of horizontal lines.

Badly lithographed on thin, white wove paper, in sheets of sixty-four, composed of four panes of sixteen, each in four rows of four. Imperforate.

½ a., blue (shades).
2 a., rose ,,

A separate die or drawing on stone must have been made for each value, as the inscriptions which are common to both, those at the sides and in the centre, show differences which distinguish the two values. The inscriptions in the centre are distinctly smaller in the ½ a. than they are in the 2 a., the letter "C" is almost closed in the former and in many impressions is a complete "O"; there is also in many of the stamps on the sheet of the lower value a small dash, like an almost horizontal accent, over the first "A" of "NANDGAM" in the centre inscription. Impressions of both values sometimes show the second "N" of this same word looking like a letter "H," but this seems to be due to defective printing. The whole plate in each case was made up of separate transfers, the irregularities of alignment varying in the different panes.

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*(To be continued.)*

# Talk of the Day

*By* ANTONIO BUSTER

**The 100 Rarest Stamps**

THEY are at it again, and before the giant-gooseberry and sea-serpent season has really commenced too! But perhaps we ought not to grumble, for the philatelic editor's life is not an oppressively happy one, and one of 'em might have been unkind enough to rake up the old controversy, "Used *versus* Unused," in place of the equally hoary theme for a dissertation—the 100 rarest stamps. Of course, it is a subject on which no two philatelists ever will agree—bless your life, nobody expects them to. But as the making of these lists has now been worn rather threadbare, your one and only Antonio would like to suggest the following equally profitable subjects for discussion:—

1. The 100 most honest stamp dealers. [Evidently our contributor has made an error here, and intends the two "o's" to be omitted.—ED. *G.S.W.*]
2. The 100 best stamp journals. [Competitors failing to put *G.S.W.* first on the list will be immediately disqualified.]
3. The 100 rarest Wadhwans.

[N.B.—No prizes are offered, and competitors asking for one will be severely reprimanded.]

**Duty-plates**

IN a recent number of the *West End Philatelist* the Editor raises an interesting point regarding the size of the "duty-plates" employed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., Ltd., in the case of stamps printed from the "stock" head-plates, such as the current King's Head stamps of Grenada and the Seychelles. In these specific instances the head-plates consist of 120 stamps arranged in two panes of sixty (ten horizontal rows of six) placed side by side. In each case the same head-plate is used for all the values in the set, while there is a separate duty-plate for each denomination, from which the name







of the colony and the value are printed. Up to the present it seems to have been taken for granted that the number of impressions on the duty-plate must necessarily correspond with the number of stamps on the head-plate. Mr. Poole tells us that this is not so, for, as a rule, the De La Rue duty-plates consist of sixty impressions only. This can easily be proved by examining entire sheets, for not only are there often pronounced differences in the alignment of the name and value on the stamps of the right-hand pane compared with those on the left, but there are usually one or two stamps on both panes showing little peculiarities that correspond exactly. Thus, on the sheets of the 1d. Zululand stamps of 1894-6 there is a distinct variety on each pane with a damaged "Z" in the name, and on the sheets of the 2 c. Queen's Head stamps of the Seychelles there is a defective "S" on one label in each of the panes. The point is well worth further investigation.

**Greece again**

OUR Grecian friends are going to break out again, for we learn from a Greek journal that "the Minister of Finance has appointed a committee, consisting of the Postmaster-General, the Director of Antiquities, the

Director of Fine Arts, and other eminent gentlemen, to decide on a design for a new series of postage stamps." The office of the gentleman responsible for the gathering together of these notables is certainly a very suitable one, but I suppose, as usual, we poor collectors will be expected to buy, buy, buy, and so provide the necessary finances. However, we ought to get something for our money this time, for the combined brain spasms of a learned professor in antiques, and an equally learned authority on the fine arts, to say nothing of Messrs. A. N. Others and the P.M.G., should produce a truly wonderful design.

### Exit Finland

IF Dame Rumour is not the lying jade she is popularly supposed to be, the collector can write "Finis" to his Finnish pages. [This is really a little *too* ancient.—ED. *G.S.W.*] Poor old Finland, she has struggled hard against Russification, but fate has been too strong for her, and if it is true that her more or less distinctive postal issues have been replaced by ordinary Russian stamps, she has been bereft of her last remnant of independence.

### Trouble ahead in Crete

FROM all appearances troublous times are again in store for Crete if the protecting Powers adhere to their decision to withdraw their troops in the near future. This step was determined upon before the constitutional régime was established in Constantinople, and was considered by Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia as the easiest escape from the dilemma in which they might be placed by a rising.

Turkey will certainly not abandon her suzerainty over the island, and the Cretans will have no encouragement, from the protecting Powers in their desire for annexation to Greece, while that country maintains a strictly correct attitude towards these aspirants to Greek citizenship. But as the Porte has earnestly requested the Powers not to remove the troops, it is evident that Turkey foresees the risk of trouble, and, in that event, I have no doubt that whatever changes may occur will be reflected on the postage stamps of this unrestful island.

# New Issues and Discoveries

*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.**

**Bulgaria.**—We are indebted to Mr. W. T. Wilson for the sight of two new provisionals formed by surcharging two values of the 1902 issue, as described below.




14



18

JUNE, 1909. Type 14 *surcharged as* Type 18, *on* 15 stot. *in* blue, *and on* 30 stot. *in* red.

101 5 on 15 stot., greenish black and lake.
102 25 on 30 stot., black and bistre-brown.

**Italian Somaliland.**—According to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* the 60 c. Postage Due stamp has just been issued with the "Somalia Italiana" overprint, thus completing the set.

Somalia Italiana

28

1909. *Contemporary Postage Due stamp of Italy overprinted with* Type 28, *in* black.

67|60 c., orange and magenta.

**Italy.**—We have seen a block of four of the 2 c. of 1901 in which two impressions are clearly visible.




31

JULY 1, 1901. Type 31. *Wmk. Crown*, Type 7. *Perf.* 14. *Variety. Double impression.*

122a 2 c., orange-brown.

Messrs. Th. Champion and Co. send us a new 15 centesimi, of which the design is apparently similar to No. 124 in the Catalogue, but the size has been reduced from 25 × 19 mm. to 23½ × 18¼ mm.




41

JUNE, 1909. Type 42 (*as* Type 36, *but redrawn smaller*). *No wmk. Perf.* 13½, 14.

138| 15 c., slate-black.

**Mexico.**—It is stated in *Der Philatelist* (15.6.09) that a 1 c. Postage Due stamp has been issued, the design being similar to that of the four values issued last year.




72

POSTAGE DUE STAMP. 1909. Type 72. *Perf.* 14.

800| 1 c., blue.

**New Zealand.**—Mr. E. Heginbottom kindly sends a 1d. Life Assurance stamp of the first type, on Cowan paper, compound perf.




91

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT. 1903. Type 91. *Cowan paper. No wmk.*

(*b*) *Perf.* 11 *and* 14 *compound.*

667*a*| 1d., blue.

**Nicaragua.**—Our New York house sends us a large consignment of the new stamps listed last week, and to our horror we find that, with the exception of the 6 c., they have all been overprinted for the Province of Zelaya! The overprint was set up in a block of 25, and a quarter of a sheet of stamps was overprinted at one time. In this block of 25 (5 × 5) there are two minor varieties, viz. No. 14, "o" of "Dpto." sideways; and No. 19, no stop after "Dpto". The list in the Catalogue is already so great that we do not think that it will be advisable to add these varieties to it.




37

B

Dpto. Zelaya

23

1909. Type 37, *reissued in new colours, overprinted with* Type 23, *in* black. *Perf.* 12.

487| 1 c., bright green.
488| 2 c., vermilion.
489| 3 c., reddish orange.
490| 4 c., violet.
491| 5 c., deep steel-blue.
493|10 c., deep brownish lake.
494|15 c., slate.
495|20 c., olive-brown.
496|50 c., myrtle.
497| 1 p., orange-yellow.
498| 2 p., rose-carmine.

**Spanish Guinea.**—We are indebted to Messrs. Th. Champion et Cie. for the sight of the new set of stamps to which we referred in our issue of May 8. The inscription on the stamps actually means "Spanish Possessions in the Gulf of Guinea," which would appear to include Spanish Guinea, Elobey, Annobon, Corisco, and Fernando Poo.




6

1909. Type 6. *Perf.* 14.

63| 1 c., orange-brown.
64| 2 c., rosine.
65| 5 c., myrtle.
66|10 c., orange-vermilion.
67|15 c., black-brown.
68|20 c., deep reddish mauve.
69|25 c., indigo-blue.
70|30 c., chocolate.
71|40 c., crimson.
72|50 c., black-purple.
73| 1 p., pale green.
74| 4 p., orange.
75|10 p., salmon.

**Tasmania.**—The following shade of the ½d. has been shown to us by a client.




22

1909. Type 22. *Wmk. Crown over* A, Type 33. *Perf.* 12½.

217*b*| ½d., green.

Printed by W. BRENDON & SON, Ltd., Plymouth, for the Proprietors, STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.
July 24, 1909.

# STANLEY GIBBONS
# PRICED CATALOGUE

***Twentieth Edition. 1909.***

## Part I. British Empire (Published April)

**326 pages, being 12 more than in the previous edition.**

***Price 2/6, or post-free 2/9.***

The following are a few of the more important alterations:—

***British New Guinea.*** This is placed under Papua, and the list has been rewritten and now includes the different papers and watermarks. The prices have been based on a careful study of three specialized collections we have recently purchased.

***Cape of Good Hope.*** Some of the early issues have been slightly rearranged and the colours placed in the order in which they were issued.

***Fiji Islands.*** This has been entirely rearranged to accord with the Fiji Handbook.

***Morocco Agencies.*** The list has been extended to include varieties that are generally taken by collectors.

***New Zealand.*** The prices in this country have been somewhat increased. The demand from New Zealand for the older issues is constantly increasing.

***Trinidad.*** This list has been carefully revised, and special attention has been paid to the colours of the earlier stamps.

---

## Part II. Foreign Countries (Published January)

**668 pages, being 28 more than in the previous edition.**

***Price 2/6, or post-free 2/10.***

We wish to draw special attention to the repricing of **ECUADOR, NICARAGUA, & SALVADOR.** For nearly two years we have been making a careful study of these countries, with a view to eliminating the *reprints* of what are termed the "Seebeck" sets. We are now able to announce that we have cleared out every reprint or doubtful stamp from our stock, and having very carefully examined many stocks both in Europe and America, we have been able to form a fairly correct estimate as to the relative rarity of original "Seebecks."

**The following countries have been wholly or partly rewritten:—NICARAGUA, PERSIA, and TURKEY, whilst the lists of PANAMA, PARAGUAY, and SIAM have been carefully revised.**

---

Our attention has been called to many inconsistencies in colour names throughout the Catalogue, which have arisen largely from the fact that from time to time the lists have been rewritten or revised by different authorities. To compare each stamp of one colour with every other would be a laborious task, but we intend in the near future to deal with this question, and to set up a standard of the principal colours which can be used for purposes of comparison. In this edition we have in a great measure—but by no means completely—dealt with the most confused group, viz. that including violet, mauve, purple, lilac, etc., working largely upon the lines suggested by Mr. B. W. Warhurst, the compiler of our *Colour Dictionary*. Some countries have not been revised, but on the whole we think a greater degree of consistency has now been attained throughout the Catalogue.

The question of the *prices* quoted in this Catalogue has received our most careful attention. These have been carefully revised, and our Catalogue prices are for stamps in FINE CONDITION. Inferior copies can be supplied at much lower rates.

An important point to remember is that *all prices* quoted in our Catalogue are based upon *stock in hand* at the time of going to press. We do not believe in "guess-work prices," or those based upon the average of other catalogues.

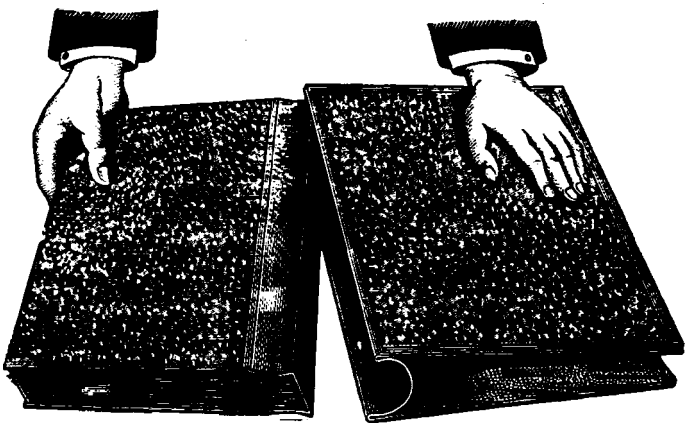
[AD 31.

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No. 5, Vol. X.
(Whole No. 239.)

JULY 31, 1909.

ONE PENNY.

# GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY



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|---|---|---|
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| Grenada | 7 10 | 9 10 |
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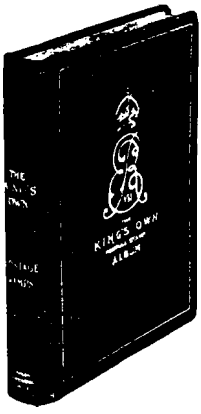
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[Ad. 22.

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[AD. 23.

# *Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.*

*ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.*

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

1909. *Type* 72. *New values.*

| Cat. No. | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 c., brownish ochre | 0 | 1 |
| | 50 c., black | 1 | 6 |

## HYDERABAD.

1908. *Type* 6. *New colour.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 36. | 1 a., carmine . . . . *used* | c | 3 |

## NICARAGUA.

1909. *Type* 37. *Reissue in new colours. Perf.* 12.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 c., bright green | 0 | 1 |
| 2 c., vermilion | 0 | 1 |
| 3 c., reddish orange | 0 | 1 |
| 4 c., violet | 0 | 2 |
| 5 c., deep steel-blue | 0 | 2 |
| 6 c., sepia | 0 | 2 |
| 10 c., deep brownish lake | 0 | 3 |
| 15 c., slate | 0 | 6 |
| 20 c., olive-brown | 0 | 7 |
| 50 c., myrtle | 1 | 3 |
| 1 p., orange-yellow | 2 | 6 |
| 2 p, rose-carmine | 5 | 0 |

1909. *As above, but overprinted "B Dpto. Zelaya"*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 c., bright green | 0 | 1 |
| 2 c., vermilion | 0 | 2 |
| 3 c., reddish orange | 0 | 3 |
| 4 c., violet | 0 | 4 |
| 5 c., deep steel-blue | 0 | 5 |
| 10 c., deep brownish lake | 0 | 10 |

## QUEENSLAND.

1906. *Lithographed. Wmk. Crown and Q. Perf.* 12.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 227. | 5s., rose | 17 | 6 |
| 228. | £1, deep green . . . *used* | 12 | 6 |

*Wmk. Crown and single-lined* A. *Perf.* 12½, 13.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 229. | 2s. 6d., vermilion . . *used* | 2 | 0 |
| 229a. | 5s., rose . . . . ,, | 4 | 0 |
| 230. | 10s., deep brown . . . ,, | 9 | 0 |

## SPANISH MOROCCO.

1909. *Types* 52 *and* 53 *of Spain overprinted with Type* M2.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 c., brown | 0 | 1 |
| 15 c., violet | 0 | 3 |
| 20 c., olive-black | 0 | 3 |
| 30 c., bluish green | 0 | 5 |
| 40 c., rose | 0 | 6 |
| 50 c., greenish blue | 0 | 8 |
| 1 p., claret | 1 | 2 |

JULY 31, 1909

# Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 5
Whole No. 239 JULY 31, 1909 VOL. X

## The Stamps of Nicaragua

*By* JOSEPH B. LEAVEY

(*Continued from page* 56.)



13

*January*, 1894. Type 13. Engraved by the Hamilton Bank Note Co. of New York. Printed on white wove paper in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten stamps each. Size 19 by 23 mm. or 19½ by 22½ mm., due to the different feeding of the paper to the press. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, yellow-brown, light golden brown.
2 centavos, vermilion.
5 ,, dark blue, deep blue.
10 ,, grey, slate-grey.
20 ,, dark carmine, carmine-lake, lake.
25 ,, yellow-green.
50 ,, purple, deep violet.
1 peso, brown.
2 pesos, green.
5 ,, red-brown.
10 ,, orange, dull orange.

The 25 centavos stamp was sent to Nicaragua with the other values, and some few copies were used on letters sent out by post office officials, but the stamp was never put on general sale.

*Horizontal pairs, imperforate between.*

2 centavos, vermilion.
5 pesos, red-brown.

*Vertical pairs, imperforate between.*

20 centavos, carmine-lake.

This issue also was printed in different colours and overprinted "TELEGRAFOS" in *black.*

1 centavo, vermilion.
2 centavos, grey.
5 ,, yellow-green.
10 ,, brown.
20 ,, purple.
25 ,, yellow-brown.
50 ,, blue.
1 peso, orange.
2 pesos, carmine.
5 ,, green.
10 ,, dark carmine.

I do not know of the existence of any of the above stamps without the overprints, nor have I seen any of them postally used.

* * *

In 1893 General Santos Zelaya, leader of the Liberal party, started a revolution which ultimately overthrew the existing Government and placed him in the presidential chair.

From the commencement of the Republic of Nicaragua the Mosquito Indians occupied a reservation which embraced nearly the entire Atlantic coast-line, and practically governed themselves under a treaty with the Republic, which permitted them to collect and disburse their own taxes, duties, and revenues.

Prince Clarence, the chief of the Mosquito nation at the time of the Zelaya revolution, forbade the revolutionists to camp within the confines of the reservation, or to cross its borders on any of their marches or forays. In retaliation for this lack of sympathy, Zelaya, upon becoming President, refused to ratify the previously existing treaty between the Republic and the Mosquitos, and declared the reservation part of the Republic of Nicaragua without any special privileges. Prince Clarence made a feeble attempt at an independent government, but upon the arrival of Zelaya's army, fled to Jamaica, leaving a bloodless victory to the Nicaraguans.

During the few months of so-called independent government some provisional

postage stamps were issued. *Mekeel's Weekly* of March 24, 1898, says of these stamps, on the authority of a correspondent in Bluefields :—

"Shortly before and during the annexation one of the Commissioners of Nicaragua located here, Gen. G. L., together with an American physician located here, sent for a stamp and commenced to originate surcharged Nicaraguan stamps, only for the purpose of selling such stamps in foreign countries. Through powerful influences this Gen. G. L. had at that time a number of letters with such surcharged stamps passed through the post office here—say a few hundred at the utmost—till the game was discovered by the national Postmaster-General at Managua, and at once stopped for ever. They even went further, and had a stamp made with the picture of the so-called Mosquito Prince Clarence, who is now in banishment in Jamaica, W.I., and they would have circulated such stamps, surcharged with Clarence's picture, if the business had not been stopped in time. As I told you already, I do not consider any of these stamps official, and believe them to be frauds."

I cannot agree with this correspondent. I have found some of these stamps in the possession of parties who received them upon business and personal correspondence, and, after a very diligent search, I have failed to unearth any unused supply, which would surely exist if the stamps had been made for speculative purposes only. I consider these provisionals thoroughly authentic, and quite collectable, marking as they do a most interesting and important episode in the history of the Republic.

*Mosquito Provisional.*

1894. Stamps of the regular issue overprinted as above in *red*, overprint type-set.

1 centavo, yellow-brown.
2 centavos, vermilion.
5 ,, blue.

*Overprint double.*

1 centavo, yellow-brown.

*Overprinted in* black.

2 centavos, vermilion.
5 ,, blue.

***



14

*January*, 1895. Type 14. Engraved by the Hamilton Bank Note Co. of New York. Printed on thin white wove paper in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten stamps each. Size 19½ by 23½ mm. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, orange-brown, yellow-brown.
2 centavos, vermilion, scarlet.
5 ,, blue, deep blue.
10 ,, black, grey.
20 ,, rose-red.
50 ,, bluish purple, bright lilac.
1 peso, brown.
2 pesos, green.
5 ,, bright red-brown.
10 ,, orange.

*Vertical pairs, imperforate between.*

50 centavos, bluish purple.

These stamps also were printed in different colours and overprinted "TELEGRAFOS."

1 centavo, dull scarlet.
2 centavos, blue-green.
5 ,, yellow-orange.
10 ,, yellow-brown.
20 ,, bright blue.
25 ,, violet.
50 ,, dull red.
1 peso, vermilion.
2 pesos, yellow-green.
5 ,, sepia.
10 ,, bright lilac.

I do not know of the existence of any of these stamps without overprint, nor have I seen any postally used.

***



15

*January*, 1896. Type 15. Engraved and printed as last. Size 19 by 22½ mm. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, violet.
2 centavos, green.
5 ,, bright rose.
10 ,, bright blue.
20 ,, dark yellow-brown.
50 ,, grey, blue-grey.
1 peso, black
2 pesos, claret.
5 ,, deep blue.

*Imperforate vertically.*

1 centavo, violet.

Same as last, but printed on paper watermarked with a Cap of Liberty on a pole.

1 centavo, violet.
2 centavos, green.
5 ,, rose.
10 ,, bright blue.
20 ,, dark yellow-brown.
50 ,, blue-grey.
1 peso, black.

*Reprints.* Same as the originals, but printed on *thick* white wove paper.

1 centavo, mauve.
2 centavos, green.
5 ,, rose-red.
10 ,, bright blue.
20 ,, dark yellow-brown.
50 ,, slate-grey.
1 peso, black.
2 pesos, old rose.
5 ,, deep blue.

*Horizontal pairs, imperforate between.*

10 centavos, bright blue.

*Reprints.* Same as the originals, but printed on *thick* white wove paper watermarked with a Cap of Liberty on a pole.

50 centavos, grey, slate-grey.
1 peso, black.
2 pesos, old rose.

* * *

*January*, 1897. Design of 1896, but date changed to "1897." Engraved by the Hamilton Bank Note Co. of New York. Printed on thin white wove paper, in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten stamps each. Size 19 by 22½ mm. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, violet, blue-violet.
2 centavos, green.
5 ,, bright rose, rose.
10 ,, bright blue, dull blue.
20 ,, dark yellow-brown.
50 ,, dark grey, blue-grey.
1 peso, black.
2 pesos, claret.
5 ,, blue.

*Imperforate vertically.*

1 centavo, blue-violet.

*Horizontal pairs, imperforate between.*

1 peso, black.

Same as last, but printed on paper watermarked with a Cap of Liberty on a pole.

1 centavo, violet.
2 centavos, green.
5 ,, rose, pink.
10 ,, blue, pale blue.
20 ,, dark yellow-brown.
50 ,, blue-grey.
2 pesos, claret.
5 ,, blue.

*Reprints.* Similar to the originals, but printed on *thick* white wove paper.

1 centavo, mauve.
2 centavos, green.
5 ,, rose-red.
10 ,, bright blue.
20 ,, dark yellow-brown.
50 ,, slate-grey.
1 peso, black, grey-black.
2 pesos, old rose.
5 ,, blue, dark blue.

*Reprints.* Same as last, but printed on *thick* white wove paper watermarked with a Cap of Liberty on a pole.

50 centavos, slate-grey.
1 peso, black, grey-black.
2 pesos, old rose.

* * *




16

*January*, 1898. Type 16. Engraved by the Hamilton Bank Note Co. of New York. Printed on thin white wove paper, in sheets of 200, two panes of 100, ten rows of ten stamps each. Size 19 by 22½ mm. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, brown.
2 centavos, grey.
4 ,, bright chestnut.
5 ,, deep olive.
10 ,, purple.
15 ,, ultramarine.
20 ,, bright blue.
5 pesos, orange.

Same as last, but printed on thin white wove paper, watermarked with a Cap of Liberty on a pole.

1 centavo, brown, golden brown.
2 centavos, grey.
4 ,, brown-lake.
5 ,, olive-brown.
10 ,, deep violet.
15 ,, ultramarine.
20 ,, bright blue, dull blue.
50 ,, yellow.
1 peso, deep ultramarine, slate-blue.
2 pesos, golden brown.
5 ,, orange.

*Horizontal pairs, imperforate between.*

15 centavos, ultramarine.

*Reprints.* Similar to the originals, but printed on *thick* white wove paper.

1 centavo, dark brown.
2 centavos, grey.
4 ,, brown-lake.
5 ,, olive, brown-olive.
15 ,, ultramarine, dull blue.
50 ,, yellow.
1 peso, deep ultramarine, slate-blue.
2 pesos, brown, golden brown.

*Reprints.* Same as last, but printed on *thick* white wove paper, watermarked with a Cap of Liberty on a pole.

1 centavo, dark brown.
4 centavos, brown-lake.
5 ,, olive.
15 ,, dull blue.
50 ,, yellow, dull yellow.
1 peso, deep ultramarine, slate-blue.
2 pesos, brown.
5 ,, orange.

It has been impossible for me to describe the differences in colour between the originals and reprints of the last three issues ; for instance, it is practically impossible to describe differently in writing two varieties of *blue*, one of which is a shade or two lighter or darker than the other, and so on through the list of colours. In no case are the originals and reprints the same shade, even when printed in *black*, and the differences in the papers are so marked that it requires but very little study and comparison to become expert in distinguishing the originals from the reprints.

The watermarked stamps of 1896 and 1897 are exceedingly rare *unused*, with the exception of the 20 centavos, while the reverse is the case with the unwatermarked, they being very scarce *used*.

* * *




17

*January*, 1899. Type 17. Lithographed by the Hamilton Bank Note Co. of New York on white wove paper, surfaced glazed, in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten stamps each. Size 19½ by 23 mm. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, pale green.
2 centavos, pale brown.
4 ,, lake.
5 ,, deep blue, pale blue.
10 ,, brown-orange.
15 ,, chocolate.
20 ,, deep green.
50 ,, deep rose, rose.
1 peso, scarlet.
2 pesos, deep lilac.
5 ,, pale blue.

*Mekeel's Weekly* for August 24, 1899, printed the following, upon the authority of a correspondent, with regard to a stamp famine at Bluefields and neighbouring towns :—

"The stock of stamps of 1898 has been exhausted, no 1899 in hand, no 1898 envelopes or anything else. The telegraph department of the post office has been called on at Bluefields, but can only furnish the 1898 issue 10, 15, and 20 centavos surcharged 'Telegrafos,' which are now being used postally. 200 ten centavos stamps of 1898, some surcharged 'Telegrafos,' were cut in half, and used as provisional 5 centavos in Bluefields."

Various other provisionals were made by cutting the stamps from stamped envelopes, and affixing them to other stamped envelopes to make up the required postal rate. It is impossible to give any authentic list of these freaks, but collectors who possess anything of this kind, bearing the cancellations of any of the Atlantic coast towns, and used during 1899, may be sure of owning authentic provisionals.

During this stamp-famine period the postmaster at Bluefields manufactured provisional envelopes of the values of 5, 10, and 20 centavos, but as this article deals only with adhesives, I merely make mention of the fact; those interested may find the stamps fully described and illustrated in *Mekeel's Weekly* of June 1 and July 27, 1899.

* * *

(*To be continued.*)

# Topical Notes

*By* CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

**Antarctic Post Office:**
**Lieutenant Shackleton's Official Report**

A FRIEND in New Zealand has been good enough to send me *The Press* of Christchurch, N.Z., of May 28 last, from which I take the following interesting and amusing despatch :—

"Lieut. Shackleton, who was appointed Postmaster for King Edward VII Land, has sent in his official report to the Postmaster-General, accompanied by a letter in which, as commander, he states that the Prime Minister's consideration and sympathetic interest were very warmly appreciated by himself and every man under his command. The report is as follows :—

"Adelaide, South Australia,
"May 11, 1909.

"RIGHT HON. SIR JOSEPH WARD, POSTMASTER-GENERAL OF NEW ZEALAND.

"SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honour to report regarding the Post Office opened by me in the Antarctic regions, and used by members of the British Antarctic Expedition under my command. When the *Nimrod* left New Zealand at the beginning of 1908, she carried with her, under your authority as Postmaster-General of New Zealand, a supply

of specially surcharged postage stamps, a date stamp, and a seal, and I was authorized to sell stamps and carry on the general duties of a postmaster from an office to be established at the winter quarters. On reaching the Antarctic Circle in Ross quadrant, North King Edward VII Land, I issued the first of the stamps, in order that members of the expedition might despatch letters back to New Zealand by the *Koonya*, the steamer which had towed the *Nimrod* down to the ice. The first mail was duly despatched by me by means of the *Koonya*.

"On reaching the territorial waters of King Edward VII Land, and while lying alongside the ice, about a mile from land, I formally opened a post office as a branch of the New Zealand Post Office. I received letters for despatch at the first opportunity, and issued stamps for future correspondence.

"The mail brought from New Zealand and then opened included about eight hundred letters, addressed to non-existent persons. There were many addresses such as the following: 'King Albatross,' 'Mr. Brown Seal,' 'White Seal,' 'Mr. Skuagull,' 'Jack Penguin, Esq.,' 'John Frost,' 'Miss Snow,' 'Seal, Bear and Co.,' 'King Penguin,' 'The Bird Sitting on Top of the South Pole,' and 'The White Manchurian Pony.' These letters were no doubt intended to be returned to the sender. When winter quarters had been established at Cape Royds, it having proved impossible to reach King Edward VII Land owing to the condition of the ice, these letters were dealt with as far as possible. Many of them were addressed simply to 'Antarctica,' and not to King Edward VII Land. The letters addressed to members of the penguin family were all delivered, and the surprise of these interesting birds was evident. Their method of finally disposing of the correspondence I did not follow. The seals also received their letters. Letters addressed to 'Snowy Mountain,' 'Jack Frost,' 'Mr. Iceberg,' etc., were also delivered. Letters that could not be delivered were returned.

"The first mail opened in Antarctica brought from New Zealand by the *Nimrod* contained 1510 letters, and 550 letters were despatched from King Edward VII Land post office, the *Nimrod* taking this mail when she returned after landing the shore party. All letters passed through my hands as postmaster, and were postmarked with the date stamp provided for the purpose by your department.

"I opened a branch of the Post Office on the inland plateau in latitude 88 deg. 5 min. south, longitude 162 deg. east on January 7, 1908. I consider this to be in the sphere of King Edward VII Land, which connects with the plateau.

"I propose to forward you photographs showing the position at which the Post Office was first opened, the winter quarters from which the bulk of the letters were despatched, and the branch office on the plateau.

"Under the peculiar circumstances of this work, in my capacity as postmaster, I found it necessary to widen the range of the Post Office from the portion of the Antarctic Continent known as King Edward VII Land to points between 350 miles and 800 miles distant.

"Some 2000 letters passed through my hands, and I sold the bulk of the stamps to members of our little community.

"I have further to report that all registered letters for which addresses could not be found were returned to the head office in Christchurch, New Zealand. Many communications addressed to me as postmaster were attended to as far as possible. I understand that the head office in Christchurch received instructions not to forward to the Antarctic a large number of letters which bore obviously fictitious addresses. On my return to New Zealand I returned the date stamp and seal to the head office, and also delivered over my records and receipts.

"I have the honour to be, sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"E. H. SHACKLETON,

"Postmaster."

## Description of New Stock Books arranged and priced recently

### *Egypt.*

SOME time ago we purchased the superb collection of Egypt, Sudan, and Suez formed by Henri Cantel Bey of Cairo.

The balance of this collection has now been amalgamated with this new stock book, which contains a truly fine lot of these most popular stamps.

The 1866 issue is very fine, unused and used, and there are many interesting varieties, such as pairs imperf. between, half-stamps used on letters, and a pair of the rarest stamp of Egypt, the 10 piastres, tête-bêche.

There are two of the 5 piastres, rose, with the overprint of the 10 piastres, both used and on portions of the original envelope. One is dated "3 DICE. 66," the other "1 SETT. 66."

There is also a fine set of the 1866 stamps *imperf. with wmk.*, and used on portions of envelopes; these were used between January and September, 1866.

In the 1872–9 issue there are no less than twenty-two of the interesting tête-bêche stamps; and the later issues are all well represented.

### *Sudan.*

This new stock book is as fine as that of Egypt and has included in it the balance of the fine collection of Henri Cantel Bey of Cairo.

I draw attention to the following interesting items for sale in this book:—

*March* 1, 1897.

Vertical strips of the *six varieties*, all unused and with gum.

| | | PRICE. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 mil., brown, the six types of overprint | | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 3 ,, orange ,, ,, ,, | | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 5 ,, carmine ,, ,, ,, | | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| 1 pias., ultramarine ,, ,, ,, | | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 2 ,, orange-brown ,, ,, ,, | | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 5 ,, slate ,, ,, ,, | | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 10 ,, mauve ,, ,, ,, | | 2 | 0 | 0 |

In breaking up some sheets of this issue I note some interesting varieties.

(*a*) Stamp No. 17 on each sheet has short "A" in "SUDAN."

(*b*) Stamp No. 47 on each sheet has the large dot in the Arabic characters on left omitted.

(*c*) Stamp No. 13 has inverted "V" for "A" in "SUDAN."

We can supply these varieties in pairs with the normal at the following prices. (*Very* few in stock.) All unused.

| | *a.* | *b.* | *c.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | *s. d.* |
| 1 mil., brown . . | 5 0 | 5 0 | — |
| 1 pias., ultramarine . | 17 6 | 17 6 | 17 6 |
| 2 ,, orange-brown . | — | 22 6 | — |
| 5 ,, slate . . . | 20 0 | — | — |
| 10 ,, mauve . . | 25 0 | — | — |

The *inverted* surcharges on the 1 mil. and 5 mils. have always been rare in a *genuine* state, although many forgeries are constantly being offered.

We can now offer the 5 mils. inverted unused, with gum, at £4 each, and we have a *strip* of the six types (with one stamp very slightly damaged) for sale, a bargain at £22.

The Dromedary stamps of the Sudan have always been popular with young collectors. I do not think it is generally known that the figure seated on the dromedary is Slatin Pasha, and that there is an inscription on the bale of wool upon which he is seated that reads "KHARTOUM—BERBER" in microscopic letters.

# A Type Collection

## Its Advantages and How to Form One

*By* BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(*Continued from page* 61.)

*Bremen.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. *s. d.* | Used. *s. d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 19 | 3 gr., black on blue | 12 0 (1) | 25 0 |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 gr. ,, ,, rose | 12 6 (12) | 12 0 |
| 3 | 3 | 25 | 5 sgr., green . . | 15 0 (15) | 17 6 |
| 4 | 4 | 17 | 2 gr., orange . . | 12 0 | 25 0 |
| 5 | 5 | 22 | 10 gr., black . . | 24 0 (13) | 50 0 |

*Brit. Bechuanaland.* (See "Bechuanaland.")

*British Central Africa.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1d., black . . . | 0 6 | 0 6 |
| 2 | 2 | 14 | £1, deep blue . . | 90 0 | — |
| 3 | 5 | 32 | 1d., black . . . | 2 0 | 1 6 |
| 4 | 6 | 38 | 3/-, yellow and black | 15 0 | 5 0 |
| 5 | 7 | 43 | 1d., ultramarine ,, | 0 3 | 0 2 |
| 6 | 8 | 48 | 2/6 ,, ,, | 6 6 | 6 0 |
| 7 | 10 | 54 | 1d., blue and red . | £6 (55) | 3 0 |
| 8 | 11 | 59 | 1d., carmine and grey | 0 3 | 0 2 |
| 9 | 12 | 63 | 2/6, green and grey-green . . . | 6 0 | — |

*British Columbia and Vancouver Island.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 2½d., rose . . | 22 6 | 20 0 |
| 2 | 2 | 13 | 5 c. ,, . . | 25 0 | 25 0 |
| 3 | 3 | 14 | 10 c., blue . . | 25 0 | 25 0 |
| 4 | 4 | 21 | 3d. ,, . . | 4 0 | 7 6 |

*British East Africa.*

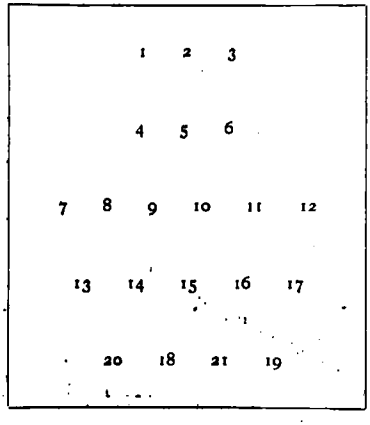
| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 57 | 1 | ½ a. on 1d., lilac . | 30 0 | 25 0 |
| 2 | 73 | 2 | 1 a. on 2d., green and carmine . . | 75 0 | 50 0 |
| 3 | 78 | 3 | 4 a. on 5d., lilac and blue . . . | 75 0 | 50 0 |
| 4 | 3 | 5 | ½ a., dull brown . | 0 3 | 0 4 |
| 5 | 4 | 22 | 2 r., brick-red . | 2 6 | 5 0 |
| 6 | 23 | 66 | ½ a., green . . | 1 0 | 1 0 |
| 7 | 25 | 67 | 1 a., plum . . | 1 6 | 1 0 |
| 8 | 26 | 68 | 1½ a., sepia . . | 2 0 | 2 0 |
| 9 | 27 | 69 | 2 a., ultramarine . | 1 6 | 1 6 |
| 10 | 36 | 70 | 2½ a., green . . | 2 6 | 2 0 |
| 11 | 28 | 71 | 3 a., dull orange . | 5 0 | 5 0 |
| 12 | 29 | 72 | 4 a., olive-green . | 6 0 | 4 0 |

*British East Africa*—continued

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. *s. d.* | Used. *s. d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | 21 | 73 | 6 a., bistre . . | 4 0 | 4 0 |
| 14 | 31 | 75 | 8 a., deep mauve . | 7 6 | 10 0 |
| 15 | 32 | 76 | 12 a., purple on red | 7 6 | 7 6 |
| 16 | 33 | 77 | 1 r., slate . . | 20 0 | 15 0 |
| 17 | 37 | 78 | 1 r., carmine and green . . . | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| 18 | 38 | 79 | 2 r., yellow-brown and carmine . | 30 0 | 30 0 |
| 19 | 10 | 111 | ½ a., yellow-green | 0 3 | 0 2 |
| 20 | 13 | 131 | 2 a., red-brown and red . . . | 12 6 | 10 0 |
| 21 | 15 | 142 | 1 r., ultramarine . | 6 0 (141) | 7 6 |

The types of Nos. 1 to 3 refer to Great Britain, Nos. 6 to 18 to India, and No. 20 to Zanzibar, upon which the surcharges denoting the use of the stamps in British East Africa respectively appear.

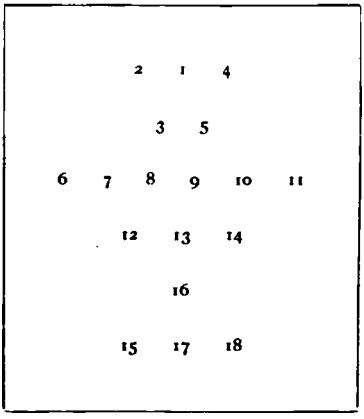
The stamps can be arranged on one page as follows:—



## *British Guiana.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 6 | 12 c., blue . . | £30 | £14 |
| 2 | 2 | 9 | 1 c., black on magenta . . . | — | £7 |
| 3 | 3 | 15 | 4 c., blue . . | £6 | 20 0 |
| 4 | 4 | 24 | 4 c., black on magenta . . . | — | £25 |
| 5 | 5 | 56 | 2 c., orange . . | 4 0 | 1 6 |
| 6 | 6 | 67 | 1 c., black on rose . | 90 0 (68) | £7 |
| 7 | 7 | 69 | 1 c. ,, ,, | 70 0 (70) | £5 |
| 8 | 8 | 71 | 1 c. ,, ,, | £8 (72) | £12 |
| 9 | 9 | 73 | 4 c. ,, blue . | £20 | £16 |
| 10 | 10 | 74 | 4 c. ,, ,, . | — | £12 |
| 11 | 11 | 75 | 4 c. ,, ,, . | — | £16 |
| 12 | 12 | 85 | 24 c., pale green . | 20 0 | 4 0 |
| 13 | 13 | 129 | 1 c., grey . . | 0 8 | 0 1 |
| 14 | 24 | 121 | 1 c., black on magenta . . | 5 0 | 5 0 |
| 15 | 28 | 189 | 1 c., grey-green . | 0 1 | 0 1 |
| 16 | 30 | 173 | 1 c., carmine and blue-black . . | 0 3 | 0 3 |
| 17 | 31 | 174 | 2 c., indigo & brown | 1 3 | 1 3 |
| 18 | 33 | 201 | $2.40, green & violet | 12 0 | — |

These stamps can be arranged on one page as follows :—




## *British Honduras.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 19 | 1d., carmine . . | 1 0 | 1 0 |
| 2 | 8 | 51 | 1 c., dull green . | 0 2 | 0 2 |
| 3 | 12 | 78 | 5 c., grey-black and ultra. on blue . | 0 6 | — |
| 4 | 14 | 84 | 1 c., bluish green . | 0 1 | 0 2 |

*British Levant.* (See "Turkish Empire.")

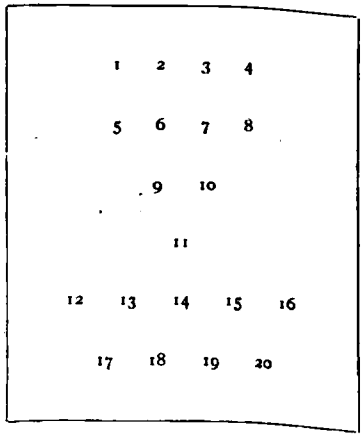
*British New Guinea.* (See "Papua.")

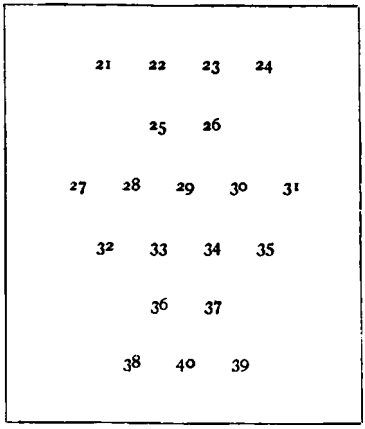
## *British North Borneo.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 c., red-brown . | 1 0 | 1 6 |
| 2 | 4 | 4 | 50 c., lilac . . | 35 0 | 25 0 |
| 3 | 5 | 5 | $1, rose-red . | 25 0 | 30 0 |
| 4 | 9 | 24 | 1 c., orange . . | 0 4 (25) | 1 0 |
| 5 | 17 | 47 | 25 c., indigo . . | 2 6 | 1 0 |
| 6 | 18 | 48 | 50 c., violet . . | 2 6 | 1 0 |
| 7 | 19 | 49 | $1, scarlet . . | 3 0 | 1 6 |
| 8 | 20 | 50 | $2, dull green . | 6 0 | 2 6 |
| 9 | 14 | 36 | $5, mauve . . | 10 0 | 4 0 |
| 10 | 15 | 37 | $10, brown . . | 20 0 | 5 0 |
| 11 | 16 | 38 | ½ c., rose . . | 0 3 | 0 4 |
| 12 | 24 | 66 | 1 c., olive-bistre and black . . . | 0 4 | 0 2 |
| 13 | 25 | 69 | 2 c., lake and black . | 0 5 | 0 3 |
| 14 | 26 | 71 | 3 c., lilac and olive . | 0 6 | 0 4 |
| 15 | 27 | 72 | 5 c., vermilion and black . . . | 0 9 | 0 3 |
| 16 | 28 | 73 | 6 c., brown and black | 0 9 | 0 5 |
| 17 | 29 | 75 | 8 c., dull purple and black . . | 0 9 | 0 6 |
| 18 | 30 | 77 | 12 c., ultramarine and black . . . | 5 0 | 0 6 |
| 19 | 31 | 78 | 18 c., deep green and black . . . | 4 0 | 0 6 |
| 20 | 32 | 80 | 24 c., claret and blue | 4 0 | 0 6 |
| 21 | 32*a* | 81 | 25 c., indigo . . | 10 0 | 1 0 |
| 22 | 32*b* | 82 | 50 c., violet . . | 10 0 | 1 0 |
| 23 | 32*c* | 83 | $1, scarlet . . | 3 6 | 1 0 |
| 24 | 32*d* | 84 | $2, dull green . . | 7 6 | 1 6 |
| 25 | — | 85 | $5, mauve . . | 17 6 | 5 0 |
| 26 | — | 86 | $10, brown . . | 30 0 | 6 6 |
| 27 | 34 | 92 | 1 c., bistre-brn. & blk. | 0 3 | 0 2 |
| 28 | 35 | 93 | 2 c., lake ,, | 0 3 | 0 2 |
| 29 | 36 | 94*a* | 3 c., mauve & green | 0 4 | 0 2 |
| 30 | 37 | 95 | 5 c., orange-vermilion and black . . | 0 6 | 0 2 |
| 31 | 38 | 96 | 6 c., deep brn. & blk. | 0 6 | 0 3 |
| 32 | 39 | 97 | 8 c., dull purp. ,, | 0 6 | 0 4 |
| 33 | 40 | 98 | 12 c., dull blue & blk. | 0 6 | 0 4 |
| 34 | 40*a* | 99 | 18 c., green ,, | 1 0 | 1 0 |
| 35 | 42 | 101 | 18 c. ,, ,, | 1 0 | 0 4 |
| 36 | 41 | 100 | 24 c., lake and blue . | 2 0 | 2 0 |
| 37 | 43 | 102 | 24 c. ,, ,, . | 1 0 | 0 4 |
| 38 | 45 | 114 | 4 c., carmine & black | 0 2 | 0 2 |
| 39 | 46 | 115 | 10 c., slate-lilac & brn. | 0 9 | 0 4 |
| 40 | 47 | 116 | 16 c., chestnut and grn. | 1 0 | 0 6 |

These can be arranged on two pages as follows :—

**Page 1.**






*British Solomon Islands Protectorate.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | ½d., ultramarine . | 0 4 | — |
| 2 | 2 | 8 | ½d., green . . | 0 1 | — |

*British Somaliland.* (See "Somaliland Protectorate.")

*British South Africa.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 18 | ½d., deep blue & verm | 0 2 | 0 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 9 | £1, deep blue . | 50 0 | 50 0 |
| 3 | 5 | 27 | ½d., slate and violet | 0 3 | 0 3 |
| 4 | 15 | 45 | 1d., rose . . | 1 0 | 2 0 |
| 5 | 4 | 46 | 2d., brown . . | 3 6 | 4 0 |
| 6 | 9 | 51 | ½d., grey-blk. & violet | 0 3 | 0 3 |
| 7 | 10 | 59 | ½d., green . . | 0 1 | 0 1 |
| 8 | 11 | 68 | 1s., bistre-buff . | 1 4 | 0 3 |
| 9 | 12 | 74 | £1, purple . . | 24 0 | — |
| 10 | 13 | 81 | 1d., red . . | 0 2 | 0 3 |

The type numbers of Nos. 4 and 5 refer to the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope upon which the overprint appears.

*Brunei.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 42 | 2 | 2 c. on 3 c., brown & black . . . | 0 6 | — |
| 2 | 4 | 25 | 1 c., green . . | 0 1 | — |

The type number of No. 1 refers to Labuan.

*Brunswick.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 15 | ½ sgr., bk. on blue-grn. | 0 6 (17) | 1 9 |
| 2 | 3 | 12 | ½ sgr., black on brn. | 1 6 | 3 0 |
| 3 | 4 | 29 | 1 gr., red . . | 0 1 | 0 1 |

*Bulgaria.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 13 | 3 st., pale oran. & yell. | 0 2 (15) | 0 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 fr., blk. and rose-red | 4 6 | 2 0 |
| 3 | 7 | 40 | 1 st., bright lilac . | 0 1 | 0 1 |
| 4 | 11 | 65 | 1 st., blue-green . | 0 2 | 0 1 |
| 5 | 13 | 72 | 5 st., carmine . . | 0 3 | 0 3 |
| 6 | 14 | 74 | 1 st., grnish.-bk. & purp. | 0 1 | 0 1 |
| 7 | 16 | 87 | 5 st., carmine . . | 0 3 | 0 3 |
| 8 | 17 | 95 | 5 st., deep green . | — | — |

*Bundi.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 8 | 13 | ½ a., slate-grey . . | 0 3 | 1 0 |
| 2 | 10 | 19 | 4 a., pale green . | 0 8 | — |

*Bussahir.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 14 | ½ a., pink . . . | 15 0 | 15 0 |
| 2 | 2 | 16 | ½ a., grey . . . | 1 6 | — |
| 3 | 3 | 17 | 1 a., red . . . | 1 6 | — |
| 4 | 4 | 18 | 2 a., orange-yellow . | 1 9 | — |
| 5 | 5 | 20 | 4 a., violet . . | 2 0 | — |
| 6 | 6 | 24 | 8 a., brown . . | 2 0 | 4 0 |
| 7 | 7 | 25 | 12 a., green . . | 2 6 | — |
| 8 | 8 | 27 | 1 r., ultramarine . | 7 6 | 10 0 |
| 9 | 11 | 69 | ¼ a., vermilion . | 0 3 | — |
| 10 | 12 | 46 | ½ a., blue . . | 0 6 | — |
| 11 | 13 | 70 | 1 a., vermilion . | 0 4 | — |
| 12 | 14 | 64 | 2 a., orange-yellow . | 1 6 | — |
| 13 | 16 | 74*a* | 4 a., claret . . | 15 0 | — |

*Cameroons.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 9 | 3 | 3 pf., brown . . | 0 4 | 0 4 |
| 2 | 10 | 6 | 10 pf., carmine . | 0 9 | 1 0 |
| 3 | C2 | 13 | 3 pf., brown . . | 0 1 | 0 1 |
| 4 | C3 | 22 | 1 m., carmine . . | 1 6 | 2 6 |

The type numbers of the first two stamps refer to those of the German Empire upon which the surcharge appears.

*Canada.*

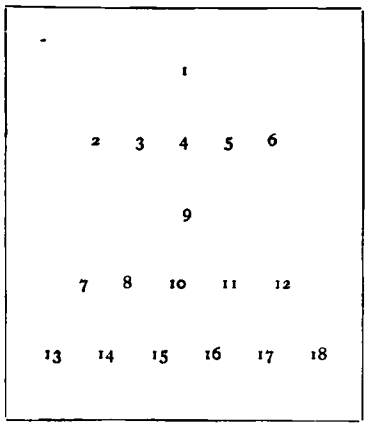
| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 6 | 3d., vermilion . . | 25 0 | 1 6 |
| 2 | 2 | 7 | 6d., purple-black . | £20 | 30 0 |
| 3 | 3 | 4 | 12d., black . . | — | £70 |
| 4 | 4 | 5 | ½d., rose . . . | 30 0 | 15 0 |
| 5 | 4*a* | 10 | 7½d., green . . | £14 | 70 0 |
| 6 | 5 | 14 | 10d., blue . . | £8 | 25 0 |
| 7 | 6 | 24 | 1 c., rose . . . | 4 0 | 0 6 |
| 8 | 7 | 26 | 2 c. ,, . . . | 7 6 | 5 0 |
| 9 | 8 | 28 | 5 c., pale vermilion . | 3 6 | 0 3 |
| 10 | 9 | 33 | 10 c., purple-brown . | 22 6 | 3 0 |
| 11 | 10 | 36 | 12½ c., yellow-green . | 15 0 | 2 0 |
| 12 | 11 | 39 | 17 c., blue . . | 20 0 | 4 6 |
| 13 | 12 | 47 | 1 c., brown-red. . | 3 6 | 1 6 |
| 14 | 13 | 50*a* | 2 c., deep yellow-green . . | 4 0 | 1 0 |
| 15 | 14 | 52 | 3 c., red . . . | 5 0 | 0 6 |
| 16 | 15 | 54 | 6 c., brown . . | 10 0 | 1 6 |
| 17 | 16 | 57 | 12½ c., blue . . | 10 0 | 1 6 |
| 18 | 17 | 59 | 15 c., slate-purple . | 2 0 | 0 9 |
| 19 | 18 | 66 | ½ c., grey-black . | 1 6 | 1 0 |
| 20 | 19 | 68*a* | 1 c., chrome-yellow . | 0 3 | 0 1 |
| 21 | 20 | 70 | 2 c., yellow-green . | 0 9 | 0 1 |
| 22 | 21 | 71*a* | 3 c., vermilion . | 0 9 | 0 1 |
| 23 | 22 | 76 | 5 c., slate-green . | 15 0 | 5 0 |

*Canada*—continued

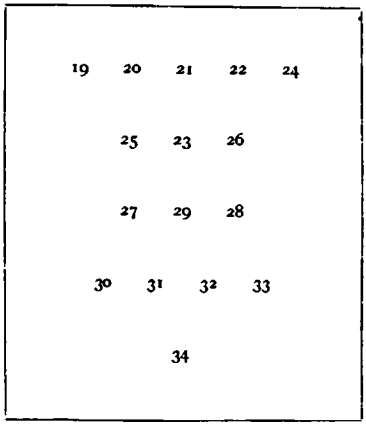
| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | 23 | 84 | 5 c., brown-black | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 |
| 25 | 24 | 86 | 6 c., chestnut | 1 | 6 | 0 | 2 |
| 26 | 25 | 89 | 10 c., brown-red | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 27 | 26 | 82a | ½ c., grey-black | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 28 | 27 | 90a | 8 c., slate-blue | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 29 | 28 | 93 | 20 c., scarlet | 1 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| 30 | 29 | 96 | 1 c., orange | 0 | 3 | (98) 0 | 1 |
| 31 | 30 | 111 | ½ c., black | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 32 | 31 | 119 | ½ c. ,, | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 33 | 32 | 129 | 2 c., black, red and sea-green | 0 | 2 | (128) 0 | 1 |
| 34 | 34 | 139 | 1 c., blue-green | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 35 | 35 | 151 | ½ c., sepia | 0 | 1 | — | |
| 36 | 36 | 152 | 1 c., blue-green | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 37 | 37 | 153 | 2 c., carmine | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 38 | 38 | 154 | 5 c., indigo | — | | — | |
| 39 | 39 | 155 | 7 c., olive-green | — | | 0 | 5 |
| 40 | 40 | 156 | 10 c., violet | 0 | 9 | — | |
| 41 | 41 | 157 | 15 c., brown-orange | 1 | 0 | — | |
| 42 | 42 | 158 | 20 c., dull brown | 1 | 3 | — | |

These will occupy three pages of an album, and can best be arranged as follows:

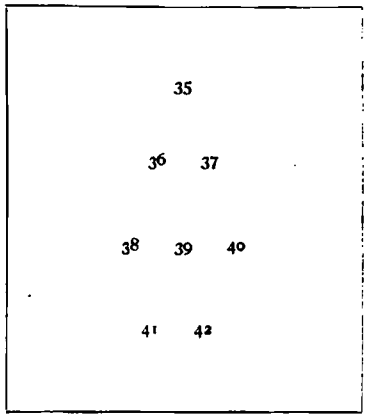
Page 1.




Page 2.




Page 3.




(*To be continued.*)

# American Notes and News

*By* EUSTACE B. POWER

**"Gibbons Weekly": Missing Numbers**

I AM indebted to Messrs. Peplow and Goulden, who have very kindly sent me Titles and Indices to Volume II. There is nothing quite so annoying as a missing number to a volume. It's like starting on a motor trip and finding yourself out of petrol five miles from the nearest pub—lic supply store. There are still wanting some few numbers as follows, and I will give an imperf. pair of 2 c. Lincolns for each one sent to me. Here are my wants, and send them to 198 Broadway, New York. Numbers in brackets are quantities wanted:—

Volume I: 2 (3), 5 (5), 12 (1), 16 (1), Title and Index (1).
Volume II: Title and Index (6).
Volume III: 1 (6), 2 (6), 4 (5).
Volume IV: 22 (1), 26 (7), Title and Index (4).
Volume V: 1 (9), 2 (3), 3 (1), 4 (1), 22 (5).

Some one has rudely suggested that I should head these nothings as "American Wants and Offers," but be all that as it may I feel sure no one of my readers will begrudge my asking; and blessed indeed is he who expecteth little, for he shall not be disappointed.

### The U.S. 1902 Issue.

THERE are going to be some jolly scarce shades in this issue, and I would advise collectors to pay particular attention to this emission before all the unused copies are gone. As a sort of guide I would say :—

*One cent.* Yellow-green, very deep green, blue-green.

*Two cent.* Scarlet and vermilion.

*Three cent.* Purple, deep purple, bright violet.

*Four cent.* Light red-brown, deep dull brown, German mustard [What is this, Eustace? We don't import it here.—CZAR], and chestnut.

*Five cent.* Thick heavy blue (!), light blue, indigo.

*Six cent.* Carmine-brown, deep terra-cotta.

*Eight cent.* Pale grey-violet, slate, purple-grey, deep grey-black, almost black.

*Ten cent.* Chestnut, red-brown.

*Thirteen cent.* Puce, deep brown-purple, and a puce on decidedly laid paper—caused probably in the drying blankets.

*Fifteen cent to* $5. Only one shade.

### "Phony"

I ASKED in my last notes the meaning of the word phony as used in Cleveland. Mr. Bruce very kindly and modestly responds as follows :—

"Cleveland, O.,
"June 12/09.

"DEAR POWER,

"Good has shown me copy of *S. G. Weekly*, in which you make inquiry for stamps, also that when you were in Cleveland you heard the word 'phony,' and would like to know what it means. I will tell you confidently it is a name for a 'drink.' You order it at the Cleveland Athletic Club—and two libations make you feel queer. I should think your experience here would remind you that two is all a fellow can stand in one day.

"Yours very truly,
"FREDERICK E. BRUCE."

### Letters

SPEAKING of letters, what do the readers of *G.S.W.* think of this? It came in the mail yesterday, and I print it "exacto" :—

* * *, june 1, 1909

dear stanley gibbons & co.

i am sending back the 3 red boox i got frum u during last munth & i found them interesting reeding. it iz a fakt wel noan bi awl that things iznt az they ort 2 B, but that aint the kase with theez hear boox uv yewrz. the kuller uv the kivers iz very gratifying 2 wun hoo haz the feelins that i du, and the kontents iz the reel doap fer shure. i have took :

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $3.24 | net | frum | book | 386 |
| 4.63 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 387 |
| 2.47 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 413 |
| 10.34 | | | | |
| 2.30 | frum last munth | | | |
| $12.64 | | | | |

i enkloze hearwith 6 dollers uv tainted munny & wil send the uther 6.64 next munth, but in order fer me 2 doo this i wood rather yew woodnt send me enny more until theez R awl pade fer. i beleev the sity eleckshun wil kum out awl rite, at leest the indikashuns point that way now, but it also looks az if we wil vote 2 bild 2 noo bridges ackrost the willamet river, & this will meen more taxiz. however, i think i kan stil keep on stamp kollecting & am glad tew C that yure centiments R headed in the rite direckshun. i felt frum the start that whatever mite B yure faults, yewr hart wuz in the rite place ennyway

yures trooly

* * *

### Summer Trade

HERE in New York is exceedingly good, in fact I don't ever remember a summer so steadily holding up. Since June I have uncovered three new buyers, two of whom are known from one end of the States to the other, and I have others. Modesty prevents my giving any names, but confidentially I will tell you that the checks are all right, and that's the main thing, isn't it?

### Mr. Leavick's Stamps

ARE being sold at auctions. Ever since the sixties, up to the time of his death this year, Mr. Leavick saved everything that even looked like a stamp. In many cases he stamped his name across the backs, and in some cases across the faces of the stamps. It is really wonderful what an accumulation one man could save—hundreds of the issues of 1870 to 1900. I am pleased to say I have purchased his papers for my library, and when I sort out the Civil War envelopes, thirty years' savings of old theatre programmes, street-car transfers, etc., I shall find out what I've let myself in for.

### Congratulations

TO Mr. Cornwall. There is another young Cornwall in the field, I'm told. This is not Fred's first offence. Nevertheless we hope he will grow up to be as fine a man and as fine a philatelist as his dad.

### U.S. I want very badly

| | |
|---|---|
| 1851. | 1 c., full scrolls, unused. |
| ,, | 5 c., pair, unused. |
| 1847. | 5 c., used copies at 2s. each. |
| 1861. | One cent, unused, in dark colours. |
| 1868. | Grilles 11 × 13, unused, all except the 15 cents value. |
| 1869. | Reversed centres, used. |
| 1870. | Grille, 10, 30, 90 cents, unused. |

### Our Agents

MANY collectors send to us in New York for our publications, on which they could save the expressage if they went to the local agents. For the benefit of those who do not know them, I append the list :—

*Boston*—Frank P. Brown, 339 Washington.
*Philadelphia*—Bogert and Durbin Co.
*Pittsburg*—Ignaz Stauffer.
*Washington*—H. F. Colman.
*Chicago*—United Stamp Co.
*Los Angelos*—Los Angelos Stamp and Coin Co.
*San Francisco*—H. W. Doicher and Co.
*Montreal*—Century Stamp Co.

These agents are all reliable dealers who will get any of our publications wanted.

**A Correspondent in the Canal Zone** WRITES me that a sheet of five cents, last issue, has been discovered with double overprint. I do not know the asking price of this error in U.S. Colonials, but it is certainly a thing that cannot be very common.

# Notes of a Provincial Junior

*By* YOKEL

(*Continued from page* 16.)

**Great Britain**—*continued*

*2d., blue.* 1841 *to* 1858.

IN my previous notes I dealt with the 1d., *red*, up to the time that the plate numbers were added to the design at the sides of each stamp on the plates, and it is now my endeavour to treat the 2d. value up to the same period. The 1d., *red*, issues are extremely difficult, and there are many doubtful minor points, but in the 2d. issues we are on much surer ground, and with careful study we can obtain practically all the information we require on these very interesting stamps.

The 1840 issue of the 2d., *blue*, with no white lines, has been dealt with in *G.S.W.*, April 17, 1909, and it will be remembered that these stamps were printed from two plates, numbered 1 and 2.

During the period we have now to consider, viz. 1841 to 1858, four plates were used, viz. 3, 4, 5, and 6. As we have mentioned above, the plate numbers were not put on the stamps, but an Arabic numeral was engraved at each corner of the pane, which denoted the number of the plate. Corner stamps showing this number are very uncommon, and are much sought after. The following table will perhaps help us in a clear and concise manner to understand the various points we have to consider in these stamps, and will, I hope, form a good introduction to this article. The alphabets named A to C are those mentioned in my last notes :—

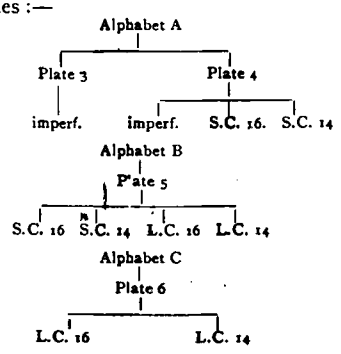



*Plate* 3.

The stamps from plate 3 were first issued in the early part of 1841, and it continued in use for about nine years, during which time nearly 200,000 sheets of stamps were printed from it. It was the first plate engraved with the white lines under "POSTAGE," and above the value, and it will be seen that the corner letterings were those we call alphabet A.

None of the sheets of stamps from this plate were, as far as is known, perforated, but although this plate was defaced several years previous to the introduction of perforation by the Government, there might be a slight possibility that a few sheets were experimented on by Archer, or again, that the sheets in stock from this plate were covered up by those from the next plate, and not issued until 1854, when perforating machines were adopted. But as the differences between the stamps on plate 3 and plate 4 have been known for many years, it is not probable that the variety would be missed, and as far as I know it has not been met with.

*Plate* 4.

This plate was brought into use when plate 3 was defaced, and these two plates were not used concurrently. As the plate was constructed in a similar way to plate 3, and with the same type of check lettering, we will consider its main points first, and afterwards revert to the minor differences between the two plates.

Plate 4 was put to press in the early part of 1850, and continued in use for about six years, during which time about a quarter of a million sheets of stamps were printed from it. Now during this period perforating machines were brought into use, so that we find stamps from this plate imperforate, perforated 16, and perforated 14, but all with the Small Crown watermark. A study of the Appendix of Wright and Creeke's *History of the Stamps of the British Isles* will reveal the fact (if we presume that no two plates were used concurrently) that approximately 40,000 sheets of the 2d. value were printed each year, and we may roughly assume that more than 180,000

sheets were issued from this plate imperforate, but they seem proportionately scarcer than plate 3, and are not so easy to find in good condition, especially with margins all round.

Now although the letterings on the above two plates are of the same type, yet different punches were used, and these may be easily distinguished in many cases. The letters on plate 3 were, too, more evenly placed in the corner squares, and the impressions were put in better alignment, as guide lines were used on this plate, but were abandoned when plate 4 was made. Stamps showing these guide lines, or hairlines, may therefore be readily identified as from plate 3.

The letters on plate 3 are clearer, and as a rule of a better shape than those on plate 4. The chief differences in the letters are as follows:—The A of plate 3 has an open top, in plate 4 the upper portion is closed; the B is narrow, the D more round, and the E smudgy in plate 4; while in plate 3 the J has a square bottom and the O is oval, in plate 4 the J has a round bottom, and the O is nearly circular, and the P has a smudgy body.

In plate 4 a small vertical line is found between the bottom corners of stamps T F and T G, which denoted the centre of sheet. This mark is not found on plate 3. It may be mentioned that the former-named stamp T F has the T very unevenly placed in the corner square, as the top bar of the letter touches the right-hand side of the square.

It is very interesting to reconstruct plates 3 and 4, and with the help of the points named above, together with the ease that long strips of these stamps can be obtained, there is no real technical difficulty, especially as regards plate 3. Unfortunately, blocks and vertical strips are not common, so that in some cases in which little difference exists between the forms of the letters, it is not easy to identify which plate a certain stamp belongs to, but a little practice soon initiates one into the difference, and there is also a subtle indescribable difference in many cases in the colour, and also in the texture of the paper. It should be noted that stamps with the Maltese Cross cancellation are from plate 3.

The best varieties of hairlines are for some reason found on stamps K A, K B, K H, K I, K L, L K, L L, which are from the centre of the plate (which, as before mentioned, is plate 3).

Plate 4 was in use at the time that perforating machines were brought into use, and the machine gauging 16 was principally used on sheets of stamps from plate 4, printed on Small Crown watermarked paper. This plate also continued in use until after the machine gauging 14 was introduced. None of the stamps of plate 4 were, as far as is known, printed on paper watermarked Large Crown.

Very few of these perforated stamps are found in fine condition, as the stamps on plate 4 were arranged very unevenly on the plate, so that the perforation cut into the design of the stamp.

*Plate* 5.

The stamps from this plate can be easily identified, as the corner lettering is that we call alphabet B, in which the letters are larger and bolder than those used for plate 4, and which we have before differentiated. Plate 5 was put to press in about the middle part of 1855, and although it was not defaced until 1861, it is doubtful if it was used after plate 6 was brought into use in 1857, as about 80,000 sheets were printed from it, which is, as I have before mentioned, about the average for two years. The date it was in use at any rate embraces a very interesting period, as two perforating machines, gauging 16 and 14 respectively, and two kinds of paper, with watermark, Small and Large Crown, were in use.

Thus we find that we have four varieties from plate 5, viz. Small Crown, perf. 16, Small Crown, perf. 14, Large Crown, perf. 16, and Large Crown, perf. 14. The variety Small Crown, perf. 16, is not readily met with, neither is the variety with Large Crown watermark and perforated 16, as when this plate was brought into use this machine was superseded by machines gauging 14 holes to the 2 centimetres.

It is, I trust, clearly explained that when the perforating machines were introduced the pins at first were what we term gauge 16, and the earliest date known of plate 4 with this perforation is the early part of April, 1854. The machine gauging 14 was not brought into use until March, 1855, so that we can see, when we know that plate 5 was not put to press until June, 1855, that a very large proportion of the 2d., S.C. 16, are plate 4; as although both gauges of perforation continued in use simultaneously for some time, yet the small perforation was gradually superseded by the larger, and as in July, 1855, Large Crown watermarked paper was introduced, the number of 2d., S.C. 16, must be very limited. When the Large Crown watermarked paper was brought into use the gauge plates and pins of the 16 perforation were practically superseded by those of the 14 perforation, so that the 2d., L.C., perf. 16, is extremely hard to find from plate 5.

The 2d., S.C. 14, is found in about equal proportions of plates 4 and 5.

*Plate* 6

Is described in the Catalogue as having a thinner white line under "POSTAGE" than in

the preceding plates, but it can as a rule be more readily distinguished by the check lettering, which is larger and more slender than the type used for plate 5, and which I have called alphabet C. The plate was first used in 1857, and although it was not defaced until 1861, I am doubtful if it was used for more than about eighteen months, as only just over 40,000 sheets were printed from it, and these would be about equal to a year's supply. These stamps are only found on Large Crown watermarked paper, but are found with both varieties of perforation.

It may at first seem strange when I state that the L.C. 16 stamp is more easily found from plate 6 than from plate 5, but in 1858 a temporary recourse to the old gauge of 16 was resorted to, after this form of perforation had been entirely superseded by the 14 gauge.

It will be seen from the above notes that these four plates offer several interesting points of study, especially in the manner in which the change of paper and the varieties of perforation overlap; dated copies for this reason are very interesting, but unfortunately are not easily met with.

I will conclude by summarizing the varieties mentioned, with their approximate value for ordinary fine copies.

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| 2d., blue, plate 3, imperf. . | 0 | 4 |
| ,, 4 ,, . | 0 | 6 |
| ,, 4, S.C. 16 | 1 | 6 |
| ,, 4, S.C. 14 | 2 | 0 |
| ,, 5, S.C. 16 | 3 | 0 |
| ,, 5, S.C. 14 | 2 | 0 |
| ,, 5, L.C. 16 | 20 | 0 |
| ,, 5, L.C. 14 | 0 | 4 |
| ,, 6, L.C. 16 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, 6, L.C. 14 | 0 | 6 |

*(To be continued.)*

# The Balkan Changes:

## Their Philatelic Aspect

*By* J. CORNER-SPOKES

NOT many months since, the one topic of European thought was that of the political changes which were then taking place in the Balkan Peninsula. Bulgaria was in revolt against the suzerainty of Turkey; Austria contemplated, or rather demanded, full annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Turkey was furious and enraged at the liberties which were being taken on all sides; while in Servia there were rumours of riots and of the approaching resignation of King Peter. And now, eight months later, we look back upon the scene: the freedom of the kingdom of Bulgaria is *un fait accompli*, and the other changes are still in the balance.

Such changes, however, as have taken place in Bulgaria and are imminent in both Bosnia and Servia, obviously cannot take place without some notice of them being taken by philatelists, and although no postal developments have as yet been announced as the outcome of these revolutions, it will certainly be of interest for us to consider what has happened philatelically in previous revolutions, and what is likely to happen in the present one.

The two States concerned, Turkey and Bulgaria, opened their accounts with stamp collectors in 1863 and 1879 respectively, the issues of the former having between these two dates presumably been used throughout Bulgaria. Now if we turn to our indispensable friend, the Catalogue, we shall see that the first issue of Turkey bore the sign manual of the Sultan, the Tughra. Then from 1865 to 1876 there were many issues of similar types, but bearing overprints of many kinds. Then in 1876 came a well-known type—an inverted crescent, and "EMP. OTTOMAN" beneath it. This lasted in many varieties of colour, paper, and perforation until 1892, and during its currency the province of Eastern Roumelia, which had since 1880 used Turkish stamps overprinted "R. O," or "ROUMELIE ORIENTALE," was provided with a special issue, for which the design was an adaptation of this one. The principal alteration consisted of the addition of "ROUMELIE ORIENTALE" on the left, "ΑΝΑΤΟΛΙΚΗ ΡΩΜΤΑΙΑ" (the equivalent in Greek) above "EMP. OTTOMAN," some Turkish characters at the top, and some Russian ones at the right, which, not being a scholar in either of those languages, I am not able to decipher; they are presumably the equivalents of the name of the province in those two languages. But what was the cause of these, or in fact any issues of Eastern Roumelia? The war between Russia and Turkey had been concluded in 1878 by the Treaty of Berlin (now violated by Bulgaria), and Eastern Roumelia was made a semi-independent province, of which the Sultan of Turkey appointed the governor: hence the stamps, and their similarity to those then used in Turkey.

Then in 1885 there came a revolution. Eastern Roumelia shook off the Turkish rule, and changing in name to "South Bulgaria," became a province of Bulgaria,

which had opened her account with philatelists in 1879. These stamps are familiar to most of us, at least the design is to almost every philatelist, as it continued in use until 1889. They had for design the national "Rampant Lion" of Bulgaria, and when the revolution took place in Eastern Roumelia in 1885 (as before mentioned), this lion was chosen as a surcharge, to show that the province was under the rule of Bulgaria. The use of the surcharged stamps ceased in 1886 after a brief life of one year, and since then the whole of Bulgaria has used the same stamps.

Now we have arrived at the point at which matters have stood for the past twenty-two years—Bulgaria, with Eastern Roumelia added, acting independently, to all intents and purposes, of any other European nation, but nominally a protectorate of Turkey, and having no king, only a prince, Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. But a few months ago a dispute arose between Mother Turkey and Daughter Bulgaria, and the latter immediately took the step of declaring herself independent, and proclaiming Prince Ferdinand as "King Ferdinand I of Bulgaria." And now comes a further development: Austria has supported the claims of Bulgaria, and has taken in Bosnia and Herzegovina, hitherto a protectorate, as part of herself.




What a prospect for us philatelists! Bulgaria will surely replace her current issue with something more imperial, but it is to be hoped that the present handsome design will remain in use, with the simple addition of a crown above the new king's head. Let us hope, at any rate, that Bulgaria will not have any more attempts at commemorating! As for Bosnia, it is most probable that Austrian stamps will be used there, and there is no reason to suppose that Turkey will make any changes in her postal issues in consequence of the Balkan crisis of 1908.

# Odds and Ends

*By* J. W. H. HESLOP

**Mr. Stampman and the 35 c. Tunis**

IT'S funny how stamps set you thinking about things.

The other evening Mr. Stampman had been studying the 35 c. Tunis, 1906, for quite ten minutes, when he suddenly exclaimed, "Bob, I don't think I should have built that aqueduct!"

"Why not?" asked Bob, leaning over his friend's shoulder to criticize the "ruins of Hadrian's aqueduct" portrayed on the stamp.

"Presumably," continued Mr. Stampman, "the object of its erection was to convey water from neighbouring hills to some distant town."

"With possibly a deep valley between," hazarded Bob.

"Yes. I see the idea of the builders. They imagined the water would not flow from the hills to the town unless it was conducted along a high level way——"

"And how would you have managed it?" queried Bob.

"I should have tried an experiment. Because—just think of the bigness of the Roman Budget in those days! Building aqueducts must have been as costly as building Dreadnoughts."

"And what would your experiment have been, pray?"

"I should simply have laid a chain of waterpipes across the valley."

Bob laughed. "Then the water would have run down to the valley, and—stopped there!" he said.

"I don't think it would," declared Mr. Stampman. "I fancy it would have risen, in the town, to precisely the same height to which it attained in the hills."

This was a poser for Bob. "I say, old chap," he cried, "it's a pity you weren't on the spot eighteen centuries ago with this theory of yours."

"But—why don't we have aqueducts nowadays?" demanded Mr. Stampman seriously. "When a modern engineer wishes to convey water to a town he doesn't start building elevated waterways."

"Good gracious!" cried Bob. "You may be right, old chap, after all."

"I don't profess to know anything about it," confessed Mr. Stampman.

"Neither do I," his friend agreed with beautiful humility. "But," he added eagerly, "let's ask somebody about it."

"Here," continued Mr. Stampman eloquently, "is one of the wonders of Tunis. I'm glad to have this drawing of it on a stamp. I close my eyes and see the builders putting it together. It is one of the gigantic things that keep one in touch with the

ancient world. Our Stonehenge apparently sinks into insignificance alongside it."

Bob grew interested. "I'm going to buy that stamp to-morrow," he said. "Meanwhile—where is the aqueduct, and does any one know anything about it?"

"And did the local conditions require such a colossal pile of masonry?" added Mr. Stampman.

"I don't know——"

"I fancy an engineer could tell us. I suggest that you write up the difficulty and send it to a prominent stamp journal, Bob. Among the countless readers of the paper there are sure to be heaps of engineers."

"Rattling idea! And you think my query would be likely to receive attention?"

"Possibly it might. Some reader may have been on the spot, or some engineer may know the date when aqueducts became obsolete."

"Right," agreed Bob. "I'll jot it down to-night."

---

SOME time ago a club member noticed what he took to be a vacant space on one of the sheets in the club packet. To all appearance the stamp had gone, and an unclean stamp hinge alone remained to tell where the stamp had been. So he wrote "Vacant space" across the gap. But he quickly received a note from the secretary: "That wasn't a stamp hinge, you silly ass; it was a stamp of Nepaul."

One day in January, 1870, a merchant in Cardiff sent his office boy to the post office for a few shillings' worth of penny stamps. The boy returned, saying the stamps had had to be cut off from the rest of the sheet with a pair of scissors. The stamps were the Cardiff penny red, plate 116, of which to-day not many copies are known.

An absent-minded collector once stumbled into a refreshment saloon, mistaking it for the stamp shop next door. "Seychelles, plate 11," he said to the head waiter. The waiter gasped; for the moment he imagined himself face to face with a lunatic, but thought it best to humour him. So he called aloft: "Two plates of sea shells for gent in front parlour!"

I have read somewhere that it was a man named Brown who was the first American dealer, about 1860. He sold stamps in New York, affixing them to a board outside his shop by means of a tin-tack driven through each specimen to prevent its being blown away.

A yarn comes from America to the effect that a military collector halted before a stamp-shop window to admire a certain set of stamps displayed therein. He already possessed those stamps, and his bosom swelled with pride at the reflection. But alas! his coat was tight, and the acrobatic performance of his bosom proved too severe a strain on the buttons thereof. A button flew and broke the window.

I read the following in the *Collectors' Journal:* Some time ago, in a rural district in England, a pillar-box was being placed for the first time. This was quite a source of trouble to two rustics as to what it would be used for, and to whom it belonged. "Well," said Bill, "it must belong to the Salvation Army, 'cos it's painted red." "Nay," said Jim, "it canna be theirs, 'cos it says, 'No Collection on Sunday.'"

A collector of the stamps of Fernando Poo may remember that a good many of the pioneers of British trade in Nigeria lie buried in the cemetery on that island. A philatelist with patriotic instincts should find interest in this reflection.

Some of the used Oil Rivers stamps were doubtless handled by men eager for the expansion of trade and empire.

Most of us collect British and British Colonial issues, but it is well to beware the "insular mood" that may lead us to favour British issues too exclusively.

There must be just the least tinge of monotony in continually handling stamps of a type which is apt to become too familiar, and a break wider afield would correct or alleviate this.

There is considerable refreshment in occasionally turning to something of a newer and less familiar type, and in this consists one of the joys of general collecting.

One is inclined to envy the stamp merchant through whose hands passes the long procession of new and interesting stamps that are continually turning up. A congenial occupation is said to be one of the secrets of long life and happiness, and this eternal review of bright-coloured things should be decidedly congenial. A man making and selling bricks may get tired of the sight of them, but a seller of stamps never knows what pleasing things may come to hand next, and a general collector may in his degree share this pleasure.

A page of the forty specimens of French stamps issued since 1900, Unpaids included, has a charming appearance, has the merit of being cheaply got together, and should prove an agreeable change, where change is felt to be desirable. Universal comment is agreed that the stamps are things of beauty, and British interest in French stamps is some slight help towards international friendship.

The ability to distinguish classes of paper, watermark, and the various processes of printing is a quality that makes a collector something of a scholar in his pursuit.

Aguinaldo stamps on original covers are in the possession of certain American collectors.

# A Philatelist's Corner

*By* H. G. JOBSON

THERE are doubtless many stamp collectors who, during their years of collecting, have got together quite a small philatelic library consisting of bound numbers of their favourite magazine, works of reference, and the two yearly volumes of the Catalogue, with, perhaps, a few handbooks on the countries in which they are specially interested in addition. Although these when spread over the shelves of a large bookcase seem a very meagre collection, yet, when brought together, they make a surprisingly good show. It is with this object in view that this article has been composed in order that young philatelists may be given a few hints on how to arrange their treasured volumes to the greatest advantage.

To begin with, one must get a bookcase (one similar to that supplied with the *Encyclopædia Britannica* will be found very suitable) with plenty of room between the shelves, as large books such as *G. S. W.* take more than ten inches. It is best to keep the top shelf for catalogues, handbooks, and works of reference, while the bottom is used solely for bound and unbound magazines. If the bookcase is high enough and has a broad enough top, it can be used as a table on which to place one's album when putting in stamps, and as a resting-place for the numerous sundries, such as magnifying-glass, hinges, and perforation gauge, so necessary to the true philatelist.

As to the cost, such a bookcase can be obtained, in fumed oak, for 12s. 6d. An arrangement on the lines of the above will be found to answer very well, as one has everything relating to the hobby close at hand, and so need not interrupt the study of one's stamps to go and hunt up some elusive reference book, only to be found after a long search. As regards the best books for a corner similar to the above, the following are nearly indispensable to the earnest student.

The two volumes of *Album Weeds*, so necessary to keep out forgeries from one's stamps, are, in my bookcase, on the top shelf to the left; the *Stamp Collector*, a history of stamp collecting from its infancy, is next to them. Then come the various cheap handbooks, etc., of which there are so many now on the market, and with them are included the one or two catalogues obtained at philatelic exhibitions. After these are the volumes of our publishers' Catalogue. Below, on the bottom shelf, are the bound numbers of *G. S. W.*, *Stamps and Stamp Collecting*, and Mr. Warhurst's *Colour Dictionary*.

By the way, an interesting occupation for the philatelic bibliophile is the quest of old stamp magazines and catalogues of the sixties, which can be often obtained for a mere song of booksellers who know nothing of their real value.

On the table at the top are kept the boxes of hinges, grease proofs, etc., alluded to above, and a Simplex Album used as a supplement to the Imperial.

A beginner will do well to start a corner of this sort, as he will find that it serves as a resting-place for his philatelic "impedimenta," keeps his interest in stamps alive, and also excites the admiration of his philatelic friends and acquaintances.

[We can all of us wish that our Philatelic Library and accessories could be persuaded to confine themselves to so cosy a "corner" as Mr. Jobson describes, but alas! as years pass by, both books and stamps are apt to spread to every corner of the room and occupy all the intervening wall space, to say nothing of the tables and chairs!—ED. *G. S. W.*]

# Correspondence

*The Editor of "Gibbons Stamp Weekly"*

DEAR SIR,—The "page" in Sir Henry Bessemer's life to which reference is made in *G. S. W.* of May 8, can hardly be called unwritten, as it is set forth at great length in his autobiography. The essential details are to be found in a little article I contributed to the *Bazaar* of January 25, 1907, entitled "Movable Date-plugs in Stamps." The episode took place in 1833, not 1851.

Yours faithfully,
C. F. DENDY-MARSHALL.

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*The Editor of "Gibbons Stamp Weekly"*

DEAR SIR,—In your "Talk of the Day" by "Antonio Buster," in *G. S. W.* of July 3, reference is made to a flaw on the Cook Islands ½d., *blue*, of 1898. I have copies of the 6d. of the same issue and of the ½d., *green*, of the 1902 no wmk. issue with a similar flaw; also a copy of the 2d., *deep brown*, 1898 issue, with a like flaw on the lower wing about half-way between the body and the point of the wing just where it touches the lines of shading of the sky.

Yours faithfully,
W. E. IREMONGER.

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IN reference to the statement in Lieutenant Gatt's paper, on page 429 of our last volume, that the earliest date known of the Malta postmark represented in Fig. 2 is May 8, 1853, a correspondent shows us an envelope bearing an impression of this mark dated as early as January 23, 1842. It is not easy to trace these postmarks back to their birth-date.

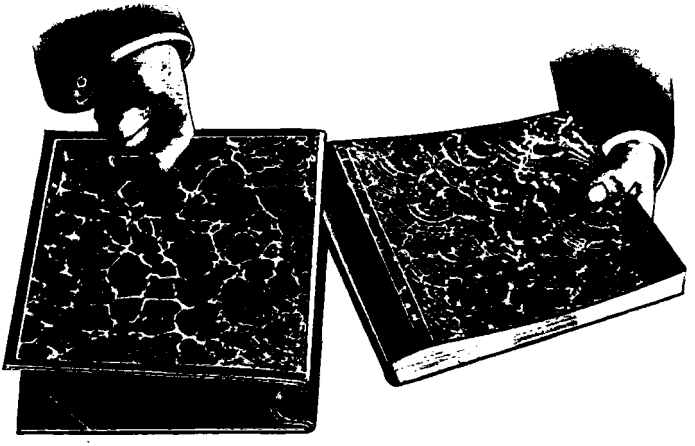
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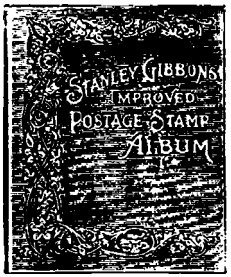
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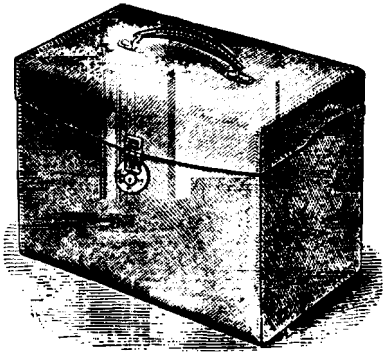
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# Stamp Collections Register

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* the different properties that may be placed in our hands. In addition to publishing this *Register* in our paper we also issue the *Register* in pamphlet form and send it to a large number of good buyers who do not subscribe to *G.S.W.*

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*.
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6th.—The buyer will not be required to pay any commission of any kind.
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**No. 54.**

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**The Owner states that the Catalogue values by the 1908 Catalogue price to £182, but being anxious to make a speedy sale, he will accept the low price of**

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## STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY, AUGUST 7, 1909.

No. 6, Vol. X.
(Whole No. 240.)

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. FOR TRANSMISSION AS A NEWSPAPER.

AUGUST 7, 1909.

ONE PENNY.

# GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY



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| ,, 7 . . | ,, 6 | 0 | ,, 16 . . | ,, 4 | 0 |
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| ,, 9 . . | ,, 5 | 0 | ,, 18 . . | ,, 4 | 0 |

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

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

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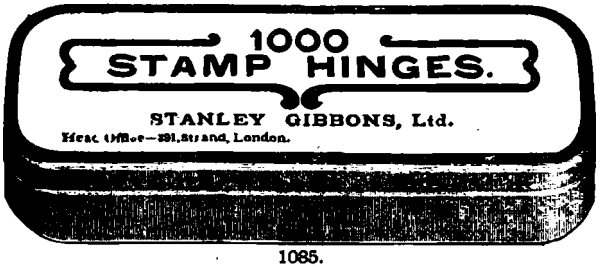
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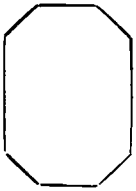
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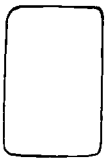
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[AD. 26.

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[AD. 27.

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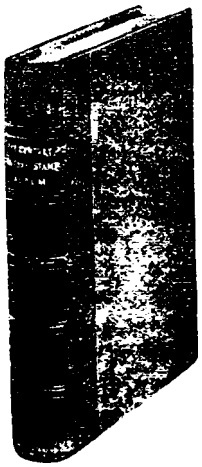
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OF THE

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[AD. 28.

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## CANADA.

1908. *King's Head. New value.*

| Cat. No. | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 145. | 50 c., deep mauve . . . | *used* | 0 | 9 |

## CRETE.

1909. *Various types overprinted with large red "ΕΛΛΑΣ"*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 225. | 1 l., chocolate (Hermes). . . | 0 | 1 |
| 226. | 2 l., slate-lilac (Diana) . . . | 0 | 1 |
| 227. | 5 l., green (Britomartis) . . | 0 | 2 |

1909. *Type* 8 *surcharged with Type* 42.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 235. | 5 l. on 20 l., orange (Hera) . . | 0 | 6 |

1908. *Postage Due. Type* 51 *overprinted "ΕΛΛΑΣ."*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 312. | 1 l., red . . . . . | 0 | 2 |
| 313. | 5 l. „ . . . . . | 0 | 4 |
| 314. | 10 l. „ . . . . . | 0 | 6 |
| 315. | 20 l. „ . . . . . | 0 | 9 |
| 316. | 40 l. „ . . . . . | 2 | 0 |

## ITALIAN LEVANT.

1909. *Type* 36 *of Italy surcharged as Type* 84 *in violet.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 839*a*. | 30 par. on 15 c., slate . . . | 0 | 4 |

## PATIALA.

*Various issues. Reduced prices.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 63. | 2 a., pale violet (King) . | *used* | 0 | 2 |
| 64. | 3 a., orange-brown (King) . | „ | 0 | 3 |
| 65. | 4 a., olive-green (King). . | „ | 0 | 4 |
| 123. | 2 a., blue (Queen, Service) . . | | 0 | 8 |
| 133. | 1 r., green and carmine (Queen, Service) . . . . . | | 12 | 0 |
| 147. | 1 a., carmine (King, Service) . | | 0 | 3 |
| 148. | 2 a., pale violet (King, Service) . | | 0 | 4 |
| 150. | 4 a., olive-green (King, Service) . | | 0 | 8 |
| 150. | 4 a., olive-green (King, Service) . . . . | *used* | 0 | 2 |
| 152. | 8 a., magenta (King, Service) | „ | 0 | 6 |

AUGUST 7, 1909

# Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 6
Whole No. 240 AUGUST 7, 1909 VOL. X

# The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies

*By* L. HANCIAU *(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)*

*(Continued from page 32.)*

AS the stock of surcharged stamps was growing smaller every day, it became necessary to consider the question of a definite design for the 20 centesimi. Unfortunately the authorities of the *Officina Carta Valori* had no time to deal with the matter, as they were very busy with the preparation and the printing of the 10 lire bank notes. The only thing to be done was to make a new contract with the firm of De La Rue to supply these stamps.

The design submitted in 1863, with certain changes in the inscription, was at once accepted, and, according to Dr. E. Diena, an order was given for 21,600,000 stamps at the price of £990.

As soon as the stamps were in the possession of the Post Office Department, the latter by some mistake published the following decree :—

"VICTOR EMMANUEL II,
"*By the Grace of God, and by the Will of the Nation,*
"KING OF ITALY.

"In view of the Decree of 4 December, 1864 ;
"On the proposition of Our Minister of Public Works,

We have decreed and do decree as follows :—

"Art. 1. The 20 centesimi postage stamps of the new design will be put in circulation on first day of the next year, 1867.

"The stamps now in use of the value of 15 centesimi, altered by a transverse bar, and the words *Centesimi* 20 [*sic*] in the corners, will be available for use until the end of the month of March, 1867 ; they will then cease to have any value, and correspondence bearing these stamps will be considered to be unpaid.

"We ordain that this decree, duly sealed with the Seal of the State, be inscribed in the official record of the laws and decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, and We command all whom it may concern to obey it and to cause it to be obeyed.

"Given at Florence, the 2nd December, 1866.
"VICTOR EMMANUEL.
"JACINI."

Annexed to this decree, on the right-hand side of the first page, was one of the new postage stamps, overprinted typographically, in *black*, with the word "SAGGIO" (Proof), horizontally, and in small letters 2 mm. high.

All these decrees being liable to be misunderstood, certain instructions for the Postal Service were published on the 20th December, 1866. Some of the articles were as follows :—

"Art. 52. To facilitate the payment of postage on newspapers, the administration of posts may establish, in the towns in which it is thought desirable, an office for the stamping in advance of paper intended for the printing of newspapers. This stamping in advance can, however, only be applied to newspapers printed upon a single sheet of paper.

"Art. 53. The prepayment by means of the stamps applied in advance is only available when the newspapers are despatched from the place in which the office, where the above-mentioned stamp has been applied, is situated.

"In the towns, where stamping in advance is established, this system is obligatory for the papers which their publishers transmit under one wrapper to their agents for distribution by the latter.

"Art. 106. The form, value, and colour of postage stamps will be fixed by special Royal Decrees.

"At present these are of nine kinds, viz. :—
"1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 60 centesimi, 2 lire."

There is again no mention above of 15 centesimi stamps, although they remained in circulation.

The decree of the 2nd December, 1866, had only been promulgated a few days, when (on the 20th of the same month) it was reported that a considerable stock (7,000,000) of the surcharged stamps was still held on hand ; and that it would be wise, as the various post offices had been furnished with supplies of them for the whole of the first quarter of 1867, to cancel that decree, plainly and simply.

This was accordingly done, three months

later, on the 11th March, 1867, in the following terms :—

"No. 3616.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL II,

"*By the Grace of God, and by the Will of the Nation,*

"KING OF ITALY.

"In reference to the Decree of the 2nd December, 1866 ;

"By advice of Our Minister of Public Works ;

"We have decreed and do decree as follows :—

"Art. 1. The period of circulation of the 15 c. postage stamps altered by means of a transverse [*sic*] bar and having "c. 20" in the corners, which, by Our Decree of the 2nd December, 1866, had been extended up to the end of the current month of March, is prolonged to the end of the month of July next. After that period they will cease to be available for postage, and correspondence upon which they may be affixed will be treated as unpaid.

"Art. 2. The new 20 c. stamps will be put in circulation as soon as the stock of the 15 c. stamps with value altered has been exhausted, and both kinds will continue in use together until the end of the month of July of this year.

"We ordain that this Decree, duly sealed with the Seal of the State, be inscribed in the official record of the laws and decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, and We command all whom it may concern to obey it and to cause it to be obeyed.

"Given at Florence, the 11th March, 1867.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL.

"DE VINCENZI."

The 20 centesimi stamp was issued six weeks after the date of the above decree.

*Issue of May 1st, 1867.*
*London Print.*




Head of King Victor Emmanuel II, to left, in a rectangular frame with a horizontally lined background and ornaments in the corners ; inscribed : at left, "Fco BOLLO" ; at top, "POSTALE" ; at right, "ITALIANO" ; at bottom, "20 Cent."

Engraved in London by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and surface-printed in colour by them on white, surfaced paper, watermarked with the Crown of 1860. Perforated 14.

20 cent., pale blue.

The printing of these stamps was afterwards continued at Turin, and there were printed, in the course of 1867 alone (according to Dr. E. Diena), no less than 18,415,000.

*Issue of December (?), 1867.*
*Turin Print.*

Similar to the stamps of the London print (May, 1867), except in shade, as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1867. | 20 c., lilac-blue, bright lilac-blue. |
| July, 1870. | 20 c., greenish blue. |
| ,, | 20 c., bright blue. |

Again, therefore, it is the shades of the stamps that form the distinctions between the London and Turin prints.

It was in February, 1868, that the Department of Posts adopted fresh arrangements for registered and insured letters. A circular was sent out to the various post offices, and a notice to the public was displayed in the offices to make known the new regulations.

It had been decided by the Department that in future the franking of these letters should be carried out by the postal officials, who were to affix the stamps with their own hands, at a certain distance apart, using as few stamps as possible to make up the required rate. For it appeared that registered or insured letters too frequently arrived deprived of their original contents, which had generally been replaced by plain paper. The method of procedure was to lift up the stamps, slit the envelope, remove the contents, and stick down the stamps again, leaving everything apparently in good condition with seals unbroken.

Whether the new system prevented this practice or no, I know not.

In 1872 the Director of the National Bank Note, etc., Factory published the following figures, showing the quantity of stamps printed during the years 1870 to 1872 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1870 . . . | 398,833,012 |
| 1871 . . . | 250,994,924 |
| 1872 . . . | 208,935,476 |

Postage stamps were the largest item in the factory's products. In 1872 the figures were 101,800,000, including 3,000,000 in spoiled sheets ; the adhesive fiscal stamps followed, to the number of 48,800,000 ; stamped papers of usual size, 16,654,246 ; documentary registration stamps, 11,600,000, etc. etc.

The great difference existing between the totals of the different years arose from the fact that in 1870 a large supply of stamps was printed for use during 1871, with the object of leaving the presses free for the printing of the certificates of the National Debt, as the latter matured at the end of every ten years ; in 1872, on the other hand, only a few of these certificates were printed.

One thing is certain, however, and that is that the quantity of stamps printed is always growing, without any increased cost to the

State ; the profits are ample to meet all expenditure and to provide the interest on the capital sunk in the factory.

The law of the 23rd June, 1873, caused certain changes, amongst others the withdrawal of the privileges extended to newspapers and periodical works sent through the post, thus :—

"Art. 1. The despatch of newspapers and periodical works may be done by their publishers and printers, and also by private persons.

"In the first case, the rate is 1 centesimo per copy of 40 grammes, or fraction of 40 grammes, but newspapers and periodical works must be franked in advance, and must be delivered at the post offices divided into bundles according to the lines of route and the district, in accordance with the arrangements decided upon by the Postmasters, as the circumstances, time, place, etc., may require.

"In the second case, when the articles are despatched singly by private persons, the rate to be prepaid is 2 centesimi per copy, and for each 40 grammes, or fraction of 40 grammes, and the article must be deposited in the box two hours before the departure of the mail, and, moreover, in the box specially provided for printed matter.

. . . . . .

"Art. 3. Newspapers and periodical works despatched by their publishers or printers may be franked in three different ways :—

(a) By the previous stamping of the paper in places where there is a Head Provincial Post Office.

(b) By means of postage stamps.

(c) By means of special payments.

"Newspapers and periodical works despatched by private persons can only be franked by means of postage stamps."

The same law authorized an alteration in the weight of letters, which was raised from 10 to 15 grammes, being equivalent to a reduction in the tariff, thus :—

"Art. 4. The scale of weights governing the charges for the transport of letters is fixed as follows :—

"A letter, the weight of which does not exceed 15 grammes, is to be reckoned as a single letter. Exceeding that weight, the rate for a single letter will be added for every 15 grammes or fraction of 15 grammes."

* * *

The following decree announces changes of colour in the 10 and 20 centesimi, but for what reason is not stated :—

"VICTOR EMMANUEL II,

"*By the Grace of God, and by the Will of the Nation,*

"KING OF ITALY.

"In pursuance . . . etc. . . .

"We have decreed and do decree as follows :—

"Art. 1. From the 1st April next the colour of the 20 centesimi postage stamps will be *chrome-yellow*, that of the 10 centesimi, *blue*.

"Art. 2. The 20 and 10 centesimi stamps now in use, will continue to be used for the franking of correspondence, concurrently with the stamps mentioned above, until the end of April next, when they will cease to have legal currency : they may be received in exchange for stamps in the new colours at any post office, until the end of September next.

"We ordain . . . etc.

"Dated at Pallenzo, 1st July, 1877.

(Signed) "VICTOR EMMANUEL."

*Issue of August 1st, 1877.*

Change of colour of the 10 and 20 centesimi stamps of 1863 and 1867, the latter of which was also re-engraved at the same time at *l'Officina Carta Valori* of Turin ; same paper and perf.

10 c., blue, bright blue.
20 c., orange-yellow, golden yellow.

The following are the distinguishing points of the 20 centesimi, which was the work of Professor Lodovico Bigola, of Parma :—




20 c., 1867.




20 c., 1877.

*Inscription.*—In "Fco.", the "c" is more open, and the "o" taller.

*Head.*—The base of the neck is not quite the same; the extreme point ends at the third line of shading, instead of at the second line as in the 1867 type.

The tuft of beard and the hair are slightly altered.

But the most striking difference lies in the fact that certain shadows have disappeared, viz. :—

(*a*) The shadow from the ear to the chin.
(*b*) A shadow on the neck.

*Essay* (or *Proof*).—Printed on white card.

20 c., blue.

(*To be continued.*)

# Countries of the World

*By* BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(*Continued from page* 84.)

## Gwalior

GWALIOR, or the Dominions of Scindia, is the largest of the Native States in Central India. It consists of two main portions—Gwalior proper and Malwa—but portions of the State are scattered all about Central India. Its total area is 29,047 square miles, and it has a population not far short of three millions.

Like many of the other Native States of India, Gwalior owes its origin to one of the many scattered military chiefships which sprang from the ruins of the Mogul Empire in the eighteenth century. It is a Mahratta kingdom, which was early conquered by the British, and though risings against the suzerainty of the English occurred now and again, nothing very serious happened until 1857, when the young Maharajah Jaiaji Scindia, after having failed to keep his contingent faithful to their liege lords, had to flee from his kingdom. But he soon regained his power, and for years afterwards honours were literally heaped upon him, and among other distinctions he received a general's commission in the British army. Some doubt, however, seems to have been thrown on his loyalty, and he made no secret of the fact that he considered the presence of a British garrison in the great rock fortress overlooking his capital a distinct grievance. This strong fortress was the crowning-point of a huge rock rising sheer above the plain to the height of 342 feet, and it remained in British hands from 1858 until 1885.

The present ruler, who succeeded to the title in 1886, has an imposing list of titles, his official designation being: Colonel His Highness Mukhtár-ul-Muck, Azim-ul-Iktidár Rafi-ush-Shán Wala Shikoh, Mohtashami-Daurau, Umdat-ul-Umára, Maharajadhiraj, Alijah, Hissam-us-Sultanat, Maharaja Sir Madho Rao Sindhia, Bahadur, Srinath, Mansur-i-Zamán, Fidwi-i-Hazarat-i-Malika-i-Muazama, Rafi-ud-darja-i-Inglistán, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., and A.D.C. to His Majesty the King Emperor of India. He is entitled to a salute of nineteen guns, and with such a burden of names would certainly seem to deserve it.

The majority of the inhabitants are Hindus by religion, and they include Márathas, Bundelas, Játs, and Rajputs.

The capital of this State bears the same name, and has a population of about 120,000. It is celebrated as an ancient seat of Jain worship, and also for the magnificent palace of the Maharajah. It lies about sixty-five miles south of Agra by rail.

### Its Philatelic History

The philatelic history of Gwalior dates from 1885, when it entered into a postal "convention" with the Government of India and certain of the Native States, i.e. Chamba, Faridkot, Jhind, Patiala, and Nabha. Under the terms of this convention each contracting party recognizes within its own territory the franking power of the postage stamps issued by the other parties, provided, of course, that they are of the nature specified in the provisions of the said convention. Thus these Gwalior stamps will frank letters not only throughout the State, but also throughout the other States named above and to any place within the borders of British India.

Furthermore, this convention binds the Government of India to supply Gwalior with stamps current in British India suitably surcharged for its own use. The Government of India is allowed to make no profit on the transaction, for the stamps are supplied at cost price, plus the actual outlay for surcharging and cost of carriage.

One point regarding these stamps that must at once strike the philatelic student is the fact that the surcharge is quite different from that adopted by the other "convention" States. Instead of the name "Gwalior State," after the manner of the overprints for Chamba, etc., the Government of this State has always preferred the one word "GWALIOR" shown in both English and Hindi.

In the first type of surcharge, issued in May, 1885, the Hindi inscription is shown

at the top of the stamp and the English one at the base. Later, however, both inscriptions were placed at the base, and their positions were reversed (i.e. the English word was shown above the Hindi characters), and this arrangement, with a slight alteration in the length of the native inscription, has been retained to the present time.

### The First Issue

In May, 1885, the then current ½ a., 1 a., and 2 a. stamps of India were surcharged "GWALIOR" at the base and native characters for the same word at the top for use in this State. The work of overprinting was performed at the Government of India Central Printing Press in Calcutta, the stamps being supplied by the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery. Careful supervision was exercised, and the greatest care was taken to see that all stamps given out for overprinting were properly accounted for. The sheets consisted of 240 stamps arranged in two panes of 120 (ten horizontal rows of twelve) above one another, thus :—

| |
|---|
| 120 stamps. |
| 120 stamps. |

The pairs were divided by a narrow strip of margin, and enough type was set up to surcharge an entire sheet of 240 stamps at a time. The Hindi inscription is 13 to 14 mm. long, while "GWALIOR" measures 14 × 2 mm., and the space between the two lines of the overprint is 13 mm. A variety of the ½ a. is known in which the space between the lines measures only 9½ mm., but the most competent authorities seem to be agreed that these are probably proofs.

Both the ½ a. and 1 a. have been reprinted, but all of these have the word "SPECIMEN" overprinted between the lines. Only about 300 of each were made.

For the dates of issue and numbers of Indian stamps overprinted I am indebted to Messrs. C. Stewart-Wilson and B. Gordon Jones' admirable work on the *British Indian Adhesive Stamps surcharged for Native States.*










ग्वालियर

GWALIOR

1

May, 1885. *Indian stamps overprinted with* Type 1 *in* black.

| | Unused. | Used. |
|---|---|---|
| | *s. d.* | *s. d.* |
| ½ a., deep green (24,000) . | 15 0 | 6 0 |
| 1 a., brown-purple (6500) . | 12 6 | 10 0 |
| 2 a., dull blue (12,500) . | 10 0 | 5 0 |

### The Second Issue

In June, 1885, there was a second setting of the type for the three values referred to above, and at the same time 1½ a, 4 a., 6 a., 8 a., and 1 r. stamps were surcharged.

The sheets of the 1½ a., 8 a., and 1 r. consisted of 240 stamps, and these were surcharged in their entirety, like the three values of the first issue. The 4 a. and 6 a. denominations were on the paper watermarked Elephant's Head, and the sheets of these consisted of 320 stamps arranged in four panes of eighty each, thus :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 80 stamps. | 80 stamps. |
| 80 stamps. | 80 stamps. |

In the case of these two values the overprint was applied to two vertical panes at a time, so that the two top panes were similar and differed from the two bottom panes, and, of course, each sheet had to go under the printing press twice.

In the case of the 4 a. and 6 a. values the space between the two lines of the overprint is 15 mm., while on the other values the interval measures from 16 to 17 mm. Specialists further subdivide the Hindi surcharge into two varieties, one being 13 to 14 mm. long and the other measuring 15 to 15½ mm. These were mixed indiscriminately on the sheets in proportion of three of the former to one of the latter, and it is worth noting that pairs showing both varieties are extremely rare.















June, 1885. *Indian stamps overprinted with* Type 1 *in* black.

| | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ½ a., deep green (74,100) | 20 | 0 | — | |
| 1 a., brown-purple (total not known) | 20 | 0 | — | |
| 1½ a., sepia (2420) | 40 | 0 | — | |
| 2 a., dull blue (2100) | 40 | 0 | — | |
| 4 a., green (1940) | 60 | 0 | — | |
| 6 a., olive-bistre (1780) | 70 | 0 | — | |
| 8 a., dull mauve (1780) | 75 | 0 | — | |
| 1 r., slate (1780) | 85 | 0 | — | |

### The Third Issue

In September, 1885, a fresh printing was made of all the values in the altered overprint—both inscriptions at the base of the stamps. Some of the values were surcharged in red and others in black, but for the moment we are only concerned with the former.

The same type seems to have been used as before, but it was reset so that the English word appears above the native characters, and thus we find the same two varieties in the length of the Hindi inscription. These occur in the same proportion as before—three of the shorter to one of the longer—and unsevered pairs showing both varieties are anything but common.

Reprints of all four values with the short Hindi inscription only have been made in quantities of about 500 each. Taken singly these are exceedingly dangerous and practically indistinguishable from the genuine article, but, fortunately, the vast majority of these were rendered harmless by having the word "REPRINT" stamped upon them.

GWALIOR
ग्वालियर
2

June, 1885. *Indian stamps overprinted with* Type 2 *in* red.

| | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ½ a., deep green (292,800) | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| 2 a., dull blue (7080) | 5 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| 4 a., green (4320) | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 1 r., slate (3840) | 12 | 6 | — | |

### The Fourth Issue

At the same time as the above values were overprinted in red, the 1 a., 1½ a., 3 a., 6 a., and 8 a. were surcharged in black from the same type. From this date until 1904, when the last overprinting of Queen's Head stamps took place, there were no less than thirty-eight printings. Some of these were for only one or two values, others for several; and, again, some were for both ordinary and Official stamps, and others for only ordinary or only Official labels. These are all carefully detailed in Messrs. Stewart-Wilson and Gordon Jones' book, to which I referred before. Of the 1 a. in its various shades of purple-brown there were fifteen separate printings, while of the 1 rupee, in slate, only two printings were made—December, 1889, this being limited to only 500 stamps, and July, 1892 (24,000 stamps).

In April, 1891, 1700 of the 9 pies, carmine, were surcharged, and at the same time the 12 a. was added to the set. Previously (1889) the 4 a. of 1882–8 had replaced the corresponding value of the old type inscribed "EAST INDIA POSTAGE." In May, 1896, the bicoloured 1 rupee replaced the one previously in use, and at the same time 2½ a., 2 r., 3 r., and 5 r. stamps were added to the set.

Prior to November, 1891, all the stamps surcharged show the two varieties of the Hindi inscription referred to above, but after that date the type was reset and made uniform, so that the vernacular surcharge is always 15 to 15½ mm. long. Consequently the earlier printings provide some scarce varieties—notably the 1 r., slate, with short Hindi inscription—and, speaking generally, the varieties with the short native surcharge are much rarer than the varieties with longer overprint. The only exception is the 9 pies, of which only one printing was made, and in this case the long surcharge is the rarer.

There is only one error of any importance in these stamps, and that occurred in the twenty-third printing, confined to the ½ a., 2½ a., and 1 r. (bicoloured) values. This error consists of the word "GWALIOR" misspelled "GWALICR," and it occurred on only one stamp on each sheet. From the numbers printed of these three values, the total number of errors was—

601 ½ a., green.
20 2½ a., green.
26 1 r., green and carmine.

The ½ a., 1 a., 2 a., and 3 a. are all known with a wide space between the "I" and "O" of "GWALIOR," making the word measure 15 mm. Other varieties exist with a small "R," a large "R," or a small "G" in "GWALIOR."






















1888-96. *Indian stamps overprinted with* Type 2 *in* black.

| | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ½ a, green (1,333,530) | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 9 pies, carmine (1700) | — | | — | |
| 1 a., purple-brown (459,737) | 0 | 5 | 0 | 2 |
| 1½ a., sepia (45,360) | 0 | 6 | — | |
| 2 a., blue (288,580) | 0 | 9 | 0 | 6 |
| 2½ a., green (6240) | 5 | 0 | — | |
| 3 a., orange (179,040) | 0 | 6 | 0 | 3 |
| 4 a., green (92,180) | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| 6 a., bistre (18,100) | 1 | 3 | — | |
| 8 a., mauve (33,840) | 1 | 6 | — | |
| 12 a., purple on *red* (19,478) | 2 | 0 | — | |
| 1 r., slate (24,500) | 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| 1 r., green and carmine (12,240) | 2 | 6 | — | |
| 2 r., carmine and yellow-brown (12,192) | 7 | 6 | — | |
| 3 r., brown and green (12,192) | 10 | 0 | — | |
| 5 r., ultramarine and violet (10,944) | 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.***

# Bypaths of Philately

## An "Error" Collection

*By* R. E. R. DALWIGK

THERE are many collectors of postage stamps at the present time who are somewhat tired of the well-beaten track of general collecting or specializing on the ordinary simple lines. They want something different, something entirely apart from the usual thing. There are, of course, many bypaths open to the collector who wishes to collect on certain out-of-the-common lines, but there is certainly none more delightful and full of philatelic interest than the composition and arranging of a collection formed entirely of errors.

The delight of getting together a really fine error collection is, however, only for the fortunate minority, owing to the fact that it entails great expenditure. By saying "great" expenditure I do not want to frighten my readers into doubtful calculations of figures, but I merely wish it to be understood that a collection of errors will make a much deeper and a much more serious attack upon one's purse than any such bypaths as an animal collection, a scenery collection, or a marine collection. People's ideas of money vary according to their own incomes, so that what I term great expenditure might to some be nothing of the kind. To cut the matter short, I may as well state at once that a good collection of all classes of errors would run the buyer a *very comfortable* margin over four figures! The more or less impecunious philatelist may be in despair at this revelation, but in reality even *he* can take this bypath in a limited way, and, what is more, he can learn much which is interesting and well worth knowing by the study and history of the better-known errors.

For the benefit of those readers who may never have studied their catalogue with a view to discovering the number of errors that exist, it may be well to make a few remarks upon the subject. Errors, in the first place, are of many different natures, and

consequently can be classed under several separate headings. An error, from a philatelist's point of view, is some unintentional (must I own to the truth and say "sometimes *intentional*"?) peculiarity or defect that creeps into the plates by a mistake or oversight. The opinion has been ventured that the number of errors which crop up year by year could, with more trouble, be almost halved. That many of the errors which arise could be prevented is a point no one would be so foolish as to argue; but at the same time we must not forget that the manipulators of the millions of stamps which are printed yearly are, at the best, only human beings.

When one comes to really consider the matter, one is not a little surprised that errors are not more frequent than is the case, as the members of a large stamp-printing firm do not occupy what may be termed an enviable position; their occupation of going through sheet after sheet of postage stamps must be trying in the extreme. How easy it really is for an official to overlook an error of lettering placed somewhere in a sheet of over two hundred impressions, especially if such an error be some such easily overlookable mistake as "GENT" or "CFNT" for "CENT"! The excuses for more prominent errors are much less, but even in that case one must always make allowance for the rapidity at which stamps are produced, and have some pity for the offending officials, always remembering that their time is precious, whilst they are not provided with microscopes to discover unrecognized errors caused through a multitude of causes. By the term unrecognized errors I refer to instances of defective letters, figures, etc., caused by the plate being unevenly inked or through the wear of the plate, etc.; it being obvious that all such imperfections are not errors in the strict sense, but merely varieties.

A well-arranged and representative collection of errors of the world is indeed an imposing and fascinating sight, and one which cannot but interest all who happen to see it, in that it comprises all the mistakes and oversights of man, whilst, on the other hand, the rareness, variety, and numbers, all tend to make this the greatest and by far the most interesting of all forms of philatelic "freak" collections.

The number of errors in existence is of course large, but not so very large in comparison with the numbers of the ordinary normal varieties which are printed. When one considers how many millions of stamps are printed yearly, one begins to fully grasp the extent of the production of errors as compared with stamps produced—the only true method by which any approximate guess can be made as to the increase or decrease of errors in general.

A point well worth considering here is: "Have errors decreased in modern times?" A question of this sort requires well considering before coming to any definite conclusion on the matter, as even in the philatelic world "time works wonders." It is more than probable that if you asked a friend whether he thought errors were decreasing he would promptly answer, "Yes"; his natural arguments being (1) that modern machinery is better than old, (2) that more care is now taken over the production of postage stamps. It is beyond question that both these arguments are correct, but nevertheless they are not the only points on which one must work to answer such a question with anything like common-sense result.

In the early days of postage stamps the chief errors consisted of mistakes caused through "errors of composition" and "errors of making," whilst in modern times "errors of surcharge" are the commonest variety of defect. It is only natural that during Philatelia's youth errors relating to the plates themselves and to the methods of production were the most common, as all the little helps which come only through experience were then unknown secrets to postage-stamp producers. To insinuate that all early stamps were crude and badly printed would be quite absurd, to say the least of it; for where can we beat some of the beautiful productions of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.? The only point that I am endeavouring to drive home is that early errors often consisted of composition failings.

In recent years composition errors have taken a more backward station, but surcharge defects have to a certain extent taken their places, while errors of manipulation continue much the same as from the first. Although it is possible, nay probable, that errors were more common at early times, yet there are, in all probability, more errors being made now than ever before. There are so *many* more stamps printed now than there were forty years ago, that, *in comparison to numbers printed*, it may be assumed that mistakes are rarer than was the case heretofore. The errors of surcharge are the modern mistakes which show us that taking all classes of errors together there is little to convince us of the decrease of philatelic errors; in fact, with such energetic districts as Panama, Salvador, Paraguay, etc., we are always kept merry with new items for "the error collection"!

As is only natural, certain types of error are much more popular than others, with the result that errors of inverted centre and errors of colour occupy the places of honour. Another noteworthy point of interest in connection with these two classes of errors is that they both contain rarities of the first class.

A question that ought not to be omitted in a discourse on errors is, "Are all errors absolutely accidental?" Unfortunately the unhesitating answer is "*No!*" The reason for this is apparent after a moment's thought. A Government boasting no morals issues some provisionals, and being in sore pecuniary difficulties, decides to make some surcharge errors to sell to collectors on advantageous terms—not to the collector! There is nothing to prevent this sort of thing being done, but the error hunter can always help the stamp-collecting fraternity by excluding such valueless rubbish from his collection, the only method by which there is any chance of suppressing these so-called errors. Earlier in this article I mentioned that an error collection ran into a good lot of money, to prove which statement I will enumerate a few of the greatest rarities to be met with.

*Western Australia.*—1854. Swan in an octagon, *inverted*, 4d., blue, £400.

*United States of America.*—1869. 30 c., carmine and blue, centre *inverted*, £110.

*Cape of Good Hope.*—The two "woodblock" *errors of colour*, about £70–£80, each *used*, and priceless unused.

The above are three examples of the value of rare errors, whilst numberless others could be given, varying in value from £5 to £50 each.

Some years ago a German philatelic paper undertook the task of tabulating the "forty rarest errors," a compilation which was subjected to a mild criticism by an eminent English philatelic writer. To tabulate a list of the rarest errors, to fit in with the ideas of all collectors, would be impossible, bearing which fact in mind, the German list may be said to be the work of "those in the know." For the benefit of those interested I think I cannot do better than reproduce the list *in extenso*, together with Mr. M. P. Castle's criticism and *his* "fourteen rarest errors."

According to the authority of the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, the following are the forty rarest errors, arranged in order of rarity:—

1. Spain. 1851. 2 reales, blue instead of red.
2. Austria. 1867. 3 kr., red instead of green.
3. Baden. Issue I. 9 kr. on green instead of rose.
4. Western Australia. 1854. 4d., blue, inverted centre.
5. South Australia. 1870. 4d., blue, without surcharge "3 PENCE."
6. Saxony. 1851. ½ ngr. on blue instead of grey.
7. U.S.A. 1869. 30 c., inverted centre.
8. Cape of Good Hope. 1861. 1d.; *blue*, so-called woodblock.
9. Spain. 1876. 25 m., blue and rose, inverted frame.
10. U.S.A. 1869. 24 c., inverted centre.
11. U.S.A. 1869. 15 c., inverted centre.
12. U.S.A. 1901. 4 c., inverted centre.
13. Cape of Good Hope. 1861. 4d., *red*, so-called woodblock.
14. Finland. 1891. 3 r. 50 k., yellow and black instead of grey and black.
15. Great Britain. 1869. 10d., red-brown, wmk. "Emblems" instead of "Spray of Rose."
16. U.S.A. 1901. 2 c., inverted centre.
17. India. 1854. 4 a., inverted frame.
18. Eastern Roumelia. 1881. 10 p., black and rose
19. Western Australia. 1869. 1s., olive-brown instead of green
20. Finland. 1806. 5 kop., black on yellow instead of brown-lilac on grey.
21. New South Wales. 1856. 3d., green, wmk. "2."
22. Colombia. 1863. 50 c., red.
23. Gibraltar. 1889. (10 c.), carmine, value omitted.
24. Mauritius. 1848. 2d., blue, "PENOE" instead of "PENCE."
25. Western Australia. 1856. 2d., lilac instead of yellow.
26. Colombia. 1863. 2 c., green.
27. Sweden. 1872. "TRETIO ÖRE," red, instead of "TJUGO ÖRE" (30 instead of 20).
28. Philippine Islands. 1854. 1 r.f., blue, "CORROS" instead of "CORREOS."
29. Switzerland. 1862. 10 c., blue, figures of value impressed twice.
30. Spain. 1855. 2 r., green-blue instead of brown-violet.
31. Peru. 1858. Medio peso, red instead of yellow.
32. Porto Rico. 1882. 20 c.p., olive-brown instead of grey-lilac.
33. Switzerland. 1867. 25 c., green, figures of value impressed twice.
34. Finland. 1866. 10 kop., brown-lilac on grey instead of black on yellow.
35. Bulgaria. 1884. 5 st., rose instead of green.
36. Guatemala. 1882. 5 c., red and green, inverted centre.
37. New South Wales. 1851. Laurel Wreath, 3d., "WACES" instead of "WALES."
38. Spain. 1865. 12 c., blue and rose, inverted centre.
39. France. 1872. 15 c., brown on rose instead of yellow.
40. Porto Rico. 1877. 5 c.p., carmine instead of brown.

Although as a *whole* the above list shows considerable skill, there are, nevertheless, several items upon which one cannot help commenting. In the first place, are there not one or two items which are rather overestimated in the list? I think that errors Nos. 12 and 16 could, with advantage, come lower in the list, whilst Nos. 17, 20, and 23 could be elevated to some extent. Then, again, there are not a few errors

which one misses altogether on the list—errors which are considered by many to be of the greatest rarity. In the list one notices no mention of Transvaal, 1877, 1d., red on blue, error "Transvral";* Tonga, 1897, 7½d., green and black, inverted centre; British Central Africa, 1898, 1d., red and blue, inverted centre, etc. If these three stamps are only Nos. 41, 42, and 43, I should like to buy a few at the prices at which their exclusion should make them obtainable!

Turning to the list from a statistical point of view, the forty errors mentioned are composed of the following types of error :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (i.) Errors of colour (by wrong inking and intercalation) | 18 | 40. |
| (ii.) Inverted centres and inverted frames | 10 | |
| (iii.) Errors of lettering (either in name or expressed value) | 4 | |
| (iv.) Errors of figures of value (doubly impressed) | 2 | |
| (v.) Errors of watermark | 2 | |
| (vi.) Errors of paper | 2 | |
| (vii.) Errors of value omitted | 1 | |
| (viii.) Errors of surcharge | 1 | |

(i.) and (ii.) constitute almost three-fourths of the total number, and rightly too, as these two classes of error are full of interest and romance. Although admitting that surcharge errors are not nearly so interesting as errors in the actual stamps, I cannot help wondering that only *one* such error is given in the list, considering that among the legion of surcharges applied to stamps of the world there are many *very rare* inaccuracies of overprint in existence.

Mr. Castle, in discussing the German compilation, draws attention to the actual meaning of "errors," contending that the famous "Post Office" Mauritius stamps were no doubt errors, the engraver putting "OFFICE" instead of "PAID."* Mr. Castle's "fourteen rarest errors" are :—

†1. Spain. 1851. 2 r., *blue.*
†2. Austria. 1867. 3 k., *red.*
3. Spain. 1876. 25 m., *inverted centre.*
4. Baden. First issue. 9 k., *green.*
†5. South Australia. 1870. 4d., blue.
6. Western Australia. 1854. 4d., blue, *centre inverted.*
7. India. 1854. 4 a., *inverted frame.*
8. Finland. 1886. 5 k., *black on yellow.*
9. U.S.A. 1869. 30 c., *inverted centre.*
10. Saxony. 1851. ½ ngr., *blue.*
11. Finland. 1891. 3 r. 50 k., *yellow and black.*
12. U.S.A. 1901. 2 c., *centre inverted.*
13. Cape of Good Hope. 1d., *blue.*
14. Cape of Good Hope. 4d., *red.*

* The compiler of the list intentionally omitted errors of surcharge.—ED. *G.S.W.*

* To term these *errors* is quite a *mistake.*—ED. *G.S.W.*

† Denotes errors which are opposite same numbers as in the German list.

*(To be continued.)*

# Twentieth Century Colonials

## (January, 1901–June, 1907)

### WRITTEN AND COMPILED BY D. B. ARMSTRONG

*(Continued from* Vol. VIII, *p.* 185.)

### Sarawak

THE miniature kingdom bearing the above title lies on the west coast of Borneo and occupies more than half of that side of the island. It is an independent Native State, having a British baronet for its Rajah, and is under the protection of Great Britain. The area of the State is 42,000 square miles, with a coast-line four hundred miles in extent. It is bounded on the north-east by the State of Brunei and on the south and south-east by Dutch territory; its western boundary is formed by the China Sea. The history of the founding and subsequent development of this State reads like a romance.

James Brooke, uncle of the present Rajah, and the founder of the State, first visited Borneo in 1838, in his private yacht, and found the Sultan of Brunei, who was at that time overlord of the whole island, busily engaged in an effort to suppress a rising of some of the more turbulent inland tribes of his subjects. In search of adventure, James Brooke joined the Sultan, and gave him all the assistance in his power, with the result that the rebellion was crushed entirely, and the Sultan of Brunei, in gratitude for the aid which he had received, appointed James Brooke to be Rajah of the province of Sarawak. This was in 1841. Immediately on assuming control of his province, the new Rajah entered into a vigorous and lengthy campaign against the Dyak head-hunters who infested the interior of the country, and also against the piratical bands of Malays, who had haunts along the coast of the island, both of which practices he was entirely successful in wiping out. He made a short visit to England in 1847, and received baronetcy at the hands of Queen Victoria in return for the excellent work which he had accomplished, and was appointed Governor of the newly-acquired colony of

Labuan. In 1851 he was impeached in the House of Commons on the grounds of having shown unnecessary cruelty in his measures for the suppression of piracy, but the charge was finally withdrawn after it had been the subject of inquiry by a Royal Commission. The State was attacked by a large body of Chinese pirates, who were incensed at the Rajah's efforts to put a stop to the smuggling of opium into the country, but the raid was successfully resisted by the local native military forces raised by Sir James Brooke, and ever after the State has enjoyed complete immunity from attack. The independence of the State was acknowledged by the British Government in 1847, and in 1888, together with North Borneo and Brunei, it was placed under British protection. Since it was first founded the State has been greatly added to by concessions made by the Sultan of Brunei in 1861, 1885, and 1890 respectively, and in 1894, when the district around the Limbang River was annexed to Sarawak. Later, in 1906, the Lawas River district was acquired by purchase from the British North Borneo Company. The State has been developed since its foundation with wonderful intelligence and marvellous rapidity, and has made enormous strides towards civilization. For its size it is now one of the most prosperous in the world, its chief wealth lying in its vast mineral deposits, which include gold, quicksilver, coal, antimony, silver, and diamonds, all of which are highly developed and largely worked. In agriculture the State produces sago, rubber, rice, gutta-percha, and tobacco; whilst rattans, beeswax, and edible birds'-nests are obtained from the jungles and are exported. The total value of the country's exports in 1905 exceeded $7,500,000, and the imports amounted to $5,881,116. The State is divided for administrative purposes into three divisions, each under the control of a white Resident, whilst a British political officer representing the Crown resides at Kuching, the capital, to see that the country is properly administered.

The present Rajah is the nephew of Sir James Brooke, and was at one time an officer in the Royal Navy. He is seventy years of age, and does not now reside in Sarawak, the State being administered during his absence by his son, Charles Viner Brooke. The greater part of his life has, however, been spent amongst his Dyak subjects, to improve the condition of whom he has worked very hard.

The chief town and port is Kuching, situated on the shores of a large bay in the south-east of the island. When the State was founded in 1841 this town was in the last stages of decay, and had only 1000 inhabitants. It is now a highly prosperous city with a population of 25,000 and an enormous trade. There are, however, with the exception of the Government officials, few white residents, the majority of the inhabitants being either Malays, Dyaks, or Chinese and Indian traders.

*Currency.*—100 cents = $1 = 2s. 4d.

Sarawak was admitted to the Universal Postal Union on July 1, 1897.

Stamps first issued in 1869.

The postal issues made by this eastern State during the twentieth century can by no means be called extensive, nor, indeed, does one need to possess an unfathomable purse in order to obtain a complete array of these stamps, for during the first six years of the century but two stamps have emanated from Sarawak, and one of these a variety!

In January, 1901, the last value was added to a set of stamps bearing the portrait of the Rajah, Sir Charles Brooke, the issue of which had been commenced in 1899, and the several values of which had straggled out at periodical intervals during that and the following year, until but the 1 cent denomination was lacking to complete the series. This stamp was placed on sale in January, 1901, and may still be purchased of almost any dealer for the humble copper. The design is similar to that of the series issued by the State in 1882, but the stamps are printed in new colours. They show a three-quarter-face portrait of His Highness the Rajah to right, enclosed within a plain white double-lined oval inscribed "SARAWAK" at the top and "POSTAGE" at either side, differing in this point only from the same series of 1882, which was inscribed "POSTAGE AND REVENUE." There are fancy three-cornered designs in all four corners of the stamp outside the oval, and the value appears in numerals in a rectangle with rounded corners immediately beneath the Rajah's portrait, in the centre of the stamp, at the foot. The reason for the issue of the series was the introduction of a separate set of stamps for fiscal as apart from postal purposes, whilst at the same time the colours of the 2, 4, and 10 cents values were changed in deference to the wishes of the Postal Union authorities.

**January, 1901.**




*Design as above. Head of Sir Charles Brooke. No wmk. Perf. 14. Value in second colour. Typographed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. in*

*London, in sheets of sixty, ten rows of six, with continuous Jubilee line round sheet in the colour in which the value is printed, and plate number "1" in white upon solid circle of same colour in all four corners of sheet.*

1 cent, dull blue and rosine.

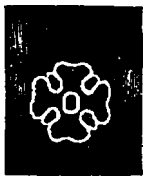
*Shade.*

Subsequent printings of the above stamp developed the subjoined shade :—

1 cent, blue and carmine, instead of dull blue and rosine.

Early in the following year a printing was, through some mistake or other, made of the 2 cent denomination of the same series issued in 1899 upon the watermarked paper prepared for the stamps of Johore, and a small supply of the stamps thus printed was shipped to the State and used there. There was, however, only the one printing upon this watermarked paper, and all subsequent supplies have been upon paper that was unwatermarked. Exactly how many stamps were included in this printing I cannot say.

**February (?), 1902.**



*Design, perforation, paper, etc., as before. Wmk. Quatrefoil. Printed in error upon paper prepared for stamps of Johore.*

2 cents, pale green.

*(To be continued.)*

# Talk of the Day

*By* ANTONIO BUSTER

**Another Die Discovery**

IT is only a few weeks ago that Mr. Hadlow discovered that there are two dies of the last Siam stamp of 1900, and now, in the June number of the *West End Philatelist*, Mr. Poole describes similar varieties in the Federated Malay States 1 c. stamp, printed all in green. Both discoveries have much in common, for in both cases the differences are due to a change from two-plate to one-plate printing.

But to return to our muttons. All the low-value bicoloured stamps of the Federated Malay States had the centres printed from a "head-plate" common to all, while there was a separate "duty-plate" (the border) for each denomination. This head-plate consisted of 120 identical impressions, arranged in two panes of 60, one above the other, and had the plate number "1" engraved on the margin opposite the end stamps in




the second and eleventh horizontal rows. Some time, about 1904, a new head-plate, numbered "2," was brought into use, this differing in slight particulars from the first plate in having the lines of shading above, and to the right of the tiger a little fainter.

In 1906 the colour of the 1 c. was changed from green and black to all green, and the same two plates were used, i.e. the head-plate numbered "2" and the original duty-plate. About the same time the colour of the 3 c. stamp was changed from brown and black to all brown, but, instead of being printed from the old plates, an entirely new plate was constructed, so that the whole of the stamp could be printed at the same time. This plate was double the size of the old ones, for it consisted of 240 stamps arranged in four panes of 60, the original plate number being "1." For the construction of this plate a new die was prepared by taking an impression from the original die from the centre and engraving a border around it. This was apparently intended to be the same as before, but there are sufficient differences to make it possible to distinguish between impressions from the two dies.

When fresh supplies of the 1 c. were required, a new plate, similar to that for the monocoloured 3 c., was constructed, so that the whole of the stamp could be printed at one operation. This plate likewise consisted of 240 stamps, and had the plate number "1" on the margin. This shows the same peculiarities as the 3 c., so it is obvious the same die was employed with, of course, the necessary alterations for the corner numerals. The result is that there are two distinct varieties of the 1 c. stamp, and, curiously enough, the first of these is Plate II, while the second is Plate I! But this apparently paradoxical state of affairs is fully accounted for in the foregoing explanation.

Our contemporary details the differences between the two dies as follows :—

| DIE I. | DIE II. |
|---|---|
| The centre varies in its position in relation to the surrounding frame. | The centre always occupies the same position, and is equidistant from the frame at all sides. |
| The top line of the central frame is thick, and often a little faint, as though the pressure of the plate was not quite even. | The top line is thinned and never varies. |
| The serifs of the letters in the inscription "FEDERATED MALAY STATES" (especially in the first word) are prominent. | The serifs are hardly apparent. |
| The inscriptions on all four sides vary in relation to the frame lines of the centrepiece, especially "POSTAGE & REVENUE," which always projects to the right or left. | The inscriptions and lines are always exactly the same length. |
| The letters "C" in the corners are thin. | The letters "C" are much wider, and the figure "1" in each corner has larger serifs at the foot. |

### A Haytian Dot

I NOTE in the May number of the *Philatelic Journal of India* that my old friend Bunn (christened "Demosthenes" by his doting parents) has been having no end of a giddy time finding dots on the 1893 and 1896-8 stamps of Hayti, and, incidentally, he pats




himself on the back as being a real smart dog in finding there were two distinct dies for these two issues, and so the Catalogue head-line "1896-98. *Same type*" is quite wrong. But, my dear old Bunny, your discovery is somewhat belated, for these differences have been known to every Haytian specialist for years, and every article on these stamps has contained a full description of them. Really your Antonio will have to see that the Catalogue is amended in this respect before Demmy Bunn gets demmy-rumpageous again.

### Hayti's First Issue

WHEN will some specialist let us have a really good article concerning the early stamps of Hayti?* At present our knowledge of the stamps of the first type is scanty in the extreme, and yet the issues from 1881 to 1886 offer a splendid field for research.

Even the method by which they were manufactured is, as yet, a matter of conjecture. In our one and only Gibbons the imperf. stamps are listed as "lithographed," while the perforated ones are said to be "typographed," but it seems fairly obvious both sets were produced by the same process. Messrs. Melville and Crouch are at one in agreeing that they were printed typographically from plates formed of separate electrotypes, and that the figures of value were on movable plugs, which were inserted in holes pierced in the electrotypes. Mr. Crouch goes further and says: "On the 2nd, 6th, and 7th stamps in the second horizontal row of each pane there is a dot between 'REPUBLIQUE' and 'D.' The 1 centime, 3 centimes, and 5 centimes only of this issue are recorded showing this dot, but all values must necessarily exist with this variety, as one plate was used for all values." By the way, it should be understood that the printing plate consisted of 300 stamps arranged in six panes of 50 each (five horizontal rows of ten).

Now your Antonio, who is a bit of a nut at thinking things out at times, is quite willing to believe in the separate electrotypes with movable plugs theory, but at present this seems distinctly a case of "not proven." It certainly seems a very improbable method of manufacture, and this theory will want a lot of proof before it can be conclusively accepted. If these were separate electrotypes it would be a million chances to one against the varieties with the dot mentioned above occurring in the corresponding stamps in each pane on the sheet. It is wildly improbable, and to grant this as possible is tantamount to stating that these varieties were so placed on purpose as a sort of secret mark. Again, if these were movable plugs, is it not more than possible that some of the figures would have been inverted, accidentally omitted, or the wrong ones have been inserted in the constant changes necessary for printing the several denominations? Even if we grant that almost superhuman care was exercised in this respect, it is practically certain that some figures must have printed a little fainter or darker than others owing to the impossibility of maintaining a true level in dealing with 600 separate pieces of metal.

No, sirs, it is not good enough. It seems far more probable that lithography was the process employed. I would suggest, as an

* An article in the *Monthly Journal*, Vol. X, page 64, gives a good deal of information on these issues.—ED. *G.S.W.*

alternative theory, that from the engraved die a lithographic transfer, with blank tablets, the size of a pane was first of all prepared. From this another impression was taken to which the desired numerals were added, and from this second transfer the lithographic stone used for printing was made. There would thus be one original transfer of fifty impressions from which six secondary transfers (one for each value) were taken, and each secondary transfer was applied to the stone six times to form a complete printing stone.

This seems to me a far more probable theory, and a specialist having a collection strong in entire panes or large blocks should have little difficulty in proving or refuting its accuracy.

### Recent Cretan Varieties

THE Cretans themselves seem quite determined to throw off the Turkish yoke, and, taking advantage of recent happenings in the land of Abdul-the-resigned, announced themselves as Greek citizens, and all the stamps used for some months past have been surcharged "ΕΛΛΑΣ" (Greece) to announce to all and sundry that Crete is now a province of Greece. But, taking into consideration the attitude of Greece in the matter, this move is, to say the least of it, a little premature, and the only result so far has been to inflict a lot of wholly unnecessary surcharged stamps upon us long-suffering philatelists. In fact, the "Philatelic" game is being worked for all it is worth, and we not only have the "ΕΛΛΑΣ" overprint in all sorts of type, but there are inverted surcharges, inverted, missing, and wrong letters, and other equally lovely varieties galore. And all for the benefit of home industries too, for precious few of these varieties are sold, at face value, to any one living out of the island. This is protection with a vengeance! It is a pity the protecting Powers have not control of the Post Office. If they had, probably stamp collectors would get a share of this protection.

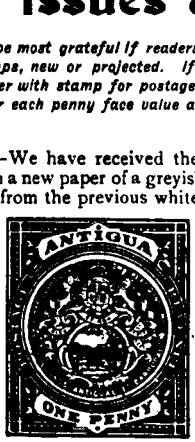
### New Zealand Dots

ALAS! but, as the young lady said, I am indeed undone. Here's a veritable hornets' nest about my ears, and all because—poor, innocent worm that I am—I dared to point to a little dot—only one trustful little dot, my friends—on the 3d. stamps of New Zealand. At least 147⅘ enthusiastic specialists have scathingly pointed out that this central dot—puir, wee thing—is found on *all* the 3d. stamps of the bird type from the original Waterlow print of 1898 to the most recent reduced and comb-perforated variety of to-day. It is evidently a guide dot made by the engraver in working the exact centre of the design, and it should, of course, have been effaced before the die was used. The whole thing shows all too plainly how even the wisest among us can err at times. Antonio, my friend, you must be more careful in future, or your respected chief will be presenting you with the Ancient and Ignoble Order of the Sacque.

# New Issues and Discoveries

***We should be most grateful if readers would help us 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.***

**Antigua.**—We have received the 1d., Crown C C wmk., on a new paper of a greyish-blue shade, very distinct from the previous white paper.




4

**1909.** Type 4. *Centre in first colour. Wmk.* Crown C C, Type w. 5. *Perf.* 14. *Blue-tinted paper.*
51| 1d., grey-black and scarlet, O.

**Argentine Republic.**—We have received a consignment of the 1 c. and 50 c. in the new design, showing a portrait of General San Martin.



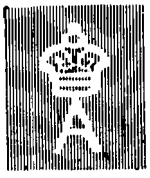

72

JUNE, 1909. Type 72. *Wmk.* Type 67. *Perf.* 13, 13½.
182| 1 c., brownish ochre.
196| 50 c., black.

**Australian Commonwealth.**—A correspondent has shown us the missing 3d. value with the Crown and single-lined A wmk.



3



4

1909. Type 3. *Wmk. Crown and single-lined* A, Type 4. *Perf.* 11½, 12, *compound with* 11.
141| 3d., emerald-green.

**Bulgaria.**—Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us another new provisional, consisting of the 1 stot. of the 1889-90 issue, No. 41 in the Catalogue, overprinted "1909" in *black*. We have also received a further value, similar to No. 90, but surcharged in *blue* instead of *black*, to add to the two provisionals recorded in our issue of July 24, of which the 25 on 30 stot. now becomes No. 103. We repeat the descriptions.




14



18

JUNE, 1909. Type 14 *surcharged as* Type 18, *in* blue (5 *and* 10) *and in* red (25).
[101| 5 on 15 stot., greenish black and lake.]
102|10 on 15 stot. " "
[103|25 on 30 stot., black and bistre-brown.]




7

**1909**
19

1909. Type 7 *overprinted with* Type 19, *in* black. *Perf.* 13, 13½.
105| 1 stot., dull mauve (No. 41).

**Persia.**—According to several of our contemporaries, a new high value has been added to the 1907-8 issue of this country.



54

1909. Type 54. *Line-engraved. No wmk. Perf.* 11, 11½.
441|50 kran, vermilion and black.

**Sierra Leone.**—The 3d. has now appeared in the new colours, which are gradually being adopted, and the 2d., 4d., and 5d. are also reported.




9




10

1909. Types 9 (2d.) *and* 10. *Colours changed Wmk. Multiple Crown* CA, Type w. 8. *Perf.* 14.
98a| 2d., grey, C.
101 | 3d., purple on *yellow*, C.
102 | 4d., black and red on *yellow*, C.
103| 5d., violet and olive, C.

# Correspondence

*The Editor of "Gibbons Stamp Weekly"*

DEAR SIR,—In *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* of July 3, 1909, I notice what you have to say in regard to Wm. H. Seward, and am writing to correct an error therein, and to tell you what connection he had with Alaska.

The error is the statement that he ran for the Presidency in 1860. It is a fact that his name was before the convention of his party as a candidate for nomination by that party; but he did not secure sufficient votes and Lincoln was the nominee.

Seward was made his Secretary of State, and after the death of Lincoln held the same position under Johnson; and it was while filling this office that the negotiations for the purchase of Alaska were closed, largely through his efforts. This being the case, the appearance of his portrait upon the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific commemorative stamp is perfectly appropriate.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM EVANS.

[We are also indebted to Mr. A. R. Dallmeyer for similar information to that given above.—ED. *G.S.W.*]

# Answers to Correspondents

***Under this heading we shall gladly endeavour to answer any questions upon philatelic subjects which our readers may desire to submit to us. Replies will be published as early as possible, but we cannot promise that they will appear in any particular number, and we may find it advisable to publish them in one number only each month. It must be understood that the Editor*** cannot undertake to value or to expertize stamps; ***when a valuation or opinion as to genuineness, etc., is required, the stamps must be sent to*** MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., ***together with their fee for such service.***

***Questions must be addressed to*** THE EDITOR, ***Gibbons Stamp Weekly***, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

L. J. W.—1. We do not know of any "accepted method" of collecting stamps with marginal numbers and control letters attached to them. In the case of the former a corner pair or block of four should be sufficient, but where there are marginal inscriptions also an entire sheet or the whole margin becomes necessary; and in the case of the control letters with varieties in the framing lines of the panes a considerable portion of the margin is required. We should suppose that the whole top margin of the German stamps should be kept, and, indeed, in all the cases, any margin that has anything upon it, but no rules have been laid down so far as we are aware.

2. The die numbers of the current impressed stamps of Great Britain are only found upon those impressed at Somerset House, upon paper sent in by private persons to be stamped or upon telegraph forms; the ½d. and 1d. envelopes sold at the post office are stamped with dies marked "B. R." on the base of the neck of the bust, the letters standing for Bunhill Row, where Messrs. De La Rue and Co. have their works.

3. We believe that the 2 pf. German Empire has been printed on watermarked paper, but our publishers have not been able yet to obtain a supply.

4. There is not, so far as we know, any *post office* in Berlin where the German Colonial stamps are sold; but some of the German dealers are apparently able to obtain them direct from the Government soon after they are issued.

A. R. D.—You will have seen before this the continuation of "Countries of the World" in our number for July 24. We hope to publish an instalment once a fortnight, or oftener, in future.

# Philatelic Societies

## Bolton Philatelic Society

THE first meeting was held in Bolton on Monday, July 19 last, when it was unanimously decided to form a Philatelic Society for Bolton, one of the largest Lancashire towns. At present Messrs. Moscrop and Boothby have been elected Joint Secretaries, whilst a very well known Bolton gentleman, Mr. Constantine, was elected Hon. Treasurer. The premier meeting was a great success, and all philatelists residing in or near Bolton should send their names to the Hon. Secretaries, Mr. H. O. Moscrop, at 91 Thicketford Road, or Mr. C. Boothby, Lymefield, Farnworth, S.O., near Bolton. The annual subscription is only 2s. 6d., and the Society will be run on modern progressive lines solely in the interest of Philately. The next meeting will be held on August 9, when a President and other officers will be chosen and a programme arranged.

## Swadlincote Stamp Society

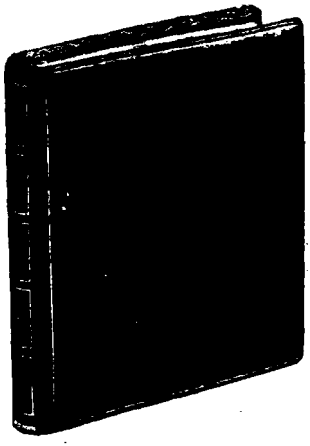
*President: Councillor W. Oakley, Parliament Street, Newhall.*
*Secretary: Fred. W. Edwards, 64 Coppice Side, Swadlincote, near Burton-on-Trent.*
*Meetings: Third Tuesday in each month, in Mr. W. W. Hilton's Office, Midland Road, Swadlincote.*

MR. W. W. HILTON (Vice-President) presided over the meeting of the above Society in Mr. Hilton's office on Tuesday evening, when the following officials and members were also present: Messrs. J. Cheney (Treasurer), Fred. W. Edwards, F.R.P.S.L. (Secretary), Frank Bullock, E. Martin, W. D. Price, J. Cooper, H. Hasshill, Wilfred Richards, C. J. Protheroe, Master Eric Cheney, and Miss M. Tunnicliffe. After a formal introduction from the chairman, Mr. E. Martin (Hon. Secretary of the Burton and Derby Philatelic Society) read an interesting and instructive paper on "The line-engraved issues of Great Britain," illustrated by an excellent display of the four values of British stamps, ½d., 1d., 1½d., and 2d., printed by the process of line-engraving. Mr. Martin introduced his splendid paper on the line-engraved stamps by giving a short sketch of the history of the British postal system from the establishment of the Post Office monopoly of letter-carrying in 1637 to the issue of the first postage stamp in the world, the famous and beautiful penny black stamp issued in Great Britain on the 6th of May, 1840. In 1659, said Mr. Martin, an enterprising individual attempted to establish a "penny post" by relays of horses between London and York, but he was forcibly dealt with by Cromwell's soldiers. In 1680 William Dockwra established the first penny local posts in London, and this undertaking was ultimately taken over by the Post Office. The next great date in Mr. Martin's paper was 1840, when Rowland Hill's Postal Reforms Bill had been passed in the previous year, and the first postage stamps were issued to the public on May 6, 1840. Mr. Martin described and illustrated the many minute differences in the line-engraved stamps of Great Britain, and at the conclusion Mr. J. Cheney proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Martin for his kindness in coming from Derby to give such a fine paper and display. Mr. W. W. Hilton seconded, and it was carried with acclamation.—*Burton Evening Gazette*, 21.7.09.

Printed by W. BRENDON & SON, Ltd., Plymouth, for the Proprietors, STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.
August 7, 1909.

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[Ad. 29.

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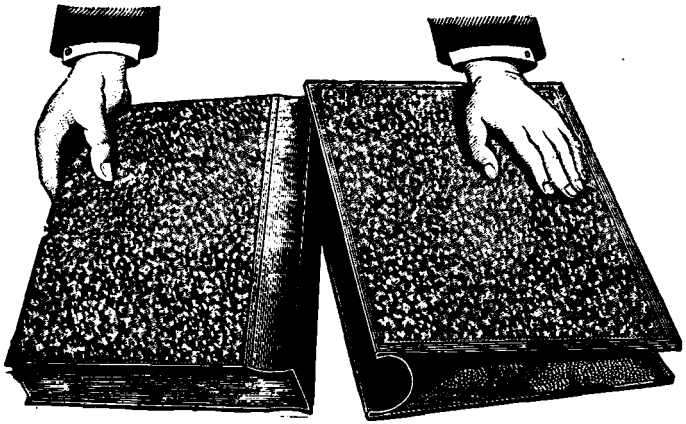
[Ad. 30.

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| | **WEST INDIES.** | | | |
| 2. | ANTIGUA (2.09) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 3. | BAHAMAS (4.09) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 4. | BARBADOS (2.09) | 12 | 0 | 6 |
| 5. | BERMUDA (2.09) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 6. | CAYMAN ISLANDS (2.09) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 7. | DOMINICA (4.08) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 8. | GRENADA (3.09) | 14 | 0 | 8 |
| 9. | JAMAICA (11.08) | 12 | 0 | 6 |
| 10. | LEEWARD ISLANDS (3.09) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 11. | MONTSERRAT (4.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 12. | NEVIS (4.08) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 13. | ST. CHRISTOPHER (5.08) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 14. | ST. KITTS-NEVIS (5.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 15. | ST. LUCIA (3.09) | 12 | 0 | 6 |
| 16. | ST. VINCENT (3.09) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 17. | TOBAGO (5.08) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 18. | TRINIDAD (3.09) | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| 19. | TURKS ISLANDS (5.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 20. | TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS (5.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 21. | VIRGIN ISLANDS (5.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| | **AMERICAN COLONIES.** | | | |
| 22. | BRITISH COLUMBIA (5.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 23. | CANADA (4.09) | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| 24. | NEW BRUNSWICK (5.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 25. | NEWFOUNDLAND (6.08) | 12 | 0 | 6 |
| 26. | NOVA SCOTIA (6.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 27. | PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (6.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 28. | BRITISH GUIANA (6.08) | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| 29. | ,, HONDURAS (6.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 30. | FALKLAND ISLANDS (6.08) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| | **AFRICAN COLONIES.** | | | |
| 31. | BRITISH BECHUANALAND (6.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 32. | ,, CENTRAL AFRICA (6.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 33. | ,, EAST AFRICA (6.08) | 12 | 0 | 6 |
| 34. | ,, SOMALILAND (6.08) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 35. | ,, SOUTH AFRICA (6.08) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 36. | CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (6.08) | 18 | 0 | 10 |
| 37. | EAST AFRICA & UGANDA (6.08) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 38. | GAMBIA (7.08) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 39. | GOLD COAST (7.08) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 40. | GRIQUALAND WEST (7.08) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 41. | LAGOS (7.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 42. | MADAGASCAR (7.08) | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| 43. | MAURITIUS (7.08) | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| 44. | NATAL (7.08) | 20 | 0 | 10 |
| 45. | NEW SOUTH AFR. REPUB. (7.08) | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| 46. | NIGER COAST (7.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 47. | NORTHERN NIGERIA (7.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 48. | ORANGE RIVER COLONY (8.08) | 26 | 1 | 2 |
| 49. | ST. HELENA (8.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 50. | SEYCHELLES (8.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 51. | SIERRA LEONE (8.08) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 52. | SOUTHERN NIGERIA (8.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 53. | STELLALAND (8.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 54. | SUDAN (9.08) | 14 | 0 | 8 |
| | **AFRICAN COLONIES**—*Contd.* | | | |
| 55. | SWAZIELAND (9.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 56. | TRANSVAAL (9.08) | 66 | 2 | 9 |
| 57. | UGANDA PROTECTORATE (10.08) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 58. | ZANZIBAR (10.08) | 16 | 0 | 9 |
| 59. | ZULULAND (10.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| | **EUROPEAN COLONIES.** | | | |
| 60. | CYPRUS (10.08) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 61. | GIBRALTAR (10.08) | 14 | 0 | 8 |
| 62. | HELIGOLAND (10.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 63. | IONIAN ISLES (10.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 64. | MALTA (10.08) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| | **ASIATIC COLONIES.** | | | |
| 65. | BANGKOK (1.09) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 66. | CEYLON (1.09) | 26 | 1 | 2 |
| 67. | HONG KONG (1.09) | 14 | 0 | 8 |
| 68. | INDIA (1.09) | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| 69. | INDIAN CONVENTION STATES (1.09) | 64 | 2 | 8 |
| 70. | LABUAN (1.09) | 20 | 0 | 10 |
| 71. | BRUNEI (2.09) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 72. | NORTH BORNEO (2.09) | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| 73. | SARAWAK (2.09) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 74. | STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (2.09) | 14 | 0 | 8 |
| 75. | JOHOR (2.09) | 8 | 0 | 3 |
| 76. | NEGRI SEMBILAN (2.09) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 77. | PAHANG (2.09) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 78. | PERAK (2.09) | 12 | 0 | 6 |
| 79. | SELANGOR (3.09) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 80. | SUNGEI UJONG (3.09) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 81. | FEDERATED MALAY STATES (3.09) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| | **AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.** | | | |
| 82. | AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH (3.09) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 83. | PAPUA (3.09) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 84. | BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS (3.09) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 85. | COOK ISLANDS (3.09) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 86. | FIJI ISLANDS (4.09) | 16 | 0 | 9 |
| 87. | NEW SOUTH WALES (4.09) | 68 | 2 | 10 |
| 88. | NEW ZEALAND (5.09) | 70 | 2 | 10 |
| 89. | QUEENSLAND (5.09) | 26 | 1 | 2 |
| 90. | SOUTH AUSTRALIA (6.09) | 42 | 1 | 9 |
| 91. | TASMANIA (6.09) | 26 | 1 | 2 |
| 92. | TONGA (6.09) | 12 | 0 | 6 |
| | **UNITED STATES AND COLONIES.** | | | |
| 238. | POSTMASTERS' STAMPS (12.08) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 239. | GENERAL ISSUES, ETC. (12.08) | 56 | 2 | 4 |
| 240. | CARRIERS' STAMPS (12.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 241. | NEWSPAPER STAMPS (12.08) | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| 242. | CONFEDERATE STATES POSTMASTERS' STAMPS (12.08) | 14 | 0 | 8 |
| 243. | CONFEDERATE STATES GENERAL ISSUES (12.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 244. | CUBA (12.08) | 14 | 0 | 8 |
| 245. | GUAM (12.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 246. | PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (12.08) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 247. | PORTO RICO (12.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |

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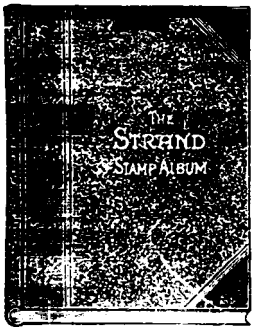
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[AD. 31.

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly, August 14, 1909.

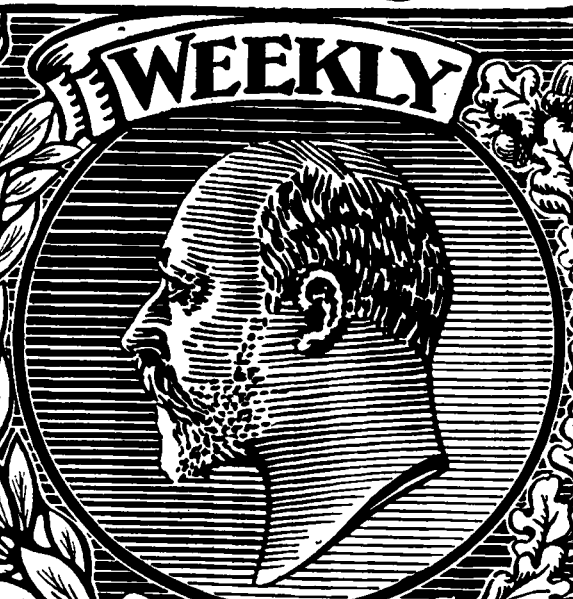
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No. 7, Vol. X.
(Whole No. 241.)

AUGUST 14, 1909.

One Penny.

# Gibbons Stamp Weekly



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SUPPLEMENT:
THE POSTMARKS OF THE BRITISH ISLES FROM 1840 ..... Concluded


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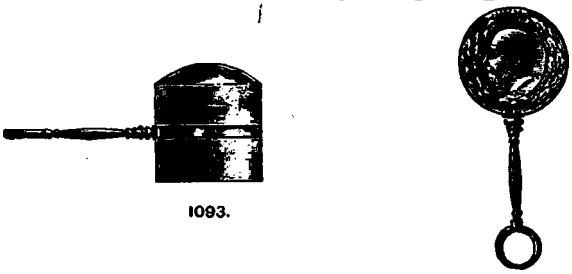
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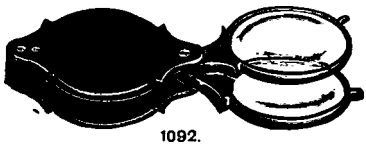
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[AD. 1.

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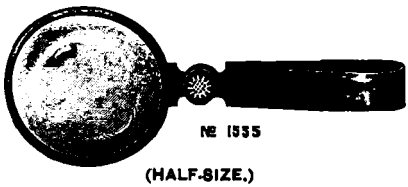
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| 134. | 1d., carmine | 0 6 | — |
| 140. | ½d., orange | 1 6 | 1 0 |
| 141. | ½d., deep orange | — | 1 0 |
| 143/4. | 1d., rosine (shades) | — | 1 0 |
| 153. | 1d., dull red | — | 0 8 |
| 154. | 3d, Indian red | — | 4 0 |
| 165. | 2½d. on 9d., pale blue | — | 0 6 |
| 170/1. | 1d., rosine (shades) | — | 2 0 |
| 177. | 1d., rosine | — | 4 0 |
| 181. | 5d., pale blue and brown | — | 0 6 |
| 184. | 1s., rose and green | — | 0 8 |
| 186. | 5s., lilac and red | — | 7 6 |
| 188*a*. | 4d., pale bistre | — | 0 6 |
| 189. | 9d., pale blue | — | 1 6 |
| 191. | ½d., deep green | 0 2 | 0 2 |
| 195. | 3d., deep brown | — | 0 3 |
| 196. | 4d., buff | — | 0 3 |
| 197. | 5d., ultramarine | — | 0 6 |
| 198. | 6d., lake | 1 6 | — |
| 211/212. | 9d., blue (shades) | — | 1 0 |
| 214. | 1s., rose and green | — | 1 0 |
| 215. | 9d., pale blue | 4 6 | — |
| 217*a*. | ½d., deep green | 0 2 | — |
| 222. | 4d., buff | — | 0 4 |
| 228. | 1s., rose and green | — | 0 6 |
| 229*a*. | ½d., green | 0 4 | — |
| 231/232*a*. | 2d., dull purple (shades) | 0 9 | 0 2 |
| 234. | 4d., buff | 1 0 | 0 9 |
| 236. | 6d., rose-red | 1 6 | — |
| 238. | 9d., pale blue | 3 6 | 3 6 |
| 241. | 1d., rose-red | 2 6 | — |
| 334. | 3d., chestnut | — | 3 0 |

AUGUST 14, 1909

# Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 7
Whole No. 241 AUGUST 14, 1909 VOL. X.

# The Stamps of Nicaragua

*By* JOSEPH B. LEAVY

(*Continued from page* 104.)

FOR purposes of convenience I shall divide this article into two sections, the first embracing the nineteenth-century stamps, and the second those of the twentieth century. By rights the stamps of 1900 belong to the first section, but so many of them have been surcharged and overprinted for twentieth-century issues that I shall reserve them to head the second section, and now proceed to list the Official and Postage Due stamps of the nineteenth century.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

**FRANQUEO**
**OFICIAL**
18

*January*, 1890. Type 9 as used for the ordinary stamps of the same date, and printed and perforated in the same manner. Overprinted "FRANQUEO OFICIAL," Type 18, in *carmine*, in two lines diagonally from lower left to upper right.

1 centavo, ultramarine, deep ultramarine
2 centavos ,, ,, ,,
5 ,, ,, ,, ,,
10 ,, ,, ,, ,,
20 ,, ,, ,, ,,
50 ,, ,, ,, ,,
1 peso ,, ,, ,, dull blue.
2 pesos ,, ,, ,,
5 ,, ,, ,, ,, bright blue
10 ,, ,, ,, ,,

*Imperforate vertically.*

5 pesos, bright ultramarine.

*Horizontal pairs, imperforate between.*

10 pesos, deep ultramarine.

*Vertical pairs, imperforate between.*

1 centavo, ultramarine.
10 pesos ,, deep ultramarine.

*Overprint inverted.*

1 centavo, ultramarine.
5 pesos ,,

*Overprint double.*

1 centavo, ultramarine.
10 centavos ,,

*Overprint omitted.*

1 centavo, ultramarine.
2 centavos ,,
5 ,, ,,
10 ,, ,,
20 ,, ,,
50 ,, ,,
1 peso ,,
2 pesos ,,
5 ,, ,,
10 ,, ,,

*Imperforate, overprint omitted.*

2 centavos, ultramarine.
5 ,, ,,
20 ,, ,,
50 ,, ,,
1 peso ,,
5 pesos ,,

*Imperforate vertically, overprint omitted.*

5 centavos, ultramarine.

* * *

The stamps for the 1891 Officials were lithographed from two stones arranged to print as follows :—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50c | 50c | 50c | 50c | 50c | 20c | 20c | 20c | 20c | 20c |
| 50c | 50c | 50c | 50c | 50c | 20c | 20c | 20c | 20c | 20c |
| 50c | 50c | 50c | 50c | 50c | 20c | 20c | 20c | 20c | 20c |
| 50c | 50c | 50c | 50c | 50c | 20c | 20c | 20c | 20c | 20c |
| 50c | 50c | 50c | 50c | 50c | 20c | 20c | 20c | 20c | 20c |
| 2p | 2p | 2p | 2p | 2p | 10p | 10p | 10p | 10p | 10p |
| 2p | 2p | 2p | 2p | 2p | 10p | 10p | 10p | 10p | 10p |
| 2p | 2p | 2p | 2p | 2p | 10p | 10p | 10p | 10p | 10p |
| 2p | 2p | 2p | 2p | 2p | 10p | 10p | 10p | 10p | 10p |
| 2p | 2p | 2p | 2p | 2p | 10p | 10p | 10p | 10p | 10p |
| 1c | 1c | 1c | 1c | 1c | 1c | 1c | 1c | 1c | 1c |
| 1c | 1c | 1c | 1c | 1c | 1c | 1c | 1c | 1c | 1c |
| 1c | 1c | 1c | 1c | 1c | 1c | 1c | 1c | 1c | 1c |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10c | 10c | 10c | 10c | 10c | 5c | 5c | 5c | 5c | 5c |
| 10c | 10c | 10c | 10c | 10c | 5c | 5c | 5c | 5c | 5c |
| 10c | 10c | 10c | 10c | 10c | 5c | 5c | 5c | 5c | 5c |
| 10c | 10c | 10c | 10c | 10c | 5c | 5c | 5c | 5c | 5c |
| 10c | 10c | 10c | 10c | 10c | 5c | 5c | 5c | 5c | 5c |
| 5p | 5p | 5p | 5p | 5p | 1p | 1p | 1p | 1p | 1p |
| 5p | 5p | 5p | 5p | 5p | 1p | 1p | 1p | 1p | 1p |
| 5p | 5p | 5p | 5p | 5p | 1p | 1p | 1p | 1p | 1p |
| 5p | 5p | 5p | 5p | 5p | 1p | 1p | 1p | 1p | 1p |
| 5p | 5p | 5p | 5p | 5p | 1p | 1p | 1p | 1p | 1p |
| 2c | 2c | 2c | 2c | 2c | 2c | 2c | 2c | 2c | 2c |
| 2c | 2c | 2c | 2c | 2c | 2c | 2c | 2c | 2c | 2c |
| 2c | 2c | 2c | 2c | 2c | 2c | 2c | 2c | 2c | 2c |

Extra printings were made of the 1 and 2 centavos stamps in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten stamps each, from the stones prepared for the Telegraph stamps.

*January*, 1891. Type 10. Lithographed by the Hamilton Bank Note Co. of New York on white pelure paper. Size 22 by 29½ mm. Overprinted in *red*, "FRANQUEO OFICIAL," as in the previous issue, but vertically, reading upwards. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, dull green.
2 centavos ,,
5 ,, ,,
10 ,, ,,
20 ,, ,,
50 ,, ,,
1 peso ,,
2 pesos ,,
5 ,, ,,
10 ,, ,,

*Horizontal pairs, imperforate between.*
2 centavos, dull green.

*Overprint double.* All the values have been met with, and are known grouped as follows, showing that entire sheets from both the stones received the double overprint :—

10 c. and 5 c., *in horizontal pair.*
50 c. ,, 20 c. ,, ,,
5 p. ,, 1 p. ,, ,,
2 p. ,, 10 p. ,, ,,
10 c. ,, 5 p., *in vertical* ,,
5 c. ,, 1 p. ,, ,,
50 c. ,, 2 p. ,, ,,
20 c. ,, 10 p. ,, ,,
5 p. ,, 2 c. ,, ,,
1 p. ,, 2 c. ,, ,,
2 p. ,, 1 c. ,, ,,
10 p. ,, 1 c. ,, ,,

10 c., 5 c., 5 p., and 1 p., *in block of four.*
50 c., 20 c., 2 p. ,, 10 p. ,, ,,
5 p., 1 p., and 2 c. ,, ,,
2 p., 10 p. ,, 1 c. ,, ,,

*Overprint omitted.*

[It would appear, from the details given, that a sheet or sheets from one stone only had the overprint omitted, in which case the 1 peso should not exist in this condition. If it does exist, the other values should be found also.—ED. *G.S.W.*]

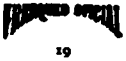
1 centavo, dull green.
5 centavos ,,
20 ,, ,,
50 ,, ,,
1 peso ,,
2 pesos ,,
10 ,, ,,

50 c. and 20 c., *in horizontal pair.*
2 p. ,, 10 p. ,, ,,
50 c. and 2 p., *in vertical pair.*
20 c. ,, 10 p. ,, ,,
2 p. ,, 1 c. ,, ,,
10 p. ,, 1 c. ,, ,,

50 c., 20 c., 2 p , and 10 p., *in block of four.*
2 p., 10 p., and 1 c. ,, ,,

The paper upon which these stamps were printed was so thin that in a number of cases it absorbed enough of the gum to give the stamps the appearance of being printed on *toned* paper, but such was not the case, as the paper used was invariably white.

* * *



19

*January*, 1892. Type 11, as for the ordinary stamps of the same date, and printed and perforated in the same manner. Overprinted "FRANQUEO OFICIAL," Type 19, in *deep blue* and *pale blue*.

1 centavo, yellow-brown.
2 centavos ,,
5 ,, ,,
10 ,, ,,
20 ,, ,,
50 ,, ,,
1 peso ,,
2 pesos ,,
5 ,, ,,
10 ,, ,,

*Imperforate.*
2 pesos, yellow-brown.

*Vertical pairs, imperforate between.*
1 centavo, yellow-brown.
5 pesos ,, ,,

* * *

**FRANQUEO**
**OFICIAL**

20

*January*, 1893. Type 12, as for the ordinary stamps of the same date. Overprinted in *red*, "FRANQUEO OFICIAL," Type 20, horizontally.

1 centavo, grey-black, grey.
2 centavos ,, ,,
5 ,, black.
10 ,, ,, grey-black, grey.
20 ,, ,, grey.
25 ,, ,,
50 ,, ,, grey-black.
1 peso ,, ,,
2 pesos, grey-black.
5 ,, grey.
10 ,, ,,

*Overprint inverted.*

10 centavos, black.
1 peso, grey.
2 pesos ,,
5 ,, ,,
10 ,, ,,

*Overprint double.*

1 centavo, grey-black
2 centavos ,,

*Overprint omitted.*

2 centavos, grey.
20 ,, grey-black.
5 pesos, grey.

* * *

*January*, 1894. Type 13, as for the ordinary stamps of the same date. Printed on thin white wove paper. Size 19 by 22½ mm. Overprinted "FRANQUEO OFICIAL," Type 19, in *black*.

1 centavo, orange, red-orange.
2 centavos ,, ,,
5 ,, ,, ,,
10 ,, ,, ,,
20 ,, ,, ,,
50 ,, ,, ,,
1 peso ,, ,,
2 pesos ,, ,,
5 ,, ,, ,,
10 ,, ,, ,,

Nearly all of this issue that I have seen genuinely used bear the overprint, "DIRECCION," in large capital letters, handstamped in *purple*, diagonally from upper left to lower right. I have found the 5 and 10 pesos postage stamp, used, bearing this same overprint, and am inclined to consider them provisional officials.

* * *

*January*, 1895. Type 14, as for the ordinary stamps of the same date. Printed on thin white wove paper. Overprinted "FRANQUEO OFICIAL," Type 19, in *dark blue* and *light blue*, as in 1892.

1 centavo, green.
2 centavos ,,
5 ,, ,,
10 ,, ,,
20 ,, ,,
50 ,, ,,
1 peso ,,
2 pesos ,,
5 ,, ,,
10 ,, ,,

Same printed on thin white wove paper, watermarked with a Cap of Liberty on a pole.

1 centavo, green.
2 centavos ,,
5 ,, ,,
10 ,, ,,
20 ,, ,,
50 ,, ,,
1 peso ,,
2 pesos ,,
5 ,, ,,
10 ,, ,,

* * *




21

*January*, 1896. Type 15, as for the ordinary stamps of the same date. Printed on thin white wove paper. Overprinted "FRANQUEO OFICIAL," in an oval, Type 21, in *red*.

1 centavo, red.
2 centavos ,,
5 ,, ,,
10 ,, ,,
20 ,, ,,

Same, printed on thin white wove paper, watermarked with a Cap of Liberty on a pole.

1 centavo, red.
2 centavos ,,
5 ,, ,,
10 ,, ,,
20 ,, ,,
50 ,, ,,

*Reprints* similar to the originals, but printed on *thick* white wove paper.

1 centavo, red.
2 centavos, red, brown-red.
5 ,, ,,
10 ,, ,,
20 ,, ,,
50 ,, ,,
1 peso ,,
2 pesos ,,
5 ,, ,,

*Reprints.* Same as last, but printed on *thick* white wove paper, watermarked with a Cap of Liberty on a pole.

1 centavo, red, brown-red.
2 centavos ,, ,,
5 ,, ,, ,,
10 ,, ,, ,,
20 ,, ,, ,,
50 ,, ,, ,,
1 peso, red-brown.
2 pesos ,,
5 ,, ,,

There must have been but a very limited supply of these stamps sen to Nicaragua,

if any at all were sent, for it was found necessary to issue a provisional series of Official stamps during 1896.

**Franqueo**

**Oficial**

22

Provisional Official Series, 1896. The Postage Due stamps of 1896, Type 24, printed on thin white wove paper, overprinted in strips of five with the words "*Franqueo Oficial*," in two lines, Type 22, handstamped in *purple*.

1 centavo, orange.
2 centavos ,,
5 ,, ,,
10 ,, ,,
20 ,, ,,

*Overprint inverted.*

5 centavos, orange.
10 ,, ,,

*Overprint double.*

1 centavo, orange.

*Pairs, one stamp with overprint omitted.*

1 centavo, orange.
2 centavos ,,

Same, but printed on thin white wove paper, watermarked with a Cap of Liberty on a pole.

1 centavo, orange.
2 centavos ,,
5 ,, ,,
10 ,, ,,
20 ,, ,,

*Overprint double.*

1 centavo, orange.
5 centavos ,,

*Pair, one stamp with overprint omitted.*

1 centavo, orange.

* * *

(*To be continued.*)

# A Type Collection

## Its Advantages and How to Form One

*By* BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(*Continued from page* 109.)

*Canal Zone.*

| Cat. No. | Type. | No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 89 | 707 | 1 c., green | 0 3 | — |
| 2 | 90 | 708 | 2 c., carmine | 0 5 | — |
| 3 | 93 | 709 | 5 c., blue | — | — |
| 4 | 95 | 710 | 8 c., grey-violet | — | — |
| 5 | 96 | 711 | 10 c., brown | — | — |
| 6 | 4 | 756 | 1 c. on 20 c., violet | 0 2 | — |
| 7 | 47 | 712 | 1 c., green | 0 3 | 0 1 |
| 8 | 50 | 762 | 1 c., green and black | 0 1 | — |
| 9 | 51 | 763 | 2 c., carmine ,, | 0 2 | 0 2 |
| 10 | 53 | 765 | 5 c., blue and black | 0 5 | 0 1 |
| 11 | 54 | 766 | 8 c., purple and black | 0 7 | 0 4 |
| 12 | 55 | 767 | 10 c., violet | 0 8 | 0 4 |

The type numbers of the first five stamps in the above list refer to the designs of the United States, while the others refer to those of Panama.

*Canea.* (See "Crete.")

*Canton.* (See "China.")

*Cape of Good Hope.*

| Cat. No. | Type. | No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 5 | 4d., blue | 25 0 | 2 6 |
| 2 | 4 | 80 | ½d., green | 0 2 | 0 1 |
| 3 | 13 | 83 | 2½d., ultramarine | 0 4 | 0 2 |
| 4 | 15 | 81 | ½d., green. | 0 1 | 0 1 |
| 5 | 16 | 88 | 1d., carmine | 0 2 | 0 1 |
| 6 | 17 | 90 | ½d., green. | 0 1 | 0 1 |
| 7 | 18 | 91 | 1d., rose | 0 2 | 0 1 |
| 8 | 19 | 92 | 2d., brown | 0 3 | 0 3 |
| 9 | 20 | 93 | 2½d., ultramarine | 0 4 | 0 4 |
| 10 | 21 | 94 | 3d., magenta | 0 5 | 0 2 |

*Cape of Good Hope*—continued

| Cat. No. | Type. | No. | | Unused. s. d | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | 22 | 95 | 4d., olive-green | 0 6 | 0 2 |
| 12 | 23 | 96 | 6d., mauve | 0 8 | 0 2 |
| 13 | 24 | 97 | 1s., ochre | 1 4 | 0 3 |
| 14 | 25 | 98 | 5s., orange-brown | 6 6 | 1 0 |

*Cape Verd Islands.*

| Cat. No. | Type. | No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 8 | 25 r., rose | 0 1 (24) | 0 4 |
| 2 | 2 | 51 | 5 r., black | 0 1 | 0 1 |
| 3 | 3 | 70 | 5 r., pale orange | 0 1 | 0 1 |
| 4 | 4 | 88 | 2½ r., grey | 0 1 | 0 1 |

*Caroline Islands*

| Cat. No. | Type. | No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 9 | 7 | 3 pf., brown | 0 9 | 1 0 |
| 2 | 10 | 9 | 10 pf., carmine | 1 0 | 1 0 |
| 3 | C13 | 13 | 2 pf., brown | 0 1 | 0 2 |
| 4 | C14 | 22 | 1 m., carmine | 1 4 | 2 6 |

The type numbers of Nos. 1 and 2 refer to those of the German Empire which were overprinted for use in this colony.

*Cashmere.* (See "Jammu and Cashmere.")

*Cauca.*

| Cat. No. | Type. | No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | (5 c.), black | — | — |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 c., lilac-rose | — | — |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | (5 c.) ,, | — | — |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 5 c., red on rose | — | — |
| 5 | 6 | 8 | 10 c., black on red | 2 0 | — |

*Cavalle.* (See "Turkish Empire.")

*Cayman Islands.*

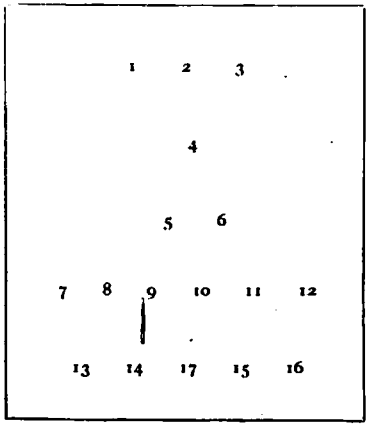
| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | ½d., green | 0 | 3 | — | |
| 2 | 2 | 8 | ½d. ,, | 0 | 4 | — | |
| 3 | 8 | 21 | ½d. ,, | 0 | 1 | — | |
| 4 | 11 | 38 | ½d., brown | 0 | 1 | — | |

*Ceylon.*

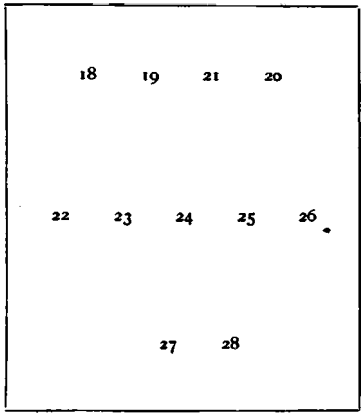
| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 56 | 1d., blue | 7 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 | 2 | 63 | 4d., rose | 10 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| 3 | 2a | 72 | 10d., orange | 12 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| 4 | 3 | 55 | ½d., mauve | 6 | 6 | (54) 5 | 0 |
| 5 | 5 | 79 | 1d., blue | 4 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 6 | 4 | 80 | 3d., rose | 15 | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| 7 | 6 | 105 | 2 c., dull green | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| 8 | 7 | 106 | 4 c., lilac-rose | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 |
| 9 | 8 | 108 | 8 c., orange-yellow | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 10 | 9 | 86 | 16 c., lilac | 15 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 11 | 10 | 87 | 24 c., green | 7 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| 12 | 11 | 88 | 32 c., slate | 35 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 13 | 12 | 89 | 36 c., blue | 30 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 14 | 13 | 90 | 48 c., carmine | 20 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 15 | 14 | 91 | 64 c., red-brown | 40 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| 16 | 15 | 92 | 96 c., drab | 20 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 17 | 16 | 202 | 2 r. 50 c., purple on red | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 18 | 25 | 153a | 5 c., pale lilac | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| 19 | 27 | 158 | 1 r. 12 c., lilac-rose | 7 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 20 | 38 | 207 | 3 c., deep green | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| 21 | 43 | 213 | 1 r. 50 c., rose | 6 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| 22 | 44 | 227 | 2 c., orange-brown | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 23 | 45 | 228 | 3 c., green | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 24 | 46 | 230 | 5 c., lilac | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| 25 | 47 | 231 | 6 c., carmine | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| 26 | 48 | 235 | 30 c., violet and green | 0 | 7 | 0 | 3 |
| 27 | 50 | 239 | 5 c., purple | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 28 | 51 | 240 | 6 c., carmine | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |

These will require two pages in an album, and can be arranged as follows :—

Page 1.




Page 2.

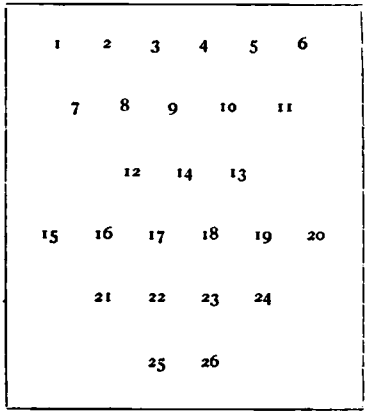



*Chamba.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 40 | 33 | 3 p., carmine | 0 | 2 (34) | 0 | 3 |
| 2 | 23 | 1 | ½ a., green | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 3 | 25 | 3 | 1 a., plum | 0 | 3 | — | |
| 4 | 26 | 4 | 1½ a., sepia | 1 | 0 | — | |
| 5 | 27 | 6 | 2 a., ultramarine | 0 | 9 | — | |
| 6 | 36 | 7 | 2½ a., yellow-green | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| 7 | 28 | 9 | 3 a., brown-orange | 1 | 0 | — | |
| 8 | 29 | 11 | 4 a., slate-green | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 9 | 21 | 13 | 6 a., bistre-brown | 4 | 0 | — | |
| 10 | 31 | 15 | 8 a., magenta | 2 | 0 | — | |
| 11 | 32 | 16 | 12 a., purple on red | 2 | 6 | — | |
| 12 | 33 | 17 | 1 r., slate | 15 | 0 | — | |
| 13 | 37 | 18 | 1 r., green and carmine | 3 | 0 | — | |
| 14 | 38 | 19 | 2 r., carmine and yellow-brown | 20 | 0 | — | |
| 15 | 41 | 40 | 3 p., grey | 0 | 1 | — | |
| 16 | 42 | 41 | ½ a., green | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 17 | 43 | 42 | 1 a., carmine | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 18 | 44 | 43a | 2 a., mauve | 0 | 3 | — | |
| 19 | 46 | 44 | 3 a., orange-brown | 0 | 5 | — | |
| 20 | 47 | 45 | 2 a., olive-green | 0 | 6 | — | |
| 21 | 48 | 46 | 6 a., bistre | 0 | 9 | — | |
| 22 | 49 | 47 | 8 a., magenta | 1 | 0 | — | |
| 23 | 50 | 48 | 8 a., purple on red | 1 | 6 | — | |
| 24 | 51 | 49 | 1 r., green and carmine | 1 | 9 | — | |
| 25 | 53 | 50 | ½ a., pea-green | 0 | 1 | — | |
| 26 | 54 | 51 | 1 a., carmine | 0 | 2 | — | |

The type numbers refer to the stamps of India upon which the surcharge converting them to the use of this State is printed.

The stamps can be arranged on one page as follows :—




*Charkari.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 9 | ½ a., violet . . | 0 2 | — |
| 2 | 2 | 39 | 1 p., turquoise-blue | — | — |

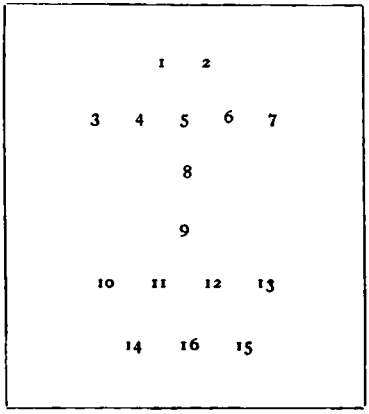
*Chili.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 17 | 1 c., lemon-yellow . | 5 0 | (17) 0 6 |
| 2 | 9 | 33 | 10 c., deep blue . . | 1 0 | 0 2 |
| 3 | 10 | 35 | 1 c., slate . . . | 0 1 | 0 2 |
| 4 | 11 | 37 | 5 c., lake . . . | 2 0 | 0 1 |
| 5 | 12 | 41 | 50 c., purple . . | 1 6 | 0 4 |
| 6 | 13 | 42 | 1 c., green . . | 0 1 | 0 1 |
| 7 | 14 | 43 | 2 c., pale carmine . | 0 3 | 0 1 |
| 8 | 15 | 53 | 1 p., black and brown | 2 6 | 0 6 |
| 9 | 16 | 56 | 1 c., green . . | 0 2 | 0 1 |

*Chili*—continued

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 18 | 71 | 1 c., green . . | 0 1 | 0 1 |
| 11 | 20 | 81 | 2 c., pale brown . | 0 3 | 0 2 |
| 12 | 21 | 83 | 3 c. on 1 p. deep brown . . . | 0 6 | 0 6 |
| 13 | 24 | 95 | 1 c. on 20 c., blue . | 0 3 | 0 1 |
| 14 | 26 | 102 | 1 c., green . . | 0 1 | 0 1 |
| 15 | 27 | 106 | 10 c., black and grey . | 0 3 | 0 1 |
| 16 | 28 | 112 | 1 p. grey-black, green and gold . | — | — |

Owing to differences in size these stamps are somewhat difficult to arrange with good effect, and the following is probably the best method:—




*(To be continued.)*

# Topical Notes

## *By* CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

### Sudan Stamps with Forged "Army Service" Overprint

I REGRET to have to report that the very simple overprint applied, in 1906 and later, to the Sudan stamps used for the correspondence of the military authorities, has tempted the manufacturers of fraudulent varieties, who have succeeded in imitating it only too closely. Mr. Angeloglous, of Cairo, shows me a specimen of the current 3 millièmes with forged overprint, and he states that he has seen the 1 and 2 mill. and the 10 piastres similarly treated. Used copies have been employed exclusively, so far as is known at present, the stamp and the postmark, of course, being genuine, and the surcharge alone a forgery. I may add that the imitation is a good one, as may easily be supposed, type similar to that used for the genuine being easily procurable. I do not propose to assist the forger by attempting to give any description of the points by which it may be recognized, but will content myself with warning my readers that there are such things about.

### The "Moser" Collection of Buenos Ayres

SOME fifteen years ago the late Mr. Robert Ehrenbach formed a famous collection of Buenos Ayres stamps, and about ten years since he sold it to that well-known American collector Mr. William Moser.

I have to announce that our publishers have purchased this collection from the widow of the late Mr. Moser, and it may be of interest to put on record the number of stamps in this the best collection of Buenos Ayres stamps known to us.




April, 1858. Ship type.

| | No. of stamps in collection. Unused. | Used. |
|---|---|---|
| "DOS P$^{S}$", indigo to pale blue | 20 | 10 |
| "TRES P$^{S}$", deep to blue green | 12 | 12 |
| "CUAT$^{O}$ P$^{S}$", scarlet | 41 | 3 |
| "CINCO P$^{S}$", orange | 4 | 4 |
| "CUAT$^{O}$ R$^{S}$", sepia to yellow-brown | 23 | 16 |
| "IN P$^{S}$", blue | 21 | 12 |
| ,, ,, plate of 48 types | 29 | 19 |
| ,, brown | 16 | 12 |
| "TO P$^{S}$", blue. | 19 | 12 |




January, 1860. Head of Liberty.

| | No. of stamps in collection. Unused. | Used |
|---|---|---|
| 4 reales, green | 24 | 26 |
| 1 peso, blue | 88 | 32 |
| 2 pesos, vermilion | 14 | 19 |
| 1 peso, rose | 24 | 24 |
| 2 pesos, blue | 16 | 17 |

In such a fine collection there are many special colours and varieties that are not found in the catalogues. In the "Ship" type there are a number of double prints, one of the blue stamps being very marked, the whole impression being double, the one impression quite a distance from the other.

The sheet of forty-eight types of the "IN P$^{S}$", blue, took many years to get together, and the credit of this work is due equally to Mr. Ehrenbach and to Mr. Gordon-Smith.

In the collection there are no less than 248 stamps of the rare "Ship" type, probably the biggest "fleet" of these stamps ever gathered in one collection.

**Description of New Stock Books arranged and priced recently**

*New South Wales.*

TWO *very* fine books of these stamps have just been arranged, and the stamps are not only a good lot, but they are very cheap, as owing to recent large purchases we have been able to reduce many stamps to half and even less of our former quotations.

In the older issues I draw attention to the "Sydney Views," these ever-popular old favourites. These are as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1d., red | 67 |
| 2d., blue | 107 |
| 3d., green | 58 |

Total 232 of these stamps, and mostly in very fine condition.

The "Laureated" are a very choice lot, and include some splendid colours.

In the later issues I quote a few of the altered prices, *all* of which are considerably in favour of the buyer :—

| Cat. No. | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| 378 | — | 3 0 |
| 379 | — | 0 9 |
| 382 | — | 2 0 |
| 387 | 1 9 | 0 4 |
| 399 | — | 0 6 |
| 401 | — | 2 6 |
| 402 | — | 3 9 |
| 464 | 2 0 | — |
| 465 | 2 6 | 2 6 |
| 468 | — | 1 0 |
| 471 | 10 0 | — |
| 472 | 3 6 | — |
| 474 | 10 0 | — |
| 478 | 0 3 | 0 3 |
| 483 | 4 0 | 1 3 |
| 484 | 2 6 | — |
| 487 | — | 4 0 |
| 704 | 2 0 | — |
| 705 | 0 6 | — |
| 708 | 0 9 | — |

In the Australian Commonwealth we have also filled up many lines not previously in stock, and here likewise we have been able to make very considerable *reductions* in prices.

In all cases where we purchase quantities of one variety at a cheap rate, we give our clients the advantage of a reduced price instead of retaining the stamps at the previous higher quotations, which had been caused by a shortage in our stock.

*Western Australia.*

This book has just been rearranged, and quite a few stamps are now in stock which we could not quote for when our last Catalogue was printed. We can now quote :—

| Cat. No. | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| 126 | — | 1 0 |
| 127 | — | 3 6 |
| 137 | 15 0 | — |
| 138 | 4 6 | 4 6 |
| 153 | 1 3 | 0 6 |
| 155 | 2 0 | 1 0 |
| 156, 9d., orange | 5 0 | — |
| 164 | — | 0 4 |

# The Postage Stamps of Belgium

*By* CH. DE BONT *(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)*

*(Continued from page 86.)*

ISSUE OF 1895–1902.




THE design of the stamps of the third issue is very similar to that of the second, except that the inscriptions are in two languages, and the figures of value in the centre are in *black*.

The stamps were engraved by M. F. Poortman, of Malines, whose signature may be distinguished below the lower label.

Ordinary watermarked paper was used until the end of 1899, and during the two following years Dutch paper, manufactured at Maestricht, was employed. Subsequent to 1901 the paper has been supplied entirely by Messrs. De Ruysscher, of Brussels. The watermark mentioned above extends over a whole sheet, and consists of the Arms of Belgium surmounted by a crown; in the centre is a lion rampant, and below, the inscription, "L'Union fait la Force."

Until 1900 the ink was supplied by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., Ltd., but after that it was procured from Berger and Wirth, of Leipzig.

With the exception of the 1 and 2 francs, the stamps of this issue were produced by a double printing, one natural result being that the figures of value are often somewhat irregularly placed; they are frequently seen to the left or right of their proper position in the centre. In the 25, 50, and 60 centimes the figures vary considerably in thickness, and are to be found either very thick or very thin. Varieties are also known in which either the design or the figures of value appear inverted on the back of the stamp, giving it the appearance of a double print.

In the following pages I enumerate the thirteen values composing the issue in the order in which they made their bow to the public.

### *The* 20 *centimes stamp.*
#### *Numerals in black.*

This stamp was issued on February 10, 1895, there being four printings, totalling 1,078,000 stamps, as follows :—

*1st printing*, January, 1895, 45,000, pale steel-blue.

*2nd printing*, March, 1895, 243,000, dull blue.

*3rd printing*, February, 1898, 100,000, pale ultramarine.

*4th printing*, March, 1901, 690,700 deep ultramarine (on unwatermarked paper).

### *The* 50 *centimes stamp.*
#### *Numerals in black.*

The 50 c. stamp, which was issued on February 15, 1895, is far more in demand than some of the other values; there were nine printings, comprising 5,308,400 stamps, as follows :—

*Unwatermarked paper.*

*1st printing*, January, 1895, 345,700, carmine-rose.

*Watermarked paper.*

*2nd printing*, February, 1895, 95,800, pale rose.
*3rd* ,, March, 1895, 158,000 ,,
*4th* ,, June, 1895, 1,159,400 ,,
*5th* ,, December, 1895, 678,800 ,,
*6th* ,, January, 1899, 662,100, cherry-rose.

*Unwatermarked paper.*

*7th printing*, October, 1900, 143,000, pale rose-carmine (and two sheets only in deep bright carmine).

*Watermarked paper.*

*8th printing*, March, 1901, 1,065,400, pale rose.

*9th printing*, January, 1902, 1,000,000, pale rose (slightly yellowish).

#### *Varieties.*

Particular note should be taken of the rare shade, *deep bright carmine*.

Specimens of this value are known with very thick figures of value, and others in which the latter are right out of centre.

### *The* 10 *centimes stamp.*
#### *Numerals in black.*

This stamp was issued in February, 1896, there being three printings, comprising 934,200 stamps, as follows :—

*Watermarked paper.*

*1st printing*, March, 1895, 238,800, reddish brown.

*Unwatermarked paper.*

*2nd printing*, January, 1901, 100,000, deep brown.

*3rd printing*, January, 1902, 595,400, chocolate.

#### *Varieties.*

A variety of the 2nd printing is the 10 c. in a very deep *chestnut* shade.

*The 80 centimes stamp.*
*Numerals in black.*

This stamp was issued on February 15, 1896, and although the demand for it was large, not so many were required as of the 50 c. There were four printings only, comprising 2,473,300 stamps, as follows :—

*Watermarked paper.*

1*st printing*, June, 1895, 127,400, pale yellow.
2*nd* ,, July, 1895, 261,800 ,,

*Unwatermarked paper.*

3*rd printing*, January, 1901, 1,500,000, pale olive-yellow and golden yellow.
4*th printing*, January, 1902, 584,100, deep yellow and pale canary-yellow.

*Varieties.*

Copies are known in which either the design or the figures of value are printed heavily on the back of the stamp.

A variety is also known in which the "8" is placed higher than the "0" in the figures of value, thus "$8_0$."

*The 60 centimes stamp.*
*Numerals in black.*

The following decree was promulgated with reference to this stamp :—

"The Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs.

"Pursuant to paragraph 1 of the law of April 12, 1835, the validity of which has been extended latterly to July 1, 1896, authorizing the Government to fix rates on the State railways :

"And Pursuant to the law of August 25, 1891, revising the regulations governing contracts for the transport of merchandise :

"And Pursuant to the law of June 29, 1892, authorizing the delegation to the Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs of the authority to effect alterations in the rates of, and regulations governing the transport of merchandise by the State Railways :

"And Pursuant to the Royal Decree, dated February 17, 1892, relative to the said delegation of authority :

"And having duly considered the decrees governing existing rates and regulations.

"Decrees :—

"1. A stamp of the value of 60 centimes shall be issued.

"The stamp shall be placed on sale at all railway stations, and in all post offices transacting the service of small packages and postal parcels.

"Brussels, December 15, 1895.
(Signed) "Vandenpeereboom."

The following circular was issued dealing with the usage of the new value :—

"Circular No. 62.

"Brussels, June 5, 1896.

"In pursuance of a Ministerial decision, parcels weighing more than 5 kilograms and under 10 kilograms may, from June 15, be franked by means of stamps.

. . . . . .

"While awaiting delivery of 60 centimes railway parcel stamps, you are instructed to use 50 and 10 centimes stamps.

"The Administrator.
(Signed) "Dubois."

There were four printings of the 60 centimes stamp, giving a total of 2,873,400 copies, as follows :—

*Watermarked paper.*

1*st printing*, June, 1896, 584,800, violet.
2*nd* ,, February, 1898, 600,000, mauve.
3*rd* ,, March, 1900, 250,000, pale violet.

Part of the third printing took place on unwatermarked paper.

*Unwatermarked paper.*

4*th printing*, September, 1901, 1,438,600, mauve and deep violet.

*The 15 centimes stamp.*

This stamp was issued in October, 1895, and there were two printings only, giving a total of 174,300 stamps.

1*st printing*, October, 1895, 94.300, pale grey, on thin watermarked paper.
2*nd printing*, December, 1901, 80,000, black-grey, on thicker unwatermarked paper.

In the later printing the figures are thicker and the work is not so carefully carried out.

As the 15 c. of the old type with *black* figures was not exhausted for a considerable time, it was in use concurrently with the above stamp until 1898.

*The 25 centimes stamp.*

There were four printings of the 25 centimes stamp, which was issued on November 15, 1895, giving a total of 405,000 stamps.

*On watermarked paper.*

1*st printing*, October, 1895, 95,700, yellow-green.
2*nd printing*, March, 1897, 100,000, yellow-green.
3*rd printing*, February, 1899, 110,000, pale yellow-green.

*On medium thick, unwatermarked paper.*

4*th printing*, October, 1901, 49,300, pale and deep green.

*The 1 franc stamp.*

This value was issued on November 15, 1895, and a total of 831,000 stamps were produced in five printings.

*On watermarked paper.*

1*st printing*, October, 1895, 248,000, grey-lilac (De La Rue ink).
2*nd printing*, December, 1896, 112,000, bronze-grey.
3*rd printing*, March, 1898, 65,000, rose-lilac.

*On unwatermarked paper.*

4*th printing*, February, 1900, 108,000, bronze-grey.
5*th printing*, January, 1902, 298,400, deep lilac.

*The 2 francs stamp.*

There were four printings of this stamp, comprising 508,000 copies; it was issued on February 10, 1897.

*On watermarked paper.*

*1st printing*, October, 1895, 98,000, pale yellow-ochre.

*2nd printing*, September, 1898, 143,300, deep orange.

*On unwatermarked paper.*

*3rd printing*, December, 1901, 100,000, pale yellow and deep ochre.

*4th printing*, January, 1902, 165,900, orange.

***

On August 22, 1901, the following Service Order appeared touching the issuance of the new values mentioned therein:—

"SERVICE ORDER, No. 124.

"BRUSSELS, *August* 22, 1901.

"According to a Ministerial Order the following new regulations will come into force on the 1st September next; the tariff and regulations will be those applying to the transport of parcels within the Kingdom of Belgium, including the following stations:—

"Givet, Axel, Hulst, Philippine, Sas de Gand, Huyskill, and Terneuzen.

"(*a*) One uniform rate will be charged for all distances for parcels of a taxable weight of 60 kilograms and under, the tariff being No. 1 Express or No. 2 Fast.

"(*b*) Prepaid consignments of a taxable weight of 60 kilograms or under, consisting of a single parcel, must be franked with adhesive stamps (railway parcel stamps).

. . . . . .

"(*e*) New railway parcel stamps of frs. 0.30, 0.40, 0.70, 0.90, and 3.00 will be issued shortly, so that there may be a sufficient variety of stamps to permit of almost every possible rate being made up of not more than two stamps.

"The Chief Secretary,
(Signed) "C. V. RAMAECKERS."

On the 24th February, 1902, the following Special Order announced the issue of these new values:—

"SPECIAL ORDER.

"No. 46/E/13 C.R.M.

"BRUSSELS, *February* 24, 1902.

"According to paragraph (*b*) of the introduction of the Service Order No. 124, dated 1901, 'railway' stamps of 30 c., 40 c., 70 c., 90 c., and 3 frs. are to be issued to permit of the franking of all parcels (with a very few exceptions) by means of *two* stamps at the most.

"The 10 c., 40 c., 70 c., and 90 c. adhesive stamps have already been issued, and the issue of the 3 frs. stamp, which will be of new design, has been postponed.

. . . . . .

"By order of the Director-General
"The Administrator,
(Signed) "GARNIR."

*The 30 centimes stamp.*

This stamp was issued on February 24, 1902, on fairly stout, unwatermarked paper. The inks of Messrs. Berger and Wirth, of Leipzig, were used, and there was only one printing, consisting of 294,000 stamps, which took place in December, 1901.

*Shades.*

(Figures of value in *black.*)
*Pale* and *deep orange-yellow.*

*The 40 centimes stamp.*

One printing only, which took place in December, 1901; 297,800 stamps.

*Shades.*

(Figures of value in *black.*)
*Pale bottle-green.*
*Deep green.*

*The 70 centimes stamp.*

Of this stamp the only printing took place also in December, 1901, and consisted of 694,600 copies in *pale* and *deep blue.*

There is an error of this particular value which is really extremely rare. When the figures of value were being printed upon one sheet, a portion of the latter curled up owing to the heat of the press, and was partially printed on the back. Certain stamps on the sheet even escaped having a figure on the back, and in others there was a figure "0" or "7" only instead of "70." One copy has been seen in which a "0" only was printed *on the face.* There cannot have been more than twenty or twenty-two such errors, and it should be noted that the error was noticed by the officials of the office to which that particular sheet was sent, and that they, acting on instructions received, returned the sheet to the Stamp Office, where it was destroyed before a committee at the end of 1902. Only very, very few copies escaped destruction, hence their rarity.* Although I may be accused of devoting too much space to this error, I think I am justified, as it is the only error that has ever occurred in the manufacture of the Railway Parcel Post stamps from their first inception until to-day.

As to the ordinary stamps, either used or unused, they certainly ought to become fairly rare in time, owing to the relatively small quantity printed, and to the fact that the stock was entirely exhausted some years ago.

As a variety it should be noted that copies have been found in which the upper part of the "C" of "CENTIEMEN" is broken, causing the word to read "ꓵENTIEMEN."

* In the original French Monsieur de Bont distinctly states that the *sheet* of stamps was returned for destruction. As copies of the error are known, does he mean *a portion of the sheet only?* If not, how did the errors leak out? Were any copies preserved by members of the committee? And if so, are any used errors known, i.e. were they ever properly issued?—TRANS.

*The 90 centimes stamp.*

The official designation of the colour of this value was "*black and bright red*," and of it there were two printings, consisting of 297,900 stamps as follows :—

*1st printing*, December, 1901, 197,900, *pale vermilion-rose.*

*2nd printing*, March, 1902, 100,000, *bright red.*

Two hundred copies of this stamp were issued in a bright *amaranth* colour, due to a trial of new ink ; and they should have been destroyed as printers' waste, but were not. This variety is quite a small rarity, and cannot be had under 16s. or 20s.

In the 90 centimes stamp, as in the 70 centimes, copies may be found in which the "C" of "CENTIEMEN" is broken.

(*To be continued.*)

# The Stamps of some of the Native States of India

*By* E. B. EVANS

(*Continued from page* 90.)

**Raj Nandgaon**—*continued*

*Issue of November* (?), 1892.

IT was in *The London Philatelist* for December, 1892, that stamps of a new design were first chronicled. It again consists principally of inscriptions, with hardly as much ornamentation as before. The size of the design is reduced, being 20 × 23 mm. (= $\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{9}{10}$ inch). In the centre is the value in two lines, in Devanagri characters, enclosed in an oval band bearing inscriptions above and below, in the same type, with an eight-pointed star at each side ; the characters in the upper part of the band read *Riasi dâk tikat* = State Postage Stamp, those in the lower part, *Sansthan Raj Nândgâw* = District (of) Raj Nandgao (n)—both the letters "a" in the last word being pronounced with a nasal twang. The band is enclosed in a double-lined rectangular




½ a.




2 a.

frame, with ornaments in the spandrels. There are no English inscriptions.

Typographed on thin white wove paper, in sheets of sixteen, four rows of four, enclosed in a double-lined frame with large floreate ornaments at the corners, and an inscription in Devanagri at top, bottom, and sides, outside the frame. The stamps are 9 to 10 mm. apart in the horizontal rows, and 8 to 9 mm. apart in the vertical. The inscription at the top of the sheet reads, I am told, *Riyasati dâk tikat* = State Postage Stamp ; that at the bottom (which is in smaller type than the rest and is not inverted on these sheets), *Balram pres men chhapa* = Printed in the press of Balram ; at the right *Adha ane* (on the 2 a. *Do ane*) *wali solah* = Half anna (*or* two anna) ones sixteen ; at the left *Kimat kitta ath ana* (on the 2 a. *do rupaya*) = Price of each sheet eight annas (*or* two rupees).

(*a*) With large characters for *half* and *two.*

½ a., yellow-green.
2 a., red, dull rose.

(*b*) With small characters for *half.*

½ a., yellow-green.

It seems evident that for the stamps of this design a single die was engraved, from which electrotypes or stereotypes were made, with a blank space in the upper part of the central oval for the insertion of the characters for *half*, etc., as these characters vary to some extent on the different stamps on the sheet, either in type or in position and regularity. There was probably only one printing of this setting, that which commenced or finished on June 6th, 1892. The characters for *two* are in the large size shown in the illustration given above, they vary in position and are sometimes out of alignment ; probably they were not quite tightly fixed, and may show different irregularities in different sheets ; for instance, No. 2 on the sheet has a break across the upright stroke of the right-hand character ; in my sheet the characters are upright, but I have two single copies with this same broken character, in one of which the characters slope to the right and in the other to the left. In the ½ a. two sizes of type have been used. Nos. 1 to 4 and 8 to 14 have the large characters, as in the first illustration ; Nos. 5, 6, 7, 15, and 16 have the small characters shown in the illustration given under the next issue. The small characters are usually out of centre, and the large are very unevenly set. I can only find two constant defects by which the blocks themselves can be identified ; No. 13

on both sheets has a small coloured dot at right of the little ornament below the characters for *ana;* No. 16 has the right upper corner dented on the right-hand side. These seem sufficient to show that the same arrangement of the blocks was used for both values, the movable characters alone being changed.

***

*Issue of January* (?), 1894.

*Le Timbre-Poste* for May, 1894, announced the ½ anna stamp redrawn, in sixteen fresh varieties of type, and accompanied by a 1 anna of similar design. The stamps were described as being closer together than before on the sheet and separated by wavy lines, which were perhaps intended to represent perforations. This was evidently the third "batch" (that of December 22, 1893), mentioned by Mr. Bhagwant Rai, the fourth not having been printed till April 4, 1894. These also are the stamps of smaller size, the result simply of setting the blocks closer together, but the dimensions given by the Diwan are quite incorrect; those of the previous stamps, measured from centre to centre, are 29 × 31 mm. (1⅛ × 1¼ in.), those of the newer setting are 25 × 29 mm. (1 × 1⅛ in.) on the average, measured to the wavy dividing lines. The Diwan's figures are 1 × 1⅛ in., and ⅞ × 1⅛ in., respectively, the latter being approximately the size of the design itself, which is identically the same in both.

There was no redrawing, the same actual blocks were used; the only special difference between the stamps of this printing and those of the previous one is the presence of the wavy rules inserted between the blocks.

The characters denoting *half* were reset no doubt for the lower value, and thus sixteen fresh varieties might be made, and there were later settings, each of which might be said to have an equal number of fresh varieties, but these cannot, I think, be recognized with any certainty—there may be stamps on the same or different sheets which show no perceptible variation in the setting, and there are cases in which the type appears to have been loose, and may have shown different irregularities on different sheets of the same printing.




½ a.




1 a.

The majority of the ½ a. stamps of this issue have the small characters for *half*, as shown in the first of the two illustrations given above (which are those of *Le Timbre-Poste* for May, 1894); I have two different sheets of this value in which the characters are small in all the sixteen stamps, but I have part of another sheet, twelve stamps, the left-hand vertical row missing, in which the characters appear to be large throughout (it is disfigured by the "M. B. D." overprint). The characters for *one* are always small.

The paper of the stamps chronicled in May, 1894, was stated to be wove.

(*a*) Characters for *half* and *one* small.

½ a., green.
1 a., pale red, rose.*

(*b*) Characters for *half* large.

½ a., green.*

It was not until August, 1894, that I first saw stamps of the design of 1892 overprinted with the letters "M. B. D." I then obtained the ½ anna described above, with small characters for *half*, the 1 anna on *laid* paper, and the 2 annas of 1892, all with this overprint. Later on, in October, 1894, I obtained the 2 annas in the new form, with the stamps closer together and the wavy lines between them; the characters for *two* are small, and the stamps have the overprint.

1 a., rose on *laid.**
2 a., dull carmine on *wove.**

The stamps are printed as before in sheets of sixteen, surrounded by a double-lined frame, but without any ornaments at the corners, and the frame is composed of a plain outer line and a wavy inner line, similar to the lines dividing the stamps. The vertical dividing lines are continuous, from the top to the bottom of the sheet; the horizontal lines are formed of short pieces set between the vertical, and are often out of alignment, sometimes very much so. The vertical lines also are crooked in most of the sheets I possess.

There is again an inscription in the margins, outside the frame, at top, bottom, and sides; it is in the larger type throughout, and the inscription at the bottom is upside down, so that the feet of the characters are next to the frame all round. The inscriptions at the top, the bottom, and the left, are the same on all three values; at the top is *Riaysat Raj Nândgâw;* at bottom *Riasî dâk tikat* (as upon the stamps themselves); at left *Chhattis garh divijan* = Thirty-six forts division (or district), which I gather may be a native title of the district in which this State is situated. The inscription at the right varies with the value, and reads, *Phee kitta* (= per sheet) *âth ânâ* (= eight annas) on the ½ a. sheet, *ek rupaya* (= one rupee)

* The stamps marked thus I have never seen without the "M. B. D." overprint.

on the 1 a. sheet, and *do rupaya* (= two rupees) on the 2 a. sheet.

In July, 1895, the 1 anna was chronicled by *Le Timbre-Poste*, in *brown*, and in the following December the same journal chronicled the same value in *blue*; both were on wove paper, and both, so far as I am aware, are only known with the "M.B.D." overprint. The *brown* stamps cannot have been printed later than May 24, 1895, and, if the statement of Mr. Bhagwant Rai is correct, the *blue* stamps cannot have been printed later than July 5, 1895. The first of the dates was evidently prior to the time when the management of the Post Office was transferred to the Imperial Government, and presumably the second one also; but if no further printings took place during the next three years, we must suppose that a large supply was struck off immediately before the circulation ceased, and I should doubt whether either of these varieties was ever in use.

*Prepared for issue but not put in circulation* (?).

1 a., brown * (May, 1895).
1 a., blue * (July, 1895).

Various settings of these stamps can be recognized, differing principally in the positions of the marginal inscriptions, which vary somewhat in spacing as well as in the distance of the first or last character from the adjacent corner of the frame; the inscription at the right-hand side, which had to be altered every time the value was changed, is, naturally, especially variable in position. I find three different settings of this inscription on ½ a. sheets, and three on 1 a. sheets, the sheet of 1 a., *blue*, having an additional character in this inscription which I do not find on the sheets of the 1 a., *rose* on *wove* or *laid*, or the 1 a., *brown*. The top inscription also varies in the presence or absence of a coloured dash, or long hyphen, between the ninth and tenth characters; I have the ½ a., with *half* in large type, the 1 a., *rose on wove*, the 1 a., *brown*, 1 a., *blue*, and 2 a., with the dash, and also the ½ a., with *half* in small type, and the 1 a., *rose on laid*, without the dash, and the ½ a., again with small type, and only a short dash. These variations no doubt denote different printings, but I have no evidence as to their order.

The same recognizable blocks occur in all the sheets I have seen. The one with the damaged right upper corner remains in its place, No. 16, in all but one of my sheets; the one with the dot after the ornament below *ana* is No. 6 in all except the sheet just referred to This is the sheet of ½ a. with short dash in the top inscription; it has the stamps set very irregularly, Nos. 7 and 8, 11 and 12, 15 and 16, being below the level of the other pairs in the same rows, and No. 16 much lower than No. 15; the stamp with the dot is No. 8, and that with the damaged corner No. 13. My sheet of this is without the "M.B.D." overprint, and, if there has been any reprinting, I should suspect that this is a reprint; it is in *deep yellowish green* and heavily printed, the plate apparently clogged with ink.

*(To be continued.)*

* The stamps marked thus * have never seen without the "M. B. D." overprint.

# A Morning at the Melbourne Stamp-printing Office

*By* E. D. E. VAN WEENEN

*From "The Australian Philatelist"*

THROUGH the courtesy of Mr. Scott, the Secretary of the Postal Administration, and Mr. Cook, the Government Stamp Printer, to whom he gave me an introduction, I was afforded the opportunity of a visit to the stamp-printing branch of the Government Printing Office in Melbourne, and on a day when a fresh supply of some of the Victorian postage stamps were being printed. As it was my first visit to the Melbourne establishment, it is needless to say I made the most of my inspection.

As is well known, Mr. Cook, who was only recently appointed, did similar duties in Adelaide, where his services, especially in the economizing of expenses in the printing of stamps, were highly appreciated. He was also the first to use and to improve the triple-cutter perforating machine in South Australia, if not in the Commonwealth. Long before my visit was over I recognized that Mr. Cook has a thorough grasp of the work he is engaged on and of future requirements. Before describing the methods of printing at present in use, I may inform my brother philatelists that he, like Mr. Scott, is thoroughly in favour of the steel-plate process for printing stamps and of designs that will be a credit to the Commonwealth, and he also recognizes the fact that there must be no delay in having this question settled before the Braddon clause in the

Constitution Act comes to an end. Although not a collector, his sympathies are with us, especially as regards the issue of unnecessary "vagaries," such as variety of shades, quality of paper, perforations, type, and watermarks. At his request I pointed some of these out to him, and he promised to do all in his power to avoid them in the future.

At present all the stamps of Victoria, Tasmania, Western Australia, and South Australia, also the 9d., New South Wales, and Queensland are printed in Melbourne, and on the one class of paper and watermark, with the exception of South Australia, it being the intention to use up the stock of paper still on hand when Mr. Cook left Adelaide. Until a Federal stamp sees the light the Administration is not likely to alter existing designs in any of the States, nor make a change of colour if it can be avoided. The recent alteration of the Queensland 4d. from *yellow* to *slate* was necessitated, owing to the many complaints having reached the central office that the colour made the design often unintelligible. The only change likely to occur, not affecting the present postage stamps, is now under consideration, but until it is definitely settled I have been asked not to give it publicity.

The stamp-printing room in Melbourne is of about the same size as the Sydney one, but not so conveniently arranged; but as soon as some new machinery ordered arrives the necessary alterations will be effected. The main press is fairly up to date and does quick work. Each sheet of the ordinary-sized stamps contains 480, divided into four panes of 120 each. During my visit a fresh supply of the 1d. Victorian postage was being printed, and I noticed what will account for the shades met with in these stamps. Whilst the supply of ink to the rollers is well kept up there is no difference in colour, but as soon as it is running out the colour becomes a little lighter in shade, and with the first of the fresh supply the shade is a little darker than the normal. But this only occurs when the attendant happens to let the supply of ink get too low, which is not often. All the colours are ground and made up on the premises, and are kept of uniform shades. On my mentioning that the centre colour of the Victorian Postage Dues is catalogued both *rosine* and *carmine*, I was told that one colour only has ever been used, and that the so-called *carmine* shade is due to the attendant not keeping the rollers plentifully supplied. I am told, however, that shades will be avoided as much as possible with the new machinery to come.

As soon as printed the sheets are transferred to the gumming machine. The gum used, as I saw it in the vessels, looks like a dull white liquid, but it is pure wattle gum, and besides encouraging, as it does, a native industry, it never gives trouble, and always works smoothly. A long and broad canvas belt takes the gummed sheets from the machine to the drying-room, which is heated by electric radiators. When dry they are cut into panes and handed over to have the edges of those that may have curled smoothed down, and from that operation they go into a press, whence they emerge after a time thoroughly flat. The next process is perforating. There are at present four machines in use—two triple cutters gauging $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, one single cutter gauging 11 and one gauging $12\frac{1}{2}$; only on rare occasions, when there is a rush of orders, have the single-line cutters been used. But Mr. Cook is so averse to this that he told me the 11-gauge perforator will not be used again for postage stamps, especially as additional triple cutters are to be put up. The needles in the perforator are sliding ones, and can be taken out to be sharpened. When much worn they make larger holes, and this will account for the slight variety of gauge sometimes met with. After the perforating is finished the sheets are then carefully gone over. I may mention that the work of smoothing the edges of sheets, perforating, etc., is all done by ladies. Occasionally it has been found that one or more spaces between the stamps—after the triple cutter has done its work—had been omitted. These are put aside and afterwards taken to the single $12\frac{1}{2}$ machine, but it has happened that it was not available at the time, and to save delay the 11 gauge was used. This will account for the compound perforation in the ½d., *green*, Victoria. It was whilst pointing out to Mr. Cook what a tax these vagaries were on the collector that he promised it would be avoided in future, as he desired to meet the philatelist as much as possible. Another lady goes over the stamps to see that the printing has been correctly done, and when satisfied the sheets are passed on to the numbering machine, an ingenious instrument. They are then again carefully gone over and counted, and handed over to the accountant, who sees them put into the strong-room. One key of this is kept by the Government printer and the other by the accountant, but neither can open the door without both are present, and before stock goes out it is again counted. Thus there should not be the slightest chance of imperforate or defectively printed sheets seeing the light, as has happened occasionally in the past.

The other rooms are used for mechanical purposes, such as preparing the plates for the printer, making of dies, etc., and re-

pairs, also store-rooms. In one of the latter I saw a quantity of machinery used in the South Australian office, most of which will be utilized. When Mr. Cook gets everything in order he, as he tells me, will considerably reduce the cost of printing stamps from what it has hitherto been. When asked if it was the intention to print all the Commonwealth stamps in Melbourne, he told me that nothing had yet been decided. With the present plant and conveniences, my opinion is that it could not be done, unless both day and night are utilized. Even then it is doubtful if the work could be overtaken; rather the reverse.

Until I had shown Mr. Cook the two types of "Queensland" on the same sheet of the 9d. stamp of that State he was unaware of this peculiarity. Nor could the foreman printer enlighten me, except that it had been recently brought under his notice and that the defect had now been remedied. There are only three of the smaller type—from the top row downwards—in each sheet. Until the stock now in hand goes out, he is unable to verify my statement, as the sheets on top are all from the now correct plate. It is his intention, however, to keep back sheets showing the two types and have them destroyed. This should be good news to those collectors who have already a pair of the two types.

In conclusion, I must say that Mr. Cook took every opportunity to enlighten me on matters of which I had but an imperfect knowledge, and personally conducted me throughout, for which courtesy I am deeply thankful.

# Talk of the Day,

*By* ANTONIO BUSTER

### A Philatelic Problem

THOSE of my readers who are fond of attempting to elucidate philatelic mysteries will find that the early issues of Bulgaria offer quite a nice little puzzle as regards the manner in which the stamps were produced. We know they were manufactured at the Russian State Printing Works in St. Petersburg, and that the sheets consisted of one hundred stamps arranged in four panes of twenty-five each, but whether they were printed from a plate consisting of one hundred impressions, or from one composed of one hundred separate clichés clamped together, is a point at present open to discussion. That the question is an interesting one is apparent from the fact that on its solution depends, to a great extent, the status of the well-known error of colour of 1882—the 5 stot. in the colours of the 10 stot., i.e. rose and pale rose.

In the *Adhesive Postage Stamps of Europe* the late Mr. W. A. S. Westoby wrote as follows regarding this error:—

"A somewhat remarkable error has been discovered in this series: the 5 stot. has been found printed in the colours of the 10 stot. This arose from one of the electrotypes of the 5 stot. being accidentally inserted at St. Petersburg into the printing forme of 100 electrotypes of the 10 stot. in place of one of the electros of the latter value. The error was discovered in Bulgaria, but not before one, at least, had been postally used."

On the other hand, in the course of a short article on the stamps of Bulgaria in his *Monthly Circular*, Mr. B. T. K. Smith gives expression to quite a different opinion, viz:—

"It seems to have been discovered in 1887, when a specimen was submitted to the Societé Française de Timbrologie by a certain M. Karapiroff, with the statement that they were not essays 'but real stamps, of which a single sheet was lately found among those of 10 stotinki.' That such a single sheet could exist as an error of printing is inconceivable, and as far as I know there is nothing to show that the 5 stotinki, rose and pale rose, is anything else than a proof or trial impression."

Which of these two opinions forms the correct solution of the puzzle? As used copies of this error are slightly commoner (if I may use such a term in connection with a £12 stamp) than unused specimens, it would appear that Mr. Westoby's statement offers the more feasible explanation, and yet, if these Bulgarian stamps were printed from plates formed of separate clichés, it seems curious that no pairs of the 5 stot. error *se tenant* with the normal 10 stot. stamp are known.

But if we accept Mr. Smith's theory as correct, it is equally strange that no *pairs* of the error are known, for the variety can hardly be considered one of extreme rarity.

### The Liberian "Pictures"

THE "enlightened and progressive" republic of Liberia has again hurt your poor Antonio's feelings—and, incidentally, attempted to impoverish his pockets—by bringing out another totally unnecessary new issue. For the number of varieties issued since 1892 Liberia would put many an anathematized South or Central American republic to shame. The fact that the stamps are of attractive design and beauti-

fully engraved only makes matters worse, for they thus all the more easily tempt the hardly earned coppers from such poor innocents as yours truly, A. B. But is not the game a little *too* obvious, my masters? We collectors have to buy these lovely pictures at the rate of 4s. 2d. per dollar, and as stamps only cost a few pence per thousand to print, the advantages *do* seem rather one-sided, don't they?

The recent provisional "Inland 3 cents" stamp is a more than usually bad case. If these stamps were so very necessary, why did the local authorities have to send to London to get the overprinting done? Surely there must be at least one printing press in Liberia where a little job of this sort could have been executed. These stamps were on sale in London at the same time as the new issue, and your Antonio has been sitting in a quiet corner for quite a long time trying to work out (1) how many of these provisionals reached Liberia; (2) if any arrived, how many will be used for postage; and (3) for how many months was the inland postal service suspended before the arrival of these provisional stamps?

### British Siam

BY a treaty signed at Bangkok on March 10 between Great Britain and Siam, the latter country cedes to Britain all rights of suzerainty over the States of Kelantan, Kedah, Perlis, Tringganu, and the adjacent islands, and the interesting question now arises as to what stamps will be used in this latest addition to the British Empire. Will special stamps be issued, or will they be included in the Federated Malay States amalgamation for postal purposes?

### Punctured Stamps

THOSE collectors who are keen on "punctured" Official stamps will evidently have to cultivate a very suspicious frame of mind towards new varieties. A short time ago a contemporary, on being shown a current 2d. stamp of Victoria perforated "S A," asked, "Is it an error, or the forerunner of a new set?" Another contemporary laconically replies, "It is neither." The letters only stand for Salvation Army. Dearie me! I thought these stamps were the forerunners of a new commemorative issue in honour of Saint Antonio—a much-defunct ancestor of the illustrious A. B. Other Victorian stamps are known punctured "G A S." Wild horses would not drag from me the name of the contemporary using these.

### A Danish Flaw

A CORRESPONDENT writing in the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* pointed out an interesting plate flaw in the current 10 öre stamp of Denmark. This consists of a short slanting line of colour, extending from the base of the "N" of "DANMARK" to the parting in King Frederick's hair. It is stated that this




damage was caused by the careless dropping of a tool on the plate some time in March, 1909. Our contemporary states that this error occurred once on a sheet in "the eighth part of the half of 40,000 sheets." Your Antonio stuck to it manfully, and has managed to work out that there are 2500 of these varieties in existence. But from the above it would appear that the printing plate is large enough to print eight sheets (as issued to the Post Office) at a time. Apparently this defect has since been repaired.

### The Swiss Germania

THE designs of the current low-value stamps of Switzerland, even in their modified form, have been so generally and heartily condemned that it will hardly be a matter for surprise if they are rejected altogether before long. Two more inartistic designs it



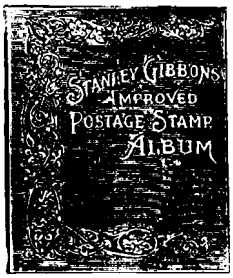




would be impossible to conceive, and so great is the outcry against them that the Federal Postal Department will soon require a special library to hold all the cuttings adversely criticizing the issue. The design showing the small son of William Tell hiding behind a gigantic cross-bow is already popularly known as "Welti's dwarf"—a poor compliment to the artist—while the somewhat forbidding masculine-looking Suffragette on the 10 c., 12 c., and 15 c. stamps has been nicknamed the "Germania-Helvetia"! What have our Teutonic friends to say to this insult? And Switzerland without a Dreadnought, too!

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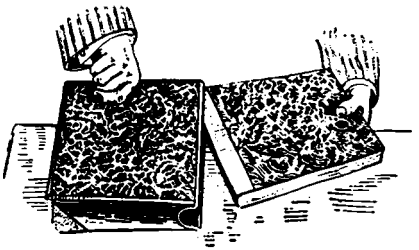
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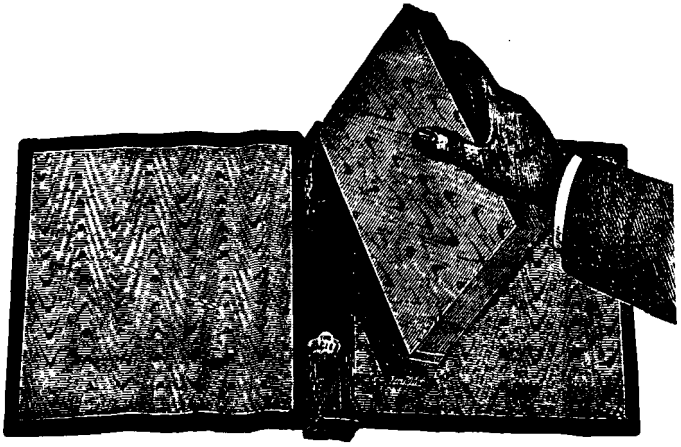
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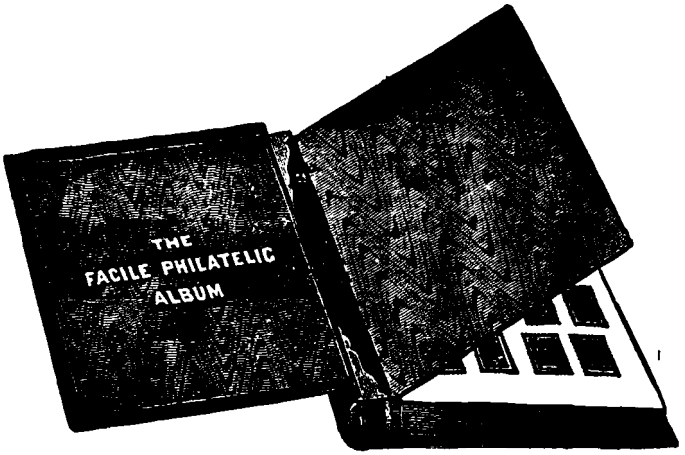
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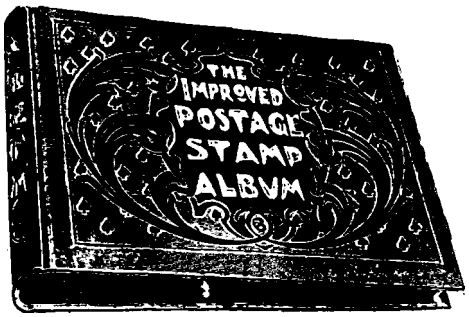


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No. 8, Vol. X.
(Whole No. 242.)

AUGUST 21, 1909.

ONE PENNY.

# GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY



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# *Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.*

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## BOYACA.

**1903.** *Types 6 and 7. Large stamps.*

| Cat. No. | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12. | 5 p., black on rose (perf.) . | 1 | 0 |
| 12. | 5 p. „ „ „ *used* | 1 | 0 |
| 13. | 10 p. „ buff „ „ | 2 | 0 |
| 13. | 10 p. „ „ „ . | 2 | 0 |
| 20. | 5 p. „ rose (imperf.) . | 1 | 0 |
| 20. | 5 p. „ „ „ *used* | 1 | 0 |

## BULGARIA.

**1909.** *Provisionals. Type 14 surcharged.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 5 on 15 stot., greenish black and lake . . . | 0 | 1 |
| | 10 on 15 stot., black and bistre-brown . . . | 0 | 5 |

**1909.** *Type 7, overprinted* "1909."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 st., dull mauve . . | 0 | 1 |

## CANADA.

**1909.** *King's Head. Type 34. Imperf.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 146. | 2 c., rose-carmine . . | 0 | 2 |

## PANAMA (CANAL ZONE).

**1909.** *New Portrait Type overprinted.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 783. | 5 c., black and steel-blue . | 0 | 4 |

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (U.S.).

**1906.** *Portrait series. Revised prices.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30. | 2 c., green (Rizal) . *used* | 0 | 1 |
| 31. | 4 c., carmine-rose (McKinley) *used* | 0 | 1 |
| 32. | 6 c., indigo-purple (Magellan) *used* | 0 | 2 |
| 33. | 8 c., brown (Legashi) . „ | 0 | 4 |
| 34. | 10 c., blue (Lawton) . „ | 0 | 1 |
| 35. | 12 c., crimson-lake (Lincoln) „ | 0 | 4 |
| 36. | 16 c., violet-black (Sampson) „ | 0 | 3 |
| 37. | 20 c., pale brown (Washington) *used* | 0 | 3 |
| 38. | 26 c., deep sepia (Cabriedo) „ | 0 | 8 |
| 39. | 30 c., olive-green (Franklin) „ | 0 | 6 |
| 40. | 1 p., orange (Arms) . „ | 1 | 6 |
| 41. | 2 p., black ( „ ) . „ | 6 | 0 |

## UNITED STATES.

**1909.** *Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Commemorative. Imperf.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 480. | 2 c., carmine-lake . . | 0 | 2 |

August 21, 1909

# Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 8
Whole No. 242

AUGUST 21, 1909

VOL. X

# The Postal Issues of Denmark and the Danish Colonies

*By* L. HANCIAU

(*ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.*)

(*Continued from page* 79.)

Danish West Indies—*continued*

*Issue of October*, 1896–1901.

SIMILAR to the stamps of 1885, but on thick, dull white paper; watermark Crown, as before. White gum. Perf. 13 × 12½ [or 12½, 13].

| | |
|---|---|
| Jan., 1898. | 1 c., pale reddish violet and yellow-green. |
| ,, | 3 c., bright carmine and bright blue. |
| Sept., 1901. | 4 c., bright blue and bistre. |
| Oct., 1896. | 5 c., grey and yellow-green (Type 2). |
| March, 1901. | 10 c., yellow-brown and bright blue. |

*Varieties.*

With a white flaw on the left side of the Crown.

3 c., bright carmine and bright blue.

Dot between the "TS" of "CENTS."

10 c., brown and blue.

Colon between the "TS" of "CENTS."

10 c., brown and blue.

* * *

*Issue of July* (?),* 1900.




Arms of Denmark, three Lions passant, in a shield surmounted by a Royal Crown, enclosed in an oval band inscribed "DANSK VESTINDIEN" (Danish West Indies) above, and "POSTFRIM." followed by the value in "CENTS," below. At each side is a large circle containing a numeral, which is repeated, set diagonally, in each corner. The whole within a rectangular frame, having the spandrels filled in with fancy ornamentation. Size 17 × 21 mm.

Engraved by Ch. Danielsen, and surface-printed in colour on thick white paper, with the Large Crown watermark. Perf. 13 × 12½.

1 c., green.
5 c., pale blue, dull blue.

*Manufacture.*—The original die bore no numerals, either in the oval band, the circles, or the corners, which enabled it to be made use of for all the values.

* * *

*Issue of January*, 1902.

8

CENTS

1902

Stamps of 1898 and 1901 surcharged locally with new values and the date, in three lines, as shown in the accompanying illustration, in *black* or in *green*. The word "CENTS" is in capitals.

(*a*) Perf. 13 × 12½.

2 cents, in *black*, on 3 c., carmine and blue.
2 ,, in *green*, on 3 c. ,, ,,
8 ,, in *black*, on 10 c., brown.

There are numerous varieties of the numerals in the surcharge.

*Varieties* (of the stamps).

With the Crown damaged at left.

2 cents, in *black*, on 3 c., carmine and blue.
2 ,, in *green*, on 3 c. ,, ,

* The date of the commencement of this series is given as Feb., 1900, in the Gibbons Catalogue; the 1 c. was chronicled in June and the 5 c. in July of that year.—ED. *G.S.W.*

With dot between the letters "TS."

8 cents, in *black*, on 10 c., brown and blue.

With a colon between the "TS."

8 cents, in *black*, on 10 c., brown and blue.

*Error*, with the date "1901," instead of "1902."

2 cents, in *black*, on 3 c., carmine and blue.
2 ,, in *green*, on 3 c. ,, ,, (?)

(*b*) Perf. 14 × 13½.

2 cents, in *black*, on 3 c., carmine and blue (of 1885).

* * *

*Issue of March* (?), 1902.

**2**
**Cents**
**1902**

Similar to the preceding, but surcharged at Copenhagen. The word "Cents" is in small letters with an initial capital, and the whole in heavy type. Perf. 13 × 12½. The surcharge is in *black*.

2 cents on 3 c., carmine and blue.
8 ,, on 10 c., brown ,,

There are again varieties in both the figures and the letters.

*Varieties* (of the stamps).

With the Crown damaged at left.

2 cents on 3 c., carmine and blue.

Dot between the letters "TS."

8 cents on 10 c., brown and blue.

Colon between the letters "TS."

8 cents on 10 c., brown and blue.

* * *

Pending the receipt of a permanent (?) 2 c. stamp the Colonial Post Office endeavoured to provide the missing value in the following rough-and-ready manner:—

"NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

"For the time being, the post offices in St. Croix will admit the use of 4 cents postage stamps cut in half diagonally for the prepayment of postage, say in those cases where the amount of postage is covered by the payment of two cents or less.

"The correspondence thus prepaid should be handed in over the counter, and not dropped in a letter-box.

"The use of postage stamps thus cut will be disallowed as soon as 2 cent stamps have been received, about which publication will be issued.

"Government, St. Croix, 10th Feb., 1903.
"*P.G.V.*
"LIMPRICHT."

A Notice in almost the same words was published at St. Thomas on the 20th February, 1903.

*Issue of February 10th and 20th*, 1903.

The 4 cents stamp of 1887 cut in half diagonally, and each half used for 2 cents.

2 c. (half of 4 c.), blue and grey.

[Four varieties of this interesting provisional might be made by the specialist, according to the way in which the stamp was divided:—

Right upper half.
Left lower ,,
Right ,, ,,
Left upper ,,

All of which must be collected on the entire envelope.—ED. *G.S.W.*]

* * *

*Issue of June*, 1903.

Similar to the stamps of 1900, with the Arms of Denmark in the centre. Same impression, paper, watermark, and perforation.

2 c., rose-carmine.
8 c., brown.

* * *

In consequence of the adoption of a new currency (100 bit = 1 franc), a new series of stamps was issued, the lower values of which bore the portrait of King Christian IX.

*Issue of June and end of* 1905.




1. Profile to left of King Christian IX in a circle, with the words "CHRISTIAN DEN NIENDE" at the sides, so that there may be no mistake about the personage for whom the portrait is intended; enclosed in a rectangular device with a Crown set diagonally at each corner, those below being inverted: inscriptions—"DANSK" at left, "VEST" at top, "INDIEN" at right, "POST" at foot. Below this is a label containing the value, "BIT" with figures at each side for the 5 and 10 bit (thus "5 BIT 5"), and with figures at left only ("25 BIT," etc.) for the higher values.

Designed by P. V. T. Klint, architect, from whose drawing a photographic reproduction was made.

Surface-printed in colour, in sheets of a hundred, ten rows of ten, on white paper with the Large Crown watermark. Perf. 12½. (June, 1905.)

5 bit, green.
10 ,, red.
20 ,, ultramarine, *frame* green.
25 ,, ,,
40 ,, grey, *frame* red.
50 ,, ,, ,, yellow.




2. Ship in an oblong frame, with numerals in Posthorns in the corners; "DANSK-VEST-INDIEN" on a label at top, "FRIMÆRKE" and value below. The design is again that of the architect who drew the work of art for lower values, and was engraved at the Imperial Printing Office at Berlin; printed at Copenhagen, the centre in line-engraving and the frame by surface-printing, at the Government Printing Works, in colour on the same paper as before. Perf. 12½.* (End of 1905.)

1 fr. blue, *frame* green.
2 ,, brown ,, orange-red.
5 ,, ,, ,, yellow.

*Essays* or *Proofs* are said to be like the stars for multitude; so numerous that no one has been able to give me a description of them!

* * *

In order to make use(?) of the stocks of stamps that had been printed, and that were still at the Government Printing Works, at Copenhagen, the 4, 5, and 8 cents stamps were overprinted there with a fresh value in the new currency. It appears certain that these were sent out to the colony, but were they ever really *issued?*

*Issue(?) of* 1905.

The 5 c. stamp of 1900, the 4 c. of 1901, and the 8 c. of 1903, surcharged "5 —BIT—1905", in three lines, in *black*.




5 bit on 4 c., blue and brown.
5 ,, 5 c., blue.
5 ,, 8 c., brown.

From an account published in the *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* for December, 1905, it appears that the whole stock was taken up by speculators on the spot:—

"On the day on which these stamps made their appearance, an extraordinary amount of business was done at the three post offices at which they were put on sale. One can easily understand the disappointment of the general public on discovering that, about a quarter of an hour after the sale had commenced, there was nothing left out of a comparatively large edition. The representatives of a *Charitable Society for the Assistance of the Lepers* had, with the knowledge of the Government, set upon each of these three post offices and bought up the whole stock, without exception. The Society had received the pecuniary support of a bank, which bank was to employ a portion of the stamps upon the letters addressed to its principal branches at Copenhagen and to return the used stamps to the Society.

"By what route was this stock sent to the West Indies? This we have never been able to find out, but it is a matter of relatively small importance.

"The Society for the Lepers, of which we have spoken, gave the monopoly of these stamps to a dealer at Copenhagen. He paid, so far as we have been able to ascertain, 40 öre per set (the face value being about 11 öre), and he made a profit of 50 per cent, or 75 öre for single sets.

. . . . . .

"It now appears to us that we have to do with an undertaking, which if it is not an actual scandal, approaches very nearly to one. It is certainly unfair that the collectors of the whole world should be called upon to contribute towards the establishment of a local hospital for lepers. The object may be a very good one, but it does not justify speculations of this nature; there are limits to the treatment to be applied to us collectors."

What is stated above was perhaps quite true at the time when it was written: it has certainly ceased to be the case since that time, a large portion of these stamps having been burnt, on the 15th November, 1906, at Frederiksberg, near Copenhagen, under the supervision of the Colonial Office, to which the Post Office Department of the Danish West Indies had despatched the entire stock of the stamps, cards, and envelopes that had become obsolete. The following is a detailed list of them:—*

574 sheets of 4 cents.
1511 ,, 5 ,,
692 ,, 7 ,,
440 ,, 8 ,,
338 ,, 10 ,,
782 ,, 12 ,,
486 ,, 50 ,,
138 ,, 4 ,, Postage Due.
297 ,, 6 ,, ,,
172 ,, 10 ,, ,,
1028 ,, 5 bit on 4 cents.
344 ,, 5 ,, 5 ,,
467 ,, 5 ,, 8 ,,
8000 envelopes, various values.
30,000 post cards ,,

It seems hardly necessary to point out that all the values below 4 cents, both of the ordinary and of the Postage Due stamps, had been sold out, not one being left. It would seem that they had found a purchaser before the stock left St. Thomas.

* M. Hanciau gives both portions of this issue as perf. 12½; the lower values are perf. 12½, 13, like the stamps of 1898 and later, which he terms 13×12½; the oblong stamps are perf. 12.—ED. *G.S.W.*

* See also *Monthly Journal* for January, 1907, p. 136.

In regard to the stamps surcharged "5 BIT 1905," we give below the numbers originally printed; deducting from these the quantities destroyed we have the numbers of the stamps sold or preserved :—

| | *Printed.* | *Destroyed.* | *Sold.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sheets of 4 c. . | 1248 | 1028 | 220 |
| ,, 5 c. . | 564 | 344 | 220 |
| ,, 8 c. . | 687 | 467 | 220 |

This round number of 220 sheets of each kind seems to show clearly enough that the general public took no part in the consumption of these labels. It is very probable that the Lepers' Benefit Society gave up the idea of purchasing the entire supply, if it ever had the intention of doing so, which at face value represented the considerable sum of 12,500 francs. No doubt this Society, or some other speculator, reconsidered the question or contented itself with 200 sets, which, with a rebate of 10 per cent, would account for the peculiar number of 220 sets; and the same party probably secured all the remainders of the low values 1 c. to 3 c., which would be the most easily disposed of, and at a cost which would not be very serious.

We are therefore of opinion that these surcharged stamps were never actually in circulation; they reached the colony, moreover, when the authorities had already received their supply of the stamps of the new type, and if they had been of any real use, it appears to us that the large balance of them would not have been returned to Copenhagen six or eight months afterwards.

* * *

As in the case of Denmark, the effigy of the new sovereign replaced that of the defunct, as follows :—

*Issue of August 1st, 1908.*

Head of King Frederick VIII, turned slightly to the right, in a circle formed of a wreath of oak, interrupted by a Royal Crown at the top; in an arch above the words "DANSK-VESTINDIEN"; value in a horizontal line at foot, the word "BIT" between numerals. The whole within a horizontal lined rectangle, with Posthorns in the upper corners.




The stamps are printed in colour on white paper, watermarked Crown as before; they were engraved at the Imperial Printing Works at Berlin, after a photograph of the Danish stamps. The frame was designed by Gerhard Heitmann, and is surface-printed, whilst the head is printed from a steel plate engraved in *taille douce*. Perf. 12½.

5 bit, green.
10 ,, red.
20 ,, blue, *frame* green.
25 ,, blue.

* * *

On the 18th of the following September the remaining values of the series were despatched from Copenhagen; they were issued on the 20th November.

*Issue of November 20th, 1908.*

15 bit, brown and violet.
30 ,, black ,, rose-brown.
40 ,, grey ,, vermilion.
50 ,, brown ,, yellow.

* * *

The following is a list showing the numbers printed and date of withdrawal of the stamps no longer current, so far as we have been able to ascertain them :—

| *Date of Issue.* | *Date of Withdrawal.* | *Value.* | *Numbers printed.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 10, 1855 | May, 1872 | 3 cents. | 500,000 |
| May, 1872 | Nov. 1873 | 3 ,, | 250,000 |
| Jan. 1, 1873 | ,, 1873 | 4 ,, | 250,000 |
| Nov. 1, 1873 | Nov. 1, 1877 | 14 ,, | 100,000 |
| June 12, 1874 | July, 1896 | 7 ,, | 350,000 |
| Nov. 1, 1874 | June, 1905 | 12 ,, | 301,000 |
| March, 1902 | ,, 1903 | 2 c. on 3 c. | 32,500 |
| ,, 1902 | ,, 1903 | 8 c. on 10 c. | 107,500 |
| ? 1905 | ? 1906 | 5 bit on 4 c. | 124,800 |
| ,, 1905 | ,, 1906 | 5 bit on 5 c. | 56,400 |
| ,, 1905 | ,, 1906 | 5 bit on 8 c. | 68,700 |

We have not been able to ascertain the quantities printed of the other stamps that are now out of use.

* * *

*(To be continued.)*

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# Topical Notes

*By* CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

**Why not an Indian Stamp Mint?**

*CAPITAL*, Calcutta, of July 1st, has a capital article under the above heading by "Dak," a well-known writer in the Philatelic Press.

I extract the following remarks from this article :—

"Are there no Thuilliers and no Numeroodeens in India to-day? and why should the policy so boldly and successfully put through in this city over fifty years ago not be reverted to and made permanent? Surely India has the ingredients required for stamp production. Paper, chemicals, and other raw materials are plentiful within her own borders, and the demand would soon occasion a supply of skilled labour and suitable artists.

"For half a century a vast industry has been lost to India, and our Chambers of Commerce, our advocates of true Swadeshi enterprise, and all who love the land would render good service by carefully considering whether India, unlike the Australian Commonwealth, New Zealand, Canada,* and other great British dependencies, should continue to be dependent upon an outside source of supply for her stamps. Pending the expiry of the present De La Rue contract, all necessary enquiries as to cost, appliances, and technical difficulties to be surmounted should be authoritatively made, practical experiments in stamp production conducted and the ground cleared for the action, which must inevitably be taken either sooner or later. When India gets her first series of Indian-made stamps, may it bear instead of the insipid Fuchs' head of the present Indian and English series, the spirited Imperial profile borne on the nickel coin. In the meanwhile it would be pleasant to meet with essays for future Indian stamps on view at the next exhibition in Calcutta held by the Indian Society of Oriental Art."

**Coins and Medals**

I FIND that many of my readers are also collectors of coins or medals, and they seem to appreciate a few notes—now and then—of the prices that are being obtained by Messrs. D. Glendining and Co., Ltd., of 7 Argyll Street, Oxford Circus, London, W.

Mr. Douglas Glendining, the auctioneer of this firm, is—*par excellence—the* authority on war medals, and by means of the unique series of records in his possession, he is able to distinguish the spurious medals from the genuine ones, and his aid in expertizing medals is frequently sought by other authorities.

At his sale on July 20th and 21st last the collections of the late Mr. W. Pease, of Cornwall, and of the late Mr. G. H. Taylor were sold, and the following—amongst others—sold well :—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coronation medal of their present Majesties, 1902. Larger size, very fine | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Military General Service. Eleven bars—Talavera, Busaco, Albuhera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, St. Sebastian, Orthes, Toulouse (D. Bolte, Driver, Arty. K.G.L.). Fine and rare | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| India silver medal for the Monghyr Mutiny, 1766, conferred on loyal Sepoys by Lord Clive. Fine and rare. For full description see *Tancred*, page 219 | 11 | 10 | 0 |
| Ghuznee, Cabul (two wreaths), 1842 (Gunner J. Waugh, Horse Brigade, Bombay Arty.). Fine and rare | 4 | 12 | 6 |
| New Zealand, 1845 to 1846 (J. Kelly, Capt. Coxswain, H.M.S. *North Star*); and China, 1842, to same recipient. A rare pair, in brilliant state | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Canada. Two bars—Fenian Raid, 1866, Fenian Raid, 1870 (Pte. P. Flood. Royal Canadian Rifles). Very fine and rare | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| One bar—Boat Service, 17th March, 1794. Very fine and rare (John C. Trueman, served on board H.M.S. *Veteran*) | 9 | 10 | 0 |
| One bar—*Shannon* with *Chesapeake* (Robert Matthews). Very fine and rare | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| The Distinguished Service Order, awarded to an officer (West Riding Regt.) for distinguished conduct in the Matabele war. Very rare, inscribed with name and regiment of recipient, in original case | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Large silver medal, voted by the Legislative Assembly of St. Vincent for Carib war, 1773, *obv.* bust of George III, *rev.* Britannia and Carib; vide *Tancred*, page 47. A fine specimen of this rare medal, in original fish-skin case | 8 | 5 | 0 |

**Description of New Stock Books arranged and priced during the past week**

*South Australia.*

TWO very good books of this interesting and difficult country have just been rearranged. Owing to our recent large purchase of Australian stamps, we have been able to *largely reduce* the prices of many

* Canada, certainly; but some of the more recent experiments of Australia and New Zealand are rather of the nature of shocking examples.—ED. *G.S.W.*

varieties, and the present books will be of great service to those collectors who wish to fill up gaps in their collections at moderate prices.

The older issues are very complete, and include many *very rare* varieties, both used and unused, and these books will well repay examination even by the most advanced collector.

All the Australian books have now been rearranged, and our stock of Australian stamps, which prices up to nearly £20,000, is stronger and more complete than it has been for many years past.

The stamps of Australia and New Zealand have always had a great fascination for serious collectors, and, as for many years past we have found them amongst the best selling stamps that we stock, we have always been keen to keep up a good supply of them.

*Norway.*

These stamps also have just been re-arranged; the stock of *unused* in particular is very strong, and includes a grand range of rare shades.

For some reason or another this country seems to have been somewhat neglected by serious philatelists; I am aware of the various and good articles that appeared in *The Philatelic Record* from the pens of my friend the late Mr. Harrison, of Manchester, and of other writers, but all these only touched the outline of a rather complex subject.

If philatelists like Messrs. Yardley or Hausburg took up this country and studied it as they have done Transvaal and India, they would be surprised at the amount of interest that could be got out of it.

The varieties and the divers printings of the issues 1882-6, alone, are very numerous, and as the stamps are quite cheap it would be easy to work up this country.

The stamps of Norway have been produced by six or eight different establishments; some were made in Christiania and others in Berlin, and this changing from place to place has produced marvellous varieties which have not been half studied, and I should like to see some serious collectors take up this interesting work. When it is done collectors will be surprised at the rarity of many of the varieties.

# Countries of the World

*By* BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(*Continued from page* 131.)

**Gwalior**—*continued*

**The Fifth Issue**

IN 1899 the recently issued 3 pies stamp of India was overprinted in the usual manner for use in this State. In 1901 the ½ a., 1 a., and 2 a. in the new colours were also overprinted, in 1903 the 2½ a. in blue appeared, and in February, 1904, the 3 pies in grey was issued, this being the last of the Queen's Head stamps to be surcharged. The same overprint was used as before, i.e. that having the large Hindi inscription. The variety with tall "R" in "GWALIOR" occurs on all values, and the 3 pies carmine




is known with inverted surcharge. It is thought that only one sheet of 240 was issued thus.

1899-1904. *Indian stamps overprinted with* Type 2 *in* black.

| | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| 3 pies, carmine (696,720) | 0 2 | 0 2 |
| 3 ,, grey (14,640) | — | — |
| ½ a., yellow-green (240,480) | 0 3 | 0 3 |
| 1 a., carmine (84,480) | 0 4 | 0 2 |
| 2 a., pale violet (48,480) | 0 6 | — |
| 2½ a., ultramarine (12,240) | 0 8 | — |

**The Sixth Issue**

New stamps bearing the portrait of His Majesty King Edward VII were issued in India in 1902, and in the following year Gwalior, in common with the other "convention" States, received a supply of the 3 pies, ½ a., and 1 a. values suitably overprinted. Other values appeared, as the supplies of the corresponding Queen's Head stamps were exhausted—a period of four years elapsing before all were issued. They were placed on sale in the following order: 2 a., 3 a. (1904), 2½ a., 4 a., 8 a., 12 a., 1 r. (1905), 6 a. (1906), and 2 r., 3 r., 5 r. (1907). It seems that the 2½ a. was requisitioned or supplied in error, for there was no real necessity for a stamp of this denomination. Only a small number (1200) were overprinted.

The type with long Hindi inscription was used, and the variety with tall "R" occurs, I believe, in all the small-sized stamps.























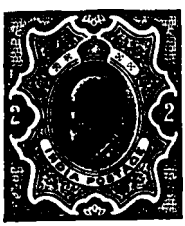











1903–7. *King's Head stamps of India overprinted as before.*

| | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d |
|---|---|---|
| 3 pies, grey | 0 1 | 0 3 |
| ½ a., green | 0 2 | 0 1 |
| 1 a., carmine | 0 4 | 0 1 |
| 2 a., violet | 0 3 | 0 2 |
| 2½ a., ultramarine | — | — |
| 3 a., orange-brown | 0 5 | 0 4 |
| 4 a., olive-green | 0 6 | 0 6 |
| 6 a., bistre | 0 9 | — |
| 8 a., magenta | 1 0 | — |
| 12 a., purple on *red* | 1 4 | — |
| 1 r., green and carmine | 1 9 | — |
| 2 r., carmine and yellow-brown | — | — |
| 3 r., brown and green | — | — |
| 5 r., ultramarine and violet | — | — |

## The Seventh Issue

Prior to 1906 the postal and revenue stamps of India had been kept entirely separate, but in this year the inscription on the ½ a. and 1 a. postage stamps was modified so that they could be used for both postal and fiscal purposes. In the following year most of the "convention" States received supplies of these new stamps duly overprinted, Gwalior issuing the ½ a. about August and the 1 a. three weeks later. The same type was employed as before, and the variety with long "R" in "GWALIOR" may be found. This, by the way, occurs in the tenth stamp in the first horizontal row of the lower pane. Another variety worth looking for occurs on stamp No. 185 (the fifth stamp on the sixth row of the lower pane), this having a space of fully 2½ mm. between the two lines of the overprint, instead of 1¾ mm. to nearly 2¼ mm. as on all the other specimens.







1907. *Indian stamps inscribed* "POSTAGE & REVENUE," *overprinted as before.*

| | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| ½ a., green | 0 1 | — |
| 1 a., carmine | — | — |

## Concluding Remarks

We cannot leave this subject without making some slight reference to the interesting series of Official stamps issued for this State. These, like the ordinary issues, consist of the contemporary stamps of India overprinted in two lines. Instead of following the lead of the other "convention" States by having the word "SERVICE" struck upon its ordinary stamps, Gwalior has always had a distinctive overprint for its Official label with both lines

of the inscription in Hindi as illustrated below.

ग्वालियर

सरविस

This sensible plan was adopted owing to the fact that the authorities remembered that the majority of the officials using these stamps would be quite ignorant of English, and the English word "SERVICE" would, therefore, convey no meaning whatever to them.

The first Official stamps appeared in 1895—ten years after the issue of the first regular set. The overprint consists of two lines, the top one meaning "GWALIOR" and the lower one "SARVIS"—the nearest equivalent possible to the English "SERVICE." The same type has been used throughout the various issues and printings, and the only values used are the 3 pies, ½ a., 1 a., 2 a., 4 a., 8 a., and 1 r.

On some of the Queen's Head stamps an interesting error may be found with the last two characters of the lower word transposed so that it reads "SARSIV." This occurred in a printing made in 1906, and that some of the values showing this error are extremely rare may be gathered from the fact that of the 1 r. no more than twelve can be in existence. Another error worth looking for, though it appears only to be due to defective printing, has the fourth character in the lower word omitted.

There are no varieties of any importance in the King's Head stamps, and these have been brought up to date by the issue of the ½ a. and 1 a. values inscribed "POSTAGE & REVENUE."

Collectors interested in these Official stamps will find a complete list of varieties in the current edition of Part I of the Catalogue.

*(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.***

# Specialism for the Medium Collector

*By* TIM BROLOGIE

*(Continued from page 41.)*

**Cyprus**

As these notes are intended for the medium collector, it will perhaps be a waste of time to deal with the stamps of Great Britain used in Cyprus, or even the stamps of Great Britain surcharged with the word "Cyprus." These early stamps of Cyprus have always been fairly popular amongst specialists, and consequently we know a good deal about the first issues. This has, of course, caused the catalogues to have a rather formidable list of these stamps. The stamps are much scarcer used than unused, which has led the forger to try his hand at imitating the postmarks, which he has done only too successfully.

Commencing with 1881, when a distinct issue was printed for Cyprus, the stamps form a suitable field for the moderate specialist. The issues are simple, but not too simple to be interesting, whilst those interested in surcharges are not entirely neglected.

The first issue in our province was printed from Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s stock plate, which was also used for printing the stamps of Nevis, Antigua, Turks Islands, St. Lucia, and Natal. The watermark was Crown CC.

In the next year (1882) the ½ piastre, *green*, and the 1 piastre, *carmine*, were surcharged "½" and "30 PARAS" respectively. All these stamps are scarce, and many really rare varieties of overprint are to be found. There are two distinct ½ p. overprints, one executed locally, and the other in London, by Messrs. De La Rue. At least Messrs. De La Rue are generally understood to have been the printers of the London surcharge, but nothing definite is really known.

In the next issue (on paper with the Crown CA watermark), two distinct dies exist, the full descriptions of which are to be found at the beginning of Gibbons' Catalogue. The prices for unused copies of the different dies are very interesting, and should be carefully noted, as occasionally one is fortunate enough to pick up copies of these stamps in places where the two dies have been ignored when the stamps were priced.

In 1894 to 1896 the well-known bicoloured series was issued, all of which are straightforward. They are all fairly common too, excepting the high values.

The King's Head stamps of Cyprus have provided a good investment for those collectors who purchased them at New Issue rates. They were issued in 1903, in almost the same colours as the previous series, with the

ordinary CA watermark. In 1904 the multiple-watermarked paper was adopted for these stamps, after the stamps on single-watermarked paper had only been in use for about three months. This, of course, has caused the "single CA's" of Cyprus to be very scarce—in fact the 9, 12, 18, and 45 piastres are amongst the rarest, if not quite the rarest, of all the stamps of this country, especially in fine used condition. Less than 4000 copies of each of the higher values were printed, and as large numbers were bought up by local speculators the used stamps should be very valuable in the future.

**Malta**

Malta makes a splendid little country for the specialist. The total number of varieties issued is not too great, whilst nearly all the stamps, excepting the first half-dozen, are fairly common. The designs are very pleasing, if a little monotonous, and the country has been almost entirely free from speculative issues.

The first stamp issued was a halfpenny, *yellow* in colour. All the *yellow* halfpenny stamps of Malta might be termed locals, as their franking power did not extend beyond the Maltese Islands. They are all interesting stamps, and are very scarce indeed in mint unused condition. There are a great many interesting shades of these stamps, especially in the issue perforated 14 and with Crown C C watermark.

Up to December, 1884, the stamps of Great Britain were used on all correspondence going out of the island, but in this year Malta joined the Postal Union, and in 1885 a new set of stamps was issued, consisting of values from ½d. to 1s. The ½d. was of the same design as previously, but the colour was changed to *green*. The other values had varied designs, all bearing a plentiful supply of Maltese Crosses, the national emblem. Soon afterwards a 5s. stamp on Crown C C paper was issued, but is not at all scarce. There are plenty of shades to be found of all the values in this issue, but the 2½d. and 1s. values provide the most variety. It is easily possible to make a really good display of the shades of this issue. If this could be done with stamps bearing the marginal plate number, it might be seen what relation the various shades bear to the different plate numbers.

The great rarity of this country is the 4d., *brown*, which was issued imperforate (in error). One sheet only was so issued, and so, naturally, copies are very valuable. It is, of course, necessary to purchase this stamp in pairs, so as to make sure that one is not buying clipped specimens sold as imperforate.

A very pretty series of new-value stamps was issued in 1899–1900 consisting of the ½d., 4½d., 5d., 2s. 6d., and 10s. values. Plenty of minor shades of these stamps may be found, distinct shades of the ½d. value being very plentiful.

The well-known provisional 1d. on 2½d. stamp was issued in 1902. On one stamp of each sheet—the second stamp in the ninth row—there was an error; the word "Penny" was misspelt "Pnney." This error was the cause of much local speculation, the Postmaster in Malta, so it is said, falling a ready victim to the charms of Philately (?).

When the King's Head stamps appeared, only the ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., and 1s. stamps were changed. Goodly quantities of all the values were issued, and none are scarce. The pictorial series of 1899–1900 continued in use, and indeed is now current on the multiple-watermarked paper. The only further changes were the usual ones from "single" to "multiple" watermarked paper, and the change in the colour of the 1d. value from *black and red* to *red* only.

(*To be continued.*)

# Twentieth Century Colonials

## (January, 1901–June, 1907)

WRITTEN AND COMPILED BY D. B. ARMSTRONG

(*Continued from page* 136.)

**Straits Settlements**

THE British colony having the above title comprises the whole of the southern portion of the Malay Peninsula, and the Cocos Islands and Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean. The total area of the colony and its dependencies is 1500 square miles, and it has a population of 572,249, composed chiefly of Malays and Chinese. The island of Labuan, off the north-west coast of Borneo, was also annexed to the colony in October, 1906. The chief settlements which form the colony are Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. Of these Singapore is the most important. It is an island off the extreme south of the Malay Peninsula, and is separated from the mainland by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile wide, and commands the famous Straits of Malacca, through which all vessels *en route* to China and the Far East are com-

pelled to pass. The area of this island, and several adjacent islets included in its jurisdiction, is 226 square miles. On it is situate the capital, chief town and port of the colony, Singapore, one of the greatest seaports of the world and a port of call for all vessels proceeding to China, Japan, Australia, Dutch Indies, etc. outward bound, and for Europe and India homeward bound. From the numbers of ships of all sizes and nationalities which call there to replenish their coal supplies it has gained the nickname of the "Coal Hole of the East." It is a coaling station for the British China and East Indies squadrons, and has extensive dockyards and repairing shops for the use of the fleet. The fortifications which defend Singapore Harbour are of enormous strength, the batteries being constructed by the colony at a cost of over £100,000, the guns being furnished by the British Government. A large white and native garrison is maintained at Singapore. The island was first occupied as a trading station by the Honourable East India Company in 1819, and was formally ceded to Great Britain by the native Sultan of Johore three years later. It is the seat of government for the whole colony, and is practically a clearing-house for all the imports and exports of the Far East, maintaining an enormous shipping trade with Great Britain, Australasia, the Dutch East Indies, China, the United States, etc. The chief articles exported are the products of the Peninsula, which comprise gutta-percha, gambier, pepper, india-rubber, horns, hides, canes, sugar, rice, sago, tapioca, spices, dyes, copra, rattans, coffee, tobacco, guns, tin, etc.

The government is administered by a resident Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council of eight and a Legislative Council of fifteen members.

Next to Singapore the most important town is Georgetown, Penang, also on an island off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, which was ceded to the East India Company by the Rajah of Kedah in 1786, and was at that time the only British settlement on the Malay Peninsula. It now possesses all the chief trade between Sumatra and the northern provinces of the Malay Peninsula, and has a population of 128,830.

Malacca is the largest settlement, and lies on the western coast between Penang and Singapore, and is one of the oldest European possessions in the Far East. A factory was established there by the Portuguese in 1511, and was taken from them by the Dutch in 1640, being captured by the British in 1795. It remained in our hands until 1818, when, on peace being restored, it was handed back to the Dutch Government. In March, 1824, however, it was exchanged for certain English settlements on the island of Sumatra, and has since remained a British possession. The remaining sections of the colony comprise Province Wellesley, and a small group of islands, eighty miles south of Penang in the Indian Ocean, known as the Dindings.

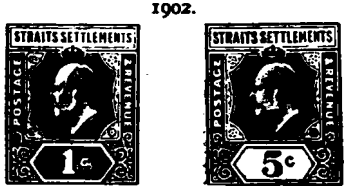
*Currency.*—100 cents = $1 = 2s. 4d.

Entered Postal Union April 1, 1877.

Stamps first issued in 1867.

The King's Head series of this colony began to appear in 1902, the various denominations being issued at irregular intervals throughout the year, as corresponding values of the old series bearing the portrait of the late Queen Victoria gave out, the whole series being completed by December of that year. Little can be said concerning these stamps except that they are of the stereotyped De La Rue British Colonial Postage and Revenue type, which is familiar to all, and does not call for description. It includes a stamp of the value of $100, which is intended for purely fiscal purposes, and is seldom, if ever, employed for postal use. I understand also that the 2 cent denomination of the old Queen's Head series is still in concurrent use with the regular King's Head stamps in the colony.

1902.




*Regular De La Rue colonial design. Head of King Edward VII. Wmk. Crown CA (single). Perf. 14. Typographed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. in London, in sheets of 240; four panes of sixty; ten rows of six, with usual marginal inscription and continuous coloured lines round the panes in the colour in which the name and value are printed, and plate numbers in white upon circles of solid colour in all four corners of sheet. The sheets of all values excepting that of 3 cents are, however, split up into half-sheets, two panes or 120 stamps, before being shipped to the colony, in order to facilitate their handling. Name and value printed in second colour.*

1 c., grey-green and blue-green (July, 1902).
3 c., purple and orange (April 15, 1902).
4 c., lilac on *red* (September 3, 1902).
5 c., lilac on *white* (August, 1902).
8 c., purple on *blue* (April 15, 1902).
10 c., lilac and black on *yellow* (September 3, 1902).
25 c., lilac and green (August, 1902).
30 c., grey-black and carmine (July, 1902).
50 c., dull green and carmine (September 3, 1902).
$1, dull green and black (September 3, 1902).
$2, lilac and black (September 3, 1902).
$5, dull green and orange-brown (December, 1902).
$100, lilac and blue on *yellow* (December, 1902).

*Shades.*

A second printing of some of the higher values of the above series was made in August, 1903, and developed some very distinct shades, as did also subsequent printings of the 1 c. denomination, especially with regard to the colour in which the name and value were printed.

1 c., pale green and blue-green instead of grey-green and blue-green.
1 c., grey-green, with value in sea-green instead of blue-green.
1 c., grey-green, with value in green instead of blue-green.
50 c., yellow-green and rose instead of dull green and carmine.
$1, yellow-green and black instead of dull green and black.
$2, dark lilac and black instead of lilac and black.

Late in the following year, the Colonial Government being apparently dissatisfied with the regular key-plate designs of the above issue, a new series was commenced having a separate and distinctive design for each denomination. The designs chosen were pleasing in appearance, but unfortunately, after four low values had been issued in this manner, no more were prepared with separate designs, probably because the scheme, though excellent in theory, was found in practice to be a little too expensive. The designs of the four values issued consist of a large medallion portrait of His Majesty, similar to that which appears on the current Maltese series, in a setting of palm trees on the 1 c. and 3 c., tropical ferns on the 4 c., whilst on the 8 c. His Majesty's profile is flanked by a couple of deadly-looking Malay krises.

1903-4.




*Head of King Edward VII, with a different setting for each value. Wmk. Crown CA (single). Perf.* 14. *Typographed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. in London in sheets of* 240 *as before, but with a series of broken lines round margins, instead of a continuous line as in the former issue.*

1 c., green (December, 1903).
3 c., lilac (January, 1904).
4 c., purple on *red* (April, 1904).
8 c., purple on *blue* (July, 1904).

During 1904-5 the above series and some of the high denominations of the one preceding it were issued on unsurfaced paper, with the multiple watermark, the stamps making their appearance as those with the single watermark became obsolete. The first to be issued with the new watermark was the 3 c., and the last the 50 c.

1904-5.

*Designs of* 1902-4 *as above. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf.* 14. *Unsurfaced paper. Sheet arrangement, etc., as before, excepting that all values have now broken marginal lines. Name and value in second colour. Typographed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. in London.*

1 c., green (September 2, 1904).
3 c., lilac (August 16, 1904).
4 c., purple on *red* (October, 1904).
8 c., purple on *blue* (August, 1905).
25 c., lilac and green (January, 1905).
30 c., grey-black and carmine (March, 1905).
50 c., green and carmine (November, 1905).
$1, dull green and black (April, 1905).
$5, dull green and orange-brown (October, 1905).

All values with the exception of the $5 have now been issued printed upon the new chalk-surfaced paper. In July, 1906, a new value was issued, also printed on the chalk-surfaced paper, and of the denomination of $25. According to Mr. Barnsdall, in "Countries of the World," the issue of this stamp was necessitated by the inauguration of a new special system of insurance for the transmission by post of parcels containing gold and gold-leaf, which came into force on July 1, 1906, large quantities of this metal being transmitted annually to China by this method, from Chinese resident in the colony, consigned to native jewellers in China itself.

1905-7.

*King's Head designs of* 1902-4. *Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Chalk-surfaced paper. Perf.* 14. *Name and value in second colour. Sheet arrangement and marginal lines as before.*

1 c., green (December 21, 1905).
3 c., lilac (August 23, 1906).
4 c., purple on *red* (October 3, 1905).
5 c., lilac on *white* (January 10, 1907).
8 c., purple on *blue* (December 22, 1905).
10 c., purple on *yellow* (November 10, 1905).
25 c., lilac and green (November, 1905).
30 c., grey-black and carmine (March, 1906).
50 c., dull green and carmine (November, 1906).
$1, dull green and black (March, 1906).
$2, lilac and black (January, 1906).
$25, grey-green and black (July 1, 1906).

In compliance with the provisions of the Rome Convention of the Universal Postal Union, which provide that stamps of the denominations of 5, 10, 25 centimes and their equivalents in foreign currencies shall be printed entirely in green, red, and blue respectively, the 8 c. value of the current series of the Straits Settlements was issued printed all in ultramarine upon *white* paper instead of in purple upon *blue* paper as formerly. As is becoming the general custom with respect to low-value stamps, this stamp was not printed upon the chalk-surfaced paper, as it is generally admitted now that there is comparatively little danger of stamps of a smaller denomination than 5d. being cleaned and used over again in any considerable quantities, and the risk of fraud is not sufficiently heavy to counterbalance the extra cost incurred by the employment of chalk-surfaced paper. In addition stamps of these values are little used for revenue purposes.

**September 10, 1906.**

*Design of* 1904. *Head of King Edward VII. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Unsurfaced paper. Printed all in one colour. Perf.* 14. *Typographed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. in London.*

8 c., ultramarine.

*(To be continued.)*

# Notes on the Russian Watermarks, etc.

*By* HUGO KRÖTSCH, of Leipzig

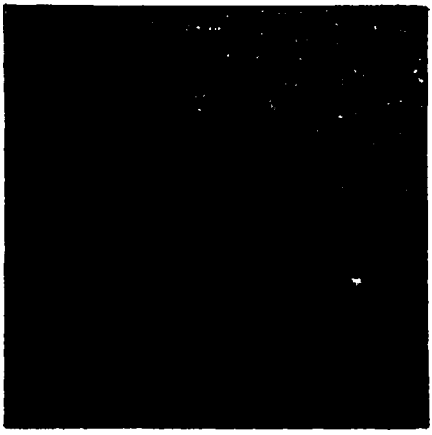
*Translated from the "Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung," by kind permission of the author and publisher.*

IT is remarkable what a little is known about the watermark of the stamps of Russia; it came into being with the 1866 issue, and continued in use until the issue this year of stamps of new designs. Describing the 1866 issue,* we read in the Senf Catalogue: "With watermark of wavy lines, laid paper," and further: "In stamps on laid paper, specimens may be found in which the laid lines are almost imperceptible." In Kohl's Catalogue the heading reads: "Watermark wavy lines, horizontally or vertically laid paper." In the Senf Catalogue an illustration of the watermark is given, but as the groundwork is lined *diagonally*, it is of little or no use. It would not have been very difficult to make a correct illustration; owing to the position

* The issue referred to is called the 1868–71 issue in S.G.'s Catalogue, in which the heading reads: "*Watermark wavy lines far apart, small portions only showing on most stamps.*" The list is divided into stamps on horizontally and vertically laid paper.



1
Wide wavy lines.

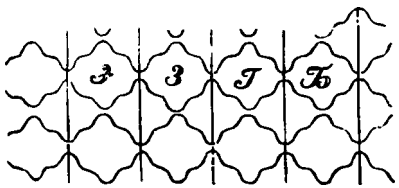


2
Close wavy lines.

occupied by the illustration in the catalogue, the groundwork should run *vertically*, as the direction of the wavy lines is *vertical*. It would also be highly desirable that the letters and figures be mentioned which occur in conjunction with the watermark "wavy lines." As that has not been done, a collector, seeing the figure "3" as the watermark on a 30 k. might well think he had a valuable stamp of the 1857 issue, whereas, as will be shown later, the stamp might be quite common, belonging to the 1866 issue, with wavy lines watermark (in which the figure "3" occurs).

In order that the collector be not deceived, it is as well to be familiar with the wavy lines watermark of Bavaria and Hamburg. Illustrations 1 and 2 show the Bavarian watermark, with wide and close wavy lines, which are particularly apparent in the envelopes, in which they have a *diagonal* direction; whereas in the stamps the direction is either *vertical* or *horizontal*.

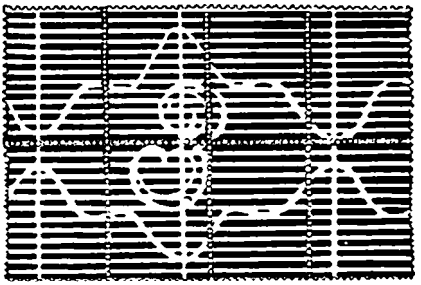
Now, the "wavy lines" watermark of Russia is quite different from the above. Instead of the regular, more or less parallel lines, the Russian watermark, as we see in Illustration 3, consists of *waved serpentine lines*, which do not fit into one another, as in the Bavarian watermark, but which are *opposed* one to the other, or to express the matter more clearly, the node of one curve approaches the node of that running alongside of it.



3

The description appended in the catalogues to the 1866 issue had far better read "waved serpentine lines, on laid paper," and be accompanied by an illustration similar to Type 3 as above, but preferably also showing the laid lines. As a matter of fact, Illustration 3 is only supposed to show the waved serpentine lines and the letters forming the actual watermark. The vertical lines running through the waved lines are not accurately shown, as every diamond-shaped space should be bisected by a vertical line, so that even the letters are cut by vertical lines running through them, as is clearly shown in Illustration 4, which is taken from page 21 of Krötsch's *Handbook on Russia*.

An important point is that the above-mentioned vertical lines are not part of the waved lines and letters, which were soldered together upon the dandy roll, which impresses the watermark. The vertical lines are connected with the horizontally laid lines of the paper.



4

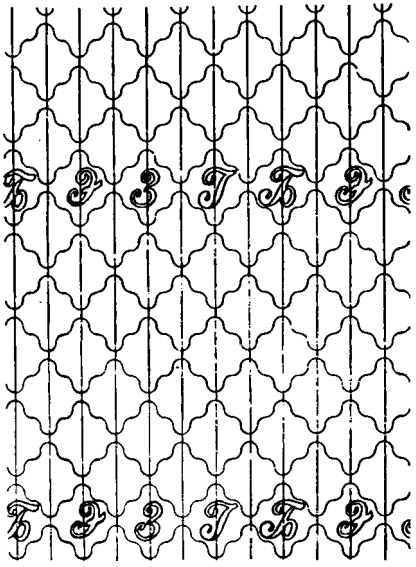
Russian watermark as shown in a block of eight stamps. The perforations show the size of the stamps.

The fact that this important point is omitted from the Russian handbook of the Krötsch series, so carefully written by Dr. E. Bochmann, Riga, shows how little even Russian specialists have studied the watermark. The position of the letters in the diamond-shaped spaces has given rise to several theories. Thus Dr. v. Bochmann says, "In two rows . . . on each sheet of 100 stamps." On the other hand, in the course of a paper entitled "Whole Sheets," which was read at the Leipzig Philatelistentag in 1904, Schwaneberger says, "In the lower portion of each sheet." We ourselves obtained possession of a whole sheet of the 1 k. of the 1889 issue, in which the watermark appears vertically in the centre of the sheet.

At the fiftieth meeting of the German Philatelisten-Verband, in Gössnitz, we read a paper on the varying position of the letters in the Russian watermarks, and we were thereupon shown by Mr. A. E. Glasewald a whole sheet of the 1 stotinka of the 1886 issue of Bulgaria. We were greatly interested, knowing that the stamps of that issue were printed in the Russian State Printing Office, on similar paper to that used for the Russian stamps.

As regards these stamps the Senf Catalogue merely states "Watermark wavy lines," and in Kohl the watermark is not even mentioned for that issue, only, in fact, the Bulgarian watermark of the Boris issue. It is certainly absolutely correct to state that the Russian watermark was used for Bulgarian stamps from the 1879 issue until the issue of stamps of a new design in 1889: the 1889–90 issue appears to us to be unwatermarked as far as we can see from single copies, but it is just possible that the sheet watermark

of the Boris issue was in use for that of 1889-90.



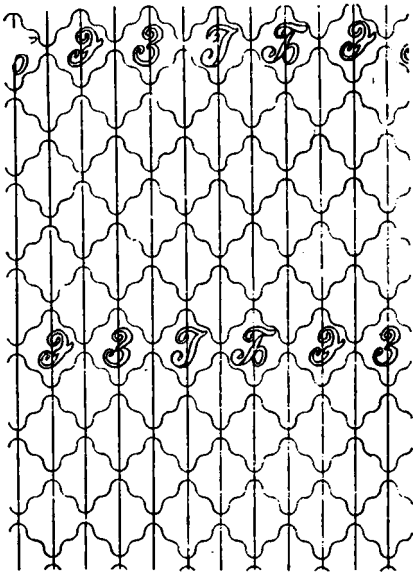
5

Russian watermark in a sheet of stamps, showing corresponding letters in the two lines exactly one above the other.

We were extremely interested in these Bulgarian sheets, and Mr. Glasewald informed us that he still had a stock of them. He very kindly allowed us to have the twenty-five sheets he had in stock, which had formed part of the remainders, so that they were still in exactly the same order as they were received from the printing office.

From these sheets we drew the following conclusions: In each sheet there are some thirteen horizontal waved serpentine lines, and the letters vary in the relative positions which they occupy. Some of the sheets show corresponding letters exactly vertically one above the other, as in Illustration 5; others show the bottom row misplaced to the left, as in Illustration 6, or to the right, as in Illustration 7. In the twenty-five sheets the three varieties were divided as follows:—

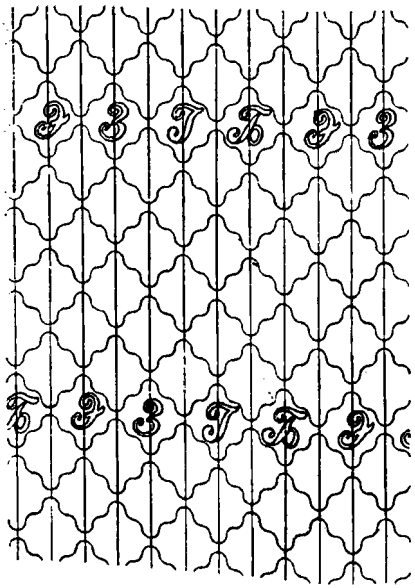
| | |
|---|---|
| *With the same letters vertically one above the other* . . . | 10 sheets |
| Of which 2 sheets had the wmk. reversed, and 3 sheets had the wmk. inverted. | |
| *With the letters misplaced sideways:* | |
| Bottom row to the right 7 sheets<br>,, ,, ,, left 4 ,, | 11 sheets |
| Of which one sheet with inverted wmk. | |
| *With one row only of letters* . . | 4 sheets |
| | 25 sheets |



6

Russian watermark in a sheet of stamps, showing the bottom row of letters misplaced to the left.

Thus it will be seen that the proportions with evenly placed and misplaced watermarks are about equal.



7

Russian watermark in a sheet of stamps, showing the bottoin row of letters misplaced to the right.

(*To be continued.*)

# New Issues and Discoveries

*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.**

**Bulgaria.**—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. report that they have seen the new provisional 25 on 30 stot., chronicled in our issue of July 24, with the surcharge in *blue* instead of in *red*.




14




18

1909. Type 14 *surcharged as* Type 18, *in* blue.
104| 25 on 30 stot., black and bistre-brown.

**China.**—The current 5 c. has been shown us in a new shade, this time a very distinct *violet*.



29

1909. Type 29. *No wmk. Perf.* 14 *to* 16.
154*a*| 5 c., dull violet.

**Elobey, Annobon, and Corisco.**—According to *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, two more provisionals have made their appearance, presumably as partners to the 5 c. on 10 c., listed as No. 57 in our publishers' Supplement.




3




4

1909. Type 3 *surcharged with* Type 4 (?), *in* black.
55| 5 c. on 3 c., orange-red.
56| 5 c. on 4 c., grey-green.

**Holland.**—We learn from *Die Post* that the regular 4 c. Postage Due has now appeared to take the place of the provisional chronicled in our issue of June 26, as was expected. We shall place this in our Catalogue after No. 355, present No. 355*a* becoming 355*b*.




52

Postage Due Stamp. 1909. Type 52. *Perf.* 12½.
355*a*| 4 c., ultramarine and black.

**Hyderabad.**—*Smith's Monthly Circular* reports the addition of a 4 a. value to the current series, and the same authority records the 3 a., listed in April last, with Official overprint.




6

1909. Type 6. *Wmk. of Arabic characters. Perf.* 12½.
39| 4 a., olive-green.

Official Stamp. 1909. Type 6 *overprinted in* black *similarly to the* 1873 *issue.*
227| 3 a., brown-orange.

**New Caledonia.**—We have lately come across the 1 c. with Jubilee overprint *inverted*.




10




24

1903. Type 10 *overprinted with* Type 14, *in* blue.
*Variety. Overprint inverted.*
123*d*| 1 c., black on *azure* (B).

**New Zealand.**—Messrs. Wilcox, Smith, and Co. have sent us the latest ½d. stamp (Cat. No. 320), overprinted for official use. The type used resembles that of the previous Official so closely as to make a further illustration unnecessary, but the impression appears to be sharper. This stamp should come before No. 651 in the Catalogue.




83 83

OFFICIAL STAMP. 1909. Type 83. *Wmk.* Type 41 *overprinted with* Type 83, *in* black. *Perf.* 14×15.
½d., green,

**North Borneo.**—We have received a complete new set of twelve postage stamps, designed and printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd. They are a fine pictorial series and show the central design in *black* in each case. The perforation gauges 14.

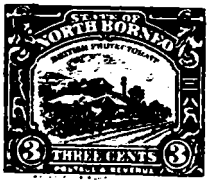
These stamps were issued for sale in Borneo on July 1, and the 18 c. value was withdrawn on July 31, very small quantities having been sold; it was then surcharged "20 CENTS" in *red*, as the latter was found to be the more convenient denomination.




50




51




52




53




54




55




56




57




58




59




60




60a

JULY 1, 1909. Types 50 *to* 60a. *Centres in* black. *Perf.* 14.

153 1 c., chocolate.
154 2 c., green.
155 3 c., rose-lake.
156 4 c., scarlet.
157 5 c., brown-ochre.
158 6 c., pale olive-green.
159 8 c., rose-lake.
160 10 c., pale blue.
16 12 c., Prussian blue.
162 16 c., purple-brown
163 18 c., myrtle.
165 24 c., lilac-mauve.

20
CENTS
60b

JULY-AUGUST, 1909. Type 60 *surcharged with* Type 60b, *in* red.

168 20 c. on 18 c., myrtle.

**Persia.**—We were in error in describing the 50 kran stamp chronicled in our issue of August 7 as Type 54. The new stamp is of an entirely different design, and the border is in *gold*. We repeat the amended chronicle.

1909. Type 55. *Centre in black, frame in gold. Perf.* 11, 11½.

442 50 kr., vermilion and black.

Printed by W. BRENDON & SON, Ltd., Plymouth, for the Proprietors, STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.
August 21, 1909.

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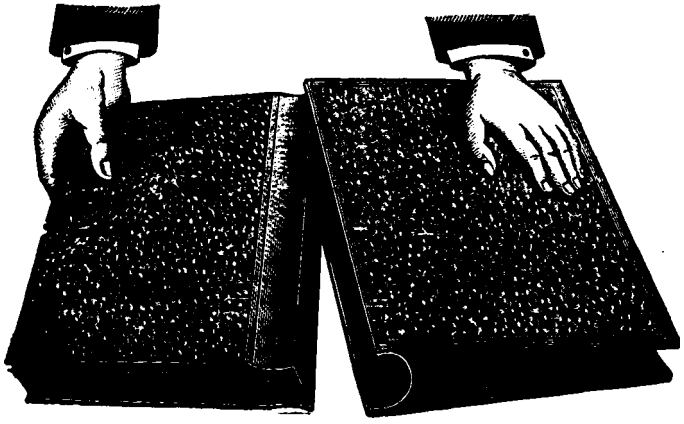
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[AD. 14.

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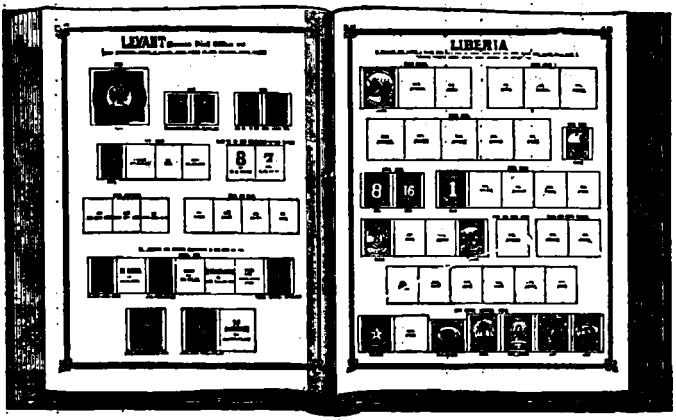
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No. 9, Vol. X.
(Whole No. 243.)

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AUGUST 28, 1909. ONE PENNY.

# GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY



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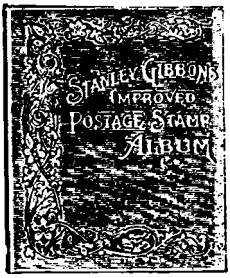
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**C. A. W. writes:** "Please send me one of your marvellous 1/- Albums, with packet of stamps, in order that I may convince my incredulous friends that such a thing is possible."

**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."

[AD. 37.

# *STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd.*

## *391 Strand, London, W.C.*

# Special Bargains

## For G.S.W. Readers.

# CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

## 1892.

## Type 13. Hope seated.

2½d., pale green.

(Cat. No. 73.)

*This Stamp is catalogued at 4s.*

## Special Bargain Price

For the above stamp, unused and mint,

# 1s. 3d.

**POST-FREE.**

## *Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.*

*ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.*

### TURKEY.

1908. *Type* 25. *Reduced prices.*

| Cat. No. | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 248. | 5 par., brown-ochre | *used* | 0 | 1 |
| 249. | 10 „ green | „ | 0 | 1 |
| 250. | 20 „ rose-carmine | „ | 0 | 1 |
| 251. | 1 pi., ultramarine | „ | 0 | 2 |
| 252. | 2 pi., black | „ | 0 | 3 |
| | Set of 5 values as above | „ | 0 | 6 |

### VICTORIA.

*Various issues. Reduced prices.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100. | 4d., rose | *used* | 3 | 0 |
| 104. | 1d., green | „ | 2 | 0 |
| 116. | 2d., lilac | „ | 3 | 0 |
| 128. | 4d., rosine | „ | 2 | 6 |
| 131. | 6d., blue | „ | 1 | 9 |
| 162/162*a*. | 2d., mauve (shades) | „ | 0 | 3 |
| 171/172. | 1d., green ( „ ) | „ | 0 | 2 |
| 192/194. | ½d., rosine ( „ ) | „ | 0 | 8 |
| 202. | 4d., magenta | „ | 5 | 0 |
| 224. | 1d., orange-brown | | 0 | 4 |
| 253. | 2½d., deep blue | *used* | 0 | 1 |
| 258. | 3d., orange-brown | „ | 0 | 4 |
| 259. | 4d., yellow-bistre | „ | 0 | 9 |
| 260. | 5d., red-brown | „ | 0 | 1 |
| 261. | 6d., bright green | „ | 0 | 8 |
| 264. | 5s., carmine and blue | „ | 12 | 6 |
| 265. | 1d., olive | | 0 | 9 |
| 265. | 1d. „ | *used* | 1 | 0 |
| 268/8*a*. | 3d., orange-brown (shades) | „ | 0 | 2 |
| 271. | 9d., rose | „ | 0 | 3 |
| 273. | 2s., blue on rose | „ | 0 | 9 |
| 280. | 1d., rose-red | | 0 | 9 |
| 280. | 1d. „ | *used* | 0 | 4 |
| 295. | 3d., orange-brown | „ | 0 | 1 |
| 296*a*. | 5d., chocolate | „ | 0 | 1 |
| 298. | 9d., brownish rose | „ | 0 | 3 |
| 305. | 1d., rose-red | „ | 0 | 4 |
| 512. | 1d., ultramarine and lake | „ | 0 | 4 |
| 513. | 2d. „ „ | „ | 0 | 4 |
| 525. | ½d., rosine and yellow-green | | 0 | 3 |
| 525. | ½d. „ „ | *used* | 0 | 2 |
| 526. | 1d. „ „ | „ | 0 | 1 |
| 526. | 1d. „ „ | | 0 | 3 |
| 527. | 2d. „ „ | *used* | 0 | 1 |

August 28, 1909

# Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 9
Whole No. 243 AUGUST 28, 1909 Vol. X.

## The Stamps of Nicaragua

*By* JOSEPH B. LEAVY

(*Continued from page* 152.)

*January*, 1897. Similar to the issue of 1896, Type 15, but dated "1897." On thin white wove paper. Overprinted, as before, with Type 21, in *red*.

1 centavo, red.
2 centavos ,,
5 ,, ,,
10 ,, ,,
20 ,, ,,
50 ,, ,,
1 peso ,,
2 pesos ,,
5 ,, ,,

Same as last, but printed on thin white wove paper, watermarked with a Cap of Liberty on a pole.

1 centavo, red.
2 centavos ,,
5 ,, ,,
10 ,, ,,
20 ,, ,,
50 ,, ,,
1 peso ,,
2 pesos ,,
5 ,, ,,

*Reprints.* Similar to the originals, but printed on *thick* white wove paper.

1 centavo, red.
2 centavos ,,
5 ,, ,,
10 ,, ,,
20 ,, ,,
50 ,, ,,
1 peso ,,
2 pesos ,,
5 ,, ,,

*Reprints.* Same as last, but printed on *thick* white wove paper, watermarked with a Cap of Liberty on a pole.

1 centavo, red, red-brown.
2 centavos ,,
5 ,, ,,
10 ,, ,,
20 ,, ,,
50 ,, ,,
1 peso ,,
2 pesos, red-brown
5 ,, red.

* * *

*January*, 1898. Type 16, as for the ordinary stamps of the same date. On thin white wove paper. Overprinted in *blue*, "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" in an oval (Type 21).

1 centavo, carmine.
2 centavos ,,
4 ,, ,,
5 ,, ,,
10 ,, ,,
15 ,, ,,
20 ,, ,,
50 ,, ,,
1 peso ,,
2 pesos ,,
5 ,, ,,

*Reprints.* Printed on paper almost as thin as the originals.

20 centavos, Venetian red.
1 peso ,, ,,
2 pesos ,, ,,
5 ,, ,, ,,

* * *




23

*January*, 1899. Type 17, as for the ordinary stamps of the same date. Lithographed on white wove surfaced paper. Overprinted "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" in two lines, in a scroll, as shown in Type 23.

(*a*) Overprint in *blue*.

1 centavo, pale green.
2 centavos, pale brown.
4 ,, dull lake.
5 ,, dark blue.
10 ,, dull orange.
15 ,, chocolate.
50 ,, salmon.
1 peso, orange-vermilion.
2 pesos, dull lilac.

(*b*) Overprint in *black*.

20 centavos, deep green.
50 ,, salmon.
5 pesos, blue.

* * *

## POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.




24

*January*, 1896. Type 24. Engraved by the Hamilton Bank Note Co. of New York. Printed on thin white wove paper. Size 18½ by 22½ mm. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, red-orange, orange.
2 centavos ,, ,,
5 ,, ,, ,,
10 ,, ,, ,,
20 ,, ,, ,,
30 ,, ,, ,,
50 ,, ,, ,,

*Imperforate.*

1 centavo, orange.

Same, but printed on thin white wove paper, watermarked with a Cap of Liberty on a pole.

1 centavo, orange.
2 centavos ,,
5 ,, ,,
10 ,, ,,
20 ,, ,,
30 ,, ,,
50 ,, ,,

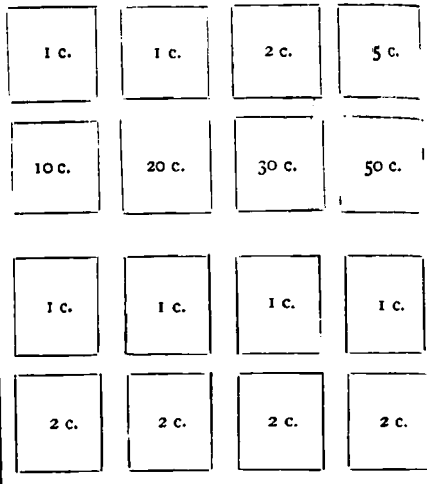
*Imperforate.*

2 centavos, orange.

*Reprints.* Similar to the originals, but printed on *thick* white wove paper, watermarked with a Cap of Liberty on a pole.

1 centavo, red-orange.
2 centavos ,,
5 ,, ,,
10 ,, ,,
20 ,, ,,
30 ,, ,,
50 ,, ,,

There were two plates from which these stamps were printed. The first plate contained all the values arranged in panes of twenty-five, five rows of five stamps each. The second plate contained only the 1 and 2 centavos stamps, four panes of twenty-five of each value.




***

*January*, 1897. Same as the preceding issue, except in colour. Printed from the same plates, on thin white wove paper.

1 centavo, violet, dull lilac.
2 centavos ,, ,, ,,
5 ,, ,, ,, ,,
10 ,, ,, ,, ,,
20 ,, ,, ,, ,,
30 ,, ,, ,, ,,
50 ,, ,, ,, ,,

*Imperforate.*

2 centavos, violet.

Same, but printed on thin white wove paper, watermarked with a Cap of Liberty on a pole.

1 centavo, dull lilac.
2 centavos ,, ,,
5 ,, ,, ,,
10 ,, ,, ,,
20 ,, ,, ,,
30 ,, ,, ,,
50 ,, ,, ,,

*Imperforate.*

1 centavo, dull lilac.

*Reprints.* Similar to the originals, but printed on *thick* white wove paper.

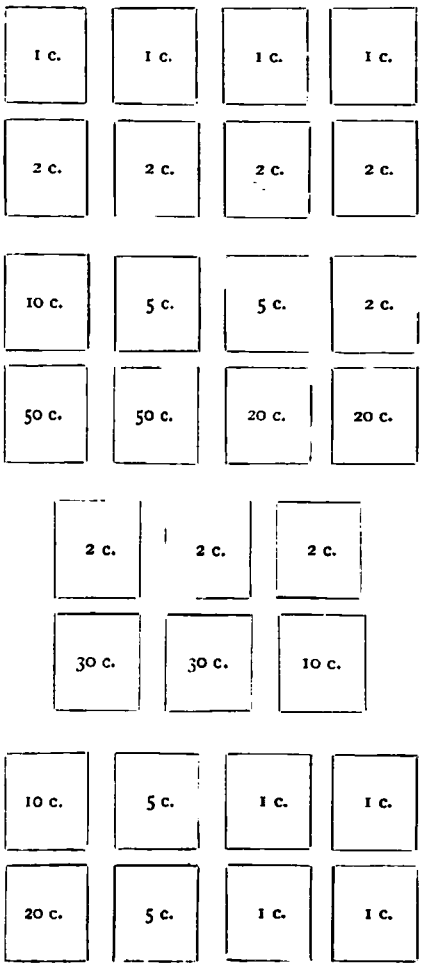
1 centavo, violet.
2 centavos ,,
5 ,, ,,
10 ,, ,,
20 ,, ,,
30 ,, ,,
50 ,, ,,

*Reprints.* Same as last, but printed on thick white wove paper, watermarked with a Cap of Liberty on a pole.

1 centavo, mauve.
2 centavos ,,

***

In 1898, instead of continuing to print these stamps from the engraved plates, the Hamilton Bank Note Co. lithographed them. There were four stones from which these lithographs were printed, arranged as shown below, each pane containing twenty-five stamps in five rows of five stamps each.




*January*, 1898. Lithographed by the Hamilton Bank Note Co. of New York on white wove surfaced paper. Size 19½ by 23 mm. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, deep green.
2 centavos ,, ,,
5 ,, ,, ,,
10 ,, ,, ,,
20 ,, ,, ,,
30 ,, ,, ,,
50 ,, ,, ,,

In 1899 the 30 centavos stamp was dropped from the series, and two new lithographic stones were made which printed the stamps in sheets of six hundred, twenty horizontal rows of thirty stamps each. In Plate 1 there were twenty rows, each containing five stamps of each of the six values. In Plate 2 there were twenty rows, each containing fifteen 1 c. and fifteen 2 c. There are no spaces between the blocks or strips of stamps of different values as there were in the preceding issue. The plates were arranged as shown in the following diagrams:—

PLATE 1.

Six groups of five by twenty stamps.

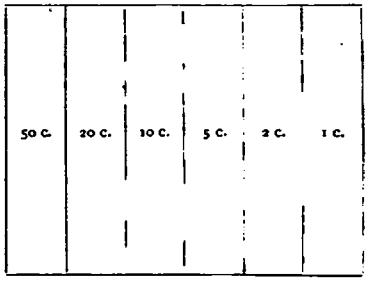
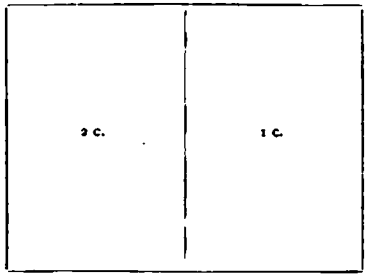



PLATE 2.

Two groups of fifteen by twenty stamps.




*January*, 1899. Lithographed by the Hamilton Bank Note Co. of New York on white wove surfaced paper. Size 19 by 23 mm. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, carmine.
2 centavos ,,
5 ,, ,,
10 ,, ,,
20 ,, ,,
50 ,, ,,

2 c. and 1 c. *in horizontal pairs.*
5 c. ,, 2 c. ,, ,, ,,
10 c. ,, 5 c. ,, ,, ,,
20 c. ,, 10 c. ,, ,, ,,
50 c. ,, 20 c. ,, ,, ,,

* * *

*(To be continued.)*

# A Type Collection

## Its Advantages and How to Form One

*By* BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(*Continued from page* 154.)

*China.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 c., vermilion . | 2 | 0 (8) | 1 | 6 |
| 2 | 2 | 12 | 1 c., pale green . | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| 3 | 4 | 20 | 1 c., orange-vermilion | 0 | 3 | — | |
| 4 | 5 | 21 | 2 c., green . . | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 5 | 6 | 22 | 3 c., orange-yellow . | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 |
| 6 | 7 | 23 | 4 c., rose . . . | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 7 | 8 | 23a | 5 c., orange . . | 1 | 6 | — | |
| 8 | 9 | 25 | 6 c., brown . . | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 9 | 10 | 26 | 9 c., green . . | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 10 | 11 | 27 | 12 c., orange . . | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 11 | 12 | 28 | 24 c., rose-carmine . | 7 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| 12 | 15a | 91 | 1 c. on 3 c., red . | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 13 | 21 | 102 | ½ c., brown-purple . | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| 14 | 22 | 105 | 1 c., yellow . . | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 15 | 23 | 106 | 2 c., deep orange . | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| 16 | 24 | 107 | 4 c., brown . . | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 17 | 25 | 110 | 5 c., rose . . . | 0 | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 18 | 26 | 111 | 10 c., deep green . | 0 | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 19 | 27 | 113 | 20 c., brown-lake . | 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| 20 | 28 | 117 | $1, carmine and rose | 10 | 0 | — | |
| 21 | 29 | 135 | ½ c., deep brown . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 22 | 30 | 129 | 20 c., brown-lake . | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 23 | 31 | 132 | $1, carmine & salmon | 4 | 0 | 1 | 6 |

### A.—China Expeditionary Force.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | 40 | 601 | 3 pies, carmine . | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| 25 | 23 | 602 | ½ a., green . . | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 26 | 25 | 603 | 1 a., plum . . | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 27 | 27 | 604 | 2 a., ultramarine . | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| 28 | 36 | 605 | 2½ a., green . . | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| 29 | 28 | 606 | 3 a., orange . . | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| 30 | 29 | 607 | 4 a., slate-green . | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 31 | 31 | 608 | 8 a., mauve . . | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 32 | 32 | 609 | 12 a., purple on red | 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| 33 | 37 | 610 | 1 r., green & carmine | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| 34 | 43 | 612 | 1 a., carmine . . | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 |

The type numbers of the above eleven stamps refer to the issues of India upon which the surcharge appears.

### B.—French Post Offices.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 35 | 10 | A3 | 5 c., bright yellow-green . . | 0 | 3 (A13) | 1 | 0 |
| 36 | 4 | A35 | 1 c., black on azure | 0 | 1 | — | |
| 37 | 6 | A76 | 1 c., olive-green . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 38 | 5 | A49 | 5 c., green . . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 39 | 6 | A50 | 10 c., carmine . | 0 | 2 | — | |
| 40 | 7 | A55 | 40 c., red and pale blue . . | 0 | 6 | — | |

#### (*a*) Canton.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 41 | 4 | A201 | 1 c., black on azure | 0 | 1 | — | |
| 42 | 6 | A236 | 1 c., olive-green . | 0 | 4 | — | |

#### (*b*) Hoi-Hao.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 43 | 4 | A301 | 1 c., black on azure | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 44 | 6 | A338 | 10 c., rose . . | 0 | 5 | — | |

#### (*c*) Kouang Tcheou-Wan.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 45 | 6 | A375 | 10 c., rose . . | 0 | 5 | — | |
| 46 | 4 | A383 | 75 c., brown on orange . . | — | | — | |

#### (*d*) Mongtze.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 47 | 4 | A451 | 1 c., black on azure | 0 | 2 | — | |
| 48 | 6 | A472 | 10 c., rose . . | 0 | 5 | — | |

#### (*e*) Packhoi.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | 4 | A552 | 2 c., brown on buff | 0 | 1 | — | |
| 50 | 6 | A573 | 10 c., rose . . | 0 | 5 | — | |

#### (*f*) Tchongking.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 51 | 4 | A651 | 1 c., black on azure | 0 | 3 (A653) | 0 | 3 |
| 52 | 6 | A674 | 10 c., rose . . | 0 | 5 | — | |

#### (*g*) Yunnan-Fou.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 53 | 4 | A802 | 2 c., brown on buff | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| 54 | 6 | A855 | 10 c., rose . . | 0 | 5 | — | |
| 55 | 4 | A863 | 75 c., brown on orange . . | — | | — | |

In the case of No. 35 in the above list, the type number refers to France, while the types of Nos. 36, 37, and 41 to 55 correspond with those of Indo-China which are surcharged for use in these offices.

### C.—German Post Offices.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 56 | 9 | C 7 | 3 pf., brown . . | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| 57 | 10 | C 7c | 10 pf., carmine . | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| 58 | 11 | C17 | 3 pf., brown . | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 59 | 12 | C26 | 1 m., carmine . | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| 60 | 13 | C27 | 2 m., blue . . | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 61 | 14 | C28 | 3 m., violet-black . | 6 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 62 | 15 | C29 | 5 m., black and lake . | 18 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| 63 | 17 | C40 | 1 c. on 3 pf., brown . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 64 | 12 | C46 | ½ dol. on 1 m., carmine . . . | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 |
| 65 | 19 | C47 | 1 dol. on 2 m., blue . | 2 | 9 | — | |
| 66 | 14 | C38 | 1½ dol. on 3 m., violet-black . . . | 4 | 0 | — | |
| 67 | 16 | C49 | 2½ dol. on 5 m., black and lake . . | 6 | 6 | — | |

The types refer to those of the stamps of Germany which are surcharged for use in these offices.

### D.—Japanese Post Offices.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 68 | 26 | 401 | 5 rin, slate . . . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 69 | 27 | 410 | 10 sen, deep blue . | 0 | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 70 | 28 | 413 | 25 ,, pale blue-green | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 71 | 29 | 415 | 1 yen, carmine . . | 12 | 6 | — | |

The types of the above four stamps are those of Japan upon which the overprint appears.

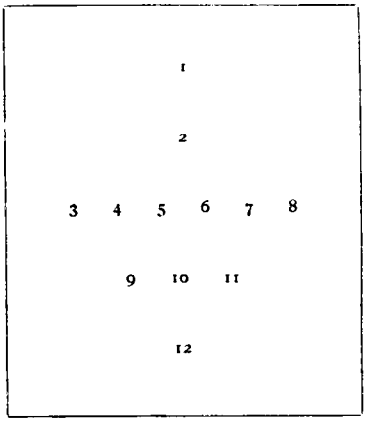
### E.—RUSSIAN POST OFFICES.

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 72 | 7 | 1 | 1 k., orange . . . | 0 1 | 0 2 |
| 73 | 10 | 12 | 4 k., carmine . . | — | — |
| 74 | 8 | 15 | 14 k., rose and blue . | — | — |
| 75 | 11 | 22 | 1 r., orange and brown | — | — |
| 76 | 9 | 23 | 3½ r., grey and black . | — | — |
| 77 | 16 | 24 | 5 r., pale blue, deep blue, and green . | — | — |
| 78 | 17 | 26 | 10 r., pale grey, scarlet, and yellow . . | — | — |

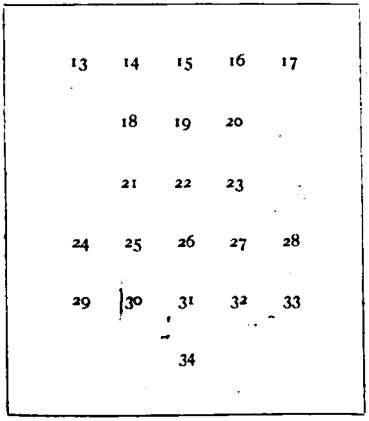
The types refer to the stamps of Russia which are overprinted for use in these offices.

These stamps can be nicely arranged on five pages of an album, as follows:—

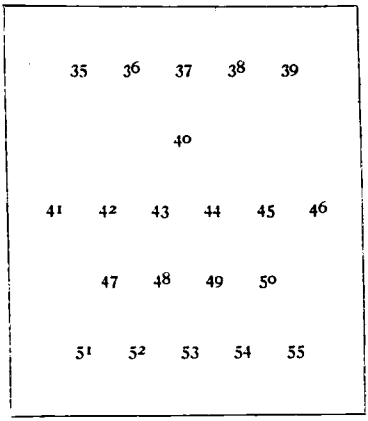
Page 1



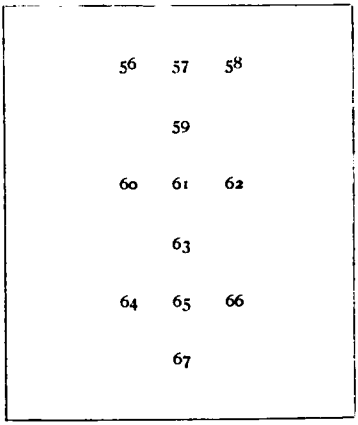

Page 2.



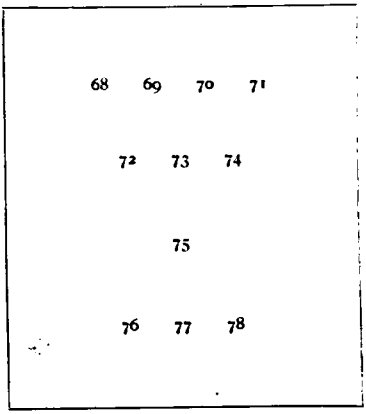

Page 3.




Page 4.




Page 5.




*(To be continued.)*

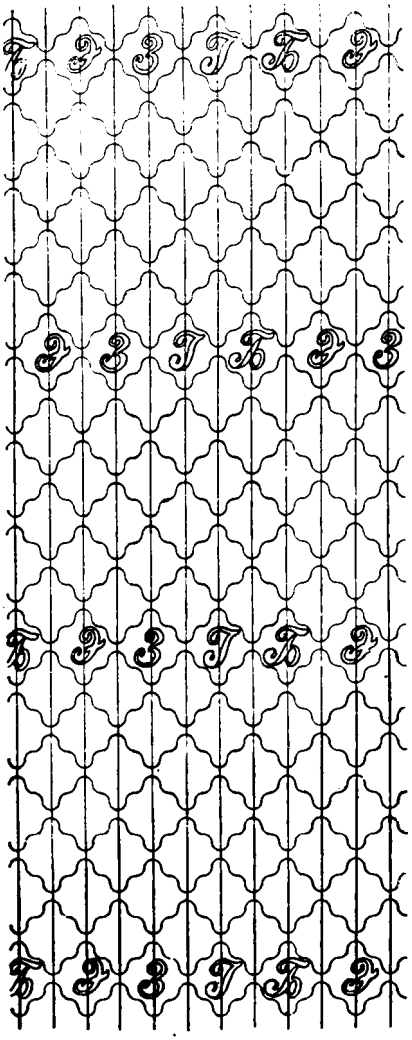
# Notes on the Russian Watermarks, etc.

*By* HUGO KRÖTSCH, of Leipzig

*Translated from the "Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung," by kind permission of the author and publisher.*

(*Continued from page* 186.)

IN Illustration 8 we reproduce the watermark as it appears on the whole sheet of paper, and from it we draw the following conclusion, viz.: that the dandy roll was composed of a number of wires close together running across it from side to side, which wires formed the laid lines seen on the paper. The wires forming these laid lines, which are not shown in our illustrations, were themselves crossed at right angles by other wires encircling the dandy roll, and the lines thus formed are the vertical lines shown in the illustrations. The wires then that formed the vertical lines were the supports of the layer of finer wires running across them, which formed a network right round the dandy roll. As a matter of fact, ordinary *laid* writing paper is made with a similar dandy roll. On the network of wires other wires were soldered serpentine fashion across the dandy roll from edge to edge, and in about every fourth row of spaces the letters were formed in metal.



8

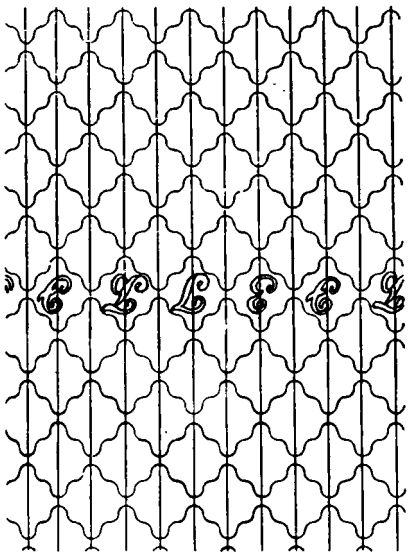
**Russian watermark in an entire sheet of paper.**

It follows that on the dandy roll there should be no less than thirty-two waved serpentine lines, in order that similar letters might be repeated in every fourth row of diamonds lying exactly vertically in line with the row above it. It is, however, probable that the waved lines were only repeated thirty times, so that to obtain four sets of letters equidistant one row from the other, they had to place the letters slightly higher or slightly lower, in the row of diamonds half a space to the left or to the right of the proper row, thus getting the letters half a space out of line (vertically) with the row above it.

In any case we are of the opinion that no mistake was made in placing the letters on the dandy roll, but that they had to be soldered on slightly out of place owing to the number of serpentine lines not being divisible by four. We conclude that the rows of letters *were* repeated four times on the sheet, from very careful examination of the twenty-five Bulgarian sheets already referred to. A complete turn of the dandy roll would cause the watermark to consist of six more serpentine lines than are shown in Illustration 8, and on these the top row of letters shown in that illustration would begin to be repeated. From that fact it follows that in one fourth of any given number of sheets the letters would appear misplaced to the right; in another quarter, misplaced to the left; and in one half all the letters would be vertically in line.

It is quite clear that the size of a sheet of stamps bore no relation to the positions of

the rows of letters in the watermark, but that the paper as it was delivered was cut into sheets of a suitable size for printing; thus the rows of letters are found in all sorts of positions in the sheets of stamps. The rows of letters occur at various heights in the sheets, generally twice, once at the top and once at the bottom. The nearer one row is to the middle of the sheet, the closer the other row approaches to one of the edges, and when one row is seen in the bottom row of the top half of the sheet, the lower row of letters will have entirely dis-



9

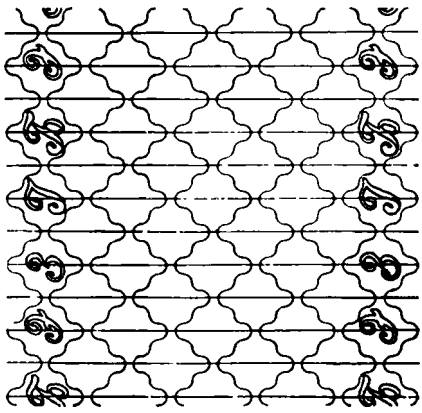
Russian watermark in a sheet of stamps, showing only a single row of letters.

appeared. In such sheets only a single row of letters is visible, as in Illustration 9. In the case of such sheets it can only occasionally be determined whether they belong to those in which similar letters are placed vertically below one another, or to those in which one row is misplaced sideways (or rather *would be* misplaced if a second row showed); thus we cannot reckon sheets showing only one row of letters in our analysis of groups. Of the four sheets previously mentioned which were in that condition, we were only able to determine the group in the case of one sheet, in which the letters would have been placed vertically below one another if a second row had been visible; *seven* waved serpentine lines were visible below the row of letters, so had the sheet belonged to the group in which a row of letters was misplaced, the upper portions of a second row of letters would have been just visible. As the letters were *not* visible, it was evident that they occurred below the *eighth* waved line, and so we conclude that the letters in the two rows *must* have been placed vertically in line.

We would make it clear that many sheets of stamps appeared to show no letters at all in the watermark, and that because the letters do not always come within the edge of the sheet.* The plate in these cases ends on both sides just outside the letters of the watermark, and on the edges of the sheet we only see the ramifications of the waved serpentine lines and the laid lines of the paper. Of course, this can only occur when two rows of letters are placed one vertically in line with the other, or when there is only one row of letters in the sheet.

As we get reversed and inverted watermarks, it is pretty obvious that the stamps were not printed on an endless roll of paper, but that the latter was cut up into sheets; otherwise, in a small number of sheets we should not find the varieties already referred to, which would occur in large quantities were our hypothesis not correct, owing to a whole roll of paper being incorrectly placed in the printing machine. We may convince ourselves of the accuracy of our statement by referring back to earlier issues, in which vertically laid paper is extremely rare, which certainly proves that the printing did *not* take place on endless rolls of paper.

In all sheets showing *vertical* laid lines the rows of letters must also naturally appear



10

Russian watermark placed *vertically* in a sheet of stamps and showing two rows of letters exactly in line with each other.

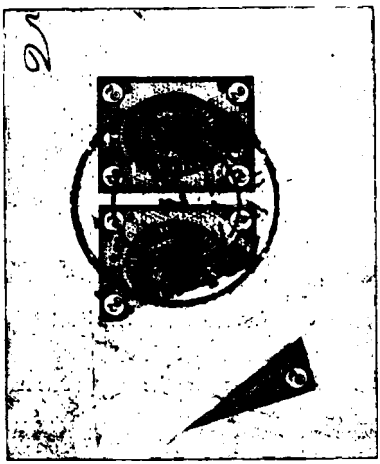
*vertically*, as in the sheet mentioned previously, viz. the 1 kop. of the 1889 issue, which is marked "A. 03. E" in the *yellow* colour of the stamp in the upper left-hand

* We presume from this that the letters do not run the whole way across the sheet of paper, but there is room for a sheet of stamps to be printed at one side of the paper, or between two groups of letters.—Ed. *G.S.W.*

margin, signifying that the sheet was printed in 1903.

In sheets showing the rows of letters placed vertically, it is equally possible that two such rows should appear in one sheet; the width of a sheet is sufficient to accommodate eleven waved serpentine lines, and, as we see in Illustration 10, repetition of the letters requires only ten waved lines, even when the letters are exactly in line. In the case of one row being misplaced, the occurrence of two rows of letters in a sheet would be still more likely.

It remains to us to endeavour to put all our conclusions together in order to ascertain, if it be possible, *how* a sheet of stamps was placed in the printing machine. It is evident that the sheets as printed must have been exceedingly large, and, comparing sheets containing vertical rows of letters with those containing horizontal rows, we have sheets with a minimum width of 95 cms., from which could be cut four sheets with horizontal rows of letters or three sheets with vertical rows. According to the same proportion the length of the sheet must have been 147 cms., from which could be cut five sheets with horizontal or six with vertical watermark. Thus a full sheet should measure 95 × 147 cms., from which could be cut twenty sheets of stamps with horizontal, or eighteen sheets with vertical watermark. But the use of a sheet of such dimensions is extremely unlikely, as printing machines are made to take sheets of paper which are wider than they are long, so that if we accept sheets measuring 95 × 147 cms., we must admit sheets measuring 190 × 147 cms.; and so far as we know, paper nearly 2 metres wide cannot be had watermarked! We wish that we had more material to enable us to go deeper into this interesting question.

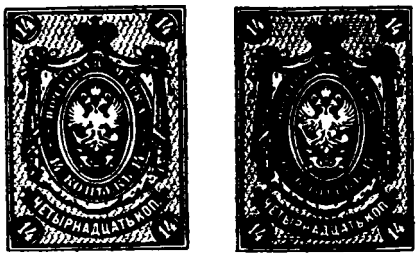


## Printers' Waste.

A specimen of printers' waste that should be of some interest to specialists is reproduced in the foregoing illustration. The sheet of paper evidently got folded at one corner before printing, and when the paper was smoothed out a portion of the upper right-hand corner stamp was seen to be printed away in the margin. The sheet of paper was evidently straightened out before perforating, as the perforation is quite normal; possibly it was intended to separate this one stamp after perforating, so as not to destroy a whole sheet, but the matter was overlooked. The piece is postmarked "Nikolajew 2 2 08."

## Rough Printing.

In February, 1908, we received from Nikolaijew the current 14 kop. stamp, on vertically laid paper, of quite a different appearance from earlier consignments. The figures of value and the inscription appeared to be much smaller and thinner; the letters within the oval were only decipherable by means of a powerful glass;



*Clear Print.* *Rough Print.*

the white circles round the corner figures had practically disappeared; the outermost fine line forming the frame of the stamp was almost amalgamated with the inner, thicker line, particularly on the left-hand side. In the Mantle of the Arms the shading was nothing but masses of colour, and the knots, particularly that on the right, were coloured blobs. The netted background was clear enough, but far more prominent than usual. The *blue* colour of the stamp was also different, being lighter in shade, almost a *cobalt*, instead of the usual *hard blue*. The *rose* colour of the oval was also not so clear as usual, and appeared to have smudged itself into the embossed eagle.

What was the cause of this great change? Many people would put it down to worn plates and new printing inks, but incorrectly. Neither the inks nor the plates were other than those in regular use, which produced at about the same time the usual well-printed stamps. Neither was the ink smudged on

the plate, but, on the contrary, the whole thing was caused *by the cleaning of the plates* (plates, as there were two, one for the centre oval, and one for the rest of the stamp).

The plates are cleaned after printing with turpentine to remove every trace of ink; after cleaning the plates have to be thoroughly dried, so that no turpentine may remain, as, should it do so, the ink would run. As a rule, when next the plates are put into the machine, a number of rough pulls are taken on ordinary sheets of paper before the machine is set properly to work, in order that any turpentine may work itself off the surface of the plates. In this case the rough pulls were undoubtedly omitted, or perhaps taken on watermarked paper, and not separated from the properly printed stamps. The ink, thinned with turpentine, naturally ran, and the slight change of shade may also be accounted for in the same way.

Another very interesting conclusion may be drawn from the above explanation. As the *blue* frame and the *rose* centre were *both* smudged it is highly probable that the stamps are printed complete in two colours on a single machine, as the mistake of omitting to separate the same proof sheets could hardly have been made on two separate occasions. This conclusion holds good for the 14, 15, 25, 35, and 70 kop.

### Jubilee Issue.

An issue of stamps is said to be in preparation to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the reign of the Romanoffs; the stamps will probably be issued in 1913. The designs of these stamps will include the portraits of some of the monarchs, the Winter Palace of St. Petersburg, and the Kremlin of Moscow. It is to be hoped that the standard of work of the Government Printing Office will be somewhat higher than at present, or the issue will be a fiasco from an artistic point of view!

# The Cape "Woodblocks"

*By* "STEREO"

As one who never possessed, and probably never will possess, a "woodblock" error, may I be allowed to make some remarks, chiefly from an arithmetical point, on this most interesting provisional issue?

No serious attempt has, I believe, been made to reconcile the figures officially given with two facts—that the surviving copies of the "woodblocks" constitute an unusually large percentage of the number issued, and that a complete sheet contained sixty-four stamps.

The official figures are: 24,660 One Penny stamps, and 12,840 Four Pence stamps; neither of these, nor the sum of them, is exactly divisible by 64.

Mr. Castle (*London Philatelist* for August, 1907) says:—

"I still adhere to the opinion I expressed ten years since that the number issued of these stamps must have considerably exceeded the official figures."

And he adds:—

"I should say there are at least three times as many of this value [Four Pence] in existence as there are of the One Penny."

If the official figures be accepted as correct, then I admit that the number of "woodblocks"—normal and errors alike—now in existence is a much larger proportion of the total production than is usual in the case of such an early (1861) issue, especially one of a provisional nature; but have we not a special and most important fact to account for this abnormal survival—Mr. E. S. Gibbons' famous sack of two millions of Triangular Capes, including many hundreds of "woodblocks"? Further, are we to assume that, even from early in March until the middle of May (when the consignment of 1st April would arrive) "woodblocks" *only* were used? Surely the authorities did not wait until the line-engraved similar values had been sold out.

Probably the contents of that historic sack were gathered in from all the important districts of Cape Colony, and represented the united efforts of many people, spread over several months.

Given like circumstances, would there not be many more known copies of the great rarities (e.g. "Post Office" Mauritius or first Hawaiians) than is actually the case?

In my humble opinion, there is nothing surprising in the fact that these "woodblocks" are, considering the smallness of the issue, comparatively common.

My principal difficulty arises from the state, in 1883, of the blocks of stereos, as to which accounts are not so precise as they might be.

Mr. Castle (*London Philatelist* for August, 1907) says:—

". . . In the later printings either the one [the authorities] or the other—probably the printers—eliminated the errors. Such a course seems to me as quite probable, and it would account for the non-existence of these shades [viz. Four Pence in *brick-red* and One Penny in *deep*

*blue*], but not for that of the retouched corner. Only one electrotype (*sic*) of the fourpenny [viz. the One Penny error, on the Four Pence block] has been removed, hence this must have existed in *dark blue*, except in the unlikely event of the damaged electro (*sic*) having been replaced by a new *cliché*."

From this I gather that the reprints of the Four Pence were in sheets of sixty-three, with a blank space previously occupied by the One Penny error.

*British Africa*, Part I, says (p. 39), in the clearest language, that the reprinted sheets of One Penny were *minus* two, viz. the Four Pence error and a damaged One Penny stereo; and that the reprinted sheets of Four Pence were *minus* one, viz. the One Penny error—information obtained from the Cape Postmaster-General, Mr. French.*

A letter, dated 10th April, 1893, from Mr. French states that there are no records to show why the missing types of the Four Pence and One Penny were destroyed, nor the date upon which they were removed from the plate.

What about the "retouched" Four Pence, not known in *deep blue* as an original or as a reprint? It must have been removed some time. I deal with this point later on.

I can only find one attempted solution worked out in figures, and that is contained in a letter from Mr. E. Paterson in *The London Philatelist* for December, 1892; he says that the

". . . 12,840 4d. and 24,660 1d. stamps . . . quoted by the Postmaster-General clearly show that the two errors and damaged stereotype [evidently assumed to be the 'retouched' Four Pence, see lines *infra*] were removed before all the sheets of genuine stamps were printed, because, it is admitted—

"(1st) That 24,660 1d. stamps were printed, which would represent 385 sheets and 20 stamps over; and

"(2nd) That 12,840 4d. stamps were printed, which would represent 200 sheets and 40 stamps over, which proves that there were printed of the genuine stamps 365 sheets of the 1d. with, and 20 without, the 4d., red error; and 160 sheets of the 4d. with, and 40 without, the 1d., blue error, and the damaged stereotype.

"If my reasoning is sound, it follows that there could only have been 365 4d., red, and 160 1d., blue, genuine errors printed."

It is, I grant, somewhat unkind to criticize a letter written nearly seventeen years ago; but Mr. Paterson's figures of "20" (i.e. 4d., red) and "40" (i.e. 1d., blue, and 4d., damaged), representing exactly the respective "overs," *apparently* fit in so well that I was at first entirely misled, and almost decided not to publish my conclusions, which had been arrived at before I remembered the above letter. However, as probably has already been done by some one else, I worked his figures out, with the following results:—

If Mr. Paterson by "24,660 1d. stamps" meant 24,660 *red* stamps, and by "12,840 4d. stamps" meant 12,840 *blue* stamps, then I cannot follow his calculations—"20 stamps over" is a whole sheet less 44, and implies that there were printed, not 20 sheets of 63 (=19 entire sheets and 44 over), but 44 sheets of 63 (=43 entire sheets and *20 over*); likewise "40 stamps over" is a whole sheet less 24, and implies that there were printed, not 40 sheets of 62 (=38 entire sheets and 48 over), but 44 sheets of 62 (=42 entire sheets and *40 over*).

If, on the other hand, Mr. Paterson meant (which I doubt) 24,660 One Penny, and 12,840 Four Pence, I still cannot follow him—385 sheets (viz. 365 sheets with, and 20 without, the Four Pence) of 63 *red* One Penny=24,255: add 160 *blue* One Penny=24,415, not 24,660, One Penny stamps; and 160 sheets (i.e. with error and damaged stereo) of 63 *blue* Four Pence=10,080, and 40 sheets (i.e. without error and damaged stereo) of 62 *blue* Four Pence=2480: total 12,560: add 365 *red* Four Pence=12,925, not 12,840, Four Pence stamps.

The other evening I spent a considerable time twisting the official figures and the magic number "64" to see if it was possible to reconcile them; and the results are now offered for what they are worth. The first one is, I fear, based on an erroneous assumption—that, when the errors were discovered, the Four Pence was taken from the One Penny block, and used to replace the "retouched" stereo of same value, and that the One Penny was removed and destroyed: result, 63 on each block—but I have seen it stated somewhere (though it is clearly incorrect) that the reprints show 63 of each value. The figures, on this assumption, work out so curiously that I give them; and it *may* be that the number of stereos on the One Penny block was 63, and was not reduced to 62 till the order for reprinting was given and it was found that a stereo had been damaged in the meantime.

My points and theories, on the supposition that there were, for the final printings, 63 similar stereos on each block, are:—

(1) The total printings were roughly in the proportion of two (in *red*) to one (in *blue*);

(2) Printings were made to a certain extent in *carmine* and *vermilion*, and in *pale* or *greyish blue* and *blue*;

(3) The errors were then noticed, and the stereos taken off the blocks of wood, the "red" Four Pence being used to replace the "retouched" Four Pence; which latter, with the "blue" One Penny, was not used

* Is it possible that the numbers should be reversed, and that there were *two* missing from the 4d. plate and *one* from the 1d.?—Ed. *G.S.W.*

any more—leaving 63 One Penny on one block and 63 Four Pence on the other block; and

(4) Then took place a printing of the One Penny in *brick-red;* no error known in that colour; and a printing of the Four Pence in *deep blue;* no error or "retouch" known in that shade.

Take the One Penny first:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 389§ sheets of 63 | = 24,507 red 1d. |
| *add* 199† blue 1d., *less* 46 = | 153 blue 1d. |
| | 24,660 One Penny. |

Then the Four Pence:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 199† sheets of 63 | = 12,537 blue 4d. |
| *add* 389§ red 4d., *less* 86 = | 303 red 4d. |
| | 12,840 Four Pence. |

But, it is said, the deductions of 46 and 86 are purely arbitrary! Agreed—though I think the figures, on the assumed basis, *must* work out as above—that the deductions are really arbitrary; the results, even if hopelessly wrong, work out in a somewhat remarkable manner.

The normal One Penny is known in *carmine*, *vermilion*, and *brick-red;* the error Four Pence only in *carmine* and *vermilion*. The normal Four Pence is found in *pale blue*, *greyish blue* (? practically the same), *blue*, and *deep blue;* the error One Penny only in *pale blue* and *blue;* and the "retouched" Four Pence in the same two shades.

I started with the official figures of 24,660 One Penny and 12,840 Four Pence; on these I was fairly safe in assuming 389 sheets (of 64) in red, and 199 sheets (of 64) in blue; and I hazarded a destruction or omission of 46 *deep blue* One Penny and 86 *brick-red* Four Pence.

24,660 is to 12,840 as 86 is to nearly 46 ($44\frac{23}{321}$).
24,660 is to 12,840 as 389 is to just over 199 ($202\frac{23}{321}$).
389 is to 199 as 86 is to nearly 46 ($43\frac{38}{321}$).

Are these similar proportions merely coincidences, or was each printing in practically the proportion of two to one?

There would be 86 sheets (of 63) in *brick-red*, and 46 sheets (of 63) in *deep blue, all normal*—roughly two to one; about two-ninths of the respective total printings of each value, proportions which account for the comparative rarity (and high price) of the normal stamps in *brick-red* and *deep blue* respectively, especially the latter, which, though in the same proportion, was numerically small.

Now to take the alternative view, which possibly is the correct one, that when the final printings (One Penny in *brick-red* and Four Pence in *deep blue*) took place, there were 62 stereos on the One Penny block and 63 stereos on the Four Pence block—their state in 1883, when the reprints were made.

Am I rash in suggesting that, when the errors were discovered, the following took place? From the One Penny (i.e. the "red") block the Four Pence stereo was removed carefully and without damage, and also a stereo of the One Penny accidentally spoiled during the removal of the error, leaving 62 One Penny stereos; and that from the Four Pence (i.e. the "blue") block were removed the "retouched" Four Pence and the One Penny error, the former being discarded as faulty and the latter because damaged in removal, leaving 62 Four Pence stereos, to which was added the error taken from the One Penny block, making 63 Four Pence stereos on the block.

Whether this theory be right or wrong, the fact now assumed is 62 One Penny and 63 Four Pence; and I believe that, on that basis, it is possible to arrive at one solution, and one only, as to the number and size of sheets, and the number of errors and of the "retouch."

I gave the bare facts—64 stereos of each; 2 errors; 1 "retouch"; 2 errors and one One Penny destroyed; present state of blocks; 24,660 1d. and 12,840 4d. printed—to my eldest daughter, with a request to reconcile them: she arrived at almost *exactly* the same figures as I had! They are as follows:—

ONE PENNY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 303 sheets of 64 . . | 19,392 | |
| *Less* 4d., red (error) . . | 303 | |
| | | 19,089 |
| 87 sheets of 62, i.e. after removal of the 4d. error and of a damaged 1d. stereo . . . . . | | 5,394 |
| Transferred from Four Pence account: 1d., blue (errors) . . . | | 177 |
| | | 24,660 |

FOUR PENCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 177 sheets of 64 . . | 11,328 | |
| *Less* 1d., blue (error) . | 177 | |
| | | 11,151 |
| 22 sheets of 63, i.e. after removal of the 1d. error, and after "retouched" 4d. had been replaced by 4d. (the error) taken from 1d. block . . . . . | | 1,386 |
| Transferred from One Penny account: 4d., red (errors) . . . . | | 303 |
| | | 12,840 |

I ought to point out that the authorities, in giving the numbers printed, must be assumed to have made allowance for the errors and removals; and that their figures mean: 24,660 red *and blue* One Penny stamps, and 12,840 blue *and red* Four Pence stamps. I am not so vain as to write

"Q.E.D."; but I do think that my figures are so far from being "absurd" as to merit serious consideration.

[Our contributor's calculations are extremely ingenious and interesting, but there are certain points which he does not appear to have considered. First of all, are the official figures correct? It seems very doubtful whether the date of issue given by the Cape authorities is right, and, if it is not, the figures are probably wrong also. Again, is it possible that their figures (if correct) really mean 24,660 1d. stamps (*red* and *blue*) and 12,840 4d. stamps (*blue* and *red*), and not 24,660 *red* stamps and 12,840 *blue* stamps? Surely the fact that we find the values *se tenant* is proof that they were sold as the same value; if it were otherwise, every officer issuing the stamps would at once have cut the 4d. stamp from the 1d. sheet, and the 1d. stamp from the 4d. sheet, and put them with the stamps of their own value before he sold them.

We should suppose that certain quantities were issued before the *errors* were discovered, and that after their discovery no further *errors* were sent out. We should thus have an unknown number of complete sheets of 64, and a further quantity of sheets of 63 or 62, either with the errors removed from them before issue or printed from the plates after the erroneous and damaged stereotypes had been cut out. Any required number of stamps could be made up in this way. Calculating on this principle we have worked out a curious result: 386 sheets of 64 would be equal to 24,704 stamps, 44 more than the official number of 1d.; that is to say, 342 full sheets of 64 and 44 of 63 (with the error removed) would make up the 24,660. Then 202 sheets of 64 would give us 12,928 stamps, 88 more than the official number of 4d.; that is to say, 158 full sheets of 64 and 44 of 62 (with the error and the damaged stereotype removed) would make up the 12,840 of the higher value. And we should have 342 4d., *red*, 158 1d., *blue*, and 4d. with retouched corner, and 44 sheets of each value printed after the plates had been altered.

Our figures assume that it was the 4d. plate that was altered to 62, and the 1d. that was altered to 63, as we have suggested in a note; we thus produce the same number of 1d., *brick-red*, as of 4d., *deep blue*, which would agree with the Catalogue prices.

The problem is an interesting one, and well worthy of discussion; perhaps others of our readers would like to tackle it.—ED. *G.S.W.*]

# Talk of the Day

*By* ANTONIO BUSTER

**The Annual Upheaval**

OUR American friends are once more in the thick of the philatelic electioneering which culminates with the annual Convention of the American Philatelic Society. This Convention, as regards the business transacted, corresponds with the annual general meeting of one of our own Societies; but, what a difference! While our Societies, with true British respectability, hold a quiet, not to say stolid, meeting, at which the officers for the ensuing season are elected without controversy and with precious little enthusiasm, the Americans turn the whole thing into a miniature general election. For weeks beforehand the supporters of the rival candidates for the various offices hold wordy warfare in the columns of the rival journals, and indulge in an amount of plain speaking that is highly entertaining to the unbiassed onlooker. Indeed, under such conditions, the elected officers must feel veritable heroes, and your Antonio respectfully doffs his hat to the forthcoming "bunch."

But the great feature of the Convention is that it gives all the members of the A.P.S. an opportunity of meeting fellow-members in social intercourse and in friendly discussion regarding matters affecting the welfare of the Society and Philately in general.

That the American Philatelic Society is an important one may be gathered from the fact that it now boasts of more than 1700 members. We have no similar national Society here—according to many people we don't want one either—but the annual convention idea, suggested by *all* our Philatelic Societies, is one that might be adopted with advantage. The Philatelic Congress, held at the instigation of the Manchester Junior Philatelic Society, was a step in the right direction. The Herts Philatelic Society are following up the good work by undertaking the arrangements for the next Congress, and it is to be hoped that in future the Congress will be an important annual event in the philatelic calendar. It is, however, imperative that the social side should be made much of, for, after all, a quiet chat with other ardent enthusiasts is of far greater, if indirect, benefit to Philately in general than the most scholarly debate on the burning topics of the day.

Your Antonio is a social animal, and it

would delight his old eyes to see wee braw Angus MacHinery frae Glasgae (with an accent Whitechapel might envy), Mr. Indeed-to-goodness-how-are-you-mon Jones frae Llanfairfichynml, and Paddy Loughskilly from ould Dublin in friendly converse. And if only they could be persuaded to bring their wee bit sisters! Fie! fie! sir! Mrs. Buster is not a lady to be trifled with.

### Nyasaland Varieties

IT is not often that Messrs. De La Rue and Co. make a plate that can be in any way described as faulty, but in the production of the new ½d. stamps for the Nyasaland Protectorate they have managed to introduce a number of defects which show that the plate is not as perfect as it might be. The same head-plate was used for all the small stamps (i.e. the values from ½d. to 1s. inclusive), while a separate duty-plate was engraved for each denomination. With the




Type 1.

exception of the ½d., these are all quite normal, but in the case of the ½d., the white tablet containing "POSTAGE" is frequently decorated at its lower end with one or more coloured dots varying in size. On some there is only a minute dot, on others there is quite a large dot, and others again show two dots in the form of a colon (:). These varieties do not occur in any regular order, but are shown haphazardly in various parts of the sheet interspersed with stamps in which the tablet is normal.

It is somewhat difficult to account for these varieties. They cannot be due to a defect in the die, as all the stamps would have shown them. Neither can they be due to an accident to the plate, for in that case they would not always show in the same position.

### N.Z. King's Head

'TIS news indeed to learn that one of our Australasian colonies is about to issue low-value stamps bearing the portrait of His Majesty King Edward VII. New Zealand it is, sirs! and not only will the stamps be the first King's Heads for this colony, but they will also be the first to bear the proud title "Dominion of New Zealand." *The Australian Philatelist* is first in this interesting news, and our contemporary tells us that only the 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., and 1s. stamps will be issued in the new design. The stamps are to be printed from steel plates, so that, in future, the Falkland Islands will have to share honours with New Zealand as the only colonies issuing King's Head stamps printed by the line-engraved process.

I have no doubt some of the wiseacres will attribute the decision of the New Zealand authorities to issue King's Head stamps to the recent little storm in a tea-cup over the alleged surcharging of Australian letters franked with Queen's Head stamps on their arrival in this country. The whole affair is somewhat of a mystery, but it caused sufficient stir to induce Mr. Henniker Heaton to put a question in Parliament. In his reply Mr. Sydney Buxton, the Postmaster-General, said, "There is no foundation whatever in the allegations conveyed in the question. No stamps, Australian or others, are regarded as obsolete here unless they have been declared by the country of issue to be no longer current. Many of the stamps now valid in States of the Commonwealth bear the head of Queen Victoria. I received an inquiry on April 8th from the Post Office of the Commonwealth with regard to a surcharge said to have been raised on a particular letter addressed from Brisbane to a firm in London on the ground that the stamp was obsolete Inquiry was made, but the addressee stated that he had destroyed the envelope and could give no particulars. A reply to this effect was despatched on April 16th. The envelope in question must have been marked for surcharge in Australia, as it is not customary to disallow stamps which have been accepted as valid by the office of origin." Thus is another bogy gently laid to rest.

### Surface-printed N.Z.

THE new 1d. New Zealand stamp printed by typography, instead of from line-engraved plates as before, is hardly a striking artistic success. The process is, of course, much cheaper than line-engraving, and in the production of this value, of which large quantities are used, it should make an appreciable difference to the colony's stamp-printing account.

Compared with the line-engraved 1d., this new variety has a very crude appearance, and even for a typograph the plate is far from perfect, for it contains far more minute defects and flaws than one usually expects to find in stamps printed by this process. Thus quite a number of stamps on each sheet show traces of a coloured line below the base, and others have short coloured lines outside the top frame. I notice quite a number have the right lower corner and the value tablet projecting, and others show a conspicuous coloured dot outside this projection.

Then, again, there are defects on the

stamps themselves, such as a white line connecting the lower uncoloured line of the value tablet to the foot of the "N" in "ONE"; a white flaw closing the top half of the "E" of "PENNY"; and a coloured dot on the lower arm of the "E" of "ONE." I have no doubt that enthusiastic specialists will be able to add considerably to this list. As to the why and wherefore of these flaws, your Antonio cannot offer an opinion at present. Possibly they have little or no philatelic interest; but, on the other hand, they may be useful at a later date in distinguishing impressions from this particular plate. At any rate, I commend them to the careful attention of any of my readers who specialize in New Zealand stamps.

### Plating Gambias

THE handsome "cameo" stamps of Gambia have received a good deal of attention at the hands of specialists so far as the varieties of perforation are concerned, but what may very well be considered of greater importance—plate flaws—have been sadly neglected, and even the most recent article on the subject, Mr. Melville's little book on *Gambia*, hardly touches on this point at all.




And yet there are plenty of variations, in addition to the well-known sloping labels of the 6d. and elongated "M" of the ½d., that are of the greatest interest, and from which, possibly, many interesting facts may be deduced. These variations consist of small defects in various parts of the embossed design—defects which are so constant in their appearance that, in the case of the ½d. and 1d. values at all events, it would be possible to reconstruct the plates by their means.

Furthermore, a close study of these stamps will show that the flaws are much fainter in the early issues than they are in the later ones, thus showing that the same plates were used, and that the flaws extended as the plates became worn.

There are one or two peculiarities in these "cameo" stamps that have often been referred to as probable guides in plating, i.e. a spot of colour, shown in the back coil of the hair on certain stamps in the sheet, and differences in the shape of the lowest curl of the chignon. But the collector in search of "constant" peculiarities will do well to avoid both these points so far as is possible, for they are, at best, unreliable, and apt to prove more of a hindrance than a help. The real points of difference, by means of which the position of a certain stamp on a sheet may be ascertained, will be found in the shape of the lettering, white flaws on the frame lines or spandrels, white flaws on the letters, etc. Some of the values can, I am sure, be plated, and when your Antonio is allowed to take a half-holiday he will retire to some lonely nook and work the matter out for the benefit of his "admiring" readers.

### The Value of Condition

TAKING the sale of the Reid Collection as his text, Mr. M. P. Castle treats us to a little homily on condition and its effect on market values, in *The London Philatelist*. Referring to the fact that some of the stamps realized poor prices, as compared with catalogue quotations, Mr. Castle says: "The main deduction to be arrived at by a study of this priced catalogue is that, at the present day, 'condition' is held to be all-important, and that, whereas a stamp with defects may not attain a third of its catalogue value, a brilliant copy may fetch double its recorded value." There is no gainsaying the fact that the demand for condition grows greater every day, and though we may sneer at the ultra-particular collector, there is little doubt that in his search for perfect copies, even taking into account the higher prices paid for brilliant specimens, he is making a far better investment than the collector who is content with "average" condition. There is always a ready market for really fine specimens of good stamps, whereas poor copies, even of really rare varieties, are often exceedingly hard to dispose of.

### Good Advice

IN a recent number your Antonio referred to condition as an all-important factor nowadays in determining the market value of a stamp. It is curious how the great ones of the earth think alike, for at the moment nearly all the philatelic journals are treating their readers to choice little homilies on the subject (how very difficult it is to find fresh matter for monthly dissection, to be sure), and the burden of their song is, as usual. "Buy from our publishers, who are *the* only genuine philatelic philanthropists."

### Mohammed V

THE Turks have been so busy hunting for hidden treasure, etc., that they have had no time as yet to issue new postage stamps bearing the sign manual of Abdul's successor. It is stated, however, that the Jaffa postal authorities, evidently acting on their own initiative, have overprinted all the stamps in that office with Turkish characters signifying "Sultan Mohammed V—April 14, 1325," to commemorate the accession of the new Sultan. Further developments may be expected before long.

# New Issues and Discoveries

## *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.**

**Panama.**—According to *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, the new 10 c. which we have already recorded with the Canal Zone overprint has now appeared minus this adornment.




109

**1909.** Type 109. *Centre in first colour. Perf.* 12.
315| 10 c., black and violet.

**Russian P.O.'s in China.**—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal* chronicles the new 50 k. of Russia overprinted for use in China.



10




C 1

**1909.** Type 10 (*No.* 153 *of Russia*) *overprinted with* Type C 1, *in* black.
21| 50 k., yellow-green and purple.

**Roumania.**—According to *The London Philatelist* (27.7.09), the following compound perforations have been found:—




10

**1876-8.** Type 10. *Local impressions from Paris plates.*
(c) *Perf. compound of* 13½ *and* 11.
173*a*| 1½ b., olive-green.
173*b*| 5 b., bistre.
173*c*| 10 b., blue.

**1879.** Type 10. *Changes of colour.*
(c) *Perf. compound of* 11, 11½, *and* 13½.
194*a*| 3 b., olive-green.
Present No. 194*a* becomes 194*b*.

**Spanish Guinea.**—Here again *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* lists two more provisionals. From the description, we conclude that the overprint is the same as that applied to the 10 c., bistre, No. 60 in our publishers' Supplement.




4




5

**1909.** Type 4 *surcharged with* Type 5 (?), *in* black.
58| 5 c. on 3 c., deep lilac.
59| 5 c. on 4 c., pale green.

**Tasmania.**—A correspondent of *The London Philatelist* reports finding a block of six 4d. on Crown and A paper having the centre and left vertical pairs perf. 11 × 12½ and the right-hand pair perf. 11 × 11 × 11 × 12½, from which he deduces that the sheet was perforated 11, except the last two perpendicular rows, which must have been missed and afterwards gone over with the 12½ machine. This must go into our list of compound perforations.




27

Type 27. *Wmk. Crown over* A.
(c) *Perf. compound of* 12½ *and* 11.
243| 4d., buff.

# Answers to Correspondents

R. D. tells us that he has found a copy of the 3 c., *grey*, of France, Type 10, printed on double paper, as if two sheets had got stuck together before printing. We have never heard of such a thing before, but it seems possible that it might occur, where the paper is gummed before printing, as is the case in Great Britain and probably in France also.

H. L. B.—The stamps you describe would come under the Note after No. 32 of Chamba. The two square dots after "SERVICE" are due to a bit of blank type being too high, and thus printing when it should not; the same is probably the cause of the stop after the same word, or it may be produced by something sticking amongst the type, such as would also give the "E" with a tail to it. The broken letter "C" gives a variety of a similar class, not regarded as of much value or interest.

L. J. W.—Through the kindness of Dr. Kalckhoff we are now able to reply more fully to your questions on the subject of German stamps. The 2 pf. of the German Empire on watermarked paper was issued in November, 1905; the earliest date known to our informant is "20-11-05." It was withdrawn from sale at the Imperial Post Offices on July 1st, 1906, and in Wurtemberg on April 1st, 1908. The remainders were used up in the internal postal service, especially for the franking of parcels. Dr. Kalckhoff also tells us that the German colonial stamps were placed on sale at Post Office No. 19, in Berlin, on the 17th December, 1900, and that they have been sold there ever since. The sales had reached the amount of one million marks about a year ago. The Government seems to do a good business, bringing in some six or seven thousand pounds a year. We are very much indebted to Dr. Kalckhoff for his letter; and also to the Curator of the Postmuseum at Berlin, and to Mr. Kosack, for similar information which reached us later.

# Philatelic Societies

## Liverpool Philatelic Society

*President: A. S. Allender.*
*Hon. Secretary: W. Woodthorpe, Gaerwood, Blundellsands, near Liverpool.*
*Meetings: St. George's Restaurant, 5 Redcross Street, Liverpool.*

SESSION 1909-10.

1909.
Sept. 27. President's Address. Display: Wurtemberg, Antigua.
Oct. 11. Paper on "St. Lucia," by J. L. Carmichael. Display: St. Lucia, Bolivia.
Oct. 25. Brief Notes on "Bargains Good and Bad," by all the Members. Display: Brazil, New Brunswick.
Nov. 8. Public Evening. Lecture on "Portraits on Postage Stamps," with lantern slides, by J. H. M. Savage. General Display.
Nov. 22. Sale.
Dec. 6. Paper on "Malta," by J. J. Bernstein. Display: New South Wales, Malta.
Dec. 20. Discussion—"Should Damaged Rare Stamps be Repaired?" All the Members. Opener—W. C. Taylor. Display: Portugal, British Bechuanaland.

1910.
Jan. 10. Paper on "British New Guinea and Papua," by N. Clissold. Display: B.N. Guinea Papua, Trinidad.
Jan. 24. Notes on "Stamps of Swiss Cantonals," by A. S. Allender. Display: Switzerland, Papal States.
Feb. 7. Sale.
Feb. 21. "A Journey to Iceland, with Philatelic Notes," by W. M. Mackay. Display: Hong Kong, Iceland.
Mar. 7. Paper on "Siam," by W. H. H. Walker. Display: Siam, Chili.
Mar. 21. Six Interesting Stamps, with Notes on same, by all the Members. Display: Austria.
April 4. Paper on "Colours," by R. A. Mannings. Display: for Special Prize.
April 18. Annual Meeting.
May 2. Discussion—"Suggestions for Next Season's Programme," by all Members. Display: Proofs, Essays, Colour Trials, etc.

## Liverpool Junior Philatelic Society

*President: A. S. Allender*
*Hon. Secretary: J. H. M. Savage, 44 Cavendish Drive, Rock Ferry.*
*Meetings: 42 Castle Street, Liverpool.*

SESSION 1909-10.

1909.
Sept. 20. "Designs on Postage Stamps," F. S. Chilcott. Display: Barbados.
Oct. 4. "Forgeries and how to detect them," C. T. Marshall. Display: Uruguay.
Oct. 18. Paper on "Hong Kong," S. Evans. Display: Hong Kong.
Nov. 1. "History as taught by Postage Stamps," R. S. Archer, jun. Display: Switzerland.
Nov. 8. Invitation to Liverpool Philatelic Society, St. George's Restaurant, 5 Redcross Street, Liverpool, 7.30 p.m. Lantern Lecture—"Portraiture on Postage Stamps," by J. H. M. Savage.
Nov. 15. Three Minute Papers by the Members. Display: General Collections in Albums.
Nov. 29. "Philatelic Jottings," P. A. Fletcher. Display: France.
Dec. 13. Notes on "Line-engraved Stamps of Great Britain," The President. Display: Line-engraved Stamps of Great Britain.

1910.
Jan. 3. Discussion—"How can the present Catalogues be improved?" Opened by J. O. Jones. Display: Malta.
Jan. 17. Notes on "Stamps of Baden," J. Bate. Display: Baden.
Jan. 31. Notes on "Revolutionary Stamps of Philippine Islands," A. W. Brown. Display: Philippines.
Feb. 14. "Penny Postage of Great Britain," with Lantern, J. J. Bernstein (President Manchester Junior P. S.).
Feb. 28. "Colonial Issues of 1909," N. Clissold. Display: Hayti.
Mar. 14. Paper on "Sarawak," G. J. Edmondson. Display: Sarawak.
April 11. Paper on "Belgium," J. H. M. Savage. Display: Belgium.
April 25. Annual Meeting.

Printed by W. BRENDON & SON, Ltd., Plymouth, for the Proprietors, STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.
August 28, 1909.

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[Ad. 41.

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[AUG. 28.

# STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

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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.
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10th.—Collectors are advised to fix the very lowest price they will accept, in the first instance, as this will ensure a quicker sale and save correspondence.
11th.—It will greatly facilitate a sale if the owner will calculate the current catalogue price of his stamps.

[Ad. 40.

**No. 55.**

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly, September 4, 1909.

No. 10, Vol. X.
(Whole No. 244.)

Registered at the G.P.O. for Transmission as a Newspaper.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1909. ONE PENNY.

# GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY



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## Contents.

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**The Countries of the World.** By B. W. H. Poole.

**Topical Notes.** By Charles J. Phillips.

**New Issues and Discoveries.** A Special Feature. By Frank Phillips.

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EDITORIAL COMMUNICATIONS.—Articles intended for publication, reports of societies, etc., should be addressed to

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SUBSCRIPTIONS, complaints as to non-receipt of the paper, etc., should be addressed to

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CORRESPONDENCE.—The Editor regrets that he has very little time for direct correspondence. Letters requiring a reply will be dealt with as far as possible under the heading of "Answers to Correspondents."

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| ,, 5 . . | ,, | 5 | 0 | ,, 15 . . | ,, | 4 | 0 |
| ,, 6 . . | ,, | 6 | 6 | ,, 16 . . | ,, | 4 | 0 |
| ,, 7 . . | ,, | 6 | 0 | ,, 17 . . | ,, | 4 | 0 |
| ,, 8 . . | ,, | 6 | 0 | ,, 18 . . | ,, | 4 | 0 |
| ,, 9 . . | ,, | 5 | 0 | | | | |

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

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

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

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

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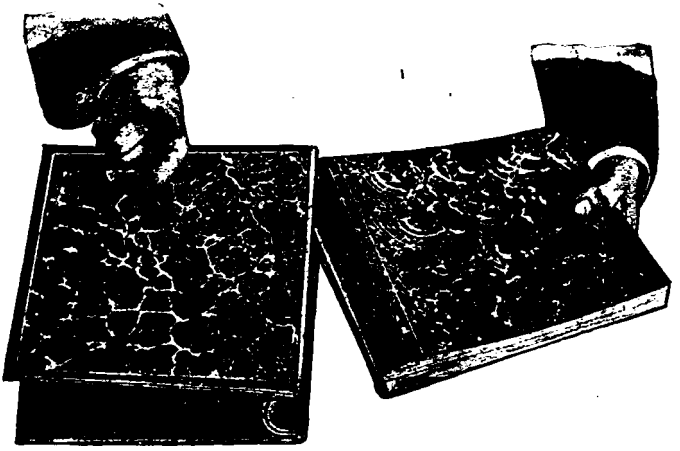
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[Ad. 24.

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# GWALIOR

## 1902.

## Service.
## Queen's Head

3 pies, carmine.

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| 161. | 1s., brown-red | „ | 0 | 5 |
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| 168. | 4d., green | „ | 0 | 2 |
| 169. | 5d., olive-black | „ | 0 | 4 |
| 173. | ½d., black | „ | 0 | 3 |
| 174. | 1d., rose | „ | 0 | 2 |
| 175. | 2d., bright purple | „ | 0 | 4 |
| 176. | 2½d., ultramarine | „ | 0 | 6 |
| 177. | 3d., yellow | „ | 0 | 3 |
| 178. | 4d., green | „ | 0 | 4 |
| 179. | 5d., olive-black | „ | 0 | 9 |
| 180. | 6d., sepia | „ | 0 | 6 |
| 181. | 1s., brown-red | „ | 0 | 6 |
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| 199. | 5d., chocolate | „ | 0 | 6 |
| 210. | 3d., yellow-brown | „ | 0 | 2 |
| 211. | 5d., chocolate | „ | 0 | 3 |
| 213. | 6d., green | „ | 3 | 6 |
| 220. | 2d., bright purple | | 3 | 0 |
| 220. | 2d. „ „ | *used* | 0 | 4 |
| 283. | 2s., green | „ | 2 | 6 |
| 286. | 2s. „ | „ | 5 | 6 |
| 298. | 2s. „ | „ | 1 | 6 |
| 307. | ½d., emerald-green | | 0 | 3 |
| 308. | 1d., vermilion | | 0 | 5 |
| 309. | 3d., brown and blue | | 1 | 0 |
| 311. | 3d., brown | *used* | 0 | 6 |
| 324. | 6d., pink | „ | 0 | 3 |
| 326. | 1s., orange-red | „ | 0 | 6 |
| 643. | ½d., yellow-green (Official) | | 1 | 6 |
| 644. | 1d., carmine ( „ ) | | 1 | 0 |
| 645. | 2d., purple ( „ ) | | 1 | 6 |
| 647. | 3d., bistre-brown ( „ ) | | 3 | 0 |
| 648. | 6d., pink ( „ ) | | 4 | 6 |
| | 6d., pink (small Official) | *used* | 0 | 6 |

SEPTEMBER 4, 1909

# Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 10
Whole No. 244

SEPTEMBER 4, 1909

VOL. X

# The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies

*By* L. HANCIAU *(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)*

*(Continued from page 128.)*

ON the 14th December, 1877, the Administration of Posts published the following notice:—

"The government stamps which were suppressed by the law of the 30th June, 1876, No. 3202, 2nd series, and which remain unused in the government stores, will be put into circulation on the 16th December, inst., for the franking of private correspondence.

"All the above-mentioned stamps, without exception, will have the value 2 centesimi, and will have printed in the middle, exactly over the figures indicating their original value, a surcharge of blue lines, and in the lower corners the figure '2' and letter 'c'. They will be available for use concurrently with the other stamps of the same price, and the various post offices are not to commence the sale of these stamps until the stock of ordinary stamps has been used up."

*Issue of December 16th, 1877.*







The Official stamps of 1875, with figure in a transverse oval, obliterated by nine wavy lines in *blue;* the oval frame inscribed "FRANCOBOLLO—DI STATO"; enclosed within an oblong rectangular frame, with floriate ornaments in the four corners, varying in different values. Surcharged in *blue*, "2" at the left, and "c" at the right.

Engraved by Enrico Repettati, and printed typographically in colour on white satin-surfaced paper, watermarked with the Crown of 1863; perf. 14.

2 c. in *blue* on 2 cent., carmine.
2 c. ,, 5 ,, ,,
2 c. ,, 20 ,, ,,
2 c. ,, 30 ,, ,,
2 c. ,, 1 lira ,,
2 c. ,, 2 lire ,,
2 c. ,, 5 ,, ,,
2 c. ,, 10 ,, ,,

These stamps made their appearance at various dates; the 2 c. on 2 lire was the first to be put in circulation.

*Varieties.* With the surcharge inverted.
2 c. on 2 cent., carmine (?).
2 c. on 5 ,, ,, (?).
2 c. on 20 ,, ,,
2 c. on 30 ,, ,, (?).
2 c. on 1 lira ,,
2 c. on 2 lire ,,
2 c. on 5 ,, ,, (?).
2 c. on 10 ,, ,,

Copies have been seen with a *black* surcharge, notably the 1 lira; this surcharge is forged, as also are some of those with the *blue* surcharge inverted.

*Essays.*—I have seen the 30 centesimi with the obliterating block in the middle of the stamp printed in solid *brown*, and "2 Ci" above in *black*, the figure of large size.

*Surcharged in* brown *and* black.
2 c. on 30 c., carmine.

*Forgeries used Postally.*—According to a correspondent of *Le Timbre-Poste* (1879, p. 60), the Administration discovered forged stamps, said to have been made by a postal employé, who had a stock of the Official stamps, upon which he printed this surcharge so as to make them worth 2 centesimi.

It seems to me that the profit would be out of all proportion to the danger of being caught as a forger; this report needs confirmation.

* * *

We now come to the stamps bearing the head of the new king; these were issued at various dates. They were announced by the following decree :—

"No. 5016 (2nd series).

"HUMBERT I,

"*By the Grace of God and By the Will of the People*

"KING OF ITALY.

"On the proposal of Our Minister, the Secretary of State for Public Works :—

"We have decreed and do decree :—

"Art. 1. From the 15th August next will be put on sale the new postage stamps in the values and colours given below, bearing Our Royal Effigy, as follows :—

Postage stamp at 5 centesimi, pine-apple green.
,, 10 ,, rose.
,, 20 ,, deep chrome-yellow.
,, 25 ,, light blue.
,, 30 ,, deep Italian brown.
,, 50 ,, aniline purple.
,, 2 lire, vermilion.

"Art. 2. The present postage stamps with the effigy of King Victor Emmanuel II will retain their validity, and will continue to be sold until they are entirely used up.

"We ordain that this decree, duly sealed with the Seal of the State, be inscribed in the official records of the laws and decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, and we command all whom it may concern to obey and to cause it to be obeyed.

"Given at Rome, 27 July, 1879.

"HUMBERT.
"A. BACCARINI."

*Issues of August 15th to October*, 1879.



Head of King Humbert I, facing three-quarters to right, in an oval; within a frame varying for each value.

The heads also differ slightly in the different values, as each value was separately engraved.

The heads were engraved by Professor Bigola, and the frames by Enrico Repettati, chief engraver of *l'Officina Carta Valori*.

Surface-printed on white, satin-faced paper, watermarked with the Crown of 1863; perforated 14.

August 15, 1879.— 5 c., blue-green, pale and bright blue-green.
Oct., 1879.—10 c., carmine, pale carmine.
,, 1879.—20 c., yellow, orange.
August 15, 1879.—25 c., blue, deep blue.
Oct., 1879.—30 c., brown.
,, 1879.—50 c., lilac.
2 lire, orange.

*Variety.* Reading "CDNQUE" instead of "CINQUE."
25 c., blue.

The 2 lire was never in use, although it was printed for the purpose. The 30 centesimi was very little used, as that value no longer corresponded with the established rates.

A Royal Decree, dated the 27th June, 1880, No. 5526, 2nd series, reduced the commission on sales, allowed to vendors authorized by the Administration, to 1½%, instead of the 2% allowed under the Decree of the 11th December, 1864.

A further Royal Decree, dated the 19th June, 1887, No. 4641, 3rd series, reduced this commission to 1% from the 1st July, 1887.

***

It was thought necessary to deal further with *la privativa postale* (the postal monopoly) by the law of the 20th June, 1889, which came into force on the 1st August following, with a view to making fresh modifications in it, which are summed up in the following paragraphs of that law :—

"Art. 1. The privilege of carrying, by land and by water, between the different parts of the Kingdom, and between the latter and foreign parts, and also the distribution of written communications, belongs to the Administration of Posts.

"Art. 2. The terms of the preceding paragraph do not apply to private persons, who carry letters without view of gain. The following are also excepted :—

"(i) Letters to which has been affixed a stamp, showing them to have paid the postal rates.

"(ii) Open letters, when such are carried by persons who do not make a trade of so doing.

"(iii) Letters sent by a special messenger from one person to another.

"(iv) Letters and packets, which a person resident in a district where there is no post office obtains or causes to be obtained, carries or conveys or causes to be conveyed to another adjoining district where there is a post office, this exception is extended to those places where there is no *daily* postal service, in the case of letters and packets despatched on the days when there is no post.

"(v) Letters and packets sent on the railway lines, when they are entirely connected with the administration and working of the said railway.

"No person may receive, for payment, letters or packets from other people for the purpose of sending them by any of the means stated above.

"Art. 3. Whosoever carries or distributes correspondence in contravention of the postal

monopoly is liable not only for the payment of the rates due, but also a fine equal to ten times that amount, such fine never to be less than 5 lire.

"In a case of a repetition of the offence there may be added to the fine imprisonment not exceeding three months.

"Art. 4. The fine is increased by one-third should the culprit be a person in the employ of the Administration of Posts, in addition to a term of fifteen days to six months' imprisonment."

The General Regulations of the same date (20th June, 1889) include a few things to which it is advisable to refer here, and which I extract as follows from the 147 pages of the Regulations:—

"Art. 56. Post cards manufactured by private persons may be transmitted (Art. 23, Postal Law) on condition that they do not exceed those issued by the post office, either in size or in weight. The colour may be different from that of the official cards.

"Post cards may be franked not only with adhesive stamps, but also with the stamps impressed by *l'Officina Carta Valori*, provided always that the proper rates be paid, and on condition that the rates payable are those determined by Ministerial Decree.

"Unfranked, or partially franked post cards, are to be treated as unfranked, or partially franked, ordinary letters.

"Any small card, of which the weight and size do not exceed those of the official post cards, will be treated as a post card, if it has the address on one side, and the communication, written or printed, on the other; a printed communication need not be of such nature as to be treated as printed matter.

"Art. 60. Letter cards consist of a double sheet of paper which may be folded; the size is 14×8 centimetres. They bear an [impressed] postage stamp. These 'letters' are subject to the terms of article 55.

"The letter cards may be sent open. It is also allowable to write on the outside of the cards. The two portions may not be used separately. Any article may be enclosed, except those enumerated in articles 28 and 54.

"Art. 62. Letter cards weighing more than 15 grammes, by reason of other articles having been placed within them, must be franked with postage stamps; should they not be so franked, they are to be treated as insufficiently franked letters, according to article 35. Letter cards to which are attached samples, or other articles, which are not separately franked, are subjected to the same rules, when the limit of weight is exceeded.

"Art. 132. The postage stamps for correspondence are small rectangular pieces of paper, 20 mm. high and 19 mm. wide. They have for inscription 'POSTE ITAL'ANE', and the indication of their respective values.

"On the 5 centesimi stamps there is also printed the Royal Shield, and on the 10 centesimi and higher values is the Head of the King.

"There are eleven values:—

1 centesimo, olive-green.
2 centesimi, red-brown.
5 ,, pine-apple green.
10 ,, geranium-red.
20 ,, chrome-yellow.
25 ,, turquoise-blue.
40 ,, Italian brown.
45 ,, olive-green.
60 ,, aniline purple.
1 lira, *background*, orange; *head*, sienna-brown.
5 lire ,, pine-apple green; *head*, geranium red.

"The same postage stamps are available for use on local correspondence, to Italian post offices abroad, and for the Postal Union.

"They may also be used for the Savings Bank, according to the Royal Decrees of the 8th of February and 25th November, 1882, Nos. 12,616 and 1698, 3rd series, and for the prepayment of charges on telegrams, according to the Royal Decrees of the 17th December, 1882, and 25th April, 1889, Nos. 1146 and 6059, same series.

"Art. 133. The post cards, the sizes and shapes of which are prescribed by article 55, are of seven kinds:—

(*a*) Inland (local).
5 centesimi, *russet-brown* card.
(*b*) Inland (general), single.
10 centesimi, *white* card.
(*c*) Inland (general), double.
15 centesimi, *rose* stamp and card.
(*d*) Foreign, single.
10 centesimi, *green* card.
(*e*) Foreign, single.
15 centesimi, *pale blue.**
(*f*) Foreign, double.
20 centesimi, *green* card.
(*g*) Foreign, double.
30 centesimi, *pale blue.**

"For parcel post business there are other special cards, enumerated in article 207.

"Art. 134. The post cards for local use are also available for other destinations. The cards intended for general inland correspondence are also available for foreign correspondence, provided that the franking be completed by the addition of postage stamps, when the rate is higher [than that impressed on the card].

"As regards double (reply) cards, the additional postage must be added to each portion separately, adding, according to the circumstances of the case, to each portion of the card for the interior, 3 centesimi or 8 centesimi in stamps, and on each portion of the 20 centesimi foreign card a 5 centesimi stamp.

"The cards for correspondence with foreign countries may also be used for inland correspondence, and the two portions of the double cards may be used separately, with the exceptions laid down in article 58.

"Foreign post cards are not available for use in the Kingdom, except the second parts of the double cards, which pass freely, provided that they are addressed to their country of origin.

* Never in use, and most probably never printed.

"The second halves of Italian double cards may be used in foreign countries when addressed to Italy.

"Art. 135. The Letter cards are of two kinds:—

(*a*) For local use.—5 centesimi, *grey* card.
(*b*) For general use.—20 ,, *yellow* ,,

"The 5 centesimi Letter cards are available for other parts of the Kingdom, and likewise the 20 centesimi for abroad, provided that the postal rate be made up by postage stamps.

"Art. 207. The cards (for parcel post) which were referred to in a previous article are of six different kinds, and are sold at the post offices and by the vendors of stamps as follows:—

(*a*) 25 c., *red*, for the return of empty cases, under art. 22.

(*b*) 50 c. and 75 c., colours *red* and *white*,* for parcels addressed within the Kingdom, and exchanged with the Italian offices abroad.

(*c*) Lire 1.25, 1.75, and 2.70, colours *green*, *yellow*, and *light blue*, for parcels addressed to offices belonging to foreign governments.

"When there is no card corresponding to the rate payable, the difference must be made up by postage stamps affixed to the card used.

"The terms of the final paragraph of article 55 are applicable to these cards, viz. 'At the price of 5 centesimi per card, to meet the expense of manufacture.'

"Art. 239. The stamps and correspondence cards bearing the effigy of Victor Emmanuel, the special stamps bearing the word 'ESTERO,' issued under the Royal Decree of the 18th December, 1873, No. 1748, 2nd series, and the 30 and 50 centesimi, and 2 lire stamps, issued under the Royal Decree of the 27th July, 1879, No. 5016, 3rd series, will cease to be available from the 1st January, 1890.

"They will be received in exchange for other stamps during the whole of that year.

"The same regulations apply to the remainder of the 5 centesimi stamps, the design of which has been altered, the Royal Arms replacing the King's Head.

"Art. 240. The special postage stamps for use on parcels, issued under the Royal Decrees of the 7th May, 1884, and the 15th March, 1886, Nos. 2284 and 3751, 3rd series, will continue to be used concurrently with the ordinary stamps, until they shall be declared obsolete, under the instructions of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, but only after the 31st December, 1895.

"After they have been declared obsolete, they will be no longer available for use, nor will they be exchanged.

Art. 241. The new postage stamps at 5, 40, and 60 centesimi, 1 and 5 lire, the new 5 centesimi post cards, the 25 centesimi, and 2 l. 70 c. parcel cards, which are enumerated in articles 132, 133, and 207 of these regulations, will be issued for use, as and when they are ready.

"Art. 243. The Administration of Posts has the right to sell for the purposes of collection, the postage stamps, post cards, and postage due stamps which were referred to in the preceding articles 239, 240, and 242, after they have ceased to be used, and the term for their exchange is past.

(Signed) "LACAVA,
"MINISTER OF POSTS & TELEGRAPHS."

So collectors were not forgotten (for very good reason) in the grand distribution of favours conferred by this law!

* These colours appear to be given in the wrong order; the 50 c. card is on *white*, and the 75 c. on *pink*. —ED. *G.S.W.*

*(To be continued.)*

# Topical Notes

*By* CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

### The Greek Stamps of 1901 and 1902

MR. W. P. BARNSDALL, who had charge of the preparation of our last Catalogues, made an unaccountable mistake in describing the Greek stamps of the 1901 and 1902 issues (Types 14 and 18) as being "lithographs."

Of course, no one knowing anything about engraving and printing could fail to see that these stamps are engraved, and printed from steel plates, and not at all like lithographs.

As we understand that the statement in our Catalogue has been the cause of some trouble to the contractors to the Greek Government, we hasten to make this correction, and to express our regret that an incorrect statement should have appeared.

### Winnipeg (Canada) Stamp Exhibition

"THE Industrial Fair" for Western Canada was held in Winnipeg from July 8th to 19th inclusive, and during the Fair an Exhibition of Stamps took place, under the auspices of the Winnipeg Philatelic Association.

Great Britain and Colonies were shown by Mr. J. Hooper.

Mrs. Hooper showed a grand lot of North American Colonies; Mr. Hines a specialized collection of Persia; and Mr. Cuthbert a large selection from his fine general collection. Other exhibitors were Messrs. Shaap and Alexander.

Copies of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* were distributed free to visitors to the Exhibition.

### Hendy's "History of the Postmarks of the British Isles, 1840–76"

THIS work has just been issued as a handbook, bound in stiff paper cover. It consists of 184 large pages, and contains over 840 illustrations.

All collectors of British stamps will find much to interest them in this handbook, which is published at the low price of 3s.,

postage extra. (For cost see advertising pages.)

**Description of New Stock Books arranged and priced recently**

OUR stock books have been so cleared out during the spring and wet summer of this year, that we have had to seek extra help, and have now five experts at work on them getting them into order for the autumn trade.

*Straits Settlements.*

Three good books have been rearranged, and with them we have amalgamated a specialized collection of Straits stamps that we recently purchased. Many very rare varieties are included, especially in Perak, Sungei Ujong, and Selangor.

*St. Lucia and Tobago.*

The stamps of these two West Indian colonies have been arranged in one book, and include some choice things, but our stock has considerably decreased, and we should like to see selections of both countries on approval, in fine condition only.

*Grenada and St. Christopher.*

The Grenada stamps are a good assortment, and include a fine lot of unused and a choice lot of the fiscal stamps converted into postals.

St. Christopher is rather poor, many of the rare provisionals being missing.

*South Australia.*

Two really fine books are now ready, and, as in the other Australian groups, a great many prices have been reduced so that our clients may have the benefit of our recent purchases. Even advanced specialists should find much of use to them in these new books.

*Uruguay.*

Two books of this popular South American country are now ready, but the early issues are very few in number, and we should be glad to see selections of unused and used stamps from No. 1 to 131 (1856 to 1872) in our Catalogue. Only fine copies with good margins are of use to us.

# Countries of the World

*By* BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(*Continued from page* 180.)

**Hamburg**

HAMBURG, a seaport town in Germany, is the capital of the independent State of the same name and the most important seaport on the continent of Europe. It is situated on the right bank of the River Elbe, 75 miles above its outflow into the North Sea, and 178 miles by rail north-west of Berlin.

Hamburg seems to have been originally founded early in the ninth century, and under Archbishop Ansgar became, about the middle of the century, the disseminator of Christianity through Northern Europe. After frequent pillagings and burnings from Northmen, Danes, and Slavs, the city began to be frequented as a trade centre towards the end of the twelfth century. Towards the middle of the thirteenth century it was united with Bremen (to which the archiepiscopal see was transferred in 1223) and Lübeck in the formation of the Hanseatic League—an association of trading towns that had considerable political power until the sixteenth century. In 1619 the Bank of Hamburg was founded, and this imparted an enormous impulse to its commercial importance, and about the same time a number of English merchant adventurers and numerous Jews expelled from Spain and Portugal settled in the town. In 1806 the town was occupied by the French, and during 1813-14 the inhabitants were very harshly treated by the French general Davoût.

Hamburg is a very modern town in appearance, as the greater part has been rebuilt since a destructive fire which occurred in 1842. The more noteworthy among its very fine public buildings and institutions are the churches of St. Michael (1750–62), St. Peter (1842–9), and St. Nicholas (1846–63), the town hall, marine office, or *Seewarte*, the museums of fine art, arts and crafts, botany, and natural history, the commercial and municipal libraries (the latter of considerable value), the hygienic institute, and a fine hospital. One of the most prominent features of the town is a lake-like expansion of the Alster, a little stream which joins the Elbe.

During the last century its population has increased eightfold, from 106,983 in 1811 to over 900,000 at the present time—it is thus the second largest town in the German Empire.

Hamburg occupies a distinguished place in the history of German literature and drama, having been the home of Lessing, Heine, Hagedorn, Klopstock, Voss, Reimarus, Claudius, and Schröder.

The second half of the nineteenth century witnessed an extraordinary development of Hamburg's trade, this increasing from

£26,455,000 in 1851 to £230,468,234 in 1904! Of the latter amount nearly £43,000,000 represented the trade with the United Kingdom. Besides this, its rail and river borne trade with the interior of Germany increased to a proportionate extent in the same period.

In 1871 Hamburg owned 448 sea-going vessels, aggregating 214,280 tons, while in 1904 the port owned 1009 sea-going vessels with a tonnage of 1,256,640. This includes the fine fleet of the Hamburg-American line, which owns some of the largest passenger steamships on the ocean.

The greater part of the harbour constitutes a free port, which was constructed in 1883–8 at an approximate cost of seven millions of pounds. Its total area is 2570 acres, of which some 1750 acres are land surface. The port is one of the chief points of embarkation for emigrants from the middle and east of Europe, the greater number of which proceed to the United States.

The industry of Hamburg is a long way inferior to its commerce, yet the town possesses large tobacco, chemical, india-rubber, and furniture factories, engineering works, shipbuilding yards, printing offices, breweries, distilleries, etc.

The State of Hamburg has an area of 160 square miles and a population just about equalling that of its capital, i.e. 900,000. Over ninety per cent of its inhabitants are Evangelical Protestants. The State retains its ancient independence, the legislative power being vested in a Senate of eighteen members and a House of Burgesses numbering 160 members. The executive power is almost entirely in the hands of the Senate. The State has one vote in the Federal Council of the Empire and sends three members to the Imperial Diet.

**Its Philatelic History**

Bremen was the first of the three Free and Hanseatic towns to issue stamps, but on January 1st, 1859, each of the other two, Hamburg and Lübeck, issued a series of stamps. Those of Hamburg had a somewhat restricted use, being only used on local letters for the city and its suburbs, and for franking correspondence to the bordering States and to Holland, and they were also available on "ship letters" for Great Britain. This seeming reluctance to issue postage stamps, considering the commercial importance of the port, was probably due to the fact that Thurn and Taxis, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Hanover, and Mecklenburg all had offices in the city, and it was through these that the general continental letters were forwarded. The first set consisted of seven values—½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9 schilling—and in 1864 this was augmented by the addition of 1½ and 2½ sch. stamps, all of these being imperforate. In September, 1864, several of the values appeared perforated, and by April, 1865, all had been issued in this state. In February, 1865, the colour of the 7 sch. was changed from *orange* to *lilac*, presumably to prevent confusion with the 9 sch. In 1866 a 1½ sch. stamp was issued, and at the same time the design of the 1¼ sch. label was altered. The North German Confederation came into being on January 1st, 1868, and Hamburg having joined this, ceased to issue its own separate stamps.

The currency was in marks and schillings, a Hamburg mark, equal to about 1s. 2d., being divided into 16 sch., and this continued until the unification of German currency in 1875—i.e. seven years after Hamburg's stamps had been superseded.

For a proper appreciation of these stamps a knowledge of the postal tariffs obtaining at the time of their use is necessary, and in this connection the following extract from Mr. R. R. Thiele's excellent article, "The Why and Wherefore of Various Stamps," which appeared in *The Philatelic Record* for July, 1906, is particularly interesting :—

"The ½ schilling stamp was intended to cover the rate on printed matter per lot (= ounce) to Ritzebuettel (a suburb of Hamburg), to Bremen, Lübeck, and the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg. The 1 schilling was the letter rate on local letters and to Bergedorf, also the rate on printed matter to Heligoland, to the Netherlands, and to Great Britain. The 2 schilling was for the single letter rate to the outlying towns on Hamburg territory, to the Vierlande, to Ritzebuettel, and Lübeck. The 3 schilling was intended for single letters to Bremen and the larger part of Oldenburg, while the 4 schilling covered the letter rate to Heligoland and to certain towns in Oldenburg. The 7 schilling, orange, was for letters to the larger part of the Netherlands, and after July 1st, 1859, to Great Britain and Ireland. The 9 schilling at first served the letter rate to Great Britain and Ireland; after the reduction to 7 schilling it served in combinations for various foreign rates.

"The Danish war brought the issue of a new value. The Danish post office at Hamburg had always handled the correspondence to Schleswig-Holstein. When the war broke out, this office was cut off from the mother country and the Hamburg authorities took charge of it. The Danish rate to Schleswig-Holstein was 4 skilling; for a few days after February 21st, 1864, the date of taking possession, the office continued to use the Danish stamps of that value. But new stamps of the value of 1¼ schilling courant, the equivalent of 4 skilling Danish, were ordered immediately and issued for the first time on February 29th. This value, then, served for the letter rate to Schleswig-Holstein and to Denmark. Denmark immediately retaliated by raising the letter rate from Denmark to Hamburg to 8 skilling; Hamburg followed suit by issuing the 2½ schilling, green, on April 2nd, 1864, to serve the letter rate to Denmark, 2½ schilling courant equalling 8 rigsbankskilling; the rate to Schleswig-Holstein remained at 1¼ schilling, but

the rate to Altona was lowered to ½ schilling on September 7th, 1864, and the ½ schilling also served for printed matter to the Duchies from March 1st, 1865. On January 1st, 1865, the rate on letters within the city of Hamburg was reduced to ½ schilling, so that the ½ schilling in its perforated state is comparatively common. This is also the reason why the North German Confederation afterwards issued a special stamp of the value of ½ schilling for Hamburg. The ½ schilling rate was extended to the adjacent territory on March 1st, 1866, and to Bergedorf and the Vierlande on June 15th, 1866.

"From January 1st, 1865, all the stamps of Hamburg served a large variety of foreign rates, as on that date an arrangement went into effect whereby all letters within Hamburg, no matter for what office they were intended, were collected from all letter-boxes by the municipal post office and then turned over to the foreign offices. All such letters dropped into the boxes would be prepaid either by the respective foreign stamps or by Hamburg stamps; in the latter case, the post offices made settlement with each other on the basis of the foreign rates. The municipal post office in some cases made a little profit here, as its stamps did not always correspond to the foreign rates, and in such cases the next higher stamp had to be used. For instance, the 1 silbergroschen rate to the German-Austrian Postal Union corresponded to 1½ schilling courant; as there was no such stamp, 1½ schilling's worth of stamps had to be affixed. The 2 silbergroschen rate answered to 2⅔ schilling courant; for this a 3 schilling stamp had to be used, the municipal post office pocketing the difference. The 4 schilling stamp, of course, exactly corresponded to the 3 silbergroschen rate.

"About this time some changes in rates took place. The money-order system was introduced on March 1st, 1866, and the 2 schilling stamp was thereafter also used for money-orders to Schleswig-Holstein up to 62 mark courant. From May 14th, 1866, the same stamp was permitted to be used for the registration fee for Hamburg and territory, which theretofore was paid in cash; from July 1st, 1866, the letter rate to Heligoland was lowered to 2 schilling. The 3 schilling stamp . . . was used from July 1st, 1866, for the registration fee to Heligoland; and from November 1st, 1866, for the registration fee to the Netherlands. On November 1st, 1866, the letter rate to the entire Netherlands was reduced to 4 schillings.

"The letter rate to Lübeck was reduced to 1½ schilling on October 1st, 1865, and the printed matter rate to the Netherlands to the same on July 1st, 1865; hence a stamp of that value became desirable, and was issued on April 1st, 1866."

*(To be continued.)*

# The North Borneo Case

NOW that a recent trial, the proceedings of which have been reported from time to time in this journal, is over and done with, we are free to make our observations upon it and upon the circumstances which led to it. Upon the trial itself we have little to say; the whole matter turned upon the question of "guilty knowledge." Certain would-be North Borneo stamps, sold by the defendants, were acknowledged to be forgeries; the question was, did the vendors know them to be such, or were they led to believe that they were reprinted from original plates or stones, and thus no worse than other North Borneo stamps which they obtained elsewhere? There appear to have been certain facts in the history of the issues of that important philatelic colony which might reasonably lead any one to suppose it to be not impossible that original dies or plates of the stamps in question might have fallen into the hands of an outsider. Apparently unlimited supplies of some of the stamps no longer in actual circulation were still obtainable, being still printed off as required for sale in London; supplies of stamps of a previous issue were not similarly obtainable. Was it not probable that the latter stamps had been demonetized and that the dies or plates from which they were produced had been sold as no longer of any use? There was no inherent improbability in this theory, and, at any rate, there was no proof that the defendants had not accepted such a theory, and such being the case, the jury could not do less than acquit them. Whether the French artist who printed these things from stones, which he at least must have known owed their originality to his personal initiative, can be punished for his action in the matter or not, our knowledge of French law does not enable us to say. Perhaps no one will undertake to prosecute him.

A far more important point, however, is that which is raised in a leading article in *The London Philatelist* of July, in which the editor of that journal very pertinently asks "if the stamps produced by M. Careme in Paris are not of almost equal value and importance with the 'reprints,' apparently permitted by the officials of the North Borneo company." And we think that even those who are not at present prepared to answer that question in the affirmative, must acknowledge that the state of affairs disclosed at the trial, by the evidence of the Secretary of the British North Borneo Company, is a very unsatisfactory one.

The story, of course, is by no means a new one; for years the more or less poor and patient philatelist has been exploited in

various ways, commemorative, charitable, and other. He has grumbled, of course, but so long as he paid up no one paid any attention to his grumblings, and the exploitation goes on as merrily as ever. We all know that there is one way of stopping it, and one way only, and that is absolute refusal to buy the things produced solely or principally for sale to collectors. Each individual collector can stop the exploitation so far as he himself is concerned, by excluding things of this kind from his collection. If this were done generally, the issue of unnecessary labels would cease as a matter of course; if it were done to any considerable extent, such issues would gradually die out, as they would be found to be of little profit. We know what was the result of united action some years ago; our contemporary reminds us of the Society which was formed for this very purpose, but which unfortunately fell to pieces, though not before it had shown what such a Society could do if properly supported.

The writer of the article to which we have referred justly claims credit for having been one of the parents of the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps; the writer of the present article can claim to have been the godfather who gave it that name, and we are in full agreement as to the desirability of forming some similar association to combat the evil, which is just as rampant now as it was fourteen or fifteen years ago. We are sorry to see that our contemporary suggests that *amateurs* only should unite this time to exorcise the Spectre of Speculation; and we regret this, partly because we consider that all who are interested in stamps, either for business or pleasure, are concerned in dealing with this evil, but still more because, although it was the defection of some members of the trade which broke up the old Society, the fact remains that, without the active co-operation of the trade, that Society became helpless.

Dealers say, and rightly, that if collectors refused to buy stamps of a certain class they would cease to catalogue or stock them; collectors say that they find these things catalogued, and to make their collections complete they must have them. A merchant of any other kind stocks what he finds his customers will buy, but of course we know by experience that vast numbers of stamp collectors work by a catalogue and take it as their guide, making the catalogue responsible for the scope of their collections to a very much greater extent than it ought to be. This undoubtedly throws a responsibility upon the publishers of catalogues, which we believe they are willing to undertake to the best of their capabilities; but it is not for the dealer to dictate to the collector exactly what he is to accept and what he is to reject, and although many collectors are glad to have their hobby made easy for them in this way, the philatelist would certainly resent anything of the kind. It seems to us, therefore, that the matter is plainly one for joint action. It ought to be possible for collectors and dealers to agree as to the exclusion from the catalogues of certain classes of stamps, and to the relegation of certain others to a supplementary list of doubtful interest. Where the jury is unable to agree, the defendants must, of course, have the benefit of the doubt; and we would not be too ready to draw a hard and fast line except in the very worst of cases.

Another point that cropped up in connection with the case which we have taken for our text is that of stamps postmarked (or obliterated) to order. The *status* of such stamps is a rather uncertain one; they cannot rightly be classed as *used*, neither can they be regarded as *unused* (in the ordinary sense of the term), in fact they are neither fish, flesh, nor fowl, but nondescripts. Where a post office is willing to cancel copies of its stamps and sell them at a large reduction from face value, they may form a cheap, if somewhat contemptible, substitute for *used* copies, acceptable to the collector who wishes for a specimen of the stamp and does not want to give much for it. Strictly speaking, as we have remarked on previous occasions, these are on the same footing as stamps marked "Specimen" or "Cancelled," and it would be better if they were marked with one of those words; if collectors would not buy them when thus marked, it seems to prove that they regard the copies obliterated to order as *used* stamps, and are deceived or deceive themselves concerning them. When the stamps are sold at full face value, and obliterated for the benefit (?) of those collectors who think that there is something sacred about a *postmark*, they occupy a very different position; their nature verges upon the fraudulent, but it is a species of fraud which collectors of so-called *used* stamps seem to invite, and the stamps are in precisely the same position as those plastered over an envelope, in excess of the required postage, in *order* to get them obliterated. We have never been able to understand the position of those who regard a stamp which has paid postage and been defaced as superior to one that has not done so; but even if any such superiority exists, what are we to say for a five shillings stamp that has been affixed to a letter, the postage of which was only a penny? Only one-sixtieth part of that stamp paid postage, the remaining fifty-nine-sixtieths were obliterated by special request! But when it comes to printing off stocks of stamps that are no longer in ordinary circulation, for the purpose of obliterating them in sheets for sale to collectors, it seems like carrying the joke a little too far.

We believe that there are some members of the trade who regard all these things as legitimate, and consider that the production of cheap and attractive rubbish, of various classes, encourages young collectors, and so is good for Philately, or at any rate for business; but we are confident that those of the greatest experience are of a very different opinion, holding that such issues and practices tend to degrade the pursuit, and thus to injure both Philately and the business that is dependent upon it.

# Notes of a Provincial Junior

*By* YOKEL

(*Continued from page* 113.)

**Great Britain**—*continued*

MR. HODSON kindly points out a few mistakes that I made in my notes on the 1d., red, in *G.S.W.*, dated July 24, and I hope my readers will take note of them.

With regard to the stamps perf. 16, by Archer, I undoubtedly underestimated their value, but the market for them is limited at present. The parcel I referred to must have contained rather a high percentage of these stamps, and it is of course difficult to gauge the actual rarity of any stamp from one or two large lots. It is difficult, however, to say if a lot has been previously picked over. Very fine copies of the ordinary S.C. 16, with light cancellation and perfectly centred, do not exceed, as a rule, 5 per cent of any ordinary lot. With regard to the stamps with the very large type of check letters which Mr. Hodson has called alphabet D, I know of their existence, but my knowledge of them is limited, and I did not care to name them.

I will now endeavour to make a few general remarks on the issues of 1858 to 1880, which had plate numbers added to the design in the sides of each stamp; and so complete my notes on the line-engraved series.

The 2d. value was the first stamp issued in which this alteration took place.

The appendix to Wright and Creeke's *History of the Stamps of the British Isles* gives me much of the data that I have used in preparing this article.

Plates 7 and 8 of the 2d. value were printed from on 19.7.58 and 21.9.59, respectively, but Plate 71 of the 1d. value (which was the first plate printed from in this value that had the plate numbers engraved on the stamps) was not put to press until 1.3.64.

We have also two new values to consider, ½d. and 1½d.; the former was first put to press on 20.6.70, and the 1½d. stamp was first printed on 22.3.60, although it was not issued until 1870.

The following are the various plates of the four values that we have to consider:—

½d. Plates 1, 3 to 6, 8 to 15, 19 and 20.
1d. Plates 71–74, 76–125, 127, 129–225.
1½d. Plates 1 and 3.
2d. Plates 7 to 9, 12 to 15.

That is, 15 plates of the ½d., 152 plates of the 1d., two plates of the 1½d., and seven plates of the 2d. values.

The numbers omitted in the above list are those of plates which were defective.

These line-engraved stamps continued in use until 1880, and the following are about the approximate numbers of sheets issued each year of the four values: of the ½d., about 380,000; of the 1d., about 3½ millions; of the 1½d., nearly 20,000; and of the 2d., 40,000.

These stamps were all printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., but were perforated by the Government at Somerset House.

### ½d. *Plate Numbers.*

The ½d. value was first brought into use in October, 1870, and we find that it was printed from 15 plates up to 1880, when this line-engraved series was superseded by the surface-printed issue. This stamp is uncommon in size, in that, although the width is the same, the height is only two-thirds that of the other values; it is, however, too well known to need further description. The plates contained 480 impressions, which were arranged in 20 rows, so that there were 24 impressions in each row.

The stamps in the first row were lettered A A to A X, and the first stamps in each row were lettered A A to T A.

The lettering in all the line-engraved stamps in which plate numbers were introduced differed from that of the previous issues, in that the check lettering was now of *sans-serif* type, instead of the Roman type previously employed, and that letters were placed in all four corners. The arrangement of the letters referred to above was that of the lower corners, the letters in the upper corners being in reverse order.

The plate numbers are found on each side in the lattice-work, just above the cross-bar of the "½d.," and many of these plate numbers are difficult to distinguish. The numbers read from the inside.

The watermark for these stamps was of a most unusual type, as it consisted of the word "*halfpenny*" in script, which extended over the length of three stamps. The colour of the ½d. was a *rose-red* shade,

generally paler than that used for the 1d. value. With regard to the perforation, I am not quite sure how it was performed. It is stated that the sheets were perforated in vertical rows instead of horizontal rows, as in the other values, and that the machine was used so as to leave the last margin imperforate, according to which side of the sheet was put in the machine first, as sometimes the first and sometimes the last stamps in each horizontal row are found imperforate at one side. Of course, the comb machine used was altered as far as regards the pins and bed-plate for this particular stamp. The sheets that this stamp was printed on were much larger than those used for the other values, as they measured 532 mm. by 346 mm., while those for the 1d. value were only 521 mm. by 270 mm.

These stamps, owing to their uncommon size, always attract attention from our non-philatelic friends, and our young collectors are always keen on them. Large numbers having been printed, many of the plate numbers are very common, but as a large proportion were used on newspapers there are several plates of which specimens are not readily met with, especially in really fine condition.

Plate 9 is the rarest in this series, but fine copies can be bought at its catalogue price of 4s. 6d.; difficulty will be found in obtaining really fine copies of Plates 19 and 20 at 6d. each, and fine copies of Plate 8 at 2d. each will be exceptionally cheap.

Plate 9 cannot be mistaken for Plate 19. In the former the numeral is level with the cross-bar of the "½d." on the left, and well above it on the right; whereas in Plate 19 it is above the cross-bar on the left, and level with it on the right. Owing to the small size of these stamps it is extremely difficult to find them with the cancellation clear of the face, and dated copies are far from common. The paper seems thinner than that used for the majority of the 1d. plates, and no trace of blueing is found in it at this period.

*(To be continued.)*

# The New Stamps of Borneo

*By* MEADON

THE new set of stamps which the State of North Borneo has just thrust upon a more or less admiring philatelic world follows the previous pictorial issues in so far that it is essentially a zoological set, though none of the "weird birds and beasties" have hitherto been depicted on any of this country's stamps. Some, indeed, have never before been honoured with a place in the philatelist's zoo, and the present is therefore a suitable moment for the publication of a few notes descriptive of the designs of the new stamps.

### The 1 Cent

The tapir, shown on the 1 c., is, according to our naturalist friends, "a genus of perisso-




dactyle ungulates." It differs from all other mammals of the same great group (the Ungulates) in having four toes on each front foot and only three on each hind foot. The body is bulky and clumsy, the legs are short, the nose and upper lip are prolonged into a short and flexible proboscis, or trunk, bearing the nostrils at its extremity, the ears are small, the tail is short, and the thick skin is but scantily covered with hair. The animals are always found in forest regions in the vicinity of water. They are shy and inoffensive and nocturnal in habit. They are believed to be one of the oldest types of the mammalia, and for a long time were a complete puzzle to scientists, as, although very pig-like in appearance, they resemble much more closely such apparently opposite animals as the rhinoceros and the horse, with which they are generally classed.

"From their fossil remains they are believed to have roamed, at one period of the world's history, over most parts of the earth, but at the present day they are found only in two such opposite portions of the globe as Central and South America, and the Malayan region to the south of British India and Burmah; and still more remarkable is the circumstance that, instead of all the American species being closely allied, two of them are nearly related to the Malayan tapir, while the other two form a totally distinct group."

The Malayan tapir, as shown on this

stamp, rejoices in the scientific name of *Tapirus indicus*, and it may be at once identified by the curious white "sheet-mark" around its body. It is easily tamed and makes a good pet, while its flesh is considered something of a delicacy, being juicy and resembling beef both in taste and appearance.

**The 2 Cents**

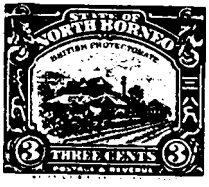
On the 2 c. a fine specimen of the traveller's tree forms the central attraction. To botanists this is known as *Ravenala madagascariensis*, and it is a curious palm-




like tree, the trunk of which terminates in a cluster of very long leaves with leaf-stalks often ten feet in length. The blades of the leaves are themselves often six feet or more long. The seeds of this tree, ground into flour, are eaten by the natives of Borneo, and the petioles, or leaf-stalks, yield a quantity of excellent drinking-water. Hence, as it furnishes both food and drink, its popular name of traveller's tree.

**The 3 Cents**

The centrepiece on the 3 c. shows a small view of the town of Jesselton, with railway lines in the foreground. Jesselton is but a small town, but it bids fair to become of some importance in the future, forming,




as it does, the northern terminus of Borneo's small railway system. The railway runs inland from Brunei to Beaufort (twenty miles), and then northwards, chiefly along the coast-line, to Jesselton, this latter stretch measuring ninety miles in length. It is proposed to extend this line to Cowie Harbour, on the east coast.

**The 4 Cents**

The British North Borneo Company was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1881, and prior to this a concession had to be obtained from the Sultan of the territory. The group shown on this 4 c. stamp is intended to represent the signing of the original con-




cession by Mr. W. C. Cowie (the Managing Director of the Company, whose name is given to the harbour mentioned above) and the Sultan of Sulu.

**The 5 Cents**

The elephant, the largest of the terrestrial mammals, is found wild in the northern portion of the island of Borneo, and it is thus worthily accorded a place in this new series of pictorial stamps. Though




naturalists place the elephant in the sub-order Proboscidea of the order Ungulata, it has little in common with the other hoofed animals. The elephant has six large molars at each side of both jaws, but only one of these is exposed at a time, so that one never sees an elephant with more than four teeth. As each tooth is worn away it is replaced by a new one, and as elephants are very long lived—probably attaining the age of one hundred and fifty years under natural conditions—each tooth lasts about twenty-four years.

There are two distinct species of elephants, the Asiatic variety (*Elephas indicus*) being shown on this 5 c. stamp. It possesses a fairly high degree of intelligence, and as it can easily be trained as a willing and useful servant of man it has a considerable "market value." In the female the tusks are small, barely protruding from the jaws, compared with the African variety, which, by the way, has never been tamed to domestic uses. This huge animal is strictly vegetarian in its tastes, and feeds chiefly on grass and the young shoots of trees.

**The 6 Cents**

The rhinoceros, shown on this value, is closely allied to the tapir, from which it differs in having only three toes on each foot, in the character of its cheek teeth, and in the presence of one or two horns on the

front of the head. These consist of a mass of horny fibres, having no connection with the bones of the skull. Living species are

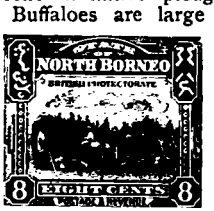



confined to Asia and Africa, and of the Asiatic species there are three varieties, the one now claiming our attention being scientifically known as *Rhinoceros sumatrensis.*

It is a bulky animal, taller than the hippopotamus, though not quite so long in the body. The ears are small in proportion to the head, and the skin is very thick, nearly naked, and often thrown into deep folds in various parts of the body. It is nocturnal in its habits and a purely vegetable feeder. Unless brought to bay it is a timid and inoffensive animal, but when cornered it is dangerous in the extreme.

**The 8 Cents**

The centrepiece on the 8 c. depicts a domestic scene—a native ploughing with a buffalo. Buffaloes are large mammals




closely related to the oxen, scientifically classed as Bubalus. They are characterized by the fact that their horns are flattened and angular, not rounded as in oxen or bison, and are placed below the vertex of the skull. There are several species, the one shown on this stamp being the Indian buffalo (*Bubalus buffelus*), which is widely distributed as a domesticated animal.

**The 10 Cents**

A vicious-looking wild boar is shown on the 10 c. stamp—this animal being a well-




known denizen of the island. The wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) was once common in the British Isles, and it is still found in many parts of Europe, India, and North Africa. It is believed to be the original of the domestic pig, from which it differs in certain minor points. In the male the canine or dog teeth are greatly developed, and make it a dangerous adversary when at bay. The pursuit of the wild boar is one of the favourite sports in Borneo, and in Frank Hatton's *North Borneo* the following description of a hunt is given :—

"As we came up to a noted 'pig-run' we heard the grunters tearing away the grass and routing about the ground. The utmost caution and silence is necessary on these expeditions, as the pigs can scent any one approaching a long way off, and, when once startled, they run at a great pace. When we had crawled within seventy or eighty yards of the place, we stretched ourselves flat on the grass and waited with our rifles full cock. The mosquitoes worried me dreadfully. I managed after a time, however, to get into a pretty comfortable position, and eventually I went to sleep. I had been dozing, I suppose, half an hour, when the report of rifles woke me up. My two friends had just fired, and the pig, a large brute almost as big as a donkey, and covered with white mud, lay struggling in the road."

**The 12 Cents**

A member of the parrot family is shown on the 12 cents stamp, but as there are about




five hundred distinct species of parrot, it is by no means easy to say which particular variety is represented. It is probably the small Malacca parrot (*Psittinus incertus*), a bird commonly met with in the Indo-Malayan region. It is social in its habits, and feeds almost entirely on fruit and nuts.

**The 16 Cents**

The hornbill shown on the 16 c. stamp is an interesting bird, widely distributed in the

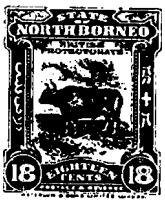



warmer parts of the old world. The particular species depicted is evidently *Bucero-*

*turus galeatus*—a variety which has a greatly developed bill surmounted by a huge casque or helmet. Though the wings are powerful it is not a swift flier owing to its heavy, unwieldy body and head. Its rough nest is placed in a hole in a tree and the entrance is then closed up, apparently by the hen, until only a small opening is left. Through this the male feeds its mate, and she remains within until the young are hatched. This remarkable habit has given rise to many myths among the natives.

### The 18 Cents

A fine specimen of the wild cattle found in Borneo is shown on the 18 c. This is known to scientists as *Bos sondaicus*, while its




Malayan name is "Banteng." It is as ferocious as the Indian gaur, which it resembles in the lack of a dewlap and in some other points, but has been tamed and used for breeding purposes.

### The 24 Cents

This value, which is perhaps the handsomest of the whole series, shows a bird which I have no doubt will be variously identified as an emu or an ostrich. As a matter of fact, it is a cassowary—a close relative of the emus and one of the five living kinds of running birds. This bird is the helmeted cassowary (*Casuarius galeatus*) of naturalists, and was for a long time




the only species known. Others have since been found in New Guinea, New Britain, and North Australia. It is a stout and strong bird, standing five or six feet high, and covered with long, coarse, black hair-like feathers. The head is ornamented with a large horny casque or helmet, and the bare skin of the neck is conspicuously marked with bright blue and red patches. The wings are merely represented by a few black and bare quills, and, as their flying powers have deserted them, they are entirely dependent on their short powerful legs to carry them out of danger. The male is smaller than the hen, and not only does the whole of the hatching, which lasts from eight to nine weeks, but takes entire charge of the chickens as well. They are three-toed birds, and defend themselves by powerful kicks when attacked. It is curious that, while an angry emu always kicks outwards and backwards, the cassowary invariably kicks forwards, only raising its head and body to its full height at the same time, so as to deliver the blow with greater force.

# Our South African Letter

NYLSTROOM, TRANSVAAL,
*July* 15, 1909.

IN my last letter I wrote you about the Closer Union movement of the now to be United South Africa; since then the delegates from all the Colonies out here have gone to London to bespeak the good will of the Liberal Government and to get the Constitution granted by the British Parliament, then to sign it, and to come back with the great satisfaction of having made history.

Last mail our Postmaster-General left for London on urgent business—I take it to give advice on postal matters and *inter alia* to interview Messrs. De La Rue and Co. on the subject of a new type of postage stamps. I suppose the *Colonial Journal* will soon have something to say on this matter, and I hope it will state that the new colour scheme has been adopted.

It may not be generally known that some twenty years ago the then Transvaal Postmaster-General was instrumental in getting the colours of the stamps of the different Colonies and States in South Africa arranged on a uniform system. Up to then these had been more or less different for each State, and each postmaster had to know two languages, and to read the values on every stamp to see whether a postal article was properly franked or not, as colours alone were no guide in those happy days.

I got hold lately of a good story which has the advantage of being absolutely true. Here it is:—

When in 1897 Natal annexed the Crown Colony of Zululand there was a large lot of Postage and Revenue stamps left in the post offices; these were demonetized and replaced by Natal stamps and the remainders subsequently transferred to Pietermaritzburg,

the capital of Natal, and there buried in the Treasury vaults and forgotten. I say forgotten, but not by a friend of mine who had got this information at the time the stamps were transferred; in the last five years he made periodical applications to the Natal Government to be allowed to buy these remainders for collecting purposes, but somehow he never got the ear of the right man, and his applications were refused. In the beginning of this year he got another friend, who is known in Natal Government circles, to apply for these remainders, and lo! he was successful; his tender was practically accepted, and the stamps were ordered to be taken out of their resting-places, to be counted, checked, and sold. The clerk told off to bring the stamps returned with the information that the stamps were gone, had clean disappeared without leaving a trace behind. Well, there was a row then and investigations followed, and the result? Well, it was startling: *about a week before* the whole lot had been burned, by the order of somebody who certainly did not know the value of obsolete postage stamps, and evidently never heard of stamp collectors. My information goes that the Treasurer-General was wild, very wild, and he is said to have expressed himself very strongly. Fancy £7000 odd face value burnt, and the Treasury empty and good money had to be refused—really too bad for words! It is said that the Treasurer-General was so upset about this loss, that he forthwith applied to the Transvaal Government for a loan of half a million sovereigns, and he only smiled again when he got that money; but he still regrets the loss of extra revenue from "waste paper." How my friend felt when he got the news about the bonfire, history stateth not. I sympathize with him. Fancy about a thousand of the £5 stamps at 10s. each, and a thousand of the £1 stamps at 2s. 6d. each! He would have netted a small fortune on the London stamp market; he could then have invested the proceeds in the local share-market and become a bloated millionaire, and emigrated to a mansion in Park Lane, and written a story of how he became rich on waste paper; all that he missed "by a week," and still bad people out here laugh when you tell them "Time is money."

In sunny South Africa everybody has got *time*, and a good few people have so much of this article that they do not believe in working at all, but look to a fatherly Government for support, and more often than not get it; this laziness and the niggers have spoiled this part of the world for the white man, and it will now remain for ever a black man's country.

In Johannesburg up to the end of last year there existed two Philatelic Societies; one included dealers, but the other absolutely tabooed these poor animals—why, it was not stated; but the fact remained that a dealer need not apply for membership. Now Johannesburg is the one town in South Africa; everybody boasts of it as "The Place" which is said to have more brains to the square inch than any other part of the world, where the banks get robbed in broad daylight, where more people carry revolvers than even in America, where motor-cars run over you even when in charge of a policeman, and where even one policeman arrests another when too drunk! I could say a lot more, but will finish by stating "on authority" that the streets are *not* paved with gold.

This town thinks such a lot of itself that it even did not object when somebody in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* the other week quoted Middelburg, a town some hundred and fifty miles away from it, as its suburb, and it did not blush when lately a parliamentary commission, appointed to investigate the evil of betting and horse-racing, discovered that it held as many race-meetings in a year as there are days; nor when it was recommended to cut these down to sixty only in a year. Well, these two Philatelic Societies have come to the conclusion that where there is union for the Colonies there ought also to be union amongst philatelists and dealers, and they have amalgamated and formed one strong Society, which I trust will flourish and get a start on that catalogue of South African stamps, which they stated some years ago they intended to bring out, and which was going to be the real article. Well, good-bye; more news next time. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof!

E. TAMSEN.

# Talk of the Day

*By* ANTONIO BUSTER

**Our "Royal" Society**

THE annual report of the Royal Philatelic Society submitted by its popular Honorary Secretary, Mr. J. A. Tilleard, forms, as usual, interesting reading, not only as regards the actual doings of the Society itself, but also on account of its comments on matters of general interest to the philatelic community. One of the matters dealt with is the subject of Penny Postage between this country and France, and on this point Mr. Tilleard observes: "The introduction of Penny Postage between this country and the United States of America, referred to in my

last report, was brought into effect in October last, and the agitation for the extension of the privilege to the postal arrangements with other countries continues. At the annual banquet of the British Chamber of Commerce, held quite recently in Paris, the postal reform question formed the principal subject of comment by the Solicitor-General, who, in responding for His Majesty's Ministers, called special attention to the absurdity of the 2½d. rate for the short distance between London and Paris as compared with the penny rate to America and our far-distant colonies and possessions. In this respect, as I observe that Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., the champion of postal reforms, who has been a regular attendant at the banquet in question in the past, has written to say that he will not accept future invitations to attend until the establishment of a penny postage rate between Great Britain and France, we may venture to hope that the time is not far distant before this much-needed reform becomes an accomplished fact."

The effect of this constant lowering of postal rates naturally tends to reduce the number of high-value stamps used in the countries affected, with the result that in many places the high values supplied some years ago have now been discontinued. Mr. Tilleard points to the £5 stamp of our own country, which has not been included in the King's Head series, and to the fact that in the latest U.S.A. set $1 represents the highest denomination. I might also refer to the 5s. stamp of the Cape of Good Hope, which represents the highest value supplied for postal use in the colony, and yet other colonies—many of far less importance—still issue £5, £10, and £20 stamps. But though these abnormally high values are inscribed "POSTAGE," it is very questionable if there is any legitimate use for them as *postage* stamps pure and simple. There can be little doubt that, with rare exceptions, £1 represents the limit that can be spent in the defrayment of postal charges, and collectors are beginning to recognize this fact by refusing to collect stamps bearing an unnecessarily high facial value. Perhaps one of these days they will be omitted from the catalogue, and then they will cease from troubling and the weary (collector) will be at rest.

### Bulgaria's Lion

SOME discussion took place in the pages of a contemporary recently, as to whether the lion depicted on the early stamps of Bulgaria is rampant or salient, so that the following authoritative statement from "Some Notes on Philatelic Heraldry," in the June number of *The Philatelic Record* should be of general interest: "The fact that the designer, more especially of the 1879 issue, has depicted the animal's right hind leg almost, if not quite, upon the same level as its fellow, appears to have been responsible for a recent controversy whether Bulgaria's lion is not salient, in other words, leaping or springing. There is, of course, not the slightest foundation for this theory. Except for a few rare occurrences in the arms of English families, heraldry knows no lions salient—a posture reserved for such quadrupeds as goats, stags, greyhounds, and in which the fore-legs are depicted at the same height. Were it not so, the Bulgarian lion's fore-paws are not in the salient position, but are quite orthodoxly rampant. The lion's salience stands or falls, therefore, with the position of the right hind leg. It would not be difficult to find plenty of heraldic lions, as to whose ramping there has never been the least question, in the exact pose of our Bulgarian friend: a lion rampant, used as a supporter, generally has the right hind leg upon the ground. Familiarity with the heraldic lion of the Middle Ages, when heraldry flourished untrammelled by the centimetric differentiations which we owe to the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries, will show that when armory was at its best the greatest possible latitude prevailed with regard to such a detail as the pose of the hind legs at the designer's hand. It may be added that French heraldry, which has exerted more influence over continental armorial systems than that of any other country, declines even to specify rampant lions as rampant, a position it considers as the only natural one to the king of beasts, and reserves similar qualifications for passant (prowling), statant (standing), and sejant (or sitting) lions, etc. The idea of a salient lion could, therefore, not be expressed in French blazon; and we are sure it would never occur to a herald to so denominate that of Bulgaria."

### Plain Speaking

I NOTE *The Philatelic Adviser* indulges in a little plain speaking, to wit: "There is also a class of collectors who although blessed with plenty of money invariably endeavour to beat down the price of any stamp that his dealer offers to him, with the natural result that those dealers who only require a fair profit, and have some self-respect, omit to send him any more good things, and his only sources of supply are those which are unsafe except for the expert." The naughty boy, to try to Jew-bait the poor overworked dealer! If he does not get his 2½ per cent. profit, how can he be expected to take his wife and family to Slopperton-on-Mud for their annual holiday? But may your Antonio innocently inquire who are the dealers who require more than a fair profit?

# New Issues and Discoveries

*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.**

**Antioquia.**—MEDELLIN.—A correspondent in Antioquia has sent us a curious oblong stamp, which he states was issued on July 2, 1909. We must confess that we know nothing of this stamp, but as it appears to be in use we chronicle it provisionally.

The stamp is lithographed by J. L. Arango, and is perforated 12.




M 9

JULY 2, 1909. Type 9. *Lithographed. Perf.* 12.
15|50 c., yellow-brown.

**Crete.**—Mr. J. Arnott Hamilton sends us a 25 lepta of the 1900 issue, with the 1902 overprint, "ΠΡΟΣΩΡΙΝΟΝ," in which the "Σ" is omitted.




9-14

**1902.** Type 9 *overprinted with* Type 14, *in* (ii) deep black.
*Variety.* "Σ" *of overprint omitted.*
98| 25 l., blue (ii).

**Queensland.**—We have been shown a copy of the recently issued 1s. stamp in a very deep shade of *mauve;* it is quite different from No. 242 in the Catalogue.




24

**1909.** Type 24. *Wmk. Crown and* C A, Type 29.
*Perf.* 12½, 13.
242a| 1s., deep mauve.

**Southern Nigeria**—We have received used copies of the 1s. stamp on surfaced paper, printed in accordance with the new colour scheme. All our copies are dated July 3, 1909, and are fully described below.




2

JULY, 1909. Type 2. *Change of colour. Perf.* 14.
38| 1s., black on *green*, C.

**Venezuela.**—Our New York house sends us a sheet of the 5 c. of 1887 perforated 12 instead of 11.




21

**1887.** Type 21. *Lithographed. Perf.* 12.
155a| 5 c., deep green.


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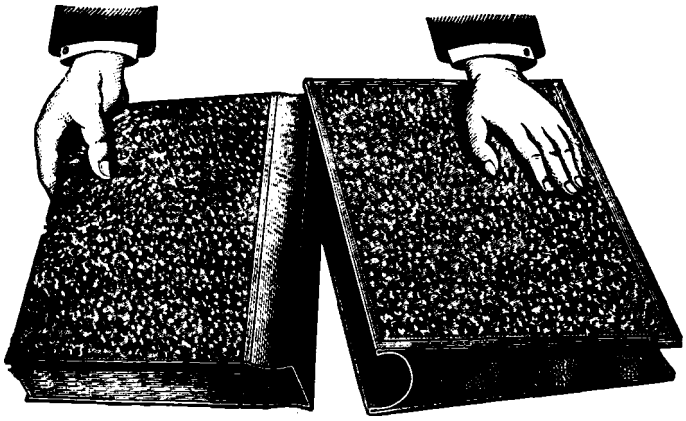
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| 241. | NEWSPAPER STAMPS (12.08) | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| 242. | CONFEDERATE STATES POSTMASTERS' STAMPS (12.08) | 14 | 0 | 8 |
| 243. | CONFEDERATE STATES GENERAL ISSUES (12.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 244. | CUBA (12.08) | 14 | 0 | 8 |
| 245. | GUAM (12.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 246. | PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (12.08) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 247. | PORTO RICO (12.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |

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[Ad. 40.

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GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1909.

No. 11, Vol. X.
(Whole No. 245.)

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. FOR TRANSMISSION AS A NEWSPAPER.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1909. ONE PENNY.

# GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY



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| ,, 7 . | Jan. to June, 1908 . | 5 | 0 |
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| ,, 4 . . ,, | 5 | 6 | ,, 12 . . ,, | 4 | 0 |
| ,, 5 . . ,, | 5 | 0 | ,, 14 . . ,, | 4 | 0 |
| ,, 6 . . ,, | 6 | 6 | ,, 15 . . ,, | 4 | 0 |
| ,, 7 . . ,, | 6 | 0 | ,, 16 . . ,, | 4 | 0 |
| ,, 8 . . ,, | 6 | 0 | ,, 17 . . ,, | 4 | 0 |
| ,, 9 . . ,, | 5 | 0 | ,, 18 . . ,, | 4 | 0 |

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

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

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

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

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? ? ?

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(AD. 42.

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[AD. 80.

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# NORTH BORNEO

## 1909.

### New Pictorial Issue.
### Centres in black.

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 c., chocolate (tapir) | 0 | 1 |
| 2 c., green (tree) | 0 | 1 |
| 3 c., rose-lake (view) | 0 | 2 |
| 4 c., scarlet (group) | 0 | 2 |
| 5 c., brown-ochre (elephant) | 0 | 3 |
| 6 c., pale olive-green (rhinoceros) | 0 | 3 |
| 8 c., rose-lake (native ploughing) | 0 | 4 |
| 10 c., pale blue (wild boar) | 0 | 5 |
| 12 c., Prussian blue (parrot) | 0 | 5 |
| 16 c., purple-brown (hornbill) | 0 | 7 |
| 24 c., lilac-mauve (cassowary) | 0 | 10 |

### Provisional.
### New type, surcharged in red.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20 c. on 18 c., myrtle (wild ox) | 0 | 8 |

*For full description of the above stamps, see article in G.S.W., No. 244, page 230.*

# *Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.*

*ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.*

## AUSTRIAN LEVANT.

1908. *Jubilee series. Handsome stamps.*

| Cat. No. | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 121. | 5 pi., deep brown on greyish . *used* | 0 | 8 |
| 122. | 10 pi., green on yellow . . ,, | 1 | 3 |
| 123. | 20 pi., dull blue on greyish . . ,, | 2 | 3 |

## BULGARIA.

1909. *New provisionals. Corrected list.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 on 15 stot., greenish black and lake (surcharge blue) | 0 | 1 |
| 5 on 15 stot., greenish black and lake (surcharge blue) *used* | 0 | 1 |
| 10 on 15 stot., greenish black and lake (surcharge blue) | 0 | 2 |
| 10 on 15 stot., greenish black and lake (surcharge blue) *used* | 0 | 2 |
| 25 on 30 stot., black and bistre-brown (surcharge red) | 0 | 5 |
| 25 on 30 stot., black and bistre-brown (surcharge red) *used* | 0 | 4 |

## DUTCH INDIES

1908. *Types* 10 *and* 11 *overprinted* "JAVA." *Variety. Overprint inverted.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ½ c., bright lilac | 1 | 0 |
| 1 c., olive-green | 1 | 0 |
| 2 c., brown | 3 | 6 |
| 2½ c., green | 4 | 0 |
| 5 c., rose | 3 | 0 |
| 10 c., dull blue | 4 | 0 |
| 12½ c., deep blue | 5 | 0 |
| 20 c., olive | 8 | 6 |
| 25 c., deep violet | 10 | 0 |
| 30 c., chestnut | 12 | 6 |
| 50 c., lake-brown | 17 | 6 |

## GWALIOR.

1903-5. *Service. King's Head.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 130*a*. | 2 a., mauve *used* | 0 | 3 |
| 131. | 4 a., olive-green ,, | 0 | 6 |
| 135. | 8 a., magenta ,, | 0 | 8 |
| 137. | 1 r., green and carmine ,, | 1 | 0 |

## NICARAGUA.

1903-4. *Type* 27. *Portrait of President Zelaya.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 237. | 15 c., lake | 0 | 9 |
| 238. | 20 c., violet | 1 | 0 |
| 239. | 50 c., olive | 2 | 0 |
| 240. | 1 p., red-brown | 3 | 6 |

## ZANZIBAR.

1904. *Type* 24. *Large Arms.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 220. | 1 r., blue and red *used* | 2 | 6 |

SEPTEMBER 11, 1909

# Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 11
Whole No. 245

SEPTEMBER 11, 1909

VOL. X.

## The Stamps of Nicaragua

*By* JOSEPH B. LEAVY

*(Continued from page 199.)*

IN the latter part of 1899, a certain Doctor Maximo Asenjo came to New York, the possessor of a contract to furnish stamps to the Republic of Nicaragua, dated May 11th, 1899, the said contract to be transferable to any other person or company should the doctor so desire. The contract was made for the term of ten years, during which time the Government was to be furnished, free of charge, with 3,400,000 stamps in each year. There were to be thirteen values of postage stamps, from 1 centavo to 5 pesos, of which the 3, 6, and 15 centavos must be in Postal Union colours; ten of Official stamps from 1 centavo to 5 pesos; seven of Postage Due stamps from 1 to 50 centavos; and eight of Telegraph stamps from 10 centavos to 3 pesos. Also post cards of the values of 2, 4, 6, and 12 centavos; envelopes 5, 10, 20, 30, and 50 centavos, and newspaper bands 2 and 4 centavos. The Government to supply the designs; the workmanship to be of the best quality. Each year 1000 stamps were to be issued to commemorate some historical event, and to be current for one day only, and each year the doctor, or the party to whom he transferred his contract, was to receive 50,000 complete sets of all the varieties cancelled.

An enthusiastic speculator, unaware of the intricacies of the stamp business, and totally ignorant of the marketable value of Central American issues, listened too long to the golden-tongued Doctor Asenjo, and, with visions of a fortune easily made, took over the contract, and placed an order for the requisite quantities of stamps with the American Bank Note Company of New York. These visions of financial gain were most rudely shattered when the Republic failed to deliver the 50,000 cancelled sets, and the contract ended with the first year's supply. [And a good job too! — ED. *G.S.W.*]




25

*January*, 1900. Type 25. Engraved by the American Bank Note Company of New York. Printed on white wove paper, one hundred stamps to the sheet, ten rows of ten stamps each. Size 27 by 21½ mm. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, red-lilac.
2 centavos, orange-red.
3 ,, green.
4 ,, deep olive.
5 ,, deep blue, dark blue.
6 ,, bright rose.
10 ,, mauve.
15 ,, ultramarine.
20 ,, brown.
50 ,, lake.
1 peso, orange-yellow.
2 pesos, salmon, pale red.
5 ,, black.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.




26

*January*, 1900. Type 26. Engraved by the American Bank Note Co. of New York. Printed on white wove paper, in sheets of one hundred, ten rows of ten stamps each. Size 21½ by 27 mm. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, lilac.
2 centavos, orange-red.
4 ,, deep olive.
5 ,, deep blue.
10 ,, mauve.
20 ,, brown.
50 ,, lake.
1 peso, ultramarine.
2 pesos, pale red.
5 ,, black.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.



27

*January*, 1900. Type 27. Engraved by the American Bank Note Co. of New York. Printed on white wove paper in sheets of one hundred, ten rows of ten stamps each. Size 27 by 21½ mm. Perforated 12.

1 centavo, brown-lilac.
2 centavos, orange-red.
5 ,, dark blue.
10 ,, purple.
20 ,, brown.
30 ,, dark green.
50 ,, lake.

"AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. N.Y.", in minute capitals, is engraved beneath each stamp on the plate in all these series.

* * *

In March, 1901, the following decree was issued:—

"The President of the Republic taking note of the fact that the supply of certain postage and telegraph stamps is too small, and that while a new issue is soon to appear, it will be necessary to alter some of the values in order to supply the current demands,

"Decrees:

"That the following postage stamps, unpaid letter stamps, postal cards, and telegraph stamps be restamped or surcharged.

"*Postage Stamps.*

7000 5 pesos, to be altered to 10 centavos.
4000 2 ,, ,, ,, 20 ,,
20,000 1 ,, ,, ,, 2 ,,

"*Unpaid Letter Stamps.*

"To be surcharged for regular postal use.

5000 1 centavo.
5000 2 centavos.
8700 5 ,,
5000 10 ,,
5000 20 ,,
7620 30 ,,
7700 50 ,,

"*Postal Cards.*

"11000 of the local cards shall be divided and used as single cards of 2 centavos each. Those of 6 and 12 centavos, for foreign postage, shall be surcharged respectively with the values of 5 and 10 centavos.

"*Telegraph Stamps.*

"Those of 50 centavos shall be surcharged 10 centavos, and those of $1 surcharged 20 centavos.

"The Treasurer-General shall carry out this decree.

"Dated Managua, March 5th, 1901.
"The Secretary-Treasurer,
"JELAVA, R.
"JELAVA."

# 1901

## 2 Cent.

28

*March*, 1901. Stamps of the issue of 1900, Type 25, surcharged with Type 28.

(*a*) Surcharge in *black*.

2 centavos on 1 centavo, red-lilac.
2 ,, ,, 1 peso, orange-yellow.
20 ,, ,, 2 pesos, salmon, pale red.

(*b*) Surcharge in *red*.

10 centavos on 5 pesos, black.

This surcharge was set up and printed in blocks of twenty-five, five rows of five stamps each. The top row of five stamps all had a bar 10½ mm. long beneath the date "1901." The two centavos on 1 centavo was printed in error and almost immediately withdrawn.

Bar beneath "1901."

2 centavos on 1 centavo, red-lilac.
2 ,, ,, 1 peso, orange-yellow.
10 ,, ,, 5 pesos, black.
20 ,, ,, 2 ,, salmon, pale red.

In 1903 the 2 centavos on 1 peso was reprinted by the Government to fill an order for a dealer, but without the corner ornaments, and spaced differently. In the original setting the space between "1901" and "2 Cent." is 7½ mm., while in the reprint it is 7 mm. In the original the space between "2" and "Cent." is 3½ mm., while in the reprint it is 3 mm.

## Correos

# 1901

29

*March*, 1901. Postage Due stamps of 1900, Type 27, overprinted with Type 29.

The overprint is type-set, in blocks of twenty-five, five rows of five stamps each.

(*a*) Overprint in *black*.

1 centavo, brown-lilac.
2 centavos, orange-red.
5 ,, deep blue.
20 ,, brown.
30 ,, dark green.
50 ,, lake.

(*b*) Overprint in *gold*.

10 centavos, purple.

There is an error of the 50 centavos, on which the date reads "1091" for "1901." I have never seen a complete block of twenty-five of this value, so cannot say what was the position of the error on the block.

* * *

This lot of provisionals does not appear to have lasted very long, for on October 20th, 1901, a second decree was issued similar to the first, ordering a new lot of surcharged stamps in the following quantities:—

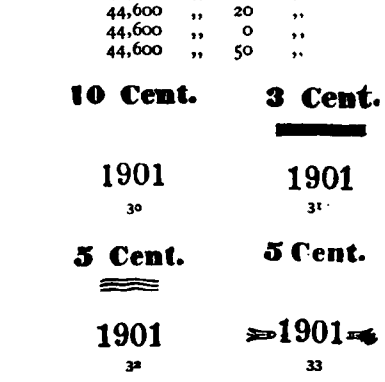
*Postage Stamps.*

12,400 of the 6 c. to be altered to 3 c.
12,400 ,, 6 c. ,, ,, 4 c.
29,700 ,, 1 p. ,, ,, 5 c.
29,800 ,, 2 p. ,, ,, 10 c.
29,800 ,, 5 p. ,, ,, 20 c.

*Unpaid Letter Stamps.*

Surcharged for regular postal use.

44,600 of the 1 centavo.
44,600 ,, 2 centavos.
44,600 ,, 5 ,,
44,600 ,, 10 ,,
44,600 ,, 20 ,,
44,600 ,, 0 ,,
44,600 ,, 50 ,,




*October*, 1901. Stamps of the issue of 1900, surcharged as shown in the illustrations given above, Types 30 to 33. The surcharge was type-set and printed in blocks of twenty-five, five rows of five. In the 3, 4, and 5 Cent., the final figure "1" of "1901" is directly under the second vertical stroke of the "n" of "Cent." except in the second stamp of the block, which has it under the first stroke of the "n." In the 10 and 20 Cent. this figure is always under the first stroke of the "n."

Type 30 is the normal type of all the surcharges.

In the 3 c. and 4 c., Nos. 5, 10, 15, and 20 in each block of twenty-five have a thick bar under "3 Cent." (Type 31), and a thin bar under "4 Cent." On No. 5 the figure "3" is 4 mm. from "Cent.", while on all the rest it is only 2½ mm. In No. 6 of the 4 c. a figure "1" was used in error in place of the "4."

In the 5 c., Nos. 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 have three wavy lines under "5 Cent." (Type 32); and Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 have an ornament before and after "1901" (Type 33). In No. 4 the figure "5" is only 1½ mm. from "Cent." as in Type 33, in place of 2½ mm. as in Type 32.

In the 10 c., Nos. 7 and 21 have only 2 mm. between "10" and "Cent." instead of 3 mm.

A. *Surcharge as* Type 30.

3 Cent., in *black*, on 6 c., bright rose.
3 ,, *blue* ,, ,,
4 ,, *black* ,, ,,
4 ,, *blue* ,, ,,
5 ,, *black*, on 1 p., orange-yellow.
5 ,, *red* ,, ,,
10 ,, *black*, on 2 p., pale red.
20 ,, *red* ,, 5 p., black.

*Error.* "1 Cent.", *on sheet of* 4 Cent.

1 Cent., in *black*, on 6 c., bright rose.
1 ,, *blue* ,, ,,

This exists, of course, in pairs with the 4 c. on 6 c.

*Varieties.*

*With narrow spacing of value.*

10 Cent., in *black*, on 2 p., pale red.

*Surcharge inverted.*

10 Cent., in *black*, on 2 p., pale red.
20 ,, *red* ,, 5 p., black.

[The variety with narrow spacing should, presumably exist inverted also.—ED. *G.S.W.*]

*Double surcharge, in* black *and in* red.

5 Cent., in *black* and *red*, on 1 p., orange-yellow.

B. *With bar below the value*, as Type 31 (*the 4 c. with thinner bar*).

3 Cent., in *black*, on 6 c., bright rose.
3 ,, *blue* ,, ,,
4 ,, *black* ,, ,,
4 ,, *blue* ,, ,,

*Variety. With wide space between "3" and "Cent."*

3 Cent., in *black*, on 6 c., bright rose.
3 ,, *blue* ,, ,,

C. *With three wavy lines below the value*, Type 32.

5 Cent., in *black*, on 1 p., orange-yellow.
5 ,, *red* ,, ,,

D. *With an ornament at each side of the date*, Type 33.

5 Cent., in *black*, on 1 p., orange-yellow.
5 ,, *red* ,, ,,

[C and D should also exist with double surcharge, in *red* and in *black*.—ED. *G.S.W.*]

*Variety. With narrow spacing of value.*

5 Cent., in *black*, on 1 p., orange-yellow.
5 ,, *red* ,, ,,

*(To be continued.)*

# Topical Notes

*By* CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

**The Transfer of Kedah**

KEDAH, Keddah, or Quedah, or in Siamese, Muang-Sai, is a small principality in the Malay Peninsula, until recently subject to the King of Siam, and is situated between 5° and 7° N.

From the *Penang Gazette* of July 19th I learn that this district was transferred from Siamese to British suzerainty on July 15th last.

New Federated Malay States stamps were placed in circulation on the same day, in place of the Siamese which had hitherto been used, and the postal rates, etc., remain as before. These are, however, stated to be ridiculously high, and will, it is hoped, in the future be reduced to the level of those ruling in other portions of the Federated Malay States.

Siam has made Kedah a farewell gift, in the shape of the whole of the State postal and telegraph system, which includes several post offices, between 150 and 200 miles of telegraph lines, and complete sets of instruments. The Malay authorities are indebted for this gift to H.R.H. Prince Damrong, Minister of the Interior.

Prince Damrong (formerly known as Prince Sonapandit) was educated in this country, and speaks perfect English; he has been a keen stamp collector for some twenty years, and has purchased largely both from our publishers and from leading stamp dealers in America.

**Purchase of an important South American Collection**

WE have recently purchased an important collection, formed by an esteemed client who has resided for many years in the Argentine Republic, but who does not want us to make his name known. Some of the countries have been disposed of *en bloc*, and I propose to note others in these columns from time to time.

Only a few weeks ago I announced the purchase of the Buenos Ayres collection formed by the late Mr. W. Moser, and now I have another grand lot of Buenos Ayres in this further collection, there being nearly eighty of the "Ship" type alone. These have been made up into small books and will be sent to specialists on request.

The stamps of Corrientes have been specialized, and there are large numbers of sheets, types, obliterations, etc., which are also made up in small books ready to send out.

The collection of the stamps of the Argentine Republic is so important that I deal with the matter at somewhat full length in a separate article which will appear in the following number of our paper.

**Description of New Stock Books arranged and priced during the past week**

*British Bechuanaland and Zululand.*

A FAIR lot of these stamps, including in British Bechuanaland some rare errors of the overprints, such as inverted, double, etc., and in Zululand some very rare Postal Fiscals, both unused and used.

*British Central and South Africa.*

Both good selling groups of stamps, and as we have just purchased a rather nice lot of unused copies, in mint condition, this book is rather showy and includes some rare things among the provisionals.

*Transvaal.*

Two very good books of this country have just been finished; these stamps always sell well, and our stock of the early issues has materially diminished, but the rarities are by no means exhausted, there being such items as 1d., red on *blue*, error "Transvral," a number of inverted overprints, some "wide-spaced" varieties, and a few *tête-bêche* pairs; in fact, altogether two good books with almost every issue well represented.

*Guatemala.*

This book has just been rearranged, and contains a fair assortment. I have had to raise the price of a good many stamps, our stocks of which are practically exhausted.

*Bermuda, British Honduras, Dominica, and Turks Islands.*

This group of colonies has also been rearranged, and the new book contains a fair assortment of all issues, with some rare things in the provisional Turks Islands, etc.

# The Stamps of some of the Native States of India

*By* E. B. EVANS

(*Continued from page* 161.)

**Raj Nandgaon**—*continued*

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

WE now come to a somewhat difficult question. Were the stamps with the "M. B. D." overprint Official stamps, or rather, were they always Official stamps, or was the same overprint used later as a kind of control mark? I see no reason why we should doubt the statement made by the Diwan, in 1893, that the stamps thus overprinted were for "State service" letters; but at the same time we have the fact that from about the middle of 1894 the stamps appear to have been unobtainable without the overprint. Mr. Bhagwant Rai says nothing about it, one way or the other; according to his statement, however, the stamps certainly came into circulation as early as January, 1894, while the stamps which were received in April of that year were without the overprint, and it was not until the following August that the stamps of the design of 1892 were seen with it. I may add that all the copies I have seen which look as if they had been genuinely used, bearing a full impression of the obliterating mark which I describe later, are without the overprint; and the only professedly used copies that I have seen with the overprint show a portion of the same obliteration in one corner, as if obliterated to order in blocks of four.

I therefore list these overprinted stamps as Official, which I believe them to have been in the first instance, though it is possible that stamps thus overprinted were afterwards issued for ordinary use, and it is certain that the remainders were as a rule overprinted.

*Issue of* 1893 (?).

The stamps of 1889 handstamped with the letters "M.B.D.," with an ornament above and below, in a transverse oval, double-lined frame. This is struck in various shades of *grey-violet* ink; I have not seen it in the *purple* colour on these stamps, and I only know it impressed horizontally.




½ a., blue.
2 a., rose.

It should be remembered that the stamps of 1892 were in existence before the surcharged stamps were heard of, and that they were not seen with the surcharge until August, 1894; in fact, the ½ a. of 1892 is not known with the surcharge at all.

* * *

*Issue of* 1894.

Stamps of 1892 and 1894 with the same overprint, struck in shades of *grey-violet*, *violet*, *purple*, and *carmine*, horizontally, vertically, and diagonally.

(*a*) Stamps of 1892.
½ a. (?).
2 a., red.

(*b*) Stamps of 1894.
½ a., green.
1 a., rose on *wove*.
1 a. ,, *laid*.
2 a., dull carmine.

The 1 a., *brown*, and 1 a., *blue*, also exist with this overprint (indeed, I do not know them without it), as already stated, but I regard them as unissued varieties.

* * *

On the subject of remainders and possible reprints, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have very kindly shown me some letters which they received from Raj Nandgaon officials and others, in 1896 and 1898; extracts from these letters show that if no reprinting took place, it was not owing to conscientious scruples on the part of any one concerned.

It seems that in December, 1895, a few months after (as we now know) the State Post Office had been taken over by the Imperial Government, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. wrote to Raj Nandgaon asking for stamps; in reply they received the following letter:—

"Raj Nandgaon
"Central Provinces
"1.1.96.

"Dear Sir—I received your letter of 11.12.95. and beg to state that there are denominations of State Stamps are available and they are overprinted by the word M.B.D. namely ½ anna, 1 anna, and 2 annas. I shall avail myself of the first opportunity of sending the stamps to you on receipt of a money order. Please don't send cheque, etc.; as there is no source of cashing it please always send money order or currency notes.

. . . . . .

"Yours faithfully
"MOHAMED SHUMSOODDEEN
"*Sub-Postmaster*
"Raj Nandgaon
"Central Provinces.

"P.S.—M.B.D. denotes Mahant Balram Dass."

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. evidently replied at once, sending the required money order or notes, and seem to have asked if they could be supplied with stamps without the "M.B.D." surcharge, for the next letter from the Sub-Postmaster was as follows:—

"Raj Nandgaon
"15.2.96.

"Sir—I received your letter of the 21st Jany. '96, and beg to state that the stamps without any overprint are not available. I had personally been to the Raja and Dewan of this State and requested them to give a few stamps without any overprint, but all proved ineffectual hence I have purchased and sent you all overprinted stamps. I had also written to you in my previous letter. The denomination of stamps sent to you is given below, and request you to kindly acknowledge the receipt I most humbly thank you for the diary which you had so kindly sent.

"Raj Nandgaon State Stamps—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 annas 150 stamps | for Rs. | 18. | 12.— |
| 1 do. 151 do. | for Rs. | 9. | 7.— |
| ½ do. 150 do. | for Rs. | 4. | 11.— |
| Registration and postage fee | | | 13.— |
| Total . . | Rs. | 33. | 11.— |

"Yours faithfully
"MD. SHUMSOODIN
"*Sub-Postmaster*
"Raj Nandgaon."

Further correspondence took place at the end of 1897 and beginning of 1898, arising apparently from doubt as to the authenticity or originality of some of the stamps obtained:—

"17.2.98.

"Dear Mr. King,—I return the stamps sent by you (½ a., *green*, 1 a., *blue*, 2 a., *rose*, on wove, surcharged). You will see from the enclosed papers that they are genuine. Mr. Y—— is Assistant Director General of the Post Office of India, and is in charge of the stamp business of the Indian P.O. I sent him letter marked A. B is his reply. Then I wrote to the Deputy Postmaster General, Central Provinces. C is his reply. Mr. Y—— has quoted the orders passed by me as Deputy Director General of the Post Office.

"Yours truly, "X——."

Enclosures:—

"A. Post Office, Calcutta,
"6.12.97.

"My dear Y——. Will you kindly peruse the enclosed letter? (Please return the enclosures with your reply.) I think when we took over the Nandgaon Post Office it was arranged that British Indian Stamps should be used in all cases on correspondence posted in the Nandgaon Post Offices, but that if the Raja chose to continue to manufacture and sell stamps to Philatelic idiots we should have no objection. Was not this the arrangement? Are the enclosed stamps genuine?

"Yours sincerely,
"X——."

"B. Office of the Director General of the Post Office.

"My dear X——. With reference to the enclosed, the arrangement with the Nandgam State was as you describe. The Dy. P. M. G. was told in a letter written by yourself: 'there is no objection to the stipulation which the Raja of Rajnandgaon wishes to make before the introduction of the Imperial Postal system into his State, viz. that there should be no prohibition on the sale of postage stamps manufactured in the State to philatelists or others as curiosities.'

"As regards the stamps you enclose (which are returned) it is impossible for me to say whether they are genuine or not, nor can —— —— say. Your best course will be to send them to the Dy. P. M. G. and ask him to enquire into the matter.

"Yours truly,
"Y——."

"C.

"No. 274c Nagpur, 4th Feb. '98.

"My dear Mr. X——. Herewith the Rajnandgaon State Supt.'s reply about the enclosed stamps.

"When the State Post was abolished the Durbar asked that it should still be allowed to manufacture and sell stamps as curiosities and the D.G. said in reply that there was no objection to this being done.

"Yours sincerely,
"Z——."

"(Enclosure)

"Rajnandgaon,
26th Jany. '98.

"To the Superintendent of Post Offices,
Chh. Division,
Raipur.

"Dear Sir,—With reference to your D. O. letters of 31st ultimo and 18th inst., I have to inform you that on examining the enclosed three Postage Stamps I find them to be genuine I regret that as I am still suffering from abscesses, I could not reply to your letter as early as might be wished.

"Trusting you will kindly excuse delay,

"I am,
"Yours faithfully,
"BHAGWANT RAI,
"*Superintendent.*"

The writer of this last letter is no doubt the authority from whom the information was obtained which was published in *The Ph. J. of I.* in June, 1898, and which I have already quoted.

* * *

*Obliteration.*—The only obliterating mark which I have seen is a large, circular one, about 28 mm. in diameter, with the letters "C P" in the centre, on a ground of crossed lines forming a rough diamond pattern, surrounded by the inscription "STATE POST" above, and "RAJNANDGAON" below, the two parts of the inscription being sepa-

rated by a large dot at each side. All the lettering is in *white*. I find complete impressions of this on the ½ a., *blue*, and the 2 a., *rose*, of 1889 or 1890, and upon the ½ a., *green*, and the 1 a., *red on wove*, of 1894. These are the only copies I have met with that have any appearance of being genuinely used, and *none of them bear the* "M.B.D." surcharge.

The only other obliterated copies that I have seen are the ½ a., *green*, 1 a., *rose on wove*, 2 a., *dull carmine*, and 1 a., *blue*, all of the 1894, etc., series. These all have the "M.B.D." overprint, there is no trace of gum on the backs or any appearance of genuine usage, the obliteration covers a corner of each stamp only, and it seems evident that it was applied to the centre of a block of four in each case; in fact, I have before me two copies of the 2 a. and two of the 1 a., *blue*, the edges of which show that they were originally unsevered pairs, and all can be identified as occupying the positions on the sheets which would make them parts of blocks of four obliterated as suggested above.

The evidence of all these obliterated specimens is thus in favour of the theory that the unsurcharged stamps were in circulation; it does not, of course, prove that the surcharged stamps were not used also, as we know that there must have been some quantity of remainders, all of which were surcharged (and there may have been reprints as well), sheets of which were only too likely to have been postmarked to order. Obliterated copies of any kind appear to be scarce, and if I am to reject the unsurcharged ones that I have described, I shall be bound to come to the conclusion that I have seen no genuinely used copies at all.

* * *

*(To be continued.)*

# A Type Collection

## Its Advantages and How to Form One

*By* BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

*(Continued from page 201.)*

*Cochin.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 8 | ½ p., orange | 0 | 1 | (2) | 0 | 6 |
| 2 | 2 | 10 | 2 p., purple | 0 | 6 | | 0 | 4 |
| 3 | 3 | 11 | 3 pies, blue | 0 | 2 | (16) | 0 | 1 |
| 4 | 4 | 17 | ½ p., green | 0 | 2 | | 0 | 1 |
| 5 | 5 | 13 | 1 p., pink | 0 | 6 | (18) | 0 | 2 |
| 6 | 6 | 14 | 2 p., purple | 0 | 5 | (19) | 0 | 2 |

*Cochin China.*

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | J | 2 | 5 on 2 c., brown on buff | 0 | 6 | | 0 | 6 |

The above type refers to the general issue for the French Colonies which was specially overprinted for use in Cochin China.

*Colombia.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 10 c., yellow | 4 | 6 | | 4 | 0 |
| 2 | 2 | 17 | 20 c., pale blue | 3 | 6 | | 3 | 6 |
| 3 | 3 | 26 | 5 c., mustard | 30 | 0 | (28) | 15 | 0 |
| 4 | 4 | 31 | 10 c., pale blue | 40 | 0 | (34) | 20 | 0 |
| 5 | 5 | 38 | 5 c., yellow | 15 | 0 | (40) | 2 | 6 |
| 6 | 6 | 49 | 10 c., blue | 5 | 0 | | 4 | 0 |
| 7 | 7 | 57 | 1 c., rose | 1 | 0 | | 1 | 0 |
| 8 | 7a | 58 | 2½ c., black on lilac | 2 | 0 | | 1 | 6 |
| 9 | 8 | 63 | 10 c., mauve | 2 | 0 | (72) | 1 | 0 |
| 10 | 9 | 75 | 5 c., orange | 3 | 0 | | 1 | 0 |
| 11 | 10 | 76 | 10 c., lilac | 3 | 0 | | 1 | 6 |
| 12 | 11 | 78 | 20 c., blue | 5 | 0 | | 2 | 6 |
| 13 | 12 | 80 | 50 c., blue-green | 6 | 0 | | 4 | 0 |
| 14 | 13 | 82 | 1 p., vermilion | 10 | 0 | (83) | 1 | 0 |
| 15 | 14 | 84 | 5 p., black on green | 30 | 0 | | 15 | 0 |
| 16 | 15 | 85 | 10 p., black on vermilion | 40 | 0 | | 8 | 0 |
| 17 | 16 | 86 | 5 c., dull orange-yellow | 10 | 0 | | 8 | 0 |
| 18 | 17 | 87 | 10 c, violet | 2 | 6 | (88) | 0 | 4 |

*Colombia*—continued.

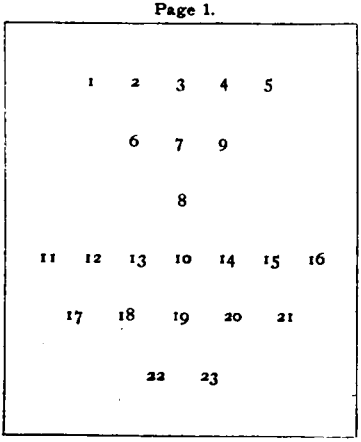
| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | 18 | 91 | 20 c., blue | 2 | 0 | | 1 | 6 |
| 20 | 19 | 93 | 50 c., yellow-green | 5 | 0 | | 0 | 6 |
| 21 | 20 | 94 | 1 p., rose-red | 5 | 0 | | 0 | 6 |
| 22 | 21 | 97 | 5 p., black on green | 20 | 0 | (97) | 3 | 6 |
| 23 | 22 | 101 | 10 p., black on rose | 30 | 0 | (103) | 3 | 0 |
| 24 | 22a | 104 | 2½ c., black on violet | 2 | 6 | | 2 | 6 |
| 25 | 23 | 111 | 1 c., rose | 0 | 2 | | 0 | 9 |
| 26 | 24 | 112 | 2 c., deep brown | 0 | 6 | | 0 | 6 |
| 27 | 25 | 115 | 5 c., orange | 0 | 6 | | 0 | 4 |
| 28 | 26 | 119 | 10 c., violet | 3 | 0 | | 1 | 0 |
| 29 | 27 | 120 | 25 c., black on grey-blue | 5 | 0 | | 3 | 0 |
| 30 | 28 | 156 | 5 c., pale lilac | 1 | 0 | (131) | 0 | 4 |
| 31 | 29 | 134 | 10 c., brown | 0 | 9 | | 0 | 6 |
| 32 | 30 | 141 | 20 c., deep blue | 2 | 0 | (147) | 1 | 0 |
| 33 | 33 | 166 | 2 c., vermilion | 0 | 2 | | 0 | 4 |
| 34 | 35 | 169 | 10 c., purple | 0 | 6 | | 0 | 9 |
| 35 | 36 | 170 | 20 c., black | 1 | 0 | | 0 | 9 |
| 36 | 37 | 172 | 1 c., black on green | 0 | 2 | (174) | 0 | 3 |
| 37 | 40 | 196 | 2 c., red on rose | 0 | 2 | | 0 | 2 |
| 38 | 41 | 208 | 1 c., blue-green | 0 | 1 | | 0 | 1 |
| 39 | 42 | 210 | 5 c., blue on azure | 0 | 3 | | 0 | 1 |
| 40 | 43 | 221 | 2 c., red on rose | 0 | 2 | | 0 | 4 |
| 41 | 44 | 224 | 10 c., orange | 1 | 6 | | 0 | 1 |
| 42 | 45 | 227 | 20 c., deep violet on lilac | 1 | 0 | | 1 | 0 |
| 43 | 46 | 235 | 20 c., violet on lilac | 0 | 9 | | 0 | 6 |
| 44 | 50 | 249 | 1 c., red on yellow | 0 | 1 | | 0 | 1 |
| 45 | 51 | 239 | 2 c., rose-red on rose | 0 | 4 | (240) | 0 | 2 |
| 46 | 52 | 242 | 10 c., red-brown | 0 | 4 | (255) | 0 | 1 |
| 47 | 53 | 243 | 20 c., violet | 2 | 0 | | 2 | 0 |
| 48 | 54 | 244 | 5 c., blue on blue | 0 | 2 | | 0 | 1 |
| 49 | 55 | 250 | 2 c., blue-green | 0 | 2 | | 0 | 1 |
| 50 | 56 | 267 | 5 c., brown on buff | 0 | 2 | | 0 | 1 |
| 51 | 57 | 256 | 20 c., brown on azure | 0 | 2 | | 0 | 2 |
| 52 | 58 | 257 | 1 p., blue on green | 0 | 6 | | 0 | 5 |
| 53 | 59 | 289 | 1 c., red on yellow | 0 | 1 | | 0 | 1 |

*Colombia*—continued.

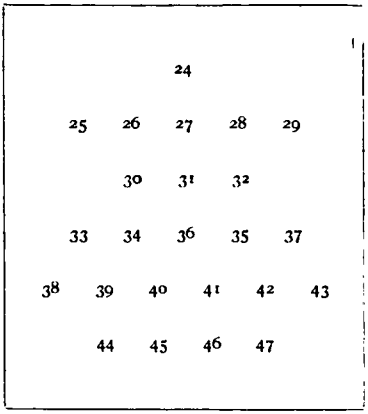
| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | 60 | 290 | 5 c., brown on pale brown | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 55 | 61 | 291 | 10 c., brown on rose | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| 56 | 62 | 293 | 5 c., pale red on buff | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| 57 | 63 | 295 | 10 c., blue on buff | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 58 | 64 | 300 | 1 c., pale brown on buff | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 59 | 65 | 304 | 2 c., black on buff | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| 60 | 66 | 307 | 5 c., vermilion | 0 | 6 | — | |
| 61 | 67 | 309 | 1 c., black | 0 | 1 | — | |
| 62 | 68 | 310 | 2 c., black on red | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 63 | 69 | 311 | 1 c., pale blue | 0 | 1 | — | |
| 64 | 70 | 312 | 2 c., bistre-brown | 0 | 1 | — | |
| 65 | 71 | 313 | 5 c., violet | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 66 | 72 | 314 | 10 c., brown | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 67 | 73 | 328 | 5 c., bistre-brown | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 68 | 75 | 330 | 20 c., magenta | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 69 | 76 | 334 | 2 c., black on rose | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 70 | 77 | 335 | 4 c., red on green | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 71 | 78 | 337 | 5 c., green | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 72 | 79 | 339 | 10 c., black on pink | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 73 | 80 | 342 | 20 c., blue | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| 74 | 81 | 344 | 50 c., blue on rose | 0 | 6 | 0 | 9 |
| 75 | 82 | 346 | 1 p., violet | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| 76 | 83 | 361 | 2 c., blue-green | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 77 | 84 | 364 | 10 c., scarlet | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 78 | 85 | 379 | 20 c., pale mauve | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 79 | 86 | 386 | 1 c., green on pale yellow | 0 | 1 | — | |
| 80 | 87 | 401 | 5 c., deep blue | 0 | 2 | — | |
| 81 | 88 | 403 | 50 c., green | 0 | 3 | — | |
| 82 | 89 | 409 | 1 p., pale brown | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 83 | 90 | 415 | 5 p., lilac-rose | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| 84 | 91 | 417 | 10 p., emerald-green | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| 85 | 92 | 433 | 5 p., blue-green on blue | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 86 | 93 | 434 | 10 p., green on pale yellow-green | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| 87 | 94 | 449 | ½ c., pale brown | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| 88 | 96 | 457 | ½ c., yellow | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 89 | 97 | 464 | 1 p., brown | — | | — | |
| 90 | 98 | 465 | 5 p., red on yellowish | — | | — | |
| 91 | 99 | 467 | 50 p., orange on pale rose | — | | — | |
| 92 | 100 | 468 | 100 p., deep blue on deep rose | — | | — | |

These will require five pages in an album, and they can best be arranged as follows :—

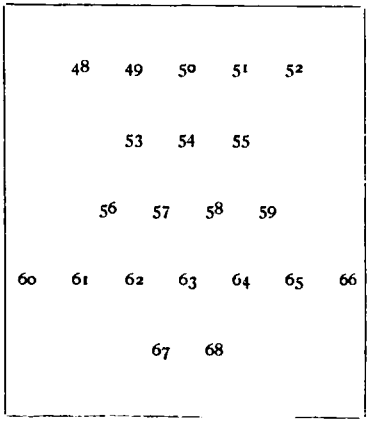
Page 1.



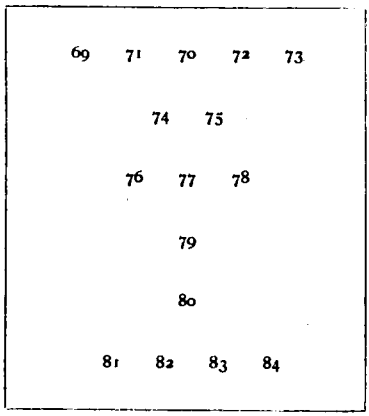

Page 2.



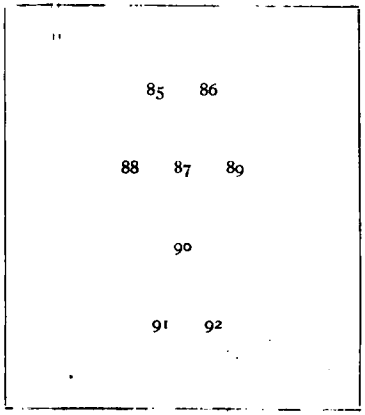

Page 3.




Page 4.



Page 5.



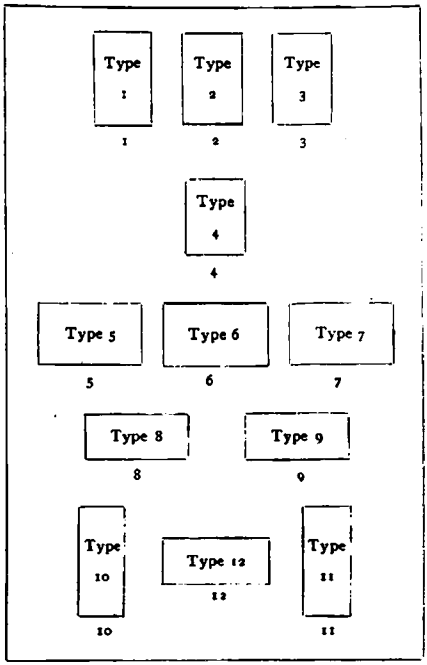

*Comoro Islands.* (See "Grand Comoro.")

*Confederate States.* (See "United States.")

*Congo.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 10 c., carmine . . | 0 2 | 0 6 |
| 2 | 2 | 5 | 25 c., blue . . . | 2 0 | 2 6 |
| 3 | 3 | 6 | 50 c., sage-green . | 1 0 | 2 0 |
| 4 | 4 | 8 | 5 c., green . . . | 0 1 | 0 3 |
| 5 | 5 | 27 | 5 c., black and green | 0 1 | 0 1 |
| 6 | 6 | 28 | 10 c. ,, carmine | 0 2 | 0 1 |
| 7 | 7 | 29 | 25 c. ,, blue . | 0 4 | 0 4 |
| 8 | 8 | 30 | 50 c. ,, olive-green | 0 8 | 0 4 |
| 9 | 9 | 32 | 1 fr. ,, rose . | 1 4 | 0 5 |
| 10 | 10 | 21 | 5 fr. ,, lake . | 6 0 | 2 6 |
| 11 | 11 | 25 | 15 c. ,, ochre | 0 3 | 0 2 |
| 12 | 12 | 26 | 40 c. ,, green | 0 6 | 0 5 |

These will look well arranged as follows:—




*Cook Islands.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1d., black . . | 0 6 | 2 0 |
| 2 | 2 | 36 | 1d., rose-pink . | 0 2 | 0 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 34 | ½d., yellow-green . | — | — |

*(To be continued.)*

# Twentieth Century Colonials

WRITTEN AND COMPILED BY D. B. ARMSTRONG

## Part III—British Possessions in Africa

(*Continued from page* 184.)

### Johore

JOHORE is the most important State of the Malay Peninsula, and the only one that did not join the federation. It is situated in the extreme south of the Peninsula opposite the island of Singapore, and has a total area of 9000 square miles. It was until recently an independent State under British protection, but in October, 1906, it was declared a Crown Colony. At one time the Sultan of Johore was overlord of the whole of the southern part of the Malay Peninsula, and it was from this potentate that the concession of the island of Singapore was received by the East India Company in 1824.

The country is governed by its own Sultan subject to the supreme authority of the Governor of the Straits Settlements, and a British officer resides at the capital and chief town of the State, Johore Baru, in the capacity of political adviser to the Sultan. The reigning Sultan Ibrahim succeeded his father Sultan Aboubaka in 1896, and has recently paid a visit to England.

*Currency.*—Same as Straits Settlements.

Stamps first issued in 1878.

Johore is not a member of the Universal Postal Union, and its stamps have therefore franking power only within the borders of the State itself.

Pending the issue of an entirely new series of postage and revenue stamps in the follow-

ing year, several provisionals made their appearance during 1903, the first to be placed on sale being those of the denominations of 3 c. and 10 c. produced from the 4 c. value of the series of 1896-9 in both of its varieties. These were followed late in October of the same year (1903) by a further provisional of 50 c. overprinted on the $3 value of the same series.

1903.




3 cents. 10 cents.

50 Cents.

*Provisional Issue. New values surcharged upon the stamps of* 1896-9 *in various forms of type as illustrated, in one line in* black, *with bar cancelling original denominations. Wmk. Quatrefoil. Perf.* 14. *Value in second colour. Portrait of H.H. Sultan Ibrahim. Overprinted locally in the State in complete sheets of* 120, *ten rows of twelve, with continuous marginal lines in second colour, with plate numbers in white on coloured ground in top corners, and control letters and numbers in manuscript in lower right-hand corner.*

3 c. on 4 c., yellow and red (April 18, 1903).
10 c. on 4 c., green and carmine (April 18, 1903).
50 c. on $3, purple and blue (October, 1903).

*Varieties.*

A curious and interesting feature connected with the above provisional issue is that in the 3 c. and 10 c. values the thin black bars cancelling the original denomination were ruled in by hand, very neatly and carefully, in such a manner as to almost defy detection, after the stamps had already been overprinted with new values. A few of these stamps have been found with the bars cancelling the original value omitted, and a rather curious sheet of the 3 c. on 4 c. is mentioned by the *Monthly Journal*, on which one row has the first four stamps surcharged in the ordinary manner, the fifth has a bar at the left hand only, and the remaining seven are devoid of bars entirely.

*Original value uncancelled.*

3 c. on 4 c., yellow and red.
10 c. on 4 c., green and carmine.

No. 108 on sheets of the 10 c. on 4 c. has a letter "I" for "1" in 10.

No. 92 has a tall thin figure "1."

A variety of the same value is also known in which two of the above varieties occur, the same stamp having the tall thin figure "1" and the original denomination uncancelled.

In the following year a further supply of provisional stamps was issued, two further printings of the 10 c. provisional being necessitated owing to a delay in the appearance of the regular permanent series, as was also a second supply of the 50 c., which was this time produced from a new value, viz. $5 instead of $3 as above. In addition to all these, a further new provisional of $1 value was issued, manufactured out of the current $2 stamp, of which a large supply was available.

1904.

50 CENTS. One Dollar

*Provisional values. Surcharged upon stamps of* 1896-9 *in small, thick sans-serif capitals in one line in* black, *with a thick* black *bar cancelling the original value in the* 10 *and* 50 *c. denominations, and in one line in* black *in ordinary lower-case type, and a thin* black *bar obliterating the original value in the* $1. *Wmk. Quatrefoil. Perf.* 14. *Surcharged locally in the State in sheets of* 120 *as before.*

10 c. on 4 c., yellow and red (April, 1904).
10 c. on 4 c., green and carmine (August 30, 1904).
50 c. on $5, purple and yellow (May 9, 1904).
$1 on $2, purple and carmine (February, 1904).

*Variety.*

These stamps were surcharged in one operation, the bar cancelling the original value being printed on them at the same time as the new values, and not ruled in by hand after the stamps had been surcharged, as in the previous issue. This issue contains numerous minor varieties, but only one of any real importance, in which the "e" of "One" on the $1 on $2 is inverted; this variety occurring as No. 93 on the sheet.

*Inverted* "e" *in* "One."

"One Dollar" on $2, purple and carmine.

September of the same year saw the issue of a new permanent Postage and Revenue series of fourteen stamps ranging in value from 1 c. to $5, which was issued in the State late in that month. The design is similar to that of the 1896 series, but shows a new portrait of the Sultan. Stamps of the values of $10, $50, and $100 are also included in the series, but are for fiscal purposes only, and are not available for postage.

**September, 1904.**




*New series. Portrait of H. H. Sultan Ibrahim. Wmk. Quatrefoil. Perf.* 14. *Typographed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. in London. Values in second colour. Unsurfaced paper. Printed in sheets of* 240; *two panes of* 120 *in ten rows of twelve, with plate numbers in all four corners of sheet, and series of broken lines round the panes in the colour in which the value is inserted.*

1 c., lilac and green.
2 c., lilac and orange
3 c., lilac and olive-black.
4 c., lilac and carmine.
5 c., lilac and sage-green.
8 c., lilac and blue.
10 c., lilac and black.
25 c., lilac and green.
50 c., lilac and red.
$1, green and magenta.
$2, green and carmine.
$3, green and blue.
$4, green and brown.
$5, green and orange.

*(To be continued.)*

# Foreign Notes

*By* FRANK PHILLIPS

**The Postage Dues of Mauritania**

IT would seem that we shall have to accept the 5 c., 10 c., and 20 c. stamps, handstamped in *blue* with a large letter "T" in an equilateral triangle, as duly authenticated Postage Due stamps. The rights or wrongs of the question have been discussed somewhat fully during the past eighteen months or more, but the general tendency has been to regard the overprint as having no official significance. This view is undoubtedly untenable now that certain official letters, of which translations appear below, have been published in *Champion's Bulletin* (25 7.09).

Letter addressed to Messrs. Th. Champion and Co. by an official:—

"Gentlemen,—Replying to yours of 16th April last, I have the honour to enclose you extracts from official letters, which first of all authorized and then suppressed the provisional use of an overprint in the Mauritanian post offices, the object of such overprint being to convert ordinary postage stamps into postage due stamps.

"This overprint consisted of a handstamp thus T, such as is generally used in the postal service to stamp insufficiently paid envelopes.

"Overprints of any other description were certainly never authorized. On the other hand the varying colour of the authorized overprint is of no importance, as the officials made use of any pad they happened to have handy.

"The use of this overprint was not restricted to the Boghé post office: all offices were authorized to make use of it if necessary.

"(Signed) X——."

To this letter were annexed the two following extracts.

Extract from a letter of the Governor-General of French West Africa, dated the 30th of August, 1906:—

. . . . . .

"As for the unpaid letter stamps, of which there are none in Mauritania, it will be preferable for the moment to replace these by ordinary stamps. These should be overprinted with the handstamp T, which will suffice to distinguish them from stamps placed on the letter by the sender."

. . . . . .

Extract from a letter of the Governor-General of French West Africa, dated 4th of December, 1906:—

"In my letter No. 2259, dated the 30th of August last, I instructed you in the absence of the necessary postage due stamps to use ordinary postage stamps, overprinted T.

. . . . . .

"Will you kindly give the necessary instructions to the various postal officials established in our territory to the effect that the order conveyed in my somewhat hurried letter is to be cancelled?

"The mark T, followed by an indication of the amount to pay, will in future be stamped on the *covers* of insufficiently paid letters; this order is to have effect only until the regular postage due stamps requisitioned by the Department are supplied.

. . . . . .

"(Signed) MONTANÉ."

### Chinese Commemoratives

THE following official circular has been sent to me by Mr. H. Surprise, of China :—

"COMMEMORATION STAMPS.

"1. Three special stamps of the respective values of 2, 3, and 7 cents are being issued, to commemorate the accession to the Throne of His Imperial Majesty Hsiian T'ung.

"The 2 cents stamps will temporarily supplement the ordinary domestic stamp of the same value; the two other stamps—3 cents and 7 cents—are new denominations for both domestic and international use; they will subsequently be re-edited in simpler design and form of the ordinary square size and remain in the Imperial Post Office series.

"Two million of the 2 cents stamp and one million each of the other two stamps have been ordered: these quantities will not be exceeded.

"2. As soon as supplies are received from the Statistical Department, these stamps are to be placed on sale at the Office window. Further supplies will have to be requisitioned for through Peking in the ordinary way, care being taken to limit requisitions to strict requirements.

"3. These stamps are particularly intended for sale to stamp collectors and any quantities applied for are to be served to them, the sale from this source being pure gain to the postal revenue. In this connection postal employees at the stamp-selling windows are instructed to carry out the requests of the applicants in the event of the latter wishing to have the stamps obliterated by the date-chop before taking them away.

"4. Particular attention is drawn to the accounts treatment of these stamps. They are not to be treated like ordinary stamps, but are to be entered under district receipts as—

"A. Stamp Accounts:

"1 a. Sale of Commemoration Stamps:

and a separate Commemoration Stamp Account, on form [1—63] has to be supplied.

"5. Any unsold stock on the 1st October, 1910, is to be returned to the Statistical Secretary, a special report being made to Peking of the quantities then disposed of. A *nil* statement is to be sent in the event of all the stamps being sold.

"By order.

"(Signed) T. PIRY,

"*Postal Secretary.*

"Inspectorate General of Posts,

"Peking, *17th May*, 1909."

Paragraph 3 of the above is particularly enlightening; no pretence whatever is made of the stamps being necessary, their *raison d'être* being solely that collectors will buy them.

### A Spanish Philatelic Congress

THE Congress of Spanish Philatelists held last year decided to organize a Postage-Stamp Exhibition in Valencia this year. This exhibition will be held in the second half of September, so as not to follow the Amsterdam Exhibition too closely. Particulars can be had from *Madrid Filatélico*, Galdo 3, Madrid.

# Death of Mr. J. F. Seybold

IT is with great regret that we read the following notice in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* of August 21 :—

"The startling news of the death of John F. Seybold, Syracuse, New York, who is famous throughout the philatelic domain as one of the greatest of collectors, has been chronicled by the newspapers. According to the despatches, Mr. Seybold committed suicide in the department store of which he was proprietor; a nervous impairment of mind and body is the cause assigned for the act. Mr. Seybold was a bachelor of middle age, and he himself has said humorously that he was wedded to his stamps. Mr. Seybold's collections, particularly his stamps on original covers, have attained a celebrity that has brought their owner prominently to the minds of collectors the world over. His covers have been exploited, and deservedly, time and again in the philatelic Press; and it is noticed that the newspapers that tell of the unfortunate end of our esteemed Mr. Seybold mention the fact of his philatelic affiliations. All Philately has lost an ornament and many of us a friend; for over twenty years Mr. Seybold and the editor of the *Weekly* have met by correspondence, and we feel that our loss is almost irreparable. Mr. Seybold was a busy man, indeed, but he always felt that he had a source of recreation in his stamps. In the next issue we shall speak further of Mr. Seybold, whose death we now record with feelings of deepest sorrow."

# Reviews

### Papua

WE have received a little book entitled *Papua, its Posts and Postage Stamps*, by H. G. Jobson, containing an account of the issues of this territory, about which a good deal has appeared from time to time in the magazines, including this journal, and we are glad to have the information that has been published brought together in a form handy for reference. We are inclined to think that the list of the first issue of Papua has been unnecessarily extended, by division into stamps with *horizontal* and *vertical* watermark, as well as into those upon *thick* and *thin* paper; but we do not blame Mr. Jobson for this, as he

has merely copied those who have gone before him. So long as there were supposed to be different watermarks, one with wide and the other with narrow rosettes, the division seemed necessary; but now that we know the watermark to be exactly the same, and its position due simply to the way in which the paper was cut or was put into the press, its variations cease to be of much importance or interest. A stamp which has always puzzled us, and which we have never seen, is the 6d. on *thin* paper, with the watermark *horizontal*. It is only listed with the large "Papua" overprint; but if it exists with this, it should probably exist unsurcharged also. We should like to be assured that this value is really found upon that paper, either with or without the overprint.

If we remember right (we are away from home at the moment) there are some little varieties on the sheets of some of the stamps, a deficiency of shading in certain places, which might be worthy of mention in a monograph of this kind, but its author perhaps did not think so; they are varieties of defective impression on some of the plates, more important we should say than the defective letter "p," which produced an inverted "d," or the stops which sometimes failed to print—or nearly so. The specialist of the present day, in his search for varieties of surcharge, fails occasionally to study the stamps on which the surcharges are printed.

### Post Paid Marks

ANOTHER small book that has recently reached us is an *Illustrated Catalogue of British Post Paid Stamps*, compiled by A. E. Milner, which deals, as its title suggests, with the various marks used to denote postage paid in cash, or accounted for in some way, without the use of postage stamps. The study of these marks is certainly an interesting one, as is also the study of postmarks generally; we hesitate to suggest that it is not Philately, because our hobby is not an exclusive one, and can be extended so as to cover almost everything connected with the franking of matter of all kinds through the post, but it must not be forgotten that although these marks (or rather the dies with which they are made) are technically termed *stamps*, they are not *postage stamps* in the philatelic sense of the term, but are employed in the cases in which the use of postage stamps is not obligatory.

The work before us forms a foundation for a more complete list to be compiled in the future, when we hope that it may be possible to give a more detailed account of the various forms of mark and the periods at which they were introduced. The present edition includes, we gather, only those used after the introduction of postage stamps, but the preface tells us that "in a future edition it is intended to include old types also, and an endeavour will also be made to price the 'marks' for exchange purposes. Thousands of these have changed hands by means of the Birmingham Fiscal and Railway Stamp Exchange." Is it because postage stamps are too few or too many that some of our brethren launch out into the unknown infinite in this reckless fashion?

### The Philatelic World

MR. SÉFI tells us that his paper, which has hitherto appeared *monthly*, will in future be published *quarterly*, and we hope that in its new form it may prove a success. A quarterly magazine devoted to advanced Philately should appeal to a certain number of philatelists, but we fear to a limited number only. The majority of collectors at the present day appear to require their philatelic literature in small doses, administered at short intervals. We shall look with interest for the results of an attempt to persuade some of them to change their habits.

# Specialism for the Medium Collector

*By* TIM BROLOGIE

(*Continued from page* 181.

### Holland

HOLLAND is perhaps the ideal country for our not too inexperienced collector. It has undoubtedly one of the cleanest records as a stamp-issuing country, for, up to the last two or three years at any rate, no unnecessary or speculative issues have appeared, all its stamps having been issued purely to supply genuine postal requirements. There are no surcharged stamps with their accompaniment of minor varieties of bars, hyphens, dots, etc., but in spite of all this there is plenty of scope for the specialist. Holland is by no means one of the simplest countries, and the collector who is not fond of the perforation gauge and the magnifying glass will not get very far in his researches. There are, indeed, many varieties, which of course should be no deterrent to the intending specialist.

One of the chief merits of this country is that it can be studied very cheaply. The unused stamps are much scarcer than the corresponding used copies, and so, no doubt, the man of limited means would be well

advised if he collected the stamps of Holland in used condition only. If we make a complete collection in used condition, excluding the Postage Dues—which are very scarce and, one might say, complicated—we shall find only about three or four stamps catalogued at more than 10s. A complete collection of this country (on the foregoing lines) would cost less than £10 (at Gibbons' prices), and as there are more than two hundred varieties catalogued, we may reasonably consider Holland to be a cheap country. Furthermore, the stamps of Holland have never been too popular with the specialist, and as an attractive country like this is sure to become more popular with collectors in the near future, these stamps should prove a good investment. Plenty of stamps in good condition are to be found, and the sorting of the various papers and shades provides plenty of scope for the student.

The first issue appeared in 1852, with the Posthorn watermark, a peculiarity of this watermark being that the shape of it varies in the different stamps. Collectors should be wary of the reprints of the 10 c., *rose*, which were made in 1895. They are easy to distinguish, however, as they are unwatermarked; the colours are also very different from the originals. They are not really important, however, as the originals are by no means rare stamps, and no great monetary loss will be sustained should the tyro purchase reprints for the genuine article.

The second issue, which appeared in 1864, gives us plenty of variety as regards paper, but it is the next issue which provides the well-known "die" varieties. These are admirably explained in Gibbons' Catalogue, and little or no difficulty will be experienced in sorting them, if due attention is paid to the particulars given there. The perforations of these issues give plenty of trouble, but are well worth the time and care bestowed upon them. In most of the following issues the perforation is the main point of difficulty, but as there are so few rare stamps it is possible to obtain most of these stamps in goodly quantities, so making the assortment of the minor varieties very interesting work.

There is an interesting variety of the 1876 issue which is rather scarce. In one stamp of each sheet of the 1 c., *emerald*, perforated 12½, the scroll under the upper right-hand figure "1" is broken, forming a very distinct variety.

The first of the Wilhelmina issues is fairly common. Distinct varieties of paper occur in every value—one being much thicker than the other. In 1896 some of the higher values appeared, which are rather scarce in fine used condition. The rest of the issues are all fairly common and straightforward, and should present no difficulties to any one, unless the two varieties of the 1 gulden, 1895 issue, should prove troublesome, which is not very likely, as the word "GULDEN" in Type A is much thicker than in Type B.

In 1906 and 1907 Holland spoiled its spotless record as a stamp-issuing country by issuing a set of Charity Labels (1906), and the well-known "De Ruyter" commemorative issue (1907). Considering this country's blameless and unsullied philatelic history for more than fifty years, we can perhaps condone these later issues, which have affected, after all, only to a very slight extent the attractiveness of the country to the philatelist.

### Italy

For the specialist who wants a really inexpensive country upon which to bestow his attentions, there is no country with better claims than the Kingdom of Italy (commencing with the 1862 issue). Some may urge that this country is too simple; no doubt it would be for a great many collectors who revel in the minor variety, but for those who are on the look-out for an attractive, simple, and inexpensive country, Italy is almost unique. Excluding the Express Letter, Parcels Post, and Postage Due stamps, there are something less than one hundred and fifty varieties listed in Gibbons, and no stamps, excepting the 1877 Officials with inverted surcharge, are catalogued at more than 15s., whilst the vast majority of the stamps can be obtained for a few pence each. The issues are all straightforward, no minor varieties of perforation being known, whilst there are very few surcharges, and those that do exist are perfectly easy to follow. There are, however, frequent changes of design, which occur with pleasing regularity, thus avoiding the monotony of appearance which occurs in the stamps of many countries. If the collector wishes for something more intricate, he may take the well-known "Segnatasse" or Postage Due stamps for his study, in addition to the ordinary issues. Needless to say, the earlier issues of the Italian States are very complicated and valuable. Sicily and Tuscany, for example, provide a fine field for the advanced specialist.

(*To be continued.*)

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# New Issues and Discoveries

*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.

India.—Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us a new value, a 25 rupees, overprinted "On H.M.S.", and informs us that he also has the stamp without overprint.




On
H. S.
M.
109

52

1909. Type 52. *Centre in first colour. Wmk. Star*, Type 34. *Perf.* 14.
118| 25 r., brownish orange and blue.

OFFICIAL STAMP. 1909. Type 52 *overprinted with* Type 109, *in* black.
572| 25 r., brownish orange and blue.

Leeward Islands.—We are indebted to Mr. Charles Davies for first sight of a new ½d. stamp, which is similar in design to the 3d. stamp of the current set, and in colour to the ½d. stamp of the Cayman Islands.




7

1909. Type 7. *Wmk. Multiple Crown* CA, Type w. 8. *Perf.* 14.
391| ½d., brown, O.

Mauritania.—As will be seen by a reference to "Foreign Notes" appearing in this issue, we have got to chronicle some of the Mauritanian postage stamps overprinted for use as Unpaid Letter stamps. As these stamps were used provisionally before the regular set already catalogued, their place in the Catalogue will be before No. 101.




1




2




3




50

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS. 1906. Types 1 (5 c. *and* 10 c.), 2, *and* 3 (1 fr.) *overprinted with* Type 50, *in* blue *or* black.

5 c., green.
10 c., rose.
20 c., black on *bluish*.
25 c., blue.
30 c., chocolate on *flesh*.
50 c., deep violet.
1 fr., black on *azure*.

New Hebrides [Br.].—We have received a supply of the 1s. multiple Fiji with the usual overprint.




NEW HEBRIDES

CONDOMINIUM

1

23

JULY, 1909. Type 23 *of Fiji overprinted with* Type 1, *in* black; carmine *bar across the word* "FIJI." *Wmk. Multiple Crown* CA, Type w. 8. *Perf.* 14.
1s., green and carmine, C.

**New Zealand.**—Mr. Hadlow has shown us the 6d., perforated 14 × 15, overprinted for official use, like the ½d. described in our issue of August 21.




44




83

OFFICIAL STAMP. 1909. Type 44, *wmk.* Type 41, *overprinted with* Type 83, *in* black. *Perf.* 14×15.
6d., pink.

**Northern Nigeria.**—Several of our contemporaries have chronicled lately the 2s. 6d. on surfaced paper, but we appear to have missed it.




3

1909. Type 3. *Name and tablet of value in second colour. Wmk. Multiple Crown* C A, Type w. 8. *Perf.* 14.
27| 2s. 6d., green and ultramarine, C.

**Panama.**—CANAL ZONE.—Our New York house sends us blocks of four of the 1 c., black and green, overprinted "CANAL ZONE," in which on one stamp in each block the "C" and "L" of "CANAL" have been omitted.




50




106

1906-7. Type 50 *of Panama overprinted with* Type 106, *reading down, in* black.
*Variety. Overprint reading* "ANA ZONE."
773| 1 c., black and green.

**Straits Settlements.**—The issue of the 25 c. in new colours, which was presaged in *G.S.W.* dated May 1, 1909, has now taken place, as we have had copies shown to us.




39

JULY (?), 1909. Type 39. *Colours changed. Name and tablet of value in second colour. Wmk. Multiple Crown* C A, Type w. 8. *Perf.* 14.
149| 25 c., dull and bright purple, C.

**Tasmania.**—In our stock we have found a copy of the 9d. of the 1905-8 issue with a very curious compound perforation. The specimen in question is the top right-hand corner stamp on the *left*-hand pane, and has a piece of the margin on its right-hand side; the right-hand side of the stamp is perf. 12½, and on all other sides and on the right-hand side of the margin the perforation gauges 11.




11

1905-8. Type 11. *Wmk. Crown over* A, Type 33.
(c) *Perf. compound of* 12½ *and* 11.
243| 9d., pale blue.

**Trinidad.**—A client has shown us the 1s. stamp in black on *green*, according to the new colour scheme.




10

1909. Type 10. *Wmk. Multiple Crown* C A, Type w. 8. *Perf.* 14.
138| 1s., black on *green*, C.

**Venezuela.**—In our stock we have found a copy of the 25 centimes of the 1893 issue, with overprint inverted.




10



31

1893. Type 10 *overprinted with* Type 31, *in* black.
*Variety.* (i.) *Overprint inverted.*
2024| 25 c., orange.

Printed by W. BRENDON & SON, Ltd., Plymouth, for the Proprietors, STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.
September 11, 1909.

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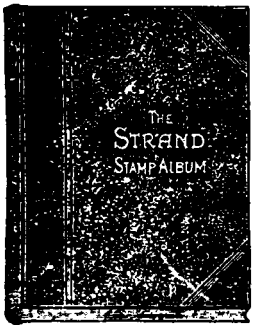
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[Ad. 81.

**STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.**

GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1909.

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. FOR TRANSMISSION AS A NEWSPAPER.

No. 12, Vol. X.
(Whole No. 246.)

SEPTEMBER 18, 1909. ONE PENNY.

# GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY



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## Contents.

Edited by MAJOR EDWARD B. EVANS.

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**Topical Notes.** By Charles J. Phillips.

**New Issues and Discoveries.** A Special Feature. By Frank Phillips.

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391 Strand, London, W.C.

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| | | s. | d. | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vol. 3 . . | post-free | 7 | 6 | Vol. 8 . . | post-free | 6 | 0 |
| ,, 4 . . | ,, | 5 | 6 | ,, 9 . . | ,, | 5 | 0 |
| ,, 5 . . | ,, | 5 | 0 | ,, 10 . . | ,, | 5 | 0 |
| ,, 6 . . | ,, | 6 | 6 | ,, 18 . . | ,, | 4 | 0 |
| ,, 7 . . | ,, | 6 | 0 | | | | |

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

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

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

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

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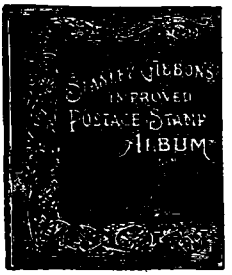
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## Postage Stamp Album




1001

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**176 pages, size 8×6½in.**

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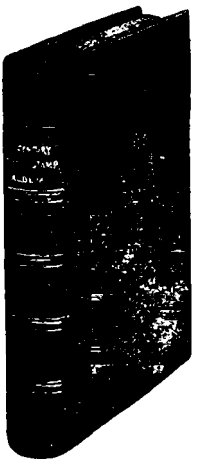
**Or Post-free, 1/3.** [Ad. 84.

# THE Century Album

OF THE

## Postage Stamps of the World.

SECOND EDITION. PUBLISHED 1903.



**622 pages, 13×10 inches.**

Printed on one side of the paper only, with illustrations on the left-hand page. No minor varieties. Space for about 18,000 stamps.

**No. 22.**

**On stout glazed paper, half-bound in morocco,**

**REDUCED PRICE,**

**15s.**

**or post-free in Great Britain, 15/9.**

**Up to May, 1909, this Album was sold at 25s., but as we have only a few copies left, we are offering them at the above reduced price to clear our stock rooms.**

[Ad. 28.

# Special Bargains

**For G.S.W. Readers.**

---

# CHILI

## Postage Due Stamps.

**1895.**

**TYPE U2**

**Valparaiso Provisional**

---

2c., black on yellow.

---

## Special Bargain Price

For the above scarce stamp, used,

# 1s.

**POST-FREE.**


## *Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.*

*ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.*

### AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

1909. *Postage Due. New type inscribed "AUSTRALIA."*

| Cat. No. | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1d., green and carmine . . . | 0 | 2 |

### HONDURAS.

1909. *Type* 21. *Lithographed.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 c., green . . . . . | 0 | 1 |

### NEW HEBRIDES.

1908 9. *Stamps of Fiji (King's Head) overprinted "NEW HEBRIDES CONDOMINIUM."*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | ½d., green (mult. wmk.) | | |
| 2. | 1d., carmine ( „ ) | | |
| | 1s., green and carmine ( „ ) | | |
| 3. | 2d., dull purple and orange (single wmk.) | | |
| 4. | 2½d., dull purple and blue on blue (single wmk.) | | |
| 5. | 5d., dull purple and green (single wmk.) | | |
| 6. | 6d., dull purple and carmine (single wmk.) | | |
| | Set of seven stamps as above, *unused* | 7 | 6 |

### SIAM.

1908. *Type* 50. *Change of colour.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 166. | 9 a., pale blue and blue . *used* | 0 | 2 |

### TURKEY.

1908. *Issue commemorative of the granting of a Constitution.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 265. | 5 par., brown-ochre . . . | 0 | 2 |
| 266. | 10 par., green . . . . | 0 | 3 |
| 266. | 10 par. „ . . . *used* | 0 | 3 |
| 267. | 20 par., rose-carmine . . . | 0 | 3 |
| 267. | 20 par. „ . . *used* | 0 | 2 |
| 268. | 1 pias., ultramarine . . . | 0 | 4 |
| 268. | 1 pias. „ . . *used* | 0 | 3 |

SEPTEMBER 18, 1909

# Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 12
Whole No. 246 SEPTEMBER 18, 1909 VOL. X

# The Postal Issues of Denmark and the Danish Colonies

*By* L. HANCIAU (*ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.*)

(*Continued from page* 176.)

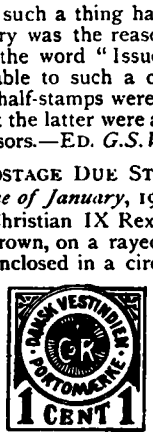
**Danish West Indies**—*continued*

[NOTE.—With reference to the authorization of the use of halves of the 4 c. stamps, as provisional 2 c., which was notified on the "10th Feb., 1903" (see page 174), Mr. E. G. Collins tells us that he possesses two entire envelopes bearing these half-stamps, one of which is postmarked St. Thomas 30.1.1903, and Christiansted 31.1.1903, showing that half-stamps were being used for some days before the date of the Notice giving permission for their use. No doubt the fact that such a thing had been found to be necessary was the reason for authorizing it, and the word "Issue" is perhaps hardly applicable to such a case; we may presume that half-stamps were not *issued* to the public, but the latter were allowed to use their own scissors.—ED. *G.S.W.*]

B. POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

*Issue of January*, 1902.

"C 9 R" (Christian IX Rex), surmounted by a Royal Crown, on a rayed ground in a small circle, enclosed in a circular band in-




scribed "DANSK VESTINDIEN" above and "PORTOMÆRKE" below; within a rectangular frame 19½ × 20½ mm., with value at foot, "CENT" or "CENTS" between numerals.

Engraved by Danielsen after a design by Fritrup, and lithographed at Copenhagen in colour, on white, or yellowish white paper, in sheets of a hundred, ten rows of ten. Perf. 11½.

1 c., blue, deep blue.
4 c. ,, ,,
6 c. ,, ,,
10 c. ,, ,,

The numerals are not set quite accurately in their places; there are thus *five* varieties of type, occurring twice in each horizontal row. The 6 cents shows the greatest regularity, but there are some minute differences in the inscriptions.

[We may add that the varieties in the 4 cents are the most easily recognizable, as described and illustrated in our publishers' Catalogue.—ED. *G.S.W.*]

No *Essays* or *Proofs* are known to us.

***

The adoption of a new currency led to an issue of stamps with new values, as follows:—

*Issue of June*, 1905.







Numerals in a circle (for the 5 bit) or a rectangle, with ground in *grey;* "DANSK VESTINDIEN" in two lines above; "EFTERPORTO" and value below

Designed by the architect P. V. T. Klint, and surface-printed on white paper, in sheets of one hundred, ten rows of ten. Perf. 12½.

5 bit, grey and orange-red.
20 ,, ,, ,,
30 ,, ,, ,,
50 ,, ,, ,,

*Essays*, or *Proofs*, are, we have been told, too numerous to mention!

C. ENVELOPES.

These were issued in accordance with the Circular of the 27th September, 1877, and were issued on the 1st November following.

*Issue of November 1st, 1877.*




Numeral in relief on a solid ground of colour in a circle, surmounted by a Royal Crown and with olive(?) branches at the sides; a Posthorn below: within an oval frame inscribed "DANSK-VESTINDISKE OER" at top and "3 CENTS" at bottom. Size 21 × 23½ mm.

Engraved on steel by Ph. Batz and struck in the right upper corner of envelopes of white wove paper (varying in tint), with a Crown watermarked on the flap (variety A of Denmark, see *G.S.W.*, vol. viii., page 129).

Size of envelopes 147 × 84 mm.

3 c., vermilion on *white.*
3 c. ,, *bluish* (1878).
3 c. ,, *cream* (1885).

No discount was allowed on the purchase of twenty or more of the envelopes, as there was in the case of the stamps.

*Essays*, or *Proofs.*—I have seen the following:—

3 c., black on *white laid* (with thick vertical lines).
3 c., red on *thick white wove.*

* * *

At the suggestion of the Postmaster at St. Thomas, 2 cents envelopes were issued, for printed matter.

*Issue of June* (?), 1878.

Type similar to that of the 3 cents envelopes of 1877, but re-engraved by Ph. Batz. The flap is not gummed, the use of these envelopes for printed matter rendering such addition unnecessary.

2 c., ultramarine on *bluish white.*
2 c., dull blue on *cream* (1885).

The burning of the stock of these envelopes took place at Copenhagen, in November, 1906, as has already been stated (page 175).

*Essay* (*Proof*).—I have seen an impression on *white laid* paper with thick vertical lines.

2 c., ultramarine on *white laid.*

## D. POST CARDS.

Cards were issued, both single and reply-paid, but the latter did not appear until six years after the former.

### 1. *Single Cards.*

Issued in accordance with a postal circular of the 27th September, 1877.

*Issue of November 1st, 1877.*

Similar to the first Danish card, as shown on page 276, vol. viii., with "(The address only to be written on this side)" added below the Danish instruction, and the stamp of the Danish West Indies, 1873, substituted for that of Denmark. The stamp was re-drawn, as described under the adhesives, issue of July, 1879 (page 78), and has a stop after the word "CENTS."

Size of frame 135 × 68 mm.

Engraved by Ph. Batz, and surface-printed in colour on white card.

6 cents, violet.

NOTE.—All these cards, without exception, have the sixteenth ornament from the top at the left-hand side replaced by one of the corner ornaments.

No discount was allowed on purchases of cards, however large.

*Essays.—Proofs* of the stamp only were printed on thick white wove paper.

6 c., violet.

*Variety.*—Lettered "CE.NTS," with a dot after the second letter.

6 c., violet.

* * *

New rates of postage necessitated the issue of a new card, value 3 cents; the following is a Notice relating to this subject published by the Post Office Department:—

"PUBLICATION.

"From the 1st April, 1879, the Correspondence between the Danish West India Islands and all other countries comprised in the Universal Postal Union will be subject to the following rates of postage, viz.: to and from

| to and from.... | Guadeloupe, Pto. Rico, Viequez. | Other Countries. |
|---|---|---|
| For prepaid letters despatched, per single rate of 15 grams ..... | 5 cents | 10 cents |
| ,, unpaid letters arriving, per single rate of 15 grams ..... | 10 cents | 15 cents |
| ,, insufficiently prepaid letters arriving: Double the amount of the deficiency declared by the despatching office. | | |
| ,, Post Cards ..... | 3 cents | 3 cents |
| ,, Newspapers and other printed matter (per 50 grams.) | 1 cent | 2 cents |
| ,, Business papers (documents) (per 50 grams.) | 1 cent | 6 cents |
| ,, Samples and patterns (per 50 grams.) | 1 cent | 3 cents |

"For packets of newspapers and printed matter, business papers, patterns and samples, the maximum weight is fixed at *resp.* 4 lbs., ½ lb. and 4 lbs.

"From the said date also, the Correspondence between the Danish West India Islands and countries not comprised in the Universal Postal Union will be subject to reduced postage rates, regarding which the public will receive information in the Post-office; printed tariffs will be issued as soon as possible.

"From the said date, there will also be established Exchange under Insurance of Letters of Declared Value to and from the following places: Austria and Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, Cayenne, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Senegal, Pondichery, Cochinchina, Réunion, Santiago (Cape-de-Verd Islands), St. Thomé, Loanda, Greenland. The exchange will provisionally be effected only by means of French and German Packets. Prepayment of postage is compulsory, and the letters in question must contain only Value-*papers*, hence no Coin.

"The postage for insured letters of declared value is composed as follows:—

"Common letter postage, according to weight—

"Registration fee—and

"Insurance premium.

"The insurance premium is payable *on every* forty (40) dollars *or fraction thereof*, say with four (4) cents to the destinations of France, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Cayenne (per French packet); with nine (9) cents to the destinations of Greenland, Santiago, St. Thomé, and Loanda; and with seven (7) cents to all other of the above-mentioned destinations, and to France, per German packet. For the exchange per German packet with Denmark, Russia, Sweden, Germany, and Greenland, and per French packet with Germany, Martinique, and Cayenne, no maximum has been fixed for the value of a letter, for letters for Italy and Senegal the maximum value is fixed at 5000 Francs; for the other above-mentioned destinations, at 10,000 Francs.

"The forwarding of letters of declared value is, further, subject to the following rules:—

"Letters of declared value are received by the Post-office only when enclosed in an envelope, sealed, in good sealing wax, with seals bearing a distinct impression or device, and in such a manner as to secure all the flaps of the envelope. No envelope can be used except those authorized for money-letters.

"The declaration of value, expressed in Francs and Centimes or in Dollars and Cents, shall be written by the sender on the face of the letter, say in whole letters and in figures, in which regard it should be observed that alteration or erasure in the declaration will not be admitted, even if corroborated by the sender. No higher amount than that actually enclosed in the letter must be declared.

"The postage stamps used in the prepayment must be affixed properly spaced, and must not be placed in such a manner as to overlie a fold of the envelope.

"For each letter of declared value posted, receipt shall be given the sender free of charge.

"The Government of the Danish West India Islands, St. Thomas, 28th March, 1879.

"AUG. GARDE."

*Issue of April 1st, 1879.*

Stamp, Arms, and frame as before. Inscription in four lines: 1. "VERDENSPOST-FORENINGEN" in an arch; 2. "(UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE)"; 3. "BREVKORT"; 4. "DANSK VESTINDIEN (ANTILLES DANOISES."* No instruction. Four dotted lines for the address, the first headed "Til." The stamp is of the type of that on the 6 c. card, with stop after "CENTS.", but the value has been re-engraved.

Surface-printed in colour on white card. Size of frame 128 × 80 mm.

3 cents, carmine.

*Varieties.*

(*a*) The stop after "UNIVERSELLE" is outside the bracket.

3 c., carmine.

(*b*) The sixth ornament from the bottom at the left side of the frame is a corner ornament.

3 c, carmine.

* * *

*Issue of the end of 1879.*

Similar to the card of the preceding April, and printed from the same blocks, with the value of the stamp changed. The type of the stamp is still that of 1877, but without the stop after "CENTS." White card of the same size.

2 cents, pale blue.

*Varieties.*—As in the 3 c. cards.

2 c, blue (*a*).
2 c. ,, (*b*).

*Proof.*—The stamp only, printed on thick white paper.

2 c., blue.

* * *

In 1887 appeared cards that were more in accordance with the requirements of the Universal Postal Union.

*Issue of 1887-89.*

Similar to the preceding, but with five lines of heading:—1 and 2 as last; 3. "DANSK VESTINDIEN (ANTILLES DANOISES.)"; 4. "BREVKORT (CARTE POSTALE.)"; 5. Paa denne Side skrives kun Adressen. (*Côté réservé à l'adresse.*)" [The arrangement is similar to that of the Danish card of which an illustration is given on page 408, vol. viii.] Four dotted lines for the address, the first headed "Til," as before.

* The inscriptions are in similar form to those upon the card of Denmark, shown on p. 407, vol. viii.

The stamps are of the same types as in the preceding issues, "CENTS" without stop for the 2 c. and with stop for the 3 c.

Surface-printed on [creamy] white card; two varieties of the inscriptions :—

| | *Variety (a)* | *Variety (b)* |
|---|---|---|
| 1st line measures | 70 mm. | 66 mm. |
| 3rd ,, ,, | 61½ mm. | 60 mm. |
| 5th ,, ,, | 72 mm. | 69½ mm. |
| "VESTINDIEN" | *with stop.* | *without stop.* |
| Stop after | *inside* | *outside* |
| "DANOISES" | *bracket.* | *bracket.* |

1889. 2 c., blue (*a*), (*b*).
1887. 3 c., carmine (*a*), (*b*).

* * *

*Issue of January*, 1902.

The cards of 1887 surcharged locally in *black*, "1—CENT—1901" in three lines. This date was used because it was supposed that the cards could be put on sale before the end of that year.

1 c. on 3 c., carmine (*a*), (*b*).

Similar surcharge, but dated "1902," on the cards of 1889.

1 c. on 2 c., blue (*a*), (*b*).

There were 900 copies of the 3 c. cards overprinted, and 3000 of the 2 c.

Similar surcharge, with date "1902," printed in Copenhagen.

1 c. on 3 c., carmine (*a*), (*b*).

Only 700 copies were overprinted.

* * *

*Issue of April* (?), 1903.

Frame and Arms as before, stamps of the type of the adhesives of 1900. The 1 c. inscribed: 1. "BREVKORT. (POST-CARD.)"—2. (Paa denne Side skrives kun Adressen.)"—3. "(The address only to be written on this side.)" The 2 c. has the inscriptions of the cards of 1887-89. Four dotted lines for the address, without heading. White card.

1 c., yellow-green.
2 c., carmine-rose.

* * *

*Issue of . . .* 1905.

Similar cards, with stamps of the type of the adhesives of 1905, with head of King Christian IX. White card.

5 bit, green.
10 ,, red.

* * *

*Issue of November 20th*, 1908.

Similar to the previous cards, but with stamps of the type of the adhesives of 1908, with head of King Frederic VIII. White card.

5 bit, green.
10 ,, red.

* * *

2. *Reply-paid Cards.*

*Issue of . . .* 1883.[1]

Similar to the single cards of 1879.* The two cards are joined at the top and have the impression on the first and third pages. Surface-printed on white card. Size of frame 128 × 80 mm.

2+2 c., blue.
3+3 c., carmine.

* * *

*Issue of* 1887-94.

Similar to the single cards of 1887;† printed like the preceding.

2+2 c., blue.
3+3 c., carmine (1894).

*Varieties.*

(*a*) Without stop after "DANOISES."

2+2 c., blue.
3+3 c., carmine.

(*b*) With the stop after "DANOISES" outside the bracket.

2+2 c., blue.
3+3 c., carmine.

* * *

*Issue of January 1st*, 1902.

The preceding cards surcharged, locally, "1—CENT—1901," in *black*, like the single cards.

1+1 c. on 3+3 c., carmine (*a*), (*b*).

There were 1500 copies of these cards overprinted.

Similar surcharge, dated "1902," printed at Copenhagen.

1+1 c. on 3+3 c., carmine (*a*), (*b*).

Only 700 copies were overprinted.

* * *

*Issue of April* (?), 1903.

Similar to the cards of 1887, but with stamps of the type of the adhesives of 1900.

1+1 c., yellow-green on *white*.‡
3+3 c., carmine-rose on *buff*.

* On the first half is the additional inscription "Vedhœngende Kort er—bestemt til Svaret.—(La carte ci-jointe est—destinée à la réponse.)" in four lines, in the right lower corner; on the second half is "(Svar. Réponse.)" below the heading.—ED. *G.S.W.*

† The fourth line of the heading is replaced by two lines: On the first half—"Brevkort med forudbetalt Svar.—(Carte postale avec réponse payée.)"; on the second half—"SVAR-BREVKORT—Carte postale-réponse."—ED. *G.S.W.*

‡ The additional inscriptions on the 1+1 c. cards are on the first half, in four lines in the right lower corner, "Vedhœngende Kort er—bestemt til Svaret.—(The annexed card is intended—for the answer.)" On the second half "(Svar—Reply.)" below the first line of the heading.—ED. *G.S.W.*

*Issue of . . .* 1905.

Similar cards, with stamps of the type of the adhesives of 1905, with head of King Christian IX. White card.

5+ 5 bit, green.
10+10 ,, red.

***

*Issue of November 20th*, 1908.

Similar to the single cards of the same date, with the necessary additional inscriptions. White card.

5+ 5 bit, green.
10+10 ,, red.

*(To be continued.)*

# Notes on Postage Stamps of the Argentine Republic

*By* CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

OUR publishers have recently purchased a very fine collection of South American stamps, in which those of the Argentine Republic have been specialized, and I have found so many full sheets and interesting varieties that I think it will be as well to publish a short list of some of the more important of the things in this collection, which has been formed on the spot during the past twenty-five years.

I do not claim that these notes will contain anything that is new to specialists in these most interesting stamps, but I think it advisable to record some of the very interesting things that have now come into our hands.

The numbers and dates quoted are those of our publishers' 1909 Catalogue :—







*May* 1, 1858.

5 c., red, two uncut panes of 108 stamps (9 × 12), and a full sheet (two panes) of Plate I.
5 c., red, a full sheet of Plate II.
10 c., green, uncut sheet and two panes of Plate I.
15 c., blue, uncut sheet and two panes.

*January*, 1860. *Large figures of value.*

5 c., red, Plate I, sixteen varieties, uncut pane of ninety-six stamps (8 × 12).
5 c., red, Plate II, eight varieties, two uncut panes.

The second panes of the 5 c. are very interesting, as there are many substituted transfers, causing the make-up to be quite different from the first panes.

*Large figure.*

10 c. and 15 c., prepared for use, but not issued.
Uncut panes (8 × 12) of each value.



1862. Plate I, *with accent over* "U."

10 c., an extremely interesting and curious proof in *black* of the whole sheet (7 × 10), printed from a reversed transfer, the whole impression being backwards.
5 c., bright rose, and 5 c., brownish rose, entire uncut sheets of each colour, in ten rows of seven stamps, and exceedingly rare thus.

On each sheet I note the following minor varieties :—

16th stamp, accent between "B" and "L."
18th ,, trema over "U."

Plate II. *No accent on* "U."

5 c., bright rose, and 5 c., *lilac-rose* (very rare), uncut sheets of seventy stamps, with the following marked varieties :—

11th stamp, large white space over "L."
56th ,, dot over "L."

15 c., blue, a used specimen of the rare variety without the accent on the "U." This stamp is the second in the eighth row, and care must be exercised in buying specimens, as a known German faker paints out the accent from the ordinary variety. There is, however, an easy method of identifying the genuine stamp, which it is best not to publish.



1864.

Proof on thick card of the 5 c., dull rose.
Proofs on thin paper of the 5 c. in *bright blue* and in *bright green*.

5 c., brown-rose.
(*a*) Very clear double print.
(*b*) On thick carton paper.
(*c*) On almost pelure paper.

5 c., carmine.
Varieties (*a*) and (*b*) as above.






10 c., green.
Proof in *green* on thick card.
Two specimens of the 10 c. bisected diagonally and used for 5 c. (on portions of original envelopes).

15 c., blue.
Proof in *blue* on thick card.

1867. *No wmk. Imperf.*

5 c., carmine, unused, on *very thick ribbed* paper.
5 c., brownish red, a superb *unused* block of four, probably unique.
5 c., brownish red, a fine used specimen on portion of original letter, printed on *thick carton* paper.
10 c., green, superb, unused.
15 c., blue, two *used* specimens with the dotted postmark in oval.



1877–87.

8 c., lake, vertical pair, *imperf. horizontally*.



**(PROVISORIO)**

*February*, 1882.

½ c. on 5 c., vermilion, perf. through middle of stamp.
Uncut sheet of 100 (10 × 10).
Stamps Nos. 48 and 85 have the right-hand bracket after "PROVISORIO" omitted.



**(PROVISORIO)**
(i.)



**(PROVISORIO)**
(ii.)

*March*, 1882.

½ c. on 5 c., vermilion.
(*a*) Surcharge inverted, types (i) and (ii).
(*b*) Surcharge double ,, (i) and (ii).
Full sheet of 100 showing small varieties in the printing.




1882.

½ c., brown, *horizontal pair*, *imperf.*, and a used specimen with very large margins.
12 c., ultramarine, no tail to "2."




1884. *Ground of horizontal lines.*

1 c. on 15 c., blue.
Vertical pair, lower stamp with line under "1884" omitted.




1884.

½ c., brown, and 1 c., rose-red, *used and imperf.*, singles of each, but with enormous margins all round.

1888–90.

½ c., blue, Plate A and Plate B, full sheet of each.
2 c., yellow-green, 3 c., blue-green, 6 c., dull red, 15 c., orange, full sheet of 100 of each.

The inscription on the margin of the 15 c. reads :—

"TIPO YLITO JUAN H. KIDD Y CA SAN MARTIN, 155, BUENOS AIRES."

½ c., blue, *imperf.*, *vertical pair used on letter, and horizontal pair, unused.*
2 c., green, *imperf.*, single, used, with large margin all round.
2 c., green, vertical pair, perf. all round and *imperf.* between.
3 c., blue-green, horizontal and vertical pairs, perf. all round and *imperf.* between.
5 c., rose-red, Var. B, vertical pair, perf. all round and *imperf.* between.
6 c., dull red, *imperf.*, unused, very large margins.
6 c., dull red, vertical pair, perf. all round and *imperf.* between.

1889–90.

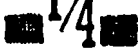
Many full sheets (10 × 10), with imprint of the S.A.B.N. Co.

I note the following varieties in the plate numbers, which are usually in the upper right-hand corner of the sheet, and sometimes partly covered by the control numbers :—

| | | Control in | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ½ c., green | No plate No. | *black* | 0019 |
| ½ c., pale green | Plate 1 | ,, | 00098 |
| ½ c., deep green | ,, 2 | ,, | 00042 |
| ½ c., pale green | ,, 2 | *red* | 00085 |
| ½ c., deep green, thick paper | ,, 3 | *black* | 0078 |
| 1 c., ultramarine | ,, 2 | ,, | 0088 |
| 1 c., deep blue | ,, 2 | *red* | 0023 |
| 1 c., dull blue | ,, 4 | *black* | 0083 |
| 1 c., brown | ,, 3 | ,, | 036 |
| 2 c., violet | ,, 2 | ,, | c67 |
| 2 c., mauve | ,, 2 | ,, | 084 |
| 2 c., slate-violet | ,, 2 | ,, | 00098 |
| 2 c., dull violet | ,, 3 | ,, | 0068 |
| 3 c., blue-green | ,, 4 | ,, | 015 |
| 6 c., slate-blue | ,, 2 | ,, | 092 |

There are large numbers of proofs of most of the values of this issue, and also proofs in six different colours of each of four values which were not issued, viz. 15 c., 24 c., 30 c., and 90 c.






1890.

"¼" on 12 c., blue, in full sheets :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Black* surcharge | Plate 2 | Control in *black* | | 010 |
| ,, ,, | ,, 3 | ,, | ,, | 029 |
| ,, ,, | ,, 4 | ,, | ,, | 025 |
| *Red* surcharge | ,, 2 | ,, | ,, | 032 |
| ,, ,, | ,, 3 | ,, | ,, | 011 |
| ,, ,, | ,, 4 | ,, | ,, | 085 |

"¼" on 12 c., with *red* surcharge double-printed



1890–2.

1 c., brown, *imperf.*, two specimens, both used, with large margins all round.

1892. *Wmk. Small Sun.*

Horizontal pairs, perf. all round and *imperf.* between, 2 c., 10 c.

Vertical pairs, perf. all round and *imperf.* between, 3 c., 5 c.



1892.

Sheets of 2 c. and 5 c. in ten rows of five stamps.

1899–1903.

A number of sheets (10 × 10), including the 16 c., *orange*, of which even single copies are becoming rare.

Horizontal pairs, perf. all round and *imperf.* between, ½ c., 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., 6 c.

Vertical pairs, perf. all round and *imperf.* between, ½ c., 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 3 c., 6 c., 15 c., greenish blue.

Pairs, *imperf.*, ½ c., 2 c., 5 c., 6 c., 15 c., greenish blue.

*Official Stamps.*

*With* Type 101.

1 c., scarlet (No. 62), *perf.* 12 and *perf.* 14.

*With* Type 102.

1 c., scarlet (No. 62), *perf.* 12 and *perf.* 14.

12 c., ultramarine (Nos. 61 and 63), *perf.* 12 and *perf.* 14.

*Overprint inverted.*

½ c., brown (No. 81).

1 c., scarlet (No. 62), *perf.* 12 and *perf.* 14.

20 c., blue (No. 49).

# Countries of the World

*By* BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(*Continued from page 227.*)

**Hamburg**—*continued*

**The First Issue**

THE first postage stamps for Hamburg were placed on sale on January 1st, 1859, the set consisting of seven different values. The design, which was the same for all values, consisted of the Arms of Hamburg, partially covered by large open numerals denoting the value as a centrepiece. The Arms are composed of a castle with three towers, the central one being domed and the others battlemented. Above the central tower is a cross, while the side turrets are surmounted by stars. On a scroll at the top is "HAMBURG," and on a similar scroll at the base is "POSTMARKE," i.e. "post stamp." On the left, reading upwards, the value is shown

in words, and on the right "Schilling" appears. As the inscriptions on the left side varied in length, according to the value which had to be expressed, small ornaments were introduced to fill the vacant spaces before and after the shorter words.

There was a separate die for each value, and these were engraved by a gentleman rejoicing in the euphonious name of Johann Friedrich Rex Ziesenist. There is no record of the name of the designer—probably he was not proud enough of his handicraft to let his name be handed down to posterity! From each die ninety-six casts were taken in ordinary type-metal, and these, arranged in twelve horizontal rows of eight, formed the printing plates. There was a space of 3½ mm. between the vertical rows and of 1½ mm. between the horizontal rows. A line of printer's rule was inserted between each of the vertical rows, and, as these were the same height as the *clichés*, they show at the sides of the stamps. Each horizontal row was numbered in the margin, and at the top of each sheet the words "Hamburgische Postmarken" were shown. The plates were made and the stamps printed by Th. G. Meissner, printer to the State of Hamburg.

Whether by accident or design we cannot say, but in all the stamps engraved by Ziesenist there are so-called "secret" marks. As these are of considerable value in distinguishing originals from the many forgeries that exist, we give a list of these as follows:—

½ *schilling.*—There is a small dash in the space between the base of the right-hand tower and the line above "Schilling."

1 *schilling.*—The serif at the foot of the "T" of "POSTMARKE" ends with a dot at the left.

2 *schilling.*—There is a tiny dot under the first "l" of "Schilling," and, in clearly printed specimens, a small dash above the "ng" in the same word.

3 *schilling.*—There is a dot on the left side of the "H" of "HAMBURG" near the top of the letter, and, in most cases, another dot is shown under the "r" of "Drei."

4 *schilling.*—There is a dot between the letters "Sc" of "Schilling."

7 *schilling.*—There is a dot in the space at the right of the Arms opposite the top of the "S" of "Schilling."

9 *schilling.*—There is a tiny dot after the "P" of "POSTMARKE" level with the bottom of that letter.

The stamps were all printed on white wove paper, each sheet being watermarked with twelve horizontal undulating lines, each undulation being about 15 mm. deep, bounded by a single-line frame. It was intended that these lines should correspond with the twelve rows of stamps, but owing to some of the sheets not being carefully "fed" into the printing press an outside row was occasionally printed on the plain portion of the paper, and the stamps were thus entirely without watermark.

The stamps of this issue were not perforated, and they were gummed with a brown gum, which makes some specimens appear to be on toned paper. The remainders of these stamps are all without gum, and as the stamps as issued, with the original brown gum, are so much scarcer than the remainders, our publishers give two lists of prices for the unused stamps in the Catalogue.

There are very distinct shades in the 4, 7, and 9 sch. values, but the colours of the lower denominations vary but little.






1859. *Wmk. wavy lines; imperf.*

| | Unused. With gum. | | Unused. No gum. | | Used. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* |
| ½ sch., black . . | 10 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| 1 sch., brown . . | 12 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 2 sch., red . . | 12 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| 3 sch., Prussian blue | 15 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| 4 sch., green . . | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 50 | 0 |
| 7 sch., orange . | 12 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| 9 sch., yellow . . | 20 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 100 | 0 |

## The Second Issue

In 1864 Hamburg occupied the Danish post office in the city, owing to the war between Prussia and Austria and Denmark, as explained in our introductory notes, and a stamp of the value of 1½ sch. was wanted immediately. This was issued on February 29th, and a month later the retaliatory tactics pursued by Hamburg and Denmark resulted in the issue of a 2½ sch. stamp. Both of these values were produced by lithography, presumably owing to the fact that they were wanted in a hurry.

The central design on the 1½ sch. is very similar to that of the series of 1859 but on a background of a network pattern. The name "HAMBURG" is arched at the top, "POSTMARKE" is on a straight label which extends right across the foot of the stamp, and the value is shown in words in the side tablets. In each of the upper angles an uncoloured Maltese cross is shown on a background of solid colour.

There was a space of 3 mm. between the stamps in both the vertical and horizontal rows, and lines were ruled in these in both directions corresponding with the vertical lines shown in the preceding series. There were no figures at the ends of the rows and

no inscription was shown at the top of the sheet. According to the late Mr. W. A. S. Westoby, "it would seem that later on in the same year another transfer was made, as the stamps are found closer together on the sheet, being 2½ mm. apart, vertically and horizontally, with lines between and numerals opposite each vertical and horizontal row." The impressions from this transfer may be recognized by their indistinct and blurred appearance and the fact that the colour is always a deep *red-lilac*.

The design of the 2½ schilling was similar as regards the centrepiece, but all the inscriptions were on straight tablets, and in the corners were Maltese crosses enclosed in small squares. The stamps were arranged about 2½ mm. apart, both horizontally and vertically, and they show the dividing lines as in the case of the 1¼ sch. There were numerals opposite the ends of each vertical and horizontal row.

Both values were printed on white wove paper watermarked with undulating lines as shown in the typographed stamps. They were issued imperforate and with gum of a much paler tinge than that of the preceding series.

The stamps were lithographed by the firm of C. Adler, of Hamburg, and the design was apparently drawn by one of the employees of this firm. Mr. R. R. Thiele tells us that "the original stone is still in existence, on which the drawing of the 1¼ sch. may be seen in close proximity to the letterhead of a wholesale liquor dealer" (*Philatelic Record*, Vol. XXXI, p. 118). The 1¼ sch. may be found in a very wide range of shades, varying from *deep lilac* to *grey*, and it also exists in *blue*. Possibly some of these varieties owe their origin to climatic influences. In our list of varieties we have admitted three representative shades, but possibly the general collector will find one of these quite sufficient.







1864. *Wmk. wavy lines; imperf.*

| | Unused. | | Used. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* |
| 1¼ sch., lilac . | 7 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 1¼ sch., grey . | 20 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 1¼ sch., blue . | 100 | 0 | 85 | 0 | 80 | 0 |
| 2 sch., blue-green | 15 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 0 |

## The Third Issue

Between September, 1864, and April, 1865, all the values included in the two series already described appeared perforated 13½, the perforation being done by single-line machines.

In February, 1865, the colour of the 7 sch. was changed from *yellow* to *mauve*, probably to prevent confusion with the 9 sch. Where fresh printings were made the stamps were produced by the same processes as before, i.e. lithography for the 1¼ sch. and 2½ sch., and typography for the other values, and the same plates were used in each instance. The typographed stamps were printed by Meissner and the lithographed ones by Adler as before.

All values were printed on the paper watermarked with undulating lines, and, as in the previous issues, specimens from the outer rows of the sheets are occasionally found without watermark. The ½, 1, and 2 sch. hardly vary in shade at all, but most of the other values exist in quite a variety of tints.

The 3 sch. in the *ultramarine* shade and the 7 sch., *mauve*, are both known imperforate, but it seems highly improbable that either was ever issued for use in this state.

The 1¼ sch. and 2½ sch. were privately reprinted about 1872 and later (i.e. some time after Hamburg had ceased using stamps of its own) on white wove unwatermarked paper, and also on the surplus of the old watermarked paper. They are found imperforate, and with two varieties of perforation—clean-cut 11½ and roughly-cut 13½. Those on unwatermarked paper or perf. 11½ can easily be distinguished, and those on watermarked paper, perf. 13½, may be identified by the roughness of the perforations compared with those of the originals. The following are the "general collector's" varieties of this issue :—

1864-5. *Wmk. wavy lines. Perf.* 13½.

| | Unused. | | Used. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* |
| ½ sch., black . | 0 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 9 |
| 1 sch., brown . | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 1¼ sch., mauve . | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 2 sch., red . | 2 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| 2½ sch., green . | 7 | 6 | — | | 1 | 6 |
| 3 sch., blue . | 5 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| 4 sch., green . | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 0 |
| 7 sch., orange . | 40 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 17 | 6 |
| 7 sch., mauve . | 2 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 0 |
| 9 sch., yellow . | 1 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 50 | 0 |

## The Fourth Issue

Although the letter rate to Lübeck was reduced to 1½ sch. on October 1st, 1865, and the printed matter rate to the Netherlands was fixed at the same figure on July 1st, 1865, the authorities did not trouble about issuing a stamp of this value until April, 1866.

In this month a series of envelopes with embossed stamps of the values of ½, 1¼, 1½, 2, 3, 4, and 7 sch. was issued, these being manufactured in Berlin by the Prussian State Printing Office. The die for the 1½ sch. envelope stamp was made use of in

the construction of a plate for printing the adhesive stamp of the same value. The plate consisted of one hundred impressions arranged in ten horizontal rows of ten, and the stamps were embossed in colour on plain white wove paper. These stamps were rouletted 10 instead of being perforated.

The central portion of the design is very similar to that of the stamps of the preceding issues, and shows the numerals and Arms on a ground of solid colour within an octagonal frame. Around this the usual inscriptions are placed in the same order as before, and these are separated at the corners by six-rayed stars or asterisks, each having a big uncoloured circle in the centre. The whole is enclosed in a double-lined octagonal frame.

In the following June the lithographed 1¼ sch. stamp was superseded by an embossed one of similar value. This was also manufactured by the Prussian State Printing Office, and as in the case of the 1½ sch., the plate was constructed from the die for the 1¼ sch. envelope stamp.

The design is very similar to that of the 1½ sch., the inscriptions being on an octagonal border separated by stars; but the stamp was converted into a complete rectangle by adding a number of slanting parallel lines to each corner.

This stamp was likewise embossed in colour on white wove unwatermarked paper and rouletted 10.

Both values were reprinted about 1872 and in later years on white wove unwatermarked paper, and these exist rouletted 8½ as well as 10. The reprint of the 1¼ sch. is from a retouched die, and differs from the original stamp in having the small circles in the centres of the four rosettes, which separate the inscriptions, filled in with colour. There is also no line in the upper part of the "g" of "Schilling." The 1½ sch. was reprinted from the envelope die, and has a longer line in the upper part of the "g" of "Schilling." The paper is thicker, and the colour of impression does not show through as it does in the originals. Both reprints exist with forged postmarks.







1866. *Embossed. No wmk. Rouletted* 10.

| | Unused. | Used. |
|---|---|---|
| | *s. d.* | *s. d.* |
| 1¼ sch., mauve . . | 1 3 | 2 0 |
| 1½ sch., rose . . | 0 4 | 7 6 |

**The Fifth Issue**

In June, 1867, one more change took place in the stamps of Hamburg before they gave way to the issue of the North German Confederation in 1868. A further supply of 2½ sch. stamps was required, and as these could not be satisfactorily produced by Mr. Adler's lithographic stone, typography was resorted to and the old type of 1859 was rehabilitated.

These stamps were manufactured by Th. G. Meissner, of Hamburg, and it is probable that the die was engraved by J. F. R. Ziesenist, who was responsible for the dies of the other values of the same type. The "secret mark" on this value corresponds with that found on the 2 sch. stamp of the 1859 series—that is, there is a small coloured dot under the first "l" of "Schilling."

The stamps were printed on the paper watermarked with wavy lines, and were perforated 13½.

There are a number of distinct shades, and the stamp is also known imperforate.

Compared with the other typographed stamps this value was produced in a very inferior manner, due, possibly, to the fact that it had to be manufactured in somewhat of a hurry.

1867. *Wmk. wavy lines. Perf.* 13½.

| | Unused. | Used. |
|---|---|---|
| | *s. d.* | *s. d.* |
| 2½ sch., green . | 1 0 | 0 4 | 4 0 |

**Conclusion**

The few reprints, as we have already pointed out, were made privately some years after the stamps of Hamburg were obsolete, and these should present no difficulties to the collector. Forgeries of most of the values are very common, but as these are in the majority of cases but roughly executed they should hardly deceive the collector exercising ordinary care.

As the majority of Hamburg stamps are rarer used than unused, genuine stamps with forged postmarks are by no means uncommon. A common form of cancellation consists of a circle containing the name of the town and the date, and collectors should take note of the fact that such marks with a star or floret before and after the word "Hamburg" are undoubtedly bad. Equally common is a postmark composed of four parallel lines, either thick or thin, 20 mm. long and about 5 mm. apart. The forgeries of these usually have the lines too short, more than four, irregularly spaced or thickened at the ends. There is also a cancellation composed of four wavy lines, but the use of this seems to have been confined to the first issue only, and it is but rarely met with.

*(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 the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.***

# Notes of a Provincial Junior

*By* YOKEL

*(Continued from page 230.)*

**Great Britain**—*continued*

*1d. Plate Numbers.*

THE 1d. was printed from 152 plates (numbered at the sides of each stamp). These plates, extended from Nos. 71 to 225, with the exception of Nos. 75, 126, and 128, and copies from Plate 77 are practically unattainable.

The 1d. value was not printed from a plate in which the plate numbers were added to the design until 1.3.64, at which date Plate 71 was put to press, together with Plates 72–74 and 76–86. Plate 69 was the first plate really finished in which plate numbers were added, but like Plate 70 it was not registered on account of imperfections. The earliest known date of a used copy of this issue is 6.4.64. Plate 71 was registered as early as 14.3.61, but as the plates without numbers added were not worn out until the date given above, a considerable period elapsed between registration and putting to press.

To obtain a complete set of plate numbers in really fine condition, used, is not so easy a task as might be imagined. I have been picking up very fine used copies at random for several years, but I have not yet a complete set; so many copies are badly centred, heavily postmarked, faded in colour or oxidized, the earlier plates are perhaps easier to find than the later. The watermark of this series was the Large Crown without the fleur-de-lis lines.

A variety of this watermark is found in one of the stamps from several of the earlier plates (probably Plates 71–96), in which the bit for the watermark was badly formed. This so-called error is found near the centre of one side of the paper, and according to the way in which the paper was put into the printing press, it will come in stamps lettered "MA," "ML," "HA," or "HL"; if in either of the two latter the watermark would be inverted. There were not any real errors of lettering, but Wright and Creeke mention that Plate 81 has a letter "S" inverted on stamp "SA." I have never seen this variety, but all the letters "S" that I have noticed are well balanced, and it is difficult to say if they are inverted or not.

So-called errors in the plate numbers are said to exist, but I do not understand how these particular varieties could occur, as these numbers were cut into the roller, from which all the impressions on the same plate were made.

Copies from Plates 132, 223, 224, and 225, catalogued at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 15s. respectively, are not easy to find in nice condition.

These stamps are found with the watermark inverted; also with the names of various firms printed on their backs, or with "O.U.S." between two parallel wavy lines, which latter stamps were used by the Oxford Union Society.

The varieties of cancellation are very numerous and interesting, but this subject is outside the scope of these notes.

*1½d. Plates 1 and 3.*

This value, which was first issued in October, 1870, is of a striking and handsome design, and forms the most attractive stamp of this fine series.

The design consisted of the head used for the 1d. and 2d., Die II, enclosed in a triangular curvilinear frame, in which were the words "POSTAGE, THREE HALFPENCE." The remainder of the design to make up the rectangle was engine-turned network at the sides, and four squares in the corners for the check lettering, which was the same type as that used for the ½d. and 1d. values.

Three plates were made for the 1½d. value, but Plate 2 was not printed from, as the impressions were badly placed on the plate.

Plate 1 was without plate numbers in the design, but Plate 3 had the numeral in the network at each side at the lower part of the stamp.

An error of lettering is found on Plate 1, as the stamp "PC," although correctly lettered in the lower corners, was punched with the letters "OP" instead of "CP" in the upper corners.

Plate 1 was first printed from in *lilac-rose*, but most of these stamps were destroyed; it was afterwards printed from in *lake-red*, of which more than 60,000 sheets were issued. It will be seen that there were 60,000 of the "OP–PC" error issued, but it is a very difficult stamp to find at the present day.

Plate 3 was put to press in August, 1874, and more than a hundred thousand sheets were printed from it.

Early dates for this value are 1.10.70 for Plate 1, and 7.1.75 for Plate 2.

This attractive stamp, in fine condition, adds to the beauty of a collection of line-engraved stamps, but in really fine condition it is not readily met with, as the design is spoiled if the stamp is not well centred. Fine copies of Plate 1 are cheap at catalogue rates.

*2d. Plate Numbers.*

As before mentioned, the 2d. stamp was the first value issued with letters in all four corners, and with plate numbers added to the design. It was printed thus from seven plates.

Plate 7 was put to press 19.7.58, and the earliest known date of a used copy is 8.10.58. It was also the first plate made from Humphrys' re-engraved die (known as Die II), and was printed on paper with a Large Crown watermark with two fleur-de-lis lines. Stamps from this plate are not easy to obtain in fine condition. Only 40,000 sheets were printed from it.

Plate 8 was put to press 21.9.59, and one of the earliest dated copies at present met with was used in Malta 10.12.59.

Copies from this plate are found on the two kinds of Large Crown watermarked paper, that is the crown with and without the fleur-de-lis lines. Sixty-six thousand sheets were printed from this plate.

Plate 9, put to press 14.3.61, is found only without the fleur-de-lis lines in the crown of the watermark, but copies are found with the error of watermark described in the 1d. plate numbers. The earliest known date for this plate is 14.5.61. Stamps from this plate are common, as 383,500 sheets were printed from it.

Plate 12 was the next plate put to press, 28.10.68, as Plates 10 and 11 were defective, and were not registered. Only 30,600 sheets were printed from Plate 12, and stamps in fine condition are not readily met with at catalogue prices. The earliest known date is 22.12.68.

Plates 13, 14, and 15 have the white line under "POSTAGE" thinner than in the preceding plates. These plates were put to press 13.4.69, 16.9.71, and 14.3.76, and the earliest dates of used copies are 23.7.69, 29.2.72, and 15.9.76 respectively. Plate 15 was not printed from to such an extent as the other two plates, if we may judge from the comparative scarcity of copies from this plate, especially in fine condition.

The foregoing issues present no very obscure points for the average collector, but great interest may be obtained from them in various ways. Many enthusiasts find great pleasure in searching for early dates, and the paper offers several points to the specialist.

It is extremely interesting if one can obtain corner blocks of those stamps, especially those from the top left-hand and bottom right-hand corners of the 1d., 1½d., and 2d. values. The plates after No. 97 in the 1d. value, No. 1 in the 1½d., and No. 9 in the 2d. had, besides the plate number (which was engraved in a circle at the corner of the plate), a number between the first and second stamps *from* the upper left or lower right-hand corner, which is called the "current" number.

These "current numbers" were afterwards added to *all* plates of postage stamps consecutively, irrespective of value; in fact, they were added to plates made by Messrs. De La Rue, as well as to those used by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co. for the line-engraved stamps.

No. 106 was the first current number added to a plate, which was Plate 98 of the 1d. value.

The current number in the ½d. value was added over the seventh stamp in the top row and under the eighteenth stamp in the bottom row.

(*To be continued.*)

# Bypaths of Philately

## An "Error" Collection

*By* R. E. R. DALWIGK

(*Continued from page* 134.)

TO the man of medium means all this sounds very disconcerting, but I will now endeavour to tabulate some errors which may find their way into his album for a moderate outlay. There are two courses open to the man of small means: (i.) he may collect all the cheaper errors as they come, or (ii.) he may collect only a *special class* of error, i.e. errors of colour or inverted centres, just as his purse and fancy permit. Among "surcharge errors" the small specialist will find *many* items to add to his collection at no great expenditure to himself, but among the more interesting classes of error his area of action will be much more limited, but for all that full of interest.

In tabulating the various kinds of errors I have put them under four principal headings, although perhaps three would have sufficed, as "errors of surcharge" should come under "errors of manipulation"; but as the surcharge imperfections are so very numerous, it will be found to be more practicable to place them in a class by themselves.

I. **Errors of Composition or Manufacture,** i.e. inaccuracies in the actual stamp.

(*a*) Engraving
(*b*) Lithography
(*c*) Typographical composition

These consist of:—
(i.) Errors of design.
(ii.) Errors of inscription.
(iii.) Errors of figures of value.

II. **Errors of Making**

(*a*) Errors of printing by inversion (inverted centres and *têtes-bêches*).
(*b*) Errors of colour by intercalation.
(*c*) Errors of value erased.
(*d*) Errors of no value expressed.

III. **Errors of Manipulation**

(*a*) Errors of colour by substitution of a wrong ink.
(*b*) Errors of printed at back.
(*c*) Errors of double printings.
(*d*) Errors of watermark.
(*e*) Errors of colour of paper.

IV. **Errors of Surcharge**

(*a*) Inverted surcharge.
(*b*) Double surcharge.
(*c*) Errors of omitted surcharge.
(*d*) Errors of separated surcharge.
(*e*) Errors of wrong surcharge.
(*f*) Surcharge in wrong colour.
(*g*) Surcharge in wrong type.

Besides the above lists of errors there are several minor inconsistencies which, however, cannot be classed under the heading of errors, as their existence is in no way due to any oversight on the part of the acting officials.

The four chief classes of error given here could be collected separately by the less wealthy philatelists—an excellent means of forming a limited collection. The advantages of going in for "errors of composition," etc., as compared with only a single subdivision (such as inverted centres), are manifold. By taking one of the four primary classes of errors one is able to form a *varied* collection, as the subdivisions are numerous. On the other hand, to collect only a special type of subdivisional error is apt to become rather monotonous, whilst the expenditure is not less than it would be in making a collection of several kinds of errors—if careful choice is made.

All errors being more or less rare, it is not surprising that the forger occupies much of his time in putting counterfeit errors on the stamp market, many of which, fortunately, are not good enough to deceive any one "in the know." With "errors of surcharge," however, the tables are turned, and it is not infrequently that the collector falls a victim to the forger's wiles. To obtain a genuine stamp and put on a forged surcharge are the simplest things in the stamp faker's trade, whilst if that faker is at all skilled and clever—beware! The surcharge specialist should always be *very* careful in dealing with rare errors, whilst a reliable stamp firm's name is not only desirable, but necessary as a guarantee.

The first class of errors to deal with are—

**I. Errors of Composition or Manufacture**

This class of error is caused by inaccuracies and defects in the actual stamp, such as—

(i.) Errors of design.
(ii.) Errors of inscription.
(iii.) Errors of figures of value.

Such errors as the above three may almost be looked upon as being the basis from which stamp errors have sprung, as surely no other classes of errors could be placed before these three? An error of design, for instance, is absolutely the first type of error that could have occurred, for it is difficult to conceive the printer making any earlier mistake in the production of the adhesive than to print the wrong design. It could of course be argued that errors of paper and watermark are also early states of mistake, but then they are so different in every way that a comparison between them and an error of design is odious.

*Engraving Errors.*—This type of error occurs both in stamps engraved *en creux* and in relief. The commonest mistakes by far consist of inserting wrong letters either in the name of the country, the value, or the inscriptions. In modern days it would be impossible for such errors to crop up in engraved stamps, as the engraver now engraves one matrix die, from which any number of exactly identical plates can be made. In olden times, however, it was quite different; the design being often engraved in duplicate direct on to the plate, with the result that every stamp differed in some minute detail from its neighbour. This explains the errors which crop up on a large plate.

*Lithographic Errors.*—In this class of error spelling mistakes are even much more common than is the case among engraved stamps; but, on the other hand, errors of design are scarcely ever to be seen. The plate being made by transfers, it is unlikely that the design could alter or change; but sometimes it happens that the figures of value or the inscription letters are very small, then it is that the transfer paper may not do its duty overwell.

*Typographical Errors.*—Once more all the chief errors are printer's mistakes in composing the name or money of the country. Stamps printed by this process are produced in exactly the same way as newspapers and journals. All lines in the die are made to appear in relief, many replicas are then taken on soft lead or gutta-percha to make the plate of required size. The moulds are

then arranged in a forme, an electro cast being taken of the whole.

It must not be thought, however, that inscription errors end the typographical inaccuracies, as such is not the case. There are many bicoloured stamps produced by typography, the frame and central portion of the design being printed in two separate processes—the origin of inverted centre errors, which type of error will be described in due course.

I will make it a rule after having described any certain types to give a few examples of the errors mentioned, so as to illustrate them more forcibly.

*Some examples of errors of composition.*

Engraving.

*Belgium.* 1869–80. Here we find some varieties of spelling in the 1 c., green. For "Belgique" we have "Belgigue" and "Beigique," whilst "centime" is found spelt "centimf."

*Mauritius.* 1848. "Post Paid." 2d., blue. "Pence" in error is spelt "Penoe."

*New South Wales.* Among the "Sydney Views" of this interesting colony there are many interesting errors (although these are of minor importance), and are in reality rather varieties than errors. April, 1850, 2d., blue, "crevit" omitted. December, 1851, "Wales" reading "Wale," whilst in May, 1852, we have another variety which reads "Walls."

Lithography.

*Bhopal.* 1877. Some curious spellings for "Begam" read "Becan," "Began," "Eecam"; also "Nwab" for "Nawab."

*Dominican Republic.* 1880. 1 c., dull green; "cen-avo" for "centavo."

*Lübeck.* 1859. 2 (2½) sch., brown; error "zwei ein halb" on "zwei" sch.

*Oldenburg.* 1859. 3 gr., black on yellow; "Olbenburg" for "Oldenburg."
1861. ½ gr., green, and 3 gr., yellow; "Oldeiburg" for "Oldenburg."

Typography.

*Dominican Republic.* 1867. "Un real" spelt as one word. Another variety of the same stamp is to be found without inscription at top or bottom.

*Guadeloupe.* 1891. "Guadeloupe" is known in five different spellings: "Gnadeloupe," "Guadelouep," "Guadelonpe," "Guadbloupe," "uadeloupe."

*Modena.* 1852. Here we are confronted by an amazing variety of errors of spelling of the word "cent.," such as, "cnet.," "eent.," "ce6t.," "cene.," "cezt.," "cetn," "cest.," etc. This is indeed a paradise for the error collector!

* * *

The afore-mentioned types of errors are really not of such very great interest, and, bearing this fact in mind, I have only given a very few examples of errors of printing, as to tabulate all that exist would be a tedious task, and one that—when finished—would not carry much interest with it. When I come to the most popular and interesting types of errors, however, I shall endeavour to the best of my ability to give a representative list of all such types as exist. In all other instances of errors of no special interest I shall only give a few miscellaneous examples (as above) for the sake of illustrating my remarks.

*(To be continued.)*

# Reviews

## The "52 c." of Réunion

IN the August number of *Le Timbre-Poste* M. Victor Flandrin returns to the subject of this interesting *error* (?), and expresses his dissatisfaction with our remarks upon it in *G.S.W.* of July 10. He complains first of all that our article was anonymous, so we will set his mind at rest upon that point by assuring him that the Editor, whose name appears upon the first page of each number, is responsible for all articles to which no other name is attached; and that the article in question was *Editorial*, in the fullest sense of the term. This is not a point to which we, personally, attach any importance whatever; we may, or may not, have studied Philately as long as M. Flandrin claims to have done, but that has nothing to do with the case.

He goes on to assure us that he had read the volumes of *Le Timbre-Poste* for 1888 and 1889, a fact which no one would have guessed from his previous article, and that he has also read an article by Dr. Legrand in *L'Union Postale Universelle* for January, 1895, which proves to his satisfaction that the stamp in question was a genuine error, and that there was no fraud whatever in connection with it. We may confess that we have not read Dr. Legrand's article, and M. Flandrin will, we trust, forgive us if we add that it would have given some weight to his arguments if he had quoted Dr. Legrand's authority earlier; it would be better still if he quoted the evidence produced to disprove the facts stated in 1888 and 1899, when they were still fresh. The statements then made were amply sufficient to show

that, if any genuine "52 c." *errors* ever existed, there were distinct frauds being put on the market from an official source, and even now M. Flandrin brings forward no evidence to contradict those statements.

He then asks us how we explain the fact that "the *Catalogue Officiel*—which also declares this stamp to be a fancy variety—quotes it at 250 francs." Well, we are in no way responsible for that portion of the catalogue referred to, and we may claim that it is at least as much in favour of our side of the question as of his. We should explain its position in this way; the work was a composite one, the prices being, in many cases, affixed by a different hand from that which compiled the lists. In this instance the list was no doubt the work of a specialist in French Colonial stamps (we have not got the catalogue at hand at the time of writing), who evidently had not been convinced by the article of Dr. Legrand; the price was perhaps inserted by the Publication Committee, as the figure at which a copy of this dubious variety had once been sold—at any rate it is not the price for a great and undoubted rarity.

Finally, M. Flandrin says: "The incident is closed," so we have the satisfaction of having the last word!

# Odds and Ends

*By* J. W. H. HESLOP

THE issuing of new and bright-coloured stamps among European countries is having some sort of a reflex action on older issues of the same countries. In this way, French, 1906, gathered with zeal, leads to a deeper interest in the entire French section of one's album. Here and there some ragged specimen may have to be ousted in order to make the page harmonize more happily with the glorious array of the new-comers.

The charming row across the page, created by adding the Swiss stamps of 1907–9, may result in a deeper appreciation of previous issues of that country, and while we cry "All hail!" to William Tell our eyes travel back to old-time issues which, in places, may need renovation or better representation.

Some of these recent Swiss strike one as being comparatively dear, but there seems to be a general conviction that the future will not find them any cheaper.

Postally used Unpaids of Monaco, 1906, are cropping up in several quarters, and are nice stamps to have.

One or two comparatively cheap stamps that seem, nevertheless, to be seldom met with are: 3 c., Hayti, 1906; 4 c., Peru, 1907; 3 c. and 6 c., Nicaragua, 1905; 4 c. and 15 c., Luxemburg, 1907; 4 c., Mexico, 1895; 6 c. and 8 c., Philippines, 1906; 40 c., current Spain; 6 c., Costa Rica, 1901; 15 c., Chili, 1905.

It is a good practice to affix a 1½d. British stamp to all letters abroad where the postage is over 1d., also to get one's correspondent to ask for a light cancellation at the post office.

An American collector is advertising for the used dollar values of 1902 at good prices. Possibly used U.S.A. high values may be scarcer in future.

The 1 c., Jamestown, has been seen precancelled. Since there is a rumour that this form of cancellation may presently become less frequently employed these precancels should be good property.

Sheets of four varieties of the 10 c., French, 1906, are on sale in Paris.

The Turkish commemorative set of 1908 is selling freely on the Continent.

The 10 and 20 h., Austria, Jubilee Unpaids, are accumulating in various places, but other denominations are slow in appearing.

One wishes the 40 c., Italy, of recent date had been of the same size as the 15 c. of 1906.

A collector of common stamps need not be afraid of forgeries.

U.S.A. gave us the first pictorial stamps.

Colombia, 1904, should gain some converts to the collecting of that country's stamps. The difference in shades occasionally observable is said to be the result of the employment of two different printing offices.

Collecting pairs and blocks of common used stamps will usually be found to provide a fascinating new line.

Used South American stamps are evidently growing in favour throughout the Continent, and presently the tide may cross the Channel.

The percentage of readers of a philatelic journal who are interested in rare stamps is probably small; a description of stamps within reach has a wider field of attraction.

The 25 bani, Roumania Jubilee, error of colour, is said to have disappointed some of the holders of it.

The 17½ c. Holland is perhaps a "better" stamp than is generally imagined.

Current Belgian, with the label attached and not struck through with a penmark, seem to get scarcer and scarcer.

Canada Postage Dues with a pencil mark seem about the only kind available in used condition.

Current 30 to 50 pfg. Würtemberg are fascinating stamps when viewed for the first time.

The quest for imperforate varieties of U.S.A. stamps now holds the attention of American collectors.

Has any one yet seen a postally used £25 Northern Nigeria?

A parcel of one thousand 20 c. Belgium, 1861, when the stamps had been washed off paper, revealed six copies with the framed watermark. This may illustrate the comparative rarity of the scarcer variety.

The 6 cuartos, black, of Spain, 1851, is sometimes taken by a novice to be some kind of wrapper stamp.

Penmarked Venezuela abound. When buying sets through the post it is advisable to stipulate that only postmarked copies be sent.

In course of time a philatelist carries a map of the world in his mind, and should thus be a better citizen.

Issues whose popularity does not extend beyond the country of their origin sometimes rise rapidly in price.

Austrian Jubilee stamps are having a good sale; all the world seems to want them at once.

# New Issues and Discoveries

## *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.**—We have received a supply of the 1d. and 2d. Postage Dues in the new design, which is exactly similar to that of the 1906 Postage Due stamps of Victoria, except that the word "AUSTRALIA" is substituted at the foot. The sheet consists of 120 stamps, ten horizontal rows of twelve, and is watermarked

"COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA"

in the upper and lower margins; the usual Crown over A watermark appears on each stamp.

In the lower margin there are two monograms, in *rosine*, set each in a double-lined medallion; the first reads "J. B. C." (J. B. Cooke, the Government Printer), and is below the third stamp, and the other, below the tenth stamp, "A. C." (for Australian Commonwealth).

The perforation gauges 12 × 12½, and is the work of a comb-machine, the long edge of the comb making the vertical perforations on the sheet.

An illustration of this type will appear in our next number.

JULY, 1909. New type. *Centre in first colour. Wmk. Crown over* A, Type 5.
*Perf.* 12 × 12½ (*comb machine*).
191| 1d., rosine and yellow-green.
192| 2d. ,, ,,

**Salvador.**—Our New York house sends us the 5 c. Official stamp in an almost indescribable shade of *blue*, which seems to have a trace of *violet* in it; at any rate, it is not at all like the regular *indigo* shade.




207

OFFICIAL STAMP. Type 207. *Perf.* 11½.
1054a| 5 c., blue.

**Southern Nigeria.**—We are informed by Messrs. Taylor Bros. that they have received the 3d. and 6d. in new colours, conforming to the colour scheme. They state that their copy of the former is dated July 29, and of the 6d., August.

In listing the 1s. in our issue of September 4, we find that we omitted to state that it was "Wmk. Multiple Crown C A."




8

1909. Type 8. *Change of colour. Wmk. Multiple Crown* C A, Type w 8. *Perf.* 14.
35| 3d., purple on *yellow*, C.
36| 6d., dull and bright purple, C.

Printed by W. BRENDON & SON, Ltd., Plymouth, for the Proprietors, STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.
September 18, 1909.

# Collecting Books and Stock Albums

**These books are made on two systems, (a) as illustration 1050, with cardboard slots on one side of the page only, and (b) as illustration 1052, with strips of semi-transparent pegamoid fixed on both sides of each page; the latter system is strongly to be recommended.**



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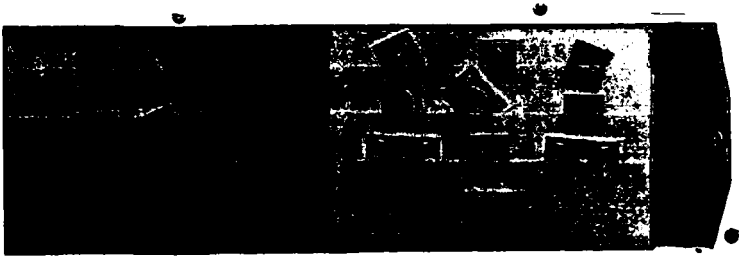
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**Price 1s. 6d.**; post-free, 1s. 7d.

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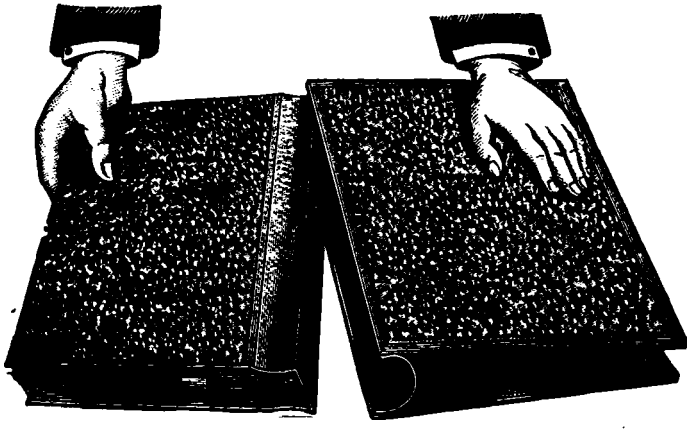
No. **1053.** Larger size, 7½ × 6½ inches, 24 pages, six strips on each page. Interleaved with glazed paper. **Price 5s.**; post-free, 5s. 4d.; abroad, 5s. 7d.

[AD. 43.

# The Sectional Imperial Album

**The Outside Dimensions of the Cover are 11⅝ by 10⅞ in.**

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| 4. | BARBADOS (2.09) | 12 | 0 6 |
| 5. | BERMUDA (2.09) | 6 | 0 4 |
| 6. | CAYMAN ISLANDS (2.09) | 6 | 0 4 |
| 7. | DOMINICA (8.09) | 10 | 0 6 |
| 8. | GRENADA (8.09) | 14 | 0 8 |
| 9. | JAMAICA (11.08) | 12 | 0 6 |
| 10. | LEEWARD ISLANDS (8.09) | 6 | 0 4 |
| 11. | MONTSERRAT (4.08) | 4 | 0 3 |
| 12. | NEVIS (4.08) | 10 | 0 6 |
| 13. | ST. CHRISTOPHER (5.08) | 10 | 0 6 |
| 14. | ST. KITTS-NEVIS (5.08) | 4 | 0 3 |
| 15. | ST. LUCIA (8.09) | 12 | 0 6 |
| 16. | ST. VINCENT (8.09) | 8 | 0 4 |
| 17. | TOBAGO (5.08) | 6 | 0 4 |
| 18. | TRINIDAD (8.09) | 22 | 1 0 |
| 19. | TURKS ISLANDS (5.08) | 8 | 0 4 |
| 20. | TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS (5.08) | 4 | 0 3 |
| 21. | VIRGIN ISLANDS (5.08) | 8 | 0 4 |
| | **AMERICAN COLONIES.** | | |
| 22. | BRITISH COLUMBIA (5.08) | 4 | 0 3 |
| 23. | CANADA (4.09) | 32 | 1 0 |
| 24. | NEW BRUNSWICK (5.08) | 4 | 0 3 |
| 25. | NEWFOUNDLAND (6.08) | 12 | 0 6 |
| 26. | NOVA SCOTIA (6.08) | 4 | 0 3 |
| 27. | PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (6.08) | 4 | 0 3 |
| 28. | BRITISH GUIANA (6.08) | 22 | 1 0 |
| 29. | " HONDURAS (6.08) | 8 | 0 4 |
| 30. | FALKLAND ISLANDS (6.08) | 6 | 0 4 |
| | **AFRICAN COLONIES.** | | |
| 31. | BRITISH BECHUANALAND (6.08) | 8 | 0 4 |
| 32. | " CENTRAL AFRICA (6.08) | 8 | 0 4 |
| 33. | " EAST AFRICA (6.08) | 12 | 0 6 |
| 34. | " SOMALILAND (6.08) | 10 | 0 6 |
| 35. | " SOUTH AFRICA (6.08) | 10 | 0 6 |
| 36. | CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (6.08) | 18 | 0 10 |
| 37. | EAST AFRICA & UGANDA (6.08) | 6 | 0 4 |
| 38. | GAMBIA (7.08) | 6 | 0 4 |
| 39. | GOLD COAST (7.08) | 6 | 0 4 |
| 40. | GRIQUALAND WEST (7.08) | 10 | 0 6 |
| 41. | LAGOS (7.08) | 8 | 0 4 |
| 42. | MADAGASCAR (7.08) | 22 | 1 0 |
| 43. | MAURITIUS (7.08) | 24 | 1 0 |
| 44. | NATAL (7.08) | 20 | 0 10 |
| 45. | NEW SOUTH AFR. REPUB. (7.08) | 22 | 1 0 |
| 46. | NIGER COAST (7.08) | 8 | 0 4 |
| 47. | NORTHERN NIGERIA (7.08) | 4 | 0 3 |
| 48. | ORANGE RIVER COLONY (8.08) | 26 | 1 2 |
| 49. | ST. HELENA (8.08) | 8 | 0 4 |
| 50. | SEYCHELLES (8.08) | 8 | 0 4 |
| 51. | SIERRA LEONE (8.08) | 10 | 0 6 |
| 52. | SOUTHERN NIGERIA (8.08) | 4 | 0 3 |
| 53. | STELLALAND (8.08) | 4 | 0 3 |
| 54. | SUDAN (9.08) | 14 | 0 8 |
| 55. | SWAZIELAND (9.08) | 4 | 0 3 |
| 56. | TRANSVAAL (9.08) | 66 | 2 9 |
| 57. | UGANDA PROTECTORATE (10.08) | 10 | 0 6 |
| 58. | ZANZIBAR (10.08) | 16 | 0 9 |
| 59. | ZULULAND (10.08) | 4 | 0 3 |
| | **EUROPEAN COLONIES.** | | |
| 60. | CYPRUS (10.08) | 10 | 0 6 |
| 61. | GIBRALTAR (10.08) | 14 | 0 8 |
| 62. | HELIGOLAND (10.08) | 4 | 0 3 |
| 63. | IONIAN ISLES (10.08) | 4 | 0 3 |
| 64. | MALTA (10.08) | 6 | 0 4 |
| | **ASIATIC COLONIES.** | | |
| 65. | BANGKOK (1.09) | 4 | 0 3 |
| 66. | CEYLON (1.09) | 26 | 1 2 |
| 67. | HONG KONG (1.09) | 14 | 0 8 |
| 68. | INDIA (1.09) | 22 | 1 0 |
| 69. | INDIAN CONVENTION STATES (1.09) | 64 | 2 8 |
| 70. | LABUAN (1.09) | 18 | 0 10 |
| 71. | BRUNEI (2.09) | 6 | 0 4 |
| 72. | NORTH BORNEO (2.09) | 22 | 1 0 |
| 73. | SARAWAK (2.09) | 8 | 0 4 |
| 74. | STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (2.09) | 14 | 0 8 |
| 75. | JOHOR (2.09) | 8 | 0 3 |
| 76. | NEGRI SEMBILAN (2.09) | 4 | 0 3 |
| 77. | PAHANG (2.09) | 4 | 0 3 |
| 78. | PERAK (2.09) | 12 | 0 6 |
| 79. | SELANGOR (3.09) | 8 | 0 4 |
| 80. | SUNGEI UJONG (3.09) | 6 | 0 4 |
| 81. | FEDERATED MALAY STATES (3.09) | 6 | 0 4 |
| | **AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.** | | |
| 82. | AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH (3.09) | 6 | 0 4 |
| 83. | PAPUA (3.09) | 8 | 0 4 |
| 84. | BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS (3.09) | 4 | 0 3 |
| 85. | COOK ISLANDS (3.09) | 6 | 0 4 |
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| 86a. | NEW HEBRIDES (8.09) | 4 | 0 3 |
| 87. | NEW SOUTH WALES (4.09) | 68 | 2 10 |
| 88. | NEW ZEALAND (5.09) | 70 | 2 10 |
| 89. | QUEENSLAND (5.09) | 26 | 1 2 |
| 90. | SOUTH AUSTRALIA (6.09) | 42 | 1 9 |
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| | **UNITED STATES AND COLONIES.** | | |
| 238. | POSTMASTERS' STAMPS (12.08) | 6 | 0 4 |
| 239. | GENERAL ISSUES, ETC. (12.08) | 56 | 2 4 |
| 240. | CARRIERS' STAMPS (12.08) | 8 | 0 4 |
| 241. | NEWSPAPER STAMPS (12.08) | 22 | 1 0 |
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| 243. | CONFEDERATE STATES GENERAL ISSUES (12.08) | 4 | 0 3 |
| 244. | CUBA (12.08) | 14 | 0 8 |
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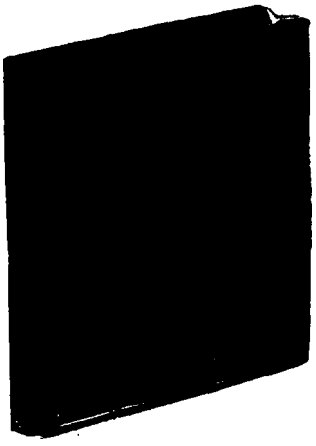
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No. 13, Vol. X.
(Whole No. 247.)

SEPTEMBER 25, 1909.

One Penny.

# GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY



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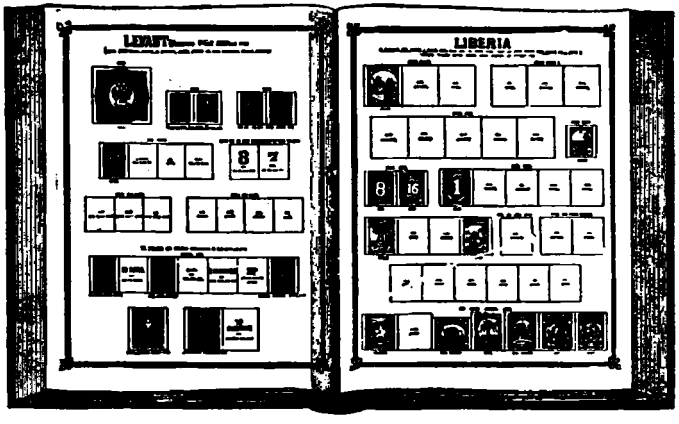
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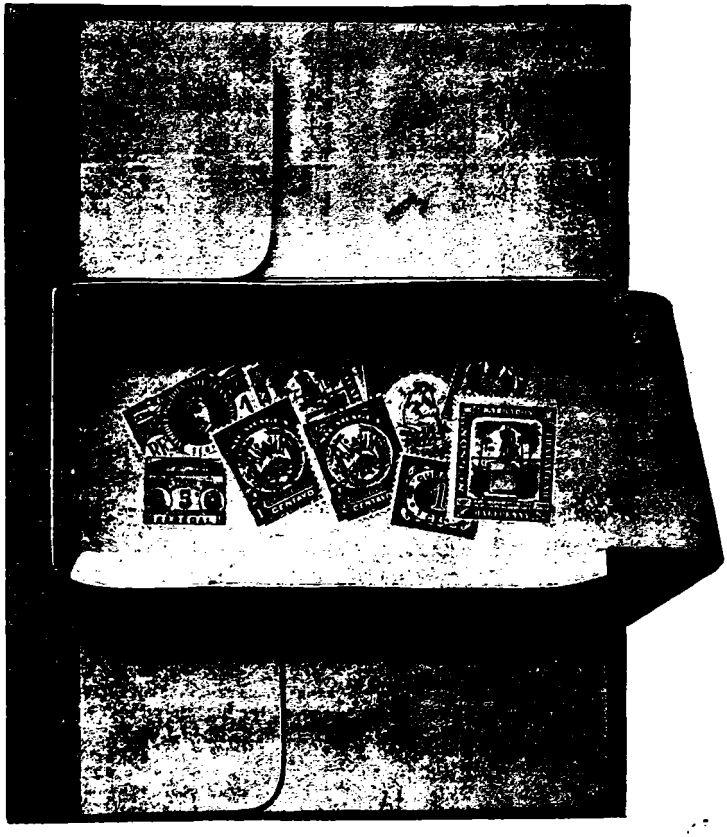
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SEPTEMBER 25, 1909

# Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 13
Whole No. 247 SEPTEMBER 25, 1909 VOL. X.

# Notes on the Stamps of Tonga

*By* CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

I HAVE recently had the opportunity of carefully examining a very fine specialized collection of the stamps of Tonga. The owner does not wish his name mentioned, but the collection was awarded a gold medal at the Milan Philatelic Exhibition and has not been shown since.

My friend Mr. A. F. Basset Hull wrote a very exhaustive and valuable series of articles upon these stamps which appeared in the *Monthly Journal* for 1902, commencing in the July number, and I now only propose to supplement his work by a few notes on the size and make-up of the sheets, the perforations that were used by the proprietors of *The Star* at Auckland, New Zealand, and upon various minor varieties.

I have been enabled to gather a certain amount of new information owing to the fact that the fine collection contains a large number of panes and sheets of stamps, and Mr. Basset Hull had not the advantage of access to such a collection when he wrote his articles.

The stamps of the Islands in the South Seas have been in constantly increasing demand year by year, and many of our great collectors take up such stamps as those of Fiji Islands, Tonga, Cook Islands, etc., as a component part of their Australasian collections.

The stamps of Tonga should be collected alongside the stamps of New Zealand of corresponding date. They were manufactured in New Zealand and the early issues were printed at the Government Printing Office, on the actual paper used for the New Zealand stamps, and all the early Tongan stamps have a watermark on the margins of the sheets, reading "NEW ZEALAND POSTAGE," in double-lined capitals.

The dies of the first-stamps were engraved by Mr. A. E. Cousins, and electro plates for each value were made, each of 120 impressions, arranged in two panes of 60. The stamps were printed at the "Stamp-printing Office," in Wellington, New Zealand, on paper with the watermark N Z and small star.



1




2

The issues were as follows :—

(*a*) *Perf.* 12½.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1d., | rose-carmine, | 27 August, 1886 |
| 2d., | pale violet | ,, ,, |
| 2d., | bright violet | ,, ,, |
| 6d., | blue | 9 October, 1886 |
| 1s., | pale green | ,, ,, |
| 1s., | deep green | ,, ,, |

The 1d., unused, is a very rare stamp and it is not very common used. The 2d., *bright violet*, and the 1s., *deep green*, are also rare unused.

(*b*) *Perf.* 12 × 11½.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1d., | pale carmine, | 15 July, 1887. |
| 1d., | rose-carmine | ,, ,, |
| 2d., | pale violet | ,, ,, |
| 6d., | blue | 15 October, 1888. |
| 6d., | dull blue | ,, ,, |
| 1s., | pale green | ,, ,, |
| 1s., | deep green | ,, ,, |

In this collection I find half of a 6d., *blue* (bisected diagonally), on a letter dated "26 APL—" and addressed to a passenger on board a ship at the Government Wharf, Nukualofou, Tonga.

There is no record of any 3d. rate for Tonga, and I cannot understand the use of this bisected stamp.

* * *

FOUR PENCE. EIGHT PENCE.

3 4

In 1891 the rate of postage to England, viâ San Francisco, was reduced to 4d. for single letters, and it was decided to issue stamps of the values of 4d. and 8d., formed from the current 1d. and 2d. stamps surcharged as above.

The stamps were surcharged in Auckland, New Zealand, by Messrs. Wilsons and Horton, and two panes each of sixty stamps were overprinted at one time.

The left-hand pane of the 4d. on 1d. does not show any errors, but on the right-hand pane Nos. 32, 33, and 59 have no stop after "PENCE."

Mr. Basset Hull misplaces these errors in the first two cases. Probably he had not a whole pane to refer to, and I have one before me as I write.

The *forme* used for overprinting was either badly made or got damaged during use, as I notice quite a number of small varieties due to wear or damaged letters.

Prominent amongst these are :—

Short "T" in "EIGHT."
"T" in "EIGHT" with very short right arm.

Many letters in the surcharge have white circular spots on them, due to air bubbles in the metal of the overprinting *forme*.

10 NOV., 1891. *Perf.* 12 × 11½.
4d. on 1d., rose-carmine.
8d. on 2d., violet.

*Variety. No stop after* "PENCE." Nos. 32, 33, and 59 *on right-hand pane only.*
4d. on 1d., rose-carmine.

* * *



5

The value of the 1d. and 2d. stamps having been raised by the surcharge "FOUR" and "EIGHT PENCE" noted above, it was decided that these stamps should be marked with a star in the upper right- and lower left-hand corners, so that no false surcharges could be made. This overprinting was evidently done locally, and apparently all the odd sheets in stock were overprinted, and that rather carelessly, as I find many varieties which I list below.

Mr. Basset Hull lists both values of the stamps perf. 12½ only, but remarks that as the stamps perf. 12 × 11½ were still in stock, probably some might be found with this variety of perforation.

This point was overlooked in preparing the list in our Catalogue, but it is curious that the buyers of the remainders a few years ago slavishly followed the Catalogue and did not look for probable varieties, as in the collection I have before me I find blocks with both perforations of both the 1d. and 2d. stamps, and even of the errors of the 1d. with extra stars ; I find both also amongst the used stamps.

The following list includes all the varieties I have so far been able to find.

23 NOV., 1891. *Overprinted with two Stars in* black.
(*a*) *Perf.* 12½.
(*b*) *Perf.* 12 × 11½.
1d., rose-carmine (*a*).
1d. ,, (*b*).
2d., violet (*a*).
2d. ,, (*b*).

*Varieties.*

(i) Three stars.
1d., rose-carmine (*a*).
1d. ,, (*b*).

(ii) Four stars.
1d., rose-carmine (*a*).
1d. ,, (*b*).

(iii) Five stars.
1d., rose-carmine (*a*).
1d. ,, (*b*).

The stamps with the extra stars are all very scarce.

* * *

In 1892 the 6d., *blue*, stamps were exhausted, and an order was sent to Wellington to print 10,000 in *deep yellow* or *orange*. No reason has been given for this change of colour. The old plate of the 6d. was used, the colour only being changed.

15 AUG., 1892. *Wmk.* N Z *and Small Star. Perf.* 12 × 11½.
6d., orange.

* * *



6



7

Towards the end of 1892 it was decided to have a new issue of stamps, the 1d. and 4d. with the Arms of Tonga, and the other values with a new portrait of King George I. The

stamps were designed and engraved by Mr. A. E. Cousins, and printed at the Government Printing Office in Wellington, N.Z.

(Our Catalogue appears to be in error in stating that the dies were engraved by Messrs. Galy and Newton; there is no mention of their names in this connection in the official correspondence given by Mr. Basset Hull in the *Monthly Journal*.)

The stamps of this issue were frequently bisected and used for half their value, in order to make up certain postal rates.

I have the following combinations on whole letters or parts of letters:—

Half of 1d. used with another 1d. to make up 1½d. rate on a local letter addressed to H.B.M. Vice-Consul in Nukualofou, Tonga.

Half of 1d. used with 2d. to make up 2½d. rate on a letter addressed to Auckland, N.Z.

Half of 1d. used with two 1d. to make up 2½d. rate.

Half of 1d. used with two 2d. and 8d. to make up 12½d. rate.

10 NOV., 1892. *Wmk.* N Z *and Small Star. Perf.* 12 × 11½.

1d., rose.
1d., pale rose.
2d., pale *to* deep olive-black.
4d., lake.
8d., bright purple.
1s., sepia.

* * *

Early in 1893 the rates of postage were revised and fixed at those ruling in countries in the Postal Union.

It was decided to print stamps from the plates of the last issue, but in different colours, and then to overprint these stamps with the new values required. This overprinting was first of all in *red*, and four months later two values were reissued with the overprint in *black*.

The types adopted for the overprinting were as follows:—




8 9 10 11

Last year we found in our stock one copy of the 1d., *ultramarine*, without any overprint. Possibly a sheet was misplaced in the press, and either an upper or a lower row missed the surcharge. I have not yet heard of a second copy having been found, and so far this remains undoubtedly the rarest Tongan stamp.

21 AUG., 1893. *Surcharged in* carmine. *Wmk.* N Z *and Small Star. Perf.* 12½.

½d. on 1d., ultramarine.
2½d. ,, 2d., green.
5d. ,, 4d., dull orange.
7½d. ,, 8d., rose.

*Variety. Surcharge omitted.*

1d., ultramarine.

NOV., 1893. *Surcharged in* black. *Wmk.* N Z *and Small Star. Perf.* 12 × 11½.

½d. on 1d., ultramarine.
2½d. ,, 2d., green.

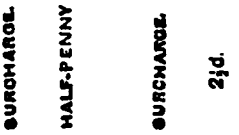
*Variety.* No fraction bar.

2½d. on 2d., green.

Note that the stamps of the August printing are all perf. 12½, whereas those of November are all 12 × 11½. This issue is the last that was printed at the Government Printing Office in Wellington, N.Z.

* * *

In 1894 further provisionals were required, and surplus stocks of the 4d., 8d., and 1s. stamps were sent to the offices of *The Star* newspaper in Auckland, N.Z., and there overprinted with the following types:—




12 13

The surcharge on the 4d. was set up in blocks of twelve (6 × 2), No. 12 having the word "SURCHARGE" spelt with a "C" in place of the "G." These blocks of twelve were then stereotyped, ten groups of twelve being used together to overprint a full sheet of 120 stamps.

½d. on 4d., lake.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1 |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 2 |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 3b |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 3a |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | |

A curious fact is that the middle block of twelve electros on each pane must have been cut in two horizontally, and then the bottom half placed above the top half. The error "SURCHARCE" therefore comes on Nos. 12, 24, 30, 48, and 60 on each pane instead of on Nos. 12, 24, 36, 48, and 60, which would have been the correct positions. The preceding diagram will make this clear; the arrangement is not only proved by the position of the errors, but also by means of broken letters in the surcharge, which are repeated as in the diagram.

Mr. Basset Hull draws attention to the fact that many sheets stuck together in Tonga before they were surcharged, and in separating them the colour was often pulled off the face of the stamp.

The printing on the 1s., *sepia*, was made with the same groups of twelve stereos, but they were differently arranged.

I have full sheets of 120 stamps each of the ½d. on 4d. and ½d. on 1s., and can therefore make the necessary comparisons.

½d. on 1s., sepia.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 3b |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 3a |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | |

Nos. 12 in these diagrams are in all cases the error "SURCHARCE."

In the case of the ½d. on 4d. I drew attention to the fact that the middle group of twelve stereos had been cut in two, horizontally, and used in the wrong order.

In the ½d. on 1s. the arrangement is still more complicated, as I find the lower portion of this middle group is now used for the top row of the pane; next we have on rows 2, 3, 4, and 5 the two groups of twelve stereos that were rows 1, 2, 3, and 4 in the ½d. on 4d.; the bottom five rows are the same in both printings.

The error "SURCHARCE" occurs once in twelve stamps on both values, and a knowledge of this helps us in fixing its value.

2½d. on 8d.

In this provisional the word "SURCHARGE" is spelt correctly on all the stamps, but a small error was made by the omission of the full stop after this word on certain stamps on the sheet. I have a full sheet of 120 stamps; on the left-hand pane the stops are omitted on Nos. 3 and 13, and on the right-hand pane on Nos. 3, 13, 14, and 15; that is to say, there are only six of this variety in 120 stamps.

It is curious that in both panes Nos. 3 and 13 are without stops; this rather looks as if the surcharge was set up for a pane of sixty stamps, the left-hand panes being all printed first and stops dropped out of Nos. 14 and 15 before the right-hand panes were printed.

2½d. on 1s., green.

I have a full sheet of 120 in two panes. Nos. 33 and 39 on each pane have the full stop omitted, pointing clearly to the use of a group of sixty surcharges. Of this variety there are thus only four in 120 stamps, and copies are getting very difficult to find.

Most of the 2½d. on 1s., *green*, were produced from the stamps of the first issue, perf. 12½, but a few, probably only one sheet, were of the second 1s., perf. 12 × 11½; I find these getting very scarce and have not yet seen one of this perforation with the variety "stop omitted," although it must have existed.

JUNE, 1894. *Overprinted at "The Star" Office in Auckland.*

½d., in *blue*, on 4d., lake; *perf.* 12 × 11½.
½d., in *black*, on 1s., sepia ,,
2½d. ,, ,, 8d., purple ,,
2½d. ,, ,, 1s., green ,,
2½d. ,, ,, 1s. ,, *perf.* 12½.

*Varieties.*

(i) "SURCHARCE" *for* "SURCHARGE."

½d., in *blue*, on 4d., lake.
½d. ,, *black*, on 1s., sepia.

(ii) *No stop after* "SURCHARGE."

2½d., in *black*, on 8d., mauve.
2½d. ,, ,, 1s., green (perf. 12 × 11½).
2½d. ,, ,, 1s. ,, (perf. 12½).

(iii) *Surcharge all double.**

½d., in *black*, on 1s., sepia.

* * *

In 1895 it was decided to have lithographic transfers made from the die of the 2d. stamp of 1892, for use in the production of other values. The work was done at *The Star* office in Auckland, and sheets of forty-eight

* Should exist also with error "SURCHARCE."

stamps were printed, each in two panes, which were made up of four rows of six stamps. These were overprinted vertically in *red*, with the word "SURCHARGE," without period on all except the 2½d., and the value "ONE PENNY" in words, and 1½d., 2½d., and 7½d. in figures.

There are no varieties in the 1d., 1½d., and 7½d., but in the 2½d. we have the stamp without stop as a variety. The left-hand pane is correct, but in the right-hand pane the periods are omitted on Nos. 2 and 3; there are thus two of these errors in forty-eight stamps, and they are of considerable rarity.

Mr. Basset Hull chronicles the 2½d. with the error "SURCHARCE," and we have followed him by putting this in our Catalogue; however, I have not seen a copy, and it is not on the panes I have examined.

The perforation of this issue has never been properly described. In our Catalogue we put 12 × 11½, which does not exist. Mr. Basset Hull is more correct in saying perf. 12 × 11, and drawing attention to the fact that the perforation was not done by the Government machines. I have very carefully measured the perforations on 249 stamps of this issue, and I find they work out as follows:—

| | Perf. 12. | Perf. 12×11. |
|---|---|---|
| 1d. . . . . | 76 | None |
| 1½d. . . . . | 21 | 55 |
| 2½d. . . . . | 60 | None |
| 7½d. . . . . | None | 37 |

Possibly further research, now that I have drawn attention to these perforations, will discover the 7½d. perf. 12 and the 1d. and 2½d. perf. 12 × 11.

My new reference list of this issue will now be as follows:—

1895. *Lithographic transfer from the die of the 2d. of* 1892, *overprinted in* carmine *with similar types to those of the last issue. No wmk.*

(*a*) *Perf.* 12.

1d. on 2d., pale blue.
1½d. ,, ,,
2½d. ,, ,,

*Variety.* No stop after "SURCHARGE."
2½d. on 2d., pale blue.

(*b*) *Perf.* 12 × 11.

1½d. on 2d., pale blue.
7½d. ,, ,,

* * *

King George I died on Feb. 18, 1893, and was succeeded by his grandson under the title of King George Tubou II.

Stamps with the portrait of the new King were lithographed in Auckland, at the office of *The Star*, in sheets of forty-eight, arranged in two panes of twenty-four each in four rows of six, for the 1d. and 7½d., and in sheets of seventy-two in two panes of thirty-six (six rows of six) for the 2½d. and 5d. In the 2½d. stamp there is a variety with period after the word "POSTAGE"; this is No. 23 on both the left- and right-hand panes.

Here, as in the last issue, the perforations have been taken for granted. In our Catalogue we have 12 × 11½, which does not exist at all, and Mr. Basset Hull has the set perf. 12 × 11; whereas I only find one value with that perforation and all the values perf. 12 all round.




14

16 AUG., 1895. *Lithographed at "The Star" Office in Auckland. No wmk.*

(*a*) *Perf.* 12.

1d., grey-green.
2½d., rose.
5d., pale blue.
7½d., yellow.
7½d., orange.

*Variety.* Period after "POSTAGE."
2½d., rose.

(*b*) *Perf.* 12 × 11.

5d., pale blue.

It is quite possible that further research will discover other values with this latter perforation.

The 1d. stamp was bisected and used for ½d. from September to December, 1895, as the current ½d. stamp had been exhausted.

* * *

King George II did not at all like his portrait as depicted on the last issue, so orders were given to *The Star* people to try to improve it. The 2½d. type was redrawn, but the alteration was not pleasing, and the result was to make King George II look quite a stern old man.




15

A supply of stamps was printed off in *vermilion*, and they were all overprinted with the word "SURCHARGE" and the value, as in the preceding issues.

All the lists give the perforation wrongly; I have measured nearly 200 stamps, and every one of them gauges 12 all round. The stamps are all printed in sheets of 48, arranged in two horizontal panes, each consisting of four rows of six stamps.

The error "SURCHARCE" occurs in the ½d. value only, on Nos. 12 and 24 on each pane, proving that the surcharge for the sheet was set up in a block of twelve, and four stereos taken to form a complete plate to overprint the full sheets at one operation.

On each pane No. 11 has a period after the word "POSTAGE.", and therefore this variety occurs in all three of the surcharged stamps.

OCT. (?), 1895. *Redrawn type, lithographed in Auckland, and surcharged in* black.

*No wmk. Perf.* 12.

½d. on 2½d., vermilion.
1d. ,, ,,
7½d. ,, ,,

*Varieties.*

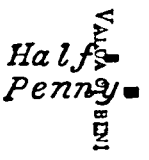
(i) "SURCHARCE" *for* "SURCHARGE"

½d. on 2½d., vermilion.

(ii) *Stop after* "POSTAGE."

½d. on 2½d., vermilion.
1d. ,, ,,
7½d. ,, ,,

* * *




16

In 1896 there was a shortage of ½d. stamps, and a most curious provisional was produced locally in the Post Office, by means of a type-printed vertical overprint, and a surcharge done with a typewriter.

There was a supply on hand of the 7½d. on 2d., *pale blue*, of 1895, and this was utilized by first of all printing the Tongan inscription, "VAEUA OE BENI," reading *upwards* on the left-hand panes, and *downwards* on the right-hand panes.

One or two sheets of the 1½d. on 2d., *blue*, appear to have got mixed up with the 7½d. (they are very much alike), and were surcharged at the same time, but these are very rare.

The next step was to surcharge them "*Half-Penny*," which was done by means of a typewriter, and no doubt owing to this slow method only a few were made, and all varieties have now got quite scarce.

As is natural in typewriting, errors are not uncommon, and I list all I have met with; it is quite possible that some of these errors are unique, as the typewriter would not be very likely to repeat the same mistake.

The first sheet made appears to have had large stops after "*Half*" and "*Penny.*" These are very rare indeed, and I don't think that more than a sheet could have been made before the system of using the hyphen after the words was adopted.

This issue is a fine one for the specialist, as the position of the two words "*Half*" and "*Penny*" varies very materially.

1896. *Stamps of* 1895 *overprinted vertically in* black, *and surcharged in* violet "*Half-Penny*" *with a typewriter.*

(*a*) Tongan inscription reading *downwards.*
(*b*) ,, ,, ,, *upwards.*

½d. on 1½d. on 2d., blue (*a*).
½d. ,, 1½d. ,, 2d. ,, (*b*).
½d. ,, 7½d. ,, 2d. ,, (*a*).
½d. ,, 7½d. ,, 2d. ,, (*b*).

*Varieties.*

(i) "*Haft*" for "*Half.*"

½d. on 7½d. on 2d., blue (*a*).

(ii) With error "*Haft*" but "*Penny*" omitted.

½d. on 7½d. on 2d., blue (*a*).

(iii) "*Hwlf*" for "*Half.*"

½d. on 7½d. on 2d., blue (*b*).

(iv) "*PPenny.*"

½d. on 7½d. on 2d., blue (*a*).

(v) "*Penny*" double.

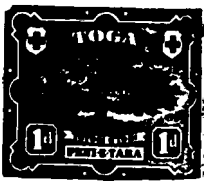
½d. on 7½d. on 2d., blue (*b*).

(vi) Large stops after words in place of hyphens.

½d. on 7½d. on 2d., blue (*a*).




17




18



19



20



21



22



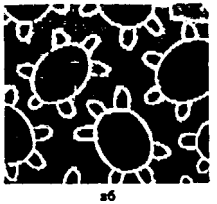
23



24



25


26

Owing to the unsatisfactory production of stamps, both locally and in New Zealand, orders were given to Messrs. De La Rue and Co., Ltd., to produce a really fine set of stamps, and the result is one of the most beautiful sets in our albums.

They are designed to represent the natural resources and beauties of the islands.

In March, 1900, one sheet of the 7½d. stamps was found with the centre inverted; there are therefore sixty of these errors in existence. They are too valuable for any to have been destroyed.

On one stamp on each sheet of the 2½d. the fraction bar of the "½d." is omitted.

I have met with several 3d. stamps bisected and used for half the value. I have one on a letter to London, used in conjunction with a 1d. stamp to make up the rate 2½d. The later printings are on a thinner paper than those first sent out.

1 JUNE, 1897. *The* 2d., 2½d., 5d., 7½d., 10d., *and* 1s. *are of the same design. Central portion in first colour. Wmk. Turtles. Perf.* 14.

½d., deep blue.
1d., black and red.
2d., sepia and bistre.
2½d., black and blue.
3d. ,, yellow-green.
4d., green and dull violet.
5d., black and orange.
6d., vermilion.
7½d., black and green.
10d. ,, carmine.
1s. ,, brown.
2s. ,, ultramarine.
2s. 6d., indigo-violet.
5s., black and brown-red.

*Error. Centre inverted.*

7½d., black and green.

*Variety. No fraction bar to "½."*

2½d., black and blue.

* * *

T - L

1 June, 1899

In 1899 the 1d. stamp was overprinted as above, in celebration of the marriage of the King. The letters "T. L." stand for Tanfa, one of the names of the King, and Lavinia, his queen.

The overprint was set up in groups of 60, and in each sheet one stamp has the date "1889" for "1899"; this error occurs in the fourth vertical row in the lower half of the sheet, but I have not got it in a full pane, and cannot fix its position exactly.

1 JUNE, 1899. *Overprinted as above, in* black.
1d., black and red.

*Error.* Dated "1889" for "1899."
1d., black and red.

The surcharge on this stamp is said to have been reprinted, in Auckland, two or three years after the stamp was obsolete. The reprints have the error "1889."

### OFFICIAL STAMPS.

In 1892 it was decided to have distinctive stamps for official correspondence, and a supply was printed at the Government Printing Office in Wellington, N.Z.

The stamps were in sheets of 120, divided into two panes of 60 (ten rows of six stamps).

They were all in *ultramarine*, and were overprinted "G.F.B.", in *carmine*, in large block type. These letters stand for Gaue Faka Buleaga = literally, "Work appertaining to the Government," or "On Government Service."

Of late years some of these stamps have been put on the market with the colour much faded and stained with gum. Catalogue prices are for stamps in the true colour; the faded remainders are worth much less.

13 FEB., 1893. *Types of* 1892. *Printed by the Government Printers in Wellington, N.Z. Wmk.* N Z *and Small Star. Perf.* 12 × 11½.
1d., ultramarine.
2d. ,,
4d ,,
8d. ,,
1s. ,,

At the end of 1893 Tonga adopted Postal Union rates, and it was decided to utilize the last issue by surcharging them with the new values, placed sideways. The work was done in Wellington, and there are a few minor varieties :—


41


42


43


44


45

DEC., 1893. *Last issue overprinted as above, in* black. *Wmk.* N Z *and Small Star. Perf.* 12 × 11½.
½d. on 1d., ultramarine.
2½d. ,, 2d. ,,
5d. ,, 4d. ,,
7½d. ,, 8d. ,,
10d. ,, 1s. ,,

*Varieties.*
(*a*) "D" omitted.
7½d. on 8d., ultramarine.
(*b*) Surcharge double.
7½d. on 8d., ultramarine.

# A Type Collection

## Its Advantages and How to Form One

*By* BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(*Continued from page* 253.)

*Corea.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 mon, rose | 1 6 | — |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | 10 ,, blue | 0 4 | — |
| 3 | 6 | 8 | 10 p., deep blue | 0 4 | 0 4 |
| 4 | 13 | 25 | 2 re, grey | 0 2 | 0 2 |
| 5 | 14 | 31 | 1 ch., green | 0 2 | 0 3 |
| 6 | 9 | 21 | 2 ,, blue | 0 6 | 0 8 |
| 7 | 15 | 32 | 2 ,, ,, | 0 2 | 0 3 |
| 8 | 10 | 33 | 3 ,, orange | 0 4 | 0 4 |
| 9 | 16 | 27 | 4 ,, carmine | 0 4 | 0 6 |
| 10 | 17 | 28 | 5 ,, pink | 0 5 | 0 6 |
| 11 | 18 | 36 | 6 ,, blue | 0 6 | 0 8 |

*Corea*—continued.

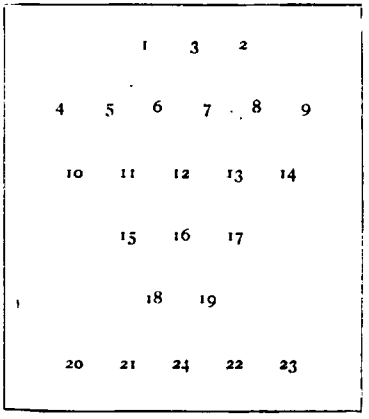
| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | 19 | 37 | 10 ch., violet | 0 10 | 0 4 |
| 13 | 20 | 38 | 15 ,, grey-purple | 1 0 | 1 0 |
| 14 | 21 | 39 | 20 ,, Venetian red | 1 6 | 1 6 |
| 15 | 22 | 40 | 50 ,, olive-green & pink | 3 0 | — |
| 16 | 23 | 41 | 1 wn., blue, black & red | 8 6 | — |
| 17 | 24 | 42 | 2 ,, green & purp. | 12 6 | 12 6 |
| 18 | 25 | 43 | 3 ch., orange | 1 6 | 2 0 |
| 19 | 31 | 54 | 2 rin, grey | 0 1 | 0 1 |

A.—JAPANESE POST OFFICES.

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | 26 | 451 | 5 rin, slate | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 21 | 27 | 459 | 10 sen, deep blue | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 22 | 28 | 463 | 50 sen, brown | 4 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 23 | 29 | 464 | 1 yen, scarlet | 10 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 24 | 56 | 465 | 3 sen, carmine | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 |

The type numbers of Nos. 20 to 24 refer to the stamps of Japan upon which the overprint appears.

These can be comfortably arranged on one page as follows :—




*Costa Rica.*

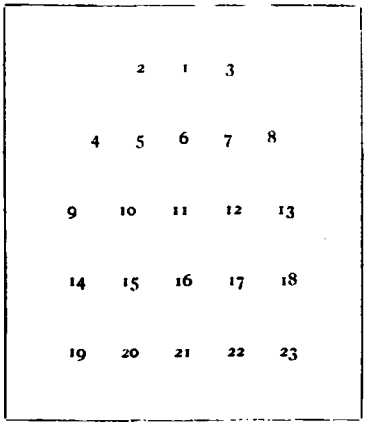
| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 3 | ½ r., blue | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | 6 | 16 | 2 c., carmine | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 3 | 7 | 20 | 5 c., orange | 0 | 6 | 0 | 2 |
| 4 | 9 | 22 | 1 c., sepia | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 5 | 10 | 23 | 2 c., greenish blue | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 6 | 11 | 24 | 5 c., deep orange | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 7 | 12 | 25 | 10 c., brown-lake | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 8 | 13 | 26 | 20 c., green | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 9 | 14 | 27 | 50 c., rose-carmine | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 10 | 15 | 28 | 1 p., blue | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 11 | 16 | 29 | 2 p., violet | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 12 | 17 | 30 | 5 p., olive-green | 3 | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| 13 | 18 | 31 | 10 p., black | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| 14 | 19 | 32 | 1 c., greenish blue | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 15 | 20 | 33 | 2 c., orange | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 16 | 21 | 34 | 5 c., rosy lilac | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 17 | 22 | 35 | 10 c., green | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| 18 | 23 | 36 | 20 c., scarlet | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 |
| 19 | 24 | 37 | 50 c., ultramarine | 0 | 6 | 0 | 2 |
| 20 | 25 | 38 | 1 p., bronze-green on straw | 0 | 9 | 0 | 2 |
| 21 | 26 | 39 | 2 p., red on grey | 1 | 6 | 0 | 3 |
| 22 | 27 | 40 | 5 p., blue on blue | 1 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| 23 | 28 | 41 | 10 p., brown on buff | 5 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 24 | 29 | 42 | 1 c., green and black | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 25 | 30 | 43 | 2 c., vermilion ,, | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 26 | 31 | 44 | 5 c., pale blue ,, | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| 27 | 32 | 45 | 10 c., yell.-brwn. ,, | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| 28 | 33 | 46 | 20 c., lake and black | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 |
| 29 | 34 | 47 | 50 c., reddish mauve and blue | 1 | 9 | 0 | 8 |
| 30 | 35 | 48 | 1 col., olive & black | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| 31 | 36 | 49 | 2 ,, carmine and greenish black | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 |

*Costa Rica*—continued.

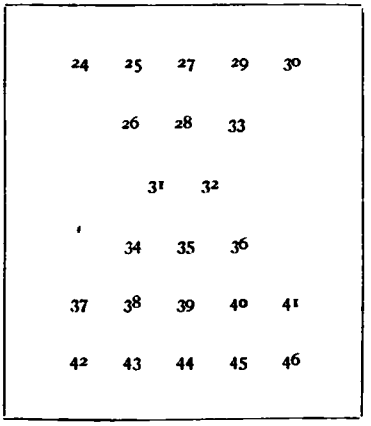
| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32 | 37 | 50 | 5 col., brown & black | 17 | 6 | — | |
| 33 | 38 | 51 | 10 ,, pale green & brown-red | 35 | 0 | — | |
| 34 | 39 | 52 | 4 c., purple & black | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 35 | 40 | 53 | 6 c., olive ,, | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 36 | 41 | 54 | 25 c., pale lilac & brwn. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 37 | 43 | 58 | 1 c., chestnut-brown and indigo | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 38 | 44 | 59 | 2 c., yellow-green & black | 0 | 1 | — | |
| 39 | 45 | 60 | 4 c., carmine-red and indigo on toned | 0 | 2 | — | |
| 40 | 46 | 61 | 5 c., orange-buff and indigo | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 41 | 47 | 62 | 10 c., blue and black | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| 42 | 48 | 63 | 20 c., olive and slate | 0 | 10 | — | |
| 43 | 49 | 64 | 25 c., lavender & myrtle | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 44 | 50 | 65 | 50 c., reddish lilac and indigo | 2 | 0 | — | |
| 45 | 51 | 66 | 1 col., sienna & black | 4 | 0 | — | |
| 46 | 52 | 67 | 2 ,, claret & myrtle | 8 | 0 | — | |

These will require two pages in an album, and will look well if arranged as follows :—

Page 1




Page 2.



*Crete.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 20 par., mauve . . | 40 0 | — |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | 10 ,, brown . . | 0 3 | — |
| 3 | 3 | 21 | 1 met., blue . . | 5 0 | 5 0 |
| 4 | 4 | 24 | 2 ,, green-black . | 2 0 | 2 0 |
| 5 | 5 | 31 | 1 ,, rose . . | 5 0 | 5 0 |
| 6 | 6 | 52 | 1 ,, rose . . | 4 0 | 1 3 |
| 7 | 7 | 71 | 1 l., red-brown . | 0 1 | 0 1 |
| 8 | 8 | 72 | 5 l., green . . | 0 2 | 0 1 |
| 9 | 9 | 73 | 10 l., scarlet . . | 0 3 | 0 1 |
| 10 | 10 | 89 | 1 dr., dull violet . | — | — |
| 11 | 11 | 90 | 2 ,, brown . . | — | — |
| 12 | 12 | 91 | 5 ,, green & black | — | — |
| 13 | 16 | 101 | 2 l., violet . . | 0 1 | 0 1 |
| 14 | 17 | 102 | 5 l., green . . | 0 1 | 0 1 |
| 15 | 18 | 103 | 10 l., red . . | 0 2 | 0 2 |
| 16 | 19 | 104 | 20 l., blue-green . | 0 3 | 0 2 |
| 17 | 20 | 105 | 25 l., ultramarine . | 0 6 | 0 3 |
| 18 | 21 | 106 | 50 l., brown . . | 0 8 | — |
| 19 | 22 | 107 | 1 dr., carmine & sepia | 1 8 | 2 0 |
| 20 | 23 | 108 | 3 ,, orange & black | — | — |
| 21 | 24 | 109 | 5 ,, olive-grn. ,, | — | — |
| 22 | 31 | 124 | 25 l., blue and black . | 0 4 | 0 2 |
| 23 | 32 | 125 | 1 dr., green ,, . | 1 2 | — |

A.—AUSTRIAN POST OFFICES.

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | 14 | 412 | 5 c., deep green . | 0 1 | — |
| 25 | 15 | 415 | 10 c., rose . . | 0 2 | — |
| 26 | 16 | 411 | 50 c., pale blue . | 1 0 | — |
| 27 | 17 | 405 | 1 fr., rose . . | 1 3 | — |
| 28 | 55 | 420 | 5 c., green on yellow | — | — |
| 29 | 56 | 424 | 50 c., red ,, . | — | — |

The type numbers of the first four stamps refer to the issues of Austria overprinted for use in these offices.

B.—FRENCH POST OFFICES.

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | 1 | C1 | 1 c., grey . . | 0 1 | — |
| 31 | 2 | C6 | 10 c., carmine . . | 0 2 | — |
| 32 | 3 | C11 | 40 c., red & pale blue | 0 6 | — |

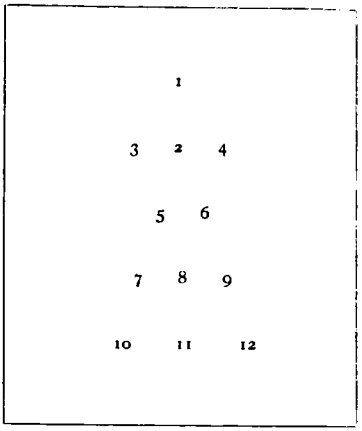
C.—ITALIAN POST OFFICES.

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | 30 | 903 | 1 c., brown . . | 0 1 | — |
| 34 | 31 | 904 | 2 c., orange-brown . | 0 1 | — |
| 35 | 32 | 905 | 5 c., green . . | 0 1 | — |
| 36 | 33 | 906 | 10 c., lake . . . | 0 2 | — |
| 37 | 24 | 902 | 1 pi. on 25 c., blue . | 0 4 | — |
| 38 | 34 | 912 | 1 l., green and brown | 1 6 | — |
| 39 | 37 | 914 | 5 c., green . . | — | — |
| 40 | 38 | 915 | 10 c., rose . . . | 0 2 | — |

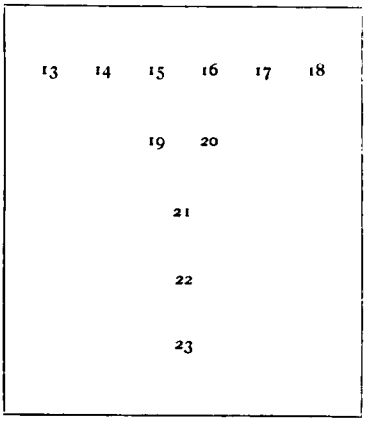
The type numbers of the above eight stamps refer to the issues of Italy surcharged for use in these offices.

These stamps will require three pages, and can best be arranged as follows :—

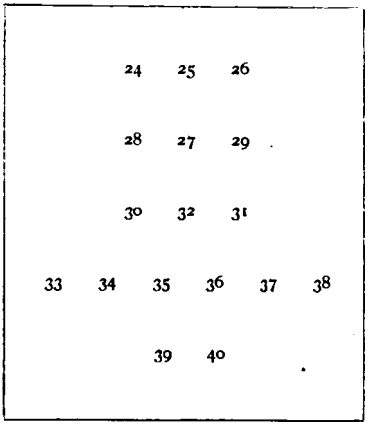
Page 1.




Page 2.




Page 3.




*(To be continued.)*

# Topical Notes

*By* CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

**Bussahir Reprints**

THE "comic" Editor of *The P. J. of India* good-humouredly pokes fun at a note in our Catalogue, in which we say that we have not included certain stamps, as we believe them to be reprints, wholly or partially. He proceeds to state that he has not yet seen any "partial" reprints himself and is not sure if the top is original or the bottom of the stamp only reprinted.

Of course, this, and pages of other similar matter, month by month are highly amusing, and no doubt this manner of writing must be greatly liked by the members of the Indian Philatelic Society; but may I ask would it not be more suitable to the pages of a recognized humorous paper such as *Comic Cuts* than to the official organ of one of our important Philatelic Societies?

As to the Bussahir reprints, we must confess that we don't quite know what to call them; in some cases we believe that the stamp is original and the overprinted monogram is a posthumous one, in other cases both the stamp and the monogram are reprints. At any rate we don't include these doubtful things, and we stick to our definition of them as "reprints, wholly or partially."

**Description of New Stock Books arranged and priced during the past week**

*Switzerland.*

TWO good books have just been finished, including a rather nice lot of the old Cantonal stamps, such as :—

*Zurich.*

4 rappen, 3 unused, 11 used.
6 ,, 4 ,, 32 ,,

The other Cantonals are fairly well represented and several plates of the 40 types of the Orts-Poste, Poste-Locale, and Rayons are also on sale.

The "silk threads" are a good lot both used and unused; we have always liked this issue and have a nice stock of them.

The later issues are very well represented, the shades and perforations being well worked up.

These are good books that will interest the specialist as well as the general collector.

*Falkland Isles, Niger Coast, and Northern and Southern Nigeria.*

A little group, the stamps of which always sell well; in fact this book has been pretty well stripped, and I shall be glad to see selections on approval of all except the Falkland Isles, of which we hold a good stock.

*Fiji and Cook Islands.*

This is a fine lot of stamps, and I find that the demand for Fiji Islands stamps is greatly on the increase; the last book had been cleared out to a very large extent. I believe in these stamps as a good solid investment, as after collecting them for six years I found out how really rare they were, and for some years past I have bought the pick of those coming on the market.

It is surprising how few of these stamps there are even in some of the good old collections. M. Mirabaud had an exceedingly small lot and said that he never had the chance of getting fine copies.

This new book contains a nice selection of Fiji Times Express, on both papers, and about fifty of the rare provisionals with "V.R." in Gothic and Roman type. All the other issues are well represented and there are numbers of fine blocks. Of the Cook Islands there is a good representative lot, in all issues, and the stamps of the New Hebrides Condominium include a nice lot of mint sets.

*British Guiana.*

A very good book of a popular and well-selling country. The circular and other very rare stamps are kept in special books, and can be sent to advanced collectors on demand. The 1860–70 issues are well represented, the unused including a fine collection purchased a couple of months ago.

The type-set stamps of October, 1862, are a very nice lot; over forty specimens are now in stock, including some of the rarest.

The stock of the beautiful large stamps of 1863–75 is very strong in unused and includes some grand shades. Amongst the later issues there is a fine 4 c., blue, perf. 12½, unused, and there are two used specimens of the recently discovered 1 c., slate, perf. 14 × 12½.

*Barbados.*

The stock of this country has gone down very much during the last two years, and we shall be glad to see selections of the earlier stamps in fine condition.

The new book contains a fair lot of all issues, unused and used, and a few rarities.

*Austrian Italy, and Levant P. O.'s.*

A good lot, many unused in the rare early issues, and a most interesting lot of post-

marks, on singles, pairs, and strips. In the Austrian Levant a number of unused stamps have been very much reduced in price, owing to the fact that we are now able to purchase, at face value, from the Austrian P.O. many varieties that were thought to be long since exhausted.

*Antigua, Bahamas, Nevis, and Seychelles.*

These are popular countries, and the stamps of at least three out of the four are in great demand. The old issues of all the countries are well represented, and the book is a strong one worthy of the attention of even advanced collectors.

In early Antigua there are some good unused blocks ; in Bahamas a fine lot of the interesting and scarce "no wmk." stamps ; and in Nevis a good lot of varieties and a number of uncut and reconstructed sheets.

Seychelles are very strong and all issues well represented.

*Liberia.*

A good general collection of this country of beautiful "pictures." A fine lot of modern unused Liberias make a good showing in any collection, and one that is more appreciated by the outsider than by the philatelist.

*Tonga and Sarawak.*

This book has been remade by a new list that has been written for the next edition of our Catalogue, and has been repriced more in accordance with the relative rarity of the different varieties.

Both countries are well represented and a number of stamps are included that have not previously been catalogued. There is still much to learn about the stamps of Tonga, especially in relation to the perforations made in Auckland, the lithographed stamps, and the local surcharges.

Sarawak has been well studied and written up, but Tonga has been much neglected.

*Hungary.*

A fair book of this country is now ready. The early stamps are gradually getting scarcer, and it becomes more difficult year by year to find good copies to replace those that have been sold.

*Labuan.*

A good book with a nice lot of the rarer early issues, such as the scarce provisionals "6" on 16 c., in *black*, "6" on 16 c., in *red*, and so on. The later picture stamps are well represented and the few stamps in stock "postmarked to order" are much reduced in price to clear them out.

*Argentine Republic, etc.*

Two good books of this most interesting country have just been rearranged. All issues are well represented, and both specialists and general collectors will be well repaid by an early examination of these volumes.

# Twentieth Century Colonials

## WRITTEN AND COMPILED BY D. B. ARMSTRONG

*(Continued from page 255.)*

### Federated Malay States

THE Malay Federation, sometimes miscalled Malaya, was constituted in July, 1896, by the amalgamation of the interests of the independent native protected States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, situated in the Malay Peninsula, and under the political influence of the Straits Settlements. Perak is the northernmost State, bordering upon Wellesley Province, and occupying a large stretch of coastline until it joins Selangor immediately below it on the map ; then comes Negri Sembilan, which borders on Johore, whilst on the east coast of the Peninsula is the largest of all the States, Pahang. All the States are ruled over by their native Sultans, whose foreign policy is controlled by a Resident-General for the Federated Malay States, who is subordinate to the High Commissioner of the Straits Settlements. The Federation has a defensive alliance with the British Government, by which the native rulers agree to furnish troops for the defence of the country, in the event of a war between Great Britain and any other foreign Power.

There is a British Resident appointed to each State of the Federation in the capacity of political adviser to its Sultan, subject to the instructions of the Resident-General. The total area of the four States is 26,500 square miles, and the population is estimated at 900,000. The States are in a high state of cultivation and are exceedingly prosperous. The principal resource is tin mining, but large quantities of coffee, sugar, rice, rubber, etc., are cultivated and exported. The climate is hot and moist. There are several good railways in operation and more under construction, and of late years the country has been rapidly developed from a trade standpoint, the tin export amounting to about seven-tenths of the world's supply.

The chief town and capital of the Federation is Kuala Lumpor, the capital of Selan-

gor, situated at a junction of the railway system, and the chief coast towns are Ports Swettenham and Dickson.

A force of native soldiery composed of Sikhs recruited in India is maintained by the Imperial Government, for the enforcement of law and order in these regions, and is known as the Malay States Guides.

*Currency.*—Same as Straits Settlements.

Unified stamps first issued 1900.

Supplementary to a series of four high values of a permanent type issued late in 1900, there appeared on or about January 1, 1901, eight low-denomination stamps of values ranging from 1 c. to 50 c., and of a new design specially prepared for the use of the Federation, which had until a year before possessed no distinctive series of its own, each State issuing its own separate stamps. The new stamps were oblong in shape, and contained, in an octagonal frame inscribed "FEDERATED MALAY STATES" at top and sides, and "POSTAGE & REVENUE" at the foot, a picture of a man-eating tiger in the act of springing from its lair; the values being in white figures upon a coloured ground in all four corners of the design. They were printed in sheets of sixty, only, arranged in six rows of ten, and had a series of short broken lines round the sheet, each line equal in length to three-quarters of the width of one stamp, this being, I believe, the first British possession to adopt this form of marginal decoration, which is now general on the sheets of almost all current series of British Colonial stamps.

January, 1901.




*Design as illustrated. Wmk. Crown C A (single) sideways. Perf.* 14. *Centres in first colour. Typographed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. in London.*

1 c., black and green.
3 c., black and brown.
4 c., black and carmine.
5 c., green and carmine on *yellow*.
8 c., black and ultramarine.
10 c., black and claret.
20 c., lilac and black.
50 c., black and orange-brown.

After the plates from which the above stamps were printed had been in use for some time the lines of shading of the background round the head of the tiger became worn and coarse, and the two which terminate in front of the first "S" in "STATES" became blurred. All values of the above series are to be found in this condition, but I do not consider the variety of sufficient importance to warrant my listing it separately, and will therefore content myself with the mere mention that such exists.

The above-listed stamps continued to supply the postal needs of the country until 1904, in which year various of the values appeared with the new multiple watermark, further denominations with this watermark being added in the following year. With the issue of the stamps with the new watermark, the size of the sheets was increased to 120 stamps in two panes of sixty, instead of a single pane as in the case of the former issue with the single watermark, the size of the coloured lines with which the panes were surrounded being also changed, so as to make them equal to the full width of the stamps, instead of three-quarters of the width only, in which size they were printed on the sheets of the first issue. Concave coloured ornaments at the corners of the panes were also introduced for the first time. The plate from which these stamps were printed was numbered "2."

The first value to appear with the multiple Crown C A watermark was the 10 c., which was placed on sale on October 20, 1904.

1904-5.

*Design as before. Wmk. Multiple Crown C A (sideways). Perf.* 14. *Unsurfaced paper. Centres in first colour. Typographed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., in London, from new plates.*

1 c., black and green (November 10, 1904).
3 c., black and brown (January, 1905).
4 c., black and carmine (November 10, 1904).
5 c., green and carmine on *yellow* (June, 1905).
8 c., black and ultramarine (March, 1905).
10 c., black and claret (October 20, 1904).
20 c., lilac and black (March, 1905).
50 c., black and orange-brown (March, 1905).

*Shades.*

Recent printings of the 4 c. and 10 c. values of the above series made in the summer of 1906, were in the following distinct shades:—

4 c., black and rose-carmine instead of carmine.
10 c., black and mauve instead of claret.

*Variety.*

A sheet of the 8 c. of this series has recently been discovered (summer of 1907) with the watermark upright on the stamp instead of sideways, the sheet having been placed in the press the wrong way up.

Upright watermark.

8 c., black and ultramarine.

These stamps being intended for revenue as well as postal use, several values have

already been issued printed upon the new chalk-surfaced paper, the first to appear being the 3 c. and 8 c. in December 1905, further values being added during the next two years.

**1905-6.**

*Design as before. Chalk-surfaced paper. Centres in first colour. Typographed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. in London.*

3 c., black and brown (December, 1905).
5 c., green and carmine on *yellow* (April 30, 1906).
8 c., black and ultramarine (December, 1905).
10 c , black and claret (October, 1905).
20 c , mauve and black (1907).
50 c., black and orange-brown (July 12, 1906).




*Large design as above. Wmk. Crown CC.*

$1, green and pale green (1907).
$2 ,, carmine (1907).
$5 ,, blue (1907).

*Shade.*

The 10 c. denomination printed upon chalk-surfaced paper also exists in the sub-joined shade :—

10 c., black and light claret instead of claret.

In the summer of 1906, the lowest two values of the above were issued printed all in one colour, instead of remaining bi-coloured as heretofore. In the case of the 1 c. the reason for the change was said to be a laudable desire to conform with the wishes of the Postal Union authorities, as expressed at the Rome Convention, held in May of that year, but in the case of the 3 c. the motive which induced this change was purely economical, as was in all probability the real reason for the change in the 1 c. denomination, as the Postal Union authorities, although demanding that the stamps of the values of ½d., 1d., and 2½d. respectively shall be printed in green, red, and blue, have no objection to the central design being printed in black or some other unobtrusive colour, as long as the frame is in the desired colour. With the issue of these two low values a further change was made in the formation of the sheets, the latest arrangement being 240 stamps to the sheet in four panes of 60, six rows of ten, with similar marginal lines and decorations to the previous issue. These new plates were numbered "1," and were prepared from a new die ; and were designed to print the stamps at one instead of two operations.

**1906.**

*Design, watermark, and perforation as before. Printed all in one colour. Unsurfaced paper. Typographed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. in London.*

*1 c., green (September 8, 1906).
3 c., brown (July 8, 1906).

* According to Mr. Poole's latest discovery the early printings of the 1 cent, all *green*, were made from the old plate "2," and the sheets contained 120 stamps, in two panes of 60, instead of 240.

*(To be continued.)*

# Talk of the Day

*By* ANTONIO BUSTER

**Secret Dots**

ALTHOUGH, since Mr. Poole's article on the stamps of the Falkland Islands appeared, many of us have had to drop our pet theories regarding the "secret" dots shown on certain stamps, even as guide-dots they have considerable interest. All stamp manufacturers have their own particular methods of marking a plate so as to facilitate the correct laying-down of the number of impressions requisite to complete that plate, but the process most prolific in the production of guide-dots is the one adopted by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co. in making the plates for the Falkland Islands Queen's Head stamp. Here the guide-dot is attached to the side of the die in such a manner that as each impression is added to the plate a small mark is made to serve as a guide in the correct placing of the following impression. Consequently these dots fall in practically the same place on all the stamps on a sheet, with the exception of those in one of the end vertical rows, and are easily mistaken for a part of the design. Sometimes the guide-dot is so fixed that it will be covered by some deeply shaded portion of the design, and in that event it is rendered invisible or nearly so. I fancy Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co. have always adopted this method. Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., have made use of it occasionally, and the use of these guide-dots can often be traced in the work of the American Bank Note Company of New York.

### Newfoundland Dots

YOUR Antonio has been amusing himself for a quiet half-hour or so trying to trace the guide-dots on the Newfoundland stamps manufactured by the American Bank Note Company, with the following result. Beginning with the 1866 issue the 2 c. proved a case of "drawn blank," but on the 5 c. a distinctly large dot will be found at the right-hand end of the value tablet at the base. Usually this is outside the border line, but in some instances it falls right on the line. The only other value on which I can discern a guide-dot is the 24 c., and here the dot appears exactly in the centre outside the left-hand border. Very occasionally this dot falls right on the frame line.

But though this issue did not prove very prolific in the matter of guide-dots, I noticed small peculiarities in the 10 c. and 12 c. which are perhaps worth referring to. On the 12 c. the oval frame line has a distinct break above the "L" of "NEWFOUNDLAND," and on the 10 c., above and slightly to the left of the nose at the top, a small thin line is shown which is twisted into the semblance of a manuscript "IG."

In the 1868-73 types I could not trace any guide-dot on the 1 c., but on the 3 c. a small dot is shown just outside the right-hand border level with the Queen's nose.

Turning to the Cabot issue, there is a very distinct guide-dot on the white border of the tablet containing the left-hand "2." This dot is on the left side opposite the top of the figure, but in some specimens it does not show, owing to the fact that the impressions not being placed quite accurately, it is covered by the shaded borders. I can trace no guide-dots on the other values, but possibly some one with sharper eyes, or more stamps to examine, will "spot" these. On the 5 c. there is always a small dot in the bottom uncoloured border under the "O" of "ONE," and on the 12 c. there is a short line above the figures "18" of "1897," but these are evidently minor defects on the die.







The set of stamps issued in 1897-1901 showing portraits of various members of the Royal Family was also manufactured by the American Bank Note Company, and probably guide-dots may be found in connection with these. There is certainly one on the 2 c. value, but as this occurs in the centre of the shaded column on the left it is usually very indistinct. On the 1 c. many stamps in the sheet show two small lines projecting from the right-hand border. One of these appears almost opposite the top of the figure "1" and the other about 2 mm. higher.

# New Issues and Discoveries

## *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.**

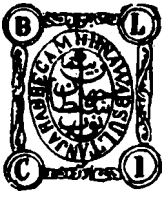
**Australian Commonwealth.**—In last week's issue we were unfortunately obliged to omit the




illustration of the new 1d. and 2d. Postage Due stamps, but are now able to reproduce it.

**Bhopal.**—Messrs. Champion and Co. send us the 2 a., Type 19, with the circular embossing of 1903, but on *laid* paper, like that of the ½ a., No. 188*a*. If these stamps on *laid* paper are not recent impressions, i.e. reprints, this will come into the Catalogue between No. 192 and No. 192*a*, or we may place both it and the ½ a. at the end of the issue.

The same correspondents send us the new Official stamps, engraved, we believe, in England, of the design with the Arms in the centre, that was chronicled some time back, but never actually put in circulation; it now appears with the inscription "H.H. BEGUM'S SERVICE" at left, and overprinted "SERVICE" in *sans-serif* capitals, in *black*.




19

DATE ? Type 19. *With circular embossed device. White* laid *paper. Imperf.*
2 a., blue.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1909 (?). *New type. Engraved. Perf.* 13½. *Overprinted* "SERVICE," *in* black.
301| ½ a., green.
302| 1 a., red.

**Fernando Poo.**—We have been shown a number of copies of the 20 c., brown, of the 1900 issue, surcharged, in *black*, with a new value as illustrated below.




14




3

1900. Type 14, *dated* 1900, *surcharged with* Type 3, *in* black.
123*a*| 50 c. on 20 c., brown.

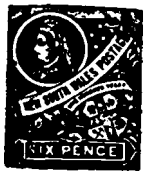
**Japan.**—Messrs. Th. Champion et Cie have shown us copies of the current 4 sen stamp in a new *pink* shade.



26

1909. Type 26. *Perf.* 13 *to* 14, *or* 13×13½.
216*a*| 4 sen, pink.

**New South Wales.**—We have received a third shade of the 6d. with Crown and single-lined A watermark, which may be called *reddish orange*. We have compared this stamp with those given in our Catalogue under Nos. 462 and 462*a*, and we are of the opinion that the colours given are incorrect. The correct description of all three shades is given below.




40

1905-9. Type 40. *Wmk. Crown and* A, Type 57.
(*a*) *Perf.* 12×11½ (*comb* No. 2).
[462 |6d., orange-yellow.]
[462*a*|6d., orange.]
462*b*|6d., reddish orange.

**Portugal.**—We are indebted to Messrs. Th. Champion et Cie for the sight of the 1909 frank stamp for use of the Civilian Rifle Clubs, which has undergone its annual change of colour.




P 2

Private Stamp for Civilian Rifle Clubs.

1909. Type P 2. *No value indicated. Perf.* 11½×12.
671| Green and blue.

**Russia.**—A customer has shown us copies of the 3 kop. in the new design.



18

1909. Type 18. *Wove paper. Intersecting varnish lines diagonally on the surface. No wmk. Perf.* 14, 14½.
143| 3 k., red.

**Victoria.**—We have received the current 1d., perforated 11, and in quite a new shade: the colour given in the Catalogue for the 1d. in both perforations is *rose-red*, but *salmon-pink* would be a far more correct description of the shade. The shade of the new stamp is *rose-carmine*.



61

1909. Type 61. *Wmk. Crown over* A, Type 77. *Perf.* 11.
305*a*| 1d., rose-carmine.

**Zambesia.**—In our stock we have found copies of the 50 r. on 65 r., in which there are two types of the figure "5." In the first the "5" is the same size as the "0," but in the second type the "5" is taller, and shows below the line on which the "0" stands. Curiously enough this variety appears to occur in Zambesia only, and not, as might be expected, also in other colonies.






2

1905. Type 2 *surcharged with* Type F, *in* black. *Variety. Tall* "5" *projecting below the* "0."
63| 50 r. on 65 r., dull blue.

Printed by W. BRENDON & SON, Ltd., Plymouth, for the Proprietors, STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.
September 25, 1909.

# New List for 1910 Catalogue.

## TONGA.

### (PROTECTORATE.)

***NOTICE.***—*Owing to the Regulations of the Inland Revenue Authorities, we are prohibited from publishing illustrations of stamps in the advertisement pages of G.S.W., but the illustrations omitted from this list will be found on pages 293 to 299.*




2

(Plates prepared and stamps printed at the Stamp-printing Office, Wellington, New Zealand.)

Type 1. *Wmk.* N Z *and Star*, Type 2.

1886. (*a*) *Perf.* 12½.

| | | *Unused.* s. | d. | *Used.* s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. 1d., rose-carmine | (27 Aug.) | 80 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 2. 2d., pale violet | ,, | 12 | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| 3. 2d., bright violet | ,, | 10 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 4. 6d., blue | (9 Oct.) | 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| 5. 6d., deep blue | ,, | 10 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 6. 1s., pale green | ,, | 15 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 7. 1s., deep green | ,, | — | | 2 | 6 |

1887–88. (*b*) *Perf.* 12 × 11½.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8. 1d., pale carmine | (15 July, 1887) | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| 9. 1d., rose-carmine | ,, | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 |
| 10. 2d., pale violet | ,, | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 11. 2d., bright violet | ,, | 1 | 9 | 2 | 0 |
| 12. 6d., blue | (15 Oct. 1888) | 0 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| 13. 6d., dull blue | ,, | 0 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| 14. 1s., pale green | ,, | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 15. 1s., deep green | ,, | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 |

* *See note about this perf. after New Zealand, No.* 140d.




3




4

10 Nov., 1891. Type 1 *surcharged with* Types 3 *and* 4. *Wmk.* N Z *and Star. Perf.* 12 × 11½.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16. 4d. on 1d., rose-carmine | | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 17. 8d. on 2d., violet | | 5 | 0 | 10 | 0 |

*Variety. No stop after* "PENCE"

| | *Unused.* s. | d. | *Used.* s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18. 4d. on 1d., rose-carmine | 20 | 0 | — | |

23 Nov., 1891. Type 1 *overprinted as* Type 5. (*a*) *Perf.* 12½; (*b*) *Perf.* 12 × 11½.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19. 1d., rose-carmine | (*a*) | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 20. 1d. ,, | (*b*) | 25 | 0 | — | |
| 21. 2d., violet | (*a*) | 7 | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| 22. 2d. ,, | (*b*) | 30 | 0 | — | |

*Varieties.* (i.) *Three stars.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23. 1d., rose-carmine | (*a*) | 50 | 0 | — | |
| 24. 1d. ,, | (*b*) | — | | — | |

(ii.) *Four stars.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25. 1d., rose-carmine | (*a*) | 70 | 0 | — | |
| 26. 1d. ,, | (*b*) | — | | — | |

(iii.) *Five stars.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27. 1d., rose-carmine | (*a*) | — | | — | |
| 28. 1d. ,, | (*b*) | 90 | 0 | — | |

15 AUG., 1892. Type 1. *Colour changed. Wmk.* N Z *and Star. Perf.* 12 × 11½.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29. 6d., orange | | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 |

(Engraved by Mr. A. E. Cousins and printed at the Government Printing Office, Wellington, N.Z.)

10 Nov., 1892. Type 6 (*1d. and 4d.*). Type 7 (*2d., 8d., and 1s.*). *Wmk.* N Z *and Star. Perf.* 12 × 11½.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30. 1d., rose | | — | | 5 | 0 |
| 31. 1d., pale rose | | 0 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| 32. 2d., olive-black | | 0 | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| 33. 4d., lake | | 6 | 0 | — | |
| 34. 8d., bright purple | | 6 | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| 35. 1s., sepia | | 7 | 6 | 15 | 0 |




8




9




10




11

1893. Types 6 *and* 7 *surcharged with* Types 8 *to* 11. *Wmk.* N Z *and Star.*

(*a*) 21 AUG. *In* carmine. *Perf.* 12½.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36. ½d. on 1d., ultramarine | | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 37. 2½d. on 2d., green | | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 38. 5d. on 4d., dull orange | | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 39. 7½d. on 8d., rose | | 6 | 0 | 10 | 0 |

# New List for 1910 Catalogue.

*Variety. Surcharge omitted.*

| | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 40. | 1d., ultramarine | — | — |

(*b*) NOV. *In* black. Perf. 12 × 11½.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 41. | ½d. on 1d., ultramarine | 4 0 | 5 0 |
| 42. | 2½d. on 2d., green | 3 0 | 5 0 |




12 13

JUNE, 1894. Types 6, 7, *and* 1 *overprinted as* Types 12 *and* 13 *at "The Star" office in Auckland, N.Z. Wmk.* N Z *and Star.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 43. | ½d., in blue, on 4d., *lake* (p. 12 × 11½) | 0 9 | 1 6 |
| 44. | ½d., in black, on 1s., *sepia* (p. 12 × 11½) | 0 9 | 1 6 |
| 45. | 2½d., in black, on 8d., *purple* (p. 12 × 11½) | 1 0 | 1 6 |
| 46. | 2½d., in black, on 1s., *green* (p. 12 × 11½) | 1 0 | 2 6 |
| 47. | 2½d., in black, on 1s., *green* (p. 12½) | 15 0 | 15 0 |

*Varieties.* (i.) "SURCHARGE."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 48. | ½d., in blue, on 4d., *lake* | 5 0 | 10 0 |
| 49. | ½d., in black, on 1s., *sepia* | 4 0 | — |

(ii.) *No stop after* "SURCHARGE".

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50. | 2½d., in black, on 8d., *mauve* | 20 0 | — |
| 51. | 2½d., in black, on 1s., *green* (p. 12 × 11½) | — | — |
| 52. | 2½d., in black, on 1s., *green* (p. 12½) | — | — |

(iii.) *Surcharge all double.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 53. | ½d., in black, on 1s., *sepia* | 60 0 | — |

1895. *Lithographic transfer from die of the* 2d. *of* 1892 *overprinted in* carmine *with* Types 12 *and* 13. *No wmk.*

(*a*) *Perf.* 12.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 54. | 1d. on 2d., pale blue | 2 0 | 5 0 |
| 55. | 1½d. on 2d. ,, | 7 6 | 12 6 |
| 56. | 2½d. on 2d. ,, | 7 6 | 10 0 |

*Variety. No stop after* "SURCHARGE".

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 57. | 2½d. on 2d., pale blue | 80 0 | 80 0 |

(*b*) *Perf.* 12 × 11.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 58. | 1½d. on 2d., pale blue | 4 0 | 7 6 |
| 59. | 7½d. on 2d. ,, | 30 0 | 50 0 |

16 AUG., 1895. Type 14. *Lithographed at "The Star" office in Auckland. No wmk.*

(*a*) *Perf.* 12.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60. | 1d., grey-green | 3 0 | 5 0 |
| 61. | 2½d., rose | 0 9 | 1 0 |
| 62. | 5d., pale blue | 7 6 | — |
| 63. | 7½d., yellow | 1 6 | 7 6 |
| 64. | 7½d., orange | 1 6 | 7 6 |

*Variety. Period after* "POSTAGE."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 65. | 2½d., rose | — | — |

(*b*) *Perf.* 12 × 11.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 66. | 5d., pale blue | 1 3 | — |

OCT., 1895. Type 15 *surcharged with* Types 12 *and* 13. *Lithographed as last. No wmk. Perf.* 12.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 67. | ½d. on 2½d., vermilion | 3 0 | 5 0 |
| 68. | 1d. ,, ,, | 3 0 | 5 0 |
| 69. | 7½d. ,, ,, | 4 0 | 6 0 |

*Varieties* (i.) "SURCHARGE."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 70. | ½d. on 2½d., vermilion | 22 6 | — |

(ii.) *Stop after* "POSTAGE."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 71. | ½d. on 2½d., vermilion | 30 0 | — |
| 72. | 1d. ,, ,, | 30 0 | — |
| 73. | 7½d. ,, ,, | 40 0 | — |




16

1896. *Stamps of* 1895 *overprinted in Tongan in* black *and surcharged with a typewriter "Half-Penny" in* violet, *as* Type 16. *No wmk. Perf.* 12 × 11.

(*a*) *Tongan inscription reading downwards.*
(*b*) ,, ,, ,, *upwards.*

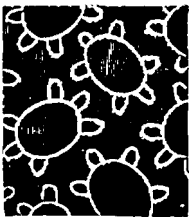
| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 74. | ½d. on 1½d. on 2d., pale blue | (*a*) | £8 | — |
| 75. | ½d. on 1½d. ,, | (*b*) | £8 | — |
| 76. | ½d. on 7½d. ,, | (*a*) | 30 0 | 40 0 |
| 77. | ½d. on 7½d. ,, | (*b*) | 30 0 | 40 0 |

# New List for 1910 Catalogue.

*Variety. Large stops after words in place of hyphens.*

| | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| 78. ½d. on 7½d. on 2d., blue (*a*) . | £10 | — |

Several varieties are known owing to careless typing, such as "*Hafl*"; "*Hwlf*"; "*PPenny*," etc., which are exceedingly rare and of interest to the specialist.



(Turtles.)

26

(Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.)

1 JUNE, 1897. Types 17 *to* 25. (*The* 2½d., 5d., 7½d., 10d., *and* 1s. *are* Type 19.) *Central portion in first colour. Wmk.* Type 26. *Perf.* 14.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 79. ½d., deep blue . . . | 0 1 | 0 2 |
| 80. 1d., black and red . . | 0 2 | 0 3 |
| 81. 2d. ,, bistre . . | 0 3 | 0 4 |
| 82. 2½d. ,, blue . . | 0 4 | 0 4 |
| 83. 3d. ,, yellow-green . | 0 5 | 0 5 |
| 84. 4d., green and violet . . | 0 6 | 0 6 |
| 85. 5d., black and orange . . | 0 8 | 0 8 |
| 86. 6d., vermilion . . . | 0 9 | 0 9 |
| 87. 7½d., black and green . . | 0 11 | 0 11 |
| 88. 10d. ,, carmine . | 1 2 | 1 2 |
| 89. 1s. ,, brown . . | 1 4 | 1 4 |
| 90. 2s. ,, ultramarine . | 2 8 | 2 8 |
| 91. 2s. 6d., purple . . . | 3 3 | 3 3 |
| 92. 5s., black and brown-red . | 6 6 | 6 6 |

*Error. Centre inverted.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 93. 7½d., green and black . . | £22 | — |

*Variety. No fraction bar to "½."*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 94. 2½d., black and blue . . | 60 0 | 40 0 |

1 JUNE, 1899.

No. 52 *overprinted* T–L 1 June, 1899 *commemorative of the Royal wedding, in* black.

| | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| 95. 1d., black and red . . . | 5 0 | 7 6 |

*Error.* "1889."

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 96. 1d., black and red . . | £8 | — |

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

G.F.B.

(G.F.B. = Gaue Faka Buleaga = On Government Service.)

40

13 FEB., 1893. Types 4 *and* 5. *Overprinted with* Type 40, *in* carmine. *Perf.* 12 × 11½.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 201. 1d., ultramarine . . | 1 6 | |
| 202. 2d. ,, . . | 2 0 | |
| 203. 4d. ,, . . | 12 6 | |
| 204. 8d. ,, . . | 50 0 | |
| 205. 1s. ,, . . | 70 0 | |

There are many remainders of this issue, gum-stained and in faded colour; they are of much less value. The prices quoted are for original colours.



41



42

DEC., 1893. *As last, but with additional surcharge of value, as* Types 41 *to* 45, *in* black.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 206. ½d. on 1d., ultramarine . | 5 0 | 10 0 |
| 207. 2½d. on 2d. ,, . | 3 6 | 10 0 |



43



44

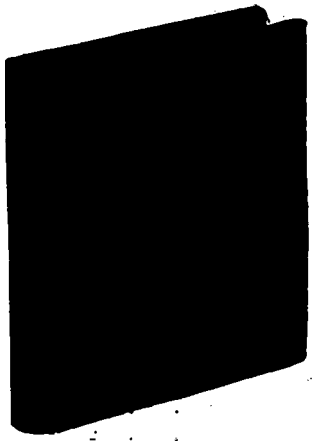


45

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 208. 5d. on 4d., ultramarine . | 5 0 | — |
| 209. 7½d. on 8d. ,, . | 6 0 | — |
| 210. 10½. on 1s. ,, . | 7 6 | — |

# The Facile "G.H.-S." Album

## Padded Black Morocco Leather.



Contains about 80 double linen-jointed leaves, size 10¾ × 9⅜ in., backed with Japanese tissue paper and ruled with faint quadrillé background

*Supplied in cloth-covered case, lined with swan's-down.*

**No. 1045. Price 40/-**

***Post-free in U.K., 40/7. (Weight, 6 lbs. packed.)***

[Ad. 29.

***NEW EDITION.*** *A* ***NOVEMBER, 1908.***

# *Colour Dictionary.*

***Giving over Two Hundred Names of Colours used in Printing, &c.***

***Specially prepared for Stamp Collectors by B. W. WARHURST.***

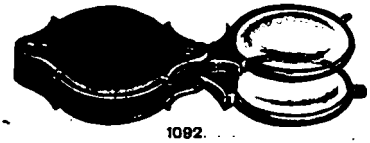
Useful for many businesses in which coloured articles are bought and sold, and to give a more definite idea of the colours represented by certain names in common use, which are very frequently misunderstood.

***SUITABLE FOR USE IN SCHOOLS.***

There are reproduced Sixty Different Colours, correctly named, printed separately on white paper, and further illustrated by diagrams with 28 pages of letterpress in various colours.

**No. 1524.** *Strong Paper Cover.* *Price 2/6; post-free, 2/8.*
**No. 1525.** *Cloth Bound.* *„ 4/6; „ 4/9.* [Ad. 8.

# Pocket Magnifying Glass.



1092.

THIS Glass consists of two specially worked lenses, mounted in a handsome polished black horn frame, and folds up compactly for the pocket. The lenses may be used singly, or together, should a very high power be required.

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

**No. 1092. Price 4s.** Post-free, **4s. 1d.**; abroad (letter post only), **4s. 4d.** [Ad. 32.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly,
October 2, 1909.

Registered at the G.P.O. for Transmission as a Newspaper,

No. 14, Vol. X.
(Whole No. 248.)

OCTOBER 2, 1909.

One Penny.

# GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY



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WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED

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## Contents.


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391 Strand, London, W.C.

PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS.—Publishers of Magazines, etc., who exchange with *G.S.W.* are requested to be so kind as to send one copy of their publications to *each* of the above addresses.

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# Gibbons Stamp Weekly


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| ,, 4 . | July to Dec., 1906 . | 6 | 6 |
| ,, 5 . | Jan. to June, 1907 . | 5 | 0 |
| ,, 6 . | July to Dec., 1907 . | 5 | 0 |
| ,, 7 . | Jan. to June, 1908 . | 5 | 0 |
| ,, 8 . | July to Dec., 1908 . | 5 | 0 |
| ,, 9 . | Jan. to June, 1909 . | 5 | 0 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vol. 3 . . | post-free | 7 | 6 | Vol. 8 . . | post-free | 6 | 0 |
| ,, 4 . . | ,, | 5 | 6 | ,, 9 . . | ,, | 5 | 0 |
| ,, 5 . . | ,, | 5 | 0 | ,, 10 . . | ,, | 5 | 0 |
| ,, 6 . . | ,, | 6 | 6 | ,, 18 . . | ,, | 4 | 0 |
| ,, 7 . . | ,, | 6 | 0 | | | | |

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

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

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

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


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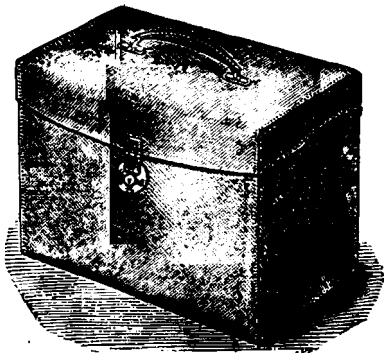
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**DEPTH.**
11 inches.



**Two Widths.**
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No. 1508.
4 inches.

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Three IMPERIAL (Old Style).
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Four SECTIONAL IMPERIAL
Four SIMPLEX.
Five ORIEL.

Fitted with Lock and Two Straps.

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Postage: Great Britain, SIXPENCE.
Weight, under 5 lbs.

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One IDEAL (Nos. II or III).
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Two SECTIONAL IMPERIAL
Two SIMPLEX.
Three ORIEL.

Fitted with Lock only.

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**STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED**
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[AD. 8.

# Special Bargains
## For G.S.W. Readers.

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## Postage Due Stamps.

## 1904.

**Stamps of 1898 overprinted for use as Postage Due Stamps.**

2 c., crimson.
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5 c., salmon.
10 c., deep green.

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## Special Bargain Price

For the Set of Four Stamps, as above, unused and mint,

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**POST-FREE.**

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*ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.*

### BULGARIA.

1909. *Type 7 overprinted "1909."*

| Cat. No. | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 5 stot., green | 0 | 1 |
| | 10 on 15 stot., orange | 0 | 2 |

### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

1902. *Types 33 to 37. Errors, centre inverted.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 249. | 1 c., deep green | 8 | 0 |
| 250. | 2 c., red | 8 | 0 |
| 251. | 5 c., blue | 8 | 0 |
| 252. | 12 c., violet | 8 | 0 |
| 253. | 20 c., rose | 8 | 0 |
| 254. | 50 c., brown | 8 | 0 |

1901-7. *Type 32. Arms.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 236. | 2 c., deep green and lilac (no wmk.) *used* | 0 | 1 |
| 322. | 5 c., blue and black (wmk'd.) „ | 0 | 2 |

### ELOBEY, ANNOBON, AND CORISCO.

1908. *Type 3 surcharged with Type 4.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 57. | 5 c. on 10 c., dull lilac | 4 | 6 |

### FERNANDO POO.

1908. *Type 21 surcharged with Type 22.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 204. | 5 c. on 10 c., claret | 3 | 0 |

### GUAM.

1899. *Stamps of U.S. overprinted. Reduced prices.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8. | 10 c., pale brown | 2 | 6 |
| 9. | 15 c., olive-green | 4 | 0 |

### HYDERABAD.

1871-1900. *Type 3. Reduced price.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12. | 1 a., drab | 0 | 4 |

### JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

1883-94. *Type 17. Reduced price.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 160. | 8 a., bright blue | 2 | 6 |

### SPANISH GUINEA.

1908. *Type 4 surcharged with Type 5.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60. | 5 c. on 10 c., bistre | 4 | 6 |

### VICTORIA.

1909. *Type 61. New shade. Wmk. Crown and A.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1d., rose-carmine | 0 | 6 |

OCTOBER 2, 1909

# Gibbons Stamp Weekly

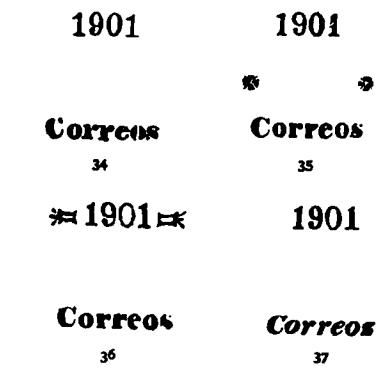
EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 14
Whole No. 248 | OCTOBER 2, 1909 | VOL. X

# The Stamps of Nicaragua

*By* JOSEPH B. LEAVY

(*Continued from page* 248.)




*October*, 1901. Postage Due stamps of 1900, overprinted in *black*, with Types 34 to 37, type-set, in blocks of twenty-five, five rows of five. The 1 centavo was the first stamp of this lot to be dressed in new clothes, and truly there was quite a lot of fancy trimming to the dress. The setting of twenty-five was as follows :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 35 | 34 | 34A | 36 | 37 |
| 35 | 34 | 34 | 36 | 37 |
| 35 | 34 | 34 | 36 | 37 |
| 35 | 34 | 34 | 36 | 37 |
| 35 | 34 | 34 | 36 | 37 |

In No. 3, marked 34A, the second "o" of "Correos" is italic. This setting was altered before printing the other values, and all the types made similar to Type 34. No. 3, however, still remained with the second "o" of "Correos" italic.

Overprint Type 34.

1 centavo, brown-lilac.
2 centavos, orange-red.
5 ,, deep blue.
10 ,, purple.
20 ,, brown.
30 ,, dark green.
50 ,, lake.

*Variety.* *Second* "o" *in* "Correos" *italic.*

1 centavo, brown-lilac.
2 centavos, orange-red.
5 ,, deep blue.
10 ,, purple.
20 ,, brown.
30 ,, dark green.
50 ,, lake.

*Overprint double.*

1 centavo, brown-lilac.
2 centavos, orange-red.
20 ,, brown.
30 ,, dark green.
50 ,, lake.

*Overprint double, second* "o" *in* "Correos" *italic.*

1 centavo, brown-lilac.
2 centavos, orange-red,
20 ,, brown.
30 ,, dark green.
50 ,, lake.

Overprint Type 35.

1 centavo, brown-lilac.

Overprint Type 36.

1 centavo, brown-lilac.

Overprint Type 37.

1 centavo, brown-lilac.

In the latter part of 1903 a wholesale dealer placed an order with the Government for a large quantity of the foregoing provisionals. By that time the stamps had become practically exhausted; but the

Government being loath to return good money that had come so easily into its coffers, manufactured a new supply of the provisionals and shipped them to the dealer.




38 39

1904. Stamps of the issue of 1900, surcharged as Types 38 and 39, type-set, in blocks of twenty-five, five rows of five. Two varieties of the figures "10," as shown in the illustrations.

2 centavos, in *black*, on 1 p., orange-yellow.
5 ,, ,, 1 p. ,,
5 ,, in *red*, on 1 p. ,,
10 ,, in *black*, on 2 p., pale red (38).
10 ,, ,, 2 p. ,, (39).

*Error.* "Centcvos" *instead of* "Centavos."

2 Centcvos, in *black*, on 1 p., orange-yellow.
5 ,, ,, 1 p. ,,
5 ,, in *red*, on 1 p. ,,
10 ,, in *black*, on 2 p., pale red (38).

*Error.* "01" *instead of* "10."

"01 Centavos," on 2 p., pale red (39).

The setting was the same for all values, the numeral only being changed, No. 13 having the error "Centcvos." In the 10 centavos, No. 22 had the error "01 centavos," and Nos. 20, 23, 24, and 25 were Type 39, the rest being Type 38. All of the above varieties exist with the overprint inverted.

## 1901




40

1904. Postage Due stamps of the 1900 issue, overprinted in *black*, with Type 40, for regular postal use. Type-set, in blocks of twenty-five, five rows of five.

5 centavos, deep blue.
10 ,, purple.

Both these stamps exist with the overprint inverted. The twenty-fourth stamp in the sheet of 10 centavos has an error, reading "Corres" instead of "Correos." This only occurs in the 10 centavos, having been corrected before printing the other values.

*Error.* "Corres" *for* "Correos."

10 centavos, purple.

Overprint the same, but vertical, reading either up or down.

1 centavo, brown-lilac.
2 centavos, orange-red.

The 2 centavos Postage Due stamps of 1900, overprinted as above, vertically, reading down, surcharged in addition "1."

1 centavo on 2 centavos, orange-red.

In regard to this 1904 edition, *The American Journal of Philately* for August, 1905, says:—

"The Government wrote to the dealer who ordered these stamps that when his order was received practically none of the stamps surcharged in 1901 were to be had, and that, therefore, they had taken as many of the unsurcharged stamps as could be found and surcharged them, so as to fill his order as best they could. They added that they had *intended* to surcharge the stamps '1904,' but that upon investigation, they had found that there was no decree authorizing such surcharges, of a later date than 1901, so that they were, perforce, obliged to use that date."

Really a most ingenious and obliging Government. The stamps were never used postally, and the most favourable classification that can be given them is that of Government reprints. I, however, should frankly call them Government forgeries.

* * *

In the latter part of 1901 the Nicaraguan Government consummated some sort of a contract with a Mr. Nordenholt, of New York. I have been unable to obtain the terms of this contract, as it was strictly a private affair, and not published in the Official Gazette. The first stamps to appear under the arrangement were lithographed impressions of 5 and 10 centavos of the same design as those engraved by the American Bank Note Company in 1900.

*January*, 1902. Type 25. Lithographed on white wove paper, in sheets of three hundred. Size 26½ by 21½ mm. Perforated 14.

(*a*) In 20 horizontal rows of 15.
5 centavos, blue, deep blue.
10 ,, mauve, dark dull lilac.

(*b*) In 15 rows of 20.
5 centavos, rose-red.

The lithographic stones for these stamps were prepared by H. Braunlich, a small printer at 88 Fulton Street, New York, who also printed the stamps for Mr. Nordenholt. A number of unfinished stamps, *imperforate*, were stolen from the printer and sold to certain dealers in New York, but the stamps were never issued in that condition, and these varieties can only be regarded as so much trash.

**15 cvos.**

## 1902

41

*October*, 1902. Stamps of the 1900 issue, surcharged in *black*, as Type 41; the surcharge being type-set, in blocks of twenty-five as usual.

15 centavos on 2 centavos, orange-red.
30 ,, on 1 ,, red-lilac.

These stamps were never authorized by official decree for postal use; I believe they were intended for telegraphic purposes. The 15 centavos I have found, however, on business correspondence of three of our large importing houses, so there can be no doubt of its having been accepted for postal use. The 30 centavos I have never found on correspondence of any sort, nor have I ever found a used copy that did not appear to be of the cancelled-to-order variety.

* * *

In 1903 Mr. Nordenholt again came to the front with an issue of four values, supplied free of cost to the Government.




42

*January*, 1903. Type 42. Engraved by the American Bank Note Company of New York. Printed on yellowish white wove paper, in sheets of one hundred, ten rows of ten. Size 21 by 27 mm. Perforated 12. The portrait, which is that of President Santos Zelaya, is printed in *black*, the rest of the stamp in colour.

1 centavo, black and yellow-green.
2 centavos ,, carmine-rose.
5 ,, ,, deep ultramarine.
10 ,, ,, orange-yellow.

The supply of these stamps sent to Nicaragua was very small, less than 10,000 of each value, and of course the issue was almost immediately exhausted. With the consignment was a small lot of the same four values in different colours intended for official use, the overprint "Oficial" to be applied in Nicaragua; this was never done, however, and the stamps have since come on the market from a German source as *errors of colour*.

1 centavo, black and orange-yellow.
2 centavos ,, deep ultramarine.
5 ,, ,, carmine-rose.
10 ,, ,, yellow-green.

Five hundred of each value was the quantity sent to Nicaragua, but I believe that more were printed and withheld by the contractor.

* * *

*(To be continued.)*

# Topical Notes

*By* CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

**"Tonga," by F. J. Melville**

I HAVE received another of the bright little handbooks written by Mr. F. J. Melville, and congratulate him upon the get-up and appearance of his latest work.

As this is a country upon which I wrote some notes for a recent number of *G. S. W.* (which were written before Mr. Melville's book was published), I wish to draw attention to a few little things that he has omitted or overlooked.

This work is a very good piece of compilation from the published records, all of which have appeared in the *Monthly Journal*, and which, by the way, have been lifted bodily by Mr. Melville without any acknowledgment of the source from which he obtained his information.

The fault I have to find with these hastily written books is that the information contained in them (which is very good and mostly correct as far as it goes) is chiefly second-hand, and not derived from a close and mature *study of the stamps themselves*, to which I think more attention should be given.

On pp. 25–26, the stamps overprinted with "Stars" are listed only as perf. 12½.

We have in our stock books several copies of each value perf. 12 × 11½.

Mr. Melville fails to distinguish the two different perforations used for the stamps produced at the office of *The Star* newspaper in Auckland, following in these issues the errors of Mr. Basset Hull in the *Monthly Journal*.

There are other small matters of a like nature, but it is not necessary to specify

them here, as I have noted them in my own article.

The Melville book on Tonga is grand value for the price at which it is produced, and I strongly recommend it* to any of my readers who wish to study a little inexpensive country which has been somewhat neglected.

**British Guiana**

IN the *Monthly Journal* for March, 1903, there was an article upon the *Reprints* of this colony, giving a description of some entire sheets of these reprints which had been lent to the Editor by a correspondent, whose name he cannot now remember. If this note should meet the eye of the owner of those sheets, or of any similar sheets or large blocks (of either originals or reprints) of early stamps of British Guiana, I shall be greatly obliged if he will communicate with me, as one of our leading philatelists is desirous of obtaining access to materials for the study of these issues.

* In conjunction with the article which appeared in the last number of the *Weekly*.—ED. *G.S.W.*

**Description of New Stock Books arranged and priced during the past week**

*China.*

THE list of this country has been entirely rearranged, in accordance with the articles by Mr. Harte-Lovelace and the late Mr. Nankivell.

The stamps of Type 1 have been divided into three sets, which are quite distinct in the printings and paper.

The second issue has been divided into two sets, by the difference in the perforation, the first and scarcer being perf. 12½ and the later perf. 11½–12.

The provisionals of 1897 have been rearranged, and grouped in the order in which they were issued.

The new book contains a good stock of all issues and a fair lot of errors and varieties.

* * *

# Countries of the World

*By* BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

## Hanover

(*Continued from page* 278.)

HANOVER, or Hannover, as our Teutonic friends spell it, was formerly a kingdom of Northern Germany, but since 1866 it has formed a province of Prussia. It stretches eastwards from the Netherlands to the Elbe, and from the North Sea southwards to Hesse-Nassau, and includes the former duchy of East Friesland, the Lüneburg Heath (55 miles long), part of the Harz Mountains, and outliers of the Weser Mountains. Its total area is 14,833 square miles, or nearly twice the size of Wales, and its population exceeds 2½ millions. Except in the south, where the Harz Mountains attain a height of 3037 feet, the surface belongs to the great North German plain, with huge stretches of moor and heath. Large areas of these have been recently drained and reclaimed. Hanover is watered by the Elbe, Weser, Ems, and their tributaries, and the soil near the rivers is very fertile. One-sixth of the area is covered with forest.

The people of the north-eastern and central provinces are mostly Saxons; those on the coast are of Frisian origin; those on the west of the Ems, Dutch; and those in the southern provinces, Thuringians and Franconians. Platt-Deutsch, or Low German, is commonly spoken in the rural districts, but High German is the language of the educated classes, and is spoken with more purity than in any other part of the Empire.

Cattle are bred and grazed on the marshes next the North Sea. Ironware and steel goods, textiles, sugar, machinery, gutta-percha and india-rubber, chemicals, scientific instruments, beer and spirits, are the more important products of Hanover's manufacturing industry, while Geestemünde is one of the most important fishing ports in Germany. Coal, iron, zinc, lead, copper, and salt are all mined in the Harz Mountains.

The second elector of Hanover became George I of England in 1714, and from that date until 1837 the Hanoverian electors sat on the English throne. When Queen Victoria ascended the throne Hanover passed to her uncle the Duke of Cumberland. On his death (November 18, 1851) his son, the blind George V, succeeded to the kingdom, and he, siding with Austria in 1866, took up arms against Prussia, was defeated, driven from his throne, and Hanover was annexed to Prussia.

The capital of the province bears the same name Hanover, and is situated on a sub-tributary of the Weser, 78 miles south-east of Bremen and 158 miles west of Berlin. It consists of the old town, with narrow streets and mediæval houses, and the handsome modern town which lies on

the north, east, and south-east of the older portion. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century the town grew at a remarkable rate, and at the present time it has a population of nearly 250,000. The old town possesses several fourteenth, fifteenth, and seventeenth century buildings, such as the former royal palace, the town hall (1439), the chancellery of justice, and the house of Leibnitz, now converted into an industrial art museum. Intermingled with these are a number of quite new structures (1876 to 1901), such as the magnificent railway station; the royal library (containing 200,000 volumes and 4000 MSS.); the royal playhouse, one of the largest theatres in Germany; the museum, with natural history and art collections; the Kestner Museum, with antiquities and 120,000 engravings; the post office; and the Reichsbank. Hanover has a famous polytechnic, housed in the Welf (Guelph) Castle, and attended by over 1500 students. Close by is the Heddenhausen Castle (1698), the favourite residence of Kings George I, II, and V, whose beautiful grounds are open to the public. The Duke of Celle chose Hanover for his residence in 1636, and it has remained the capital city from that date.

Hanover is the head-quarters of the 10th German Army Corps, and is an important centre of the North German railway system.

### Its Philatelic History

The philatelic history of Hanover commences in 1850—the year before the death of King Ernest (Duke of Cumberland)—when a single stamp bearing the face value of one gutengroschen was issued. In 1851 Hanover joined the German-Austrian Postal Union, and a series of stamps was issued on July 21st of that year for defraying the rates of postage within the Union. In 1856 coloured papers were dispensed with and the stamps were instead overprinted with a coloured network. In 1859 the stamps with values expressed in fractions of a thaler were superseded by a new series bearing the portrait of King George V and with values denoted in groschen. Until 1864 all the stamps were imperforate, but in that year five values were issued rouletted sixteen (*percés en arc*), and in 1866, on the annexation of Hanover by Prussia, the whole of the stamps, with the exception of a few sheets, were burned.

The currency was the thaler, divided, at first, into twenty-four gutengroschen of twelve pfennig each, and, after 1858, into thirty groschen of ten pfennig each.

### The First Issue

The first issue consisted of a single stamp, bearing the face value of one gutengroschen, which was placed on sale on December 1, 1850. The design showed a large open numeral, inscribed "GUTENGR.", in a shield with an arabesque ground. This was surmounted by the Anglo-Hanoverian arms on a rather minute scale. According to a recent article in *The Philatelic Record*, these arms are, with a slight difference, the same as those borne by George III and the succeeding British sovereigns of the Hanoverian House, from 1801 until William IV's death in 1837. The arms are, quarterly: one and four, England; two, Scotland; three, Ireland; with, on an escutcheon of pretence, Brunswick, Lüneburg, and Westphalia, and over all (in the centre) the golden crown of Charlemagne, the mark of the dignity of arch-treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire, which belonged to the House of Brunswick. The supporters are the lion and unicorn, and beneath is the motto "SUSCIPERE ET FINIRE." There is a scroll at the foot, with the ends running up by the sides of the shield, on which is "HANNOVER" at the base, "FRANCO" on the left, "EIN. GGR." on the right, and numerals in each of the lower corners. The period after "EIN" was evidently inserted in error, for it is quite unnecessary, and is not repeated on any of the other values issued in succeeding years.

The die was engraved by Herr Fickenscher, a Hanoverian engraver, and the plate was made and the stamps printed by hand-presses at the type foundry and printing works of Senator Culewarn, in Hanover, the forme being composed of 120 casts arranged in twelve horizontal rows of ten. As is usual with stamps manufactured by this process, there are plenty of minor varieties, consisting chiefly of breaks and flaws in the frame and other lines, and defective letters. The lettering in the motto, in particular, is full of defects, and a perfect inscription is the exception rather than otherwise.

The stamp was printed in *black* on coloured paper, manufactured at Osnabruck, and watermarked with rectangles of about the same size as the stamps. Like all the other stamps issued prior to 1864, this 1 ggr. was imperforate.

A peculiarity of this and other Hanoverian stamps is the *red* gum which was used until about 1864. In *The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Europe* the late Mr. W. A. S. Westoby made the following comments regarding this coloured gum: "What was the real reason for employing coloured gum does not appear, but tradition says it was useful in the cases of stamps becoming detached from letters, as the red stain showed that the letters had been stamped, but had lost the stamps during transit. This explanation seems rather lame, for even if it were of any use when there was only one stamp, it could be of none where there were

several." However, the fact of the gum being coloured is of considerable importance to philatelists, for it forms the best test in distinguishing originals from reprints.

To a certain extent this stamp was issued as an experiment, for it could not be used on foreign correspondence, but prepaid the single-letter rate within the kingdom itself, and also to Bremen, Hamburg, Bremerhaven, Ritzebüttel, and Vegesack, in each of which towns the Hanoverian authorities maintained a post office.

As, at this time, the thaler was worth about 3s. 3d., the face value of this 1 ggr. stamp was equal to about 1½d. in English money.

The stamp was reprinted in 1864 on unwatermarked paper, *greyish* in colour. These reprints were all without gum.



Dec., 1850. *Wmk. a Rectangle. Imperf.*

| | Unused. | Used. |
|---|---|---|
| | | *s. d.* |
| 1 ggr., black on *grey-blue* . | £15 | 2 6 |

***PLEASE NOTE***

***The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Stock Books, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.***

# The Postage Stamps of Belgium

*By* CH. DE BONT *(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)*

(*Continued from page* 159.)

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 1, 1902.

THE stamps of the fourth issue were authorized by the following Special Order:—

"BELGIAN STATE RAILWAYS
"Postal Dept.
"*Concerning the Issue of new Railway Parcel Stamps*

No. 182E 66CRM / 91P — "SPECIAL ORDER. "Brussels, July 25, 1902.

"A new set of Railway Parcel Stamps have just been issued; they are of a new design and are printed in two colours. The set consists of all the values now in use, as well as of a 3 frs., the issue of which was postponed (*vide* Special Order, No. 46E, dated February 24, 1902).

"The new stamps may not be made use of to frank packages weighing 60 kilograms, or under, nor mixed consignments, nor parcels, until the 1st October next. Requisitions for stamps sent in according to regulations on the 15th June last, will be executed by the Stamp Office, in part with stamps of the old design, according to the estimated requirements during the months of July, August, and September, and in part with new stamps according to the estimated requirements during October to 31st December.

"The new stamps may, however, be sold to the public on demand provided that a notice be affixed in close proximity to the counter, to the effect that parcels accompanied by despatch notes bearing the new stamps will not be accepted for transmission previous to the 1st October.

"It should be understood that after October 1st stamps of the old design should be used concurrently with those of the new until any remaining stock of the former be exhausted.

"By order of the Director-General
"The Administrator.
(Signed) "GARNIR."

The stamps of the fourth issue were issued on the 24th July, 1902. They are bicoloured and consist of fifteen values of two different designs. They were engraved by Monsieur F. Poortman, of Malins, and are unsigned. The perforation gauges 15½ × 14½.

The first design was used for 10 c. to 90 c. inclusive, and differs but slightly from that of the preceding issue. The background of the centre is composed of horizontal lines, and the figures of value, instead of being in *black*, are in the colour of the background, but of deeper shade.*



The design of the fr. 1.00, 1.10, 2.00, and 3.00 is quite different. It is formed of two intertwining laurel branches, surmounted by a winged wheel, typical of speed. In the two upper corners a small lion is seen on the right, and a hand on the left, such as appears in the design of the first issue. The inscriptions consist of the words "CHEMINS DE FER—SPOORWEGEN" in the upper portion, and "BELGIQUE—BELGIE" in the lower; below the wheel is a label containing the indication of the value.

These were surface-printed in colour on thin, white, unwatermarked paper, the inks of Messrs. Berger and Wirth, of Leipzig,

* Is not the "deeper shade" more apparent than real, caused by the figures being composed of solid colour, instead of finer lines?—TRANS.

being employed. The paper was similar to that used in the manufacture of the ordinary postage stamps.

As was mentioned in the Special Order circulated when the bicoloured stamps were first issued, the latter were not available for franking parcels until October 1, 1902, after which date they were sold concurrently with the stamps of the preceding issue until the exhaustion of the latter.

Dating from the time when the franking of heavier parcels weighing up to 60 kilograms by means of stamps was allowed, the sale of such stamps underwent considerable increase. So much so in fact, that within two years all the unicoloured stamps had been used up.

### *The* 10 *centimes stamp.*

(*Official designation of colours:—grey and chestnut.*)

There was a printing of this value every year, the result being that numerous shades exist; the colours given are: First, that of the figures; second, that of the background of the circle; third, that of the rest of the design:

*1st printing*, July, 1902, 800,000, grey-black, iron-grey, *and* chocolate.

*2nd printing*, March, 1903, 1,037,900, black, pale grey, *and* ochre-red.

*3rd printing*, August, 1904, 1,172,500, grey-black, deep grey, *and* pale red-brown *or* chestnut.

*4th printing*, September, 1905, 596,600, deep grey, grey, *and* red-ochre *or* pale red-brown.

*5th printing*, May, 1906, 971,200, grey-black, deep grey, *and* red ochre *or* pale red-brown.

*6th printing*, March, 1907, 694,100, deep grey, pale grey, *and* bistre-brown.

*7th printing*, September, 1908, 348,900, grey-black, grey, *and* deep brown.

*8th printing*, February, 1909, 572,100, grey-black, deep grey, *and* pale brown.

### *The* 15 *centimes stamp.*

(*Official colours:—violet and grey.*)

There was so little demand for the 15 centimes stamp that only a single printing, consisting of 200,000 copies, was necessary; it took place in July, 1902.

*Shades.*

Very deep violet, violet, *and* pale grey.
Deep violet, pale violet, *and* deep grey.

*Varieties.*

(*a*) Double print on the back.

(*b*) Defective impression, in which the figures of value are three times as thick as usual.

### *The* 20 *centimes stamp.*

(*Official colours:—chestnut and steel-blue.*)

*1st printing*, June, 1902, 700,000, black-brown, brown, *and* pale ultramarine.

*2nd printing*, April, 1903, 284,300, pale red-brown (thick figures), brown, *and* pale ultramarine, *or* very bright ultramarine.

*3rd printing*, August, 1904, 1,077,400, red-brown (thin figures), brown, *and* ultramarine.

*4th printing*, March, 1905, 493,300, pale red-ochre, brown, *and* bright blue.

*5th printing*, July, 1906, 983,900, chestnut, brown, *and* pale blue.

*6th printing*, January, 1908, 765,100, red-brown, pale brown, *and* ultramarine.

In the following the first colour is that of the figures and central disc, and the second that of the rest of the design:—

### *The* 25 *centimes stamp.*

(*Official colours:—bright red and green.*)

*1st printing*, July, 1902, 200,000, vermilion *and* pale yellow-green *or* deep yellow-green.

*2nd printing*, April, 1904, 195,100, bright red *and* deep moss-green, pale red *and* very pale yellow-green.

*Change of printing inks.*

*3rd printing*, February, 1905, 198,100, carmine *and* pale bronze-green.

*4th printing*, May, 1907, 291,800, carmine *and* deep yellow-green *or* pale green.

### *The* 30 *centimes stamp.*

(*Official colours:—bottle-green and "permanent" orange.*)

*1st printing*, July, 1902, 300,000, deep bluish green *and* pale orange.

*2nd printing*, September, 1904, 197,500, blue-green *and* pale orange.

*3rd printing*, May, 1905, 295,800, deep yellow-green *and* bright orange.

*4th printing*, October, 1908, 208,500, dull blue-green *and* orange.

*Variety.*

One sheet of the third printing was issued in an unperforated condition, but it was not quite perfect as regards the impression, which was rather rough; it may have been intended to reject it.

### *The* 40 *centimes stamp.*

(*Official colours:—violet and bottle-green.*)

*1st printing*, July, 1902, 300,000, deep violet *and* bottle-green.

*2nd printing*, March, 1904, 197,400, violet *and* bright blue-green.

*3rd printing*, September, 1905, 296,900, deep violet *and* blue-green.

*4th printing*, March, 1908, 165,300, dull violet *and* water-green.

### *The* 50 *centimes stamp.*

(*Official colours:—violet and rose-red.*)

*1st printing*, July, 1902, 4,000,000, deep violet *and* rose.

*2nd printing*, September, 1903, 2,651,300, pale violet *and* rose.

*3rd printing*, April, 1904, 1,082,900, blackish violet *and* dull deep rose (thick, rough impression).

*4th printing*, June, 1904, 2,349,200, very deep violet *and* very pale rose.

*5th printing*, May, 1905, 2,929,100, pale violet *and* dull rose.
*6th printing*, May, 1906, 1,319,700, deep violet *and* bright rose-carmine.
*7th printing*, June, 1906, 574,600, violet *and* very pale rose.
8th *printing*, September, 1907, 2,164,200, pale violet *and* carmine-rose.
*9th printing*, July, 1908, 1,200,000, pale violet *and* carmine.
10th *printing*, June, 1909, 1,850,300 (on ordinary paper), 960,000 (on thick paper), mauve *and* rose.

*Varieties.*

(i) Imperf. (*5th printing*).
(ii) Perf. down the centre only (*5th printing*).

*The* 60 *centimes stamp.*

(*Official colours:—bright red and violet.*)

*1st printing*, July, 1902, 1,500,000, bright red *and* violet (thick figures).
*2nd printing*, April, 1903, 959,400, carmine-red *and* mauve.
*3rd printing*, January, 1904, 6,880,000, bright red *and* pale violet.
4th *printing*, February, 1904, 988,000, red *and* very deep violet.
*5th printing*, June, 1905, 990,400, deep red *and* deep violet.
*6th printing*, March, 1906, 195,900, carmine-red *and* mauve.
*7th printing*, June, 1906, 292,700, red *and* pale violet.
8*th printing*, September, 1907, 785,200, dull red *and* pale mauve.
*9th printing*, May, 1908, 1,460,500, bright red *and* mauve.
10*th printing*, February, 1909, 860,100, violet *and* red (on ordinary paper).

*The* 70 *centimes stamp.*

(*Official colours:—bright red and deep blue.*)

*1st printing*, July, 1902, 1,600,000, bright red *and* very deep blue, dull red *and* pale blue.
*2nd printing*, March, 1903, 1,133,800, carmine *and* black-blue (very thin figures).
*3rd printing*, September, 1904, 791,400, bright red *and* dull blue (thin figures).
*4th printing*, November, 1904, 109,700, bright red *and* pale blue (thick figures).
*5th printing*, February, 1905, 1,666,200, bright red *and* deep blue.
*6th printing*, May, 1906, 483,700, bright red *and* dull blue.
*7th printing*, September, 1907, 958,500, red *and* dull blue.
*8th printing*, August, 1908, 1,360,200, bright red *and* deep blue.
*9th printing*, June, 1909, 463,100, pale red *and* deep blue (on thick paper).

*Variety.*

1904 printing on thin paper.
Very *bright red* figures, stamp in *turquoise-blue*. The above variety is very seldom met with.

*The* 80 *centimes stamp.*

(*Official colours:—bronze-grey and pale yellow.*)

*1st printing*, July, 1902, 1,900,000, deep brown *and* pale yellow *or* olive-yellow.
*2nd printing*, March, 1903, 770,400, violet-brown *and* deep olive-yellow.
*3rd printing*, September, 1904, 855,300, deep brown *and* canary-yellow.
*4th printing*, October, 1904, 947,300, brown *and* bright golden-yellow.
*5th printing*, April, 1905, 2,900,800, violet-brown *and* lemon-yellow.
*6th printing*, July, 1906, 493,500, violet-brown *and* yellow.
*7th printing*, October, 1907, 845,200, brown *and* pale yellow.
*8th printing*, March, 1908, 1,261,300, violet-brown *and* olive-yellow.
*9th printing*, February, 1909, 460,100, violet-brown and olive-yellow (ordinary paper).

*Variety.*

In 1907 one sheet was found in a country post office *unperforated*, but properly gummed; the figures of value were in *dull violet*.

(*To be continued.*)

# Notes of a Provincial Junior

*By* YOKEL

(*Continued from page* 280.)

**Great Britain**—*continued*

[Note.—With reference to the account given on page 280 of the varieties of watermark found with Plates 8 and 9 of the 2d. line-engraved stamp, Mr. H. S. Hodson tells us that impressions from Plate 9 exist with both watermarks, those with the Crown *without* the fleur-de-lis lines, however, being the commoner. So far as he is aware only *one* copy of Plate 8 has been recorded watermarked with the Crown *with* the fleur-de-lis lines.—Ed. *G.S.W.*]

*Embossed Adhesive Stamps.*

FOR many years I had but a vague idea as to the actual period that the embossed series of stamps used as adhesives for postage purposes were issued, although the date of their issue was added in the S.G. Catalogue in 1904, and I dare say many collectors could not say off-hand the correct dates of their issue and the time they were in circulation.

From 1840 to 1847 only two stamps were in use, viz. the 1d. and 2d. line-engraved, but in the latter year a 1s. stamp was issued,

followed by a 10d. value in the next year, and these four were the only stamps in use up to March, 1854, when a 6d. value was brought into use.

It seems difficult to realize at the present day that these five were the only stamps in circulation up to the year 1855.

The three values 1s., 10d., and 6d. constituted the embossed series, and are the only stamps we have now to consider in this section.

The embossed stamps were manufactured at Somerset House, and were the only adhesive postage stamps that were ever made there, in fact they were the only postage stamps ever printed by the Government. They were made by ordinary embossing presses and each impression was made singly by hand. This method of production was therefore extremely slow and tedious, as care had to be taken to keep the impressions in line and at regular spaces apart; but as a matter of fact this was well-nigh impossible, and many sheets issued had some of the stamps overlapping each other, although many sheets were condemned as too faulty for issue.

It will be seen that no two sheets could be identical in arrangement. The design of the head was from a medal by Mr. William Wyon. The 1s. and 10d. values are similar in design, but the frame of the 6d. had four of the sides of the octagon curved. A description, however, is not necessary, as the designs are illustrated in the Catalogue.

### 1s. *Embossed*, 1847.

The 1s. die was put to press June 21, 1847, and this was the first embossed stamp issued. It continued in use for nine years, in fact until it was superseded by the surface-printed stamp of the same value in 1856. It was printed in sheets of twenty, and about five million copies were issued of this value.

Two dies were used for printing these stamps, which had the die number 1 or 2 in the base of the bust, together with the initials of the engraver, "W. W.", but in many impressions the die number is very difficult to discern.

The paper used for this value was the "Dickinson" paper with coloured threads in its substance. Twenty impressions in five rows of four were made on each sheet, and two threads about 5 mm. apart came in each stamp under normal conditions. There were large margins to the sheets at each side, and as in some cases the first impression was placed too near the edge, it might happen that only one thread would appear in the first stamp and the remaining three impressions in that row would have two threads in each, but wide apart (about 20 mm.). It might also happen that although the first impression might be in the normal position, the remaining stamps were placed so wide apart that the space gained would bring the stamp between a pair of threads.

The threads of course ran from the top to the bottom of the sheet.

These stamps were printed in shades of *green*. Fine copies are not readily met with, especially in *dark green;* pairs are uncommon, and blocks are scarce; little difficulty is found in obtaining ordinary copies, which can be bought well under catalogue rates.

### 10*d. Embossed*, 1848.

The 10d. die was first put to press March 1, 1848, and this stamp continued in use until 1855; it was afterwards reissued in 1862 and 1863. It was printed from five dies; one was not numbered, but the others were numbered 1, 2, 3, or 4 in the base of the bust.

It was produced in sheets of twenty-four impressions and about three million stamps were issued.

It was printed in shades of *brown*, on paper similar to that used for the 1s. value. It is a hard stamp to find in very fine condition, and pairs and blocks are extremely difficult to obtain. Average copies can be bought slightly under catalogue prices.

The die numbers are very difficult to discern in many copies, and are as a rule gnored by the average collector.

### 6*d. Embossed*, 1854.

The 6d. value was not brought into use until 1854, and was only in issue until the surface-printed stamp of the same value was issued in 1856. It was only printed from one die (which was unnumbered) but more than six and a half million stamps were produced from it, although only about three and a half millions were issued.

The paper differed from that used for the 1s. and 10d. values, as instead of the silk threads there was a watermark in the paper; it was made by Mrs. Stacey Wise. It was watermarked with the letters "V R" in block type, repeated forty times in each sheet, that being the number of stamps of this value that each sheet contained. The watermark is found inverted as well as upright, and copies are found with it reversed, both upright and inverted, as the stamps were printed on either side of the paper. The paper was gummed before printing, and in some cases the stamps were printed on the gummed side, although very few were issued in that condition.

The shades of this value are of great variety, ranging from *mauve* to *purple*, but a *red-lilac* is the best as far as rarity is concerned.

Ordinary copies can be bought well under

catalogue prices, but really fine copies are not dear at present rates. All the embossed stamps were issued imperforate.

Where possible these stamps should be obtained on pieces of original letters, as the full beauty of the design is spoiled if these stamps are soaked, as being in relief, the boldness vanishes, and the gloss or fresh appearance disappears.

The paper varies in substance and ranges in tint from white to cream.

The cancellations on these stamps are principally the 1844 cancellations, but copies are found with coloured postmarks, usually in *green*.

A considerable proportion of the sheets of embossed stamps were defective, and large numbers were destroyed. Their manufacture was very costly, and the Government was severely criticized for this waste of money. These stamps have steadily appreciated in value during the past twenty-five years, as may be seen from the following table:—

| | 1885 | 1895 | 1900 | 1905 | 1909 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | *s. d.* | *s. d.* |
| 6d. | 0 6 | 3 6 | 3 6 | 6 0 | 6 0 |
| 10d. | 1 6 | 8 6 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 6 |
| 1s. | 0 4 | 2 6 | 2 6 | 5 0 | 6 0 |

The cheapest shades are taken in each case.

The 6d. and 1s. dies were afterwards used for stamping envelopes, but date plugs were then inserted.

*(To be continued.)*

# Foreign Notes

*By* FRANK PHILLIPS

**British Siam**

THE question asked by Mr. Buster, on page 164 of *G.S.W.*, dated August 14, 1909, as to whether the stamps of the Federated Malay States would be used in the States of Kelantan, Kedah, etc., lately ceded to Great Britain, is now answered in the affirmative.

The Asiatic Stamp Company kindly send me from Penang copies of the local newspapers, dated July 19, in which is included a lot of interesting information. My correspondents also inform me that the inland rate in Kedah is still 9 cents (or 9 atts), about 2½d. per 15 grammes (about ½ oz.). This rate is very much too high, and will be modified shortly.

The following extracts are taken from the *Penang Gazette and Straits Chronicle* (19.7.09):—

"ALOR STAR, KEDAH,
*July* 16.

"Following my telegrams I now forward a more detailed account of the ceremonies which took place here yesterday in connection with the transfer of Kedah from Siamese to British suzerainty.

"Mr. Maxwell arrived at Alor Star in the F.M.S. launch *Rapid*, at noon. He was in plain clothing—solar topi, blue coat, white trousers, etc.—and had no official escort of any description. At the wharf he was received by Mr. Williamson, Financial Adviser to Siam and Siamese plenipotentiary for the purposes of the transfer, who has been acting as Adviser here since Mr. Hart left for India. Mr. Williamson introduced him to various personages present, beginning with Tunku Mahmoud, brother of H.H. the Sultan, and President of the State Council; the members of the State Council; Dr. A. L. Hoops, State Surgeon and Inspector of Prisons; and the other European and Malay officials. There was a short exchange of compliments, and then Mr. Maxwell inspected the guard of honour of fifty Sikhs, drawn up under Mr. B. E. Mitchell, Commissioner of Police, and drove with Mr. Williamson to Bata Baka, the Adviser's residence, in a carriage placed at their disposal by the Sultan.

"The formal ceremony of handing and taking over in the Sultan's presence was fixed for three o'clock in the afternoon at the Balai Besar, or chief Council Chamber, a handsome building near the palace. Here a large crowd had assembled, inside being all the principal officials, members of the royal house, and hajis; the only unofficial European present being your correspondent. Outside was a guard of honour and a large concourse of the people. Unfortunately, owing to a delay in making translations of the various documents, it was four o'clock before Mr. Williamson and Mr. Maxwell were able to start from the Government offices, and by this time His Highness the Sultan had arrived at the Balai Besar and taken his seat in the centre of a number of chairs reserved for the members of the State Council. When he appeared all present rose, but he motioned them to be seated, and waited the arrival of the procession with the despatches. His Highness is a spare, dignified-looking Malay, and the reports we have heard of late regarding his mental and physical condition would appear to be greatly exaggerated, for he bore himself yesterday with perfect composure and ease, was most affable in his manner, and followed the proceedings with evident interest. Like all the other Malays present, he was in plain European clothes—frock-coat, etc.—and did not wear any of his Siamese orders.

"Shortly after His Highness's arrival the beating of drums announced that the procession with the despatches had left the Government offices, situated a few hundred yards away. The documents themselves were borne under a yellow silk

umbrella, and carried by a high Court dignitary in a golden tray of exquisite Malay workmanship. Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Williamson followed immediately after, the former in the uniform of the Straits Civil Service, and the latter wearing the full insignia of the second class of the Order of the White Elephant, recently conferred upon him by the King of Siam. They were escorted by several of the principal European and Malay officials, the royal drum-beaters and banner-bearers, and various other persons, including the Malay who until a few years ago held the then important office of Lord High Executioner. During the progress of the procession the *nobat*, or religious band, emitted weird but not untuneful music. On its arrival at the Council Chamber the guard of honour presented arms, certain officials advanced to the bottom of the steps leading to the hall of audience, and Tunku Mahmoud conducted the envoys with the despatches into the Sultan's presence. His Highness bowed, and the envoys seated themselves, Mr. Williamson on the Sultan's right with Tunku Mahmoud, and Mr. Maxwell on the left with Tunku Sulong, the Sultan's eldest son, while other high officials sat facing them, the golden tray with the letters being placed on a table covered with a cloth heavily embroidered with gold. All present remained standing until the envoys were seated.

"The formal speeches and reading of documents then took place, each being first read in English by Mr. Williamson or Mr. Maxwell, and then in a Malay translation by an official who placed a long strip of royal yellow silk across his left shoulder while reading, which he did in a rather inaudible voice.

"Mr. Williamson then again rose and said:—

'Your Highness,

'Now that Mr. Maxwell has presented to you the despatch from the Governor of the Straits Settlements, of which he was the bearer, the only formal business remaining to be done is the signing of the deed of transfer by myself and Mr. Maxwell as the representatives respectively of the Siamese and British Governments. With Your Highness' permission we will now proceed to this business. The deed will be signed in duplicate, of which the Siamese and British Governments will each retain one copy.'

"The transfer having been signed, Mr. Maxwell turned to the Sultan and said: 'I have now to inform Your Highness that the jurisdiction of the Court of the British Consul will cease in Kedah; and that all cases which formerly came before that Court will now be tried in the ordinary courts of this State.

"'I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to request that Your Highness may be pleased to grant me authority to sit in any case in which a European or British subject is concerned, and in which I may think that it is advisable that I should sit.'

"To this His Highness gave a ready assent, and then proceeded to express his thanks to Mr. Williamson and Mr. Maxwell. He said that there was, however, one matter which he thought required further consideration, and that was the new Kedah boundary line as defined in the Treaty. This boundary would deprive Kedah of territory which it had held since time immemorial, and he trusted that the British and Siamese Governments would respect the rights of Kedah in this matter. He concluded his speech with an expression of thanks to the British and the Siamese Governments, and with renewed thanks to Mr. Williamson and Mr. Maxwell.

"Mr. Maxwell then asked the Sultan whether the 6th August (a Friday) or the 7th August (a Saturday) would be more convenient to receive the Governor. The Sultan replied that Saturday would be more convenient, and Mr. Maxwell promised to inform His Excellency accordingly.

"Coffee was then handed round, and after a few minutes' general conversation His Highness withdrew, and Messrs. Maxwell and Williamson drove off to Bata Baka.

"New F.M.S. stamps were introduced this morning in place of Siamese, but the rates remain the same for the present, both for letters and telegrams. They are ridiculously high and will, it is to be hoped, be reduced in the near future to the same as rule in the Straits and F.M.S. A money order branch should also be established at the same time in order to give facilities for remitting money to the colony and elsewhere; at present it has to be sent by hand, an expensive and not altogether safe system.

"ALOR STAR, later.

"I have just learnt that Siam has made Kedah a handsome farewell gift in the shape of the whole of the State postal and telegraph system, which on instructions from Prince Damrong was handed over by Mr. Williamson to Mr. Maxwell this morning. It comprises several post offices, something between 150 and 200 miles of line, and a very complete set of instruments, etc."

Since writing the above, the Asiatic Stamp Co., writing on the 18th of August, have been kind enough to inform me that the postal rates have been reduced, to bring them into line with the rates in force in the Federated Malay States. My correspondents also send me an envelope posted at Kulim, a town in Kedah, which is franked with a 3 cents stamp of the Federated Malay States, postmarked August 18th.

## Bogus Surcharges in Paraguay

AN interesting article appears in the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* (2.8.09), in which it is stated that certain stamps overprinted "20 CENTAVOS" are bogus; that they were bought privately from the printers by an engineer in Asuncion, and from him found their way into the hands of certain dealers. The whole matter has been laid before the Director-General of Posts, and he is taking proceedings against the parties responsible for the transaction.

To go into details, the *only* stamps properly authorized with the "20 CENTAVOS" are Nos. 180, 221, 227, and 230 in the Supplement to the publishers' Catalogue. The following stamps were listed in the said Supplement, but they are undoubtedly bogus.

and it was a mistake to have chronicled them :—

BOGUS SURCHARGES.




219 20 c. on 1 c., greenish blue.
220 20 c. on 2 c., carmine.
222 20 c. on 30 c., pale greenish blue.




236 20 c. on 2 c., rose-red,
and No. 237 with inverted surcharge.

According to the journal mentioned above, it seems very doubtful whether any of the set overprinted "1908," in *black*, are genuine, with the exception of the 60 c. and 1 peso. Collectors should think twice before buying the 1 c., 5 c., 10 c., 20 c., and 30 c. (Nos. 240–244 in the Supplement), as it is just possible that they may have to be excluded from the next edition of the Catalogue.

### New Designs for Hungary

A GERMAN newspaper, bearing the date of August 17, states that the Hungarian Minister of Commerce has given notice of a competition for the choice of designs for a new set of postage stamps.

One design is to be submitted for the "kronen" values, and four designs for the "heller" values : the size of the designs is to be similar to that of the stamps now in use, or, should a suggested design render it necessary, a size closely approaching 22 × 34 mm.

As regards the subject-matter of the designs, a free choice is left to the competitors, but suggestions are offered that acceptable subjects would be : (i) The head of the King, (ii) epoch-making events of Hungarian history, (iii) symbolic designs, (iv) important public buildings, (v) monuments, (vi) landscapes, etc.

The following prizes will be awarded :—

One prize of 2000 kronen = £80.
Two prizes of 1500 kronen = £60.
Three prizes of 1000 kronen = £40.

The competing designs are to be submitted on or before the 31st December, 1909, to the offices of the Assistant-Director of the Hungarian Board of Commerce.

### Protection in the States

THE following paragraph is taken from *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* (14.8.09), and the information contained therein will certainly be most heartily welcomed :—

"We have a message to convey to stamp collectors that will be welcome. It is that under the new tariff law stamps are not liable to duty; in other words, they are on the free list in the important bill that now occupies the minds of the people throughout the country. Classification 677 reads : 'Stamps; foreign postage or revenue stamps, cancelled or uncancelled, and foreign government post cards bearing no other printing than the official imprint thereon.' These are free. Post cards and postage stamp albums, however, are regarded as luxuries under the provisions of the new bill, and are subject to a tax of 35 per cent. *ad valorem ;* all *ad valorem* percentages are based on dutiable values. We have reason to believe that stamps were fortunate in escaping taxation, and that at one time there was some inclination to include them under taxable items."

### German Stamps in Rolls

SO Germany is following the lead of the United States, as, according to *Der Deutsche Philatelist* (20.8.09), orders have just been given that the current low-value stamps be printed in long rolls of 500, one stamp wide, and that such rolls be placed on sale at all the larger post offices. The rolls are intended for use in automatic stamp-vending machines, most of which are owned privately. Up to now the vendor company has been obliged to provide rolls of stamps made by laboriously joining up strips of ten stamps each ; so the innovation will be greatly appreciated.

### Cancellation to Order of Swiss Stamps

HITHERTO it has been against regulations in Switzerland for post office clerks to cancel stamps sold over the counter when requested to do so by the buyer, the only exception made being in the case of the *Postage Due* stamps, which were only sold in a cancelled condition.

Owing to numerous requests having been made by tourists and others for current stamps to be cancelled, a new regulation has been issued lately, to the effect that postmasters *may* do so, if they so wish, but only when the stamps to be cancelled have actually been purchased there and then ; they are also obliged by regulation to cancel them with the ordinary cancellation stamp, set to the date when the application is made; they are strictly forbidden to alter the date-stamp backwards or forwards for the purpose of cancelling stamps to order.

### An Apology

THE following paragraph in *Mekeel's News* has been brought to my notice :—

"*Gibbons Stamp Weekly* in a recent issue includes most of our matter regarding special perforations on U.S. stamps under Frank Phillips's heading of 'Foreign Notes,' although it makes an error in crediting same to the *Boston Weekly* instead of *Mekeel's News and Trade Circular*, from which it was reprinted."

I can only apologize, and give the above paragraph as much publicity as that to which it refers.

### Argentine Centenary Issue

WITH reference to the special issue of stamps, of which mention was made in *G.S.W.* dated October 24 and December 5, 1908, a correspondent informs me that a law has recently been passed authorizing the issue of 150 million steel-engraved stamps, which are to be put on sale from the first week of May next until the end of next year.

# New Issues and Discoveries

## *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.**—We have received the 6 cents in the new "San Martin" type, and of that set only the ½ c., 20 c., 24 c., 1 p., 5 p., 10 p., and 20 p. are required to complete it.




7a

AUGUST, 1909. Type 7a. *Wmk.* Type 67. *Perf.* 13, 13½.
187| 6 c., olive-bistre.

**Barbados.**—We have seen copies of three values in colours conforming to the Crown Agents' latest scheme; the 1d. in particular is of quite a different shade from the 1d., *rose*, No. 137 in the Catalogue.




6

1909. Type 6. *New colours. Value in second colour. Wmk. Multiple Crown* CA, Type w. 8. *Perf.* 14.
165| ½d., brown, O.
167| 1d., carmine, O.
172| 6d., dull and bright purple, O.

**British Guiana.**—Major Evans writes to us as follows: Messrs. C. Nissen and Co. have shown me three entire letters bearing copies of the 4 c. and 12 c. of 1860 and the 24 c. of 1863, all perf. 10, and posted in July and August, 1866, proving that the date for this perforation should probably be 1866, or at any rate earlier than the date "1867" assigned to it in the Catalogue.

**Bulgaria.**—We have received supplies of two new provisionals, both consisting of stamps of the 1889–90 issue overprinted or surcharged in *black*.




7

AUGUST, 1909. Type 7 *overprinted with* Type 19, *in* black.
108| 5 stot., dull green (No. 45a).

**1909**

**10**

20

AUGUST, 1909. Type 7 *surcharged with* Type 20, *in* black.
110|10 on 15 stot., yellow (No. 49).

**Cook Islands.**—Mr. Fred. Hagen has shown us a copy of the 1d. stamp on the usual Cowan paper, watermarked N Z and Star, close, but perforated 14. It is possible that other values may follow suit, but in view of the recent changes in the modern perforations of New Zealand there is no knowing what to expect.



2

1909. Type 2. *Wmk.* N Z *and Star, close*, Type 7. *Perf.* 14.
47| 1d., deep red.

**Diego Suarez.**—Mr. W. Smith Marriott has shown us a used copy of the 15 centimes of 1892, with *black* overprint, the latter being inverted.




J–8

1892. Type J *overprinted with* Type 8, *in* black.
*Variety. Overprint inverted.*
28*a* 15 c., blue.

**Gwalior.**—We are shown a pair of the 1 a. of India, Type 43, with the surcharge in very fresh, clear type, the English word measuring 13 (instead of 14) mm., and the Hindi 14½ (instead of 15) mm. Can any of our readers account for these discrepancies?

**Italy.**—Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper have shown us a pair of the current 10 centesimi stamps which appear to be without any perforation whatever. The pair is used with a 5 centesimi stamp, and is on a portion of the original cover, on which sufficient of the postmark can be seen to decipher the date, viz. "20 March 1907."




38

1907. Type 38. *Wmk. Crown*, Type 7. *Perf.* 14.
*Variety. Imperf.*
138 10 c., rose.

**New South Wales.**—According to *The Australian Philatelist* (10.8.09), the current 2d., with single-lined watermark, has been found used, perforated 11.




52

Type 52. *Wmk. Crown and* A, Type 57.
(*c*) *Perf.* 11.
471*a* 2d., ultramarine.

**Portugal.**—We are indebted to Mr. Dutton for the sight of a 50 reis, *green*, of the 1870–80 issue, with perforation gauging 11. This stamp should come between Nos. 68*b* and 68*c* in the Catalogue.




15

1870–80. Type 15. Straight *label*. *Head embossed, in* white.
(*a*) *Perf.* 11.
50 r., green.

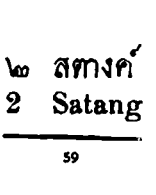
**Siam.**—We have received five values of the 1906 and 1908 issues overprinted with approximately equivalent values in the new currency, in which 100 *satangs*, instead of 64 *atts*, are equal to 1 *tical*.

The overprinting was done in England, and presumably in sheets of 100.

*New currency.* 100 *satangs* = 1 *tical*.



50




59

AUG. 15, 1909. Type 50 *overprinted with new currency, as* Type 59, *in* black. *Perf.* 14.

191 2 sat. on 1 a., green and yellow.
192 3 sat. ,, 3 a., grey and deep violet.
194 6 sat. ,, 4 a., rose and carmine.
197 12 sat. ,, 8 a., olive-bistre and dull black.
198 14 sat. ,, 9 a., pale blue and blue.

**Southern Nigeria.**—We have received the under-chronicled values in new colours.




2

1909. Type 2. *New colours. Centre in first colour. Wmk. Multiple Crown* C A, Type w 8. *Perf.* 14.

33 2d., greyish slate, O.
36 4d., black and red on *yellow*, C.
40 2s. 6d. ,, on *blue*, C.
43 10s., green and red on *green*, C.

# Correspondence

## Essays

*The Editor of "Gibbons Stamp Weekly"*

Dear Sir,—There has been some controversy regarding the authors of the four essays which were awarded the Treasury prizes in 1839. I have a contemporary notice (the *Newark Gazette* of December 31, 1839) in which the names are given as follows:—Bogardus and Coffin (who acted together), Benjamin Cheverton, Henry Cole, and Charles Whiting. The two first will be unknown to some of your readers, but I have a Patent Specification of 1839 of James Bogardus, being "a Method of Applying Stamps to Letters." It would be interesting to know the nature of the essays. Can you or your readers assist? I enclose a photograph of the essays from my collection, which I think most nearly approximate to the following description given in the Patent:—

"The object of my Invention is to annex a stamped or engraved label to a letter or other document by means of the seal, thus avoiding the use of adhesive or gummed labels. The label, whether of paper or parchment, may be of any size or shape, and if it be required to affix one to a letter by means of a wafer, let the wafer cover a portion of the label, and the rest of the wafer will seal the letter; the same may be done with wax. But a better method is to cut or pierce a hole in the label, which hole being placed where the wafer or wax is placed to seal the letter, the act of sealing the letter affixes the label, and this method may be applied to any document whatever."

Yours truly,
W. V. Morten.

[The essays of which Mr. Morten sends us a photograph are of the plainest possible description. The design consists of a large, outline figure "1." on a white ground, in a circle enclosed in a square of solid colour; below is the inscription "½ *oz—Penny*," in two lines. One copy has the lower part covered by a piece of paper fixed over it by a wafer, as described in the Patent.—Ed. *G.S.W.*]

## Manchester Philatelic Congress

*The Editor of "Gibbons Stamp Weekly"*

Dear Sir,—Enclosed I have much pleasure in sending you a copy of the petition prepared and submitted to the Universal Postal Union, in accordance with the resolution passed at the First British Congress.

This petition has been submitted by me to Dr. Kloss, has been translated and placed on the agenda of the German Congress, held at Carlsbad, with a view of supporting us, should the delegates in committee agree; but so far I do not know the result.

A copy has also been furnished to the Secretary of the Stamp Trades Protection Association, with the request that he should circulate it and ask for the support of the trade.

I am sending you these details in the hope that you will give it all the publicity you can in your esteemed journal.

Yours faithfully,
I. J. Bernstein.

---

*20th August*, 1909.

*The Director*
*The Universal Postal Union,*
*Berne.*

Dear Sir,—At a Congress of all the Philatelic Societies of Great Britain held in Manchester on the 18th, 19th, and 20th February, 1909, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That this Congress is of opinion that a petition should be prepared and presented to the Universal Postal Union, soliciting their help in the prevention of further issues of Commemorative and other stamps which are unnecessary for the public service."

We, the Committee appointed to draw up this petition, beg respectfully to remind you that at your Congress held in 1897 at Washington it was decided that stamps issued for a special object peculiar to the country of issue, such as stamps called Commemorative stamps and available for a limited time only, should no longer be valid for international postage.

In addition to these, large numbers of stamps are constantly being issued, which, whilst not restricted as to period of currency, nevertheless are unnecessary for the public service, and are apparently only produced for the purpose of sale to stamp collectors of the young and inexperienced class. Serious philatelists deplore the appearance of so many such issues because they tend to lower the reputation of the postal authorities of such countries, whose business it is to cater for the wants of the letter-writing public, and not the stamp collector.

In the category of stamps which we submit ought to be discouraged, and whose status you are respectfully asked to consider, are many provisional (surcharged) issues. These, in isolated cases, may be necessary, but the great majority could be easily avoided, and we respectfully submit that their issue could be discouraged and restricted by some ruling recommendation of the Universal Postal Union.

We regret that some of our own colonies are serious offenders in this respect, and the attention of our Colonial Secretary has already been drawn to this matter. We feel that the clearly expressed opinion of the Universal Postal Union, whose work in the cause of civilization has been of such extraordinary value, and whose recommendations command universal respect and attention, would have a strong effect in preventing the issue of these unnecessary and purely speculative postage stamps.

In conclusion we would respectfully point out that this petition expresses the views not only of the British Philatelic Societies assembled in Congress and of the leading members of the stamp

trade in this country, but of the Societies and dealers in all parts of the world.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) I. J. Bernstein, President.
*(President Manchester Junior Philatelic Society.)*
W. D. Beckton, Chairman.
*(President Manchester Philatelic Society.)*
M. P. Castle.
*(Vice-President Royal Philatelic Society.)*
Percy C. Bishop. Committee.
*(Editor The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.)*

[We regret to learn that this petition cannot be accepted directly by the authorities of the U.P.U.; we trust that it may be found possible to present it through some official channel.—Ed. *G.S.W.*]

*The Editor of "Gibbons Stamp Weekly"*

Dear Sir,—In *G.S.W.* of August 21st is a very interesting article on stamps of Denmark and its colonies, in which mention is made of the three surcharged stamps, 5 bit on 4, 5, and 8 cents, in 1905. The writer says with regard to these three that he is of opinion they were never actually in circulation.

It may therefore be of interest to your readers that I received a letter from St. Thomas dated October 27, 1905, franked with the three stamps in question; and my correspondent writes about them as follows:—

"To post this letter I am using three surcharged stamps from the old cent to the now used 'bit.' I will ask you to accept these as very rare stamps, as they were only sold here for half an hour last month, and very few indeed are therefore in circulation."

I remain, dear sir,
Yours truly,
M. Strong.

[This seems to us rather to indicate that the stamps in question were not regularly put in circulation.—Ed. *G.S.W.*]

# Answers to Correspondents

***Under this heading we shall gladly endeavour to answer any questions upon philatelic subjects which our readers may desire to submit to us. Replies will be published as early as possible, but we cannot promise that they will appear in any particular number, and we may find it advisable to publish them in one number only each month. It must be understood that the Editor cannot undertake to value or to expertize stamps; when a valuation or opinion as to genuineness, etc., is required, the stamps must be sent to MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., together with their fee for such service.***

***Questions must be addressed to THE EDITOR, Gibbons Stamp Weekly, 391 Strand, London, W.C.***

A.S.—We cannot trace the note you refer to, stating that one particular stamp in the books sold at the Post Office has the watermark inverted, and we think you must have misread what was stated. All the stamps in the same book have the watermark the same way up. Half of the books have it one way and half the other, the stamps for these books being printed in panes of 60, six vertical rows of ten, three of the rows one way up and three the other, so that the margin for binding in the book may always be at the left-hand side of the stamps.

Howick.—We do not know the 7s. 8d. Fiscal stamp of New Zealand, as used for postage. Is your copy postally used? The fiscal stamps of Griqualand West were never, it is believed, available for postal use, though specimens are known postmarked. The value of all these things is very doubtful.

# Philatelic Societies

## Junior Philatelic Society

### New Secretary's Address

At the Tenth Annual General Meeting of the Junior Philatelic Society, held on Saturday, September 11th, Mr. Ralph Wedmore was elected Hon. Secretary in place of Mr. A. Selinger, resigned.

Mr. Wedmore's address, to which all secretarial communications should hereafter be sent, is—

54 Park Road,
West Dulwich, London, S.E.

### Brighton Branch

*Chairman: W. Mead.*
*Hon. Sec.: J. Ireland, 103 Western Road, Hove.*
*Meeting-place: Royal Hotel, Queen's Road.*
*Meetings: Second and fourth Thursdays, 7 till 10 p.m.*

1909.

Oct. 14. Display: Great Britain, Leicester B. Paine.
Oct. 28. Display: Trinidad, M. P. Castle, J.P.
Nov. 11. "My Favourite Country and Why," by Members.
Nov. 25. Paper and Display: "Single Issue and Single Stamp Specialism," H. Lee. Display: Various Countries, S. R. Turner.
Nov. 27. Special Meeting. Display of U.S.A. Exhibits from Earl's Court Golden West Exhibition.
Dec. 9. Display: Bechuanaland, British Central, East and South Africa, Somaliland, E. Heginbottom, B.A.
Dec. 30. Ten Minutes' Papers, by Members.

1910.

Jan. 13. Paper: "Some little-known Reprints and how to detect them," Herbert Clark.
Jan. 27. Paper and Display: Fred. J. Melville.
Feb. 10. Display: W. Mead. Display: Great Britain Post Cards, J. C. Dallimore.
Feb. 24. Display: Great Britain, Baron Anthony de Worms.
Mar. 10. Paper and Display: "St. Helena," H. H. Harland. Paper and Display: "British New Guinea and Papua," A. Ashby.
Mar. 31. Display: Cape of Good Hope, Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, E. Heginbottom, B.A.
April 14. Display: Spain and Colonies, A. H. L. Giles, R.N.
April 28. Display: Some West Indian Stamps, C. J. Smith.
May 12. Paper: "The Present Position of Philately: Notes on some of its aspects," Herbert Clark.
May 26. Annual General Meeting.

Printed by W. Brendon & Son, Ltd., Plymouth, for the Proprietors, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.
October 2, 1909.

## Prahran Philatelic Society

*President: Mr. Bosher.*
*Secretary: O. W. Minty, Kooyong Road, Armadale.*
*Meetings: Prahran Coffee Palace, Chapel Street.*

THE annual meeting of the above Society was held on July 17, the President, Mr. Flavell, in the chair, twenty members being present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

After the correspondence had been received and dealt with, the resignation of Mr. E. Beyer as a member was accepted; also apology from Mr. Best for non-attendance was accepted. Mr. Penrose and Mr. Rasmussen were then balloted for and elected members of the Society. A resolution was carried that *The Australian Philatelist* has been appointed the official organ of the Society.

A motion by Mr. Lawson, "That any rules which are discussed or altered at a meeting cannot again be altered within twelve months," was carried.

A motion with reference to rescinding rule dealing with the non-admission of members of the Metropolitan Society was carried, and members of that Society can now become members of this Society. Mr. Smith and Mr. Whelan were then proposed as members for next meeting. It was arranged to hold an Auction Sale of stamps at the next meeting.

The balance sheet for the past year was read by the Secretary and adopted, and showed that the Society was in a very satisfactory position. The Exchange Superintendent's report was received and adopted, and showed that twelve books had been sent out during the year valued at £573, and the sales £179, an average of 32 per cent., the sales being a slight increase on the previous year.

The President in his address congratulated the Society on its splendid position. Although the expenses for the past year had been heavier than usual, the Society was in a better position than it was twelve months ago. The average attendance at all meetings was nineteen, which was excellent, and the number of members on the roll was sixty-two. Two magazine nights were held, both of which were very successful, as also a Social which was held last month. During the year it was decided to give membership certificates to those who had been in the Society for two years, and these will be distributed at the next meeting. The design of the certificate is the work of the Secretary and is a credit to the Society. The Society in May changed its night of meeting to the third Saturday in each month, on account of the Saturday half-holiday, the change being successful. The following members exhibited collections during the year: Messrs. J. J. Smith, A. E. Smith, C. E. Lovett, T. Pugh, K. J. Hogg, H. W. Johnston, F. Ziegelen, D. F. Stevenson, S. Hatch, and H. W. Maynard, which were greatly appreciated by the members.

The election of officers for the ensuing year took place and resulted as follows:—President, Mr. Bosher; Vice-Presidents, Mr. Lawson and Mr. Stevenson; Secretary, Mr. G. W. Minty; Treasurer and Press Correspondent, Mr. H. W. Maynard; Exchange Superintendent and Librarian, Mr. H. W. Johnston; Auditors, Messrs. Thewlis and Flavell; Committee, Messrs. Lovett, Flavell, Thewlis, Best, and Ziegelen. The ballot for next exchange book then took place. Resolved to hold another magazine night in October. Mr. Stevenson then displayed his collection, and after a hearty vote of thanks had been tendered to him, and the various officers had responded, the President declared the meeting closed.

## Swadlincote Stamp Society

*President: Councillor W. Oakley, Parliament Street, Newhall.*
*Secretary: Fred. W. Edwards, 64 Coppice Side, Swadlincote, near Burton-on-Trent.*
*Meetings: Third Tuesday in each month, in Mr. W. W. Hilton's Office, Midland Road, Swadlincote.*

MR. PERCY DUNBAR, of Burton-on-Trent, gave the Swadlincote Philatelic Society a great treat at the meeting on Tuesday, in Mr. Hilton's office, Midland Road, by reading an interesting and instructive paper which dealt in a masterly way with three subjects: (1) "Stamp collecting as a pastime"; (2) "Notes and hints on stamp collecting"; (3) "Description of the various methods of engraving and printing, and the various natures of the paper employed in the production of stamps." Mr. Oakley (President) officiated, and Mr. F. Edwards, F.R.P.S.L., was in the vice-chair. Mr. Dunbar gave evidence of the popularity of philately by giving approximate statistics of the membership of leading philatelic societies throughout the world, the foremost of which societies, he said, was the Royal Philatelic Society of London, of which the Prince of Wales is President, and which society was honoured by King Edward VII in 1906 when His Majesty was graciously pleased to christen the society, "The Royal Philatelic Society of London."—*Burton Evening Gazette*, August 18, 1909.

## Victoria, Australia

*President: Mr. C. H. Edmondson.*
*Secretary: Mr. W. Brettschneider.*

THE annual meeting of the Philatelic Society of Victoria was held on Thursday, July 22, 1909, at 8 p.m.

The Rev. H. W. Lane was voted to the chair (the President, Mr. A. G. Kelson, having sent a letter regretting his inability to be present). There was a good attendance of members.

The minutes of last annual meeting were read and confirmed.

The Chairman then read the President's address congratulating members on the success of the past year

It was proposed and seconded that the annual report and balance sheet, which had been circulated in the room, be received, and after some discussion they were adopted.

The election of officers was next proceeded with, the result being as follows:—President, Mr. C. H. Edmondson; Vice-President, the Rev. H. W. Lane; Secretary, Treasurer, and Exchange Superintendent, Mr. W. Brettschneider; Librarian, Mr. L. A. Chester; Committee, Messrs. H. Glazbrook, W. R. Rundell, S. O. Smith, and J. Williamson.

A vote of thanks to the retiring officers concluded the meeting.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Your Committee, in presenting their seventeenth annual report and balance sheet, have the pleasure to state that last year was the most successful year in the history of our Society, although, in consequence of several special items of expenditure, the actual cash balance is less than last year.

Ten new members were elected during the year, five resigned, and our roll now stands as follows: Thirty-eight ordinary, thirty-four corresponding, and two honorary, or a total of seventy-four members.

The balance to the Society's credit at present stands at £25 11s. 11d., which, however, includes £14 19s. 3d. paid in advance to the Exchange Branch.

Twelve ordinary general meetings were held during the year, the attendances at which were very satisfactory.

Seven committee meetings were held.

Eleven Exchange Books to the value of £1845 were circulated during the year, an average of £167 per book.

Twelve books valued at £1667 were returned, the sales from which amounted to £407 18s. 2d., or about £34 per book, a very satisfactory result, as compared with last year, when the average was £33 10s. per book.

Your Society also exchanged a book with the South Australian Society; our book contained stamps to the value of £137 8s. 3d.

Adelaide members bought stamps to the amount of £8 19s.

The value of the South Australian book was £116, from which our members purchased stamps amounting to £16.

Your Committee has the pleasure to record the fact that the Acting Deputy Postmaster-General, W. R. Crosbie, Esq., has kindly consented to allow all new issues arriving from the Berne Postal Union Office to be exhibited at our meetings, and they recommend that the above-named gentleman be elected an honorary member, which was carried.

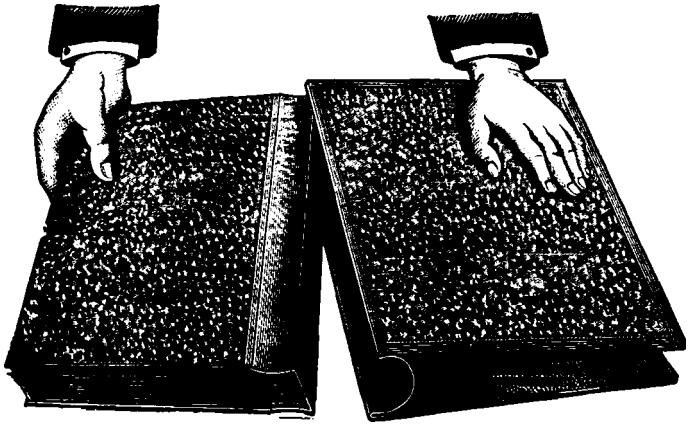
The thanks of the Society are also due to Messrs. Hagen, Limited, of Sydney, and Messrs. Pemberton and Company, of London, for contributing their periodicals for the current year to the Society's Library, which is now one of the best and most complete of any Society in the Australian States.

In conclusion, your Committee desire to congratulate the members on the distinct progress shown during the past year, which could be still further added to by the members bringing the Society prominently under the notice of their friends who take an interest in stamp matters.

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| 33. | " EAST AFRICA (6.08) | 12 | 0 6 |
| 34. | " SOMALILAND (6.08) | 10 | 0 6 |
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| 37. | EAST AFRICA & UGANDA (6.08) | 6 | 0 4 |
| 38. | GAMBIA (7.08) | 6 | 0 4 |
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| 48. | ORANGE RIVER COLONY (8.08) | 26 | 1 2 |
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| 50. | SEYCHELLES (8.08) | 8 | 0 4 |
| 51. | SIERRA LEONE (8.08) | 10 | 0 6 |
| 52. | SOUTHERN NIGERIA (8.08) | 4 | 0 3 |
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| 60. | CYPRUS (10.08) | 10 | 0 6 |
| 61. | GIBRALTAR (10.08) | 14 | 0 8 |
| 62. | HELIGOLAND (10.08) | 4 | 0 3 |
| 63. | IONIAN ISLES (10.08) | 4 | 0 3 |
| 64. | MALTA (10.08) | 6 | 0 4 |
| | **ASIATIC COLONIES.** | | |
| 65. | BANGKOK (1.09) | 4 | 0 3 |
| 66. | CEYLON (1.09) | 26 | 1 2 |
| 67. | HONG KONG (1.09) | 14 | 0 8 |
| 68. | INDIA (1.09) | 22 | 1 0 |
| 69. | INDIAN CONVENTION STATES (1.09) | 64 | 2 8 |
| 70. | LABUAN (1.09) | 18 | 0 10 |
| 71. | BRUNEI (2.09) | 6 | 0 4 |
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| 74. | STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (2.09) | 14 | 0 8 |
| 75. | JOHOR (2.09) | 8 | 0 3 |
| 76. | NEGRI SEMBILAN (2.09) | 4 | 0 3 |
| 77. | PAHANG (2.09) | 4 | 0 3 |
| 78. | PERAK (2.09) | 12 | 0 6 |
| 79. | SELANGOR (3.09) | 8 | 0 4 |
| 80. | SUNGEI UJONG (3.09) | 6 | 0 4 |
| 81. | FEDERATED MALAY STATES (3.09) | 6 | 0 4 |
| | **AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.** | | |
| 82. | AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH (3.09) | 6 | 0 4 |
| 83. | PAPUA (3.09) | 8 | 0 4 |
| 84. | BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS (3.09) | 4 | 0 3 |
| 85. | COOK ISLANDS (3.09) | 6 | 0 4 |
| 86. | FIJI ISLANDS (4.09) | 16 | 0 9 |
| 86a. | NEW HEBRIDES (8.09) | 4 | 0 3 |
| 87. | NEW SOUTH WALES (4.09) | 68 | 2 10 |
| 88. | NEW ZEALAND (5.09) | 70 | 2 10 |
| 89. | QUEENSLAND (5.09) | 26 | 1 2 |
| 90. | SOUTH AUSTRALIA (6.09) | 42 | 1 9 |
| 91. | TASMANIA (6.09) | 26 | 1 2 |
| 92. | TONGA (6.09) | 12 | 0 6 |
| 93. | VICTORIA (7.09) | 42 | 1 9 |
| 94. | WESTERN AUSTRALIA (7.09) | 24 | 1 0 |
| | **UNITED STATES AND COLONIES.** | | |
| 238. | POSTMASTERS' STAMPS (12.08) | 6 | 0 4 |
| 239. | GENERAL ISSUES, ETC. (12.08) | 56 | 2 4 |
| 240. | CARRIERS' STAMPS (12.08) | 8 | 0 4 |
| 241. | NEWSPAPER STAMPS (12.08) | 22 | 1 0 |
| 242. | CONFEDERATE STATES POSTMASTERS' STAMPS (12.08) | 14 | 0 8 |
| 243. | CONFEDERATE STATES GENERAL ISSUES (12.08) | 4 | 0 3 |
| 244. | CUBA (12.08) | 14 | 0 8 |
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# 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* the different properties that may be placed in our hands. In addition to publishing this *Register* in our paper we also issue the *Register* in pamphlet form and send it to a large number of good buyers who do not subscribe to *G.S.W.*

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.
10th.—Collectors are advised to fix the very lowest price they will accept, in the first instance, as this will ensure a quicker sale and save correspondence.
11th.—It will greatly facilitate a sale if the owner will calculate the current catalogue price of his stamps.

[AD. 40.

**No. 57.** A VERY FINE SPECIALIZED COLLECTION OF THE STAMPS OF

# ST. LUCIA & ST. VINCENT

***All the Stamps are in very fine and perfect condition, the owner having been most particular in his selection of copies, particularly as regards the used.***

***St. Lucia*** contains 1860, 1d. (2), unused; 4d. (2), unused, and 6d. (2), unused and used. 1863, 1d. (2), 4d., pair and 2 singles; 6d., 2 pairs and single, all unused. 1864, 1d. (3), 4d. (3), 6d. (4), 1/- (6). 1864, perf. 14, 1d., 4 unused, 1 used; 4d., 4 unused and 2 used; 6d., 2 unused, 3 used; 1/-, 1 unused, 4 used. All the later issues are well represented and include a used copy of the 1/-, 1883, orange.

***St. Vincent.*** 1861, 6d., 6 fine used copies. 1862, 1d., 3 unused and 7 used; 6d., 2 unused and 9 used. 1866, 2 unused and 1 used; 1/-, 1 unused, 2 used; ditto, perf. 14-16, used and unused. 1869, 4d., 1 unused and 2 used; 1/-, indigo, 3 used copies; 1/-, brown, 3 used copies. 1872, 1/-, rose-red, 3 used copies; 1/-, brown-rose. 1875, 1/-, claret, 6, including strip of 3 on part original. 1877, 4d., blue (3); 6d., yellow-green (3); 1/-, vermilion (3). 1880, 6d. (3); 1/-, vermilion (4). 1881, 4d., pair and 3 singles; 1883-4, perf. 14, 4d. (4); perf. 12, 4d., pair and 3 singles; 6d., used and unused; 1/-, pair and 2 singles. The later issues are all strong and very complete, including 3 copies of the 2½ on 4d., brown, etc. etc.

***The Catalogue value is stated by the owner to be between £210 and £220, and at the price asked,***

## £90

***this is one of the cheapest Collections which have passed through our Register.***

## STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY, OCTOBER 9, 1909.

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. FOR TRANSMISSION AS A NEWSPAPER.

No. 15, Vol. X.
(Whole No. 249.)

OCTOBER 9, 1909.

ONE PENNY.

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**STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED**

**HEAD OFFICE: 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.**

(Opposite The Hotel Cecil)

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INC., 198 BROADWAY.

Registered at the G.P.O. for Transmission as a Newspaper.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly, October 2, 1909.

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***St. Vincent.*** **1861**, 6d., 6 fine used copies. **1862**, 1d., 3 unused and 7 used; 6d., 2 unused and 9 used. **1866**, 2 unused and 1 used; 1/-, 1 unused, 2 used; ditto, perf. 14-16, used and unused. **1869**, 4d., 1 unused and 2 used; 1/-, indigo, 3 used copies; 1/-, brown, 3 used copies. **1872**, 1/-, rose-red, 3 used copies; 1/-, brown-rose. **1875**, 1/-, claret, 6, including strip of 3 on part original. **1877**, 4d., blue (3); 6d., yellow-green (3); 1/-, vermilion (3). **1880**, 6d. (3); 1/-, vermilion (4). **1881**, 4d., pair and 3 singles; **1883–4**, perf. 14, 4d. (4); perf. 12, 4d., pair and 3 singles; 6d., used and unused; 1/-, pair and 2 singles. The later issues are all strong and very complete, including 3 copies of the 2½ on 4d., brown, etc. etc.

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# GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY



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**HEAD OFFICE: 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.**

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WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED

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**The Countries of the World.** By B. W. H. Poole.

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Glenarm, Longton Avenue,
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STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd.,
391 Strand, London, W.C.

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CORRESPONDENCE.—The Editor regrets that he has very little time for direct correspondence. Letters requiring a reply will be dealt with as far as possible under the heading of "Answers to Correspondents."

BINDING CASES.—Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., can supply special red cloth covers, lettered in gold, suitable for binding up any volume (26 numbers) of *G.S.W.* The covers are of sufficient size to include all advertisement pages. When ordering please state what volume it is intended to bind.

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# Gibbons Stamp Weekly

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These volumes are replete with useful information to all collectors.

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## The Monthly Journal.

THESE are replete with interesting articles by the best writers of the past eighteen years, and a set should be in the library of every stamp collector; their cost will be returned tenfold by the useful information you will find contained in them.

| | | s. | d. | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vol. 3 . . | post-free | 7 | 6 | Vol. 8 . . | post-free | 6 | 0 |
| ,, 4 . . | ,, | 5 | 6 | ,, 9 . . | ,, | 5 | 0 |
| ,, 5 . . | ,, | 5 | 0 | ,, 10 . . | ,, | 5 | 0 |
| ,, 6 . . | ,, | 6 | 6 | ,, 18 . . | ,, | 4 | 0 |
| ,, 7 . . | ,, | 6 | 0 | | | | |

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

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

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

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

**Do you want to PURCHASE**

a really cheap, specialized or general collection? If so, CONSULT OUR

**STAMP COLLECTIONS REGISTER.**

**Do you want to SELL**

your collection, or any part of it, at the small commission of Ten per cent? If so, ENTER IT IN OUR

**STAMP COLLECTIONS REGISTER,**

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

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**STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand (Opposite Hotel Cecil), London, W.C.**

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# BLANK ALBUM

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**May be used in conjunction with Sectional Album or with Imperial Album.**



THIS Album 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.

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**No. 1046.** The "**SIMPLEX**," 150 leaves, size $11\frac{1}{16} \times 9\frac{13}{16}$, space available for stamps $9\frac{5}{8} \times 7\frac{1}{8}$; cloth cover, bevelled boards, lettered on back, with blank panel for particulars of contents.

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Bound in dark green or marone.

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[Ad. 24.

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## Stanley Gibbons, Limited, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

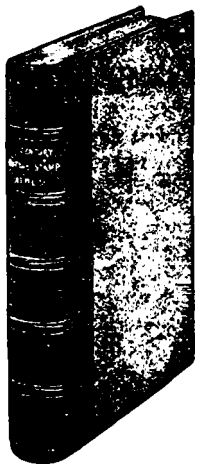
THE

# Century Album

OF THE

## Postage Stamps of the World.

SECOND EDITION. PUBLISHED 1903.



**622 pages, 13×10 inches.**

Printed on one side of the paper only, with illustrations on the left-hand page. No minor varieties. Space for about 18,000 stamps.

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On stout glazed paper, half-bound in morocco,

**REDUCED PRICE,**

**15s.**

**or post-free in Great Britain, 15/9.**

**Up to May, 1909, this Album was sold at 25s., but as we have only a few copies left, we are offering them at the above reduced price to clear our stock rooms.**

[AD. 28.

# *Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.*

*ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.*

### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

| Cat. No. | 1909. *Type* 72. *New value.* | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 6 c., olive-bistre . . . | 0 | 3 |

### BRITISH GUIANA.

1888-9. *Provisional. Reduced price.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 135. | 2 c., dull purple . . *used* | 0 | 8 |

### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

1909. *Postage Due. Type* 71. *New value.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 6 c., sepia . . . . | 0 | 5 |

### MAURITIUS.

1909. *Type* 36. *Arms.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 154. | 25 c., green and carmine on green, C . | 0 | 6 |

### MEXICO.

*Various issues. Revised prices.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 33. | 2 reales, orange (Eagle) . . . | 1 | 0 |
| 39. | 25 c., brown-orange (Maximilian) . *used* | 1 | 0 |
| 43. | 25 c. ,, (engraved) . . | 0 | 8 |
| 68. | 6 c., black on brown (thick figures) . | 0 | 6 |
| 91. | 12 c., blue (imperf.) . . . | 0 | 4 |
| 338. | 50 c., black and claret (Waterfall) *used* | 0 | 4 |

### NEWFOUNDLAND.

1896-7. *Type* 16. *Fish. Reduced price.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 64. | 2 c., green . . . . | 0 | 8 |

### PARAGUAY.

1884. *Type* 15. *Reduced price.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22. | 1 c., deep green (perf. 11½) . . | 0 | 3 |
| 23. | 2 c., red ( ,, ,, ) . . | 0 | 3 |
| 24. | 5 c., deep blue ( ,, ,, ) . . | 2 | 0 |
| 27. | 5 c., blue ( ,, 12½) . . | 0 | 4 |

1889-1902. *Various types. Reduced prices.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 34. | 15 c., orange (numeral). . . | 0 | 4 |
| 39/39a. | 4 c., rose (portrait) . . . | 0 | 2 |
| 66. | 8 c., brown (small lion) . . . | 0 | 3 |
| 328. | 10 c., mauve (Official) . . . | 0 | 9 |

### ST. LUCIA.

1887. *Type* 5. *Die* I.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 41. | 6d., dull mauve and blue . . . | 1 | 6 |

### SIAM.

1909. *Type* 50 *overprinted with new currency. Value in "Satangs."*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2 sat. on 1 a., green and yellow . . | 0 | 1 |
| | 3 sat. on 3 a., grey and deep violet . | 0 | 1 |
| | 6 sat. on 4 a., rose and carmine . . | 0 | 2 |
| | 12 sat. on 8 a., olive-bistre and dull black | 0 | 4 |
| | 14 sat. on 9 a., pale blue and blue . | 0 | 5 |

October 9, 1909

# Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 15
Whole No. 249 OCTOBER 9, 1909 VOL. X

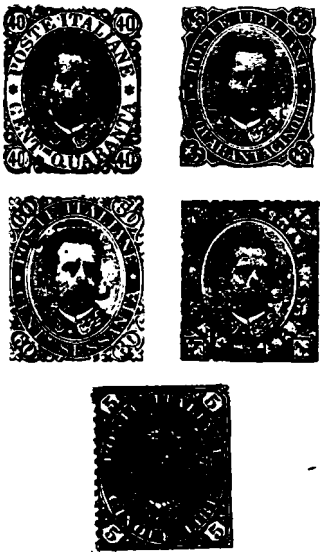
# The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies

*By* L. HANCIAU *(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)*

*(Continued from page 224.)*

IN accordance with the law of the 20th June, 1889, the following stamps were issued on the 1st August, 1889.

*Issue of August 1st, 1889.*



These stamps complete the series of 1879; there are five values showing the head of Humbert I, turned slightly towards the right, in an oval band inscribed "POSTE ITALIANE", and value in words in coloured or white letters; the whole enclosed in a rectangular frame, different for each value.

The heads, like those of 1879, are the work of Professor Bigola, and the frames of Enrico Repettati.

Surface-printed in colour on white, satin-surfaced paper, watermarked with the Crown of 1863. Perf. 14.

40 c., brown.
45 c., grey-green, deep grey-green.
60 c., violet, bright violet.
1 l., brown and yellow, brown and orange.
5 l., carmine and green.

*Variety, imperf. vertically.*

40 c., brown.

*Proofs.*—I have seen the four low values overprinted with the word "SAGGIO", in letters 3 mm. high.

* * *

The following announcement appeared in the *Bollettino Ministeriale* of the 30th November, 1889, No. 1412:—

"Art. 66. Notice is hereby given that the 5 centesimi postage stamp has been printed in a lighter shade of pine-apple green, having in white* the oval band in which is enclosed the inscription 'POSTE ITALIANE—CENTESIMI CINQUE.'"

* * *

In December, 1889, the Administration of Posts reminded the public of the regulations that had been published, as follows:—

"On the 31st of this month of December (1889), the postage stamps and cards indicated below will cease to be available for use, and they will be exchanged on and after the 1st January until the 31st December, 1890:—

All the cards and postage stamps bearing the effigy of Victor Emmanuel;

* According to this description, the stamp should be the 5c. of 1891, which M. Hanciau states later on "made its appearance modestly without being announced." He assures us, however, that the date of the announcement quoted here is "the 30th November, 1889," and that it refers to the 5c. which had been issued on the 1st of that month, under the provisions of the Law of the previous June, and which does not agree with the description given.—ED. *G.S.W.*

The postage stamps with the inscription 'ESTERO';

The 30 and 50 centesimi and 2 lire postage stamps;

The 5 centesimi postage stamp now in use bearing the effigy of H.M. Humbert I, the stamp bearing the Arms of Savoy being substituted for it;

"Post cards bearing the effigy of King Victor Emmanuel, posted on, or after, the 1st January, 1890, will be subjected to the rates for unpaid letters, likewise correspondence franked with the obsolete postage stamps.

"Nevertheless, those possessing them may present the obsolete stamps or post cards at the post offices, to be exchanged for current stamps or cards."

Still in pursuance of the law of the 20th June, 1889 (Art. 132), there was issued, in November, 1889, a 5 centesimi stamp bearing the Arms of Savoy; this is the stamp referred to in the circular given above.

*Issue of November 1st*, 1889.



Arms (the Cross of Savoy) on a solid ground of colour, within an oval band bearing the inscription in white letters "POSTE ITALIANE—CENTESIMI CINQUE"; the whole enclosed in a rectangular frame in each corner of which is a coloured figure of value in a small circle.

Designed and engraved by Enrico Repettati, and surface-printed in colour on white, satin-surfaced paper, watermarked with the Crown of 1863. Perf. 14.

5 centesimi, deep green, green.

*Proofs.*—I have seen this stamp overprinted "SAGGIO" in letters 3 mm. high.

* * *

In order to make use of the 30 and 50 centesimi stamps withdrawn from circulation, the following decision was arrived at with reference to them :—

"HUMBERT I,

"*By the Grace of God and by the Will of the People*

"KING OF ITALY.

"IN view of Article 239 of the Regulations approved by the Royal Decree of the 20th June, 1889, No. 6152, 3rd series, by which the 30 and 50 centesimi postage stamps were put out of use, having become unnecessary after the reduction of the rates of postage for correspondence, decreed by Article 1 of the law of the 30th July, 1888, No. 5618 (same series) :—

"Seeing that there is still a large stock of the said stamps, which it is not advisable to destroy :—

"And that there is also in stock a quantity, greatly exceeding the demand, of 15 and 30 centesimi post cards for foreign correspondence, which it is advisable to put to another use :—

"In view of Article 137 of the said Regulations :—

"AT THE INSTANCE of Our Minister, the Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs :—

"WE HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE, as follows :—

"Art. 1. The 40 and 50 centesimi postage stamps, withdrawn from circulation under Article 239 of the Regulations, approved by the Royal Decree of the 20th June, 1889, No. 6152 (3rd series), shall be put on sale at 20 centesimi each, to be used in the place of the stamps of that value, after the State Printing Works shall have added to each stamp the inscription :—'Cent. 20.'

"Art. 2. A portion of the stock of 15 and 30 centesimi post cards for foreign correspondence, which is in the depot of the said Printing Works, and which is in excess of the presumable demand, shall be converted into 10 centesimi post cards for inland use; which will likewise be placed on sale, after there has been added to the 15 centesimi card and to each portion of the 30 centesimi the inscription :—'valevole anche per l'interno' (also available for inland use); and after the indicated value has been replaced by that of 10 centesimi.

"Art. 3. The stamps and cards referred to above may be used by the public from the 1st June, 1890, until the corresponding month of the year 1891; after that date they will no longer be available, but will be received in exchange until the end of the first half of 1892.

"Given at Rome, the 13th March, 1890.

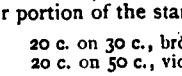
"HUMBERT.

"LACAVA.

"Noted by The Keeper of the Seals,

"ZANARDELLI."

*Issue of June 1st*, 1890.



Stamps of the issue of 1879, with Head of King Humbert I, surcharged in *black*, in the lower portion of the stamp, "Cmi 20."

20 c. on 30 c., brown.
20 c. on 50 c., violet.

*Variety, surcharge inverted.*

20 c. on 50 c., violet.

The following were the quantities surcharged :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 20 c. on 30 c. . . | 15,741,000. |
| 20 c. on 50 c. . . | 3,583,000. |

So they are not likely to become rarities!

* * *

The law of the 12th June, 1890, which was approved by a Royal Decree of the 2nd July in the same year, and which came into force on the 21st July, modified the principal provisions of the Decree dated the 20th June, 1889; it is therefore important to quote the principal articles.

"Art. 22 (1st paragraph). The rate for the conveyance of parcels, the weight of which does not exceed 3 kilogrammes, is raised to 60 centesimi.

"Art. 132. There may be put on sale stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers bearing a stamp printed by the *Officina Carta-Valori*; the buyers being charged with the price of the said envelopes and wrappers, under conditions which will be fixed by Ministerial Decree. Stamps may also be printed upon envelopes and wrappers supplied by private parties, provided that the conditions that shall be laid down be adhered to, as referred to above.

"Art. 136. The Postage Due stamps are of 13 values, viz. centesimi 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, and 60; and lire 1, 2, 5, 10, 50, and 100.

"Art. 176. The Money Order Cards serve, in the same way as the ordinary Money Orders, for the making of payments within the confines of the Kingdom, and in the places abroad where there are Italian Post Offices; they differ from the said ordinary Money Orders in that they are for fixed amounts, with the exception mentioned in Art. 177. They are to be filled in by the sender, and must be sent without wrapper or envelope, in the same way as ordinary post cards; they are payable at any post office.

"In the upper right-hand corner, on the front of the card, is printed a postage stamp, in accordance with the last paragraph of Art. 20 of the law of the 12th June, 1890, No. 6889, 3rd series.

"Art. 177. The Money Order Cards are supplied by the *Officina Carta-Valori*: their colour varies according to the class to which the cards belong. The classes are nine in number, viz.:—

(*a*) No value, *orange* card, impression on the front in *geranium* colour on a ground of *red-brown*.
(*b*) 1 lira, *brick-red* card, impression as above.
(*c*) 2 lire, *rose* ,, ,, ,,
(*d*) 3 ,, *green* ,, ,, ,,
(*e*) 4 ,, *pale azure* ,, ,, ,,
(*f*) 5 ,, *yellow* ,, ,, ,,
(*g*) 10 ,, *white* ,, impression in *red-brown* on the front, on a *chestnut-red* ground, with stamp in the same colour as the ground.
(*h*) 15 lire, *white* card, impression in *red-brown* on the front on a *deep yellow* ground; with stamp in the same colour as ground.
(*i*) 20 lire, white card, impression in *red-brown* on the front on a *blue* ground; with stamp in same colour as ground.

"The back of the Money Order Cards is printed in *black*.

"The colours of the cards and of the impressions may be changed by Ministerial Decree.

"Art. 179. The Money Order Cards are composed of two cards, 9 centimetres high and 14 centimetres wide, bearing two coupons, one on the right-hand side, and the other on the left; except class (a), which has only one coupon, on the left-hand side.

"The left-hand coupon is 4 centimetres wide, and that on the right 3 centimetres wide; each coupon is the same height as the Money Order Card.

"Art. 246. On every certificate of identification there is to be affixed at the time of delivery a Postage Due stamp value 50 centesimi or 1 lira, according as it is intended for the interior of the Kingdom, including the places where there are Italian Post Offices, or for a foreign country.

"Art. 257. The special postage stamps for parcels, prescribed by the Royal Decrees of the 4th May, 1884, and the 15th March, 1886, Nos. 2284 and 3751, 3rd series, will continue to be used until the end of December, 1890, even in conjunction with ordinary postage stamps to make up the correct postage of parcels when the rate is not represented exactly by the [parcel post] cards.

"The Parcel post stamps remaining in the possession of the public after the date fixed will be received in exchange until the end of December, 1891.

"Those that remain on hand at *l'Officina Carta-Valori* will be converted, by means of a special surcharge, into ordinary 2 centesimi postage stamps, which will be put in use from a date to be fixed by a Ministerial Decree; they will be available for use during a period to be decided by the same decree, and will then be received in exchange during a term of one year.

"Art. 258. The 50 and 75 centesimi parcel cards are suppressed.

"The use of those at 50 centesimi will cease on the day on which the new 60 centesimi cards, which are mentioned in paragraph 6 of the preceding Article 219, are brought into use.

"Until that date the 50 centesimi cards will be employed by adding to them a 10 centesimi stamp.

"The use of the 75 centesimi cards will cease from the day that these Regulations come into force (21st July, 1890).

"Both of these cards will be received in exchange until the end of 1891.

"Those that may remain in stock, may, under a Ministerial Decree, be converted into 60 centesimi cards, by means of a special surcharge, printed by *l'Officina Carta-Valori*, and may be brought into use and employed until the end of the first half of 1891; after this date those that may remain in the possession of the public will be received in exchange during the course of one year from that date.

"Art. 259. The 1 and 2 centesimi Postage Due stamps are also suppressed.

"Those that remain in stock may, by Ministerial Decree, be converted into Postage Due Stamps of other values, by means of a special surcharge printed on them by *l'Officina Carta-Valori*, until they are exhausted."

Following on this law the decree reproduced below authorized the conversion of the parcel post stamps into postage stamps, by means of a surcharge:—

"In accordance with the terms of Article 257 of the Regulations approved by a Royal Decree of the 2nd July, 1890, No. 6954 (3rd series) . . . etc. etc. . . .

"It is Decreed that:—

"The special stamps for use on parcels, converted into ordinary postage stamps of 2 centesimi for use on correspondence, by means of the surcharge 'Valevole per le stampe' (available for printed matter), 'C^mi 2', in accordance with Article 257 of the Regulations approved by a Royal Decree of the 2nd July, 1890, No. 6954 (3rd series), will be placed on sale from the 1st December next, and will be available for use until the end of June, 1891; after that date they will be no longer available for franking purposes, but will be received in exchange during the year following that date.

"This decree shall be registered at the Court of Accounts.

"Given at Rome the 10th October, 1890.

"(signed) LACAVA, *Minister*."

*Issue of December 1st, 1890.*

Valevole
per le stampe

C^mi = 2

Parcel Post stamps of 1884-86, surcharged in *black*: "Valevole per le stampe," above; and "C^mi = 2" below, with two horizontal bars, one on each of the old figures of value.

The head was engraved by Professor Bigola, and the frame by Enrico Repettati.

White, satin-surfaced paper, watermarked with a Crown: perf. 14.

2 centesimi on 10 c., olive-green.
2 ,, 20 c., blue.
2 ,, 50 c., geranium.
2 ,, 75 c., green.
2 ,, 1 l. 25 c., yellow.
2 ,, 1 l. 75 c., brown.

*Varieties.*

*Surcharge inverted.*

2 centesimi on 10 c., olive-green.
2 ,, 50 c., geranium.
2 ,, 1 l. 25 c., yellow.

*Misplaced surcharge.*

(1) "Va—per l—(bar on the 75)—C." 75 centesimi, green.

(2) "C^mi" and the bar at left missing. 2 on 50 c., geranium.

The disappearance of "C^mi" and the bar was the result most probably of some foreign body having become attached to the stamp, and having received the missing portion of the surcharge. This explanation, according to the *Monthly Journal* (August, 1902), is proved to be correct by the fact that these missing parts could be seen in slight relief on the back of the specimen in question.

* * *

(*To be continued.*)

# Topical Notes

*By* CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

**Philatelic Literature**

I WISH to draw special attention to a very important sale of old Philatelic Literature which will be held by Messrs. Glendining and Co., Limited, at their sale rooms (7 Argyll Street, Regent Street, London, W.), early in November.

I have seen advance proofs of the catalogue, which includes no less than 210 lots of Stamp Catalogues, Handbooks, Guides, etc.

Amongst these I note a fine lot of editions of the catalogues of Moens, Mount Brown, Dr. Gray, etc., and some very rare early foreign catalogues.

I think this is the most important auction sale of stamp literature that has ever been held, and as I am informed that the sale is entirely *without reserve*, it will be interesting to note the prices obtained and will give us some little indication of the value of our libraries.

**Another list of the hundred most valuable stamps**

HAS been published by Mr. Ewen, and in my opinion it is about the worst of these lists that has yet appeared, and displays a lack of knowledge of the market value of rare stamps.

I will note just a few of what I think the more glaring errors:—

*Austria Mercury*, 6 kr., red, *is put at* £10.

This is really a rare stamp, and for years past has sold at £60 to £80, unused, and is worth considerably more used.

*Madrid*, 1865, 2 r., blue, £12.

I don't know such a stamp; the only "Madrid" stamps I know are the 1 and 3 cuartos of 1853.

*Western Australia*, 1865, 1s., bistre, £20.

This is a rather difficult stamp to value. I only know of one copy having been sold

in the past twenty years; it was used, and it sold for £250. A specimen was shown at a meeting of the London Philatelic Society about 1869, by the then secretary, Mr. Speranza, and I cannot trace any others. I should like to buy a dozen at Mr. Ewen's valuation.

*Newfoundland*, 5 c., *Connell*, £25.

Never heard of such a stamp.

*Baltimore*, 10 c., £100.

I believe three copies of this stamp are known; the last one I have a note about realized $4400 in New York, and I think ten times Mr. Ewen's price would more correctly represent its market value.

*St. Louis*, 20 c., £150.

This would be a cheap stamp at £150, and I should like to buy a few; it has sold easily at £400, and over, on several occasions. I have no space to go right through the list, but have picked out a few striking examples where I think that Mr. Ewen is very far out in his estimate of values.

### One Stamp Auctioneer Less

MR. W. HADLOW has issued a circular announcing that, owing to the large increase in his general business, he has decided to discontinue his stamp sales, and has sold his connection to another firm.

Mr. Hadlow will make a speciality of executing commissions at stamp auctions, and is a first-rate man for this business, having carried many commissions for our firm during the last few years.

There are certainly plenty of auctioneers left; even as it is, Messrs. Glendining and Co. tell me that it is very difficult to fix dates for stamp sales without clashing with other fixtures.

### Post Offices in the Far East for the Exchange of Mails

A CORRESPONDENT in Shanghai is good enough to send us the following corrections:—

"In No. 25, Vol. IX, of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* you give, on the authority of a client in the Far East, a list of the places where Union Post Offices are open for the exchange of mails, which is not quite complete. I herewith give the names of the places omitted.

"*British*:—Hoihow and Liu Kung Tau (Weihaiwei).

"*German*:—Weihsien.

"*French*:—Canton.

"*Japanese*:—Changsha, Chinkiang, Wuhu, and Kiukiang.

"To put Tsingtau under the German Post Offices is an error. Tsingtau is *the port* of the colony Kiaochow (German—Kiautschou) and has a separate issue of stamps, which are not available for postal purposes in the German Post Offices in China, and *vice versâ*. The following is a list of Post Offices in the colony, viz.:—Tsingtau, Tapatau, Litsun, and Syfang.

"Weihaiwei, although British territory, has not a separate issue of stamps, but makes use of the Hongkong ones, and must, therefore, be included among the British Post Offices in China, contrary to Kiaochow."

### Stamps as a Profitable Investment

*The P. J. of I.* for August comments on an extract from *Tit-Bits* under the above heading, and states:—

"'One collection, which cost originally £16,500, was sold twenty years later for £29,500'—where the profitable investment comes in it is difficult to see, since capital at compound interest doubles in about eight years—hence to have obtained 5 per cent on the £16,500 it would have been necessary that it should have yielded eighty thousand or so at the end of twenty years."

I am afraid that the sun has affected the calculating powers of my friend of Mysore. I know he was brought up to calculate correctly, as his old school is just in front of my window as I write, but perhaps the hot sun of India causes capital to multiply more rapidly out there at 5 per cent than it does in London?

My friend states that "capital at compound interest doubles in about eight years," and then, in the next paragraph, refers to 5 per cent, so I presume he means at that rate. A simple calculation shows me that it takes about fourteen years to double at 5 per cent compound interest.

This, however, is not the most important error in my friend's calculations. From his remarks, he apparently assumes that the collection cost £16,500 at the date when it was commenced! Whereas that was the estimated amount it had cost at the date it was sold.

I happen to know very well the collection in question, as it is one that my firm purchased some time ago, and I think that the following will give a pretty accurate rough outline of the cost of the collection, adding 5 per cent compound interest at the end of each complete year.

Collection commenced in 1892, and amount of purchases that year about £500; add interest at 5 per cent, £25; cost at end of year, £525. Then reckon that the owner spent £1000 a year for the first six years and £2000 a year for the next five years, and we make up the total to £16,500. He only had the collection between ten and eleven years, and adding 5 per cent, as above, to the cost of the capital spent at the end of each year, I find that the collection cost about £21,650. If it was sold for the

sum of £29,500, as stated, the owner received *a profit of £7,850 plus 5 per cent on his investments for eleven years.*

Surely *Tit-Bits* was justified in heading this paragraph, "*Stamps as a profitable investment.*"

**Description of New Stock Books arranged and priced recently**

*Mauritius.*

THE stamps of this country are always in good demand, and the book is invariably stripped of its best copies within a few months of being made up; and then a fresh one has to be provided.

Owing to some recent purchases we are able to show a nice lot of the early issues, there being nearly one hundred of the native-printed stamps, including five of the 2d. "large fillet" and some fine early impressions.

The later issues are fairly complete, but we could wish for a better lot of the "No wmk." and first "C C" stamps.

*Russia.*

This book has just been finished and, to my surprise, I find that we are running very short of many early Russians in used condition.

# A Type Collection

## Its Advantages and How to Form One

*By* BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(*Continued from page* 302.)

*Cuba and Porto Rico.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 11 | ½ r., greenish blue . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | 5 | 15 | ½ r., black . . | 0 | 6 | 1 | 6 |
| 3 | 6 | 17 | ½ r., green . . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 4 | 8 | 25 | 10 c., blue . . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 5 | 9 | 33 | 10 c. ,, . . | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| 6 | 11 | 54 | 20 c., brown . . | 0 | 2 (52) | 0 | 2 |
| 7 | 12 | 60 | 25 c., deep ultramarine | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

*Cuba.*

(*a*) SPANISH COLONY.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 13 | 65 | 25 c., pearl-grey . | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | 14 | 78 | 25 c., ultramarine . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 3 | 15 | 84 | 25 c., grey-lilac . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 4 | 16 | 97 | 25 c., yellow-green . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 5 | 17 | 111 | 25 c., lilac-blue . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 6 | 18 | 120 | 1 c., green . . | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 7 | 24 | 166 | 5 c., emerald . . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 8 | 25 | 181 | 1 c., purple . . | 0 | 2(183) | 0 | 1 |

(*b*) UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION.

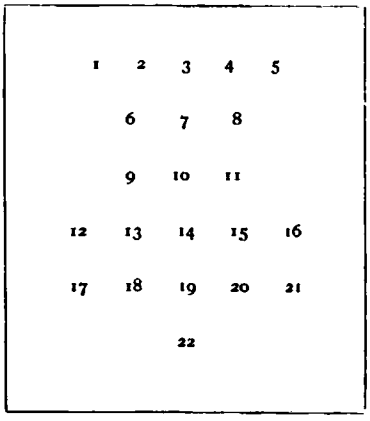
| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | 53 | 3 | 2 c. on 2 m., chestnut | 10 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 10 | 52 | 37 | 5 c. on ½ m., green . | — | | 30 | 0 |
| 11 | 24 | 72 | 5 c. on 1 c., purple . | 8 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 12 | 47 | 101 | 1 c. on 1 c., green . | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 13 | 48 | 103 | 2 c. on 2 c., carmine | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| 14 | 49 | 106 | 3 c. on 3 c., violet . | 0 | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 15 | 51 | 107 | 5 c. on 5 c., blue . | 0 | 6 | 0 | 3 |
| 16 | 54 | 108 | 10 c. on 10 c., brown . | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 |

The types of Nos. 9 to 11 refer to Spanish Cuba, and the others to the stamps of the United States upon which the distinguishing surcharges respectively appear.

(*c*) REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | 15 | 116 | 1 c., yellow-green . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 18 | 16 | 117 | 2 c., rose . . | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 19 | 17 | 111 | 3 c., purple . . | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 20 | 18 | 112 | 5 c., deep blue . | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| 21 | 19 | 113 | 10 c., brown . . | 0 | 8 | 0 | 2 |
| 22 | 21 | 119 | 50 c., slate and black . | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

These can be nicely arranged on one album page as follows :—



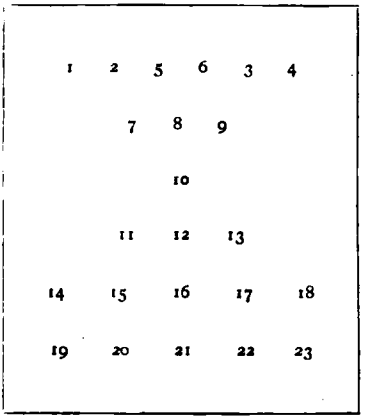

*Cucuta.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 c., blue-green . | — | | 20 | 0 |
| 2 | 2 | 17 | 1 c., black . . | 0 | 1 | — | |
| 3 | 3 | 18 | 2 c., pale green . | 0 | 2 | — | |
| 4 | 4 | 19 | 5 c., scarlet . . | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 20 | 10 c., deep blue . | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| 6 | 6 | 22 | 20 c., chocolate . | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 7 | 7 | 31 | 50 c., vermilion . | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| 8 | 8 | 24 | 1 p., yellow . . | 5 | 0 | — | |

*Cundinamarca.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 c., pale blue | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 10 c., scarlet | 20 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| 3 | 3 | 9 | 10 c., salmon | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 20 c., green | 5 | 0 | — | |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 50 c., pale mauve | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 6 | 6 | 8 | 1 p., chestnut | 20 | 0 | (7) 15 | 0 |
| 7 | 7 | 12 | 10 c., black on yellow | 10 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| 8 | 8 | 13 | 50 c. ,, magenta | 30 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 9 | 9 | 14 | 1 p. ,, brown | 25 | 0 | — | |
| 10 | 10 | 15 | 2 p. ,, green | — | | — | |
| 11 | 12 | 17 | 5 c., blue | 2 | 6 | — | |
| 12 | 13 | 20 | 5 c., pale blue | 1 | 0 | — | |
| 13 | 14 | 23 | 10 c., vermilion on lilac | 1 | 6 | — | |
| 14 | 15 | 28 | 1 c., orange | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 15 | 16 | 29 | 2 c., blue | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 16 | 17 | 30 | 3 c., rose | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 17 | 18 | 31 | 5 c., grey-green | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 18 | 19 | 32 | 10 c., pale brown | 0 | 8 | 0 | 3 |
| 19 | 20 | 33 | 15 c., pink | 0 | 10 | 0 | 4 |
| 20 | 21 | 34 | 20 c., blue on green | 1 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| 21 | 22 | 48 | 40 c., blue | 3 | 6 | — | |
| 22 | 23 | 35 | 50 c., red-lilac | 2 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| 23 | 24 | 36 | 1 p., grey-green | 5 | 3 | 1 | 0 |

These can be arranged on one album page as follows :—




*Curaçao.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 14 | 2½ c., green | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 2 | 2 | 36 | 1 c., grey | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 3 | 3 | 38 | 2 c., mauve | 0 | 2 | — | |
| 4 | 5 | 47 | 10 c., ultramarine | 0 | 4 (50) | 0 | 2 |
| 5 | 12 | 56 | 25 c. on 25 c., blue & rose | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 6 | 13 | 57 | 1.50 on 2½ g., dull lilac | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 7 | 10 | 60 | 2½ c., deep green | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 8 | 11 | 63 | 10 c., slate | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| 9 | 12 | 69 | 1½ g., red-brown | — | | — | |

The types of Nos. 5 and 6 refer to the stamps of Holland which were surcharged for use in the colony of Curaçao.

*Cyprus.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 7 | 1 | ½d., rose | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 2 | 5 | 2 | 1d., red | 0 | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| 3 | 41 | 3 | 2½d., lilac-rose | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| 4 | 45 | 4 | 4d., pale green | 4 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| 5 | 43 | 5 | 6d., grey | 20 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| 6 | 44 | 6 | 1s., green | 60 | 0 | 60 | 0 |
| 7 | 7 | 36 | ½ pias., dull green | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| 8 | 11 | 62 | ½ ,, green & car. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

The types of the first six stamps in the above list refer to the issues of Great Britain upon which the surcharges appear.

*Dahomey.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 c., black on azure | 0 | 1 | — | |
| 2 | 2 | 18 | 1 c., grey | 0 | 1 | — | |
| 3 | 3 | 23 | 20 c., black on bluish | 0 | 3 | — | |
| 4 | 4 | 31 | 1 fr., black on azure | 1 | 3 | — | |

*Danish West Indies.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 c., rose-carmine | 7 | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| 2 | 3 | 8 | 1 c., dull claret & grn. | 0 | 4 (23) | 0 | 2 |
| 3 | 7 | 45 | 1 c., green | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 4 | 11 | 58 | 5 bit, green | 0 | 1 | — | |
| 5 | 12 | 64 | 1 fr., blue and green | 1 | 3 | — | |
| 6 | 13 | 70 | 5 bit, green | 0 | 1 | — | |

*Datia.* (See "Duttia.")

*Deccan.* (See "Hyderabad.")

*Dédéagh.* (See "Turkish Empire.")

*Denmark.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 R.B.S., blue | 75 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 ,, deep brown | 15 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 3 | 4 | 6 | 2 sk., blue | 1 | 0 (7) | 0 | 1 |
| 4 | 6 | 29 | 2 ,, ,, | 4 | 0 (33) | 0 | 1 |
| 5 | 8 | 44 | 2 ,, ,, | 0 | 9 (48) | 0 | 1 |
| 6 | 9 | 101 | 3 öre, grey and blue | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 7 | 10 | 117 | 1 ,, orange | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 8 | 14 | 131 | 10 ,, scarlet | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| 9 | 15 | 136 | 1 ,, orange-yellow | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 10 | 17 | 143 | 5 ,, green | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

*Dhar.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | ½ pice, black on red | 0 | 1 | — | |
| 2 | 2 | 6 | ½ a., carmine | 0 | 2 | — | |

*Diego Suarez.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | J | 23 | 15 c., blue | 1 | 6 (25) | 1 | 9 |
| 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 c., black | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 3 | 3 | 7 | 5 c. ,, | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 4 | 4 | 8 | 15 c. ,, | 2 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 5 | 5 | 9 | 25 c. ,, | 3 | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| 6 | 6 | 10 | 5 c. ,, | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| 7 | 9 | 30 | 1 c., black on azure | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 8 | 10 | 43 | 1 c. ,, ,, | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

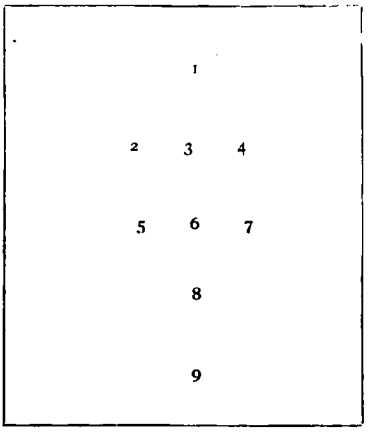
The type letter of No. 1 refers to the general issue for the French Colonies upon which the special overprint appears.

*Djibouti.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | Unused. d. | Used. s. | Used. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 c., green . . | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| 2 | 7 | 7 | 1 fr. on 5 fr., rose . | 15 | 0 | — | |
| 3 | 8 | 49 | 5 c. on 30 c., bistre and green . . | 1 | 6 | — | |
| 4 | 9 | 42 | 10 c. on 2 fr., orange and lilac . . | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 5 | 6 | 9 | 1 c., claret and black | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| 6 | 7 | 15 | 15 c., green and lilac | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 |
| 7 | 8 | 21 | 1 fr., black and olive-green . . . | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 8 | 9 | 23 | 5 fr., blue and rose . | 10 | 0 | — | |
| 9 | 10 | 24 | 25 fr. „ „ . | 35 | 0 | — | |

The type numbers of the first four stamps refer to the issues of Obock upon which the surcharges appear.

These stamps are of extra large size, and as some are also of peculiar shape they are not easy to arrange with advantage. Probably the following arrangement will be found most satisfactory :—




*(To be continued.)*

# Foreign Notes

## *By* FRANK PHILLIPS

### Automatic Registration of Letters

*LE Journal des Philatélistes* (8.09) contains an interesting account of a machine to automatically deliver receipts for registered letters, and to "take delivery" of them. The machine was invented by a Mr. Antal Fodor, a Hungarian engineer, and two machines have been working in Buda Pesth for some little time. In July last Mr. Fodor approached the French Post Office authorities, with the result that a trial machine was installed in a post office in the rue Ste.-Anne, close to the Avenue de l'Opéra.

The machine was "unveiled"—Save the expression!—on the 29th July, and up to the present has proved a great success, as the operation of registering a letter is performed in less than five seconds. The machine is made of metal, and is rather large, as it includes a letter box, and in it are four distinct openings, which respectively receive the money, receive the letter, deliver the receipt, and reject bad coins.

The actual working of the machine is as follows :—The letter which it is desired to register must first of all be duly stamped according to its weight and destination (as an *unregistered* letter); a nickel 25 centimes piece is placed into the slot of the machine, and a handle is then raised, which uncovers the opening into the letter box, which is otherwise firmly closed. The letter is held in the opening, address side up, while a second handle is turned, which causes the letter to drop into the box, closes the opening, and delivers a receipt. The receipt is dated and numbered by the machine, and the letter is also stamped with a corresponding number and the letter "R."

The extraordinary part of the invention lies in the fact that it is absolutely impossible for the machine to be tampered with, or to give receipts when letters are not posted. First of all the opening to the letter box remains closed until the necessary coin is dropped into the slot. If one endeavours to obtain a receipt without inserting a letter, the box closes, and the machine *keeps the money*. Bad money is rejected by means of a magnet, which is placed in the slip-way along which the coin passes. It is well known that of the commoner metals iron alone is strongly attracted by a magnet, and that nickel is feebly attracted; the 25 centimes coins are made of nickel, and the feeble pull of the magnet causes the coin to be deflected into its proper course. If an iron disc be inserted, the pull is too strong, and the disc is deflected into the wrong direction; similarly, a disc of any other metal does not feel any pull from the magnet, and, as is the case with iron discs, is rejected by the machine.

In short, the machine is so well constructed that it will very likely come into use in most countries. Nowadays great inconvenience is often caused by finding a post

office closed when one wants to register a letter. What with automatic stamp-vending machines, registration machines, and telephones, the major portion of the post office staff will soon be composed of "automatic machine repairers"!

### Chinese Commemoratives

I HAVE received from a correspondent, whom I take this opportunity of thanking, as his name and address have been mislaid, a newspaper, in which some particulars of the design and colour of the stamps referred to in *G.S.W.*, dated September 11, are given.

Unlike China's present issue, these stamps are to be oblong, and will be inscribed "CHINESE EMPIRE" at the top, and "HSUAN T'UNG 1ST YEAR" at the bottom; the centre of the design will portray the Temple of Heaven, and the border will be embellished with Imperial Dragons.

The colours are as follows:—

2 c., centre *green*, border *yellow*.
3 c. ,, *blue* ,, ,,
7 c. ,, *purple* ,, ,,

### British Siam

THE following official notice touching the new currency has been sent by Mr. J. R. C. Lyons, of Bangkok:—

NOTIFICATION
OF THE
*Post and Telegraph Department.*

THE Public is hereby notified that with the introduction, on the 15th August, 1909, of the New Postal-Tariffs, which are made out in Satangs, all fully or partly prepaid correspondence, no matter whether destined for Siam or for foreign countries, must be prepaid by means of Satang-Stamps and no longer by means of stamps showing their values in atts.

Att-stamps or Att-Postcards still in the hands of the Public may from the 15th August, 1909, for a period of three months, up to the 14th November, 1909, inclusive, be exchanged against Satang stamps or Satang cards at any Post Office, or, in the case of large quantities, at the office of the Chief Accountant of the Post and Telegraph Department.

After the 14th November, 1909, Att stamps and cards will no longer be accepted by any Post Office, or by the Chief Accountant.

Bangkok, 14th August, 1909.
By order of
H.R.H. the Minister of Public Work.

TH. COLLMANN,
*Ag. Director-General of Post and Telegraphs.*
Bangkok, 14th August, 1909.

It will be remembered that the new currency conforms to the decimal system, the tical (about 1s. 4½d.) now being divided into 100 *satangs*, or *cents*, instead of into 64 *atts*.

### New Issue for Portugal

WRITING under the date of August 27, Mr. S. N. Marsden states that a Decree has just been published in the Official Gazette to the effect that stamps of a new design bearing the head of King Manuel will be issued on January 1, 1910. For Madeira and the Azores a somewhat similar issue, probably of different design, will take place on April 1.

The colours, as described officially, are as follows:—

2½ r., violet.
5 r., black.
10 r., green.
15 r., reddish ash.*
20 r., red.
25 r., dark chestnut.
50 r., blue.
75 r., bistre.
80 r., dark violet.
100 r., bistre on *green*.
200 r., green on *pink*.
300 r., black on *blue*.
500 r., deep chestnut and sepia.
1000 r., black and blue.

The paper and perforation will be almost certainly similar to the current issue.

### Another U.S. Commemorative

I AM indebted to Mr. C. H. Mekeel for a copy of the *Official Daily Bulletin* of the Postal Service, in which the following announcement touching a new commemorative stamp is contained:—

"OFFICE OF THIRD ASS'T P.M. GEN'L,
"WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 19, 1909.

"1. Postmasters are notified that the Department is now preparing a new postage stamp of special design, which will be ready for issue to postmasters about September 20, to commemorate the discovery of the Hudson River by Henry Hudson in 1609, and of the introduction of steam navigation on its waters by Robert Fulton in 1807.

"DESCRIPTION.

"2. This stamp is oblong in shape, about ⅞ by 1⅜ inches in size, and comprises a border containing at the top the inscription 'Hudson-Fulton Celebration,' with the dates '1609' and '1909' immediately thereunder on either side, and below this inscription in a curved line are the words 'U.S. Postage.' At the bottom on each side is a prominent Arabic numeral '2,' with the words 'Two Cents' in a panel between the figures. In the centre is engraved a picture showing the palisades of the Hudson River in the background, with the *Half Moon* sailing up the river and the *Clermont* steaming in the opposite direction. In the foreground is an Indian in a canoe, and in the distance, just discernible, is a canoe containing four other Indians,

* Touching the colour *reddish ash*, the Portuguese words are "cinzento avermelhado"; the first word means "ash colour," and the second "vermilioned" or "reddened"; it will be interesting to see what the official mind means. Probably a *dullish red*.

the canoes representing the first means of navigating the river. The stamp will be printed in the same colour as the regular two cent stamp.

"3. The new stamp will not be issued in book form.

"4. There will be no issue of stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, or postal cards to commemorate these events.

"5. The stamps of the Hudson-Fulton commemorative issue will be placed on sale on September 25, 1909, but are not to be sold to the exclusion of stamps of the regular series. A supply of the latter must be carried in stock by all postmasters. Stamps of the commemorative or of the regular issue will be supplied, according to the preference of the purchaser."

# Twentieth Century Colonials

WRITTEN AND COMPILED BY D. B. ARMSTRONG

## Part III.—British Possessions in Africa

(*Continued from page* 306.)

### Bechuanaland Protectorate

TO the average individual this is, perhaps, one of the least familiar of all the remote and obscure possessions of the British Crown. It is true that during the late South African War the country attained a certain amount of temporary notoriety on account of the famous siege sustained by Mafeking, its chief town, but its memory has by now, in all probability, completely passed from the minds of all save philatelists, to whom the event is still recalled by a series of historical though unnecessary provisional stamps issued in Mafeking during the siege, and which, fortunately, do not come within the scope of these articles.

The Protectorate itself comprises that territory which lies between the Molopo River on the south and the Zambesi on the north, and extends from the boundaries of the Transvaal on the east to those of German South-West Africa on the west. The total area under British protection amounts to 275,000 square miles, and its population to 119,772, of whom slightly over one thousand are Europeans, the remainder being aboriginal Bechuanas. These natives are of an extremely peaceable disposition, and engage chiefly in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, being ruled over by their own chiefs, under the protection of Great Britain, who show great loyalty to the Crown.

Stamps first issued August, 1888.

Entered Universal Postal Union March 1, 1901.

Imperial Penny Postage adopted April 1, 1908.

A curious fact in connection with the postal issues of this country is that, throughout the twenty odd years of its existence as a stamp-issuing colony, it has never been furnished with a permanent distinctive design of its own, but has been content with the surcharged stamps of some other country, chiefly those of Great Britain.

Perhaps this is one of the reasons for its not being self-supporting, like the majority of other British possessions, which have separate stamp issues of their own! No satisfactory explanation of this anomaly has yet been brought forward, though it has been suggested that it is out of deference to King Khama, the ruler of the Khama tribe and principal potentate in Bechuanaland, who, if permanent stamps were issued, might resent the appearance thereon of the counterfeit presentment of any but himself. In view of the well-known loyalty of King Khama and his people, however, this scarcely strikes one as being very probable, and a more likely solution is, that the country being so poor, the colonial authorities are unable to find sufficient money for the manufacture of special plates from which to print their stamps, and have been unsuccessful in securing a grant from the Treasury to enable them to do so, as has been frequently done in the case of other protectorates.

The first issue which comes under our notice took place early in 1902, and consisted of a single stamp—the then current halfpenny value of Great Britain, which in the year previous had been changed in colour from *vermilion* to *blue-green*, in conformity with the regulations of the Universal Postal Union. The appearance of this stamp, overprinted for use in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, was first announced, from specimen copies distributed by the Berne authorities about June, 1901, in the July number of the *Philateliste Française* of the same year, but subsequent requests for supplies addressed to the Postmaster of Mafeking by various firms of stamp dealers elicited the reply that the stamp had not yet been issued.

As a matter of fact it was not placed on sale until February 25th of the following year. The date 1901 as given in most catalogues is therefore incorrect.

When first issued this stamp did not supersede the same value printed in *vermilion* and issued in the Protectorate in 1898, of which large supplies still remained on hand at the various post offices, but was in use concurrently with that stamp.

February 25th, 1902.

**BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE**

*Design of Great Britain* 1887. *Colour changed. Wmk. Imperial Crown. Perf.* 14. *Surcharged* "BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE" *in tall thin sans-serif capitals, in two lines, in* black, *at the top of the stamp. Surface-printed, and overprinted by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., in London, in sheets of* 240, *two panes of* 120, *ten rows of* 12. *Continuous Jubilee line. Control letter* "R." *Papermaker's wmk.* "E"; *later printings* "F." *Dividing margin filled with decorative blocks.*

½d., blue-green.

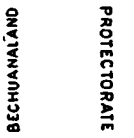
Large numbers of this stamp are said to have been sold postmarked to order.

Three low values only of the current King's Head series of Great Britain have so far been surcharged for use in this colony. For the remaining denominations up to and including 5s., stamps of previous issues bearing the portrait of the late Queen Victoria are still current. The first of the new stamps to be issued was the 2½d. in November, 1904, the 1d. following early in 1905, and the ½d. last of all in the next year. With the appearance of the new stamps a different form of surcharge was adopted from that hitherto in vogue, and it now consists of the designation of the Protectorate in two lines of much smaller characters, applied vertically instead of horizontally, spaced so as to leave His Majesty's portrait untouched, and reading up on the left and down on the right-hand side of the stamp.

In the issue of the halfpenny value with the King's Head, it is said that, in the first instance, only fifty sheets in all, amounting to a face value of only £25, were put on sale, merely in order to familiarize the inhabitants with the new design, as there were still on hand large numbers of this value bearing the head of the late Queen, in both the *vermilion* and *blue-green* shades; and that after this small first printing with the King's Head had been exhausted, no further supplies were to be overprinted until the entire stock of Queen's Head stamps of the same denomination had been used up.

It should be noted, however, that the stamp was in the old *blue-green* shade, showing that it was overprinted previous to November, 1904; subsequent printings are being made in the *yellow-green* shade, and thus there would seem to be every prospect of this being a fairly good stamp.

1904-6.




*Designs of Great Britain* 1902. *Wmk. Imperial Crown. Perf.* 14. *Surcharged* "BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE" *vertically, in two lines of small sans-serif capitals in* black, *reading up on the left and down on the right. Surface-printed and overprinted by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. in London. Sheets of* 240, *two panes of* 120, *ten rows of* 12. *Control letters:* ½d., "B"; 1d., "D4", "D5", "E6", "F6." *The* 2½d. *has continuous marginal lines in the same colour as the stamp, as has also the* ½d., *though it is possible that a few sheets may have the broken lines, whilst of the* 1d. *the majority of the sheets have the broken lines.*

½d., blue-green (March, 1906).
1d., scarlet (April, 1905).
2½d., ultramarine (November 29th, 1904).

*Variety.*

On the ninth stamp in the fifth row of the bottom pane of all sheets of the first printing of the 2½d. value, only, occurs a minor variety, which should be noted. There is a small dot, resembling a full stop, which shows between the letters "P" and "R" in the word "PROTECTORATE" of the surcharge. As the overprint contains no stops whatever, its presence is probably due to a projecting rough piece of metal on the electrotype plate used in overprinting the stamps, or to the presence of some foreign matter thereon. Being constant, however, on all sheets of the first printing, it is listed here. It is absent from all subsequent printings.

*Stop between* "P" *and* "R" *in* "PROTECTORATE".

2½d., ultramarine.

1908.

*Contemporary King's Head stamp of Great Britain (Nov.* 1904), *surcharged as above. New shade. Control letter* "E6."

½d., yellow-green.

**Postal Fiscals**

High-value stamps for revenue purposes have been provided for use in the Bechuanaland Protectorate by overprinting certain of the handsome current Revenue stamps of the Transvaal. Towards the end of 1905

and during 1906 copies of these stamps with postal cancellations were frequently reported, and were shown to the editors of various of the principal philatelic papers, but on inquiry being made of the postal authorities of the Protectorate, it was definitely stated by them that the stamps were never authorized for, and could not be legitimately used for, postal purposes; and that such copies as had been passed through the post or were cancelled with post-office obliterators had either been passed by an oversight or by favour of one of the postal clerks.

They have therefore no claim to be listed as postal fiscals.

*(To be continued.)*

# Our South American Letter

MONTEVIDEO,
*August* 25, 1909.

ON my return journey to this country, I advised you that the Postmaster-General had under consideration tenders for the supply of a new set of postage stamps, rendered necessary by the reduced postal tariff which comes into force on the 1st September next. I find that the order has been placed, but, as the new series will not be ready in time, the Post Office authorities will issue 800,000 stamps of the value of 8 cents surcharged on 10 cents, and 100,000 of 23 cents surcharged on 25 cents. The latter are for registered letters. From the first proximo the tariff will be on the following scale:—Letters 8c. per 20 grammes, or fraction thereof, instead of 10 c. Post cards 2 c. instead of 3 c. Newspapers and other printed matter 1 c. per 50 grammes, or fraction thereof, instead of 2 c. Samples 5 c. on the first 50 grammes and 1 c. on each succeeding 50 grammes or fraction. A complete tariff will be issued later on. The above applies to correspondence for Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceania, and North and Central America, that is to say, all parts of the world except South America. As regards the last-named the "maritime super-tax" was suppressed in May, making the tariff for letters 5 c. per 20 grammes, and for other classes of correspondence the same as above.

*Letter Telegrams.*

The Government and the postal authorities have under consideration a new means of communication called the "letter telegram," which they say has been most successful in France and other European countries. This means the despatch of telegrams, after the closing hours of the National Telegraph Office, by a special set of clerks. These telegrams, on arriving at their destination, will be treated as letters, and delivered next morning by the postman with the other correspondence.

*New Commemorative Issue.*

Yesterday great preparations had been made for the official inauguration, by the President, of the Port of Montevideo, which has been under construction by a French company for the last seven years; and to celebrate the event a special Commemorative issue of stamps was put on sale, and will be available for use for three days only, after which the remainder will be destroyed, in accordance with the terms of the official Decree authorizing the issue. The stamps consist of 2 c. and 5 c. values, in sheets of 25, watermarked "R.O." (Republica Oriental). They have been printed in Buenos Aires, by the Compañia Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco, the same company which has printed the recent issues of Argentina and Paraguay. The total number printed is 400,000. The 2 c. is printed in grey-black and brown and the 5 c. in grey-black and salmon-pink as per specimens enclosed with this letter. The centre represents the Port of Montevideo, with the cruiser *Montevideo* (ex *Dogali* of the Italian Navy) in the foreground and the river steamers, one of which is the ill-fated *Colombia*, anchored alongside the mole. The official ceremony had been fixed for 10 a.m., but at 6.45 a.m. the *Colombia*, arriving from Buenos Aires, came into violent collision at the entrance to the port with the North German Lloyd steamer *Schlesien*, and sank in less than a quarter of an hour. She was bringing over a number of Uruguayans, who were coming to visit their families and to take part in the festivities. Most of the crew and male passengers were on deck, all ready to disembark, as, if all had gone well, every one would have been ashore twenty minutes later, but most of the women and children were below or dressing in their cabins. As soon as the collision occurred there was a terrible panic, and as the vessel had been literally cut in two, there was practically no chance for any of those below, and the vessel sank almost immediately, carrying to the bottom some eighty or ninety people. Many tugs and boats were soon on the scene of the disaster, and succeeded in picking up large numbers of people who were struggling in the water. Great consternation was caused by such a terrible calamity, scarcely a stone's throw from the shore; the President immediately gave orders cancelling all the festivities, and

a joyous city was plunged as if by magic into mourning. The *Colombia* was a very old vessel, having been built in 1860 by Scott and Co., of Greenock. Her tonnage was 875, whereas that of the *Schlesien* was 5575.

The sale of the Commemorative stamps has been much greater than that of the Centenary issue of last year, as, on inquiry at the G.P.O. and the various suburban offices, I find that, while a good many of the 5 c. values remain unsold, the 2 c. are not to be had at any of them, so evidently some speculator has been at work.

As soon as the provisional issue appears I will forward specimens for the information of the numerous readers of your paper. I only arrived from the Old Country a week ago, so I am not quite up to date as to the most recent philatelic happenings in Argentina and the adjacent Republics, but as regards Uruguay, I think I have mentioned everything of interest.

A. H. Davis.

# Our Swiss Letter

I HAVE not given you any news from this country for a very long time, as collecting here has been slack of late, and the various new issues of our stamps have been most thoroughly criticized in the stamp journals. The purchase of the Mirabaud Collection by Mr. Zumstein made many collectors look up their albums again, and although the fine blocks and greatest rarities from the collection have gone to England, many a collection in Switzerland has been considerably improved, and the interest in Swiss stamps revived. A Committee has lately been formed, composed of Messrs. Arnold, Füri, de Reuterskiold, Shieb and Zumstein, to get up an International Philatelic Exhibition at Bern in the autumn of next year. A suitable hall, the newly built Casino, in the centre of the town has been secured, and the Committee hope to have the programmes out before the end of the year. It is expected that a large number of exhibitors and visitors from England will be able to take part in it, as the date will correspond with that on which so many tourists, who have been spending their holidays in the mountain resorts, are on their way home.

The monument of the Universal Postal Union is to be unveiled on October the 4th, and two commemorative post cards, 5 c. and 10 c., are to be put on sale on that day in all the Swiss post offices. They will be adorned with reproductions of the statue of Berna, from the monument, and the arms of the town of Bern, with beautiful inscriptions. These cards will not be demonetized, and although there will only be one printing, it is estimated that they will be obtainable for at least a month. The U. P. U. therefore, instead of doing its best to stop the issue of commemorative stamps, is for the second time going to issue this rubbish itself; the designs for the cards having been furnished to the Swiss Post Office by the Bureau of the U.P.U.

The Unpaid Letter stamps of the new design are said to be printed, and will be put on sale as soon as the stock of the present ones is exhausted. Some of the current values, viz. 1 c. and 100 c., with the new watermark are likely to be rare, as they are not yet obtainable at many post offices.

This is a lot of news* for one letter, but you must not expect another for a long time!

A. de Reuterskiold.

* It is only just enough to make us wish for more.—Ed. *G.S.W.*

# Talk of the Day

*By* ANTONIO BUSTER

### An Interesting Issue

THE *Colonial Office Journal* furnishes the interesting news that the Turks and Caicos Islands are about to issue King's Head stamps, somewhat similar in type to those of the Falkland Islands. The stamps are to be line-engraved, as is the case with the set now current, and as all are to be in single colours this has necessitated slight alterations in the colours chosen for some values as compared with the scheme officially approved. There will soon be quite an array of line-engraved King's Head stamps. We already have the Falkland Islands set, New Zealand has announced its intention of issuing some quite soon, and we are now promised a set for the Turks Islands.

### The Colour Scheme

THE official colour scheme, promulgated by the Crown Agents for the Colonies to secure uniformity in the colours of the same value in every colony, is gradually being adopted all round, though in many cases reservations

are made as regards certain denominations. For instance, Dominica is to reverse the colours of the head and duty plates so that the larger area may be printed in the doubly fugitive ink, and Gambia, among other colonies, has signified its intention of departing from the general rule so far as 5d., 7½d., 10d., 1s. 6d., and 3s. stamps are concerned. I note that the last-named value is to be printed in bright yellow with a bright green surcharge! Help! Help! Your Antonio had a bad attack of *mal de mer* at the mere (ahem!) thought of it. I expect it will take me quite a week to recover from the shock when some callous individual sends me a specimen.

Among the colonies who order their stamps through the Crown Agents for the Colonies, and thus have current supplies printed on the paper with multiple watermark, the following have adopted or agreed to adopt the new colour scheme :—

Barbados.
British Solomon Islands Protectorate.
Cayman Islands.
Dominica.
Fiji.
Gambia.
Gibraltar.
Gold Coast.
Grenada.
Jamaica.
Leeward Islands.
Mauritius.
Natal.
Northern Nigeria.
Nyasaland Protectorate.
St. Helena.
St. Lucia.
St. Vincent.
Sierra Leone.
Southern Nigeria.
Straits Settlements,
Transvaal.
Trinidad.
Turks and Caicos Islands.
Virgin Islands.

### Sweden's New Issue

ALTHOUGH the King of Sweden has signified his approval of the designs for the new postage stamps, no arrangements have yet been made regarding their manufacture. It is stated that the authorities are now engaged in discussing the merits of various engravers, in the endeavour to ascertain if there is one in Sweden sufficiently skilled to do justice to the new designs. But as the stamps at present in use are exceedingly well done—they were engraved and printed at the State Printing Works in Stockholm—the difficulties on this point would appear to be more apparent than real.

Three designs have been chosen—one bearing a small crest surmounted by a crown for the values below 5 öre ; one showing a full-face portrait of His Majesty King Gustaf V for the values from 5 öre to 5 kr. inclusive ; and one bearing the Royal coat-of-arms for the *Tjänstefrimärken* or Official stamps.

The method of manufacture will be similar to that of the stamps they supersede, i.e. line-engraved plates for the values bearing the King's portrait and typography for the low values and Official series in the two other designs.

The new Official stamps are to be of ordinary size, so that there should be great rejoicing among those poor unfortunates in Sweden's Government departments who are compelled to lick the present extensive labels. Of course, there are sure to be some grumblers, who will complain that the Government are cutting down their perquisites by supplying them with less gum, and adding to their expenses, for they will now have to *buy* their food.

By the way, nothing is said about new Postage Due stamps, so I presume the authorities are content with the present very unpretentious-looking stamps.

It is interesting to note that the stamps of the portrait type will show King Gustaf in pince-nez. It seems but a very little while ago that the philatelic journals were commenting on the fact that the present stamps of Luxemburg show the Grand Duke Wilhelm wearing these useful "aids to vision," but now our portrait gallery shows quite a host of spectacled rulers. There is High Commissioner A. T. A. Zaimis on the 25 l. stamps of Crete, General Faidherbe on the 1 c. to 10 c. stamps of Dahomey, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, and Senegal, while Brazil supplies quite a number—Aristides Lobo, Benjamin Constant, Rodrigues Alves, and President Affonso Penna, who died quite recently.

### Stamps by Weight

WE are getting quite used to the idea of purchasing stamps by weight nowadays with various dealers offering wonderful bargain mixtures, "guaranteed unsorted," by the lb. or kilo, and we have even heard of a ton of stamps changing hands. But all these are the commoner sorts, little better than so much waste paper, so you can imagine your Antonio's surprise at reading the following in a respected contemporary the other day: "Advertiser requires Half Ton Neapolitan." Rather a tall order, eh? Does the gentleman require half a ton of Neapolitan stamps or one stamp weighing half a ton? Perhaps he is referring to ices, or, happy thought, he may mean the ½ tornese, Naples. [Of course. Why be so futile, Antonio?—ED. *G.S.W.*]

I am quite willing to do a bit of buying on these lines myself, and if any reader likes to send me 4 oz. of assorted 1d. and 2d.

Post Office Mauritius, a stone of selected New Hebrides or Fiji, or even a hundredweight of old and fruity Caymans, I don't mind paying a bit more than the missus does for potatoes.

### Common Sense?

SOME few years ago new stamp journals, published by "bright boy" collectors with a yearning for editorial notoriety, used to arrive by almost every mail from the United States. The majority of these "journals" died in early infancy, and "Vol. I, No. 1" seems to have been the height of their ambition. They were chiefly remarkable for the meagreness of their "literary" contents, the proud boast of what the unborn No. 2 would contain in the way of articles and advertising, and the weird and wonderful views expressed on various stamp matters.

Your Antonio thought this genus was quite extinct, but judging from recent issues of the *Hobbyist*—a journal published in Canada—that journal is doing its best to imitate some of the features of the "dear departed" by publishing a lot of twaddle from contributors whose main desire is to "see themselves in print."

A correspondent has called my attention to an astonishing article in the May number of the journal referred to, written by a Mr. H. F. Kalse, and headed "Common Sense and Stamp Collecting." This precious paper seems to be a tirade against the iniquities of those dealers who dare to publish a specialist catalogue. Mr. Kalse's feelings are evidently badly hurt at the bare idea of a dealer attempting to charge a higher price for a rare variety of any stamp. Taking Cyprus as his text, he says "it gives an idea what havoc may be created by unscrupulous dealers and catalogue makers, for the different issues up to date only amounting to forty-four stamps has been increased by speculants [What are 'speculants'?—A. B.] and dealers to 151 copies."

We are then invited to witness the pathetic spectacle of a lamb led to the slaughter. A mythical collector called on an equally mythical dealer to buy some Cyprus stamps, and because he buys those showing the rarer plate numbers at their true value, we are asked to mourn with him at the alleged deception. Could anything be more ridiculous?

Then we come to the following illuminating paragraph: "It is, of course, immaterial to the general collector of one or more varieties of a single stamp, except he is satisfied with one stamp of each legitimate issue and it is up to the specialist. A great many collectors (beginners) are unaware of the existence of catalogues, and wholly depend on the prices which are written or printed on approval sheets. As a matter of fact, a great many would-be dealers are already in the habit of specializing, but only on their sheets which go out on approval. We do not protest against specializing, to the contrary, we rather propogate [*sic*] this important part of Philately, but we will later on show why we object against charging exorbitant prices, which value only exists in the brains of the catalogue makers, and we will be able to prove what we say, viz. that none of them would be willing to pay even five per cent of the catalogue value of these stamps, which they sell strictly at those prices, or, perhaps, with a trifling discount." Can Mr. Kalse or any one else understand what he means? As a puzzle peroration the above paragraph takes the cake, and it is up to the *Hobbyist* to offer a prize for every correct solution received. Your Antonio suggests that what Mr. Kalse really wants, instead of "propogating" specialism, is an English grammar, a dictionary, and a small dose of the common sense he prates about. We should all like to see a good stamp journal published in Canada, but the publication of such twaddle as the above only serves to make the paper printing it a general laughing-stock.

### The 1884 Mexicans

MR. E. W. WETHERELL continues his studies of various Mexican stamps in *The Philatelic Journal of India*, under the unassuming title of "Notes," and not only adds to our knowledge of these stamps, but, incidentally, shows what a grand country Mexico is for the specialist. Although these stamps have always been fairly popular from the earliest days of collecting, and have been extensively studied, they still offer plenty of scope for research to the real enthusiast.

But to return to our muttons. Mr. Wetherell points out that in this 1884 issue, though the stamps appear at first sight only to differ in the numerals of value and lower inscription, certain portions, present on the original die, are the same on each, and the remaining portions were inserted on the secondary dies. This, of course, one would expect to find, but it is worthy of note that the secondary dies show peculiarities by which they may be divided into groups, viz:—

I. In the 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 5 c., 10 c., and 50 c. values there are only vertical lines of shading beneath the large oval.

II. The 4 c. and 12 c. values have three additional horizontal lines on the left side.

III. The 6 c., 20 c., and 25 c. stamps have four such horizontal lines.

There are many other interesting points in the designs, and there is a guide-dot outside the right-hand border at the base, which varies in its position on different stamps.

### Advertising up to date

OUR home advertisers are, I fear, sadly lacking in originality. Why not take a leaf from the book of the gay spirits on the other side of the Pond? One of these weary wags, after plaintively inquiring, "Was I missed?" adds, "One never knows that he is of any consequence until he fails to send in his ad. Then he gets a post-haste letter from the ad. man. However, they do not worry me. Say! did you ever pour water on a duck's back? If not, just try and see how it tickles the duck. You will be tickled if you buy some of these before they advance." Say! but I guess I shall laugh right here.

# New Issues and Discoveries

## *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.**

**British Guiana.**—Mr. Ferguson has shown us in his collection of British Guiana the following unchronicled variety:—

1860. 1 c., black, a vertical pair, perf. 10 on both sides, but *imperf.* between and also imperf. at the top and bottom of the pair.

**Gold Coast.**—In our issue of July 17th, on the authority of *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* (26.5.09), we chronicled a 1s., green and black, on multiple, surfaced paper. We have now received the new 1s., but find that the stamp is not as described above, but is printed according to the colour scheme, viz. black on *green*. We must ask our readers to delete the chronicle of July 17th, and also the resulting chronicle in the Supplement to the Catalogue, under No. 55.




6

**1909.** Type 6. *New colours. Wmk. Multiple Crown* C A, Type w. 8. *Perf.* 14.

70 1s., black on *green*, C.

**Trinidad.**—We have been shown copies of the 4d. and 6d. on chalk-surfaced, multiple paper, printed in accordance with the colour scheme.




10

**AUGUST, 1909.** Type 10. *New colours. Value in second colour. Wmk. Multiple Crown* C A, Type w. 8. *Perf.* 14.

135 4d., black and red on *yellow*, C.
137 6d., dull and bright purple, C.

**Uruguay.**—Mr. A. H. Davies has sent us copies of two stamps issued on August 24th to commemorate the opening of the Port of Montevideo. The stamps appear to be surface-printed, and are in sheets of 25, the watermark "R.O." appearing all over the sheets in the form of script capitals, enclosed in lozenges 9 mm. high. The stamps were manufactured by the Compañia Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco, 200,000 of each having been printed.

The stamps were available for three days only, inclusive of the day of issue.



92

**AUGUST 24 to 26, 1909.** *Issue commemorative of the opening of the Port of Montevideo.* Type 92. *Centre in* grey-black. *Wmk. Multiple "R. C." in lozenge-shaped frame. Perf.* 11½.

298 2 c., brown.
299 5 c., salmon-pink.

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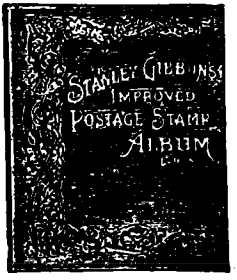
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October 9, 1909.

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[AD. 87.

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# Notice to Collectors.

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If a client starts a collection by ordering even the cheapest stamps from our Catalogue, the cost soon runs to an appreciable amount, as our lowest unit for a single stamp is one penny, whereas it is only a fraction of that amount if he starts with the cheaper packets.

We therefore recommend beginners to start with a good *packet;* the larger and greater number of stamps that it contains, the better will be the value he will get for his money.

When the contents of the packet have been arranged in his album, the collector will be able to see in which countries he is weakest, and can then with great advantage turn to the *Set List,* in which we quote nearly 2000 different sets of stamps, at prices from 20 per cent to 50 per cent less than our retail Catalogue prices. He can there select just those sets that will help to make a good display in his album; and eventually, when he has filled up his pet country or group in this manner, can then turn to the retail Catalogue and order any particular variety he may be short of in his collection.

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[AD. 15.

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

# STANLEY GIBBONS
# PRICED CATALOGUE

*Twentieth Edition. 1909.*

## Part I. British Empire (Published April)

**326 pages, being 12 more than in the previous edition.**

***Price 2/6, or post-free 2/9.***

The following are a few of the more important alterations :—

***British New Guinea.*** This is placed under Papua, and the list has been rewritten and now includes the different papers and watermarks. The prices have been based on a careful study of three specialized collections we have recently purchased.

***Cape of Good Hope.*** Some of the early issues have been slightly rearranged and the colours placed in the order in which they were issued.

***Fiji Islands.*** This has been entirely rearranged to accord with the Fiji Handbook.

***Morocco Agencies.*** The list has been extended to include varieties that are generally taken by collectors.

***New Zealand.*** The prices in this country have been somewhat increased. The demand from New Zealand for the older issues is constantly increasing.

***Trinidad.*** This list has been carefully revised, and special attention has been paid to the colours of the earlier stamps.

---

## Part II. Foreign Countries (Published January)

**668 pages, being 28 more than in the previous edition.**

***Price 2/6, or post-free 2/10.***

We wish to draw special attention to the repricing of **ECUADOR, NICARAGUA, & SALVADOR.** For nearly two years we have been making a careful study of these countries, with a view to eliminating the *reprints* of what are termed the "Seebeck" sets. We are now able to announce that we have cleared out every reprint or doubtful stamp from our stock, and having very carefully examined many stocks both in Europe and America, we have been able to form a fairly correct estimate as to the relative rarity of original "Seebecks."

**The following countries have been wholly or partly rewritten :—NICARAGUA, PERSIA, and TURKEY, whilst the lists of PANAMA, PARAGUAY, and SIAM have been carefully revised.**

---

Our attention has been called to many inconsistencies in colour names throughout the Catalogue, which have arisen largely from the fact that from time to time the lists have been rewritten or revised by different authorities. To compare each stamp of one colour with every other would be a laborious task, but we intend in the near future to deal with this question, and to set up a standard of the principal colours which can be used for purposes of comparison. In this edition we have in a great measure—but by no means completely—dealt with the most confused group, viz. that including violet, mauve, purple, lilac, etc., working largely upon the lines suggested by Mr. B. W. Warhurst, the compiler of our *Colour Dictionary*. Some countries have not been revised, but on the whole we think a greater degree of consistency has now been attained throughout the Catalogue.

The question of the *prices* quoted in this Catalogue has received our most careful attention. These have been carefully revised, and our Catalogue prices are for stamps in FINE CONDITION. Inferior copies can be supplied at much lower rates.

An important point to remember is that *all prices* quoted in our Catalogue are based upon *stock in hand* at the time of going to press. We do not believe in "guess-work prices," or those based upon the average of other catalogues.

[AD 21.

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GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY, OCTOBER 16, 1909.

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. FOR TRANSMISSION AS A NEWSPAPER.

No. 16, Vol. X.
(Whole No. 250.)

OCTOBER 16, 1909.

ONE PENNY.

# GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY



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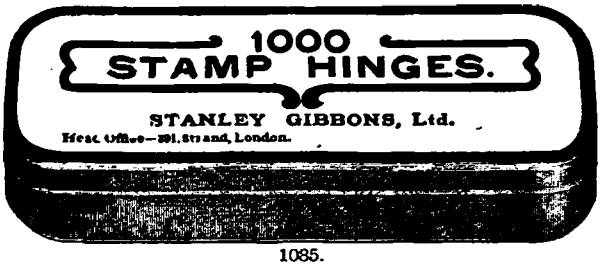
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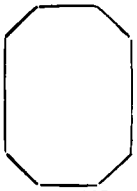
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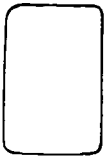
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| 106 | 5 pf., mauve *used* | 0 | 2 |
| 128. | 50 pf., marone ,, | 0 | 1 |
| 306. | 3 pf, greenish grey (Postage Due) | 0 | 6 |
| 308. | 5 pf. ,, ,, ,, | 0 | 6 |
| 401. | 20 pf., ultramarine (Overprint E) *used* | 0 | 1 |

### GREECE.

1889 99. *Head of Mercury. Perf.* 11½.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 246. | 5 l., pale green | 0 | 3 |
| 259. | 25 l., dull purple | 0 | 6 |

1896. *Olympic Games. Reduced prices.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 264. | 2 l., rose | 0 | 1 |
| 265. | 5 l., mauve | 0 | 2 |
| 266. | 10 l., slate | 0 | 3 |

### HAYTI.

*Various issues. Revised prices.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 37. | 3 c., drab-lilac | 0 | 4 |
| 66. | 50 c., brown-lake | 1 | 0 |
| 198. | 1 c. de p., yellow-green *used* | 0 | 1 |
| 199. | 2 c. de p., vermilion ,, | 0 | 1 |

### NEW ZEALAND.

1902-7. *Commemorative type. Perf.* 14.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 286*a*. | 1½d., brown | 2 | 0 |

### PARAGUAY.

1909. *Type* 39 *overprinted* "1909."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 c., bluish grey | 0 | 1 |
| | 5 c., grey-green | 0 | 1 |
| | 10 c., carmine | 0 | 2 |
| | 20 c., chrome-yellow | 0 | 3 |

1909. *Type* 40. *New colour.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2 pesos, black and lake | 2 | 3 |

### RAJNANDGAON.

1893. *Type* 1. *Without overprint.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | ½ a., blue | 0 | 6 |

### TRINIDAD.

1902-3. *Type* 10. *Single watermark.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 118. | 2½d., purple and blue on blue *used* | 0 | 4 |

### TURKEY.

1908. *Stamps for printed matter. Type* 25 *overprinted.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 356. | 5 par., brown-ochre *used* | 0 | 2 |
| 357. | 10 par., green ,, | 0 | 2 |
| 358. | 20 par., rose-carmine ,, | 0 | 3 |
| 359. | 1 pi., ultramarine ,, | 0 | 3 |
| 360. | 2 pi., black ,, | 0 | 4 |
| 361. | 5 pi., slate-purple ,, | 0 | 6 |

October 16, 1909

# Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 16
Whole No. 250

OCTOBER 16, 1909

Vol. X

## Countries of the World

*By* BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(*Continued from page* 322.)

### Hanover—*continued*

**The Second Issue**

PRESUMABLY the experiment of issuing stamps soon proved quite satisfactory, for in 1851 Hanover joined the German-Austrian Postal Union, and on July 21st three new stamps were issued with values expressed in fractions of a thaler. The stamps were all of similar design, closely resembling that of the 1 ggr., but having the groundwork of the shield in solid colour. The $\frac{1}{30}$ th. was inscribed "EIN SGR." (i.e. 1 sgr.) in that portion of the scroll by the right-hand side of the shield, and the $\frac{1}{15}$ th. and $\frac{1}{10}$ th. were inscribed "ZWEI SGR." and "DREI SGR." respectively, while at the bases the numerals 1, 2, or 3 appeared, to correspond with these inscriptions.

It appears that all the States comprised in the German-Austrian Postal Union—at first tacitly and then formally—agreed to use similar colours for stamps of similar values (an arrangement afterwards adopted by the Universal Postal Union with regard to certain values, and now, under the Crown Agents' new colour scheme, largely followed regarding all values in the issues of many British colonies), so *red*, *blue*, and *orange* were the colours selected for the $\frac{1}{30}$, $\frac{1}{15}$, and $\frac{1}{10}$ th. stamps. The rates within this Union for which these values were required were as follows:—

Up to ten German miles, 1 sgr. ($\frac{1}{30}$ th.).
Over ten and under twenty German miles, 2 sgr. ($\frac{1}{15}$ th.).
Over twenty German miles, 3 sgr. ($\frac{1}{10}$ th.).

As *blue* was the colour chosen for the $\frac{1}{15}$ th., the colour of the paper for the 1 ggr. was changed to *grey-green*.

The dies for the three new values were engraved by Herr Fickenscher, and the plates were made and the stamps printed at Senator Culemann's works, as was the case with the first issue. I fancy the sheets were all of the same size, the plates being composed of 120 casts clamped together in twelve horizontal rows of ten. There are numerous minor varieties in all three values caused by defective lettering, broken frame and other lines, and flaws on the shield. Indeed, these defects are so numerous that it should not be an impossible task for an enthusiastic specialist to "plate" these stamps.

All values were printed in *black* on hand-made coloured wove paper containing a watermark for each stamp, showing two branches of oak, crossed at the stems and curving upwards in the form of an oval, within a single-lined rectangular frame, somewhat like the watermark for the first stamps of Prussia. The paper does not vary very much in shade with the exception of the $\frac{1}{30}$ th., and the colour of this was changed from *salmon* to *crimson* in 1855. Some philatelists consider that the order of these papers should be reversed, and that the *crimson* was the earlier shade; but judging from used dated copies, there seems to be no substantial ground for this supposition.

In 1889 the $\frac{1}{10}$ th. was reprinted on unwatermarked paper with white gum, and *tête-bêche* pairs of this reprint may be found.






1851-5. *Wmk. Wreath. Imperf.*

| | | Unused. | | Used. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* |
| 1 ggr., black on *grey-green* | . | 6 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| $\frac{1}{30}$ th. ,, *salmon* | . | 20 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| $\frac{1}{30}$ th. ,, *crimson* | . | 20 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| $\frac{1}{15}$ th. ,, *blue* | . | 20 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| $\frac{1}{10}$ th. ,, *orange* | . | 30 | 0 | 3 | 0 |

### The Third Issue

On April 15th, 1853, a new stamp bearing the facial value of 3 pf. was issued for use on newspapers and other printed matter. The design consisted of an upright vertically lined oval containing a large numeral "3" with "PFENNIGE" curved below, "HANNOVER" in a straight line above, and a crown at the top. Above the upper part of the oval was a cartouche with scroll ends inscribed "EIN DRITTEL SILBERGROSCHEN," i.e. $\frac{1}{3}$ sgr.—less than $\frac{1}{2}$d. in English currency. The whole was enclosed in a single-lined rectangle.

This stamp was also engraved by Herr Fickenscher, and typographed at Senator Culemann's printing works. Although produced by the same process as the stamps to which we have already referred, this value does not yield many minor varieties. The only ones I have noticed consist of small coloured dots or lines in one or other of the corners.

It was printed on white wove paper, watermarked in the same manner as the stamps of the preceding issue. This stamp was only issued imperforate and with *red* gum.



April 15, 1853. *Wmk. Wreath. Imperf.*

| | Unused. | | Used. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* |
| 3 pf., pale rose . . . | 25 | 0 | 15 | 0 |

### The Fourth Issue

Many objections were raised to the use of coloured papers for the Hanoverian stamps, and in 1855 it was decided to try the experiment of printing the stamps on white paper that had previously been covered with a coloured network of fine lines. This was done by means of stereo plates, which printed the network on the sheets with an ornamental border round the four sides. The network ran horizontally and at first a fairly close mesh was used. This close network was not quite satisfactory, as it gave the stamps a blotchy appearance, and, although copies of all values were produced, only the $\frac{1}{10}$ th. was actually issued with the fine mesh. The other values are simply essays or stamps prepared for use and not issued. The $\frac{1}{10}$ th. is said to have been placed on sale late in 1855. The other values were issued on January 1st, 1856, and these were covered with a much coarser network, the colour of this, in each case, corresponding with the colour of the paper which had been used previously. The 3 pf. was printed in *rose* as before, and in this case the mesh was in *black* or *grey*. The $\frac{1}{10}$ th. appeared with the larger mesh as soon as the stamps printed in 1855 were exhausted.

The stamps were all printed on unwatermarked paper and were issued with *red* gum and imperforate, as was the case with the previous issues.

All five values were reprinted in 1864 on white wove unwatermarked paper with *yellowish*-white gum. The network of the reprints only extends over blocks of four stamps. The $\frac{1}{30}$ th. was again reprinted in 1889, on similar paper, and with white gum. In this reprint the network was applied stamp by stamp. *Tête-bêche* pairs of this particular reprint may be found.

1855-6. *The network is in the second colour named. No wmk. Imperf.*

| | | Unused. | | Used. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* |
| 3 pf., pale rose and black | . | 45 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| 1 ggr., black and green | . | 7 | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| $\frac{1}{30}$ th. ,, rose | . | 25 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| $\frac{1}{15}$ th. ,, blue | . | 15 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| $\frac{1}{10}$ th. ,, orange | . | 20 | 0 | 3 | 0 |

### The Fifth Issue

The currency was changed on October 1st, 1858, the thaler, which had previously been divided into 24 gutengroschen of 12 pfennig each, being now composed of 30 silbergroschen of 10 pfennig each. At the same time the 1 gutengroschen stamp was withdrawn from circulation and the rate of postage for inland single letters was altered to 1 groschen.

A few months later, February 15th, 1859, to be exact, a series of stamps with values conforming to the new currency appeared in place of those expressed in fractions of a thaler.

The new stamps were of the value of 1, 2, and 3 groschen, and the design showed a

profile portrait of King George V, with head to left, on a ground of solid colour enclosed in a circle of pearls. Above this was the value "1 (2 or 3) GROSCHEN" and at the base "HANNOVER." The whole was enclosed in a single-lined rectangular frame, with tiny ornaments in the corners, the ground between the frame and circle being composed of vertical lines.

The dies were engraved by Herr Brehmer, engraver to the Mint, from a photograph, and the plates were made and the stamps printed by Senator Culemann, of Hanover. The plates, like those for the stamps of the preceding issues, were composed of 120 electrotypes arranged in twelve horizontal rows of ten. The head was the same on all three values, but a separate frame was engraved for each, as may at once be seen from the differences in the lettering of the inscriptions. It is interesting to note that in the 1 gr. all the pearls in the circle are quite distinct; in the 2 gr. several of those at the top run into one another, and there is always a large coloured dot between the letters "SC" of "GROSCHEN"; while in the 3 gr. there is always a small coloured line across the pearled circle below and to the left of the "O" of "GROSCHEN."

At the same time the 3 pf., in the design already described, was issued without the coloured network. This stamp, and also the 1 gr. and 2 gr., may be found in a number of different shades.

On March 1st, 1861, a 10 gr. stamp, in the King's Head type, was added to the set. In this the numerals of value are much larger than in the other denominations. This stamp was only on sale at the chief post offices and was intended for use on large packets and registered letters. Judging by its present rarity its use must have been very restricted.

On November 10th, 1861, the colour of the 3 gr. was changed from *yellow* to *brown*, in order to make the colour conform with that which had been adopted for this value throughout the German-Austrian Postal Union.

All the above stamps were printed on plain, white, wove unwatermarked paper and were issued imperforate. The gum, which up to this time had been *red*, was changed to *rose* colour, varying considerably in depth of tone.

The 3 pf. was reprinted in 1889 on *yellowish* wove unwatermarked paper, with *brownish* gum, which was applied in stripes. The reprint is from a retouched die, and the ends of the scroll at the right and left sides of the stamp point downwards, whereas on the originals they bend slightly towards the side borders of the stamp.

In 1891 the 3 gr. was reprinted in both *yellow* and *brown*, but as these have white gum they can easily be identified.



1859-61. *No wmk. Imperf.*

| | Unused. | | Used. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* |
| 3 pf., rose | 4 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| 1 gr. ,, | 10 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 2 gr., blue | 12 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 3 gr., yellow | 10 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 3 gr., brown | 30 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 10 gr., olive-green | 65 | 0 | 70 | 0 |

### The Sixth Issue

A new stamp, having the facial value of ½ groschen, was issued on April 1st, 1860. The design of this was quite different from that of any of the other values, and consisted of a posthorn surmounted by a crown, with "HANNOVER" in thick block capitals at the top, and "½ Groschen" at the base. The whole was enclosed in a rectangular frame with indented corners, in each of which a dot was placed.

The die was, presumably, engraved by Herr Brehmer, and the stamps printed typographically by Senator Culemann, in the same manner as all the other Hanoverian stamps. As is usually the case with electrotyped stamps, this value shows many small defects in the shape of broken lines and letters and the appearance of tiny dots in various parts of the design.

This stamp was printed on white, wove, unwatermarked paper, and was issued with *rose* gum and imperforate. A later printing appeared with *white* gum.

It was reprinted in 1883 on *yellowish*, wove, unwatermarked paper, with gum of a *yellowish* tinge. *Tête-bêche* pairs of this reprint are known.




April 1, 1860. *No wmk. Imperf.*

| | Unused. | | Used. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* |
| ½ gr., black | 15 | 0 | 10 | 0 |

### The Seventh Issue

On December 1st, 1863, the 3 pf. stamp was altered in colour from *rose* to *green*, and at the same time the inscription on the scroll was changed from "EIN DRITTEL SILBERGROSCHEN" to "DREI ZEHNTEL SILBERGROSCHEN." The former, meaning ⅓ sgr., was hardly the correct equivalent of the value 3 pf., expressed in the centre of the stamp, while the modified inscription, reading three-tenths sgr., was exactly right.

Apparently the original die was altered by Herr Brehmer, and the stamps were printed by Senator Culemann as before.

The paper was white, wove, and unwatermarked, the gum was of a *rose* colour, and the stamp was issued imperforate. According to the late Mr. W. A. S. Westoby, it is also known with *white* gum.



Dec. 1, 1863. *No wmk. Imperf.*

| | Unused. | | Used. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* |
| 3 pf., yellow-green . . | 50 | 0 | 50 | 0 |

### The Eighth Issue

In 1864 perforation was introduced, the system adopted being a form of roulette known as *percés en arc*. The cuts were curved and close together, and gauged 16. The stamps so treated were the 3 pf. of the seventh issue, the ½ gr. of the sixth issue, and the 1, 2, and 3 gr. of the fifth issue. The 10 gr. had up to this date been in so little demand that none of this value were rouletted.

The stamps were the same as before in all other respects, but before the end of 1864 the colour of the gum was changed to *yellowish* or *white*, and so continued until late in 1866, when, Hanover having been absorbed by Prussia for the reason stated in my introductory notes, the stamps were no longer available for postal purposes. The 2 gr. with *rose* gum is not known rouletted.

The 3 gr. was reprinted, in 1891, with *white* gum, but as the roulette gauges 13½ instead of 16, its identification should not be a matter of difficulty.

1864. *No wmk. Percés en arc* 16.

| | Unused. | | Used. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* |
| 3 pf., green . . . | 8 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| ½ gr., black . . . | 30 | 0 | 25 | 0 |
| 1 gr., rose . . . | 6 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 2 gr., blue . . . | 12 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 3 gr., brown . . . | 15 | 0 | 3 | 6 |

*(To be continued.)*

*PLEASE NOTE*

***The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Stock Books, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.***

# Topical Notes

*By* CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

### America's Largest Stamp Collection to go to a Museum

TO a few of us who know Mr. Worthington personally, it will be no news that it is his intention to bequeath his famous collection of stamps to the Cleveland Museum of Art, but as Mr. Worthington has recently made public this information, I reproduce some particulars from a newspaper cutting kindly sent to me from Cleveland, Ohio:—

"The world-famous collection of postage stamps, estimated as worth half a million dollars, owned by George H. Worthington will be willed to the Cleveland Museum of Art on their owner's death.

"This announcement was made by Mr. Worthington last Wednesday evening at a banquet held by the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club at the Colonial Hotel, and was verified last night by Alvin Good, Mr. Worthington's private secretary.

"At the banquet, which was attended by thirty-six enthusiasts from Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, and Cleveland, two of Mr. Worthington's rare one-penny Post Office Mauritius stamps were shown.

"It is the intention of Mr. Worthington to have his collection, which is the third largest in the world, exhibited in glass cases at the Cleveland Museum of Art, of which he is a trustee. He intends to model his exhibition in the museum on the plan of the Tapling Collection which is to be seen in the British Museum in London. This stamp exhibition there is visited, according to the attendants, by more people than visit any other department of the museum.

"The menu cards at the banquet on Wednesday were decorated with half-tone reproductions of ten stamps of Mr. Worthington's collection.

The total value of these ten alone was estimated at $36,000.

"*Starts Big Collection.*

"In his speech to the members of the club, Mr. Worthington told how he first became a stamp collector in 1884, while travelling in Europe with the late J. V. Painter. Mr. Painter urged him to purchase a number of choice stamps for one of his nephews. After examining a number of rare stamps, Mr. Worthington decided it would cost him too much to buy stamps for all his nephews and nieces and at the same time treat them equally. But the rare stamps fascinated him and he at once began a collection, among which he now has some of the world's greatest rarities. He keeps them in the vaults of the Cleveland Trust Company.

"The banquet of the stamp club was in honour of its nineteenth anniversary, and was presided over by its president, Frederick E. Bruce."

## Creole Wife Brings a Postage Stamp Dower

"CRETE the other day saw a small procession of French troopers triumphantly escort a sergeant carrying two postage stamps. The story of the latter is interesting.

"The sergeant, belonging to the French contingent of the troops of occupation, arrived in Crete with a young Creole wife, whom he had married while serving in a French colony. She brought him no dower in money, but a handsome marriage portion all the same, consisting of two postage stamps.

"These are rare specimens of Mauritian issues, and have been estimated by experts as worth $8000. The sergeant was told that their value would increase, and instead of selling them had them framed and placed his treasure in a Cretan bank.

"As the time is approaching for the departure of the troops of occupation, he went to the bank with his wife to withdraw his deposit, and his comrades formed a procession to escort the couple carrying home their fortune in two postage stamps."—*American paper.*

## India. "On H.M.S." ½a., Green, Double Overprint

THE stamp I am about to refer to is No. 548*a* in our Catalogue.

An officer in a high position in the Indian Army most kindly sends us the following particulars:—

"I believe there was only one sheet of these stamps, and my clerk got them from the Treasury (Akola-Berar) in the usual way, and I came across them after he had used about half of the lot, for I think I saved about two dozen. These I gave my late wife, who was relieved of them by collecting friends in various parts of India, so that when I asked after them I was given back five or seven only! A pity—but you see philatelists with whom my wife consorted (of her own sex, I may say) possessed no conscience. I have now five in my possession, and before leaving India in 1906 I was offered 100 rupees for them."

## Mail twice a year only

FROM the following clippings from a San Francisco paper, I gather that there are still portions of Northern Canada which only have a delivery of letters twice a year:—

"NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., *Saturday.*

"Fred B. Halvard, a trusted employé of the Hudson Bay Company, left Edmonton a few days ago with the winter's mails for Fort McPherson, two thousand miles away. The journey will occupy six months. Leaving Edmonton, Halvard drove out as far as Lac La Biche, where the mail was transferred to a dog train, which will be used as far as Fort Resolution, where a relay will be obtained for the rest of the journey.

"The mail for these fur-trading posts far beyond the outskirts of civilization had been collecting at the Edmonton Post Office for some time. Persons from all parts of the world who have friends in the bleak lands of the North, and who have no means of knowing exactly when the mail will leave, had been forwarding letters, newspapers, and magazines in large quantities, the bulk of the latter being reduced by the tearing out of the advertising pages.

"When the mail was weighed just prior to leaving, it was found there were 30 pounds of registered mail, 37 pounds of ordinary letters, and 886 pounds of newspapers and magazines, making a total of 953 pounds. This is the largest mail ever sent North at any one time.

"The Hudson Bay Company contracts to carry 300 pounds of mail to Fort Resolution and 300 pounds to Fort McPherson and intermediate points. All mails for the furthest point North was taken, but part of that destined to Fort Resolution and intermediate points was left behind, and will be forwarded with the next batch on January 27. Mail from Fort Resolution will be brought back to Edmonton in about two months, but it will take six months to get a reply to letters now on their way to Fort McPherson."

## Knowledge of Stamps Nets Collector $5000

"THROUGH his intimate knowledge of United States postage stamps a Philadelphia collector was enabled the other day to make a quick profit of more than $5000 on a small lot of envelopes bearing ordinary-looking stamps, to which the average person would have paid little attention.

"The collector was passing the house of a man who handled curiosities of various kinds, when the dealer called him in to take a look at nine stamped envelopes. The dealer said he knew nothing about stamps, and would like to know what the collector would give for them.

"'One hundred dollars apiece, or $900 for the lot of nine pieces,' came the prompt reply of the collector.

"'Oh, I don't want to stick you,' said the dealer. 'I offered these identical stamps to a well-known stamp dealer here in town for $35 each, and he replied he would give only $25 apiece.'

"'Never you mind,' said the collector, 'the $900 goes, and I am glad to have the chance.'

"The envelopes or letters had been sent from Baltimore in the forties. Five of them bore two stamps, while the other four had only a single stamp each. The letters were written before the United States adopted the adhesive postage stamp, and at a time when the Postmaster of each large city issued his own stamps. The Postmaster of Baltimore at this time was James M. Buchanan.

"Postmaster Buchanan issued five and ten cent adhesive stamps and a series of five and ten cent stamped envelopes. The stamps on the envelope showed a large figure '5' or '10,' surrounded by a circle. Above was the word 'Paid,' and above that the name of the Postmaster in full, 'James M. Buchanan.' This signature was placed upon each envelope with a handstamp.

"Two colours were used—red and blue—the stamps appearing on paper of different colour. Sometimes, probably on account of the scarcity of the regular ten cent stamp, two of the fives were used on one envelope to make up the sum of ten cents. These were called compounds, and the collector in question in his lot of nine envelopes obtained five of these compounds, all of which are very rare. Of the ten cent red stamped envelopes of straight denominations only two specimens are known to exist.

"The collector had no difficulty in disposing of his stamps for $5000, and still has in his possession a specimen of the compound envelope which is easily worth $1500.

"From what can be learned these early envelopes with handstamped signatures were issued in the latter part of 1845 for the first time. There is also on record a copy of the envelope with the autograph signature of Postmaster Buchanan."—*Philadelphia paper.*

### Rare Chili Stamps

A CORRESPONDENT in Chili tells us that he has been fortunate enough to find copies of the following varieties:—The 10 c., blue, watermark 20 (No. 21 in the Catalogue); the 5 c., rose-red, No. 14, with impression on both sides, one one way up and the other the other; the 5 c., pale red, No. 22, with impression on both sides (as No. 25), the two impressions again different way up; and the 5 c., No. 24, with double impression, the last being the only specimen he has ever seen.

### Description of New Stock Books arranged and priced during the past week

*Corea and Crete.*

HERE are two little districts that a short time ago were represented by one line in our albums, but political troubles in both places have caused a multitude of issues. Corea's future seems pretty settled and stable, but far different is the case in Crete, a beautiful but turbulent land, which seems to breed one revolution after another, and with each one a new crop of provisional stamps.

Our new book contains a fair lot of all issues, but is weak in the varieties and errors of the recent overprints.

*Sweden.*

This book has been rearranged and all issues are well represented, both in unused and used, the shades in the unused stamps being especially fine.

*Belgium and Congo.*

Two books of these countries have just been finished. The stamps of Belgium are a nice lot; all the issues are specially good in unused in fine shades. I find that lightly postmarked copies of the early issues are getting difficult to find. We bought 400 of the 40 c., imperf., a few weeks ago, and not more than fifty were good enough copies for our stock books.


## *PREPARED STAMP MOUNTS*

**For affixing Stamps in Collections neatly and expeditiously. Far superior to the old plan of gumming the Stamps, and inserting them so that it is only with great difficulty they can be withdrawn. These Mounts are made of a thin strong white paper, and are ready gummed. By their use, Stamps can be removed at any time without injuring them, or in any way disfiguring the Collection. They are invaluable to those who collect watermarks. They should be used on the hinge system; thus, Moisten the Stamp, attaching the back of it to one-third of the mount, the other two-thirds being fastened to the Album. The Stamp will then be facing the page; but do not turn it over until perfectly dry. A Collection with the Stamps mounted in this manner is far more valuable, if at any time a sale is desired. Three sizes are kept in stock: No. 2, medium size, suitable for ordinary-sized adhesives; No. 1, smaller size; No. 3, large size—for such Stamps as old Portuguese, or for cut Envelopes.**

**Prices: No. 1, 2, or 3 size, 3d. per 100; 1s. 6d. per 1000, post-free; 5000, 6s. 6d.; 10,000, 12s.**

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# The Philatelic Congress of 1910

OUR readers will remember that at the first Congress of Philatelists held in this country, which assembled at Manchester in February last, it was unanimously decided that it was "advisable to hold a similar Congress annually"; and with equal unanimity it was decided to accept the hospitable offer of the Herts Philatelic Society to arrange for a Philatelic Congress to take place in London next year. We now have the pleasure of publishing the Official Programme for that Congress, which seems to us an admirable one. The subjects to be discussed by the Delegates will be decided upon later, and we are sure that much good will result from the bringing together once more of a large number of earnest Philatelists to deliberate upon questions of interest. Seeing also in what excellent hands the arrangements have been placed, we may rest assured that the social aspect of the Congress will be as well dealt with as the business side, and that all who take part in it will have a very pleasant time.

## The Second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, London, 1910,

held under the auspices of

THE HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY,

from April 27th to April 29th, 1910,

AT CAXTON HALL, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

*Patron.*

The President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London

(H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., etc.).

*Vice-Patrons.*

His Majesty's Postmaster-General

(The Right Honourable SYDNEY BUXTON, M.P.),

The Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London

(The Right Hon. THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.),

The Hon. Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London

(M. P. CASTLE, Esq., J.P.),

and

J. HENNIKER HEATON, Esq., M.P.

*Executive Committee.*

The President of the Herts Philatelic Society

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(H. L. HAYMAN, Esq.),

C. R. SUTHERLAND, Esq.,

BARON ANTHONY DE WORMS,

and

The Hon. Secretary of the Herts Philatelic Society

(H. A. SLADE, Esq.),

Hon. Secretary of the Congress,

"Nine Fields," St. Albans, Herts.

### PROGRAMME.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1910.

4 p.m.—Opening Meeting. (Public Meeting.)

1. Address by Major E. B. EVANS, late R.A.
2. Paper on "The Manufacture of Stamps," with demonstrations by J. DUNBAR HEATH, Esq. (Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.).

8 p.m.—Reception of Delegates by invitation of the Vice-President of the Herts Philatelic Society (H. L. HAYMAN, Esq.), at his residence, "Highfield," Chislett Road, West Hampstead, N.W.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28TH, 1910.

11 a.m.—Visit of the Delegates to the Tapling Collection at the British Museum, under the guidance of E. D. BACON, Esq.

3 p.m.—Conference of Delegates.

7 for 7.30 p.m.—Banquet given by the Herts Philatelic Society at the Café Monico, Piccadilly Circus, W.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29TH, 1910.

11 a.m.—By invitation of The Right Hon. THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T., visit of the Delegates to inspect his Collections at his residence, 2 Cavendish Square, W.

3 p.m.—Conference of Delegates.

8 p.m.—Closing Meeting. (Public Meeting.)

1. Paper by the Hon. Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London (M. P. CASTLE, Esq., J.P.).
2. Paper to be arranged later.

Closing Address.

Admission to the Public Meetings will be **by tickets only**, to be had on application to the Hon. Secretary of the Congress (Mr. H. A. Slade, "Nine Fields," St. Albans, Herts), or to the Chairman of the Executive Committee (Mr. Franz Reichenheim, 29 Holland Villas Road, Kensington, London, W.). **Each application must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope.**

# The So-called Reprints or Reissues of Hawaii

## 5c. and 13c., 1853 Type

*By* HENRY J. CROCKER

I AM tempted to reply to Major E. B. Evans' article on these stamps, which was printed in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, June 26, 1909, by his statement: "The problem is an interesting one, but it has not been solved yet with absolute certainty, and I am glad Mr. Crocker has brought it forward again, and given me an opportunity for a little friendly argument."

He further states: "The whole argument of Mr. Crocker appears to me to depend upon a single link, and that link, by his own confession, is missing. It is a supposed order for stamps sent to Boston (where the old plates were) in the latter part of 1864."

Major Evans also gives the name of the author of the articles of December, 1900, "who had been for thirty-nine years the editor of *Le Timbre-Poste*, and was the 'Philatelist' of the firm of Moens, of Brussels. It was he himself, therefore, who had seen and described the stamps in question when they first arrived in Europe in 1869, and who, judging from their appearance, and the circumstances under which they came over, that they were quite recent impressions, regarded them from the first as reprints and catalogued them as such." This is the sole claim, I believe, that caused the stamps to be listed as reprints.

"H. L.", in his article (*M. J.*, December, 1900), speaking of these stamps, mixed them up with the reprints of 1889 in such a fashion that it takes a thorough knowledge of these issues to segregate the stamps in question from the Wonderberg reprints of 1889, which were made from a different plate and are easily distinguishable. See J. N. Luff's able article, *M. J.*, March, 1901.*

If we had the actual order for these stamps there would be no argument. Failing this, we must not take "H. L.'s" single contention that he regarded them as reprints and catalogued them as such, but we must take all the evidence accumulated from many sources and let our readers find a verdict.

Instead of my relying on a single link therefore, I will give a list of the links with which I support the fact that these stamps were a regular issue.

Major Evans, in the *Monthly Journal*, March 30, 1901, states: "Reprints were not regarded in those days in quite the same light as they are now, and we believe we are right in saying, that for many years Moens was the only authority who attempted to catalogue them separately and plainly distinguish them from originals; in any case, it is only, we think, within the last two years (at most) that his judgment in regard to these three labels has been questioned."

"H. L." catalogued these stamps as reprints in 1869, but the claim was at once made that he was wrong, and after much discussion in the papers of that period I find the results were the following consensus of opinion.

In commenting on an article published in the April, 1872, issue of *The Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, which seems to consider the 5c. and 13c. overprinted "SPECIMEN" as reprints, the editor of *The Philatelical Journal*, May, 1872, says:—

"Although it is not in our power to give the 'why and wherefore,' we look upon these stamps as remainders, i.e. stamps printed for use, but placed upon one side *in bulk* for some inscrutable reason."

Mr. S. Allan Taylor,* of Boston, in *The S. C. M.*, June, 1872, defending these stamps from being reprints, says: "The 5c. and 13c. have not been reprinted. The plates have not been here. Is it impossible that there should be any remainders in Hawaii?"

*The Philatelical Journal*, July 15, 1872, says of the above:—

"The writer assures us that his statements are positively true and correct in every particular, and we are inclined to accept them as such."†

A letter from the Honolulu Post Office, September 9, 1869, written by Mr. Nunes, of Paris, mentions these stamps as old stamps. After invoicing the balance of the later figure stamps (Numerals), the Postmaster says: "You have herewith twenty of

* See also J. N. Luff's able article in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, Jan. 25, 1902, in which he acknowledges himself convinced that the stamps in question were reprints, and produces further evidence on my side of the question.—E. B. E.

* Allan Taylor was never a very reliable witness, and in any case his statement, in 1872, that "the plates have not been here," does not prove that they were not there in 1868 or 1869.—E. B. E.

† These lines are a quotation from *The S.C.M.* of June, 1872, not an expression of opinion by *The Philatelical Journal*. The latter said nothing in favour of these stamps, either in July, 1872, or in March of that year.—E. B. E.

each old 5 c. and 13 c. head 'Specimen.' All now left in the Post Office of this kind are so marked. Future orders can, therefore, only be filled of that kind, although the full price is charged. In case you should give any further orders, you will please bear this in consideration and give us your instructions" (*P. J.*, March 15, 1872). E. D. Bacon, after careful compilation of data, states they were not reprints.

March 6, 1865, Postmaster - General Kalakaua mentions his order for a 5 c. stamp from the United States in a letter to Postmaster J. H. Coney, Hilo. "Your order for 5 c. Hawaiian and 5 c. United States stamps I am unable to furnish, being entirely out of them, and having been obliged to send to the United States for a fresh supply." (See *Filatelic Facts and Fallacies*, 1898, "Hawaiian Numerals," pp. 37-8.) His office was not in the Honolulu Post Office, but in the Government building. Honolulu Post Office was only one of many under his jurisdiction.

Irwin was a young clerk in the Post Office, and probably received the same sort of notice from Kalakaua that Postmaster Coney of Hilo did, as he uses the same wording. He admits he did not know where the 5 c. and 13 c. plates were; but Kalakaua had evidently consulted H. M. Whitney, through whom it was customary to order these stamps, and in ordering the 5 c., which was a necessity, had no doubt ordered the 13 c. at the same time, owing to his misinterpretation of the letter of Postmaster Perkins, of San Francisco, regarding the United States rate.

This was the period of time when Kalakaua issued the 5 c. Numeral while awaiting the fresh supply.

February 24, 1865, William Irwin, in writing to Moens, mentions that the Post Office is out of the 5 c. stamps, and states they are awaiting a fresh supply from the United States.

In this letter he faithfully describes a new engraved and perforated 2 c. stamp which he had designed, and he surely would have mentioned a new 5 c. design if it had been ordered as suggested by Major Evans. (The stamps were ordered April 24, 1865, and placed in the engraver's hands in June, 1865.)

The Post Office department received a consignment of stamps from the United States August 31, 1865, says Giffard, and he tells me in an interview held with him in San Francisco, July 15, 1909, that he is convinced, after going over the matter, they would be the stamps and plates ordered to the islands by Kalakaua and received by Postmaster Brickwood. Giffard lists the stamps in question in his book as regularly issued stamps, and tells me he never heard of any reprints except the ones he mentions as issued in 1889.

Giffard also states that the plates came over with the last order of the 5 c. and 13 c. stamps, and that Postmaster Brickwood has told him that he never ordered any of these stamps during his term of office, and that he destroyed the plates when they arrived.

Mr. Giffard is the son-in-law of Postmaster Brickwood, and I have interviewed him on these matters within the week.

Mr. William G. Irwin saw Postmaster Brickwood deface the plates (see *Hawaiian Numerals*, page 96), and he states he was in the Post Office employ at the time. Mr. Irwin tells me he left the Post Office in the latter part of the year 1865, so we know from this the plates were defaced in 1865. I quote a letter just received from Mr. Irwin from Honolulu, dated July 10, 1909:—

"Honolulu, *July* 10, 1909.

"Mr. Henry J. Crocker,
"2301 Laguna Street,
"San Francisco.

"My dear Henry,

"You will no doubt think it strange that I have been so dilatory in acknowledging receipt of the very beautiful copy of your edition of *Hawaiian Numerals*, but I would say in extenuation that on my arrival here I was met with a strike of about 10,000 Japanese from the principal plantations on this island, and which has been going on ever since my return. This condition of affairs naturally took other matters out of my head, and is my excuse for not having written you ere this. I have had your book in my room and have carefully read it over, and I do not see any of your statements regarding the past postal affairs of the Hawaiian Islands to which I could take exception. Of course, it is over forty years since I have done any correspondence in that particular line, and naturally after the lapse of such a perio t one's memory gets a little hazy; but after carefully reading your book over, I must congratulate you on having issued a most interesting and full account of the so-called Numeral stamps of the Islands.

"There is only one remark in which I might differ with you a little, and that is in your Introductory Remarks, in which you state that the employment of the various coloured paper was by design and not by accident of the printer. My own opinion is, so far as my memory serves me, that we used to send over from our office to the printer for sheets of 'Numerals,' not stating what tint the paper should be, and for that reason I do not see why the printer should select any particular tint by design on his part, and I must say that I adhere to the theory that when the order came into the printing shop the printers selected any old paper which might come handy. However, I presume this point is not one of great moment, and (so far as the rest of your book is concerned) I see no points to draw an issue on, and will again renew my congratulations on its success.

"Yours truly,
(Signed) "W. G. Irwin."

No "Numerals" were issued during Mr. Irwin's term on coloured paper, excepting the 5 c.

The stamps under discussion lay in the Post Office for a couple of years or more (see Giffard, p. 5, and Irwin, *Hawaiian Numerals*, pp. 91, 92), and were sealed in small tin boxes, which may account for "H. L.'s" opinion that they were fresh impressions.

I quote Major Evans: "Mr. Crocker suggests that the stamps ordered in April, 1865, did not reach the Islands until May or June, 1866, in direct contradiction to Mr. Giffard's statistics; and if such were the case, we must suppose that the 5 c. stamp now in dispute was in use from the 1st of September, 1865, to May, 1866, a period of at least eight months, and yet not a single copy reached dealers in Europe or elsewhere, and not a single copy used during that period has ever been found."

My answer is that writers on these stamps —J. N. Luff and others—acknowledge that the 5 c. engraved did not reach the Islands until May or June, 1866, and this point has been settled for years.* Mr. Giffard's statistics are not upheld in this instance, and he has admitted to me that he is convinced I have solved that particular item. "H. L." himself states "they were issued in April or May, 1866."

The stamps in use and in store during the period Major Evans mentions were:—

The 5 c. *Numeral* issued by Postmaster Kalakaua about February, 1865, and possibly a few of the *Numerals* on laid paper, and the 2 c., vermilion, issued in 1864. The 2 c. and the 1 c. *Numeral*, issued by Brickwood in June, 1865 (Plates XVII and XVIII), the latter to supply a shortage of the 2 c., vermilion, and the 5 c. *Numeral* (Plate XIX, error "INTERISLAND") issued by Brickwood in 1865-6 (see *Hawaiian Numerals*, p. 95), and as the editor of *The S. C. M.* in 1872 says, "the 5 c. and 13 c. 1853 type were laid away in bulk for some inscrutable reason."

A used copy of this stamp is in the collection of W. A. Cooper, Foreign Department of the Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., probably used after resuscitation (see *The Philatelist*, December, 1869).

Mr. Giffard tells me he has seen letters from Postmaster Brickwood to the engravers complaining of the delay of his order for the 5 c. and 2 c. engraved stamps. I think Major Evans will admit that Postmaster-General Brickwood's letter particularly describes the 5 c. stamp he ordered, and if he was receiving proofs of an order placed by Kalakaua, this would not be necessary. Giffard tells me Brickwood modelled his stamp similarly to the 2 c. engraved.

When Wonderberg discovered the defaced plates twelve years later, he went to Mr. Giffard and asked him, "Do you know why the old man defaced the plates?"

Major Evans states, in *M. J.*, March 30, 1901:—

"A letter of December 14, 1864, shows that the United States postage having been reduced to 3 cents, the total charge from Hawaii became 10 c., and the 13 c. again became useless."

I call his attention to the correspondence that preceded this letter, and particularly to the letter written September 19th, 1864, by Kalakaua to Postmaster Perkins at San Francisco, which misinterpreted this, and by reason thereof circulars and posters were distributed throughout the Islands stating that the United States rate was 10 cents, and it was during this time and by reason of this error I claim Kalakaua ordered the 13 c. stamp, which became useless when the letter Major Evans quotes noted and corrected the mistake, but too late to cancel the order. These stamps arrived some six months later, and "were laid away in bulk for some inscrutable reason" (see *The S.C.M.*, April, 1872). The United States Government, by Act of July 1, 1864, reduced the rates of foreign postage.

The correspondence that took place in 1864 immediately thereafter, between Postmaster-General Kalakaua, Honolulu, and Postmaster Perkins, the Postmaster at San Francisco, U.S., shows clearly that an error was committed by Kalakaua in issuing a bulletin circulated throughout the Islands saying the United States rate was 10 cents (instead of 3 cents), and my reason for placing the date of Kalakaua's order before November 30th, 1864, and possibly soon after September 19th, 1864, was that he was nearly out of 5 cent stamps, and as the 13 c. stamp was ordered at the same time, this error would be the only reason I could see for his including it.

There are other points mentioned in my work on *Hawaiian Numerals* which I have not repeated here, but a careful reading of the history of the *Numerals*, taken in connection with the article on these stamps, will, I hope, convince interested parties that I have faithfully tried to have my work complete for the years 1851 to 1866, which it covers.

I do not know how much weight Major Evans gives to the letter of Postmaster Brickwood, where he complains of the cost of the last lot of stamps ordered by H. M. Whitney (who had been out of the Post Office for ten years). Brickwood could have had no object in writing any such letter

* The stamp was chronicled in *Le T.-P.* of June 15, 1866, and therefore must have reached Hawaii several months earlier.—E. B. E.

unless the matter came up during his administration. If there was enough extra cost in expressage for Mr. Brickwood to complain about, it certainly must have been caused by the weight of the plates, which it is admitted went over with the last lot of stamps. It seems to show that H. M. Whitney ordered stamps which Brickwood, as Postmaster-General, had to pay for. It confirms the idea that Kalakaua had followed the custom of all former Postmaster-Generals and ordered his fresh supply through H. M. Whitney, and it goes to confirm Mr. Giffard's statement, received from Postmaster Brickwood himself in person, that he never ordered any stamps of the 1853 type. All the data accumulated by me in the last ten years seem to confirm that of thirty-seven years ago, showing that the stamps were laid away in bulk for some inscrutable reason which latest data explain.

I do not know how Major Evans accounts for the various orders for Numerals placed by Brickwood after his orders for the 2c. and new 5c. stamps if the stamps of this particular order reached him in 1865,* as he seems to claim, but I am satisfied that if Monsieur L. Hanciau had all these facts before him he would never have classed the last lot of the 5c. and 13c. 1853 type as reprints.

While writing the history of Hawaiian Numerals, I became impressed with the hard conditions under which the Hawaiian Post Office laboured. The difficulty of communication with other countries, the sailing ships which chanced along being the only means of transportation, the trip to New York or Boston taking over one hundred and twenty days in many instances. From Oregon and California to the East there were no railways, the Pony Express and stage lines being the most rapid method of covering thousands of miles. Under these circumstances requisitions for stamps and the delivery of the same from Boston and New York were subject to vexatious delays.

Not much faith existed as to the continuance of the Post Office (see Postmaster-General Clark's letter, *Hawaiian Numerals*, p. 37). The orders for postage stamps were generally for small quantities. The changes made by the different kings in the Post Office appointments, the fact that no records were officially kept, and other factors contributed to some confusion, but at the time the stamps were ordered by Kalakaua (the so-called reprints), there is nothing to show or even indicate that reprints were thought of. Postmaster Kalakaua needed the 5c., and evidently made an error in ordering the 13c. at the same time, but it was plainly ordered in good faith. He went out of office prior to the arrival of the stamps, and his successor Brickwood, or the Minister of the Interior, laid them away in bulk.* There would be little use in looking for used copies under these circumstances. The contention has been going on at different times for thirty-seven years that these were not reprints, and the evidence seems to approach this conclusion.

Major Evans, in a footnote to "H. L.'s" article, says: "If the stamps were printed after (say) 1865 they were certainly reprints," and in his article March 31, 1901, ventured on a surmise as to what happened in 1867. I do not agree with the surmise, for it rather looks to me as if the continual requests from foreign officials and other sources caused the old supply to be "resuscitated" (see *The Philatelist*, December, 1869), and then for the first time, if reprints were thought of, the 2 cents 1861 die was used for making an engraved plate, but this is a matter I have not taken up as yet. There were two 5c. stamps printed in Hawaii during these years which have a bearing on the subject. The first was the 5c. *Numeral* ordered by Kalakaua, while awaiting a fresh supply from the United States. It was in use until the entire stock was exhausted. The second was the 5c. *Numeral* (error "INTER-ISLAND") ordered by Brickwood as a temporary stamp while awaiting his order from the United States, which arrived soon after. He evidently did not wish, or perhaps had orders not to distribute, the old unperforated 5c., with the head of Kamehameha III, when the new engraved and perforated stamp with portrait of Kamehameha V was daily expected.

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[Having been away from home and from my books when Mr. Crocker's article reached me, I have delayed its publication until I had an opportunity of looking further into the matter under discussion, and having done so I confess that I am not so fully convinced as perhaps I ought to be. The evidence is for the most part extremely unconvincing, but there is one statement in the article which, if it can be shown to be correct, would settle the matter at once, and render all further argument superfluous. It is as follows:—

"Mr. William G. Irwin saw Postmaster Brickwood deface the plates, and he states he was in the Post Office employ at the time. Mr. Irwin tells me he left the Post Office in the latter part of the year 1865, so we know from this the plates were defaced in 1865."

* But surely it is equally difficult to account for these orders for "Numerals" if Brickwood had received a stock of 5 c. stamps from Boston.—E. B. E.

* Mr. Crocker must excuse my pointing out that the whole of the foregoing is conjecture, for which there is no sure foundation whatever. "There is nothing to show or even indicate" that Kalakaua ever ordered these stamps, or that they arrived at this period, or that they were put away in bulk.—E. B. E.

Is this statement correct, or is it not? If it is, it settles the question once for all, and it may fairly be asked, why was it not made nearly forty years ago when the *status* of these stamps was first called in question, and when Mr. Irwin would well remember exactly what occurred?

In regard to the date at which the 5 c. stamps with portrait of Kamehameha V first reached Hawaii, I would draw attention to the following facts. Mr. Giffard's book states distinctly that the first requisition for these was dated "26th April, 1865, and the delivery made August 31st, 1865." If this is correct it is sufficient to prove, as I pointed out in the *Monthly Journal* for March, 1901, that there must have been previous correspondence on the subject of the die and plate for this 5 c. stamp, and that it may well have been the stamp that was being looked forward to in February, 1865. I showed at the same time that in the case of the 2 c., which was produced by the same engravers, correspondence commenced on November 4th, 1863, and the first requisition was dated January 23rd, 1864. A requisition for 5 c. stamps would not have been made before any design or die had been approved, and it is fair to assume that the plate of the 5 c. was known to be ready before the requisition of April 26th, 1865, was despatched.

It is now suggested (contrary to Mr. Giffard's statement, supposed to have been founded upon official records) that the stamps delivered in August, 1865, were not the 2 c. and 5 c. ordered in the previous April, but the 5 c. and 13 c. of the Boston type supposed to have been ordered nearly twelve months previously, by a requisition of which no one can find any trace, and which I still believe never existed.

Mr. Giffard gives details of requisitions sent in, and deliveries made accordingly, commencing January, 1864. He quotes a requisition for 2 c. and 5 c. stamps dated 26th April, 1865, and adds "delivery made August 31st, 1865." Also a requisition for 2 c. and 5 c. stamps dated May 30th, 1866, with no record of any previous delivery of 5 c. stamps after August 31st, 1865. When were the stamps requisitioned in April, 1865, delivered, if not in the following August? Those ordered in May, 1866, were plainly not the ones that Moens received before the 15th June of that year, in time to chronicle them in *Le T.-P.*

Moens and others were vainly endeavouring to obtain supplies of the old 5 c. and 13 c. stamps in 1865 to 1868; the very last specimens of the 5 c. were sent to the Postmaster-General of Peru in April, 1868 (see *M.J.*, March, 1900, and March, 1901); in the following year large supplies turned up, and until these are *proved* to have been in existence earlier, I shall continue to believe that they were printed in 1867 or 1868 to supply non-postal requirements.—E. B. Evans.]

# Bypaths of Philately

## An "Error" Collection

*By* R. E. R. DALWIGK

(*Continued from page* 282.)

II. Errors of Making

(a) *Errors of printing by inversion*, (b) *errors of colour by intercalation*, (c) *errors of wrong value in plate*, (d) *errors of no value expressed.*

The above class of errors is caused by the transfers being placed defectively, or more generally incorrectly, upon the stones. The errors that spring up as the direct cause of these mistakes are of the greatest interest to philatelists.

(a) *Errors of printing by inversion.*—Here we come to those highly desirable and ever-popular errors known commonly as "inverted centres" or "inverted frames," as the case may be. With *very* few exceptions "inverteds" are not produced by the turning upside down of one or more transfers in a stone, but by a *whole sheet* being passed through the press the wrong way up when the second part is being printed. Amongst engraved stamps this type of error is rare, the chief specimens being either lithographed or typographed.

The "on novel lines" collector who wishes to collect only a certain type of error cannot do much better than endeavour to gather together a representative lot of "inverted centres," but it is most essential that his purse goes deep. The type of errors under discussion are not very many in number, but they are incomparable as far as philatelic "curiosities" are concerned, whilst their value is also a point of no small interest. The collector who is not prepared to spend more than £100 will find his collection of inverteds lacking many a desirable adhesive.

"Inverted centres" may be classed as being produced either by the entire sheet or else they are errors existing in some portion of a normal sheet of stamps. From this the reader might infer that "inverteds" printed by the entire sheet are the commonest, but such is not necessarily the case, the reason

being that errors printed by the sheet are generally spotted before many sheets have been printed, whilst an "inverted" in a normal sheet may be printed for many years without the knowledge of the printers.

The 100 r. Brazil, red and blue, is an example (one of the very few) in which there is a pair of stamps in each sheet with an error, the frames being inverted.

The following is a list of these very interesting errors :—

*Argentine Republic.*—1899-1900. Inverted centres.
(i.) 1 p., deep blue.
(ii.) 5 p., brown-orange.
(iii.) 20 p., carmine.

The above three errors are very rare, only a few existing.

*Brazil.*—1891.
(i.) Perf. 12½ to 14; 100 r., carmine and blue (shades).
(ii.) Perf. 11, 11½; 100 r., carmine and blue (shades).
(iii.) Perf. 12½ to 14 and 11, 11½; 100 r., carmine and blue (shades).

In the case of this denomination it is the *frame* of the stamp which is inverted. Two transfers of the *blue* portion were placed upside down, and thus gave two inverted frames on each sheet, so that the *tête-bêche* pairs were pairs with one frame one way up and the other the other way up; the heads were always the same way up. The above are not very rare, Nos. (i.) and (ii.) being catalogued at 20s. and 30s. respectively.

*Bhopal.*—1881. Centre inverted.

| | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (i.) ½ a., black | 1 | 0 | Unused prices as quoted in Stanley Gibbons' 1909 Catalogue. |
| (ii.) ½ a., red | — | | |
| (iii.) 1 a., brown | 2 | 6 | |
| (iv.) 2 a., blue | 7 | 6 | |
| (v.) 4 a., buff | — | | |
| (vi.) ½ a., pale red (1886) ("Began") | — | | |

In the case of the above labels the central portion, which is inverted, consists of embossed work, which was added separately to each stamp on the sheet, as was also the case with the following example. The above—as prices show—are of no great scarcity.

*British Central Africa.*—1898. Centre inverted. 1d., red and blue (shades), £65 unused.

In *one* sheet the top row of fifteen stamps was printed with the central portion inverted. As the number of these errors printed was so very small, it is only natural that this is a great rarity.

All prices quoted after stamps in this article are Gibbons' quotations, unless stated to the contrary.

*Congo (Belgian).*—1895. 10 c., greenish blue and black. Centre inverted. 90s. unused.

Only one complete sheet of this error was printed, and the price in consequence does not seem to be too high.

*Dominican Republic.*—1902. Centre inverted.

| | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (i.) 1 c., deep green and black | 10 | 0 | unused. |
| (ii.) 2 c., red and black | 15 | 0 | ,, |
| (iii.) 5 c., blue and black | 15 | 0 | ,, |
| (iv.) 12 c., violet and black | 15 | 0 | ,, |
| (v.) 20 c., rose and black | 15 | 0 | ,, |
| (vi.) 50 c., brown and black | 15 | 0 | ,, |

There seems to be some doubt as to the status of these six stamps, it being considered by certain people that all the above errors were the outcome of a "special request." Whether or not these inverteds were printed to order I do not profess to know, that being scarcely a point of concern here. The stamps are not rare, and can be in the collections of all who desire them.

*Egypt.*—1875. Centre (?) inverted.
5 paras, brown . . . 2d. (!)

This is the first adhesive we have come across which is not bicoloured, except the Bhopal stamps, which, however, are not quite in the same class as the above.

This Egyptian is listed as having "middle section of design inverted," but I am inclined to think that this is not quite true. Would it not be more correct to say that the two side-inscriptions have got mixed up? Besides being unicoloured this error has another unique point of interest—the errors are commoner than the normal varieties!

*French Somali Coast.*

(*a*) 1902. Centre inverted.

| | Unused. |
|---|---|
| (i.) 4 c., carmine and blue | 5s. |
| (ii.) 5 c., green and blue | 9s. |
| (iii.) 15 c., blue and orange | — |
| (iv.) 20 c., green and lilac | 40s. |
| (v.) 25 c., pale blue and blue | 3s. |
| (vi.) 30 c., black and red | 6s. |
| (vii.) 40 c., blue and brown-yellow | 40s. |
| (viii.) 50 c., red and green | 40s. |
| (ix.) 75 c., mauve and orange | — |
| (x.) 1 gr., purple and orange-red | 25s. |
| (xi.) 2 fr., carmine and green | 8s. |
| (xii.) 2 fr., carmine and green (1) | £6 |
| (xiii.) 5 fr., blue and orange | 40s. |
| (xiv.) 25 c., blue and black (1903) | 4. 6d. |

(*b*) 1903. Centre inverted.

| | Unused. |
|---|---|
| (i.) 1 c., purple and black | 20s. |
| (ii.) 5 c., green and black | 4s. |
| (iii.) 15 c., brown and black | |
| (iv.) 20 c., lilac and black | 7/6 |
| (v.) 25 c., blue and black | 4s. |
| (vi.) 30 c., carmine and black | 20s. |
| (vii.) 40 c., orange and black | 40s. |
| (viii.) 50 c., green and black | 12/6 |
| (ix.) 75 c., yellow-brown and black | 15s. |
| (x.) 1 fr., orange-red and black | 14s. |
| (xi.) 2 fr., green and black | 8s. |
| (xii.) 2 fr., green and black (1) | £5 |
| (xiii.) 5 fr., buff and black | 30s. |

Here we are confronted with a veritable collection of "inverted centre" errors, and one which at least is very pretty, whatever else may be said against the set. In a used condition all the above adhesives are very much rarer than unused, and it is said that a large quantity of the errors were stolen from the printers at Paris before they were ever sent out to the colony. As the result of this robbery not many of the errors ever saw their own country, but still those which *did* arrive defrayed postage in the ordinary way.

*Greece.*—1875. Unpaid Letter stamps. Small lettering. Imperf.

(i.) 40 l., green and black.
(ii.) 2 dr. ,,

Perf. 10, 10½.

(iii.) 1 dr., green and black.
(iv.) 2 dr. ,,

Large figures. Perf. 12, 13.

(v.) 60 l., green and black.

It will be noticed that there are no quotations for the above in the Catalogue. They are, I believe, fairly rare errors.

*Guatemala.*—1881. Centres inverted.

| | Unused. | Used. |
|---|---|---|
| | *s. d.* | *s. d.* |
| (i.) 2 c., green and brown | 30 0 | 40 0 |
| (ii.) 5 c. ,, red . | — | 100 0 |
| (iii.) 20 c. ,, yellow | 65 0 | — |

Here we see the Quetzal becoming acrobatic. These stamps are extremely handsome and well worth having.

*Hayti.*—1904.

2 c., black and rose.
5 c. ,, grey-blue.
10 c. ,, yellow.
50 c. ,, olive-bistre.

All four stamps are rare, being worth about £6 or £7 the four.

*Honduras.*—1891. Head inverted.

| | *s. d.* |
|---|---|
| (i.) 2 p., black and brown | — |
| (ii.) 5 p. ,, violet . | 10 0 unused. |
| (iii.) 10 p. ,, green . | 10 0 ,, |

More Central American acrobatics; this time it is not a bird, but a certain President Bogrand, who amazes us by demonstrating the facility with which he can stand on his head! These three errors have a somewhat ludicrous appearance, their enormous size making them a weird spectacle.

*India.*—1854. Head inverted. 4 a., blue and pale red. Value £130.

The above error is one of the *rarae aves* of Philately, and one that is very popular among those collectors who can afford to include it in their collections—if they can get it!

*(To be continued.)*

# New Issues and Discoveries

## *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.**

**Bolivia.**—We have received four stamps issued to commemorate the Centenary of the Revolution of July (1809?), of each of which we are informed that only 12,000 were printed. They were to be current during July, August, and September, 1909, but at the end of August all values except the 2 bolivianos were exhausted.




25




26




27




28

July, 1909. Types 25 *to* 28. *Issue commemorative of the Centenary of the Revolution of July* (1809?). *Centres in* black. Perf. 11½.

110 5 c., blue.
111 10 c., green.
112 20 c., pale orange.
113 2 bol., red.

**China.**—We are indebted to Mr. R. E. Scatchard for a post card franked with the new Chinese commemorative stamps, to which we referred in last week's issue. The stamps are line-engraved and were engraved and printed by Waterlow and Sons, Limited, whose imprint appears at the foot of each stamp. The perforation gauges 14 on the single copies we have seen, but as well as we can judge the perforating was probably done by the irregular Waterlow machine, which gauges from 14 to 15.

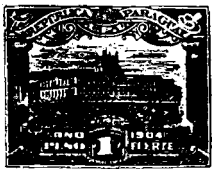


33

8 SEPT., **1909.** *Issue commemorative of the first year of the reign of* HSUAN T'UNG. Type 33. *Centre in first colour. Perf.* 14.

158| 2 c., green and orange.
159| 3 c., greenish blue and orange.
160| 7 c., purple and orange.

**Paraguay.**—Our agent sends us several new stamps which we chronicle below :—



40

**1909.** Type 40. *Perf.* 11½, 12.

127*a*|2 p., black and lake.

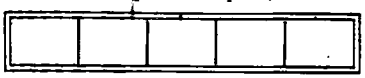


39

**1909.** Type 39. *Overprinted with* Type 51, *in* black.

247| 1 c., bluish grey.
248| 5 c., grey-green.
249|10 c., carmine.
250|20 c., chrome-yellow.

**Republic of Colombia.**—We have received a number of stamps bearing a black overprint, which converts them into Departmental or Official stamps. The overprint is set up in a horizontal strip of five, a double frame-line running right round the strip, and four single vertical lines divide the strip into five parts, thus :—



There do not seem to be any varieties in the lettering of any of the stamps we have examined.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.




D 2.

*Overprinted with* Type D 2, *in* black.

Type 86.

703|10 p., brown on *pale salmon* (No. 394).

No. 89 *of Tolima.*

705| 1 p., brown.

Types 96 *and* 97.

707| ½ c., yellow (No. 457).
708| 1 c., yellow-green (No. 458*a*).
709| 2 c., carmine (No. 459*b*).
710| 5 c., blue (No. 460*a*).
711|10 c., violet (No. 461).
712|20 c., grey-black (No. 462).
714| 1 p., brown (No. 464).

Type 101.

(*a*) *Perf.* 13.

716| 2 c., carmine (No. 470).
717| 5 c., blue (No. 471).

(*b*) Perf. 10.

718| ½ c., orange (No. 473).

(*c*) *Imperf.*

721| ½ c., orange.
722| 2 c., carmine.

REGISTRATION STAMP.

Type C 10.

751|10 c., violet (No. 626).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT STAMP.

Type C 24.

776| 5 c., blue (No. 660).

**Southern Nigeria.**—We have seen copies of the 5s. and £1 conforming to the colour scheme.



2

**1909.** Type 2. *Centre in first colour. Wmk. Multiple Crown* C A, Type w. 8. *Perf.* 14.

42| 5s., green and red on *yellow*, C.
44| £1, purple and black on *red*, C.

**Transvaal.**—We have received the 2s. 6d. on multiple, surfaced paper, the colours remaining unchanged.



44

**1909.** Type 44. *Centre in first colour. Wmk. Multiple Crown* C A, Type w. 8. *Perf.* 14.

570| 2s. 6d., mauve and black, C.

# Philatelic Societies

## Manchester Philatelic Society

*President: W. Dorning Beckton.*
*Hon. Sec.: G. Fred. H. Gibson, Fairfield, Crumpsall, Manchester.*

The meetings are held at the rooms of the Manchester Geographical Society, 16 St. Mary's Parsonage, on Friday evenings, at 7.30.

### SYLLABUS 1909-10.

1909.
Oct. 8. Paper: "Canada" . . . N. Heywood.
,, 15. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
,, 22. Paper: "Egypt" . . H. Howell-Jones.
,, 29. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
Nov. 5. Display, with Notes: "Queensland" W. W. Munn.
,, 12. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
,, 19. Paper: "The Development of the Philatelic Catalogue in England" . F. J. Peplow.
,, 26. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
Dec. 3. Display, with Notes: "Norway" W. D. Beckton.
,, 10. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
,, 17. Paper: "Early Penny Posts" J. S. Higgins, Jun.

1910.
Jan. 7. Display, with Notes: "The Line-Engraved Stamps of Great Britain" W. M. Gray (Bradford Philatelic Society).
,, 14. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
,, 21. Paper: "The Insured Letter Stamps of Colombia" . . . J. R. M. Albrecht.
,, 28. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
Feb. 4. Some Notes on the Stamps of France (with Lantern Illustrations). Dr. H. Armstrong (Liverpool Philatelic Society).
,, 11. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
,, 18. Paper: "The Preliminaries of Postal Issues, illustrated by the Stamps of Saxony" I. J. Bernstein.
,, 25. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
Mar. 4. Display, with Notes: "Falkland Islands." J. C. North.
,, 11. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
,, 18. Paper: "Bermuda" . . J. H. Abbott.

### THE LIBRARY.

The books belonging to the Society are kept in bookcases at the Geographical Society's rooms, and may be borrowed on application to the Hon. Librarian. Members are allowed one book at a time, which may be renewed at the end of fourteen days, unless it be required by another Member. All books must be in the Library during the ordinary meetings of the Society.

Hon. Librarian: J. R. M. Albrecht,
2 Seedley Terrace, Pendleton, Manchester.

### THE EXCHANGE CLUB.

Is open to Active and Corresponding Members. The Packets are sent out on the first of each month from October to May. Details and rules may be had on application to the Comptroller:

John H. Taylor,
182 Ayres Road, Old Trafford, Manchester.

## North London Philatelic Society

*President: Alexander J. Sefi.*
*Hon. Secretary: C. S. Muratori, 29 Fletching Road, Lower Clapton, N.E.*
*Meetings: 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Central Y.M.C.A., 7 Highbury Place, Highbury Station, N.*

### SYLLABUS 1909-10.

1909.
Sept. 16. President's Address. Display of Indian Native Feudatory States, excluding Cashmere, by Alexander J. Sefi.
Oct. 7. Paper, "Alsace and Lorraine," by Eric F. Ridgeway.
Discussion, "Philatelic Topics of the Moment."
Display, "Europeans" by H. S. Wymer.
,, 21. Single Stamp or Issue Specialism. Display open to Members. Diplomas will be given to the three best Collections.
Nov. 4. Paper and Display, "West Indians, Part V, Cayman Isles, Leeward Isles and Turks Isles," by E. Heginbottom, B.A., F.R.P.S.L.
Paper and Display, "Women as Depicted on Postage Stamps," by Miss E. Merrington.
,, 18. Paper, "Should Completeness be sacrificed for Condition?" by Karl Wieben.
Paper and Display, "The Silk Thread Issues of Switzerland," by Alexander J. Sefi.
Dec. 2. Paper and Display, "West Indians, Part VI, St. Kitts and St. Lucia," by E. Heginbottom, B.A., F.R.P.S.L.
Display, "Foreign Countries, Part II," by J. C. Sidebotham.
,, 16. Invitation Night. (Philately Barred.)

1910.
Jan. 6. Display of Forgeries, by Herbert Clark and others.
,, 20. Display of English Fiscals, by D. Thompson.
Display, "Fiscals, Spain and Colonies, and Rarities of Great Britain," by W. Schwabacher.
Feb. 3. Paper and Display, "West Indians, Part VII, St. Vincent," by E. Heginbottom, B.A., F.R.P.S.L.
Display, "Nigeria," by D. H. Jackson.
,, 17. Debate, "Old Issues," Alexander J. Sefi, *versus* "New Issues," Cyril J. Phillips.
Paper, "What shall we Collect?" by C. S. Muratori.
Mar. 3. Paper and Display, "West Indians, Part VIII, Trinidad, Tobago and Virgin Isles," by E. Heginbottom, B.A., F.R.P.S.L.
Discussion, "Philatelic Topics of the Moment."
,, 17. Display, "St. Helena," by J. R. Burton.
Paper and Display, "Reprints," by Alexander J. Sefi.
April 7. Special Invitation Evening.
Display by H. L. Hayman.
,, 21. "The Dagger as a Stamp Device," illustrated with actual specimens, by Alexander J. Sefi.
General Display by Members.
May 5. Annual General Meeting.

## North of England Philatelic Society

*President: M. H. Horsley, J.P.*
*Vice-President: T. D. Hume.*
*Hon. Sec.: Mark Easton, 48 Sidney Grove, Newcastle-on Tyne.*
*Meetings: Y.M.C.A., Newcastle-on-Tyne, first Thursday in each month, October to April, 7.30 p.m.*
*Annual Subscription: 2s. 6d.*

### SESSION 1909-10.

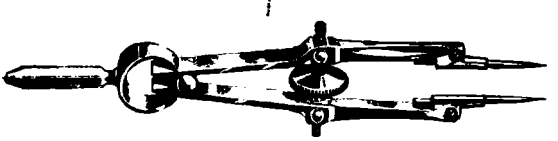
1909.
Oct. 7. General Exchange (Members).
Nov. 4. "Tobago, Trinidad, Virgin Islands" E. Heginbottom, B.A.
Dec. 1. "Finland" . . . E. Philpot Crowther.

1910.
Jan. 6. "France and Griqualand" . T. D. Hume.
Feb. 3. "Victoria" . . . M. H. Horsley, J.P.
,, 17. Sale by Auction.
Mar. 3. "Holland" (with notes of new discoveries) R. W. Wilkinson.
April 7. "Papua and King's Heads" Chas. L. Bagnall.

Printed by W. Brendon & Son, Ltd., Plymouth, for the Proprietors, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.
October 16, 1909.

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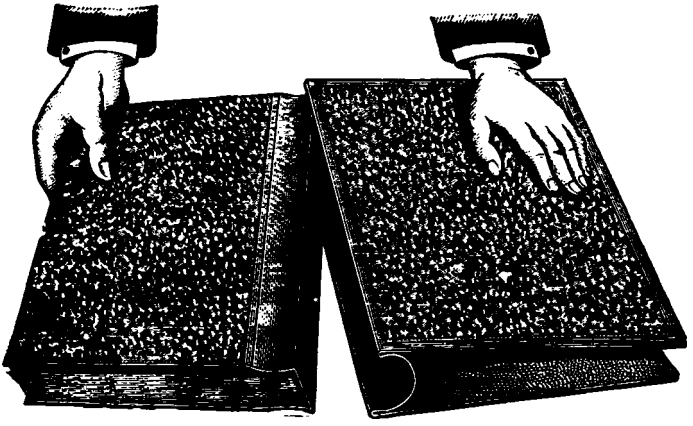
[AD. 80.

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| 26. | NOVA SCOTIA (6.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
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| 29. | " HONDURAS (6.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
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| | **AFRICAN COLONIES.** | | | |
| 31. | BRITISH BECHUANALAND (6.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 32. | " CENTRAL AFRICA (6.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 33. | " EAST AFRICA (6.08) | 12 | 0 | 6 |
| 34. | " SOMALILAND (6.08) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 35. | " SOUTH AFRICA (6.08) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 36. | CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (6.08) | 18 | 0 | 10 |
| 37. | EAST AFRICA & UGANDA (6.08) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 38. | GAMBIA (7.08) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 39. | GOLD COAST (7.08) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 40. | GRIQUALAND WEST (7.08) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 41. | LAGOS (7.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 42. | MADAGASCAR (7.08) | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| 43. | MAURITIUS (7.08) | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| 44. | NATAL (7.08) | 20 | 0 | 10 |
| 45. | NEW SOUTH AFR. REPUB. (7.08) | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| 46. | NIGER COAST (7.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 47. | NORTHERN NIGERIA (7.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 48. | ORANGE RIVER COLONY (6.08) | 26 | 1 | 2 |
| 49. | ST. HELENA (3.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 50. | SEYCHELLES (8.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 51. | SIERRA LEONE (8.08) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
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| 56. | TRANSVAAL (9.08) | 66 | 2 | 9 |
| 57. | UGANDA PROTECTORATE (10.08) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
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| | **EUROPEAN COLONIES.** | | | |
| 60. | CYPRUS (10.08) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 61. | GIBRALTAR (10.08) | 14 | 0 | 8 |
| 62. | HELIGOLAND (10.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 63. | IONIAN ISLES (10.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 64. | MALTA (10.08) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| | **ASIATIC COLONIES.** | | | |
| 65. | BANGKOK (1.09) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 66. | CEYLON (1.09) | 26 | 1 | 2 |
| 67. | HONG KONG (1.09) | 14 | 0 | 8 |
| 68. | INDIA (1.09) | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| 69. | INDIAN CONVENTION STATES (1.09) | 64 | 2 | 8 |
| 70. | LABUAN (1.09) | 18 | 0 | 10 |
| 71. | BRUNEI (2.09) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 72. | NORTH BORNEO (2.09) | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| 73. | SARAWAK (2.09) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 74. | STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (2.09) | 14 | 0 | 8 |
| 75. | JOHOR (2.09) | 8 | 0 | 3 |
| 76. | NEGRI SEMBILAN (2.09) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 77. | PAHANG (2.09) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 78. | PERAK (2.09) | 12 | 0 | 6 |
| 79. | SELANGOR (3.09) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 80. | SUNGEI UJONG (3.09) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 81. | FEDERATED MALAY STATES (3.09) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| | **AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.** | | | |
| 82. | AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH (3.09) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 83. | PAPUA (3.09) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 84. | BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS (3.09) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 85. | COOK ISLANDS (3.09) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 86. | FIJI ISLANDS (4.09) | 16 | 0 | 9 |
| 86a. | NEW HEBRIDES (8.09) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 87. | NEW SOUTH WALES (4.09) | 68 | 2 | 10 |
| 88. | NEW ZEALAND (5.09) | 70 | 2 | 10 |
| 89. | QUEENSLAND (5.09) | 26 | 1 | 2 |
| 90. | SOUTH AUSTRALIA (6.09) | 42 | 1 | 9 |
| 91. | TASMANIA (6.09) | 26 | 1 | 2 |
| 92. | TONGA (6.09) | 12 | 0 | 6 |
| 93. | VICTORIA (7.09) | 42 | 1 | 9 |
| 94. | WESTERN AUSTRALIA (7.09) | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| | **EUROPE.** | | | |
| 95. | AUSTRIA (8.09) | 44 | 1 | 10 |
| 96. | AUSTRIAN ITALY (9.09) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 97. | AUSTRIAN P.O.'S ABROAD | | | |
| 98. | HUNGARY | | | |
| 100. | BELGIUM | | | |
| 101. | BULGARIA, Etc. | | | |
| 102. | CRETE | | | |
| 103 | DENMARK | | | |
| 104. | ICELAND | | | |

*Ready shortly.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **UNITED STATES AND COLONIES.** | | | |
| 238. | POSTMASTERS' STAMPS (12.08) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 239. | GENERAL ISSUES, ETC. (12.06) | 56 | 2 | 4 |
| 240. | CARRIERS' STAMPS (12.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 241. | NEWSPAPER STAMPS (12.08) | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| 242. | CONFEDERATE STATES POSTMASTERS' STAMPS (12.08) | 14 | 0 | 8 |
| 243. | CONFEDERATE STATES GENERAL ISSUES (12.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 244. | CUBA (12.08) | 14 | 0 | 8 |
| 245. | GUAM (12.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 246. | PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (12.08) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 247. | PORTO RICO (12.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |

***POSTAGE.*** In remitting postage for the above, the correct amount may be calculated in the following way:—
Add together the total number of pages contained in the desired sections, and to this amount add an additional four pages for each section. The postage will then be as follows:—

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—10 pages, 2d.; 22, 2½d.; 36, 3d.; 130, 4d.; 220, 5d.; 400, 6d.; 600, 7d. Above 600 pages reckon 1d more for each additional 100 pages or portion thereof.

**ABROAD.**—10 pages, 2d.; 22, 2½d.; 34, 3d.; 46, 4½d.; 58, 5d., and an extra ½d. for every 12 pages in addition, up to 340 pages. For more than 340 pages abroad postage may be ascertained by reckoning that 340 pages weigh 4 lbs., and every 90 additional pages 1 lb. Minimum postage, 2d.

**BLANK LEAVES** can be supplied to match the printed pages, and will be found of use for those who want to include pairs, blocks, or stamps on covers. **Price 4d. per doz., 2s. 6d. per 100. Postage per doz. 3d.; per 100, inland 5d., abroad 1s.**

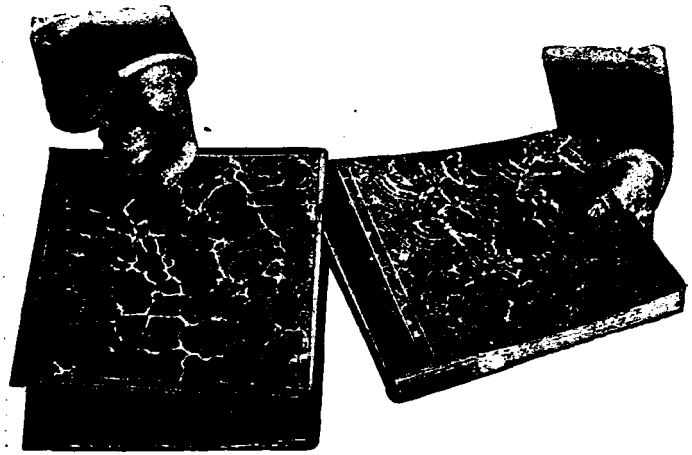
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## SPRING BACK. MOVEABLE LEAVES.

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Bound in dark green or marone.

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**No. 1145.** Size $11\frac{1}{16} \times 9\frac{1}{16}$. Price 7d. per doz., 4/6 per 100; or post-free in U.K. 10d. per doz., 5/6 per 100.

[Ad. 24.

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## Stanley Gibbons, Limited, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly, October 23, 1909.

No. 17, Vol. X.
(Whole No. 251.)

Registered at the G.P.O. for Transmission as a Newspaper.

OCTOBER 23, 1909. One Penny.

# Gibbons Stamp Weekly



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STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE: 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
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NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INC., 198 BROADWAY.

# Gibbons Stamp Weekly

WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED

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## Contents.

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**Topical Notes.** By Charles J. Phillips.

**New Issues and Discoveries.** A Special Feature. By Frank Phillips.

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### NOTICE.

EDITORIAL COMMUNICATIONS.—Articles intended for publication, reports of societies, etc., should be addressed to

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391 Strand, London, W.C.

PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS.—Publishers of Magazines, etc., who exchange with *G.S.W.* are requested to be so kind as to send one copy of their publications to *each* of the above addresses.

CORRESPONDENCE.—The Editor regrets that he has very little time for direct correspondence. Letters requiring a reply will be dealt with as far as possible under the heading of "Answers to Correspondents."

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| ,, 6 . | July to Dec., 1907 . | 5 | 0 |
| ,, 7 . | Jan. to June, 1908 . | 5 | 0 |
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| | s. | d. | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vol. 3 . . post-free | 7 | 6 | Vol. 8 . . post-free | 6 | 0 |
| ,, 4 . . ,, | 5 | 6 | ,, 9 . . ,, | 5 | 0 |
| ,, 5 . . ,, | 5 | 0 | ,, 10 . . ,, | 5 | 0 |
| ,, 6 . . ,, | 6 | 6 | ,, 18 . . ,, | 4 | 0 |
| ,, 7 . . ,, | 6 | 0 | | | |

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

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

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

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

**Do you want to PURCHASE**

a really cheap, specialized or general collection? If so, CONSULT OUR

**STAMP COLLECTIONS REGISTER.**

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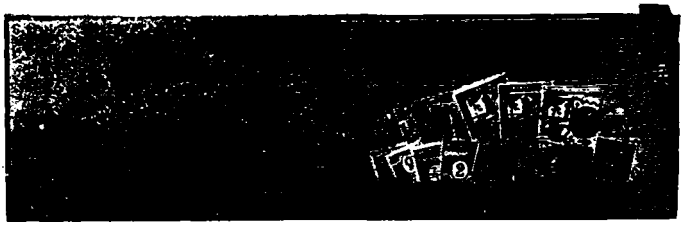
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## *Pocket Sizes, about 6½ × 4 ins. Each contains 12 pages.*

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No. 1052. Pocket size, 12 pages. Flap and button fastening; pocket at back.
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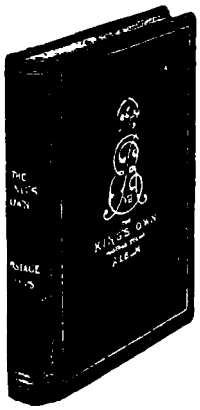
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(Ad. 48.

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**100 pages, 10¼ × 8¼ inches.**

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## No. 1032.

Bound in Royal Red or Blue Cloth, with Monogram in gold.

**Price 7/6; post-free, 8/-; abroad, 8/9**

***Similar to above, but bound in plain cloth.***

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## BLANK ALBUM NO. 1031.

Bound in Marone.

**150 pages, size 11¼ × 8½ inches.**

**Price 10/6; post-free in U.K., 11/1.**

[AD. 28.

# *Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.*

*ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.*

### BULGARIA.

1909. *Type* 7 *overprinted* "1909," *and surcharged with new values.*

| Cat. No. | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 5 on 30 st., brown | 0 | 2 |
| | 10 on 50 st., blue-green | 0 | 3 |

### NORTH BORNEO.

1897. *Type* 35. *Stag.* *Reduced price.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 93. | 2 c., black and lake | 0 | 2 |

### RAJPEEPLA.

1880. *Type* 1. *Reduced price.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | ¼ a., blue | 0 | 3 |

### SURINAM.

1902-8. *Types* 11 *to* 13.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 86. | 1 c., olive-green | 0 | 1 |
| 87. | 2 c., red-brown | 0 | 1 |
| 88. | 2½ c., deep green | 0 | 1 |
| 89. | 3 c., orange-yellow | 0 | 2 |
| 90. | 5 c., rose | 0 | 2 |
| 91. | 7½ c., grey | 0 | 3 |
| 92. | 10 c., slate | 0 | 4 |
| 93. | 12½ c., blue | 0 | 5 |
| 94. | 15 c., brown | 0 | 6 |
| 95. | 20 c., olive | 0 | 7 |
| 97. | 22½ c., olive and brown | 0 | 8 |
| 98. | 25 c., violet | 0 | 8 |
| 99. | 30 c., chestnut | 0 | 10 |
| 100. | 50 c., lake-brown | 1 | 4 |
| 101. | 1 g., dull lilac (large) | 2 | 9 |
| 102. | 2½ g., slate ( ,, ) | 6 | 6 |

### TURKEY.

1909. *New type with signature of new Sultan.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 20 paras, rose-carmine | 0 | 3 |

### UNITED STATES.

1909. *Large stamp commemorative of the recent Hudson-Fulton Celebrations.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2 c., carmine-lake | 0 | 2 |

### VIRGIN ISLANDS.

1883-9. *Types* 6 *and* 1. *Reduced prices.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27. | ½d., dull green | 0 | 6 |
| 32/8. | 1d., red (shades) | 0 | 6 |

October 23, 1909

# Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 17
Whole No. 251

OCTOBER 23, 1909

VOL. X

# The Postal Issues of Denmark and the Danish Colonies

*By* L. HANCIAU

*(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)*

*(Continued from page 273.)*

## Iceland

THIS island, situated in the Arctic Ocean, has been a Danish possession since the Act of Calmar. It is governed by the King of Denmark, together with the Rigsdag sitting at Copenhagen, and a Consultative Assembly sitting at Reykjavik, the capital of the island. For the last thirty years it has had a constitution of its own, and since 1904 a Resident Minister, with special duties and powers, appointed on the 2nd February of that year.

Postage stamps were introduced in 1873, and were preceded by certain Official Notices, etc., from which I extract the most important passages, as follows :—

"ORDINANCE

"*Relating to the Post Office of Iceland.*

Amalienborg, February 26, 1872.

. . . . . .

"§ 8. The charge is :

*(a) For letters—*

1. For ordinary letters, paid in advance
if the weight is not above 3 kvint 4 skilling
,, above 3 kv. up to 25 ,, 8 ,,
,, ,, 25 ,, ,, 50 ,, 12 ,,

If they are not franked in advance, they pay double the fixed rates ;

2. For printed matter with single or crossed wrapper, if they are franked in advance, half the rate mentioned above, but not less than four skilling for each packet.

*(b) For registered and insured letters—*

A rate in accordance with the weight, as fixed, and a further rate of insurance at 4 sk. for each 100 Rd. or less of the value declared on the letter.

*(c) For parcels—*

16 sk. for each pound of the weight of the parcel. Fractions of a pound are reckoned as a complete pound. If the value is declared, there is a further charge of the insurance premium stated under letter *(b)*."

The following were the arrangements for the Postal Service in the island :—

"NOTICE

"*Relating to the Posts in Iceland.*

"Copenhagen, May 3, 1872.

"§ 1. The Postmaster in Iceland carries out his duties under the superintendence of the authorities of the country, and with the aid of all the despatchers of posts and collectors of letters (postmen).

"The Postmaster is obliged to keep his office open for eight hours a day during the ten days preceding the date of the departure from Reykjavik, and the four days after the arrival of the post at that city, at other times of the year, two hours a day, Sundays and holidays excepted.

"§ 2. Despatchers of posts are established in the following places, and they are paid annually at the following rates :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Stykhisholm | 35 | Rd. |
| 2. | Akureyri | 35 | ,, |
| 3. | Isafjord | 25 | ,, |
| 4. | Djupavog (Berufjord) | 25 | ,, |
| 5. | Baer (District of Bardastrand) | 20 | ,, |
| 6. | Egilstadir | 20 | ,, |
| 7. | Seydisfjord | 20 | ,, |
| 8. | Grenjadarstad | 15 | ,, |
| 9. | Miklibaer | 15 | ,, |
| 10. | Streinsladir | 15 | ,, |
| 11. | Miklahalt | 15 | ,, |
| 12. | Hjardarhalt (District of Myra) | 15 | ,, |
| 13. | Voellur (District of Rangarvalle) | 15 | ,, |
| 14. | Kirkjubaar Kloster | 15 | ,, |
| 15. | Westmann Island | 15 | ,, |

There are besides fifty-four places where there are collectors of letters with salaries of 5 to 10 Rd.

. . . . . .

"§ 15. (*a*) The post office issues for the use of the public stamps :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Colour, blue, | of the value of | 2 | skilling. |
| 2. | ,, red | ,, | 4 | ,, |
| 3. | ,, brown | ,, | 8 | ,, |
| 4. | ,, yellow | ,, | 16 | ,, |

"If a hundred stamps are bought at one time a discount of 4 % is allowed.

. . . . . .

"(6). Danish or foreign postage stamps may not be employed for the franking of articles despatched from Iceland.

"(7). Besides the stamps for general use mentioned above, the post office issues official stamps for use on the postal packets coming under the following regulations, etc. etc.

. . . . . .

"§ 16. The official stamps, of which two kinds are issued, are :—

1. Colour green, of the value of 4 skilling.
2. ,, light violet ,, 8 ,,

"Ministry of Justice, May 3rd, 1872,

"Fr. Krieger."

The following is a notice relating to the arrangements of the postal service between Denmark and Iceland, and the services of the two countries :—

"NOTICE

"*Containing the regulations for the mutual relations between the General Post Offices of Denmark and Iceland.*

"§ 1. The expression 'postal territory of Denmark' includes the Kingdom of Denmark properly so-called and the Faröe islands, but not Greenland and the other colonies ; the expression 'postal territory' of Iceland includes Iceland alone.

. . . . . .

"§ 6. The general charge for letters between the postal territories of Iceland and Denmark will be, for letters franked in advance :—

If the weight is up to 3 kvin', 8 skilling.
from 3 to 25 ,, 16 ,,
,, 25 to 50 ,, 24 ,,

"If they are not prepaid they are charged double.

"Registered letters must be franked in advance.

"§ 7. The charge for printed matter in single or crossed wrappers, proofs or samples, between the postal territories of Denmark and Iceland, if they are franked in advance, for each packet of a weight up to 25 kvint, 8 skilling, and for packets up to 50 kvint, 12 skilling. If they are not prepaid, or if they contain other writing than that permitted by the Administration of Posts, or if they are not in conformity with the regulations for the packing, which must be such that the contents can be easily examined, the general rate for unpaid letters will be applied. These packets may be registered.

"§ 8. For the registration of the letters or packets mentioned in paragraphs 6 and 7, there must be paid in advance, and in addition to the general rate, 8 skilling for each letter or packet.

"§ 9. The charge for insured letters between the postal territories of Denmark and Iceland will be in accordance with the weight, as laid down in paragraph 6, and in addition an insurance premium of 12 skilling for each 100 Rd. or less, of the value declared on the letter.

"§ 10. The charge for parcels between the postal territory of Denmark and the towns in Iceland where the mail packets touch will be 12 skilling for each parcel, with an addition of 4 sk. for each pound of the weight of the parcel. For those that have to be despatched further, by the Iceland post, there will be added 16 sk. per pound. Fractions of a pound count as an entire pound.

"For declared value there will be paid a charge of 12 sk. for each 100 Rd., or less, of the value declared.

. . . . . .

"§ 15. The Department provides the following stamps for the use of the public :—

1. Colour blue, of the value of 2 sk.
2. ,, red ,, 4 ,,
3. ,, brown ,, 8 ,,
4. ,, yellow ,, 16 ,,

"If a hundred of those stamps are sold at one time, the purchaser receives a discount of 4 per cent.

. . . . . .

"§ 16. Two kinds of official stamps have been manufactured, thus—

1. Colour green, value 5 sk.
2. ,, light violet ,, 8 ,,

. . . . . .

"Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Justice, September 26, 1872.

"Fr. Krieger. C. F. Klein."

## A. Adhesive Postage Stamps.

### *Issue of January 1st*, 1873.






Uncoloured numeral in a circle, on a solid ground enclosed by a white and a coloured line ; surmounted by a Royal Crown, and having at each side an olive branch, with a Posthorn suspended from them below, the mouth-piece to the *left ;* all upon a ground of vertical lines within an oval band, lettered at top "ISLAND,"* and below "POSTFRIM," and the value in "SK."† surrounded by a rectangular frame with a triangular device in each spandrel. Size 17 × 20½ mm.

Engraved by Ph. Batz, and surface-printed at Copenhagen (like all the following issues) in colour on yellowish-white paper, watermarked with a large Crown, as shown in the second illustration above. Perforation varying.

Sheets of 100 stamps, in ten rows of ten ; with inscriptions watermarked in the margins as in the sheets of Denmark.

* "Island" means the *land of ice*, from the Old German, Scandinavian, or Anglo-Saxon "*is*," the English word *ice*, and *land*.

† 96 skilling = 1 rigsdaler (Rd.) = 2s. 3d.

(*a*) *Perf.* 12½.

4 sk., carmine.
16 ,, yellow.

(*b*) *Perf.* 14 × 13½.

2 sk., ultramarine, blue.
4 ,, carmine.
8 ,, brown.
16 ,, yellow.

*Varieties. Imperforate.*

2 sk., ultramarine.
4 ,, carmine.
8 ,, brown.
16 ,, yellow.

*Manufacture.*—The engraver seems to have been inspired by the designs which he had submitted in 1869 for the stamps of Denmark. He engraved his die with the centre and the lower part of the oval band blank, which enabled him to make use of it for all the values both of this and of the following issues, for which the inscription in the lower part of the band was separately engraved for each value. A white dot which appeared in the centre of the impressions from the original die is covered by the figure or figures in the stamps.

*Essays.*—Colour proofs were printed on thick white paper, both in the colours adopted and in divers others:—

2 sk., ultramarine.
4 ,, carmine, yellow, brown, blue, blue-green, yellow-green, rosy grey.
8 ,, brown.
16 ,, yellow.

* * *

An official letter of the Minister of Justice in Iceland, dated the 28th February, 1873, orders the creation of a 3 skilling stamp.

*Issue of March, 1873.*

Additional value. Type of the stamps of January of the same year. Same impression and paper; perf. 12½ and 14 × 13½.*

3 sk., grey.

*Variety. Imperforate.*

3 sk., grey.

*Proofs* exist on thick white wove paper.

3 sk., grey.

* M. Hanciau adds in a note: "The stamp perf. 14×13½ is of the greatest rarity; it exists in the collection of Major Evans." It is therefore necessary to repeat, as was explained in the *Monthly Journal* for March, 1908, that the latter part of this statement is entirely erroneous. The stamp was listed by Major Evans in 1882 on the authority of Moens' Catalogue of 1877.—Ed. *G.S.W.*

* * *

*(To be continued.)*

# Topical Notes

*By* CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

## A South American Trip

FOR some years past I have been in the habit of taking my holidays in the winter, and thus escaping some of our bad weather. This year I am leaving earlier than usual, and have decided upon an extended visit to South America, probably of several months' duration.

When this appears I shall have left England and be on the way out; I hope to call at Vigo in Spain, Lisbon in Portugal, and then go on to the Canary Isles.

My plans for South America are very undecided, as I am practically prepared to go wherever I find a chance of opening up good business.

Amongst other places I hope to visit are the following:—

*Brazil.*

Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and San Paulo.

*Uruguay.*

Montevideo, Colonia, and Salto.

*Argentine Republic.*

Buenos Ayres, Rosario, Santa Fé, and Mendoza.

*Chili.*

Santiago and Valparaiso.

I am intending to make this a business and pleasure trip combined.

It is rather difficult to give dates and addresses, but clients and friends in South America can address letters as follows:—

*Up to December 10th to*
CHAS. J. PHILLIPS,
c/o Messrs. Mann George Depôts, Ltd.,
945 Casilla de Correo,
BUENOS AYRES.

*From December 10th to December 30th to*
CHAS. J. PHILLIPS,
c/o E. B. S. Benest, Esq.,
Caixa 403,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

## 1910 Catalogue

I AM getting many inquiries about the next edition of the Catalogue, so I think it best to make the position clear.

Our 1909 Catalogue was published very late in the last season, Part I, which was published last, not until April, and we printed sufficient copies to last us for rather more than a year. The result is that we

have enough Catalogues on hand to last us until midsummer of next year.

As I shall be away most of this winter, I could not give attention to a new Catalogue for some months to come. I have therefore decided *not* to publish a new edition this season, but to prepare it next summer for issue in the early autumn following.

### Philatelic Exhibition at Berne in 1910

THE following circular has been sent to me in reference to a proposed Exhibition at Berne next year :—

"The Organization Committee of the International Philatelic Exhibition, to be held at Berne in the autumn of 1910, in the halls of the new Casino, is composed of the following gentlemen :—

A. DE REUTERSKIÖLD, Lausanne, President.
J. SCHIEB, Berne, Vice-President.
F. FURI, Berne, Secretary of the Exhibition.
E. ZÜMSTEIN, Berne, Treasurer.
F. ARNOLD, Berne, Secretary of the Organization Committee.

"All correspondence must be addressed to the Secretary, Neuengasse 39 (Von Werdt Passage), Berne.

"At the last Exhibition at Amsterdam it was suggested that it was time that Switzerland came to the fore and showed the progress attained by collectors in the last few years. The idea was readily taken up, as it is now fourteen years since the last International Philatelic Exhibition was held in Switzerland. A number of philatelists have already promised their co-operation, and we trust that this Exhibition will be really *International* in the widest meaning of the term."

I have many pleasant reminiscences of the last exhibition held in Switzerland some years ago, and I trust that British collectors will be well represented at Berne.

### The Twopenny Post

IN reading *The Records of the Woolwich District*, by W. T. Vincent, I came across the following note on page 74, Vol. I. :—

"*The Twopenny Post.*—There is no doubt that the town was at this period beginning to assume its later importance. In 1830 it had been made one of the centres or 'rides' of the twopenny post, of which there were but nine in the whole of the suburbs round London. From this centre the letters were conveyed by the postcart to the following stations, which were called 'walks': Blackheath, Greenwich, Deptford, Kent Road, Peckham, Lewisham, Eltham, and Bexley Heath."

### Tonga

SINCE writing the short article upon Tonga, I have got a little further information.

Mr. Ostara has kindly lent me a full sheet of 120 stamps of the 2½d. on 1s., *green*, of the issue of June, 1894, and I find that the variety with "no stop after SURCHARGE" does exist.

I have bought a full sheet of the stamps overprinted "T. L. / 1 June, 1899." The sheet contains sixty stamps, arranged in ten rows of six. The error "1889" occurs *twice* on the sheet, on Nos. 43 and 46. This sheet is postmarked "June, 1899," and is therefore one of the original printing.

My friend Mr. H. L. Hayman kindly writes as follows :—

"In my specialized collection of Tonga, which I sold to ——, I had the 2½d. 'SURCHARGE,' both used and unused. I also had the redrawn type of 1895 in *vermilion* without any surcharge, unused only.

"In the 1896 typewritten varieties I had 7½d. on 2d., with one, two, and three hyphens, small stops, and very large stops between, reading upwards and downwards, making ten distinct varieties. Of the ½d. on 1½d. I had the large *Ball* on the stamp reading upwards, all others of this value normal. ½d. on 1½d. VERY, VERY rare!

"I have also had your numbers 4, 8, 10, 18, 19, 23, 43 all used as splits [on letters] to merchants in New Zealand from the island, absolutely genuinely used and not challenged or surcharged. I thought this information might be of some little use to you."

All this additional information serves to show us what an interesting collection can be made of the stamps of Tonga, and also that there are still many points for a specialist to take up and study.

### Bosnia and Esperanto

A KIND friend has recently favoured me with the following extract from a letter, from a gentleman who was present at the last dinner of the Herts Philatelic Society :—

"It will interest you to know that I have just received a letter from a Mr. Schwarz of Sarajevo, Bosnia, enclosing me a copy of the journal *Tra la Filatelio* (International Philatelic Journal). This journal circulates among Philatelists who also have the advantage of being Esperantists, and the first article is from the pen of my correspondent Mr. Schwarz upon 'Bosnian Stamps.' As was stated at the Dinner of the Herts, when the Chinese Ambassador was present, the study of Philately greatly conduces to the wider knowledge of the manners, customs, and history of other countries. From my study of Esperanto I see now something of the charm of Philately. I read, in this little article of our friend Schwarz, something of the history of his country, from his own point of view. Sadly he says, that 'while many countries issue postage stamps to commemorate a jubilee or some great and joyful national event, or to honour in that way its chief personages of the state, that kind of postage stamp Bosnia-Herzegovina *ne havas*. For the history of Bosnia and Herzegovina is altogether a sad one, and concerning character, even passive. Bosnia has no great epoch which the nation can regard and consider as a model for admiration and imitation.

"'Bosnia is not distinguished by any battle for

a great ideal. The glorious epoch once flashed across Bosnia and Herzegovina only in the second half of the fourteenth century, but disappeared as a meteor, in the night of Turkish slavery, from which in 1878 it awoke, and now again definitely has revived. Religious differences and feudalism were the greatest causes of the ruin of the national and political conscience. What happened previously was only fighting and attempting without aim—suffering and unhappiness. To say this is not to say that Bosnia and Herzegovina have not had memorable moments and glorious men, but that the people were and indeed still are divided into three religious divisions, Mohammedan, Orthodox and Catholic. Thus those moments were not equally dear and agreeable to all. That has been probably the reason why the Bosnian-Herzegovinian stamps have not been taken from history, but rather have illustrated scenes and landscapes, views of the natural beauties of the district, in which the two countries are so rich (probably few nations richer). Thanks to this disorder, there has penetrated into the Philately of the countries that simple and even charming originality which makes our postage stamps so greatly appreciated and pleasing. And really, all our postage stamps, except the 40, 30, 50 heller and the 5 krona, present a palpable reality, a natural appreciation of poetic beauty, the strange and the picturesque.'

"Then he commences a description of the different stamps, from the historical standpoint, and the article is 'to be continued in our next.' Well, now, I am actually beginning, as I write this letter, to be interested in Philately (which science I never fully appreciated before), because I am reading an article by a Bosnian Philatelist, which I should certainly never have seen but for my knowledge of Esperanto!"

**Description of New Stock Books arranged and priced recently**

*France.*

ALWAYS a popular country, with the stamps in steady demand. Two new books are now ready, and all issues are well represented both in unused and used stamps.

A special feature is the number of stamps, mostly in pairs, with the "millesime" or last figure of the date of the year in which the stamps were printed.

These are very interesting, and many of the numbers are as rare and much sought after as our own rarest plate numbers.

An interesting collection can be made by means of series of stamps with the millesime attached, showing the order in which the various shades and colours appeared in each value.

*Colombia.*

Two books have just been finished, and the earlier issues are well represented. As is the case with all South American stamps, I find a constantly increasing demand for Colombians, and considerable advances in prices will be necessary in our next Catalogue.

*Finland.*

A good book of this interesting country is now ready. There is a good deal to study here. The stamps are all obsolete and are getting scarcer every year; and Finnish stamps in good condition are certainly a good and sound investment.

# A Type Collection

## Its Advantages and How to Form One

*By* BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(*Continued from page* 348.)

*Dominica.*

| Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 20 | ½d., dull green | 0 | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| 9 | 37 | ½d., green | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 10 | 46 | 5s., black and brown | 6 | 6 | — | |

*Dominican Republic.*

| Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1½ rl., black on rose | 35 | 0 | 40 | 0 |
| 2 | 3 | ½ rl., black on pale green | 80 | 0 | 80 | 0 |
| 3 | 29 | ½ rl., black on yellow | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 4 | 34 | ½ rl., violet | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| 5 | 38 | 1 c., blue-green | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| 6 | 194 | 1 c., green | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 7 | 197 | 10 c., orange | 0 | 6 | 0 | 2 |
| 8 | 199 | 50 c., slate-violet | 4 | 0 | — | |
| 9 | 202 | 1 c., green | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 10 | 209 | 10 c., orange | 0 | 9 | (205)0 | 6 |
| 11 | 210 | 1 c., brown-purple | 1 | 0 | — | |
| 12 | 211 | 2 c., rosine | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| 13 | 212 | 5 c., blue | 0 | 5 | 0 | 4 |
| 14 | 213 | 10 c., orange | 0 | 10 | 1 | 0 |
| 15 | 214 | 20 c., brown | 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 |

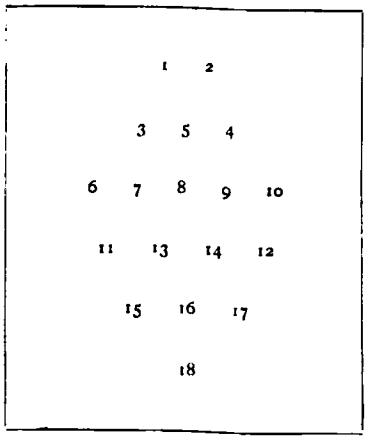
*Dominican Republic*—continued.

| Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | 215 | 50 c., yellow-green | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 29 | 216 | 1 p., black on azure | 10 | 0 | — | |
| 30 | 217 | 2 p., yellow-brown on cream | 20 | 0 | — | |
| 31 | 222 | 1 c., olive-green | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 32 | 234 | ½ c., carmine & lilac | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 33 | 242 | 1 c., deep grn. & black | 0 | 2 | — | |
| 34 | 243 | 2 c., red and black | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 35 | 245 | 10 c., orange ,, | 0 | 4 | — | |
| 36 | 246 | 12 c., violet ,, | 0 | 4 | — | |
| 37 | 248 | 50 c., brown ,, | 0 | 6 | — | |
| 81 | 272 | 5 c., black & deep blue | 0 | 9 | 1 | 6 |
| 71 | 281 | 1 c. on 4 c., sepia | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 |

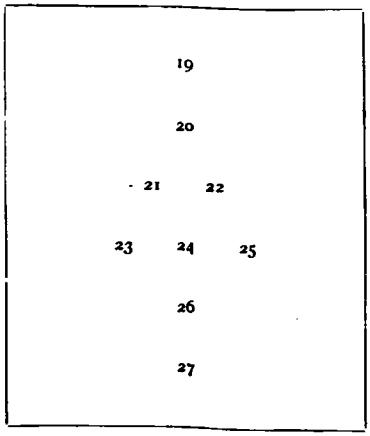
The type numbers of the last two stamps refer to the Official and Postage Due issues respectively, these being specially overprinted for use as ordinary postage stamps.

These will require two pages of an album, and can be arranged to the best advantage as follows:—

Page 1.




Page 2.




## *Dutch Indies.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 c., carmine . | 12 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| 2 | 2 | 27 | 1 c., slate-green . | 0 | 3 (33) | 0 | 1 |
| 3 | 3 | 64 | 1 c. ,, . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 4 | 4 | 67 | 2 c., brown . . | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 5 | 5 | 77 | 10 c. ,, . . | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| 6 | 12 | 88 | 10 c. on 10 c., grey-lilac | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| 7 | 13 | 94 | 2½ g. on 2½ g., dull ,, | 5 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 8 | 10 | 97 | ½ c., bright lilac . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 9 | 11 | 104 | 10 c., slate . . . | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| 10 | 13 | 116 | 1 g., dull lilac . . | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 |

The type numbers of Nos. 6 and 7 refer to the stamps of Holland which were overrinted for use in this colony.

## *Duttia.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | ½ a., black on orange | — | | — | |
| 2 | 2 | 6 | ½ a. ,, green | 2 | 6 | — | |
| 3 | 3 | 12 | ½ a. ,, ,, | 7 | 6 | — | |
| 4 | 4 | 17 | ½ a., pale rose . | 0 | 2 | — | |

## *East Africa and Uganda.*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 17 | ½ a., grey-green . | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 25 | 1 r., green . . | 2 | 0 | — | |
| 3 | 1 | 33 | 1 c., brown . . | 0 | 1 | — | |

## *Eastern Roumelia.*

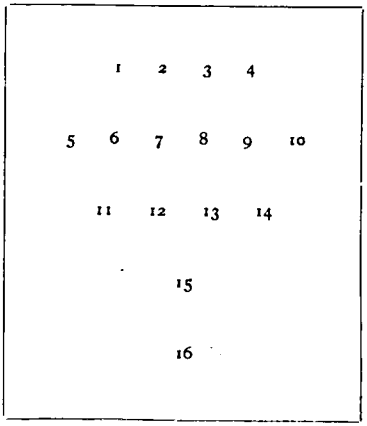
| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 1 | ½ pias., black & green | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 2 | 4 | 8 | 1 ,, black & blue | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 3 | 6 | 15 | 20 par., black & rose | 0 | 6 | 0 | 4 |

## *Ecuador.*

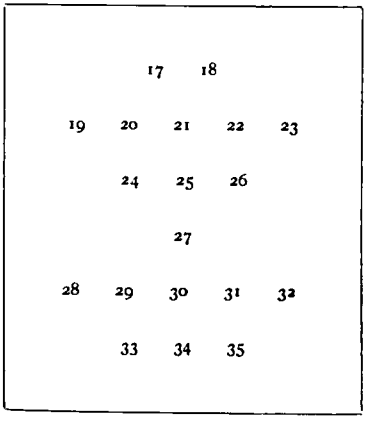
| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 3 | ½ rl., blue . . | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 2 | 2 | 11 | 4 rls., red . . | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 3 | 3 | 14 | ½ rl., blue . . | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| 4 | 4 | 15 | 1 rl., orange . . | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| 5 | 6 | 18 | 1 c., brown . . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 6 | 7 | 19 | 2 c., lake . . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 7 | 8 | 20 | 5 c., blue . . | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| 8 | 9 | 21 | 10 c., orange . . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 9 | 10 | 22 | 20 c., slate-violet . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 10 | 11 | 23 | 50 c., green . . | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| 11 | 13 | 25 | 1 c. ,, . . | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 12 | 14 | 26 | 2 c., red . . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 13 | 15 | 27 | 5 c., blue . . | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 14 | 16 | 28 | 80 c., olive-green . | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 |
| 15 | 17 | 29 | 1 c., orange . . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 16 | 21 | 54 | 1 c., blue . . | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| 17 | 22 | 64 | 5 c., green . . | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 18 | 23 | 63 | 2 c., blue . . | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 19 | 24 | 69 | 1 c., deep green . | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| 20 | 25 | 70 | 2 c., vermilion . | 0 | 6 | 0 | 2 |
| 21 | 26 | 71 | 5 c., ultramarine . | 0 | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 22 | 27 | 72 | 10 c., brown . . | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 23 | 28 | 73 | 20 c., orange . . | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| 24 | 29 | 74 | 50 c., deep blue . | 0 | 9 | 0 | 6 |
| 25 | 30 | 75 | 1 s., yellow-brown | — | | 1 | 0 |
| 26 | 31 | 76 | 5 s., lilac . . | — | | 2 | 0 |
| 27 | 37 | 141 | 1 c., green . . | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 28 | 40 | 151 | 1 c., dull blue & blk. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 29 | 41 | 152 | 2 c., purp.-brwn. ,, | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 30 | 42 | 163 | 5 c., lilac and black | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| 31 | 43 | 154 | 10 c. ,, ,, | 0 | 2 (164) | 0 | 1 |
| 32 | 44 | 165 | 20 c., slate ,, | 0 | 8 | 0 | 2 |
| 33 | 45 | 156 | 50 c., rose ,, | 1 | 3 (166) | 0 | 6 |
| 34 | 46 | 167 | 1 s., brown ,, | 4 | 6 | 1 | 6 |
| 35 | 47 | 168 | 5 s., grey-black ,, | — | | 6 | 0 |
| 36 | 75 | 317 | 1 c., red ,, | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 37 | 74 | 319 | 5 c., yellow ,, | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 |
| 38 | 76 | 323 | 1 c., carmine ,, | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 39 | 77 | 324 | 2 c., pale blue ,, | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 40 | 78 | 325 | 3 c., orange ,, | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 41 | 79 | 326 | 5 c., rosy purp. ,, | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| 42 | 80 | 327 | 10 c., indigo ,, | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 |
| 43 | 81 | 328 | 20 c., pale green ,, | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 44 | 82 | 329 | 50 c., indigo-lilac ,, | 2 | 6 | — | |
| 45 | 83 | 330 | 1 s., blue-green ,, | 5 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 46 | 84 | 331 | 1 c., red-brwn. ,, | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 47 | 85 | 332 | 2 c., dull blue ,, | 0 | 2 | — | |
| 48 | 86 | 333 | 5 c., claret ,, | — | | 0 | 2 |
| 49 | 87 | 334 | 10 c., ochre ,, | 0 | 5 | 0 | 3 |
| 50 | 88 | 335 | 20 c., green ,, | 0 | 10 | — | |
| 51 | 89 | 336 | 50 c., grey-black . | 2 | 0 | — | |
| 52 | 90 | 337 | 1 s., black . . | 4 | 0 | — | |

These stamps will require three pages of an album, and can best be arranged as follows :—

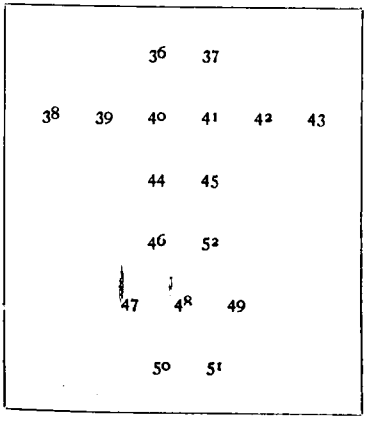
Page 1.




Page 2.




Page 3.




*Egypt.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 par., grey . | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 10 ,, brown . | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 20 ,, blue . | 12 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 pias., mauve . | 4 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 ,, yellow . | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 ,, rose . | 30 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| 7 | 7 | 7 | 10 ,, slate-blue . | 40 | 0 | 40 | 0 |
| 8 | 11 | 24 | 1 ,, rose . | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 9 | 13 | 44 | 5 par., brown . | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 10 | 15 | 53 | 5 ,, ,, . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 11 | 16 | 63 | 10 ,, green . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 12 | 17 | 57 | 20 ,, blue . | 0 | 6 | (64) 0 | 1 |
| 13 | 18 | 65 | 1 pias., ultramarine | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| 14 | 19 | 81 | 2 ,, orange-brwn. | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 |
| 15 | 20 | 82 | 5 ,, slate . | 1 | 9 | (67) 0 | 1 |
| 16 | 22 | 68 | 1 mil., brown . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 17 | 23 | 70 | 2 ,, green . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 18 | 24 | 78 | 3 ,, orange . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 19 | 25 | 73 | 5 ,, rose-carmine | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 20 | 26 | 75 | 10 pias., mauve . | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 21 | 27 | 78a | 4 mil., vermilion . | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |

A.—French Post Offices.

(*a*) Alexandria.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | 10 | E1 | 1 c., black on blue | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 23 | 2 | E21 | 1 c., grey . | 0 | 1 | — | |
| 24 | 3 | E26 | 10 c., carmine . | 0 | 2 | — | |
| 25 | 4 | E31 | 40 c., red & pale blue | 0 | 6 | — | |

The type number of No. 22 refers to France, upon the 1 c. stamp of which the overprint appears.

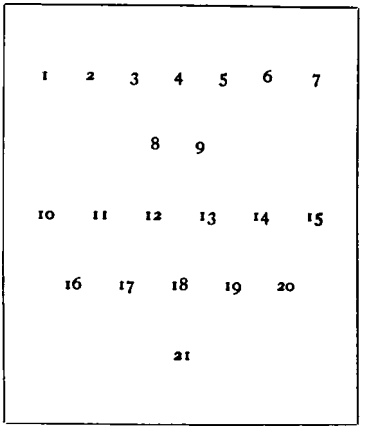
(*b*) Port Said.

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | 10 | E103 | 3 c., drab . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 27 | 22 | E124 | 1 c., grey . | 0 | 1 | — | |
| 28 | 23 | E129 | 10 c., carmine . | 0 | 2 | — | |
| 29 | 24 | E134 | 40 c., red & pale blue | 0 | 6 | — | |

The type number of No. 26 refers to France, the stamps of which were overprinted for use in this office.

These stamps will require two pages of an album, and can be arranged as follows :—

Page 1.



Page 2.

22

23 25 24

26

27 28

29

(*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, 10¾×8¼; available for mounting stamps, 8½×6½. 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.**


# Austria's Portrait Gallery

*By* E. L. GOODWIN

EVERY philatelist ought to know something about the different emperors, kings, presidents, etc., whose portraits adorn the various stamps, and, as I was looking up the history of the emperors of Austria, who appear on the Jubilee issue of that country, I thought it would interest the readers of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* if I set down the main facts about each, omitting unimportant minor details.

To begin with, I find that, excepting the 5 and 10 heller, the order of the portraits in the set is also the order in which the different emperors reigned.

The Emperor Charles VI, who appears on the 1 heller stamp, is perhaps better




known to English people as the Archduke Charles of Austria. The second son of the Emperor Leopold I, he was born in 1685, and in 1700 he was one of the claimants for the Spanish throne.

Of the fourteen years' war that followed, and of its conclusion by the Treaty of Utrecht, I need say nothing, as it is part of English history, and therefore well known to English people. In 1715 he became involved in a war against the Turks, but his great general, Prince Eugene of Savoy, was everywhere victorious, and at the end of the war Servia and half of Bosnia were ceded to Austria. Soon after this he promulgated the famous Pragmatic Sanction, by which, if he had no male issue, the Austrian territories were to go to his daughters in preference to the daughters of his brother Joseph. The last part of his reign was, with the exception of a second war with the Turks, in which Servia was recaptured by the latter, occupied in gaining the consent of the various European Powers to this Sanction. He died in 1740, and his eldest daughter, Maria Theresa, whose portrait appears on the 2 heller stamp, succeeded to the dominions of the House of Austria in virtue of the Pragmatic Sanction.




Maria Theresa was born in 1717, and was married to Francis Stephen, Duke of Lothringen and Bar, in 1736. She was a woman of noble character, about whom the Venetian ambassador, Foscarini, said: "If the heiress to the House of Austria were to be chosen from all the women in the world, yet would the choice fall on Maria Theresa. Her

chief characteristics are high-mindedness and a certain manliness of spirit." Almost as soon as Maria Theresa had ascended the throne, the Pragmatic Sanction was shamelessly broken by Frederick II of Prussia, who seized Silesia, and by the French and Bavarians, who invaded Austria itself. Silesia was ceded to Prussia, and after that Austria, assisted by England, drove out the French and Bavarians. This war, known as the War of the Austrian Succession, was terminated in 1748 by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. During the next ten years Maria Theresa effected many domestic reforms, but at the end of that time war with Prussia again broke out. This war, known as the Seven Years' War, was concluded in 1763. Two years after this, Maria Theresa's husband, the Emperor Francis, died of apoplexy, and her son Joseph succeeded as Joseph II. The latter's portrait appears on the 3 heller stamp.



Henceforward Maria Theresa did not interfere much in public affairs, and in 1780 she died. Joseph then took over the control of the government, because, although he had assumed the title of emperor on his father's death, while his mother was alive he merely occupied the position of co-regent with her. During his reign he effected many reforms, notably in religious matters. In 1788 he allied himself to Russia and declared war against the Turks, and numerous successes followed. Meanwhile, the Netherlands had thrown off the Austrian yoke and declared themselves independent; he therefore entered into negotiations for peace with the Ottoman Empire. But in the midst of these negotiations he died (1790), and was succeeded by his brother Leopold, whose portrait is shown on the 6 heller stamp.



The new Emperor soon recognized that his brother Joseph had been getting on too fast with his reforms, and that the people were greatly discontented; he revived various functions and institutions that had been abolished by Joseph. By the end of the year 1790 the Netherlands were reconquered by Austria, and shortly after the French Revolution took place. Leopold tried to secure the help of the other Powers on behalf of the French Royal Family, Marie Antoinette, the French Queen, being his sister. He failed in his object, however, Great Britain refusing to depart from her position of neutrality, but he was spared the sight of the succeeding events in France, for he died on March 1, 1792.

His eldest son Francis, whose portrait appears on the 12 heller stamp, succeeded him. War with France broke out soon



after his accession, and the Netherlands changed hands several times, but finally remained in the possession of France. Meanwhile, the King and Queen of France and a great many of the aristocracy had been put to death, and the government was in the hands of the National Convention. Soon after this Napoleon Buonaparte appeared on the scene, and his successes in Italy culminated in the peace of Campo Formio, 1797. Next year, however, war again broke out, and the Austrians were completely defeated at the two great battles of Marengo and Hohenlinden, 1800. A short peace followed, during which Francis assumed the title of hereditary Emperor of Austria in place of the old title of King of Hungary and Bohemia, and is therefore known as Francis I of Austria.

War was renewed in 1805, an alliance being formed by Austria, Great Britain, and Russia against the French. But at the decisive battle of Austerlitz, in the same year, Napoleon defeated the combined army of Austrians and Prussians, and the Peace of Pressburg was the result. The most important result of this peace, as far as Austria was concerned, was the completion of the overthrow of the German Empire. The bond of union between the different States had been weakened in many ways, and in 1806 a declaration was signed by the heads of the twelve sovereign houses of the empire, in which they declared themselves perpetually severed from the German Empire. Francis, thereupon, resigned the Imperial Crown and

government, and thus ended the Holy Roman Empire.

In 1806 Napoleon defeated the Prussians at Jena, and compelled the Russians to sue for peace. Thus he became absolute lord on the continent of Europe.

In 1809 the Austrians tried to throw off the French yoke, but they were again completely defeated at Wagram by Napoleon, and were forced to give up various parts of their empire to their conquerors. After the French retreat from Moscow, however, in 1812, the Austrians, Russians, and Prussians combined, and marched on Paris, where Napoleon was compelled to abdicate, permission being granted him to retire to Elba. Austria then regained her possessions in northern Italy. A period of quiet followed these wars, and enabled the country to recover her former prosperity.



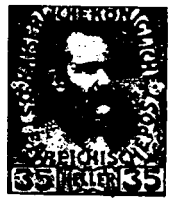

The Emperor Francis died in 1835, and his eldest son succeeded him as Ferdinand I. The 20 heller stamp shows a portrait of this emperor. In the early part of this reign the chief event was the annexing of the independent republic of Cracow to Austria, in 1846. There were also numerous insurrections in Italy and Hungary, the latter eventually causing the Emperor's abdication, which took place in 1848, in favour of his nephew Francis Joseph, the present Emperor. The ex-emperor retired to Prague, where his death took place in 1875.




The first act of Ferdinand's successor was to promulgate a new constitution, and then to abolish the censorship of the Press and to grant numerous other liberties to his people. A portrait of Francis Joseph as he was on his accession is shown on the 30 heller stamp. Although the insurrection in Hungary was suppressed only by the timely aid of Russia, during the latter's war with the Turks, in 1853, Austria remained neutral. In the same year a journeyman tailor attempted to assassinate the Emperor, but only succeeded in inflicting a wound in his neck. Soon after this the Italians revolted, and by 1860 were entirely independent of Austria.

The disastrous war with Prussia followed, with the result that Austria was overcome and forced to pay an indemnity of 40,000,000 thalers to Prussia, and, incidentally, to leave Prussia to act as she pleased with regard to Northern Germany.

During the ensuing years many reforms were carried out in Hungary; and in the Franco-German and Russo-Turkish wars, Austria preserved her neutrality, acquiring the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a result of the Berlin Conference in 1877. The 35 heller stamp shows a portrait of the Emperor as he was in 1878.







Portraits of him at the present time are shown on the 5, 10, 25, 50, 60 heller, and on the 1 and 10 krone stamps, while the two











remaining stamps of the set, the 2 and 5 krone, show respectively the Imperial Castles of Schönbrunn and Hofburg.







The word Austria, by the way, is a somewhat corrupt Italianized form of the native "Oesterreich," meaning literally, "The Eastern Kingdom."

# Twentieth Century Colonials

WRITTEN AND COMPILED BY D. B. ARMSTRONG

## Part III.—British Possessions in Africa

(*Continued from page* 352.)

### British Central Africa Protectorate (Nyasaland)

THE region which has for the past fifteen years borne the above title has recently reverted to its original cognomen of Nyasaland.

It comprises the eastern portion of the territories known as British Central Africa, of which the remainder are recognized as being within the sphere of influence of the British South Africa Company, under whose authority the entire region originally was. On May 14th, 1891, the country was declared to be under British protection, and by a proclamation dated February 22nd, 1893, a section of the territory having an area of 42,217 square miles, and lying round the southern and western shores of Lake Nyasa, was separated from the whole, and created the British Central Africa Protectorate, administered by a British Commissioner and Consul-General under the control of the Foreign Office. On April 1st, 1904, the management of its affairs was transferred to the Colonial Office, and the status raised to that of a Crown Colony.

The population is estimated at about 951,000, the European element accounting for some six hundred persons only, the balance being made up of native Makololos and immigrant Indian traders.

The country is being systematically developed, and gives promise of great future prosperity. Coffee, cotton, tobacco, rubber, tea, and rice are amongst the numerous tropical products exported, whilst the annual ivory output equals one-fourth of that of the entire African continent.

Zomba, on the Shiré River, is the capital and seat of government, whilst the principal town is Blantyre, with 6500 inhabitants. Other important centres are Chiromo, Port Herald, Fort Johnston, Karonga, and Kotakota. There being no coast-line, a small strip of territory at Chinde, a port at the mouth of the Zambesi, is leased to the Protectorate by the Portuguese Government, and is known as the British Concession. Here the imports and exports of the colony are transhipped and conveyed to and from the interior in stern-wheeled steamers, along the Zambesi and Shiré rivers.

There is a line of railway running between Chiromo and Blantyre, and also between that town and Port Herald. A force of native soldiery and a flotilla of gunboats on the Zambesi and Lake Nyasa are maintained, by the Imperial authorities, for the suppression of the slave trade, which was formerly very prevalent in these parts.

By an Order in Council dated July 6th, 1907, and published in the *London Gazette* of September 3rd of that year, the official designation of the colony was changed to the "Nyasaland Protectorate," and a new constitution granted appointing a Governor, in place of the former Commissioner, and Executive and Legislative Councils for the better administration of the colony, the new constitution coming into operation on October 21st, 1907.

Stamps first issued April, 1891.

Entered Universal Postal Union December 1, 1895.

Imperial Penny Postage adopted December 25, 1898.

The King's Head series of this Protectorate first appeared on August 1st, 1903, and was of practically identical design with those issued by the neighbouring Protectorates of East Africa and Uganda, and Somaliland. Indeed, it seems highly probable that these three African Protectorates have by mutual arrangement participated in the use of one general key-plate for their King's Head

postage stamp issues. This being the case, it would not perhaps be amiss to briefly outline the main features of the design of these stamps.

The stamps are in two sizes: the first of the usual postage stamp dimensions, which is employed for the low values up to and including 1s., and the second a large rectangular stamp almost twice the size, in which type the higher denominations from 2s. 6d. to £10 are printed. In both cases the centre of the design is occupied by a profile portrait of His Majesty King Edward VII, on a solid ground for the low and on a shaded one for the high values, surmounted by a large crown, and encircled by a wreath of oak and bay leaves. The name of the colony appears at the foot of the stamp in a decorative panel in white letters on a coloured ground, whilst the value in figures is contained in tablets, on either side of the crown at the top of the stamp, in white on a coloured ground on the low values, and in shields in colour on a white ground on the higher denominations, which have in addition the value in words on a label across the top of the design.

. The sheets of this issue contain 120 stamps in two panes of sixty, arranged in ten horizontal rows of six, for all the values from 1d. to 1s.; and sixty stamps in five rows of twelve, a single pane only, for those from 2s. 6d. to £10. All bear the plate number "1" in white upon a solid ground of colour, in the margins, and each pane is surrounded by a series of broken coloured lines in the prevailing manner.

In addition all the values have a consignment letter and number printed in *black* in the right-hand top corner of the sheet.

As the native hut tax is no longer collected by means of adhesive postage and revenue stamps, the 3s. denomination hitherto in use was discontinued in this series, and one of 4s. substituted for use on foreign parcels, etc. The 4d. value is issued in connection with the inland parcels post service, the tariff of which is 4d. per lb. The £10 stamp is of course employed chiefly for revenue purposes, though it is also available for postage if required, but naturally it is very scarce postally used.

**1903-4.**







*King's Head designs, as above. Perf.* 14. *Bi-coloured. Centre in first colour given. Surface-printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. in London. Sheet arrangement as described. Dates of issue appended in brackets.*

*Wmk. Crown* C A *(single).*

1d., grey and carmine (August 1, 1903).
2d., purple and magenta ,, ,,
4d., grey-green and black ,, ,,
6d., grey and chestnut ,, ,,
1s., grey-black and pale blue (April 11, 1904).

*Large stamps. Wmk. Crown* C C.

2s. 6d., grey-green and green (October 22, 1903).
4s., lilac and mauve ,, ,,
10s., grey-green and black ,, ,,
£1, grey and carmine ,, ,,
£10, grey and blue ,, ,,

*Shades.*

Due in all probability to climatic influences, numerous shades of certain values of the above-listed series exist. The following have been seen, but it is extremely doubtful whether or not they should be accepted as legitimate variations of shade, or merely as "fades":—

1d., *centre in* grey-lilac, *instead of* grey.
1d. ,, pale grey, *instead of* grey.
2d. ,, pale lilac, *instead of* purple.
2s. 6d. ,, pale yellow-green, *instead of* grey-green.
4s. ,, pale lilac, *instead of* lilac.

The colours of the remaining values are fairly constant.

On account of the small population making use of these stamps, it was not until almost four years later that any change in their method of production took place, and then only in the case of two values. These, the 1d. and 6d., were issued in April, 1907, printed upon chalk-surfaced paper, having the multiple instead of the single Crown C A watermark, but otherwise as before.

**April 16, 1907.**

*Design, perf., sheet arrangement, etc., as before. Wmk. Multiple Crown* C A. *Chalk-surfaced paper.*

1d., grey-lilac and carmine.
6d., grey and buff.

These stamps remained in use for slightly over a year, when they and all other stamps inscribed "British Central Africa Protectorate" passed into obsolescence on the issue of an entirely new series, bearing the new title of the colony, when the remainders of the British Central Africa postal issues were officially destroyed.

The postal authorities of the Protectorate are to be heartily congratulated on the very commendable restraint which they displayed, in completely ignoring such an excellent opportunity for a provisional issue as the

alteration of the official name of the colony and the inauguration of a new regime. Very properly, however, they sought to use up as far as possible existing stocks of the current series, before making any change in their stamps, and it was not until nearly eight months after the adoption of the new constitution that postage stamps bearing the inscription "Nyasaland Protectorate" were issued.

The new stamps were printed in London, about the end of 1907, from the new general colonial postage and revenue key-plate, and were the first series of British Colonial stamps to be so produced. The new design is extremely handsome, and an incalculable improvement upon the diminutive stereotyped De La Rue type formerly affected by so many of our colonial possessions, as will be seen from the accompanying illustrations. All values are printed in accordance with the new colonial colour scheme, as promulgated by the Crown Agents, and they were despatched from London about the end of April, 1908, being placed on sale in the Protectorate on July 20th of that year. It will be observed that the 1s. value is printed on coloured single C A paper, of which apparently there was still a small supply available; but it is extremely improbable that a second printing will be made on this paper, and as the first consignment consisted of 60,000 copies only, this stamp may be good property.

**July 20, 1908.**







*New designs, as above. Inscribed* "NYASALAND PROTECTORATE." *Wmk. Multiple Crown* C A *for all values except* 1s., *which is Single. Perf.* 14. *Centre in first colour given. Chalk-surfaced paper for all values above* 1d. *Low values* (½d. *to* 6d.) *small, high values large stamps. Surface-printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. in London.*

½d., green.
1d., carmine.
3d., purple on *yellow.*
4d., black and red on *yellow.*
6d., lilac and mauve.
1s., black on *green.*
2s. 6d., black and red on *blue.*
4s., carmine and black.
10s., green and red on *green.*
£1, purple and black on *red.*
£10 ,, and ultramarine.

*Variety. Inverted wmk.*
4d., black and red on *yellow.*

*(To be continued.)*

# Talk of the Day

*By* ANTONIO BUSTER

**Damaged Stamps**

VERILY, 'tis a queer world, my masters—at any rate if we believe all we see in print. That ignorant worm, A. B., always imagined that torn or damaged stamps had little or no value, and that those sinful persons who deal in stamps disposed of such copies by stealth, and yet in a highly respectable contemporary I find an advertisement as follows: "Advertiser requires Half Torn Neapolitan." Tut, tut, and likewise tish! But why only half-torn? Why not one divided into 5⅛ equal portions or one that has been run over by a steam road-roller? But, stay, perhaps your Antonio has made another bloomer, and it may merely be the printer's playful way of conveying the fact that the advertiser wishes to purchase a ½ tornese stamp of Naples.

**Stamps by the Yard**

TRULY these are wondrous times! What with automatic machines, flip-flaps, and aeroplanes, life will soon be too exciting for such a conservative old fogy as A. B. For years we have been accustomed to walk to the nearest post office when we required any stamps, and, in our most conciliatory manner, invite the haughty damsel behind the counter to fill our humble needs in exchange for a portion of our hardly-earned pittance. But it seems that in future we shall be denied this pleasure altogether, and instead procure our postage stamps from a soulless automatic machine by the prosaic method of putting a penny in the slot. Also, if we wish for a number of stamps at a time we shall probably have to purchase them by the yard or roll instead of in sheets.

The rapid progress that is now being made in perfecting automatic stamp-vending machines is the cause of all the trouble. For use in these machines the sheets have to be cut up into strips so as to form a continuous band of stamps, and, sooner or later, some new method of producing stamps will have to be devised to meet the requirements of these machines. Possibly in the future the print-

ing plate will be cylindrical in shape, so that a "sheet" of any length can be printed, and this will be gummed, cut into strips, and the strips rolled on reels all ready for use in the automatic machines. And then how will your poor Antonio be able to get blocks of four of the stamps of his pet countries?

### Flowery Language

IF there is one thing more than another Antonio prides himself on, it is his wonderful command of the intricacies of the English language, to say nothing of the sparkling coruscations of effervescent wit with which it is his wont to enliven and illuminate his erudite effusions. But, alas! A. B. is now humbled to the very dust, for a writer in a Canadian contemporary, the *Hobbyist*, has beaten his best efforts and "flowered and effervesced" to such an extent as to leave the reader breathless and bewildered. The theme is not particularly impressive—merely a brief (*very* brief) chat about Turkish stamps, with fireworks at the end as follows:—

"Of the Turkish stamps now being received in this country many present most interesting stories. A great number of the stamps now coming here could tell a story of the turbulence consequent upon the change of government, or the cruel deeds enacted in persecuting the unfortunates of which they have mute witnesses. The postmarks on the stamps are further guides to thrilling narratives they could enfold had they tongues to speak. There are doubtless some of these stamps that an inspection of the postmarks will show were cancelled at the Sultan's capital on the day and at the very hour that Abdul Hamid was dethroned and Mehmed V proclaimed. The postmarks offer many other possibilities in time and place during the stirring period that will be well worth for, and it is very likely that history will repeat in that these prizes will first come under the observation and into the possession of amateurs and new collectors, while the veterans are pouring over their specimens in vain search for them."

N.B.—No prizes are offered for a solution of the above, but your Antonio's natural cussedness makes him quite anxious to know what the veterans are "pouring" over their stamps.

### The new Borneos

THERE is no gainsaying the fact that the new set of pictorial stamps just issued for the State of North Borneo is a particularly handsome series, and lovers of picture stamps will be glad to have them. I have no doubt that their advent will be welcomed with a howl of execration from the philatelic Press, or, at any rate, by unkind and cutting remarks which will, after all, hurt nobody's feelings. It has so become the fashion to have a kick at Borneos on every possible occasion that the fact is lost sight of that in point of numbers of actual bona-fide stamps the issues of this country are by no means unreasonable. The curse of Borneo, from a philatelic point of view, is the number of totally unnecessary provisionals that have been made and the pestiferous postmarked-to-order malady that has afflicted all the stamps issued since 1889. If—and it's rather a big if, too—the collector can ignore all the surcharged varieties issued since 1893, and can shut his eyes to the fact that there are such things as postmarked-to-order stamps, he will find the stamps of Borneo an interesting group in more ways than one. But I must not trespass on other people's preserves, for I find this aspect of the subject has been fully worked out already in *G.S.W.*, on pages 188 and 357 of Vol. VIII.

A group of Borneo stamps to which not the slightest suspicion of having been made for collectors attaches, is that comprising the three postal fiscals numbered 201, 202, and 203 in our publishers' Catalogue. They were issued for purely fiscal purposes, but as some were allowed to do postal duty, they come within the ken of the postage stamp collector.

I find there are two varieties of the 50 c., surcharged as shown in the accompanying

**Ten Cents Revenue**

illustration—one with stop after the word "Revenue" and the other with this period omitted. Which of these is the normal variety I cannot say. The Catalogue illustrates the no-stop variety; but among the specimens I have seen, the variety with stop predominates in the proportion of about four to three. Here is an interesting problem for Borneo specialists: Were these two settings of the type, or do both varieties exist in the same setting?

### Regarding Leopards

MY friend "Tancred," who ought to know all about leopards, in *The Ph. J. of I.*, writes as follows:—

"My friend Mr. B. T. K. Smith, in the *Monthly Circular*, states that the Postage Due 10 c. of Monaco is reported to have changed its colour. Oh, Mr. Smith, can the leopard change his spots! doesn't he have to have it done for him?"

You are quite right about stamps, Tancred, but you are wrong about leopards. It is a well-known fact in natural history that the leopard, when tired of one spot, changes to another, as a rule without assistance.

### Another Att-ack

A GLANCE at the Catalogue will show that Siam has had more than its fair share of provisionals, but the cry is "Still they come." The powers that be have decided to change the currency, and our old friend the att is to give way to the satang. This is satangly a good reason for more provisionals, and it is to be sincerely hoped that this *att*ack will not be unduly prolonged.

The hand-to-mouth policy that has animated the department responsible for Siam's postage stamps for the last quarter of a century has surely had a long enough innings, and it would not be a bad idea if it were entirely reorganized. The majority of the provisionals seem to have been issued owing to a misguided sense of economy, but, so far as philatelists are concerned, the result is as troublesome as though they were issued for the sole purpose of raising unearned revenue. I wonder our one and only Chulalongkorn has not objected long before now to this constant desecration of his sacred visage.

# New Issues and Discoveries

## *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.**

**Bulgaria.**—Our correspondent in Sofia has sent us a number of new provisionals and varieties of the various surcharges. The list is so complicated that we think it advisable to amalgamate with it the two stamps chronicled in the Supplement to the Catalogue, and all those chronicled in the issues of *G.S.W.* dated 7th and 21st August and 2nd October.




14




18

1909. Type 14 *surcharged as* Type 18, *in* blue (B.) *and* red (R.).

5 on 15 stot., greenish black and lake (B.).
10 on 15 ,, ,, ,, (B.).
25 on 30 ,, black and bistre-brown (B.).
25 on 30 ,, ,, ,, (R.).

*Variety. Surcharge inverted.*

10 on 15 stot., greenish black and lake (B.).




7

1909

19

1909. Type 7 *overprinted with* Type 19, *in* black.

1 stot., mauve (No. 40).
1 ,, dull mauve (No. 41).
5 ,, green (No. 44).
5 ,, dull green (No. 45*a*).

*Varieties.* (i.) *Overprint inverted.*

1 stot., dull mauve (No. 41).
5 ,, dull green (No. 45*a*).

(ii.) *Overprint double, one inverted.*

1 stot., mauve (No. 40).

1909

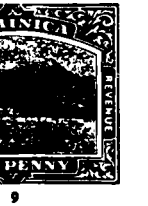



20

1909. Type 7 *surcharged as* Type 20, *in* black (Bk.) *or* red (R.).

5 on 30 stot., brown (Bk.).
10 on 15 ,, orange (Bk.).
10 on 15 ,, yellow (Bk.).
10 on 50 ,, blue-green (Bk.).
10 on 50 ,, ,, (R.).

**Dominica.**—We have been shown three values printed in accordance with the colour scheme. To avoid confusion we renumber the 2½d., blue, listed under No. 48 in our Catalogue.




9

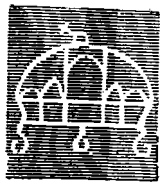
1908-9. Type 9. *Centres in first colour. Wmk. Multiple Crown* C A, Type w. 8. *Perf.* 14.

48| 2d., greyish slate, O.
[49| 2½d., blue, O.]
50| 3d., purple on *yellow*, C.
52| 6d., dull and bright purple, C.

**Hungary.**—We learn from *The Philatelic Adviser* (26.9.09) that the 12 f. has now been issued with the latest watermark.




7



10

1909. Type 7. *Wmk.* Type 10. *Perf.* 15.
161|12 f., lilac.

**Jamaica.**—Messrs. C. Nissen and Co. have shown us a letter, posted at Kingston on March 24, 1870, and with the London postmark of April 13, 1870, bearing a strip of four 3d. stamps, watermarked Crown C C; 1871 is the date given by all the authorities for the stamps of Jamaica with this watermark, but it is evidently too late by a year, so far as the 3d. is concerned. (E. B. E.)

**New Zealand.**—According to *The Philatelic Adviser* (26.9.09) a block of the current ½d. has been received in an imperforate condition. Our contemporary understands that it is an error, one sheet only having been found in this condition.




23

1909. Type 23. *Wmk. single-lined* N Z *and Star*, Type 41.

*Error.* (*d*) *Imperf.*
330| ½d., green.

**South Australia.**—Mr. Fred. Hagen has shown us an interesting block of 18 oblong 9d. stamps, large "POSTAGE," watermarked Crown and single-lined A, with the perforation gauging exactly 12½, and obviously the work of a single-line machine. The gauge is different, and the holes are smaller than anything seen hitherto on South Australian stamps; they correspond with the holes of the new Melbourne perforating machine. Is it possible that these stamps are now being printed in Melbourne, as it is known that the Federal authorities had contemplated doing so?




27

1909. Type 27. *Wmk. Crown over* A, Type 29. *Perf.* 12½ *(single-line machine).*
351| 9d., claret.

**Turkey.**—As was to be expected, a new issue of stamps is about to take place, owing to the accession to the throne of the new Sultan. In fact, we have just received the 20 paras, and we are informed that the 1 piastre will be issued in a few days, the remainder of the set being issued from time to time as the stamps of the 1908 issue become exhausted.

The design of the new stamps is similar to that of the 1908 issue, except that the Turkish sign on the right of the tougrah (or sign manual) and the inscription below the latter are slightly different. In the former issue the smaller sign reads "Abdul-Hamid," and in the new issue "Réchad," the name of the new Sultan.




25
Former issue.




27
New issue.

1909. Type 27. *Perf.* 12 *and* 13½ *and compound.*
273|20 par., rose-carmine.

**United States of America.**—Our New York house sends us a supply of the new Hudson-Fulton Celebration 2 c. stamp, to which we referred in our issue of October 9. The stamp is line-engraved and on the usual watermarked paper; the perforation gauges 12, and is the work of a single-line machine.




117

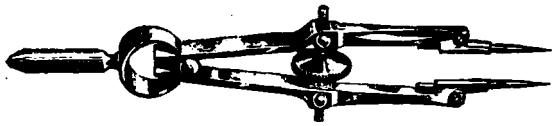
25 SEPT., 1909. Type 117. *Hudson-Fulton Celebration Issue. Wmk.* "U.S.P.S." *in double-lined capitals across the sheet.*

(*a*) *Perf.* 12.
482| 2 c., carmine-lake.
(*b*) *Imperf.*
482| 2 c., carmine-lake.

Printed by W. BRENDON & SON, Ltd., Plymouth, for the Proprietors, STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.
October 23, 1909.

# Surcharge Measurer

**LENGTH 4 INCHES. MAXIMUM OPENING, 37 mm.**



1090.

This instrument is made of the best nickelled steel, highly polished, and has a very fine screw adjustment. The points are adjustable and are blunted at one end, so that they may be reversed for carrying. For measuring surcharges and for the detection of forgeries it will be found invaluable, as a forgery is rarely of exactly the same size as the original.

**PACKED IN NEAT CARDBOARD BOX. WEIGHT, 2 oz.**

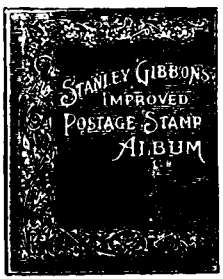
## No. 1090. Price 4s. 0d.

Post-free, 4/1; abroad, 4/4.

[Ad. 45.

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[Ad. 25.

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THESE Albums present externally the same appearance as our well-known

**"ORIEL" and "PHILATELIC" Blank Albums,**

and are identical in all respects except as regards the method of holding the detachable leaves which is now a vast improvement upon the old system.

The leaves instead of being threaded upon pegs have a groove cut across each end of the linen joint (see A), and, together with a protecting cover, are held in position by means of two "V"-shaped projections, the whole being securely fastened by an ingenious spring.




B—SHOWING LEAVES SECURED.

When it is desired to remove the leaves it is only necessary to release the spring, when the "V"-shaped projections open automatically, and the contents can be removed with one hand. A great feature of this improvement is that a single leaf can be inserted or detached without disturbing the contents of the Album. Collectors already using the "ORIEL" and "PHILATELIC" can conveniently continue with the **"FACILE."** [AD. 4

## Leading Features of the "FACILE."

1. It is undoubtedly the "acme" of loose-leaf albums.
2. Changing position of, or adding to the number of the leaves can be effected instantly and without disturbing contents of Album.
3. The binding of cover being rigid, all possibility of friction between the leaves is prevented.
4. The patent binder has no loose or detachable parts, and therefore cannot get out of order.
5. The action of the patent binder is automatic, and can be perfectly understood the moment it is seen.

# The "Facile" Oriel Album

Containing fifty detachable leaves (10⅜ in. × 9¾ in.), of the best handmade paper, faced with Japanese tissue paper and bound in half red morocco with cloth sides, finished in gold.

Each Album is contained in a cloth drop-in case lined with lamb's-wool.

**No. 1041.** ***Price 30s.; post-free in U. K. 30s. 6d.***

# The "Facile" Philatelic Albums

Each containing 100 leaves of a very fine quality white card paper, and strongly bound in half morocco, gilt ornaments and lettering, and packed in a box.

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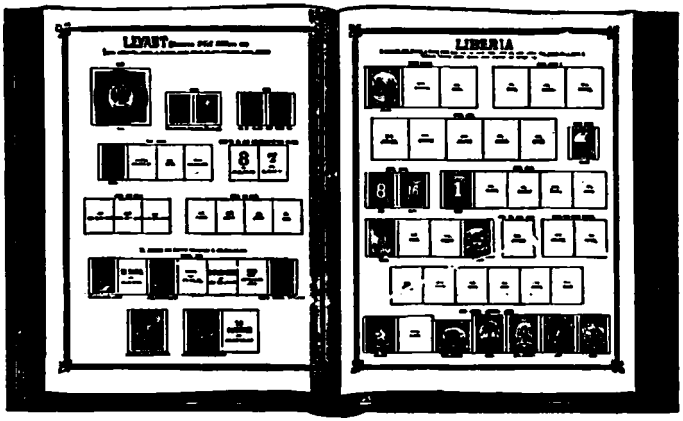
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No. 1013 bound in half red or green morocco only.

[AD. 7.

**STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391 Strand, LONDON, W.C.**

Gibbons Stamp Weekly,
October 30, 1909.

Registered at the G.P.O. for Transmission as a Newspaper.

No. 18, Vol. X.
(Whole No. 252.)

OCTOBER 30, 1909.

One Penny.

# GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY



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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| ,, 4 . . | ,, | 5 | 6 | ,, 9 . . | ,, | 5 | 0 |
| ,, 5 . . | ,, | 5 | 0 | ,, 10 . . | ,, | 5 | 0 |
| ,, 6 . . | ,, | 6 | 6 | ,, 18 . . | ,, | 4 | 0 |
| ,, 7 . . | ,, | 6 | 0 | | | | |

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

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

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

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

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IN order to meet the wishes of a great number of our customers, we have prepared a series of packets, as under, entirely different from one another, no stamp in any one packet being in any of the rest of the series; and the purchaser of the series of eight packets will have 1305 extra good varieties, and no duplicates.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 70 | contains 500 | Stamps of | Europe, all different | 7/6 | 2d. extra. |
| ,, 71 | ,, 125 | ,, | Asia ,, | 7/6 | 1d. ,, |
| ,, 72 | ,, 125 | ,, | Africa ,, | 7/6 | 1d. ,, |
| ,, 73 | ,, 105 | ,, | Australia ,, | 7/6 | 1d. ,, |
| ,, 74 | ,, 125 | ,, | West Indies ,, | 7/6 | 1d. ,, |
| ,, 75 | ,, 125 | ,, | South America, all different | 7/6 | 1d. ,, |
| ,, 76 | ,, 100 | ,, | North America ,, | 7/6 | 1d. ,, |
| ,, 77 | ,, 100 | ,, | Central America ,, | 7/6 | 1d. ,, |

The set of eight packets, containing 1305 varieties, if all bought at one time, will be supplied at the special reduced price of 55/-.

[AD. 88.

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## 1896-1901

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25 c., blue (Inkissi Falls).
40 c., green (Native canoe).
50 c., olive-green (Railway bridge).
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*ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.*

### CHINA.

1909. *New type. Commemorative.*

| Cat. No. | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2 c., green and orange . | 0 | 2 |
| | 3 c., greenish blue and orange | 0 | 2 |
| | 7 c., purple and orange . . | 0 | 4 |

### CRETE.

1900–2. *Various types. Revised prices.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 88. | 50 l., deep lilac (Hermes) . | 1 | 6 |
| 95. | 25 l., blue (grey-black overprint) | 0 | 9 |

### FRENCH COLONIES.

1884–5. *Postage Due. Reduced prices.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 501. | 1 c., black . . . | 0 | 2 |
| 502. | 2 c. ,, . . . | 0 | 2 |
| 503. | 3 c. ,, . . . | 0 | 2 |

### SORUTH.

1886. *Type 4. Reduced price.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20. | 4 a., red . . . | 0 | 4 |

### UNITED STATES.

1909. *Hudson-Fulton Commemorative. Imperf.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2 c., carmine-lake . . | 0 | 2 |

### VENEZUELA.

1887–1900. *Various issues. Revised prices.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 161. | 3 b., violet (rouletted) . . | 1 | 0 |
| 175. | 1 b. on 50 c., deep blue (circular overprint) | 4 | 6 |
| 177. | 25 c. on 10 c., red-brown (circular overprint) | 2 | 0 |
| 178. | 1 b. on 25 c., brown (circular overprint) | 3 | 0 |
| 179. | 1 b. on 50 c., green (circular overprint) | 3 | 6 |
| 185. | 50 c., deep blue (overprint Arms) | 0 | 2 |
| 242. | 50 c., black (Portrait) . . | 0 | 2 |
| 243. | 1 b., green ( ,, ) . . | 0 | 6 |
| 267. | 50 c., orange (overprint "1900") | 0 | 6 |
| 268. | 1 b., grey-black (overprint "1900") | 1 | 3 |
| 551. | 25 c., yellow-brown (Registration) | 0 | 2 |

October 30, 1909

# Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 18
Whole No. 252

OCTOBER 30, 1909

VOL. X

# The Stamps of Nicaragua

*By* JOSEPH B. LEAVY

(*Continued from page* 319.)

BELIEVING that the stamps of this country from now on can be more intelligibly described if taken in chronological order, irrespective of their being ordinary postal issues, provincial issues, Official, or Postage Due stamps, I shall now take up the Official stamps of 1903.

2 2

## OFICIAL

**2 Centavos**

43

*October*, 1903. Postage stamps of the 1900 and 1902 issues, surcharged, in *black*, with the word "OFICIAL" and a new value, as in Type 43; type-set in blocks of twenty-five, five rows of five.

1 centavo on 10 c., dark dull lilac (1902).
2 centavos ,, 3 c., green (1900).
4 ,, ,, 3 c. ,, ,,
4 ,, ,, 10 c., dark dull lilac (1902).
5 ,, ,, 3 c., green (1900).



*b*

Same as above, with additional overprint (*b*).

1 centavo on 10 c., dark dull lilac (1902).
2 centavos ,, 3 c., green (1900).
4 ,, ,, 3 c. ,, ,,
4 ,, ,, 10 c., dark dull lilac (1902).



*c*

Same, with additional overprint (*c*).

1 centavo on 10 c., dark dull lilac (1902).

Same as last, with overprint (*c*) *inverted*.

2 centavos on 3 c., green (1900).



*d*

Same, with additional overprint (*d*).

1 centavo on 10 c., dark dull lilac (1902).



*e*

Same, with additional overprint (*e*).

1 centavo on 10 c., dark dull lilac (1902).



*f*

Same, with additional overprint (*f*).

1 centavo on 10 c., dark dull lilac (1902).
2 centavos ,, 3 c, green (1900).



*g*

Same, with additional overprint (*g*).

5 centavos on 3 c., green (1900).

Same as the first, but with "Centovos" for "Centavos."

2 Centovos on 3 c., green (1900).
4 ,, ,, 3 c. ,, ,,
4 ,, ,, 10 c., dark dull lilac (1902).
5 ,, ,, 3 c., green (1900).

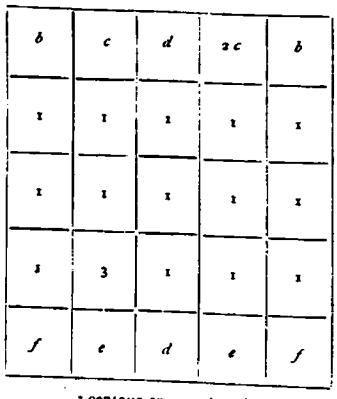
Same, with additional overprint (*c*).

1 Centovo on 10 c., dark dull lilac (1902).

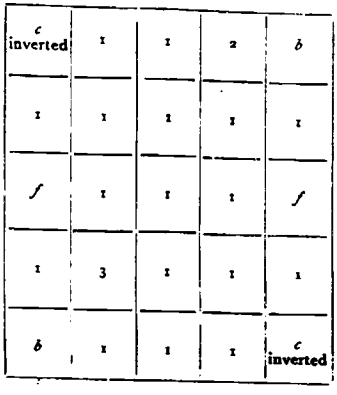
Same as the first, but with "Contavos" for "Centavos."

1 Contavo on 10 c., dark dull lilac (1902).
2 Contavos ,, 3 c., green (1900).
4 ,, ,, 3 c. ,, ,,
4 ,, ,, 10 c., dark dull lilac (1902).
5 ,, ,, 3 c., green (1900).

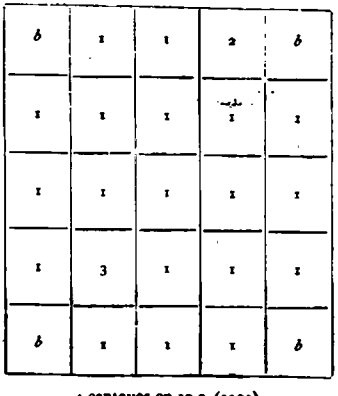
The following diagrams show the setting of the different values, giving the position of the varieties in the sheet. (1) Normal, as Type 43; (2) with "Centovos"; (3) with "Contavos"; and the various letters indicating the additional ornaments.



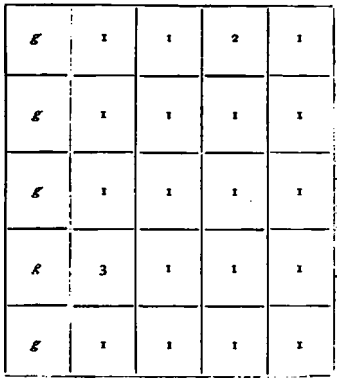

1 centavo on 10 c. (1902).




2 centavos on 3 c. (1900).




4 centavos on 10 c. (1902).
4 ,, ,, 3 c. (1900).




5 centavos on 3 c. (1900).

In the 1 centavo on 10 centavos, number 6 of the setting has a Roman "I" in the left upper corner, and in number 23 the "1" is missing from the left upper corner.

The foregoing Official stamps were surcharged in sheets of fifty, the sheets being fed to the press so as to receive the impression on the first half the right way up, and that on the second half inverted; so that the stamps are quite as common with inverted surcharge as with normal, and also exist in *tête-bêche* pairs. These stamps were authorized by a decree, it being claimed the lower values of the regular 1900 Official issue were nearly all exhausted; the same decree also ordered the three following values :—

**10 10**

**10 Ctvs.**

44

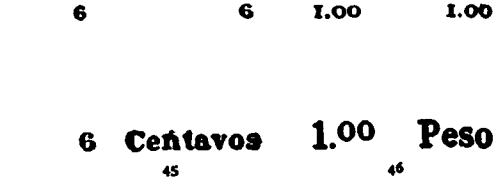
*October*, 1903. Stamps of the Official issue of 1900 surcharged as in Type 44, in *black*; type-set in blocks of twenty-five, five rows of five.

10 centavos on 20 c., brown.
30 ,, ,, 20 c. ,,
50 ,, ,, 20 c. ,,

In the 10 centavos, number 20 is without stop after "Ctvs". There is a variety of the 50 centavos without "50" at the bottom or left upper corner, which was caused by a

failure of the numerals to print in some cases, but was not a variety of setting.

Printed at the same time as the foregoing, *but not authorized by any decree*, were the following so-called postage stamps :—




*October*, 1903. The lithographed stamps of the 1902 issue surcharged as Types 45, 46, in *black;* type-set in blocks of twenty-five, five rows of five stamps each.

6 centavos on 10 c., dark dull lilac.
1 peso on 10 c. ,, ,, ,,
5 pesos on 10 c. ,, ,, ,,



*a*

The setting for the 6 centavos was as shown below, the numbers and letters corresponding to those used in describing the Official stamps, with the addition of ornament (*a*) of the Catalogue. These three stamps were surcharged in the same manner as the corresponding Officials, and are quite as common with inverted surcharge as with normal.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *b* | *c* | *d* | 2 *c* | *b* |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| *a* | 1 | 1 | 1 | *a* |
| 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| *f* | *e* | *d* | *e* | *f* |

These stamps were never accepted for postage, and the obliterated copies in existence were cancelled to order by the Government, and included in certain lots of so-called remainders, sold within recent years; all facts and circumstances seeming to indicate that the proceeds from these sales formed the compensation to the contractor who furnished the stamps during the period covered by the remainders.

Almost anything in the semblance of a a stamp could be passed through the post offices of Nicaragua, in very small quantities, by certain officials, if they could be interested enough to exert their influence, and there is no doubt that genuinely postally used copies of all the unauthorized issues exist (on original covers !) in certain quarters, but these cannot be taken as evidence of the issues being *bona fide*, when official records make no mention whatever of their existence.

(*To be continued.*)

# The Postage Stamps of Belgium

*By* CH. DE BONT (*ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.*)

(*Continued from page* 324.)

*The* 90 *centimes stamp.*

THE official designations of the colours of this value were *green and bright red*: there have been no less than ten printings up to the present, as follows :—

1*st printing*, June, 1902, 420,000, deep yellow-green *and* bright red.
2*nd printing*, July, 1902, 180,000, pale yellow-green *and* dull red.
3*rd printing*, March, 1903, 96,000, deep yellow-green *and* bright red.
4*th printing*, February, 1904, 860,100, deep yellow-green *and* dull red.
5*th printing*, September, 1905, 805,900, pale yellow-green *and* rose-carmine.
6*th printing*, June, 1906, 298,000, deep green *and* red.
7*th printing*, July, 1906, 198,300, yellow-green *and* bright red.
8*th printing*, August, 1906, 490,200, deep moss-green *and* bright red.
9*th printing*, March, 1907, 260,400, moss-green *and* dull red.
10*th printing*, September, 1908, 471,100, yellow-green *and* bright red.

*The* 1 *franc stamp.*

The official colours of this stamp were *permanent orange and bronze-grey*. Up to the present the following nine printings have taken place :—

1*st printing*, July, 1902, 1,330,000, red-ochre *and* violet-brown.

*2nd printing*, March, 1903, 952,000, pale orange *and* red-brown.

*3rd printing*, February, 1904, 1,176,800, bright orange *and* pale brown.

4th *printing*, September, 1904, 591,400, pale orange *and* bistre.

*5th printing*, January, 1905, 1,786,000, reddish ochre *and* chocolate-brown.

*6th printing*, March, 1906, 973,900, orange *and* chocolate.

*7th printing*, February, 1907, 463,100, pale orange *and* pale brown.

*8th printing*, November, 1908, 982,800, bright orange *and* deep brownish chocolate.

*On thick, wove paper.*

*9th printing*, June, 1909, 1,360,000, bright orange *and either* pale *or* deep violet-brown.

*The 2 francs stamp.*

The colours of this stamp were officially designated *bottle-green and orange*, and as it was not much used, there were only two printings, as follows :—

*1st printing*, June, 1902, 500,000, pale blue-green *and* yellowish bistre, *or* pale green *and* deep orange.

*2nd printing*, May, 1906, 363,200, blue-green *and* yellowish bistre.

*The 3 francs stamp.*

The colours of this value were officially described as *steel-blue and engraving black*, and up to the present only a single printing has proved necessary; it took place in April, 1902, and consisted of 400,000 stamps, of which there were two shades, viz. :—

Bright ultramarine *and* black.
Pale blue *and* greyish black.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 1, 1906.

This issue consisted of one value only, a 1 franc 10 centimes stamp, of which the official colours were *black and carmine*. Shortly before the issue took place, the following Special Order made its appearance :—

"On Business.

*"Concerning the issue of a Railway Stamp of frs. 1, 10.*

No. 418R/192R "SPECIAL ORDER.

"Brussels, December 27, 1905.

"On the 1st January next, a new value of the railway stamps will be issued, viz. a frs. 1, 10, which will be similar in design to the 1, 2, and 3 francs stamps now in use.

"Consequently the head official of every office, station or halting-place should send in a requisition to the Central Office, in accordance with 1045 of the R. G. E., part III; the requisition is to be made on form 1273 C. R. M. and is to be worked out according to estimated requirements for the first six months of 1906.

. . . . . .

"By order of the Director-General,
(Signed) "L. GARNIR,
"Administrator."

As is stated above, this stamp is exactly similar in design to the 1, 2 and 3 francs of the preceding issue. The centre (viz. the two winged wheels and the figures of value) is in *black*, and the rest of the stamp in *bright rose-carmine*. Up to now there have been four printings, as follows :—

*1st printing*, November, 1905, 760,600, black *and* pale rose-carmine.

*2nd printing*, September, 1906, 297,100, bright black *and* bright carmine.

*3rd printing*, March, 1907, 451,800, grey-black *and* bright carmine.

*4th printing*, December, 1908, 564,500, black *and* carmine.

*Variety.*

Copies may be found in an imperforate condition, and it should be noted that these always belong to the third printing. The writer has been able to obtain a block of four, the colouring of which is superb, the central design being a *brilliant black* and the rest of the stamp *very bright carmine*.

Before concluding this chapter on the Parcel Post stamps, I think that a short account of the postal cancellation marks used on them would be interesting. The following circular deals with that subject :—

"CIRCULAR.

"No. $\frac{181E}{18P}$ "Brussels, November 19, 1891.

"It has come to our knowledge that certain persons have endeavoured to make use of cancelled postage stamps, after having removed the cancellation marks by means of chemicals.

"In order to frustrate these endeavours, the following instructions are to be observed in all offices and stations :—

"1. Stamps are to be cancelled when the parcel is handed in, and the cancellation is to be carefully and fully applied, using a greasy ink.

"2. Before giving the despatch notes (accompanying parcels and bearing the stamps) into the hands of the employés whose duty it is to deliver the parcels to the addressees, or before handing over despatch notes to an addressee calling for a parcel at a station, when addressed 'Poste Restante,' an official of the office of destination must tear off one corner of the despatch note, in such a manner as to tear away one corner of the stamp. If several stamps have been used the despatch note should be folded, so that the fold may pass down the middle of each stamp, and a small portion should then be torn off.

"3. As cancelled postage stamps are the property of the railway company, officials, vanmen, porters, etc. who may be entrusted with the delivery of parcels, should see that under no pretext THE STAMPS ARE REMOVED FROM THE DESPATCH NOTES.

"The Director-General of Posts,
(Signed) "STASSIN.
"The Administrator,
(Signed) "A. DUBOIS."

At a later period the corners were no longer torn off the stamps, owing to fresh instructions having been issued.

People may well wonder why such enormous quantities of used Railway Parcel stamps are to be found, when they are supposed to belong to the Administration. The explanation is that every year there is a grand clearance of old account books, paper, and despatch notes, etc., from all the post offices and stations. All this waste is kept for a time at a Records Department in Malines, whence after a certain number of years lots are sold to the highest bidder. The purchasers are usually paper-makers, who re-pulp all the waste paper. It is well known that the paper-makers sort the waste before pulping it; the stamps are carefully cut off the despatch notes and are sold by weight to dealers. This traffic is entirely ignored by the Administration, in spite of the fact that some concern has been manifested owing to large quantities of used stamps being offered by dealers at very low prices.

As regards the cancellations themselves, it will at once be noticed that there are several different kinds.

First of all there are the circular cancellations, which are the work of the ordinary post office obliterating stamps.

Then there are octagonal cancellations, which are really used for telegrams; on parcels such cancellations are applied in composite offices where postal, telegraphic, and railway business is transacted.

Stamps cancelled at railway stations have also various obliterations. Up to 1900 a hexagonal stamp was used. Later on this obliteration was superseded by one which was rectangular in shape, and of a size approximately the same as that of the stamps.

During the past twelve months a new cancellation has been used at railway stations; it is also rectangular, but is smaller in size, and the two lower corners are cut away. It was made by order of the Administration, in order to prevent the fraudulent use of cleaned stamps.

Different railway companies also use different obliterating stamps. The largest company, the "Nord Belge," used a three-lined stamp inscribed, "Nord Belge"——(date)——(station where posted).

The Termonde—St. Nicolas company, which has now been bought up by the Belgian State Railways, uses a stamp consisting of the name of the station where posted only.

The remaining companies use a rectangular stamp, which is sometimes with and sometimes without a frame.

# Jamaica
# No. 1. Among the Llandoveries

*By* ASTLEY CLERK

YOU are a stamp collector, reader? If you are the sort I hope you are, then come with me and let us wander for a little while amid the beauties of Llandovery.

"Llandovery," I can hear you say in much surprise, "surely the most uninteresting part of the (philatelic) world to go to, a positive waste of time."




You may be a stamp-collector, my friend, but you are most certainly not a philatelic student; and, in my opinion, the mere collecting of anything without attempting to gain information about it and from it is a bald pastime. Hence I classify stamp collectors under three headings: (1) the money-maker, whose only object in collecting is a monetary one; (2) the individual whose pride lies in stating how many "thousands" he or she has in their collection; and (3) the person who *studies* the collection, and tries to gain from the stamps as much knowledge as is possible. Reader, I do trust that you are included in the third division? If not, then make all speed and get there, for that is where the pleasure and profit of Philately are to be found.

One more question, however, before I go farther. Can you tell me where Llandovery is? "In Wales," you reply rather indignantly. Ah, well! wiser than you have thus answered, and like you too are wrong; for Llandovery, philatelic Llandovery, is in Jamaica, on the historic north side of the island, among the pastures and pimento groves of St. Ann's, "the Garden of Jamaica." After leaving St. Ann's Bay, the traveller journeys westward along a road that kisses the seashore all the while, passes through Richmond sugar estate, and enters that of Llandovery; and not far from the roadside and close by a vine-covered millhouse he will come to the waterfalls seen on our

Jamaica Penny Postage and Revenue stamps of 1900 and 1901. The falls are at all times beautiful, but especially so during our rainy seasons, for then the flow of water is heavy and dashes over the rocks with a thunderous sound, while the cool white spray flies in all directions, like coffee blossoms dropping from the trees and blown here and there by the wind. Often the river suddenly and unexpectedly rises—caused by the rains which fall in the mountains.

The *red* and original Llandovery was introduced to the public on the 3rd May, 1900, when the following official notice appeared in the columns of the *Jamaica Gazette*:—

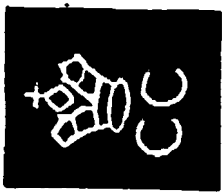
"Stamp Office, *2nd May*, 1900.

"The following is a description of a new design of One Penny Postage and Revenue stamps which have been put into circulation on the first inst.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Colour | . | Carmine. |
| Shape | . | Rectangular. |
| Design | . | A view of Llandovery Falls. |

"E. Jordan Andrews,
"*Stamp Commissioner.*"

The stamp had been long promised, and somewhat tardily commemorated the entrance of Jamaica into the circle of the Imperial Penny Postage, which took place on the 24th May, 1899, the birthday of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, as she was designated in our official documents, the "Lady Supreme of Jamaica." It was most fiercely attacked, for, although the view certainly illustrates one of the many aspects of Xaymaca, the land of wood and water, yet the size, some said, required an extra large tongue; the colour was pronounced inartistic; the very name of the Falls was said to be distinctly misleading, as it carried the reader away from Jamaica to the principality of Wales; it was asserted that the general design was so made as to defeat the attempt of forgers, on the assumption that no forger yet born would be ingenious enough to copy such a monstrosity; and the watermark, Crown CC sideways, unstopped the seven vials of wrath. What a howl of indignation arose when it was discovered that the label was so watermarked, not because of the unnatural position of the letters as on account of the letters, "CC," themselves. Newspapers and their readers protested against their use; "Crown CC," wrote one editor, "signifies Crown Colony," a system of government that had done little of good and much of harm for our island. It was pointed out that our Tobacco stamps, issued about the same period, but for a long time now withdrawn, also bore the hated letters, and the question was asked, "Was the watermark just an error, or a deliberate act?" Little as these two letters are, and hidden away as they may be, yet they were the means of arousing our people to a fever heat of excitement. Years have passed by since then, and the mystery has been simply and satisfactorily explained; and, as far as the watermark is concerned, it is now acknowledged that the authorities meant neither harm nor insult by using the "CC," but as the Llandoveries were larger than our ordinary stamps they had to be printed on the Crown CC paper used for the large-sized high values of other colonies.



At the time many people believed that this first issue was but the forerunner of a series illustrative of our scenery, but, if the Government ever contemplated it, the outcry against its crude design and large size evidently made them drop the idea.

The Llandoveries were printed in two colours—*carmine* in 1900, and *black and carmine* in 1901—the designs differing slightly, as will be seen on close comparison. The second issue had a movable centre, so as to permit the double printing—the former were sarcastically dubbed "Red Flags," the latter "Blackboards," one newspaper writer avowing that each time he placed a 1901 stamp on an envelope he thought he was in school again and standing before the blackboard.

Both issues are among our unified stamps, and were required to do duty on postage and revenue matter, but as a receipt stamp the later issue was a decided failure, as *black* ink would not show clearly upon the *black* picture, hence their withdrawal.

If you will look right above the "RY" you will see what looks like a man with his right hand slightly raised, and a broad-brimmed hat on his head. This has been most seriously stated, locally at least, to be Sir Henry Blake, Governor-General of the Island at the time the photo of the Falls was taken; but Dr. James Johnson, who took the picture from which the design of the stamp was afterwards copied (without his leave), assures me that neither Sir Henry Blake nor any one else was there at the time, and that the supposed man is but a rock standing out of the waters. This story, however, may have had its origin in the legend connected with the place. Tradition has it that some four hundred years ago, when Jamaica was but a young Spanish colony, a son of lordly Spain fell in love with the daughter of an Arawak Cacique (or chief)—his love was not returned. Opposition but inflamed his passion and aroused his determination, and he swore by the Holy Virgin to win his love or die. One

day, when the clouds hung low and black, and the rain was damp in the air, they met —the Spanish Don and the Indian maid— on the banks of Llandovery, close to the *then* gently murmuring stream. His eyes, as he saw her, laughed with the triumph of victory; he leaped forward, seized her hands, bent low and whispered in her ear. Like a startled cony the maiden raised her head, and with the fire of fear and hate pouring out of her beautiful eyes, she threw a glance of scorn at him; then, suddenly, wrenched her hands from out his grasp and sprang, before her purpose dawned on him, into the midst of the stream. He, manlike, and mad with desire, leaped after her, but at the moment a roar broke on his ear, and as he looked up the river he saw a mountain of water rushing down on him—he saw her too smiling triumphantly at him and yet calmly awaiting the coming flood of waters; he saw when she was caught up and flung against the rock (seen) in the middle and higher part of the stream, and then he turned to fly; but too late, for the waters were on him, they caught him in their cold embrace, they bore him down into their chilly depths and swept him over the rocks to the death which he had sworn to meet if he should lose her. The rock above the "RY" is said, by the Indian legend, to be the Spanish lover's remains.

Both the Llandoveries, one colour and two colours, were printed only in sheets of sixty stamps; of the former there were but two printings, according to a schedule sent me by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., at the order of our Government. The first is dated July 10, 1900, 64,768; the second February 4, 1901, 28,150.

There is some difference between the printers' first date (July 10) and the official authorization (May 2) of these *red* Llandoveries, a difference of over two months—probably *January* 10 was intended to be written. Although these two printings total only 92,918, and despite the fact that Messrs. De La Rue and Co. are unquestionably the most careful stamp printers known in the world, yet these stamps show a fair amount of variety in watermarks, a peculiarity not so frequently found among the *black and carmine* stamps of the following year. In the ordinary stamp, which I designate in my private catalogue as No. 40, the Crown is to be found at the left-hand side and the letters "CC" (reversed when looked at from the back of the stamp) at the right. But I have a sheet of sixty in which the watermark is inverted, that is, the Crown is at the right and the letters (as before) at the left.

This variety I list as 40 V, and in every hundred duplicates you will usually find five or six of these errors. Then comes variety 2, the *reversed* watermark (which I list as 40 B); in this the Crown is at the right, as it should be, but the letters read the right way when looked at from the back. Variety 3, to which I refer as No. 40 D, and call the "inverted slip-block watermark," shows the letters at the right (reversed), and the Crown below them at the left, the paper having been placed in the press too much to one side.

It would be interesting to find a sheet of this variety, as, I would presume, the right-hand margin edging would be watermarked with the letters, while the margin on the left would contain the missing Crown. But the rarest of all these errors is the combined inverted and reversed watermark, which I list as No. 40 E, where the Crown is at the right, and thus becomes inverted (*vide* No. 40 V), while the letters read the right way, and thus become reversed (*vide* No. 40 B).

In 2200 duplicates of the *carmine* stamps I found the following errors of watermark:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 110 inverted | . . | (40 V) |
| 56 inverted slip-block | | (40 D) |
| 11 reversed | . . | (40 B) |
| and only 2 inverted-reversed | . | (40 E) |

The two-colour Llandoveries (blackboards) were issued in the following year. The official notice is found in the *Jamaica Gazette* of the 26th September, 1901, and reads thus:—

"Stamp Office, Kingston,
"*25th September*, 1901.

"The following is a description of the new issue of One Penny Postage and Revenue Stamps which are to be put into circulation on the 25th inst.:—

"Colour—Black centre and carmine border.
"Shape—Rectangular.
"Design—A view of Llandovery Falls.

"E. Jordan Andrews,
"*Stamp Commissioner*."

A fresh plate, in two parts, was struck for this issue, and it will be noticed that the thin *red* line, which in the 1900 issue divided the picture from the frame, and really formed two thin white divisions, is wanting in the 1901 issue, which appears with but one white line or division. According to Messrs. De La Rue's schedule there were six printings of this stamp, extending over a period of two and a half years, thus:—

| | |
|---|---|
| July 4, 1901 . . . | 29,818 |
| Oct. 11 ,, . . | 48,970 |
| March 26, 1902 . . | 48,286 |
| Dec. 18 ,, . . | 18,000 |
| April 21, 1903. . . | 39,350 |
| Nov. 27 ,, . . | 77,500 |

Making a total of 261,924 stamps. My readers need not, however, depreciate this or the former issue because of the large totals, as more than 50 per cent of each were used on receipts, and at least 10 per

cent of the balance were destroyed in the fire of January 14, 1907.

Much more care was apparently taken in putting the paper into the press, for among 26,213 *black and carmine* I found only 80 with inverted watermarks, which I have listed as 41 V, the variation being similar to 40 V, and 43 reversed, which I call 41 A, similar to 40 B; while I could discover only 10 inverted-reversed, which I mark 41 K, similar to 40 E. The slip-block, 40 D, does not appear at all among the *black and carmine*, the nearest approach to it which I have come across being copies with a *half* of the letters falling on the under stamp.* Although the watermark varieties of the 1901 issue are not as numerous as those of its predecessor, yet the stamp shows some curious and interesting varieties, due to defective "register" of the two impressions, none of which is it possible to find among the *red* Llandoveries.

Some of these show a more or less wide white space at top or bottom of the central picture; others a space at right or left side, and others again show a space at top or bottom and at one side also; the opposite side of the picture in each case, of course, overlapping the *carmine* frame to a greater or less extent. In a block of sixteen which I possess the defective centring is very noticeable in the last row of stamps, but grows less and less so in each upper row, until when the top row is reached the stamps are all well centred.

These white spaces are found in different dimensions, but I have found several varieties in which they are very pronounced.* There are also shade varieties in both issues; besides the *black* centre and *carmine* frame, we have in the 1901 issue: (*a*) a distinct *grey* centre; (*b*) a *black* centre with a decided *ruby* frame; in the 1900 issue: (*a*) *dull carmine* (I use the word "dull," as it most aptly describes the marked difference between this shade and the recognized *carmine*); (*b*) a *very deep carmine.*

Years ago I heard of a "LLANDOVERY FALK" variety, with "K" for the final "LS," and in the *Philatelic Tribune* of November, 1908, I noticed fifteen copies put up for auction sale and tenders invited, but I have never been able to meet with a copy; my tender was sent too late. Whether this variety is to be found among the *carmine* or the *black and carmine stamps*, or both, the advertisement did not say. I have also heard that there is to be found a hair-line across the surface of certain *red* Llandoveries, but I have not seen a specimen. Gibbons also catalogues a *blued* variety among the *black and carmine*, but the duplicates I have seen on sheets I have always rejected. I have, however, met with a distinct *blued* 1901 in the collection of a friend.

I trust my readers have enjoyed our ramble among the Llandoveries, and henceforth will *study* Jamaica, for this is but the lifting of the veil. There is much more to be learnt about her.

* Inverted, reversed, and misplaced watermarks are not, as a rule, considered of much importance by philatelists; and when the watermark is sideways, as in these stamps, it seems evident that its position is equally correct, so far as the design of the stamp is concerned, whichever way it appears. We may gather, however, that the normal variety here has the Crown towards the left of the stamp, and when it is in the contrary position it may be said to be inverted. The letters "C C" should, no doubt, read the right way when the stamp is looked at from the face; when they are to be seen in that position on the back the stamps may be said to be printed on the wrong side of the paper, but the surface of the paper is, presumably, exactly the same on both sides.—ED. *G.S.W.*

* We fear that to the great majority of philatelists these varieties would not prove of much interest; they are, as a matter of fact, simply defective, badly centred impressions.—ED. *G.S.W.*

# A Minor Variety of St. Helena

MESSRS. C. NISSEN and Co. recently showed us a specimen of the Sixpence, imperf., watermark Star, the very first stamp in the Catalogue, showing a little variation from the normal, which appears never to have been noticed before, though we fancy that it must have existed on the plate from the beginning to the end of its career. The lower limb of the first "E" in the name of the colony was completely covered up with colour in the copy shown us, so that the name read "HFLENA." The stamp was heavily printed, with perhaps rather an excess of colour, thus rendering the defective letter the more conspicuous; in fact no trace of the lower limb of the letter could be seen at all. Now it must be remembered that, in the case of a line-engraved stamp, the presence of colour is evidence of a cutting in the plate, and if there was colour where there ought to have been a white line, it inferred that the raised bit of steel which should have produced that white line was cut or broken away to some extent—not that there was a line filled up or clogged with ink, as might be the case in surface printing.

Amongst a few used copies that we had at hand we found a One Penny stamp showing the same peculiarity, but to a less marked extent, the impression being clearer, and apparently not in such thick ink; and on examining two entire sheets, Halfpenny and Penny, from our publishers' stock, we find that the last stamp on each sheet (No. 240) in the right lower corner shows the lower

limb of the "E" tinted over in the same way as in our Penny stamp, and we have no doubt that there was a slight defect in the plate here, either from the very first or very shortly after it was made.

The majority of the impressions printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. are very clear and distinct, apparently with less ink or thinner ink than some of those of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., consequently the defect is not so marked; and in the specimens we have examined of the ½d. and 1d. the line is not completely covered over, and the letter shows either as an "E" with a somewhat defective lower limb, or as a letter "F" with a stop after it. At the same time the variety is "constant," and therefore of a certain amount of interest. It should exist in all the values.

# Bypaths of Philately

## An "Error" Collection

*By* R. E. R. DALWIGK

(*Continued from page* 378.)

### II. Errors of Making—*continued*

*Italy.*—Jan., 1863. Head inverted. 15 c., blue (shades). 2s.

Postage Due stamps. 1870–4. Figures of value inverted.

| | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (i.) | 1 c., buff and magenta | 40 0 | 30 0 |
| (ii.) | 2 c. ,, ,, | — | — |
| (iii.) | 10 c. ,, ,, | — | — |
| (iv.) | 30 c. ,, ,, | — | 40 0 |
| (v.) | 40 c. ,, ,, | — | — |
| (vi.) | 50 c. ,, ,, | 35 0 | 30 0 |
| (vii.) | 2 l., pale blue and brown | — | £5 |
| (viii.) | 5 l., blue and brown. | — | 15 0 |
| (ix.) | 10 l. ,, ,, | — | 6 0 |

The "inverted-head" stamp chronicled above was printed in great profusion, and in consequence is quite common still to-day. The majority of the Postage Dues, however, are very much harder to obtain, the 2 lire being a particularly desirable stamp.

*Liberia.*—1892. Centre inverted.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (i.) | 4 c., black and green | 60s. |
| (ii.) | 8 c. ,, brown | — |
| (iii.) | $5 ,, carmine | £6 |

1894. Postage Due stamp.

(iv.) 20 c., violet on drab.

The three postage labels are pretty scarce, more so, in fact, than the actual prices would suggest. It is curious that President Johnson, who only appears on two values in the complete normal set, should have the misfortune to exist inverted on both values.

*Montenegro.*—1896. Centre inverted. (*a*) Perf. 10½. (*b*) Perf. 11½.

(i.) 2 nov., yellow and claret. (*a*) £8 unused.
(ii.) 3 nov., green and chestnut. (*a*) £8 ,,
(iii.) 10 nov., ultramarine and yellow.
(iv.) 20 nov., ultramarine and green.

The above pictorial stamps were issued to celebrate the bicentenary of the dynasty of Petrowick de Njegosch; being produced by lithography. All four errors are very scarce.

*Neapolitan Provinces.*—1861. Embossed head inverted.

| | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (i.) | ½ tornese, green (shades) | 2 9 | — |
| (ii.) | ½ grano, brown ,, | 3 0 | — |
| (iii.) | 1 ,, black ,, | 2 0 | — |
| (iv.) | 2 grana, blue ,, | 2 0 | 40 0 |
| (v.) | 5 ,, red ,, | 4 0 | — |
| (vi.) | 10 ,, orange ,, | 4 0 | — |
| (vii.) | 20 ,, yellow ,, | 4 0 | — |
| (viii.) | 50 ,, slate-grey ,, | 4 0 | — |

Errors of colour and inverted head.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (ix.) | ½ tornese, black | 30 0 | — |
| (x.) | 2 grana ,, | 30 0 | — |

There are a great variety of shades among the above adhesives, so the prices must be taken for what they are worth, certain shades altering the above quotations to a marked degree.

"Errors of colour with inverted head" are certainly a good mixture, but one which does not unusually amalgamate! The ordinary inverteds are very easy to obtain unused, being scarcely more expensive than normal varieties.

*New Republic* (*S.A.*)—This district can boast no fewer than *forty-one* specimens showing the embossed arms inverted! The list is a very long and ugly one, and it would be wasting valuable space to tabulate the many varieties in full. Most of the errors are fairly rare, averaging about 40s. apiece in Gibbons Catalogue, where a full list of these errors is given.

*Nyassa (Portuguese).*—1901. Centre inverted.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (i.) | 2½ r., chocolate | 30s. |
| (ii.) | 10 r., green | 30s. |
| (iii.) | 50 r., blue | — |
| (iv.) | 150 r., orange-brown | 30s. |
| (v.) | 300 r., green | 30s. |

The current issue consists of thirteen values, five of which have (up to present) been discovered with inverted centre. In a previous article on this subject it was stated that one sheet each of the 10 r., 150 r., and

300 r. had been unearthed. If only *one* sheet of each of these three values was done, then the above prices are remarkably cheap. It is probable, however, that since the article referred to was written more sheets have come to light, as also have two new values, i.e. 2½ r. and 50 r.

*Panama* (*Colombia*).—1906. Centre inverted.
(i.) ½ c., carmine, blue, green, and orange.
(ii.) 2 c., black and carmine.
(iii.) 5 c., black and blue.

As to the status or rareness of the above I know nothing. The ½ centesimo shows a nice mixture of colours.

*Peru.*—1868. Centre inverted. 1 din., green. £5 used.

This value, which has the centre embossed (arms), was printed in horizontal strips, the error being caused by one of the dies being put upside down.

*Roumania.*—1906. Head inverted. 25 b., blue and black.

This is one of a set of stamps issued to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the kingdom.

*Russia.*—1868–71. Centre inverted.
(i.) 10 k., blue and brown.
1875–79. (ii.) 10 k., blue and reddish brown.
1883. (iii.) 14 k., rose and blue.
1889. (iv.) 1 r., orange and brown.
1890–2. (v.) 14 k., rose and blue (no thunderbolts).
1902–4. (vi.) 14 k., rose and blue (with thunderbolts).
(vii.) 3 r. 50 k., grey and black.
1905. (viii.) 15 k., blue and claret.
(ix.) 25 k., mauve and green.

The above Russian inverteds are indeed a quaint and pleasing lot, and are, moreover, by no means common.

*Sardinia.*—1855–61. Head inverted.

| | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| (i.) 5 c., green (shades) . . | 2 0 | £5 |
| (ii.) 10 c., brown-bistre (shades) | 2 6 | 40 0 |
| (iii.) 20 c., blue ,, | 2 0 | 30 0 |
| (iv.) 40 c., red-carmine ,, | 2 0 | 45 0 |
| (v.) 80 c., orange-yellow ,, | 2 0 | — |
| (vi.) 3 lire, bronze (not known used) . . . . | 3 6 | — |

Newspaper stamps. 1861. Figures inverted.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (vii.) 1 c., black . . . | 4 0 | — |
| (viii.) 2 c. ,, . . . | 4 0 | — |

Numeral different from word value.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (ix.) 1 c., black (figure "2") . | 3 6 | — |
| (x.) 2 c. ,, ( ,, "1") . | 7 6 | — |

Sardinian adhesives of the 1854 issue are known to exist with inverted head, but these are only private reprints. The above list includes *all* the original inverted-head stamps that were ever printed. As the prices indicate, used specimens are worth getting, but unused all values are common—commoner in certain shades than the normal stamps.

*Spain.*—1865. *Frames* inverted.

| | Unused. | Used. |
|---|---|---|
| Imperf. (i.) 12 c., rose and blue . | £65 | £7 |
| Perf. 14. (ii.) 12 c. ,, ,, . | — | £18 |
| 1867. (iii.) 25 mils. ,, ,, . | — | — |

The above three errors have their frames inverted, the central portion being the correct way up, although, of course, in a single specimen one might be led to believe that it was the head which was at fault. One stamp in each sheet contained an inverted frame. Each of the errors is very rare, the 25 mils. being the *pièce de résistance* of the three.

*Tonga.*—1897. Centre inverted. 7½d., green and black. £25 unused.

This handsome stamp shows the portrait of King George II upside down. We are told only one sheet was thus printed before the error was discovered; if such is really the case, the stamp is not exorbitant at the price quoted, especially as Tonga is a favourite with many collectors.

*Transvaal.*—1902–3. Centre inverted. King's Head. Single CA. 5s., black and mauve on yellow.

I think I am correct in saying that this is the only specimen in all the De La Rue King's Head colonials in which we come across the King standing on his head. This should be a good example to those who are too ready to condemn the officials of various countries for not detecting errors. There are many eagle-eyed gentlemen in Messrs. De La Rue's establishment who have nothing to do but to look out for errors, and yet even *they* failed to spot the above variety—which is surely pretty obvious to even an inexperienced eye. There are only two specimens known of this error, as after selling the two specimens mentioned over the counter to a Johannesburg solicitor, the post office officials also saw the variety, and destroyed the remainder of the sheet. The two specimens eventually found their way to a dealer's stock up Bond Street way.

*United States.*—1869. Centres inverted.

| | Unused. | Used. |
|---|---|---|
| (i.) 15 c., blue and brown . | — | £24 |
| (ii.) 24 c., purple and green . | — | £26 |
| (iii.) 30 c., carmine and blue . | — | £110 |
| 1901. Centres inverted. | | |
| (iv.) 1 c., deep green . . | 70s. | 60s. |
| (v.) 2 c., carmine-red . . | — | — |
| (vi.) 4 c., brown (?) . . | — | — |

The production of bicoloured stamps is evidently not a strong point in the U.S.A.,

for only twice have they resorted to bi-coloured stamps, and in each instance errors cropped up. The 1869 "inverteds" are very rare indeed, especially unused.

In the Pan-American Exposition (Buffalo) series, the 4 c. with inverted centre is supposed to have been printed "to order." Only one sheet was found, many of the stamps being overprinted "SPECIMEN."

*Uruguay.*—1895-6. Centre inverted. 25 c., black and orange-brown.

This error is very scarce, and is seldom met with. The Amazon certainly stands on her head with more dignity than one would expect!

*Venezuela.*—1876. Centres inverted. Postal revenue stamps.

(i.) 1 c., orange.
(ii.) 2 c. ,,
(iii.) 5 r., rose.
(iv.) 9 r., green.

Elsewhere it has been stated that five values of this issue exist with inverted heads. I have never heard of any fifth value, although it is quite possible such value does exist.

*Wenden.*—1893. Centre inverted. 2 kop., black, red, and green.

There are many types of error extant of this adhesive, and certainly that with inverted arm is not the least interesting of them all; whilst, in addition, it is a scarce variety.

*Western Australia.*—1854. Inverted centre. Lithographed in colony. 4d., blue. £400 (*auction price*).

The last but *not the least* of the stamps with inverted centres. This famous stamp is the rarest of all inverteds; it also is one of the rarest stamps in the world. A copy was sold at public auction some time ago for £400 to a well-known collector, and even for this substantial price the copy was a slightly damaged one. It is quite possible that a *superb* copy if sold now would fetch about £600.

Before concluding my remarks upon the above subject (inverted-centre stamps), I must at once state that I am indebted for much useful knowledge from an admirable article by Mr. Poole in *The West-End Philatelist*. Mr. Poole, in concluding his own article on the subject, says:—

"In conclusion, we may state, for the benefit of those readers who are of a statistical turn of mind, that, excluding varieties of shade, a complete collection of the world's stamps with inverted centres would contain 107 specimens."

By including several stamps not mentioned by Mr. Poole, I am able to increase the total number from 107 to 179.

*(To be continued.)*

# Foreign Notes

## *By* FRANK PHILLIPS

### Italian Posts during the Fifteenth Century

"ABOUT 1450," says *La Stella Filatelica*, "the Dukes of Milan organized the first regular postal service.

"Letters were carried by messengers, who made long journeys on foot, travelling at speeds that can hardly be credited. It is told that a certain messenger called Jaquet, who was in the employ of the Duke of Savoy, succeeded in doing the whole journey from Geneva to Paris and back in *four days*, that is to say, a distance of about 375 miles, including the double crossing of the St. Bernard Pass, which attains the height of 7000 feet!

"In order to obtain such speeds the senders of letters were accustomed to make use of irresistible arguments. For example, Galeazzo Maria Sforza used to write the following exhortation on the letters he despatched to Genoa: *Presto, presto, presto! Volando giorno e notte a pena della forca!* (Hurry! Hurry! Hurry! Flying day and night in fear of the gallows!)

"At this period it was customary for a 'general,' who was usually of noble birth, to be responsible to the Duke for the conduct of the postal service. He had under his orders a lieutenant, a secretary, and several subordinate officials. The messengers were strong, healthy young men, of especially robust physique, who were honest, sober, and accustomed to their arduous work. They had to know how to read and write, but nothing more: *essendo il troppo sapere in questo esercizio molto nocivo!* (too much knowledge being a dangerous thing in that calling!)." *Le Journal des Philatélistes.*

### New Issue for Cuba

I AM indebted to Mr. L. C. Fritot, of Havana, for the information that a new issue of stamps is to take place if possible on



December 1 next, on which date the stamps of the old design are to be withdrawn from circulation. The values will be the same as those of the current issue, with the addition of an 8 cents and a 1 dollar. The stamps from 1 c. to 10 c. will be of the usual small rectangular pattern, and the 50 c. and $1 the size of the present 50 c. The 50 c. will in fact be printed from the present plate, as illustrated, but the colour of the frame will be changed from *slate* to *purple*.

The list is as follows, the first colour being that of the central portrait, which will be enclosed in an oval frame :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 c., | General | Bartholomé Maso, lilac and olive. |
| 2 c. | ,, | Maximo Gomez (not decided). |
| 3 c. | ,, | Julio Sanguily, blue and purple. |
| 5 c. | ,, | Ignacio Agramonte, dark blue. |
| 8 c. | ,, | Calixto Garcia, purple and olive-green. |
| 10 c. | ,, | Mayia Rodriguez, deep green and sepia. |
| 50 c. | ,, | Antonio Maceo, black and purple. |
| $1 | ,, | Carlos Roloff, orange and black. |

*Special Delivery Stamp.*

10 c., General J. B. Zayas, orange.

My correspondent writes that he has seen the proofs of the above stamps, in their respective colours, and he believes that they will make a very fine series; the name of the manufacturers, the American Bank Note Company, should be a sufficient guarantee of that. The colours given have not yet been officially decided upon, and it is just possible, although unlikely, that slight changes may be made before the printing takes place.

### Cheaper Postal Tariff for Australia

Mr. Fred. Hagen has been kind enough to give me the following cutting from the *Sydney Morning Herald* (23.8.09). :—

"Melbourne, *Sunday*.

"If the financial agreement arrived at between the Federal Government and the Premiers of the several States is assented to by the Parliament and the people of the Commonwealth, it is the intention of the Postmaster General, Sir John Quick, to introduce proposals for penny postage within the States. At present in some States, including New South Wales, the postage is 2d. outside the twenty miles radius of the metropolitan area. 'It will also be possible,' said Sir John Quick, 'to have a uniform stamp, and thus two Federal objects will be realized.'"

### No "Sunday Labels" for Wurtemberg

"Some little time ago the Second Chamber addressed a demand to the Government of Wurtemberg to the effect that they should go into the question of requesting the Imperial Government to provide postage stamps to which should be attached a label inscribed '*Ne pas livrer le dimanche*' (not to be delivered on Sunday); the idea being to do away with part of the Sunday delivery of letters and so lighten the labours of postal employés. The request was referred to the First Chamber, but the President of the Ministerial Council stated that the plan was in operation in Belgium, but that little or no relief was experienced on Sundays by the postal officials, as nearly everybody tore off the labels. The project was at once abandoned, so we shall not see any Sunday-label stamps in Wurtemberg."

*Le Journal des Philatélistes.*

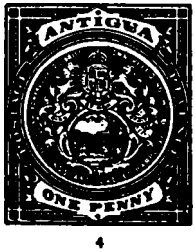
# New Issues and Discoveries

## *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 have received the 1d. printed all in one colour.




4

Sept., 1909. Type 4. *Wmk. Multiple Crown* C A, Type w. 8. *Perf.* 14.

42| 1d., carmine, O.

**Australian Commonwealth.**—Mr. Fred. Hagen informs us that the 3d. has been issued in the new design.




7

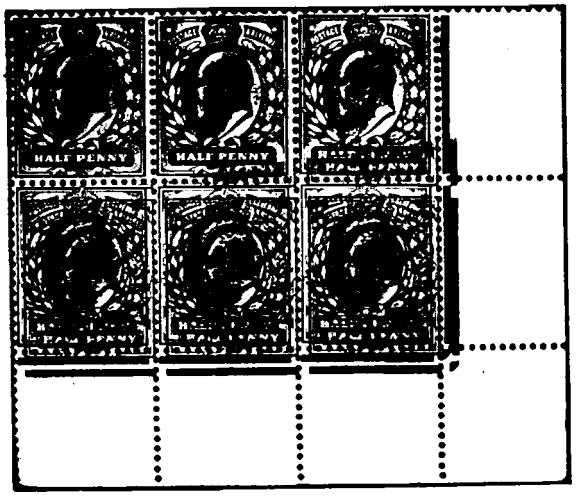
Sept., 1909. Type 7. *Centre in first colour. Wmk. Crown over* A, Type 5. *Perf.* 12×12½ (*comb machine*).

193|3d., rosine and yellow-green.

**Great Britain.**—In *The Philatelic Adviser* (26.9.09) Messrs. Bright and Son print the following interesting paragraph:—

"We have received a very interesting variety in the stamps of our country, and which we illustrate, viz. the current halfpenny stamp with a double impression, both impressions being so clear and at such a distance apart from each other that there is no possibility of it being a 'slip,' a double printing evidently having taken place. These stamps were bought at a post office, and from information we have received, we are able to state positively that these are the only three stamps that exist in the condition as illustrated and are therefore absolutely unique. It will be seen by the illustration that the three lower stamps of the block of six are doubly printed, and the third stamp of the upper row is also partly doubly printed, the value 'HALFPENNY' appearing twice."

We are also indebted to Messrs. Bright and Son for the loan of the illustration.




*Variety. Double print.*
231 | ½d., pale green, O.

**British Solomon Islands.**—Mr. H. W. Hawkins is kind enough to send for our inspection two blocks of the 2½d. and 5d. stamps of the first issue, showing a fraction bar omitted on the former, and a short "A" in "PROTECTORATE" on the latter.

On referring to Mr. B. W. H. Poole's article in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* (4.9.09), we get fuller information about these varieties. Both values were lithographed in sheets of 60, ten horizontal rows of six stamps each. In the case of the 2½d. the transfer consisted of a strip of three stamps, repeated twice in each horizontal row. In the *first*, or left-hand stamp, the fraction bar of the 2½d. was omitted on the left-hand side, so that this variety occurs twenty times on each sheet, viz. in every stamp of the *first* and *fourth* vertical rows.

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These varieties were referred to at great length in the *Monthly Journal* of July, 1907, and it was stated that many other varieties existed which were too unimportant to catalogue. These are, however, so pronounced that they will probably be included in the next Catalogue.




1

**1907.** Type 1. *Lithographed. No wmk. Perf.* 11. *Varieties.* (i) *Fraction bar of "½" omitted on left-hand side.*
7*a* | 2½d., orange-yellow.

(ii) Short "A" in "PROTECTORATE."
7*b* | 5d., emerald-green.

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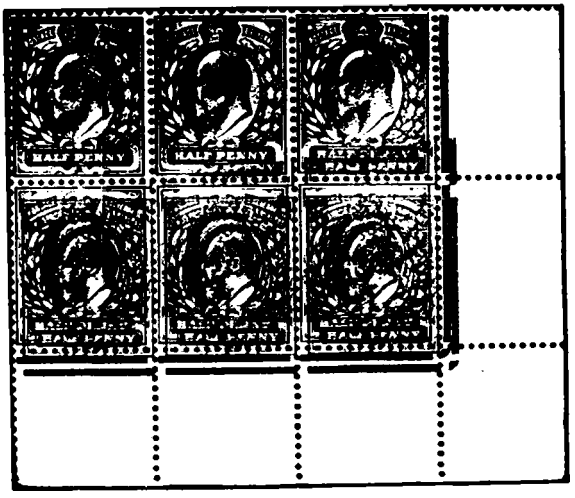
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7*a* | 2½d., orange-yellow.
(ii) Short "A" in "PROTECTORATE."
7*b* | 5d., emerald-green.

**New South Wales.**—Mr. Fred. Hagen has shown us a block of the 2d., watermarked Crown over single-lined A, perforated 11½ × 11 *exactly*. Owing to the Printing Office being exceptionally busy a short time ago, it was found necessary to perforate stamps with single-line machines, the old 11 machine being used for the vertical perforations, and a new machine gauging 11½ for the horizontal. The horizontal perforation is something like that of No. 468 in the Catalogue, and owing to the difficulty of separating the two perforations we do not propose making any distinction for the present.

**Russian P.O.'s in the Turkish Empire.**—We are indebted to Messrs. Th. Champion and Co. for the sight of a set of stamps issued in May, 1909, for use in the Turkish Empire (Nos. 17 to 25 in the Supplement to the Catalogue), bearing additional overprints denoting that they are available for use in Constantinople and Jerusalem respectively. In thus overprinting this set of stamps, the authorities are only following the lead of the Italians.




T 4




T 5




T 6




T 7

MAY, 1909. *Ship embossed in* white *on* 5 pi. *to* 70 pias. *Centres in first colour* (*also portions of frame on* 35 pi. *and* 70 pi.). *Equivalent values in Turkish currency overprinted in* black. *Wove paper, with intersecting varnish lines diagonally on surface. No wmk. Perf.* 14, 14½ (10 pi. *to* 70 pi. *perf.* 13).

Constantinople

T 8

SEPT., 1909. Types T 4 *to* T 7 *overprinted with* Type T 8, *in* black, *for use at Constantinople.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | T 4 | 5 par. | on | 1 k., orange. |
| 29 | ,, | 10 ,, | on | 2 k., green. |
| 30 | ,, | 20 ,, | on | 4 k., carmine. |
| 31 | ,, | 1 pias | on | 10 k., blue. |
| 32 | T 5 | 5 ,, | on | 50 k., green and purple. |
| 33 | ,, | 7 ,, | on | 70 k., orange-yellow and chocolate. |
| 34 | T 6 | 10 ,, | on | 1 r., reddish orange and deep brown. |
| 35 | T 7 | 35 ,, | on | 3 r. 50 k., sea-green and marone. |
| 36 | ,, | 70 ,, | on | 7 r., pink and myrtle. |

Ierusalem

T 9

SEPT., 1909. Types T 4 *to* T 7 *overprinted with* Type T 9, *in* black, *for use at Jerusalem.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 38 | T 4 | 5 par. | on | 1 k., orange |
| 39 | ,, | 10 ,, | on | 2 k., green. |
| 40 | ,, | 20 ,, | on | 4 k., carmine. |
| 41 | ,, | 1 pias. | on | 10 k., blue. |
| 42 | T 5 | 5 ,, | on | 50 k., green and purple. |
| 43 | ,, | 7 ,, | on | 70 k., orange-yellow and chocolate. |
| 44 | T 6 | 10 ,, | on | 1 r., reddish orange and deep brown. |
| 45 | T 7 | 35 ,, | on | 3 r. 50 k., sea-green and marone. |
| 46 | ,, | 70 ,, | on | 7 r., pink and myrtle. |

**Turks and Caicos Islands.**—A customer has shown us a set of stamps in an absolutely new design. The stamps are line-engraved on copper, and consequently are single-coloured only, but a variety of effects are obtained by printing on coloured papers, which, however, are unsurfaced. The colour scheme has been adhered to as far as was practicable, seeing that bicolours were not possible.



3

SEPT, 1909. Type 3. *Line-engraved on copper plates. Wmk. Multiple Crown* C A, Type w. 8. *Perf.* 14.

| | |
|---|---|
| 117 | ½d., yellow-green, O. |
| 118 | 1d., carmine, O. |
| 119 | 2d., greyish slate, O. |
| 120 | 2½d., blue, O. |
| 121 | 3d., purple on *yellow*, O. |
| 122 | 4d., red on *yellow*, O. |
| 123 | 6d., purple, O. |
| 124 | 1s., black on *green*, O. |
| 125 | 2s., red on *green*, O. |
| 126 | 3s., black on *red*, O. |

**Uruguay.**—Mr. A. H. Davis sends us the two new provisionals chronicled below.




80



41

8
Centésimos

Provisorio

93

23
Centésimos

Provisorio

94

1909. Types 80 *and* 41 *surcharged respectively with* Types 93 *in* red, *and* 94 *in* black.

| | |
|---|---|
| 301 | 8 c. on 10 c., indigo-lilac. |
| 302 | 23 c. on 25 c., sepia. |

# Correspondence

## Cayman Islands

*The Editor of "Gibbons Stamp Weekly"*

Dear Sir,—I notice that you catalogue (No. 31 and 31*a*) the 1d. on 4d.

I have just returned from Georgetown, Grand Cayman, where I have been staying with the Hon. G. S. S. Hirst, M.B., the Commissioner for the Cayman Islands.

He assures me that this stamp was created for fiscal purposes only (stocks of 1d stamps at that time being so low in the post office that he had to actually reduce Government work for want of stamps for receipts for payment for work done), and that he gave strict orders to all post offices not to receive them for postage, and that in his own mind he is convinced that none got through the post.

A resident in Georgetown, Grand Cayman, showed me an envelope with one on, which had been posted and had been refused for postage, the letter being delivered and 2d. collected as being unpaid. Another of these stamps was sandwiched in between several others on an envelope, but was noticed, and therefore not cancelled by the post office. I was informed by some one in Georgetown that eleven of them had been postmarked by favour, although not doing postal duty; I did not find out who had them, nor could the party who told me get it done for him, and the Commissioner tells me that he does not believe that this is so.

I send you ½d., King's Head Caymanian, the cancellation of which may be interesting. Bodden Town, a village in Grand Cayman, had a cancelling stamp, but it got worn out and a new one was ordered from England; before this arrived the old one got quite useless and letters had to be sent to Georgetown uncancelled, but as some had to be delivered *en route*, there seem to have been some stamps delivered uncancelled. On this coming to the notice of the Commissioner (who was my informant), he gave directions to the Bodden Town Post Office to cancel by pen, in *red* (but I have a specimen in *black* ink). A minor point of interest is that the dating is American style, not English, one specimen being dated 3/30/09. This form of postal cancelling might easily seem as revenue.

I enclose a pair of 2½d. (1907-8), the left-hand one of which shows a long right leg to the "M." This stamp is the fifth down and the third across on each of the two panes of the sheet. I also have the same peculiarity in the 2½d. of the issue of 1905-6, but do not know if it is in the same position there. I examined sheets of the other values, but could not find that it existed in any but the 2½d. I do not know if this has been noticed yet; I have not seen it.

I was informed that six hundred sheets only were issued of the first shade ½d. stamp.

Yours faithfully,
J. E. L. Cox.

---

*The Editor of "Gibbons Stamp Weekly"*

Dear Sir,—On page 354 of your paper Mr. Antonio Buster comments on the new Swedish stamps. The author states that nothing is said about the new Postage Due stamps, so that he presumes the authorities are content with the present very unpretentious-looking stamps. This statement ought to be corrected, in so far as Sweden has no Postage Due stamps since eighteen years back, seeing that the stamps mentioned by the author were withdrawn from use on the 31st December, 1891, nor will any new ones be issued.

Yours faithfully,
Nils Strandell,
Co-Editor of the *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidskrift*.

# Answers to Correspondents

***Under this heading we shall gladly endeavour to answer any questions upon philatelic subjects which our readers may desire to submit to us. Replies will be published as early as possible, but we cannot promise that they will appear in any particular number, and we may find it advisable to publish them in one number only each month. It must be understood that the Editor*** **cannot undertake to value or to expertize stamps;** ***when a valuation or opinion as to genuineness, etc., is required, the stamps must be sent to*** **MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD.,** ***together with their fee for such service.***

***Questions must be addressed to*** **THE EDITOR,** ***Gibbons Stamp Weekly*****, 391 Strand, London, W.C.**

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W. H. E. G.—It should have been stated that the 1s. was the first embossed *adhesive* stamp issued; the 1d. embossed envelope was issued in January, 1841. Your 1d. stamp with a very fine perforation at the sides was no doubt doubly perforated, the second perforation cutting away the teeth of the first. Such specimens are occasionally to be met with.

H. D.—Dictionary definitions of Philately are seldom satisfactory to philatelists; but "whim" is harmless enough, it used generally to be "mania."

J. F. P.—We believe that the use of stamps cut from envelopes, post cards, etc., was first authorized in Great Britain in January, 1905, probably from the first of that month, but we cannot find any record of the date. The authorization was announced in the *Monthly Journal* of January 31, 1905.

H. W. C.—We do not know of any stamps with "H 19" in the margin; probably the "H" had partially failed to print on your sheet, and it therefore shows "19" instead of "H 9."

D. M.—The stamps you describe appear to have been perforated too short, a thing which used not infrequently to occur before the adjustment of the machines was perfected.

W. K. H. M.—We can only suppose that the paper of your 50 pf. German stamp has got bleached in some way; we have never heard of its being printed on *white* paper.

G.—We are much obliged for your letter, but we are not quite certain that there may not be other ships shown on the Uruguay Commemorative stamp, besides the cruiser and the two paddle-wheel steamers, which you tell us can neither of them be the *Colombia*.

# Philatelic Societies

## Royal Philatelic Society, London

Council for the Year 1909-10.

*President: H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., etc.*
*Vice-President: The Earl of Crawford, K.T.*
*Hon. Sec.: J. A. Tilleard.*
*Hon. Assistant Secretary: H. R. Oldfield.*
*Hon. Treasurer: C. E. MaNaughtan.*
*Hon. Librarian: L. W. Fulcher.*
*Committee: E. D. Bacon, C. N. Bigge, M. P. Castle, J.P. (Hon. Vice-President), T. W. Hall, L. L. R. Hausburg, T. Wickham Jones, T. Maycock, F. Reichenheim, R. B. Yardley.*

### PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS, PAPERS, AND DISPLAYS FOR THE SEASON 1909-10.

1909.
Oct. 21st. Display of "St. Helena" and "St. Vincent." The Earl of Crawford (Vice-President).
Nov. 4th. Display of "British Colonies in America." The Rev. H. A. James, D.D.
Nov. 18th. Display of "Mulready Covers and Envelopes, with Notes" . . Major E. B. Evans.
Dec. 2nd. Display by Members: "Twelve Interesting Stamps."
Dec. 16th. Display of "Schleswig Holstein," with Notes. Mr. H. M. Hansen.

1910.
Jan. 6th. Display of "Transvaal," with Notes. Mr. Harvey R. G. Clarke.
Jan. 20th. Notes on the Types of the 1853 Issue of British Guiana, with Display. Mr. M. P. Castle (Hon. Vice-President).
Feb. 3rd. Display of "Azores" and "Madeira," with Notes . . . Mr. R. B. Yardley.
Feb. 17th. Display (by Members also) of Entires. Mr. B. W. Warhurst.
Mar. 3rd. Notes on Local Stamps, with Display. Mr. F. W. Edwards.
Mar. 17th. Display of the issues of British Guiana between 1860 and 1890 (exclusive of the type-set issues of 1862), with Notes. H.R.H. the President.
April 7th. Paper on the Advisability of Forming a Universal Philatelic Union of Philatelic Societies to discourage unnecessary or speculative issues. Display by Members of such issues. Mr. M. P. Castle (Hon. Vice-President).
May 5th. Paper on the 1864-7 issues of the Argentine Republic, with Display. Mr. T. W. Hall.
May 19th. Paper on the Perforations of Queensland, with Display. Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg.
June 2nd. Annual General Meeting.

All the meetings will commence punctually at 6 p.m.

By the kind invitation of the Earl of Crawford, Vice-President, the first meeting will be held at 2 Cavendish Square; all the other meetings will take place at 4 Southampton Row.

At the meetings on December 2nd, February 17th, and April 7th, it is hoped that members will bring specimens of the stamps denoted, and other objects of philatelic interest, with short explanatory notes.

## Birmingham Philatelic Society

*President: R. Hollick.*
*Vice-Presidents: T. W. Peck: W. Pimm.*
*Committee: H. Barnwell, F. T. Collier, P. T. Deakin, H. Grindall, J. J. Knowles, C. A. Stephenson.*
*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: G. Johnson, B.A., official address: 208 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.*

OCT. 7th. Annual General Business Meeting. The Report, showing a membership of 226, and the Balance Sheet, with a balance in hand of £85 3s. 3d., were approved, as was the following programme:—

Oct. 28th. Display, "Mauritius" . B. B. Tilley.
Nov. 4th. Paper: "Argentine, 1889-1909." F. T. Collier.
,, 18th. Paper: "St. Helena," etc. Dr. T. Groom.
Dec. 2nd. Auction at Imperial Hotel. Lots to reach Hon. Secretary by Nov. 3rd.
,, 16th. Paper: "Barbados, 1870-1882." C. A. Stephenson.

1910.
Jan. 6th. Lantern Display . . J. A. Margoschis.
,, 27th. Paper: "St. Lucia" . W. Pimm.
Feb. 10th. Display, "Cape of Good Hope." J. J. Knowles.
,, 24th. Discussion: "The Colour Problem." By Members.
Mar. 3rd. Auction. Lots to reach Hon. Secretary by February 4th.
,, 17th. Display, "South Australia." T. W. Peck.
April 7th. Ten Minutes with interesting stamps. By Members.
May 5th. Annual Dinner.

The Officers and Committee were elected as above.

## Northampton Philatelic Society

OFFICERS:

*President: H. E. Archer.*
*Vice-Presidents: H. Bennett, F.R.P.S.L., J. Jelleyman.*
*Exchange Superintendent: B. A. Swift, 12 Abington Grove, Northampton.*
*Librarian: W. Fox, 48 Marefair, Northampton.*
*Auditor: H. E. Archer.*
*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: W. Nichols, 70 Stimpson Avenue, Northampton.*
*Committee: All the above Officers and Messrs. E. H. Nelson and W. S. Shoosmith.*

### PROGRAMME 1909-10.

1909.
Oct. 13th. Display, "Africa, America, Australia." Dr. Percival.
,, 27th. Display, "Great Britain and Colonies—unused" . . . . A. Crick.
Debate, "Blank *v.* Printed Albums." All Members.
Nov. 10th. Display with Notes, "Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda." E. Heginbottom, B.A., F.R.P.S., LOND.
Nov. 24th. Display, "General Collection." J. E. A. Wyatt.
Dec. 15th. Display with Notes, "Barbados." E. Heginbottom, B.A.

1910.
Jan. 12th. Ten Minute Papers, "My Favourite Country." All members are asked to prepare a short paper for this evening.
,, 26th. Display, "General Collection." M. Wetherell.
Feb. 23rd. Display with Notes, "Cayman Isles, Jamaica, Grenada . . . E. Heginbottom, B.A.
Mar. 9th. Display, "General Collection." B. A. Swift.
Paper: "The arrangement of a Stamp Collection" . . . . W. Nichols.
Mar. 23rd. Display with Notes, "Jamaica, Leeward Isles, Turks Islands." E. Heginbottom, B.A.
April 13th. Display, "Victoria" . W. B. Shoosmith
Display, "Gambia" . . W. Nichols.
Sept. 14th. Annual General Meeting.

Printed by W. BRENDON & SON, Ltd., Plymouth, for the Proprietors, STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.
October 30, 1909.

## Leicester Philatelic Society

*President: Dr. R. Milbourne West, M.D.*
*Vice-Presidents: Dr. A. E. Payne, Mr. Jos. Young.*
*Treasurer: J. W. H. Goddard, 48 Stretton Road.*
*Secretary: T. B. Widdowson, 16 Stretton Road.*
*Assistant Secretary: W. H. Shankland, 190 Humberstone Road.*
*Committee: Mrs. Scott, C. J. Ellis, T. Edwards, O. Knight, P. V. Sansome.*
*Exchange Superintendent and Auditor: E. F. Bull, 2 Wycliffe Street.*
*Librarian: T. Edwards, Cliftonville, Equity Road.*
*Collection Curators: Colonial—W. H. Shankland.*
*Foreign—Mrs. W. H. Scott.*
*Forgeries—T. B. Widdowson.*

### PROGRAMME 1909-10.

1909.

Wednesday, October 6.

7.30-8. General Exchange, etc.

8. Display—Mauritius, from 1854, and Natal, from 1859, excluding 1869 issue. E. Heginbottom.
President's Paper (Dr. West) on Natal.
The Librarian, Mr. T. Edwards, F.C.S., will give an account of "Our Books."

Monday, November 1.

7.30-8. General Exchange, etc.

8. Belgium—with Display.
F. E. Wilson, Birmingham.

Friday, December 3.

7.30-8. General Exchange, etc.

8. Sicily . . . . J. H. Taylor, Manchester.

8.45. Identification of Greek Stamps.
Dr. A. E. Payne.

1910.

Wednesday, January 5.

7.30-8. General Exchange, etc.
Display—Cyprus, Gibraltar, and Malta.
E. Heginbottom.

8. Scheme of Stamp Collecting, illustrated with display of Locals.
Fred W. Edwards, F.R.P.S.L., Swadlincote.

8.45. *Curiosities in Stamps . . W. Gadsby.

January 29. Last Day for receiving Auction Lots.

Wednesday, February 2.

8. Display—Cape of Good Hope.
Mrs. D. Field, London.

8.45. The Stamp Vending Machines of U.S.A.
Jos. Young.
Auction Lots on view 7 to 8.

February 9.
Auction at Messrs. Warner, Sheppard and Wade's Mart (by kind permission) at 7.45 prompt.

Monday, March 7.

7.30-8. General Exchange, etc.
Display—British Guiana, from 1876, excluding 1878 provisionals, and Falkland Islands.
E. Heginbottom.

8. Display with notes—Sarawak.
Humphrey Bennett, Northampton.

8.45. Paper—Falkland Islands . W. H. Shankland.

Friday, April 8.

7.30-8. General Exchange, etc.
Display—St. Helena and Sierra Leone.
E. Heginbottom.

8. Types of Holland Stamps, 1867 issue.
H. M. Wilson.

8.30. Dies of the Penny Red . . P. V. Sansome.

Wednesday, May 4 (Annual Meeting).

7.30-8. General Exchange, etc.

8. Display—Cape and African Colonies.
J. J. Knowles, C. Stephenson, and T. W. Peck, Birmingham.

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* Will members having any novelties, curiosities, or anything unusual kindly bring them for this evening?

THE LIBRARY has now been deposited at the Municipal Free Library (Reference Room), by the kind permission of the Free Library Committee, where the books may always be consulted during the usual hours, but members can borrow the books for fourteen days on presentation of their member's card, which must be left in exchange for the book; a fine of 1d. per week will be charged if kept longer than a fortnight.

EXCHANGING, ETC.—Time having been set apart for Social Intercourse, Exchanging, etc., no other stamps shall be upon the table whilst a display is being shown.

INFORMATION REQUIRED by members. As the prime object of the Society is, not only to increase the interest in stamp collecting, but to supply all information that members require, the Secretary will be glad if members will put in the form of a written question any difficulty they may encounter (no matter how seemingly trivial), and it shall be answered the next meeting after the minutes have been read.

SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS.—The custodians will always be glad to receive any donations, as there are yet many of the commonest stamps wanted (good copies, please), and as all occasionally get a few forgeries, do not forget the Forgery Collection, which is always available at meetings.

## The Junior Philatelic Society of Scotland

### SEASON 1909-10.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

*Hon. President: Sir John Ure Primrose, Bart.*
*Hon. Vice-Presidents: J. E. Heginbottom, J. L. Thomas.*
*President: H. A. Wise.*
*Vice-Presidents: John Muir, J. M'Dougall.*
*Hon. Exchange Secretary: Alex. Mackay, 8 Cove Gardens, Cathcart, Glasgow.*
*Hon Secretary and Treasurer: Robt. Borland, Lochside, Milngavie.*
*Committee: J. R. Donaldson, J. Cowan, F. Bruce, J. M. Graham, H. Halley, A. G. Inrig, M. Maclean, R. Mitchell, D. Sloan, G. Mathewson.*

The President, Vice-Presidents, Exchange Secretary, Secretary and Treasurer *ex officio*.

### SYLLABUS OF MEETINGS.

The Meetings are held at Alexandra Hotel, 148 Bath Street, Glasgow, on the undermentioned dates, at 8 p.m.

1909.

Oct. 6th. General Display . . . Members. (Imperforate Stamps, limited to 20 pieces.)
,, 20th. Line Engraved Stamps . D. H. M'Pherson.
Nov. 3rd. "Great Britain" (with notes) . H. A. Wise.
,, 17th. "Hong Kong and Straits Settlements." J. E. Heginbottom.
Dec. 1st. Varieties of Paper . . . John Muir.
,, 15th. "Venezuela" . . . J. L. Thomas.

1910.

Jan. 5th. Junior Display, F. Bruce and G. Mathewson.
,, 19th. Post Marks on the Stamps of Hong Kong. J. M'Dougall.
Feb. 2nd. "Cyprus and Gibraltar," J. E. Heginbottom.
,, 16th. "Seychelles" . . . A. G. Inrig.
Mar. 2nd. "Malta and Falkland Islands." J. E. Heginbottom.
,, 16th. "U.S.A." (with notes on early issues). John Cook.
April 13th. Annual General Meeting.

Members are requested to bring their Collections of the countries under discussion to each meeting.

# The Sectional Imperial Album

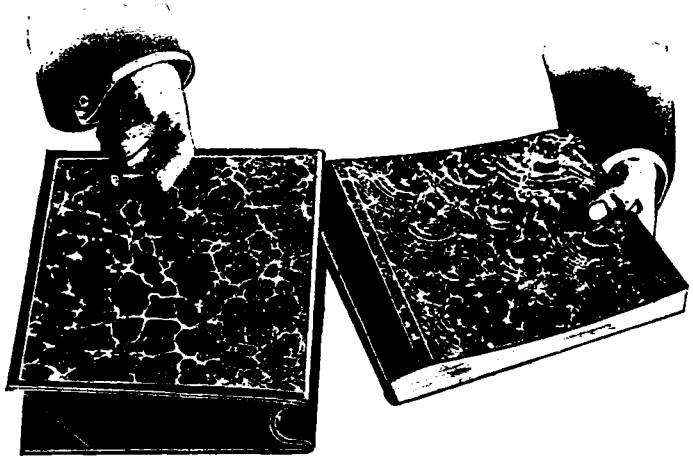
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**Binder No. 1148.** Handsomely covered in marone cloth, bevelled boards, lettered on sides and also in gold on back, with sunk panel on back for insertion of particulars of contents.

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**Postage, per dozen, 3d. Per 100-Inland, 5d.; abroad, 1s.**

# THE SECTIONAL IMPERIAL ALBUM

**A full description of this Album and a specimen Section, printed on the paper used, will be sent post-free on application.**

## The following Sections are now ready:—

*The figures in brackets indicate the month and year when the LATEST EDITION of each Section was published.*

| Section | | Pages. | Price. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | GREAT BRITAIN (8.08) | 86 | 3 | 9 |
| | **WEST INDIES.** | | | |
| 2. | ANTIGUA (2.09) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 3. | BAHAMAS (4.09) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 4. | BARBADOS (2.09) | 12 | 0 | 6 |
| 5. | BERMUDA (2.09) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 6. | CAYMAN ISLANDS (2.09) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 7. | DOMINICA (3.09) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 8. | GRENADA (3.09) | 14 | 0 | 8 |
| 9. | JAMAICA (11.08) | 12 | 0 | 6 |
| 10. | LEEWARD ISLANDS (3.09) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 11. | MONTSERRAT (3.09) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 12. | NEVIS (4.08) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 13. | ST. CHRISTOPHER (5.08) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 14. | ST. KITTS-NEVIS (5.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 15. | ST. LUCIA (3.09) | 12 | 0 | 6 |
| 16. | ST. VINCENT (3.09) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 17. | TOBAGO (5.08) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 18. | TRINIDAD (3.09) | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| 19. | TURKS ISLANDS (5.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 20. | TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS (5.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 21. | VIRGIN ISLANDS (5.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| | **AMERICAN COLONIES.** | | | |
| 22. | BRITISH COLUMBIA (5.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 23. | CANADA (4.09) | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| 24. | NEW BRUNSWICK (5.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 25. | NEWFOUNDLAND (6.08) | 12 | 0 | 6 |
| 26. | NOVA SCOTIA (6.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 27. | PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (6.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 28. | BRITISH GUIANA (6.08) | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| 29. | ,, HONDURAS (6.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 30. | FALKLAND ISLANDS (6.08) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| | **AFRICAN COLONIES.** | | | |
| 31. | BRITISH BECHUANALAND (6.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 32. | ,, CENTRAL AFRICA (6.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 33. | ,, EAST AFRICA (6.08) | 12 | 0 | 6 |
| 34. | ,, SOMALILAND (6.08) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 35. | ,, SOUTH AFRICA (6.08) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 36. | CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (6.08) | 18 | 0 | 10 |
| 37. | EAST AFRICA & UGANDA (6.08) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 38. | GAMBIA (7.08) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 39. | GOLD COAST (7.08) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 40. | GRIQUALAND WEST (7.08) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 41. | LAGOS (7.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 42. | MADAGASCAR (7.08) | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| 43. | MAURITIUS (7.08) | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| 44. | NATAL (7.08) | 20 | 0 | 10 |
| 45. | NEW SOUTH AFR. REPUB. (7.08) | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| 46. | NIGER COAST (7.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 47. | NORTHERN NIGERIA (7.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 48. | ORANGE RIVER COLONY (8.08) | 26 | 1 | 2 |
| 49. | ST. HELENA (8.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 50. | SEYCHELLES (8.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 51. | SIERRA LEONE (8.08) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 52. | SOUTHERN NIGERIA (8.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 53. | STELLALAND (8.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 54. | SUDAN (9.08) | 14 | 0 | 8 |
| 55. | SWAZIELAND (9.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 56. | TRANSVAAL (9.08) | 66 | 2 | 9 |
| 57. | UGANDA PROTECTORATE (10.08) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 58. | ZANZIBAR (10.08) | 16 | 0 | 9 |
| 59. | ZULULAND (10.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |

| Section | | Pages. | Price. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **EUROPEAN COLONIES.** | | | |
| 60. | CYPRUS (10.08) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 61. | GIBRALTAR (10.08) | 14 | 0 | 8 |
| 62. | HELIGOLAND (10.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 63. | IONIAN ISLES (10.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 64. | MALTA (10.08) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| | **ASIATIC COLONIES.** | | | |
| 65. | BANGKOK (1.09) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 66. | CEYLON (1.09) | 26 | 1 | 2 |
| 67. | HONG KONG (1.09) | 14 | 0 | 8 |
| 68. | INDIA (1.09) | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| 69. | INDIAN CONVENTION STATES (1.09) | 64 | 2 | 8 |
| 70. | LABUAN (1.09) | 18 | 0 | 10 |
| 71. | BRUNEI (2.09) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 72. | NORTH BORNEO (2.09) | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| 73. | SARAWAK (2.09) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 74. | STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (2.09) | 14 | 0 | 8 |
| 75. | JOHOR (2.09) | 8 | 0 | 3 |
| 76. | NEGRI SEMBILAN (2.09) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 77. | PAHANG (2.09) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 78. | PERAK (2.09) | 12 | 0 | 6 |
| 79. | SELANGOR (3.09) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 80. | SUNGEI UJONG (3.09) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 81. | FEDERATED MALAY STATES (3.09) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| | **AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.** | | | |
| 82. | AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH (3.09) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 83. | PAPUA (3.09) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 84. | BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS (3.09) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 85. | COOK ISLANDS (3.09) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 86. | FIJI ISLANDS (4.09) | 16 | 0 | 9 |
| 86a. | NEW HEBRIDES (8.09) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 87. | NEW SOUTH WALES (4.09) | 68 | 2 | 10 |
| 88. | NEW ZEALAND (5.09) | 70 | 2 | 10 |
| 89. | QUEENSLAND (5.09) | 26 | 1 | 2 |
| 90. | SOUTH AUSTRALIA (6.09) | 42 | 1 | 9 |
| 91. | TASMANIA (6.09) | 26 | 1 | 2 |
| 92. | TONGA (6.09) | 12 | 0 | 6 |
| 93. | VICTORIA (7.09) | 42 | 1 | 9 |
| 94. | WESTERN AUSTRALIA (7.09) | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| | **EUROPE.** | | | |
| 95. | AUSTRIA (8.09) | 44 | 1 | 10 |
| 96. | AUSTRIAN ITALY (9.09) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 97. | AUSTRIAN P.O.'S ABROAD (9.09) | 20 | 0 | 10 |
| 98. | HUNGARY | | | |
| 100. | BELGIUM | | | |
| 101. | BULGARIA, Etc. | | | |
| 102. | CRETE | | | |
| 103 | DENMARK | | | |
| 104. | ICELAND | | | |

*Ready shortly.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **UNITED STATES AND COLONIES.** | | | |
| 238. | POSTMASTERS' STAMPS (12.08) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 239. | GENERAL ISSUES, Etc. (12.08) | 56 | 2 | 4 |
| 240. | CARRIERS' STAMPS (12.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 241. | NEWSPAPER STAMPS (12.08) | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| 242. | CONFEDERATE STATES / POSTMASTERS' STAMPS (12.08) | 14 | 0 | 8 |
| 243. | CONFEDERATE STATES / GENERAL ISSUES (12.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 244. | CUBA (12.08) | 14 | 0 | 8 |
| 245. | GUAM (12.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 246. | PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (12.08) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 247. | PORTO RICO (12.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |

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## 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* the different properties that may be placed in our hands. In addition to publishing this *Register* in our paper we also issue the *Register* in pamphlet form and send it to a large number of good buyers who do not subscribe to *G.S.W.*

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.
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11th.—It will greatly facilitate a sale if the owner will calculate the current catalogue price of his stamps.

[Ad. 40.

**No. 58.**

A VERY FINE SPECIALIZED COLLECTION OF THE

# RAILWAY STAMPS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

**Comprising 25 volumes of Letter Stamps (from the first issue in 1891 to date) and 14 volumes of Newspaper Stamps (1855 to date), the whole weighing over a quarter of a ton.**

The **Collection of Letter Stamps** includes printed copies of the minutes of the Railway Clearing House Meetings (1889 to 1891) at which the Postmaster-General's proposals were discussed, together with essays in red and green of the proposed design, and also the Somerset House essay, 3d. postage adhesive with surcharge. The 108 Railway Companies which have issued Letter stamps are all represented with the exception of the Ayrshire and Wigtownshire (of which no example has yet been discovered). The classification of the stamps is by printings (to identify which took ten years' research), each printing being subdivided where necessary. Of each printing (or variety of a printing) one or two entire sheets (usually twelve or twenty-four stamps, sometimes as many as sixty) are shown, or, failing them, one or two reconstructed sheets, even of the rarest stamps. Out of a "possible" in 1907 of 19,156 there were only 2939 blanks. Besides the plates there is for almost every printing a page of shades, minor varieties, and postally cancelled specimens, and a second page for copies used on original letters. The collection contains about 30,000 stamps, of which at least 4000 are absolutely unique.

The **Collection of Newspaper Stamps** is less complete, but contains a large number of entire and reconstructed sheets and a good lot of the oldest Railway Companies, such as the Bristol and Exeter, Cornwall, Easingwold, Eastern and Midlands, Llanelly, Monmouth, Preston and Wyre, Sirhowy, South Devon, Swindon Marlborough and Andover, West Lancashire, etc., and also a considerable number of Moens' importations of 1860–70.

***As these stamps are off the beaten philatelic track, the owner is prepared to accept***

## £4000

only, although the Collection must altogether catalogue over £30,000. This is an average of only between £30 and £35 per Railway Company, or of less than 2/- per stamp; the 4000 unique varieties taken at only 20/- each would alone cover the amount. Payment would be accepted spread over several years, or the Collection would be let at an annual rental.

## STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY, NOVEMBER 6, 1909.

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. FOR TRANSMISSION AS A NEWSPAPER.

No. 19, Vol. X.
(Whole No. 253.)

NOVEMBER 6, 1909.

ONE PENNY.

# GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY



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STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE: 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
(Opposite The Hotel Cecil)
NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INC., 198 BROADWAY.

# 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* the different properties that may be placed in our hands. In addition to publishing this *Register* in our paper we also issue the *Register* in pamphlet form and send it to a large number of good buyers who do not subscribe to *G.S.W.*

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.
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8th.—No collection will be entered in this *Register* at a less price than Twenty Pounds.
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WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED

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## Contents.

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391 Strand, London, W.C.

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CORRESPONDENCE.—The Editor regrets that he has very little time for direct correspondence. Letters requiring a reply will be dealt with as far as possible under the heading of "Answers to Correspondents."

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| ,, 5 . | Jan. to June, 1907 . | 5 | 0 |
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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vol. 3 . . | post-free | 7 | 6 | Vol. 8 . . | post-free | 6 | 0 |
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| ,, 5 . . | ,, | 5 | 0 | ,, 10 . . | ,, | 5 | 0 |
| ,, 6 . . | ,, | 6 | 6 | ,, 18 . . | ,, | 4 | 0 |
| ,, 7 . . | ,, | 6 | 0 | | | | |

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

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

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

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

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a really cheap, specialized or general collection? If so, CONSULT OUR

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**They can be put into water without rusting, and can therefore be used in soaking Stamps.**

**No. 1094.**

Five inches long. With broad ends.



**No. 1095.**

4¾ inches long. With rounded ends.



**No. 1096.**

4¾ inches long. With pointed ends.

## ALL ONE PRICE

**Each 2s. Each**

*Postage 1d; Foreign, 4d.*

[AD. 16.

# SURCHARGE MEASURER.



1090.

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

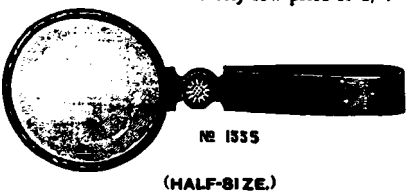
Packed in stout cardboard box. Weight, 2 oz.

**No. 1090. *Price 4/- ; post-free, 4/1 ; abroad, 4/4.***

[AD. 17.

# New "Folding" Magnifying Glass.

WE have long been asked for a cheap Magnifying Glass, and have at last been able to arrange for the manufacture of a good quality glass of medium power, which we offer at the extremely low price of 1/-.



№ 1535

(HALF-SIZE.)

The lens is 1⅛ inches in diameter, and is mounted in celluloid, the handle being of the same substance. The lens can be folded back into the handle, and is thus protected from injury in the pocket.

**Length : Open, 4½ inches ; shut, 2½ inches.**

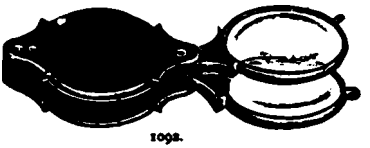
Packed in cardboard box.

**No. 1535. Price 1/-.**

Postage 1d. ; British Colonies, 2d. ; Foreign, 4d.

[AD. 11.

# Pocket Magnifying Glass.



1092.

THIS Glass consists of two specially worked lenses, mounted in a handsome polished black horn frame, and folds up compactly for the pocket. The lenses may be used singly, or together, should a high power be required.

The Glass is **absolutely identical** with that formerly sold at 7/6, and at the present price cannot be equalled elsewhere. Packed in cardboard box.

**No. 1092. Price 4/-.**

Postage 1d. ; British Colonies, 2d. ; Foreign, 4d.

[AD. 12.

# "Coddington" Magnifying Glass.



1093.

A FINE "Coddington" Glass, of high power and large field ; the base is flat, so that the Glass may be placed right on the stamp to be examined.

Of the greatest use in detecting forgeries, and examining stamps for retouches or flaws. Packed in cardboard box.

**No. 1093. Price 5/-.**

Postage 1d. ; British Colonies, 4d. ; Foreign, 7d.

[AD. 18.

# WHAT IS YOUR FAVOURITE COUNTRY?

Let us send you an Approval Selection.

OUR

# APPROVAL SHEETS

Are made up of PICKED COPIES. They are arranged in over sixty different sheets, so that a Collector who goes through them all will have had the chance of making his selection from more than

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# SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

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On the above we allow a discount of 10 per cent—2s. off each 20s. Collectors need not hesitate to ask for a sending because their purchases may be small. Shillings run into pounds, and we shall be pleased to cater for the small as well as the large buyer. [AD. 20.


# *Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.*

*ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.*

## ABYSSINIA.

1908. *Types* 1 *and* 2 *surcharged with value in piastres.*

| Cat. No. | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 118. | ½ pi. on ¼ g., green | 0 | 1 |
| 119. | ½ pi. on ½ g., red | 0 | 2 |
| 120. | 1 pi on 1 g., blue | 0 | 4 |
| 121. | 2 pi. on 2 g., brown | 0 | 9 |
| 122. | 4 pi. on 4 g., claret | 1 | 6 |
| 123. | 8 pi. on 8 g., mauve | 3 | 0 |
| 124. | 16 pi. on 16 g., black | 5 | 6 |

1908. *Postage Due. Types* 1 *and* 2 *overprinted* T *in triangle.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 241. | ¼ g., green | 0 | 2 |
| 242. | ½ g., red | 0 | 3 |
| 243. | 1 g., blue | 0 | 6 |
| 244. | 2 g., brown | 1 | 0 |
| 245. | 4 g., claret | 2 | 0 |
| 246. | 8 g., mauve | 3 | 9 |
| 247. | 16 g., black | 7 | 6 |

## FERNANDO POO.

1900. *Type* 14. *Reduced prices.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 104. | 15 c., indigo-purple | 0 | 9 |
| 105. | 20 c., brown | 1 | 0 |

## HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

1871. *Portrait types. Revised prices.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20. | 1 c., mauve | 0 | 5 |
| 26. | 18 c., red | 2 | 0 |

## LEEWARD ISLANDS.

1909. *King's Head. Type* 7. *New value.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ¼d., brown | 0 | 1 |

## PERSIA.

1891. *Type* 17. *Portrait. High value.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 147. | 5 kr., yellow-ochre . *used* | 0 | 4 |

1900. *Provisional. Reduced price.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 233. | 5 on 8 ch., brown | 0 | 3 |

NOVEMBER 6, 1909

# Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 19
Whole No. 253 NOVEMBER 6, 1909 VOL. X

# The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies

*By* L. HANCIAU *(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)*

*(Continued from page 344.)*

THE following decree announces further transformations of stamps, and the issue of a new 5 lire :—

"HUMBERT I,

"*By the Grace of God and by the Will of the People*

"KING OF ITALY.

"In view of Article 239 of the General Regulations of the Postal Service, approved by a Royal Decree, of the 20th June, 1889, No. 6152, 3rd series, by which the 5 centesimi stamps bearing the Head of the King were put out of use, substituting for them the stamps bearing the Royal Arms ;

"And of Article 132 of the said Regulations, by which a new 5 lire stamp was created ;

"And lastly of Article 137 of the General Regulations of the Postal Service, approved by a Royal Decree, of the 2nd July, 1890, No. 6954, 3rd series, concerning the rules to be observed for the further alterations that may be made in existing postage stamps :—

"At the instance of Our Minister, the Secretary of State for Public Works, for the Interior, and Posts and Telegraphs :—

"We have Decreed and do Decree :—

"Art. 1. The five centesimi postage stamps, withdrawn from circulation by Article 239 of the Regulations, approved by the Royal Decree of the 20th June, 1889, No. 6152, 3rd series, and remaining unused in the Government depot, shall be converted into 2 centesimi stamps, and again put into circulation. This change will consist in a surcharge of the inscription 'centesimi 2,' in *black* ink. The stamps thus surcharged will be available until the end of December, 1891 ; after that date there will be allowed a year for the exchange of those that may remain in the possession of the public.

"Art. 2. The five lire postage stamps, authorzed by Article 132 of the above-mentioned Regulations, are altered both in design and colour, as follows :—

"(*a*) For the oval field on which is placed the Head of the King, there will be substituted a circular field ;

(*b*) The said head, the ornaments and the inscriptions will be in *chestnut-red* ;

(*c*) The background of the inscription, and of the figures of value, will be in *Berlin blue*, the figures appearing in *white*.

"The new stamps will be brought into use from the 1st May, 1891, and those now current will cease to be available on the 1st July following ; these latter will, however, be received in exchange until the end of June, 1892.

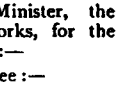
"Given at Rome the 26th March, 1891.

"HUMBERT.

"A. BRANCA."

"L. FENARIS, Keeper of the Seals."

*Issue of May 1st*, 1891.



1. The 5 centesimi stamp of the 1879 issue, bearing the Head of Humbert I, surcharged in *black* :—"Cmi 2."

2 c. on 5 c., green.

*Variety*, with outline foot to figure "2" (No. 6 in the second horizontal row).

2 c. on 5 c., green.

There were 1,206,000 copies of this issue printed.

A variety is *said* to exist in which there is "20," instead of "2," in the surcharge, but it seems to me to be impossible.



2. Head of King Humbert I, facing slightly to right, in a circle, within a rectangular frame with a figure "5" in each of the spandrels; inscriptions, "POSTE ITALIANE" at the top, and the value in words at the bottom.

The head was engraved by Professor Bigola, and the frame by Enrico Repettati. Surface-printed on white, satin-surfaced paper, watermarked with the Crown of 1863. Perf. 14.

5 lire, carmine and blue.

The reason for this issue was that 5 centesimi stamps had been passed through the post for 5 lire, by sticking the *rose*-coloured head of the 10 centesimi over the arms, and it was probably with this idea that the 5 centesimi, later on, was given inscriptions in coloured letters instead of white.

*Proof.*—I have seen this stamp surcharged "SAGGIO," in *black*, in letters 3 mm. high.

5 lire, carmine and blue.

* * *

The following stamp made its appearance modestly without being announced :—*

*Issue of November*, 1891.



Arms of Italy in an oval, inscribed in coloured letters, "POSTE ITALIANE—CENTESIMI CINQUE"; rectangular frame with coloured figures in the corners. Designed and engraved by Enrico Repettati; and surface-printed in colour on white, satin-surfaced paper, watermarked with the Crown of 1863. Perf. 14.

5 c., green, pale and deep green.

*Variety.*—A sheet was printed with a fold in it, which was smoothed out afterwards, in such a manner that one stamp has a blank space across it, the right-hand bottom corner being perforated.

5 c., green.

* See note on page 341.—ED. *G.S.W.*

*Essays.*—A very pretty stamp, prepared by *l'Officina Carta Valori*, was to have been issued on the 22nd April, 1893, but it arrived too late; it was intended to commemorate the Silver Wedding of the King and Queen of Italy. Mr. Ph. Kosack has brought this to my notice :—




The design consists of portraits of the Royal pair in a double circle, with ground of horizontal lines, inscribed in coloured letters: "NOZZE D'ARGENTO" at the top; and "DELLE LL. MAESTA" at the bottom, with stars between the two inscriptions; inside the circle containing the portraits, "MARGHERITA" on the left, and "UMBERTO" on the right. The whole is enclosed in a rectangular frame, inscribed on horizontal tablets, "POSTE ITALIANE" at the top, and "20 CENTESIMI 20" at the bottom: ornaments between the frame and the circle. Printed in two colours on white, satin-surfaced paper, with the ground of the stamp covered with small *yellow* dashes. Perf. 14. It was engraved by Signor Alberto Repettati, the chief engraver of *l'Officina Carta Valori*.

20 centesimi, brown and red.

This stamp was not printed in any other colours.

I believe that I can see some kind of a watermark, but I cannot distinguish it clearly; it is impossible to say for certain whether it is watermarked or not.



Another essay, said to have been seriously submitted, shows the same two Heads in a double circle, appropriately lettered; this was also intended to commemorate the Silver Wedding.

Above the circle was the Royal Crown, and the dates "1868" on the left, and "1893" on the right; at the lower part of

the design the Arms of Savoy; with "Cmi" on the left, and a blank space (or a figure) on the right.

This was reproduced by a photo-mechanical process on various papers.

The sheets were composed of six stamps, arranged in two horizontal rows, and inscribed in one of the margins "IL FOGLIETTO COSTA", and on the other three sides: "LIRA UNA E CMI. VENTI" (the little sheet costs 1 lira 20 c.), which indicates that the value of the stamp was 20 centesimi.

Engraved by E. Buffeti, whose name in microscopic letters is to be found below the Arms, under the direction of Jacques Dapino, at the cost of Victor Gussoni, the publisher and proprietor of the defunct journal *Il Francobollo*; in the right lower corner I see the letters "V.T", perhaps intended to be "V.G".

*Glazed paper.*

— Cmi, carmine on *white*, *imperf.*
,, ,, ,, ,, *perf.* 13½.
,, ,, blue ,, ,,
20 ,, black on *yellow*.
20 ,, green, *centre* carmine on *white*.

* * *

*(To be continued.)*

# Arranging a Collection

*By* DESDICHADO

PROBABLY every collector has his own particular ideas as to the way in which to mount and arrange a collection of postage stamps, and his own method of putting those ideas into practice: some—a few, and a rapidly diminishing class—are untidy in the extreme, especially if their treasures be housed in a plain album; others, the great majority, are so painstaking and neat, that to look through their albums is a pleasure, duly enhanced by an appreciation of the philatelic value of the contents.

Though not now an active collector, I still take the keenest interest in stamps and in philatelic literature, ever trying to increase the little knowledge acquired during many years of collecting and studying, and ever, alas! realizing that my knowledge is, after all, really and truly "little." My readers must, therefore, forgive me, should they feel that this article is in the nature of a lecture, because all the faults, against which I purpose indirectly inveighing, have been, and still are being, committed over and over again — not all by the same collector, certainly, but by collectors in the aggregate.

My preliminary point, which I desire to emphasize, is that the commonest stamp, if a perfect copy and fit for inclusion in a collection, is deserving of the same careful treatment and consideration as the rarest philatelic gem; but I fear there is too often one law for the rare and another for the common.

I assume that you, an earnest and fairly well-read philatelist, have accumulated a number of the stamps of some particular country, sufficient to justify the intention to mount and duly arrange them in an album; and your scheme of collecting may be strictly limited according to printed album or dealer's catalogue, or may be on the basis of "limited specialism," or perhaps on the lines of unlimited specialism carried to the utmost extreme; it matters not, as I leave entirely to you what to collect, and in what sequence to arrange the stamps—all that concerns me is the method of mounting and of arranging.

Before we begin, let us see that all necessary accessories — tweezers, gauges, knife, brush, blotting-paper, mounts, watermark-detector, water, etc.—are ready for use; and (excuse me for saying it) that our hands are scrupulously clean and as *cool* as possible, and that they are kept so.

First, examine every one of the stamps, putting aside those which do not need any attention, e.g. removal of old mounts or pieces of album leaves, shortening of a "tooth" which projects aggressively beyond its fellows; then separate the remainder into two lots, one of unused stamps, the original gum of which can be wholly or partly preserved, and the other of used copies and those unused stamps which have entirely lost their gum.

We select the worst of the unused and gummed stamps, i.e. the one requiring most attention before it is fit for admission to its final resting-place; and the treatment given to this stamp must be accorded to each of the others, so far as may be necessary. Our typical copy is variously afflicted, but can be practically cured; its once fine colour—it was originally a bright vermilion — has become dull and disfigured by atmospheric agency, and is now mostly black; it had been carelessly torn off the sheet, and still retains a piece of its quondam neighbour adhering to one side; on its back are the remains of a more or less "peelable" mount, and a small piece of strongly-gummed thick paper, such as is used for window-tickets; and there is a slight crease across the centre, just insufficient to break the fibre of the paper.

Lay the stamp, face downwards, on a

piece of thick white blotting-paper, and, with a camel-hair brush, well wet with water the superfluous pieces of paper adhering to the back; but manage to, as it were, "pile up" the water, so that it does not run on to the stamp itself and so disturb the gum. When the adventitious pieces of paper appear to be thoroughly soaked, and the gum is presumably softened, hold the stamp down with the tweezers and carefully use the knife to remove the paper, re-wetting and waiting further if necessary; and after all the paper is off, scrape away the thick gum which is sometimes found underneath home-made "mounts," and which cannot be regarded as "original."

After the stamp has dried, turn it over and carefully brush its face with a solution of peroxide of hydrogen — of the ordinary strength as purchased at any chemist's—and as soon as the colour appears to have been completely restored, blot up the remaining liquid and turn the stamp again face downwards, so as to obviate its sticking to the blotting-paper, as it still retains some of its own gum. When the stamp is finally and perfectly dry, trim off the superfluous piece of another copy and any "teeth" projecting beyond the others; then lay it between two pieces of thin white glazed card and apply pressure with a hot flat-iron, in order to remove the crease: don't press it between pieces of blotting-paper or the stamp will look rough, as if printed on a coarse paper. A creased stamp, entirely innocent of gum, may be hot-pressed when slightly damp with obvious advantage.

Naturally, pressure must not be applied to a stamp produced wholly or partly by an embossing process; and imperforate copies should not be trimmed, or only in exceptional cases.

The stamp is now ready for mounting, so select a mount, which should be of the very best quality of the "peelable" kind—and even the best is cheap—and turn over a little more than one-eighth of an inch of its top or side, the gum outwards. I say "top or side," because there are two ways of mounting stamps: one by a hinge at the top, the other by a hinge at the side—the latter for preference. If the mount be on the *side* of the stamp, it should be on that side which is nearer to the outside edge of the album-leaf on which the specimen is to be displayed; in either case, the mount should be affixed so that its fold just shows beyond the edge of the stamp.

Wet the turned-over portion of the mount as little as may be necessary, hold it down with a finger, and place the stamp in position with the aid of the tweezers; press it down (don't *rub* it) with the handle-end of the tweezers or with a finger, putting a piece of tissue-paper between that member and the stamp—a slight detail, certainly; but a few pressings with a bare, warm, and perhaps slightly moist finger will make a mark which cannot be removed, and the stamp is no longer "mint."

The used, and also the unused gumless copies, do not need such patient treatment; to remove adhering paper, they may be "floated" face upwards on, *not* immersed in, clean cold water, and then dried on blotting-paper—otherwise the process is the same as before. Never immerse a stamp, unless its face is so dirty as to require washing, and then be very careful. As is well known, certain stamps will not stand, or rather the colours won't, even a suspicion of moisture; and their face must therefore be kept quite free from water. Some colours run slowly, others dissolve instantaneously, and "spread" as a drop of ink would; my readers will probably know as well as I what stamps need this exceptional care, and must act accordingly.

Of course, in practice a quantity of stamps —say twenty or thirty unused with gum, and twice that number of used, or unused, but ungummed—can be dealt with simultaneously, some being operated upon while others are soaking or drying; and so on in rotation.

Our stamps are now as perfect as they can be made, are fastened to their respective mounts and are ready for insertion. But what of the album, which, though the stamps have been taken first, has already been prepared for their reception?

It may be truly said that "of the making of albums there is no end." Large and small, upright and oblong, printed and plain, bound and "movable," flat and "sunk," all in endless variety and design, good, bad and indifferent; and of all prices, from the shilling album of Spartan simplicity and with a packet of stamps thrown in, to the movable, thick, "sunk-mount," gilt-edged leaves, with a padded morocco cover and a lamb's-wool case, at several guineas.

For those philatelists who collect on moderate lines and are content to follow the catalogue, I can recommend the Sectional Imperial Albums, now being issued by the publishers of this journal; and I do so, not from "party" motives, but because I honestly think they are as near perfection as printed albums ever will be, if a long detailed description and list of values are to be given.

Assuming this advice be followed, take up a mounted stamp with the tweezers, gripping both stamp and mount together; find the proper rectangle, wet—the tongue comes in useful as a moistener of mounts—part of the back of the mount right up to its fold, and place the stamp squarely and truly in its proper place; then press it down, as when

fixing the mount, not forgetting the tissue-paper if the finger be used.

So much for the easy process of arranging a collection in a Sectional Imperial; but let me, while I remember it, add a suggestion, not applicable to any but a blank album. Let the first page be at the end of the book, and the leaves turned over from left to right. In the ordinary way the stamps fall away from the page, as the leaf is being turned from right to left, and pairs and blocks, or even single stamps, run the risk of getting creased and possibly spoiled; and there is always the trouble of seeing that everything is right, perhaps by holding up the left-hand part of the album each time a leaf is turned. By starting at the *end* the stamps are on, not under the leaf, and therefore lie flat, even if they hung away from the page as the leaf was turned over: you soon get used to this new method. A similar result can, of course, be obtained by mounting the stamps on the left-hand page, but this necessitates the leaves being specially hinged on the other edge.

(*To be continued.*)

# Notes on some Adhesive Materials used in the Manufacture of Postage Stamps

*By* A. J. PALETHORPE

THE term "Adhesive" seems to be inseparably associated with the philatelic definition of a postage stamp, both as a term used to indicate that a stamp possesses an adhesive property, and also to distinguish it from postal stationery in the form of post cards, letter cards, and envelopes; and it may not be altogether out of place to relate some of the more prominent facts concerning the materials from which the postage stamp derives this name.

A number of substances are used for gumming stamps and giving to them their adhesiveness, and although I cannot, of course, introduce the readers of this paper to the secrets of the various formulæ which the manufacturers of stamps use for making the compounds that are employed for gumming purposes, I shall hope to place a few facts before them which will throw some light on this side of the *technique* of postage stamp manufacture.

I will commence with *Gum Acacia*, which was known in very early times. Dioscorides, a Roman physician, mentions it in his book on medicinal herbs, of which the best-known existing edition is that of Saracenus, dated 1598. Gum Acacia, however, is more popularly known as Gum Arabic. It is derived from different species of acacia occurring in different countries, and from various species in the same district. Until the area of growth became more widely known the Acacia was found for the most part on the Atlas Mountains and neighbourhood, and in Egypt was anciently termed *Sant*. Gum Acacia is not uniform in character, but is sorted on its arrival in European ports into different qualities for various economic uses. The points of export are Alexandria, Cairo, and Trieste, at which port it is said that thirty-two grades are recognized. The selected or picked gum is colourless, and the finest variety is obtained in the Soudan, in the region of the Upper Nile, in Khordofan, and in Egypt, where it is known as *Hashabi;* it is derived from *Acacia Senegal* and is the Turkey Gum of commerce. This species contains a small portion of gluten, which may be detected by rubbing the gum with a spirituous solution of guaiacum, which evolves a *blue* colour. The change is gradual, first to *pale green* and ultimately to a deep *cerulean blue*. During the political and military disturbances in Egypt, between 1880 and 1890, this gum became nearly unobtainable owing to the closing of the caravan trade routes, and only occasional packages were seen on the markets, their appearance being looked upon as a curiosity. A very good gum is also grown in the provinces of Sase and Abda in Morocco.

*Senegal Gum*, locally termed *Varek*, is derived from *Acacia Seyal* and *Acacia Adansonii*. It differs from Turkey Gum, but possesses strong adhesive properties and is valuable for technical purposes. It is found in the Soudan, along the Senegal river, and on the Gambia. Collected in March and December it enters Europe via Bordeaux. East African Gum resembling Senegal and a similar gum from Jafferabad reach the United Kingdom via Bombay, and are known as East India or Bombay Gum. A species known as *Guzerat Gum*, which resembles the true Acacia in its properties, is deserving of notice here; it is obtained from the Wood-Apple tree, and is found in the woods and

mountainous parts of India and Ceylon, and for fine technical work it is highly esteemed. It exudes from wounds made in the bark, and is so pure and transparent that Roxburgh* says: "Mr. Smart, the miniature painter, told me it exceeded everything he had ever seen for mixing with his colours." *Acacia Arabica*,† another species, is collected in the dry season by poor Hindoos and, mixed with sesamum seeds, is used by them as an article of diet. In this connection a curious fact is mentioned in *Hasselquist's Voyages*, that a large caravan of Abyssinians would have starved if they had not discovered a stock of Gum Arabic amongst their merchandise, on which alone 1000 persons subsisted for two months. Whole towns of negroes in Africa also subsist upon gum in seasons of scarcity; and the Arabs who collect gum subsist upon it during the period in which they are thus employed. *Islambad* or *Deccan Gum* is very good in quality, but is almost unattainable.

All gums of the Acacia class are formed within the bark of the tree by natural processes which are little understood. The number of varieties is large. Some of these are little known, varying considerably in colour, the term *Amrad* being applied to denote the *reddish*, East Indian, variety. They offer an open field for useful research, their distribution being spread over four continents.

It was thought at one time by some philatelists that *Gum Tragacanth* was not improbably used in a compound for gumming stamps, but most likely erroneously so. This supposition may have arisen in consequence of its containing starch. Gum Tragacanth grows in a portion of territory lying between Eastern Persia and Greece. It is met with also on Mount Olympus somewhat abundantly, and in Ionia and Crete, but it can have little of interest for us, owing to the fact that in adhesiveness it is much inferior to Gum Acacia, even if other reasons against its probable use were not forthcoming. It is not unlikely that there is something to be said in favour of another view which was held in some quarters as to the composition of the adhesive which was employed for gumming the "penny reds" of 1858-79. It was thought that gelatine or glue entered into the compound. If a stamp that has been gummed with an Acacia or Dextrin adhesive is immersed in water, the gum does not visibly swell under the action of the water. It can be rubbed off with the fingers, and is smooth to the touch. In the case of the "penny reds," however, the gum, even on a used specimen which retains any of its original gum, will, when immersed, absorb a considerable amount of water, which causes it to swell visibly, in much the same way that sheets of gelatine and glue act when immersed in water. It does not dissolve off the back of the stamp, and cannot be removed from it by rubbing with the fingers; it must be scraped off with a penknife. The fact also that the coating of gum on the back of an unused "penny red" is quite as frequently cracked as not, over its entire surface, also lends considerable probability to the view referred to.

*Dextrin*, which is now much used as an adhesive in the arts, takes its name from its action on a ray of polarized light, the plane of which it turns towards the right hand. It was observed by Vauquelin as early as 1811, but was more thoroughly studied by Persoz and Payen in 1833. It is assumed that dextrin occurs in nature, but its presence in plants and animals has as yet not been positively demonstrated. Meantime the term is applied to a number of intermediate substances produced during the transformation of starch. Dextrin may be obtained from starch by the action of dry heat, by dilute acids and heat, by boiling water, and by the action of ferments. Crude Dextrin is prepared either by the dry heat or by the acid method. The first consists in heating grain or potato starch, usually the latter, to a temperature of 446-500° Fahr., in suitable apparatus provided with mechanical stirrers. The product consists of a white or yellowish-brown powder, the colour depending largely upon the care observed in the process. The acid method consists in mixing potato starch with a mixture of nitric acid and water in definite proportions, and drying the resulting mass at a high temperature until it finally responds to the recognized chemical tests. Dextrin thus made resembles the preceding variety, except that it is usually of a lighter colour, and is slightly acid.

Purified Dextrin is prepared from dextrin made by the acid method.

Commercial Dextrin occurs both in powder form and as white or yellowish-brown masses somewhat resembling Gum Arabic in appearance, for which it is substituted considerably. It has a slightly sweetish taste, and is also known as *British Gum*, and is largely used on postage stamps, envelopes, and the like.

The precautions taken to ensure uniformity in the gumming of stamps are the most interesting part of the work. In the United States, each morning, when the workmen report for duty, they get a series of blanks, which they are required to fill out during the day as their work progresses. The Government keeps a most careful

* *Plants of the Coast of Coromandel*, Vol. II, p. 20.

† *Acacia Arabica*, the Sydney Black Wattle; *Acacia decurrens*, the Victorian and Tasmanian Black Wattle; *Acacia pycnantha*, the Golden Wattle.

account of every ounce of gum they receive, and of every sheet of stamps they handle. The system is an absolute check upon the stamp sheets, but was originally designed to ensure the use of the proper quantity of gum in proportion to the stamp sheets.

When they start work in the morning, each of the men is charged with one thousand sheets of stamps and twenty-six pounds of gum. He must spread that amount of gum over the given number of sheets. Exhaustive experiments and exact scientific calculations have determined the proportions of gum and paper. Rigid and continuous inspection and the keeping of a running account with each operator in the gumming room make it almost impossible to neglect any sheet, or to dispose of the gum, except by spreading it with absolute uniformity over the sheets. The little vats which hang over the rollers contain delicate recording instruments of great accuracy, which show the temperature at which the gum is kept and register its specific gravity. From time to time the superintendent of the gumming room inspects these instruments. He requires an absolute temperature of 80° and a specific gravity of 29.

Since the above was written the Editor has drawn my attention to a series of articles now appearing in *G.S.W.*, entitled "Notes on Great Britain," by the late Mr. Thomas Peacock, who formerly occupied the position of Inspector of Stamping at Somerset House. In these notes it is stated:—"Mr. Peacock evidently accepts the statement that, at one period, 'in order to add to the adhesiveness of the stamps a certain quantity of gelatine was added' (to the potato starch); a note is inserted saying, 'This gelatine was made by the boiling down of the rough trimmings of hides as imported, before the hides were tanned.'"

The conclusions set forth in my article were arrived at some years ago, quite independently of official information, and a chemical test for the presence of gelatine in the gumming compound was at the time considered unnecessary. I was not aware when I wrote that any official information had been published on the subject, or had been recorded in a form likely to find its way into print. Under these circumstances some further details concerning gelatine would appear to come within the scope of the paper.

As stated by Mr. Peacock, Gelatine is prepared from hides; also from membranes, tendons, cartilages, bones, hoofs and horns of land animals; and the sound or swimming bladder of fishes. That obtained from fish, however—some of which yielding this product are found in the waters of the United Kingdom and upon its coasts, such, for instance, as the perch and some species of cod—is known as Isinglass, and contains a variety of gelatine termed *Glutin.* It possesses characteristics differing considerably from ordinary gelatine, and not being of sufficient interest in this connection will not be considered here. The materials for preparing gelatine, after being cleansed, are placed upon a sieve or perforated diaphragm in a boiler, and boiled with water until the solution produces a stiff jelly on cooling. Whilst hot it is clarified to remove impurities, and when solution is complete the product is saturated. It is now allowed to cool, the jelly cut into rectangular pieces, and these placed upon nettings to dry; when dry the impressions of the netting are left upon the pieces.

Made from carefully selected material it constitutes the gelatine of commerce; the inferior grades produce glue, and other products which are known under the names of *colla*, *colla animalis*, and *glutinum*. Acids are frequently used for bleaching gelatine. The best varieties, however—those made in the United Kingdom for the most part—are free from acid and are colourless, odourless, and brittle.

When immersed in cold water gelatine swells up and softens, and is capable of absorbing many times its own weight of water, although it does not undergo solution appreciably, being practically insoluble in cold, but readily soluble in hot water. It consists principally of glutin. If solution of potassium bichromate be added to a solution of gelatine in hot water, it forms, on cooling, a jelly, which after exposure to light becomes insoluble in warm water; the discovery of this fact is now made practical use of in photo-lithographic work.

The horns of the stag yield a considerable quantity of gelatine. The male acquires horns at two years old; they are shed annually in the spring and are reproduced during the summer in a soft tender state, full of blood-vessels, and covered with a downy cuticle, under which cartilage forms, and as the bony matter is deposited the downy disappears by degrees, until they become hard, compact, and horny.

At the present day, Gelatine has probably been almost, if not entirely, displaced as an ingredient in gumming compounds for stamps by more workable and more useful adhesive materials.

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# Mexico, 1872, 6 centavos, green

## Notes on the Four Plates and the Retouches

*By* CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

BEFORE commencing my few notes on the above subject I wish to explain that no credit is due to me for these discoveries.

My friend Mr. Hugo Griebert happened to have a considerable stock of these stamps, unused and in large blocks, and on looking them over carefully he noted distinct differences in the make-up of blocks of stamps that evidently came from the same corners of sheets, and this led him to study the matter further and to discover the very interesting retouches which I will endeavour to describe.

Mr. Griebert professes to have no time to write up his discoveries, and as he seems to think that I am an idle man with no work to do, he *kindly* handed his material over to me with permission to make full use of it.

I must confess that I start on my first notes on Mexican stamps with fear and trembling, and feel that I am encroaching upon ground reserved for my learned friend Mr. W. T. Wilson, but I may say that both I and my readers will most gladly welcome any corrections or additions from so able a master as "Mexican Wilson."

* * *

As collectors are aware, the bulk of the stamps of the 1872 issue are printed on paper with an intricate pattern of *blue* wavy lines on the back, and in most cases this *blue* pattern does not quite cover the sheets of stamps, but leaves a white space all round.

On the face of each stamp we generally find:—At the right-hand side two numbers, about 14 to 17 mm. apart and printed thus "29 72", "30 73", and so on. The first number on this issue is the number of the town to which the stamps were sent to be used, the second number is the last two figures of the date of issue (72=1872); in addition to these numbers we find the name of the town, in type varying very much in size and shape, generally without any frame, but some of the names, such as OAXACA are usually enclosed in a rectangle.

A consideration of all these points helped Mr. Griebert to put together two full sheets of 100 stamps each, printed in ten rows of ten.

The next thing to do was to study the individual stamps more carefully, with a view to finding out on what system the lithographic transfers had been laid on the stone for printing, and a little examination enables us to see that there are ten distinct types of these stamps, which are mixed up in a most extraordinary manner in building up the transfer sheet.

Before I go any further I should explain that I am using the terms Plates I, II, III, and IV merely as numbers by which to refer to the different plates, and that I am not able to prove, at present, that they were used in this order; though I think I am probably right about the order of Plates I and II, at least, as I will show later on.

The following points will be found sufficient to identify the ten varieties of type:—

Commencing, as usual, from the left—

Type 1. A coloured dash on the outer frame-line at right, above the letter "V", and "V" and "O" in "CENTAVOS" connected at top.

,, 2. A break in the left frame-line just below the tablet containing "SEIS".

,, 3. A break in the right frame-line over the letter "N", and another over the middle curl of the lower scroll at the right.

,, 4. A white space in the pearled oval below the letter "C" of "CORREOS", and another below the "O" in "CENTAVOS".

,, 5. A dot of colour at the right of the upper curl of the lower scroll at right.

,, 6. A small dash on the frame-line below "MEXICO", between the letters "I C".

,, 7. A double stop or dash after "MEXICO".

,, 8. A dent in the right frame-line, above the "T" in "CENTAVOS", and a small dash on the top of the "E" in "SEIS".

,, 9. The shirt front is unshaded.

,, 10. A white space in the pearled oval above the "M" of "MEXICO".

I illustrate these ten types on an enlarged scale.

In Plate I these types should have been transferred in regular rows from the top to the bottom of the sheet, and I find that vertical rows 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are correct. Row 1 is terribly mixed, and in row 10 the last stamp but one is not No. 10 but is something like No. 8, showing, however, a new variation, the "M" of "MEXICO" having a full stop before it.

PLATE I.

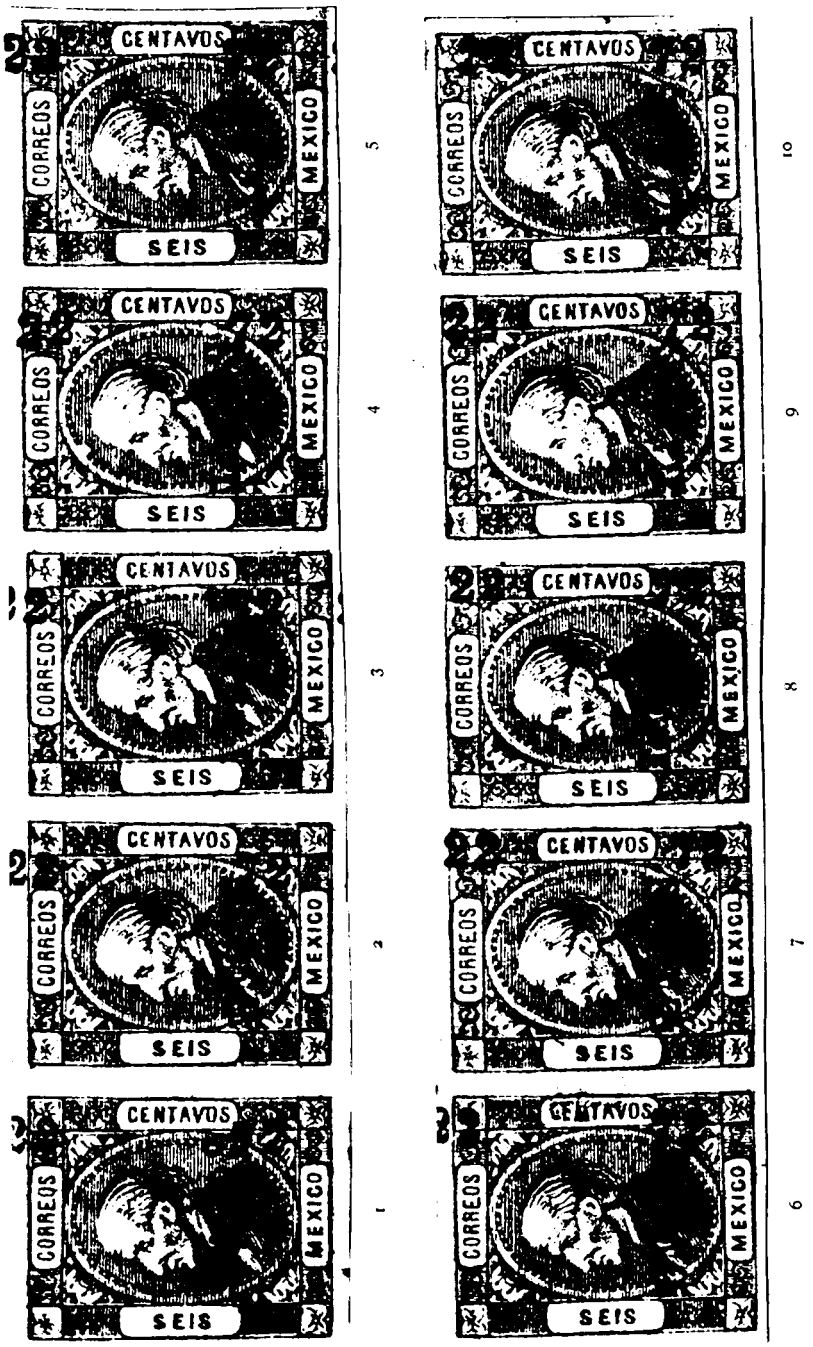



PLATE II.




*To face page 444.*

BRITISH
12 AP 1913
MUSEUM

The arrangement of Plate I is as follows:—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 7 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 6 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 6 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 11? |
| 8 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

I term this Plate I for two reasons:—

1st. The stamps I have of this plate are all dated "72," which is the year of issue.

2nd. The arrangement of the types on the plate is on the whole very regular, which one would expect to be the case with original work. In the next plate the types are in a glorious jumble.

*Plate II.*

The stamps of what I term Plate II are all dated "73" or "74."

The same ten types occur as in Plate I, but they are arranged in a very different order, or rather one might say that they are arranged in no order at all; the transfers appear to have been cut up and arranged singly. I find the plate to be made up as follows:—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| 5 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 10 | 8 | 3 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 3 |
| 10 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 9 |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 8 |
| 7 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 3 |
| 3 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 8 |
| 2 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 9 |
| 3 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| 7 | 10 | 9 | 2 | R. | R. | R. | 8 | 7 | 4 |

The three stamps marked "R." in the bottom row are most interesting, as they show distinct "retouches." These stamps are numbers 95, 96, and 97 on the sheet, and I show enlarged illustrations of them together with a fourth stamp (No. 98) not retouched, for comparison.

In Nos. 95 and 96 the whole of the bottom label appears to have been damaged on the stone, and to have been roughly drawn in again; the letters of "MEXICO" are quite different, too tall and very irregular; the corner ornaments are too large, and the scroll-work at each side of "MEXICO" is almost entirely missing. In both these retouched stamps the ornament in the left lower spandrel, just outside the pearled oval, is also much altered, and there are other small differences.

In No. 96 the lower pearls and the frame-line round outside the pearled oval have been redrawn.

In No. 97 the signs of retouching are much less marked; the chief difference is in the ornament in the left lower spandrel: this has been redrawn and is quite different from the normal type.

Very likely these retouches may have become necessary through the middle stamps in the bottom row on the lithographic stone having been damaged in transfer or partly defaced; it also seems possible that a close study of more material may enable us to find that others besides these three stamps have been retouched.

*Plate III.*

I have several blocks of ten stamps, and a few strips of four and five, which belong to a new plate, but I can only, at present, draw attention to the fact of the existence of this plate and leave it to others, who can get more material, to reconstruct it.

I have luckily got two blocks, each of ten stamps, which make up the two top rows of the sheet, and on these I can identify the following of the old types:—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| × | 9 | × | 1 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| × | 9 | 7 | 8 | × | 1 | × | 3 | × | × |

This arrangement is quite different from either Plate I or Plate II; the spaces marked with an × are occupied by new types with different characteristics from those of any of the ten original types.

In addition to the above strip I have two strips of five and two blocks of ten, all numbered "49 73" and fitting together beyond any doubt, as is proved by means of the *blue* pattern on the back.

In the bottom row of ten stamps (the last row of a sheet) I can identify six of the original types, the row being as follows:—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| × | 3 | × | 9 | 4 | 3 | × | 1 | 7 | × |

Of these only No. 7 is in the same position as in Plate II, and none of the positions agree with Plate I.

*Plate IV.*

To prove the existence of this fourth plate I have only strips of three and five stamps, but these fit together and are the last eight stamps on a sheet, Nos. 93 to 100 inclusive, the position on the plate being proved by the moiré pattern on the back.

Of the eight stamps on this strip I can identify seven as impressions of the original types. They are arranged as follows:—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| × | 3 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |

This does not agree with the arrangement on Plates I, II, or III, and proves the existence of a fourth plate.

These stamps are quite common, and the study necessary to reconstruct the plates is simple and interesting; any one who takes it up seriously may find that there are more plates and more retouched varieties. Also my Plates III and IV have still to be reconstructed; I have only attempted to prove that they exist.

# Romance of Philately

## The Two Phils

*By* SYDNEY CAMMERAY

ONE of the schoolboy bounders left unrecorded by Dr. Macnamara is that one where a boy was asked to define the term "Philately," and taking the word apparently phonetically, he wrote: "From 'philo,' 'a love of' and 'latterly,' meaning lately, therefore, a late or new love of or craze, applied mostly to stamp collecting."




If the word "philosophy" can be treated in the same way, as "a love for Sophy," and therefore applicable to the very old craze of loving the opposite sex, then the title given to this story is justified.

The 12,000-ton White Star boat *Medic* was on her voyage to Australia, and was only five days out from Liverpool when she dropped anchor in the clearest and bluest water that most of the passengers had ever seen. Boats were soon round the vessel, and naked, brown-skinned boys stood ready to dive after threepenny-pieces flung overboard by generous passengers. Until now, many passengers had been too seasick to leave their cabins, but the beautiful still water of the bay of Teneriffe gave them the opportunity and courage to venture out, and as a rule this proved to be the turning-point in a regular daily attendance on deck.

Among the passengers was a young lady of about twenty years of age, who watched the diving with interest, and when the vessel restarted on her voyage found herself well enough to take a deck chair and enjoy the breeze.

The next day she was up early, and began to settle down to the enjoyment of the voyage. Her friends had warned her of the monotony of long sea voyages, and that the *Medic* would be about fifty-three days getting to Sydney, and that she ought to take a lot of needlework and books with her to employ the time pleasantly. But Miss Annie Halliday was not partial to needlework, or indeed to any hobby until lately, when a college friend had imbued her with an interest in stamp collecting.

The friend was an expert and understood all about watermarks, perfs., papers, etc., and had tried to cram Annie, as if for a final exam., in a few weeks with her own years of study.

However, here was Annie now, on board the *Medic* in mid-ocean, with nothing but sea, sea, sea all round her. Under the guidance of her college friend she had invested in Parts I and II of the Catalogue, an Imperial Album in two volumes, a few thousand peelable hinges, a perforation gauge, and a pair of stamp tongs

The supply of stamps which Annie possessed was contained in a large linen-bag. There was a heterogeneous mixture of all countries, stuck on all kinds of paper. The college friend had generously (?) given her this huge mass of "castaways" for two pounds, and assured her that after she had taken all she wanted for her collection she could sell the remainder out in Australia and probably get ten to twenty pounds for it.

So one calm clear day Annie established herself at a table in the dining-saloon with a small handbag full of stamps—taken, of course, haphazard from the bulk supply in the linen bag—with her tongs and catalogue and gauge beside her, and her albums waiting for their first stamp.

The first one she picked out of her handbag was a 1d., rose, Natal. It was gummed down to some paper. Then she turned up the catalogue. She found the stamp described under 1874-8 issue as Wmk. C C. Then she got puzzled by a 1d., rose, which appeared under 1875, but after reading the italic description several times, decided it did not fit, as there was no black printing on it, and turning on came to the 1d., rose, in 1882-5. She finally found out that one was C C and the other C A, and here was this stamp firmly glued on to a piece of paper and she had not got any water to soak it off.

So she threw it back, and in looking at the catalogue again under the C A watermark noticed that one of the halfpenny stamps was valued at several shillings because it was blue-green, whereas the one which was dull green, just under it, was only worth one penny.

"What I had better do," said Annie to herself, "is to turn this bag out and look for a blue-green halfpenny. That ought to be easy to find."

So she turned the contents of the small bag out on the table and hunted through the heap of stamps for a blue-green, Natal, halfpenny.

She was still engaged in this hunt when a gentleman, who had been writing a letter at the next table and had been watching her in rather an interested way, crossed over.

"Excuse me," he said, "but I am a stamp collector, and among all stamp collectors there is, or should be, a good comradeship. Have you been collecting long?"

"No, not very," said Annie, at first a little doubtful of speaking to a stranger.

"Perhaps, if you will allow me, I can assist you over your difficulties. I do not wish to intrude, but on board a ship, on a long voyage, formal introductions are not considered necessary; and besides, as we are both philatelists, I can get the captain, who is also a collector, to introduce me if you wish. You will not consider my intrusion rude?"

"No," said Annie, "I would be very glad of advice, for really I do not know how to begin."

"May I look over your albums?"

"Certainly, but there are no stamps in them. I was just going to commence putting them in."

"Oh, I see. Well, perhaps I can look at your stamps. Excuse me for forgetting to give you my card."

Annie looked at the card. The name on it was Walter Brownsmith, and in the left-hand bottom corner was "Sydney, Australia."

"Oh, do you live in Sydney?" said Annie in surprise.

"I do. Do you know it?"

"No, I don't know it. I left there very young, and came to England with my mother and father. My mother died some years ago, and father put me to school and then to college. He went back to Australia years ago, and I am going out to him."

"And may I ask your father's name?"

"My father lives in Sydney. His name is Mr. Thompson Halliday."

"How very curious. Mr. Thompson Halliday, who has a large interest in the Mount Kimberley Gold Mine?"

"Yes; do you know him?"

"I know him well. He is my father's greatest friend. And who is with you on board?"

"Oh, I am all alone. Father arranged for the stewardess to take charge of me."

"All alone! Well, Miss Halliday, you must allow me to be your friend on board and look after you. Which table do you sit at?"

"This one."

"Well, I will get you changed to sit next me, or I will come next you. Your father will be more than pleased to know I have met you. Now about your stamps. Let me see them."

Annie pushed the heap over.

"You have got a mixture. German, French, Belgique. Yes, I know the stuff. Cape, Natal——"

"Yes, that's what I was puzzling over when you spoke to me. I want to find this blue-green halfpenny one."

"Not much chance in this mixture. Wherever did you get it?"

"Oh! I have twenty times as much as that in my cabin. I have a big linen-bag full."

"All like this? Canada, United States. All low values. Germany, Bayern, Italy. All the rest like these?"

"I don't know—these came off the top. I bought the lot from a friend at college."

"I am afraid she cheated you."

"Oh! she wouldn't do that."

"Well, let us put these up now; the stewards are going to lay the cloth for dinner. If you will let me I will show you my collection, and I will teach you all I know. Shall we go on deck? and I will bring one of my albums up."

Mr. Brownsmith soon returned from his cabin with a handsome volume under his arm, and assisting Miss Halliday to the deck, he found two deck chairs and began to show her a specialized collection of Australians, mounted in a loose-leaf album. As an enthusiastic collector he had of course to pause over the page filled with nothing but "Sydney Views." He explained to her the "clouds" and "no clouds." He showed her with a magnifying-glass the "bale dated" and "not dated," and he would have entered into the varieties of paper and other points of interest, but that a non-philatelic steward came along clanging a big bell for dinner.

From this time on many hours were spent together, and Miss Halliday's albums gradually assumed an air of having stamps between their bindings. The gems, however, such as Sydney Views, Queensland 9 by 12—a few of those lovely dark-coloured old South Australians, and some interesting Tasmanians, were put there by Mr. Brownsmith.

The *Medic* arrived in Hobson's Bay, and Mr. Brownsmith gave up the idea, which he had first had, of going overland thence to Sydney, as he found that Miss Halliday was staying on the boat; and so it happened that on one brilliant afternoon the *Medic* steamed between Sydney Heads into that marvellous fairyland of beautiful bays for which Sydney is famous. Hundreds of white-sailed boats on the water seemed to rival hundreds of white-winged gulls overhead, and there on the wharf was Mr. Halliday, waiting for the gangway to be put down to welcome his daughter to Sydney. Mr. Brownsmith pointed him out, for father and daughter had not seen each other for many years.

. . . . .

Mr. and Mrs. Brownsmith live in the lovely seaside village of "Manly Beach," and they are both ardent philatelists. They own the collection equally, for Mrs. Brownsmith is now quite capable of comparing notes with her husband and deciding whether a stamp is on pelure paper and whether it is a forgery.

On the wall of the sitting-room is a small frame containing two stamps, one a genuine blue-green and the other the ordinary green halfpenny Natal, and Mrs. Brownsmith would sooner give you a "Sydney View" than either of these.

They have, however, agreed not to collect anything but Australians.

# Talk of the Day

*By* ANTONIO BUSTER

### The Two Waterlows

IN a paragraph relating to the current stamps of Costa Rica, which appeared on page 341 of the last volume of *G.S.W.*, it is stated that these were manufactured by Messrs. Waterlow Brothers and Layton, Ltd., instead of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., as given in the Catalogue. It appears that this is not the former firm's first venture into the domain of stamp production, for I find on inquiry that they also made the plates and printed the two Congo stamps issued in 1898.







At the time when these stamps appeared it was stated in some of the philatelic journals that they did not look like the usual Waterlow productions, and *The London Philatelist* went so far as to say that they looked more like lithographs than line-engraved stamps. Nevertheless, the firm of Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., have always been credited with their production, whereas they are actually the work of Waterlow Brothers and Layton, Ltd. The perforation of these two stamps gauges exactly 14½, and not "12½ to 15," as stated in the Catalogue.

Messrs. Waterlow Brothers and Layton, Ltd., also tell me that they made one set of plates for the 1d. New Zealand stamp of the current type. These were evidently the two plates marked "W 1" and "W 2" from which printings were made in 1906.

### Marginal Plate Numbers

THE cult of marginal plate numbers has attained considerable importance of recent years, and nowadays no specialist, at any rate, can afford to ignore them. There is no doubt that they add greatly to the interest of a collection, and occasionally they are of inestimable value in helping to prove or disprove the existence of "die" varieties in certain stamps.

The majority of the stamps manufactured by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., Ltd., have plate numbers engraved on the margin and these of course show on the sheets. As a rule, these consist of a numeral on a solid circle or oval of colour with a narrow band around. These are plate numbers proper, for they relate to the actual number of plates made for printing a certain stamp. It thus follows that "1" is the number most often met with, for the stamps in use a sufficient time, or required in large enough quantities, to necessitate the making of more than one plate are comparatively few.

There is, however, a class of marginal numbers, usually known as "reference numbers," met with in connection with British Colonial stamps which is very puzzling, and no satisfactory explanation of their use or meaning has yet been offered. These numbers are all of one type, and consist of figures enclosed in a rectangle with indented corners. They always appear in conjunction with ordinary plate numbers, so that when they appear in the upper left and lower right-hand corners of a sheet it can always be taken for granted that there are plate numbers in the other two corners.

They are not "current" numbers in the generally accepted meaning of the term, for they are not found in proper consecutive order, and the same number may sometimes be found on and in connection with different stamps. Thus the Queen's Head stamps of Dominica, Lagos, and the first type for the

Gold Coast, all show the "reference" number "1" on the margin. It is, therefore, obvious that these numerals cannot refer to the consecutive order in which the plates were put to press.

Neither can they have any reference to the year in which any particular plate was manufactured, for the ½d. stamp of Jamaica, issued in 1872, shows the number "54", while the plate for the 2s. stamp of the same colony, issued three years later, bears the number "2". Or again, the 2 c. Ceylon of 1872, the 24 c. Straits Settlements of 1868, and the 5s. Jamaica of 1875—a period covering seven years—all bear the reference number "3".

These numbers are certainly most mystifying, and if any reader can offer a feasible explanation as to their use or meaning I shall be glad to hear from him. In the meantime, I append a list of the current numbers I know of:—*

| No. | |
|---|---|
| 1. | Dominica, 1874. |
| | Lagos, 1874. |
| | Gold Coast, 1875. |
| | Straits Settlements, 8 c., 1868. |
| 2. | Jamaica, 2s., 1875. |
| 3. | Ceylon, 2 c., 1872. |
| | Jamaica, 5s., 1875. |
| | Straits Settlements, 24 c., 1868. |
| 4. | Natal, 6d., 1874. |
| | Straits Settlements, 32 c., 1868. |
| 5. | New South Wales, 10d., 1863-8. |
| | Straits Settlements, 2 c., 1868. |
| | Hong Kong, $2, postal fiscal, 1874. |
| 6. | Straits Settlements, 6 c., 1868. |
| 7. | Ceylon, 8 c., 1872. |
| | New South Wales, 1s., 1871. |
| 8. | Straits Settlements, 4 c., 1868. |
| 11. | Jamaica, 3d., 1863. |
| | Tasmania, 8d., 1878. |
| 12. | Hong Kong, 12 c., 1862. |
| 14. | Hong Kong, 96 c., 1862. |
| 15. | Hong Kong, 48 c., 1862. |
| 23. | Bahamas, 1s., 1863. |
| 30. | Bermuda, 6d., 1865. |
| | Ceylon, 2 r. 50 c., 1872. |
| 31. | Bermuda, 1s., 1865. |
| 34. | Natal, 1s., 1867 |
| 38. | Antigua, 2d. and 2s., revenue stamps. |
| 40. | St. Christopher, 1870. |
| 43. | Cape of Good Hope, ½d., 1871. |
| | Tasmania, 4d., 1870. |
| 53. | Sierra Leone, 1872-3 (all except 6d.). |
| 54. | Jamaica, ½d., 1872. |
| 55. | British Honduras, 3d., 1872. |
| 56. | Straits Settlements, 30 c., 1872. |
| 140. | Sierra Leone, 6d., 1860. |
| 173. | Jamaica, 1s., 1860. |
| 214. | Mauritius, 25 c., 1879. |

* Some articles upon these appeared in *The Philatelic Journal of India*, in 1908-9.—Ed. *G.S.W.*

In the above list only the date when each number was first brought into use is given. The fact that many of the stamps are found with various watermarks or different perforations makes no difference, for, so long as the same plate was used, the reference number would naturally remain unaltered. It should also be noted that the numbers may be found on certain fiscal stamps, as witness Nos. 5 and 38. Possibly some numbers were only allotted to plates for fiscal stamps.

### Other Reference Numbers

THESE reference numbers are also found in connection with plates made by Messrs. De La Rue for countries which—at the time the stamps were first issued, at any rate—are not British Colonies. The only cases I have met with are Egypt and the Orange Free State. As regards the former, I have only found two—the 1 mill. of 1888 numbered "1", and the 10 paras of 1879 numbered "2". These would thus appear to be just as mystifying as those already referred to.

But with regard to the Orange Free State the case is quite different, and here we find an instance of the reference numbers being really current or consecutive ones. These are as follows:—

| No. | |
|---|---|
| 1. | 1d., 1868. |
| 2. | 6d., 1868. |
| 3. | 1s., 1868. |
| 4. | 4d., 1878. |

The *plate* number is "1" in each case, and therefore these reference numbers obviously refer to the separate plates made for printing these stamps.

I have previously referred to the fact that the plate number most frequently met with is "1," but it does not seem to be common knowledge that there are two varieties of this figure differing in size. The more common variety has a very thin numeral, while in the other the figure is considerably thicker. This latter is always found in the oval plate numbers, and I have seen it in the circular numbers of St. Christopher and 5s. Cape Colony. The 1d. Orange Free State also shows the large figure, while the 2d. stamp of the same country shows the thinner "1." Possibly, therefore, the two types were in use at different periods.

It seems to have been Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s almost invariable rule to number the first plate of any particular design "1". Thus, in such cases as the Orange Free State—where the first 1d., 6d., and 1s. stamps were alike, except as regards the words denoting the value—as a separate plate had to be made for each denomination, each of these was numbered "1". The only exception I know of to this rule occurs

in the 30 c. stamp of Hong Kong, issued in 1863. For some mysterious reason this plate was numbered "2", though the plates for all the other values of the series were numbered "1" as usual. But this plate is also curious in another respect as being the only one I know of in which the plate numbers in the top margin differ from those in the lower one. In this case the top figures are distinctly smaller than those at the base. The former are thin and measure 5 mm. in height, while the latter are thicker and are 6½ mm. high. To make matters more curious still, all four plate numbers can be identified owing to the fact that the one in the top right-hand corner has a small line of colour, like a tail, attached to the left side of the outer circle, and the one in the lower right-hand corner has the solid colour broken on the left, so that there is a semicircular uncoloured line extending for a distance of about 3 mm.

# New Issues and Discoveries

## *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. Fred. Hagen has shown us the 4d. in the new design.




7

SEPT., 1909. Type 7. *Centre in first colour. Wmk. Crown over* A, Type 5. *Perf.* 12×12½ *(comb-machine).*

194 4d., rosine and yellow-green.

**Ecuador.**—We have received a new set of five stamps, apparently issued to commemorate the National Exhibition of 1909. The stamps are line-engraved.




91




92




93




94




95

**1909.** *Issue commemorative of National Exhibition.*

Types 91 *to* 95. *Line-engraved. Perf.* 12.

340 1 c., green.
341 2 c., steel-blue.
342 3 c., orange.
343 5 c., rose-lake.
344 10 c., brown.

**Gwalior.**—We are shown a curious variety of the ½ a., *green*, No. 41 in the Catalogue, with a very wide space between the last two letters of the word "GWALIOR," so that it measures fully 16 mm. in total length; the letter "R" is also slightly above the level of the other letters. We should suppose that this may be a companion of the variety shown in Fig. 13 of Mr. Stewart-Wilson's book, in which the space is between the "I" and the "O," both being presumably due to loose type, not to spaces being set between the letters. (E. B. E.)

**India.**—We are indebted to Mr. W. T. Wilson for the sight of the ½ a. Postage and Revenue. overprinted "C. E. F."




**C. E. F.**

C.

53

1909. Type 53 *of India overprinted with* Type C, *in* black.

612a| ½ a., green.

St. Kitts-Nevis.—We have been shown a copy of the 1s. on multiple, unsurfaced paper.




1

1909. Type 1. *Centre in first colour. Wmk. Multiple Crown* C A, Type w. 8. *Perf.* 14.

171 1s., grey-green and orange, O.

Salvador.—Mr. E. Schernikow has been kind enough to send us through our New York house a commemorative issue, consisting of the 1 centavo of September, 1907, overprinted "1821 —15 septiembre—1909," in three lines in *red*. We do not know what this stamp commemorates, but we suppose that we shall hear in due course.




102

1821
15 septiembre
1909

104

SEPT. 21, 1909. Type 102 *overprinted with* Type 104, *in* red.

625| 1 c., black and green.

# Philatelic Societies

## City of London Philatelic Society

*Honorary Presidents: J. E. Heginbottom, B.A., W. B. Edwards, B.Sc.*

*President: J. Read Burton.*

*Vice-Presidents: A. C. Constantinides, H. W. Westcott.*

*Hon. Exchange Superintendent: E. Gower, 28 Riffel Road, Cricklewood, N.W.*

*Hon. Counterfeit Detector and Hon. Librarian: H. V. Brand, 8 Broad Street Station, E.C.*

*Hon. Sec.: D. H. Jackson, 80 Hanley Road, Stroud Green, N.*

*Hon. Treasurer: W. H. Eastwood, 169 Ferme Park Road, Crouch End, N.*

*Committee: Messrs. Brand, Burton, Camroux, Constantinides, W. H. Eastwood, J. L. Eastwood, Giles, Gower, Jackson, Leon, Sefi, and Westcott.*

*Publication Committee: Messrs. Burton, Constantinides, and Edwards.*

*Official Organ: "The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain."*

*Headquarters for Meetings: Mill's Restaurant, 14 Broad Street Place, Liverpool Street, E.C. (adjoining Finsbury Circus).*

SEASON 1909-10.

1909.
Oct. 13. President's Opening Address—Display by Members of Recent Acquisitions and Novelties.
Nov. 10. Paper and Display—"Pictorial Stamps of Tasmania" . . . J. A. Leon, B.A.
Competitive Display—Any one West Indian Country or Colony.
Dec. 8. Paper and Display—"Jamaica" W. B. Edwards, B.SC.

1910.
Jan. 12. Display with Notes—India. J. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
Competitive Display—Fifteen Stamps issued prior to 1865.
Feb. 9. Paper and Display—"St. Helena." J. Read Burton.
Display—Australians . . . W. Phillips.
March 9. Paper and Display—"Cyprus." P. L. Pemberton.
Competitive Display—Twenty Stamps showing the greatest variety of perforation and other methods of stamp separation.
April 13. Display—German States. A. H. L. Giles, R.N.
Paper—"Tragedy and Postage Stamps." W. E. Lincoln.
May 11. Annual General Meeting.

Members may introduce friends to the meetings of the Society, but the same friend may not be present as a visitor more than *twice* during the season.

General Sale and Exchange at all meetings from 6.15 to 7 p.m.

## International Philatelic Union

Founded 1881

LIST OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE

1909-10.

*Hon. President: His Honour Judge Philbrick, K.C.*

*Hon. Vice-Presidents: W. Dorning Beckton, H. L. Hayman, Vernon Roberts, H. R. Oldfield.*

*President: J. C. Sidebotham.*

*Vice-Presidents: W. Schwabacher, L. W. Fulcher, W. Schwarte.*

*Committee: P. P. Brown, J. E. Joselin, A. B. Kay, Major Laffan, R.E., F. F. Lamb, W. E. Lincoln, P. L. Pemberton, E. W. Wetherell.*

*Hon. Asst. Secretary and Exchange Superintendent: Dr. Marx, M.A., Belmont, 11 Woodgrange Avenue, Ealing Common, W.*

*Hon. Counterfeit Detector: W. Hadlow, 12 Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.*

*Hon. Librarian: W. S. King, 65 Cadogan Street, Chelsea, S.W.*

*Hon. Solicitors: Messrs. Oldfields, 13 Walbrook, E.C.*

*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: T. H. Hinton, 26 Cromford Road, East Putney, London, S.W.*

All Officers of the Union are Ex-Officio Members of the Committee.

Is the oldest Exchange Club. Circulates Monthly Exchange Packets. Holds meetings in London from October to May, for Displays, Discussion and Exchange. The

official organ, *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, is sent post free to all members. Entrance Fee, 2s. 6d.; Annual Subscription, 5s. There are a limited number of vacancies for Life Membership at a fee of £2 2s. Rules and Application Forms post free from the Hon. Sec., T. H. HINTON, 26 Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.

### SEASON 1909-10.

1909.
Thursday, October 14.
7.30. Display, with Notes—The First Two Issues of Japan . . . L. W. Fulcher, B.Sc.
Thursday, November 11.
7.30 Display, with Notes—The Early Issues of Victoria . . . L. L. R. Hausburg.
Monday, November 29.
7.30. Smoking Concert—At the Horseshoe Restaurant, Tottenham Court Road, W.C.
Thursday, December 9.
7.30 Display—Peru . . . J. C. Sidebotham.
Display . . . . J. E. Joselin.
Display—Hong Kong . . T. H. Hinton.

1910.
Thursday, January 13.
7.30 Paper on a Subject of Philatelic Interest P. L. Pemberton.
Thursday, February 10.
7.30 Display, with Notes—St. Vincent E. Heginbottom.
Thursday, March 10.
7.30 Display—Western Australia . R. B. Yardley.
Thursday, April 14.
7.30 Display—Venezuela . . . T. W. Hall.
Thursday, May 12.
7.30 Annual General Meeting and Displays of 12 Stamps, with Notes by Members present.

## Junior Philatelic Society

COUNCIL, 1909-10.

*President: Fred J. Melville.*
*Vice-President: Douglas Ellis.*
*General Secretary: Ralph Wedmore, 54 Park Road, West Dulwich, London, S.E.*
*Treasurer: H. F. Johnson.*
*Librarian: B. B. Kirby.*
*Auctioneer: E. M. Gilbert-Lodge.*
*Exchange Supt.: D. S. Darkin.*
*Beginners' Exchange Supt.: C. W. Care.*
*Curator: H. Lee.*
*Councillors: Frank Grundy, B.Sc.; A. J. Watkin; E. A. Leigh; A. Grellier; R. W. H. Row, B.Sc., F.L.S.; D. B. Armstrong.*
*Meeting Place: Prince Henry's Council Chamber, 17 Fleet Street, E.C.*

The business of the meetings is taken at 8 p.m., but the hall is open at 6 p.m. to enable members to meet and exchange stamps, and for auction sales of members' duplicates.

### PROGRAMME FOR 1909-10.

1909.
Oct. 16th. 8.0, Paper and Display, "Bordeaux Issues of France" . . . Ralph Wedmore.
9.15, Extraordinary General Meeting to confirm the adoption of the new Constitution.
Nov. 6th. 6.0, Auction.
8.0, Beginners' Night.
(Programme arranged by D. B. Armstrong, Frank Grundy, B.Sc., C. W. Care, and H. W. Armstrong.)
Nov. 20th. 6.0, Bourse.
8.0, Display, with Notes, Trinidad. R. B. Yardley.
Dec. 4th. 6.0, Auction.
8.0, Display, Cayman Islands. A. Leon Adutt.
9.0, Paper and Display, "Tour Round the World on Postage Stamps." D. S. Darkin.
Dec. 18th. 6.0, Bourse.
8.0, Paper and Display, "British Honduras." B. W. H. Poole.
9.0, Illustrated Paper, "The Carriage of the Mails as shown on the World's Postage Stamps" . . . H. G. Jobson.

1910.
Jan. 1st. 6.0, Auction.
8.0, Display, with Notes, Complete Sheets. Douglas Ellis.
8.40, Paper and Display, "China," 1st and 2nd issues specialized, with stories from the designs of all issues. C. L. Harte-Lovelace.
Jan. 15th. 6.0, Bourse.
8.0, Paper and Display, "Holland." W. J. Warren.
(The Society's Permanent Collection of Stamps and the Forgefy Collection will be on view this evening.)
Jan. 29th. Extra meeting arranged by the Library Committee.
6.0, Bourse.
8.0, Formal.
Feb. 5th. 6.0, Auction.
8.0, Display, The Stanley Gibbons Reference Collection (portion). Frank Phillips.
9.0, Display, Great Britain. . J. H. Tite.
Feb. 19th. 6.0, Bourse.
8.0, Paper and Display, "British New Guinea" . . . Albert Ashby.
9.15, Paper . . . D. B. Armstrong.
Mar. 5th. 8.0, Paper, with Display, "Notes on the Status of Various Classes of Stamps." H. Clark.
9.0, Illustrated Paper, "The Coloured Papers for British Colonial Stamps." J. Ireland.
(Both items for this evening are provided by members of the Brighton branch. It is hoped that other members of the branch will accompany their colleagues on this occasion.)
Mar. 19th. 6.0, Bourse.
8.0, Paper and Display, "Venezuela." T. W. Hall.
9.10, Paper and Display, "Cook Islands." D. S. Darkin.
April 2nd. 6.0, Auction.
8.0, Display of portions of Collection: France, French Colonies, New Caledonia, various German States, Roumania, U.S., States of the Church, etc. A. H. L. Giles.
9.0, Display, Russian Locals. B. B. Kirby.
April 16th. 6.0, Bourse.
8.0, Display, British Colonials. J. C. Sidebotham.
9.0, Paper and Display, "Sarawak." A. Grellier.
9.30, Display, Seychelles. S. C. F. Harris.
May 7th. 6.0, Auction.
8.0, Paper and Display, "Sudan," F. D. Bing.
9.0, Paper, "Catalogues, Simplified and Otherwise." . . . . C. W. Care.
May 21st. 6.0, Bourse.
8.0, Paper and Display, "St. Helena." H. H. Harland.
9.0, Paper and Display, "Locals." F. W. Edwards.

## ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

V. E. P.—We are much obliged for your note as to the use of the 4d. Transvaal with multiple watermark in December, 1905, and will alter the date in the Catalogue. In the case of the 1d. stamps, we can only suggest that a very fugitive colour was used in some of the printings, as no doubt experiments were being made about that period with a view to rendering it impossible to clean the obliterations (postal and fiscal) off the stamps. The Pigeon Post stamps are postage stamps of a kind, certainly not fiscals, but they were issued by a private company, which ran (or flew) a Pigeon Post. A full account of it was given in the *Monthly Journal* for August, 1899.

Printed by W. BRENDON & SON, Ltd., Plymouth, for the Proprietors, STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.
November 6, 1909.

? ? ?

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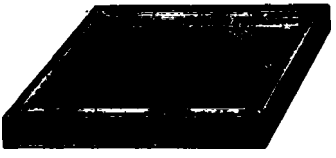
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[AD. 42.

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[AD. 80.

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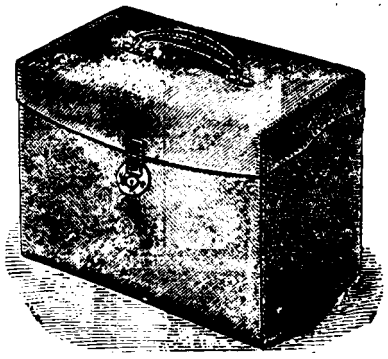
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[AD. 8.

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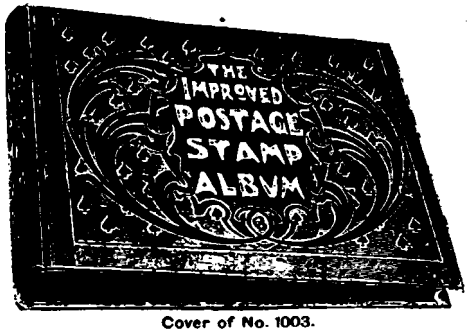
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(AD. 19.

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[An. 86.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly,
November 13, 1909.

Registered at the G.P.O. for Transmission as a Newspaper.

No. 20, Vol. X.
(Whole No. 254.)

NOVEMBER 13, 1909.

One Penny.

# Gibbons Stamp Weekly



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

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

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[Ad. 22.

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20 c. „ „ pale orange.
2 bol. „ „ red.

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| Cat. No. | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 215*a*. | 1 a., black . . *used* | 0 | 6 |

## JAPANESE CHINA.

1900–7. *Stamps of China overprinted. Revised prices.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 408. | 5 sen, orange . . | *used* | 0 | 2 |
| 411. | 15 „ bright mauve . | „ | 0 | 4 |
| 412. | 20 „ orange-vermilion . | „ | 0 | 4 |
| 414. | 50 „ brown . . | „ | 2 | 0 |
| 415. | 1 yen, carmine . . | „ | 5 | 0 |

## PARAGUAY.

1909. *Type* 39 *overprinted* "1909."

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 c., vermilion . . . | 0 | 1 |
| 5 c., orange . . . | 0 | 1 |
| 10 c., brown . . . | 0 | 2 |
| 20 c., violet . . . | 0 | 3 |
| 30 c., indigo . . . | 0 | 4 |
| 30 c., yellow-brown . . | 0 | 4 |

## SENEGAL.

1906. *Type* 30. *Large stamp.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 62. | 10 c., rose . . | *used* | 0 | 1 |

## TURKEY.

1909. *New type. Signature of Sultan Rechad.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 paras, brown-ochre . . | 0 | 1 |

## ZANZIBAR.

1896–1901. *Portrait types. Reduced prices.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 156. | ½ a., yellow-green . . | 0 | 4 |
| 203. | 1 a., carmine . . . | 0 | 3 |

NOVEMBER 13, 1909

# Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 20
Whole No. 254

NOVEMBER 13, 1909

VOL. X

# Countries of the World

*By* BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(*Continued from page* 368.)

## Hawaiian Islands

THE Hawaiian Islands, originally known as the Sandwich Islands, are a small archipelago in the North Pacific Ocean. The islands, twelve in number, form a rich, beautiful, and interesting chain, which runs from south-east to north-west, and lies in 19° to 22° N. latitude, and 155° to 160° W. longitude. They have a total area of 6564 square miles, and are thus slightly smaller than Wales. The names and areas of the eight principal islands are: Hawaii (the "Owhyhee" of Captain Cook), 4210 square miles: Maui, 760; Oahu, 600; Kauai, 590; Molokai (the "Lepers' Island"), 270; Lauai, 150; Kahulaui, 63; and Niihau, 97. The Hawaiian Islands lie in mid-ocean, but nearer America (2100 miles) than Asia: consequently, they form a convenient station for the coaling and repairing of vessels crossing the Pacific. The islands are of volcanic origin, with coral reefs partly encircling most of them, the only well-protected harbour being that of Honolulu, on Oahu. The larger islands are mountainous, and contain some of the principal volcanoes, both active and extinct, in the world. The two highest mountains, Mauna-Kea and Mauna-Loa, are in the island of Hawaii, and are 13,805 and 13,675 feet high respectively. On the eastern slope of Mauna-Loa is the far-famed Kilauea, the largest active volcano in the world, which is situated 4000 feet above sea-level. Its oval crater, no less than nine miles in circumference, is bounded by a range of cliffs, and contains a fiery lake of molten lava, rising and falling like the waves of the sea. Mauna-Loa itself is an active volcano. On Muai is the crater of Haleakala, by far the largest known on the globe. It is from twenty-five to thirty miles in circumference, from 2000 to 3000 feet deep, and is 10,032 feet above sea-level.

The Hawaiian Islands, though within the tropics, enjoy a fairly temperate climate. Rains, brought by the north-east trade wind, are frequent on the side of the mountains which faces that quarter, but on the other parts of the islands little rain falls, and the sky is generally cloudless. In Hawaii alone, on the Waimea plains, thousands of sheep of the merino breed find grazing ground; and in most of the islands, while the upland slopes of the mountains are clothed with dense forests, the lower levels spread into grassy plains rich with sugar and rice plantations. The staple food of the natives consists of *poi*, a thick paste made from the root of the *taro* plant (*Arum esculentum*), and raw or dried fish. The only indigenous animals are rats, mice, bats, dogs, and hogs, but others have been added by the white men. There are large numbers of semi-wild horses, and some wild dogs.

The most important trade was with Pacific whalers down to 1876, when a Reciprocity Treaty was concluded with the United States, and there was an enormous development of the sugar export, other exports being rice, wool, molasses, tallow, and bananas. The imports consist chiefly of dry goods, nine-tenths of the trade being with the United States. On Hawaii and Maui there are telegraphs and fifty-six miles of railway.

The islands are said to have been discovered by Gaetano in 1542, and rediscovered in 1778 by Captain Cook, who named the group the Sandwich Islands in compliment to Lord Sandwich, First Lord of the Admiralty. Cook met his death at the hands of the natives in Kealakekua Bay in 1779. Kamehameha I formed the islands into one kingdom. Missionaries came from America in 1820, and in less than forty years they taught the whole Hawaiian people to read and write, to cipher and to sew. In 1843 the independence of the kingdom was

guaranteed by the French and English Governments. Kalakaua, elected king in 1874, died in 1891, and was succeeded by his eldest sister, Liliuokalani, who was dethroned in January, 1893. In the following month the islands were annexed to the United States—an annexation, however, repudiated by President Cleveland, whereupon a provisional republican government was established. In 1898 the islands were finally annexed to the United States, and in 1900 they were organized as one of the territories of the Republic. The total population of all the islands in 1788 was about 200,000, but in 1900 it only amounted to about 154,000. Of these 30,000 were natives, 26,000 Chinese, 61,000 Japanese, and the rest Europeans and Americans. The natives of the Hawaiian Archipelago belong to the brown Polynesian stock, and are closely allied to the Maoris of New Zealand. They are a remarkably handsome race, indolent, joyous and contented in character. Foreign diseases have tended to lessen the native population, but the one now most dreaded is leprosy. In 1865 the island of Molokai was set apart for sufferers from this dread disease (900 in 1900), and among these Father Damien laboured and died (1889).

### Philatelic History

The philatelic history of the Hawaiian Islands dates back to 1851 when those famous rarities, the so-called "Missionary" stamps, were produced. From this date until 1900, when the group was organized as a territory of the United States, its political history can be plainly traced on its postage stamps. In 1853 two stamps, showing the portrait of Kamehameha III, in whose reign the postal service was inaugurated, appeared. Then came stamps, in 1862 and 1864, showing the portrait of his successor Kamehameha IV (1854–63), and these were followed in 1866 by one portraying Kamehameha V. In 1871 1 c., 6 c., and 18 c. stamps were issued, and in 1875 a 12 c. stamp was added and a new 2 c. stamp showing the portrait of King Kalakaua, who had been Postmaster-General some years previous to his accession, was issued. In the period 1882–5 there were various colour changes and higher values were added to the existing set, all showing portraits of Hawaiian notabilities. In 1891 a 2 c. stamp, bearing Queen Liliuokalani's portrait, was issued, and this lady (overreaching herself in an attempt to extend the power of the sovereign) being deposed, the whole of the stamps then current were overprinted to show that a provisional republican government had been established. In 1894 a new set was issued, and in 1899 the colours of the 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c. were changed to accord with Postal Union regulations, under the authority of the United States Government. These had but a short life, for in June, 1900, the special stamps were all withdrawn from sale and ordinary United States stamps were ordered to be used in this territory.

Contemporaneously with the early issues (1859-64) a number of interesting type-set labels for interinsular postage were manufactured locally. They have always been favourites with specialists, the plating of the various settings forming an engrossing pursuit. Only this year Mr. Henry J. Crocker, a well-known authority on these stamps, has given us a sumptuous volume treating in a very complete manner the history of these quaint "numeral" issues.

### The First Issue

The first stamps issued in the Hawaiian Islands are popularly known as "Missionaries," from the fact that nearly all the copies known have been discovered upon correspondence sent by the missionaries to their friends and relatives in the United States. The set consisted of three different values, and like so many other scarce stamps these were produced locally by the primitive method of setting up the design in ordinary printer's type. The three stamps were issued on October 1st, 1851, the design consisting of numerals in the centre of a square of type ornaments, with "Hawaiian Postage" in two lines at the top, and the value at the base, the whole surrounded by a double-lined border.

In November, 1852, a second supply of 13 c. was printed, these having "H.I. & U.S." (i.e. Hawaiian Islands and United States) in place of "Hawaiian," and a new type of ornament between "13" and "Cents" at the base. The stamps were printed at the office of *The Polynesian*, the printing forme consisting of two impressions side by side, and these were printed on narrow strips of paper. The two impressions differed slightly one from the other, making two varieties of each value, which may be distinguished as follows :—

Var. 1. The upright stroke of the "P" of "Postage" is directly under the centre of the "H" of "Hawaiian."

Var. 2. The upright stroke of the "P" of "Postage" is exactly in line with the first stroke of the "H" of "Hawaiian."

The 2 c. value is said to have been intended for postage on newspapers, the 5 c. for use on letters, while the 13 c. paid the postage on letters to the United States, 8 c. of this going to the United States Post Office by arrangement with the Postmaster of San Francisco.

Although these stamps were issued in 1851 they were not known to European collectors until about 1864. The 13 c. was the first to come to light, then there were rumours of the

2 c. value, and finally the 5 c. was discovered. Their rarity was at once recognized, and they have always been much-sought-after varieties. The 2 c. is *the* rarity of the series, and at the present time I believe only about seven copies are known.

Mr. H. M. Whitney was Postmaster of Honolulu at the time these stamps were issued, and according to Mr. Crocker he "assumed all the expenses and took all the profits, the Government being satisfied in knowing that the work was satisfactorily done and the mail distributed with as much facility as possible, providing it was not put to any expense in the matter."




1




2




3

1851-2. *Type-set. Imperf.*

| | Unused. | Used. |
|---|---|---|
| 2 c., blue (Type 1) | — | — |
| 5 c. ,, ( ,, 1) | — | £100 |
| 13 c. ,, ( ,, 2) | — | £90 |
| 13 c. ,, ( ,, 3) | — | £120 |

**The Second Issue**

In 1853 Postmaster Whitney ordered new 5 c. and 13 c. from the United States to take the place of the crude "Missionary" labels. They were printed by Mr. Holland, in Boston, U.S.A., from engraved plates, the dies being engraved by a Mr. Dearborn. In the centre of each is a portrait of King Kamehameha III, who ascended the throne in 1833 and died in 1854. The stamps were thus issued only a year before his demise, but they continued in use until 1862.

The portrait is the same in both stamps and above this is "POSTAGE" in uncoloured letters on a curved band of solid colour. In the 5 c. there are numerals in the upper corners; the value is shown at the base thus: "FIVE CTS"; "Honolulu" reads upwards on the left, and "Hawaiian Is" downwards on the right. The 13 c. also has numerals in the upper corners, but at the base is "HONOLULU—HAWAIIAN IS" in two lines, with "13" at the left and "Cts." on the right. In the left-hand border is "HAWAIIAN-5 Cts.," and in the right-hand border "UNITED STATES. 8 Cts." This shows that 8 c. of the postage went to the United States Post Office and 5 c. to Hawaii.

These stamps were printed in sheets of twenty arranged in five horizontal rows of four. Mr. W. J. Gardner tells us that the die for the 13 c. was engraved first, and after the plate was made the die was adapted for making the plate for the 5 c. He says:—"In the 5 c. stamp, in the rectangle containing the value 'FIVE CTS.' and against the top part are two dots, which evidently are all that remain of the two vertical lines in the same part of the 13 c. stamp. Generally, or perhaps always, the left one of these dots shows also a dim haze of colour below it, which is simply a less conspicuous remnant of the line. In the right-hand square containing the figure '5,' at the top of the stamp, is seen on every copy of the originals, a minute dot very near the left side of the square, which is evidently the extreme point of the serif of the figure '1' of '13' not cut away."

Mr. G. L. Toppan points to two varieties of the 5 c. value, one having a vertical stroke before "FIVE" and the other having no cross-bar in the "H" of "Honolulu." The former is said to be the second and the latter the nineteenth stamp on the sheet. The first printing of these stamps was made on thick white paper, and there were further printings of the 5 c. on thin white and thin *blue* paper. Both values are also known on a medium toned paper, but by many authorities the status of these two varieties is considered rather doubtful; it is said that they were reprints made in 1867, and they may be found both with the word "SPECIMEN" overprinted and without. In 1889 official imitations of both values were made and some of them are found overprinted "REPRINT."




4




5

1853. *No wmk. Imperf.*

| | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| 5 c., blue | 7 6 | — |
| 13 c., red | 40 0 | — |

**The Third Issue**

Some time during the period that the stamps of the 1853 type were in use there was a shortage of the 5 c. value, and provisionals were made by surcharging a few of the 13 c. with the figure "5" in pen and ink. Little is known of this variety, and for a long time its status was considered doubtful. Nowadays, however, it is generally accepted as a *bona fide* variety of some rarity either used or unused. Mr. Crocker says: "The person who did the surcharging made a regular and characteristic '5.' . . . All cancelled ones I have seen are traced back prior to 1861." The date of its issue is, therefore, a moot point.

1860 (?). Type 5 *surcharged in manuscript.*

| | Unused. | Used. |
|---|---|---|
| "5" on 13c., red . . | £10 | — |

(*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.***

# Arranging a Collection

*By* DESDICHADO

(*Continued from page* 441.)

IF a blank album of movable leaves be used—and I cannot honestly recommend the use of a blank bound book—difficulties as to arrangement, grouping, notes, "writing up," etc., come in; and it is with reference to these difficulties that I purpose offering a few suggestions and a little help, for the benefit (I hope) of the collector who prefers a blank album, so that he can follow, on somewhat extended lines, his own pet catalogue; and, in this respect, I think there are few philatelists indeed who have anything but praise for the Stanley Gibbons Catalogue. It has its faults, as every catalogue has, but it is a wonderful production, especially when compared with one of its early predecessors issued, say, in the early seventies.* How well I remember the old Catalogue, with all the illustrations at the end!

Now to get on. All our accessories, except the tweezers and a flat boxwood rule, have been cleared away; and the mounted stamps—which I assume do not go beyond blocks of four—are awaiting insertion in the "blank" album, which, though it is all ready, has still to be described in the fullest detail.

The movable leaves, which have a neat border and a tablet for reception of the country's name, all in black, are "faint-ruled" in small squares, in one large block not quite so large as the frame. I suggest these in preference to the unruled leaves, as the ruling may possibly save an infinity of trouble in obtaining true alignment and spacing.

For the name at the top of each leaf purchase the necessary number of printed sets of names of countries—or, if you can, "text" the name on the page with a quill pen in Old English characters—and, after cutting the slips neatly and accurately, gum one in the blank space. As to the actual name to be used, adopt that which was the name of the country when the stamps to be placed below it were issued, e.g. if you collect the stamps of that part of the world now known as the "Transvaal," head the issues from 1869 to June, 1877, and from 1882 to the middle of June, 1900, "South African Republic"; and those of July, 1877 to 1881, and after the middle of June, 1900, "The Transvaal"; similarly, "Orange Free State" and "Orange River Colony"; "Van Diemen's Land" and "Tasmania," etc. It may seem odd sometimes, but it is undoubtedly *correct.*

Keep the different kinds of stamps, viz. Ordinary, Official, "Dues," etc., on entirely separate sets of leaves, arranging the various kinds in the order in which they came into existence; and number the pages, at the lower inside corner, "Ordinary 1, 2, 3," etc., "Official 1, 2, 3," etc., and so on.

Our leaves are, so far, supposed to be titled only; for their proper completion a great deal of care must be taken and a good stock of patience be kept on hand, as, until you get thoroughly into it, the necessary "headings," etc., are tedious and troublesome work.

There are certain things to be known about every stamp, some patent, others not; of those patent one need not be given, the colour of the stamp; of the others, and of those not so patent, there are several which, though some are easily ascertainable, should be given—date of issue, quality of paper, watermark, method of printing (sometimes), mode of severance, gauge of perforation or roulette, and special notes as to error, type, variety, etc. These details should, in my opinion, be given in full for each issue or group to which they apply, and should as a

* Or even the early nineties!—ED. *G.S.W.*

rule be repeated, not referred to, for subsequent issues or groups.

A narrow space down one side—the inner for preference—of each page may be devoted to "writing up," i.e. notes as to numbers on plate, how arranged, varieties, engraver, printer, decrees, quantities printed, etc. etc., according to knowledge and inclination. Should there not be room on the leaf, a narrow vertical strip of thin, but good, paper can be used, and it may be fastened to the linen-mounted joint; an advantage of this is that the notes can be altered without spoiling the leaf, as would be the case if the "writing up" were actually on the page.

The "writing up" should be, and the headings may be, in manuscript; the latter, if the collector be an adept at fancy calligraphy—some collectors I know cannot decipher their own writing of more than a week old—will look extremely well in manuscript; but if he cannot manage that, a very good effect can be obtained from a typewriter (the *machine*) which gives a direct impression (i.e. without a ribbon), and has, if possible, a type of letter of a more or less script or italic style.

As detailed instructions how to type a page will more than cover the necessary hints for writing the headings, I purpose describing the former method.

In planning the pages the arrangement should always be symmetrical—the same distance between all the stamps in a row, unless there are two or more separate groups, when each group may be differently spaced. To any important variety due prominence should be given; larger-sized stamps, of which there are sometimes one or two in an issue, should be grouped centrally, or placed at the sides; variously shaped stamps can be easily arranged so as to look effective. Room for very scarce stamps should be provided in such a way that the symmetry of the arrangement is complete either with or without the rarity.

Now as to making the necessary draft for a typed page: ascertain the width of the available mounting space within the border by placing a leaf against the numbered scale running along the front of the typewriter; suppose it measures 81 spaces, and the range of the scale is from 1 to 125, then the horizontal centre of each leaf should coincide with 62, and the range of available numbers will be from 22 to 102, inclusive. Similarly for the height: calculate the number of lines of type which, "short spaced," can be got on the page. A horizontal space measures 2½ mm., and a vertical one 4 mm. Ordinary stamps run from 7 to 9 spaces in width, and from 6 to 8 spaces in height.

One stamp, in solitary grandeur, should be placed in the horizontal centre; two, each equidistant from that centre; three, one in the centre, and the others equidistant. If, however, we have to place in a row more than three stamps, a working scale becomes necessary and can be made as follows:—

| Width of stamp in type-spaces. | No. in row. | Places on scale, "62" being centre of a horizontal line, where centre of top of middle stamp is to be; and the other places indicated being where the inner top corners of the other stamps are to be. |
|---|---|---|
| 8 | 4 | 45—59—65—79. |
| | 5 | 42—54—62—70—82. |
| | 6 | 36—48—60—64—76—88. |
| | 7 | 33—44—55—62—69—80—91. |
| 9 | 4 | 44—59—65—80. |
| etc. | etc. | etc. etc., for other-sized stamps. |

Put a piece of paper in the machine and strike *gently* the "point" (full stop) key at each of the numbers given for, say, five stamps of 8 spaces in width. The (reduced) result is:—

. . . . .

and the stamps will (reduced) be thus when placed:—



Having made a horizontal scale as above, another much simpler becomes necessary for the vertical spacing: a piece of card marked along one edge, showing the space occupied by, say, from six to ten lines of type, will enable the collector to quickly measure the height of each stamp.

Suppose our above five stamps are "6" high, and that the next row, consisting of six more, will complete the set: after typing the above five dots, "jigger" eight times, which will clear the space occupied by the stamps and leave a space of "2" (about 8 mm.) between the rows, and then type the necessary dots.

Remember that between two rows of "*dots*" there must of necessity be practically a full vertical "space."

The top heading on the page should be at least four spaces clear of the frame; between a heading and the stamps (or between rows of stamps) there should be two clear spaces (i.e. after typing the heading "jigger" *twice* before typing "*dots*"); and at least two clear spaces (i.e. three "jiggers" before typing *words*) between the bottom of a row and the heading of a new issue.

Of course, there must now and then be a little latitude for exceptional cases, and I have had a long and hard struggle with several awkward issues of differently sized

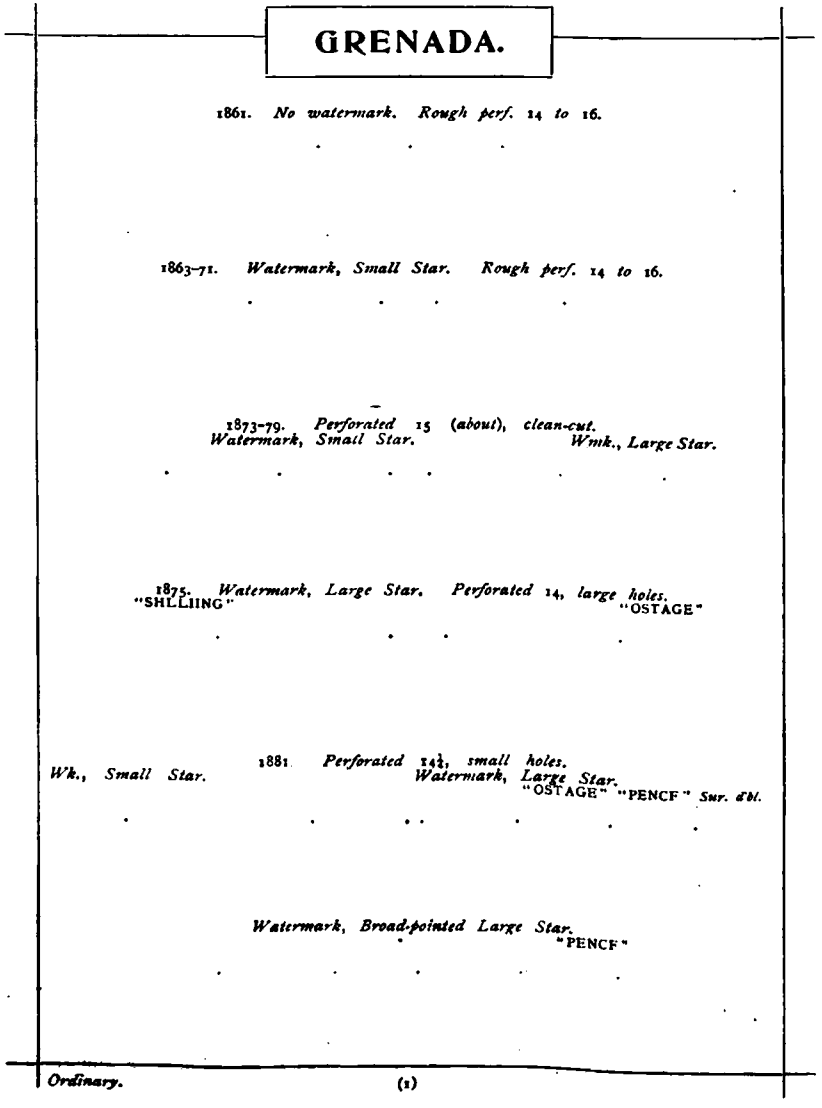
stamps before being satisfied with my draft, but the result has always been worth the trouble.

With regard to the heading, a little practice will enable you to quickly ascertain the number of letters, stops, blanks, etc., in a line, so that it can be typed centrally. If the number be even, ignore the point (".") at end.

For instance—"*1887. Watermark, Crown & 'C A.' Perforated 14.*" occupies forty-five spaces, the centre being the space between "Crown" and the ampersand; therefore commence the typing at No. 40 on the scale.

As it may be of assistance, I give below a copy of a draft for the first page of Grenada as catalogued. The figure within a parenthesis indicates the number of vertical spaces to be "jiggered" before typing what follows; and the figure before each long down-stroke indicates the place on the machine at which the words or figures after the stroke are to be commenced. The leaf should be inserted in the machine so that a point (·) if typed would fall on the lower line of the title-frame.

The diagram below is a reduced quarter-size facsimile of the page typed from this draft.



(3) 42/ 1861. No watermark. Rough perf. 14 to 16.
(2) 52/. 62/. 72/.
(9) 36/1863-71. Watermark, Small Star. Rough perf. 14 to 16.
(2) 45/. 59/. 65/. 79/.
(9) 42/1873-79. Perforated 15 (about), clean-cut.
(1) 39/ Watermark, Small Star. 79/ Wmk., Large Star.
(2) 35/. 47/. 59/. 63/. 77/. 89/.
(9) 35/1875. Watermark, Large Star. Perforated 14, large holes.
(1) 31/ "SHLLIING." 84/ "OSTAGE."
(2) 40/. 59/. 65/. 84/.
(9) 46/1881. Perforated 14½, small holes.
(1) 23/ Wk., Small Star. 62/ Watermark, Large Star.
(1) 74/ "OSTAGE." 84/ "PENCF." 93/ Sur. d'ble.
(2) 31/. 51/. 61/. 63/. 73/. 83/. 93/.
(8) 45/ Watermark, Broad-pointed Large Star.
(1) 79/ "PENCF."
(2) 40/. 53/. 62/. 73/. 84/.
(8) 23/ Ordinary. 61/ (1).

When once you get into the system, a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes is sufficient to draft and type a page, after making up your mind how many stamps are to be arranged and how many *lacunæ* left for future acquisitions. Due allowance can easily be made for pairs, strips, and blocks if collected.

Should it be desired to have the headings blacker than type-writing usually is, type the line again, but be careful not to strike a wrong key, or a right one in the wrong place—disaster, possibly accompanied by words having no philatelic signification, would result.

Some two years ago I prepared the necessary scales and drafted (ready for typing) nearly the whole contents of Part I of the Catalogue, and a great portion of Part II. Many of the drafts were used, and the result on the page was always quite satisfactory.

If manuscript headings be preferred, horizontal and vertical scales can be made as above, using the millimetre, or any other measure preferred, and there is no necessity to prepare a draft; it is now that the *quadrillé* ruling comes in useful as, when a type-writer is used, the pages may just as well be quite plain, except for the border.

Our pages, whether typed or written, being now ready, let us mount the stamps. If they are ruled the task is very simple, as the lines are a sufficient guide; but if they are plain, the best way is to lay a piece of thick white card about an inch wide, or a flat box-wood rule, along and just touching the row of "dots," and put the stamps up to it, as if it were a ruled line, remembering that the stamps must be set "square," even if the margins be irregular; this practically applies to imperforate stamps only.

A sheet of soft tissue (or Japanese) paper fastened on the back of the preceding page* will help to preserve the stamps; and for embossed specimens a narrow (⅛ inch) slip of card down each side of the specimen will keep off any undue pressure. If you collect by catalogue it will naturally assist if you pencil very lightly the number of the stamp just below, and to the outside of, the "dot" indicating its position.

Possibly you may say, "What a lot of fiddling detail!"; but if you get as far as this, you will find my reply—"*Experto crede!*"

* Or, at one edge, to the face of the page on which the stamps are mounted.—ED. *G.S.W.*

# Printing Stamps for the Commonwealth

*From* "*The Argus*," *Melbourne* (September 11, 1909)

THREE and a half million pounds worth of stamps, postal notes, and post cards go through the hands of the Commonwealth stamp printer every year. In other words, the staff under the stamp printer turn out over £1200 worth of stamps and postal notes every hour they work. The cost of the paper—the raw material of the business—is comparatively small, but once the little squares or strips bear the Government imprint they have a very real value. Before the fine, watermarked paper reaches the stamp printer it is treated with the respect due to merchandise labelled "Handle with care." But once the electrotype plates strike their impress on the paper it becomes money, and as such it is counted, indexed, and jealously guarded. From the time the innocent-looking stamp emerges from the printing press till it passes under the wire grating at the General Post Office to the customer, it is viewed with suspicion. Its every movement is watched and duly entered in an official ledger. Once it is sold it has a sporting chance of freedom. Maybe it passes into a city office, where a clerk has to account for its final journey; but the probabilities are that some careless youth or maid will pay kindly tribute to its worth as they entrust it with a message of love.

To the stamp all this matters nothing. Born in the grim embrace of a powerful printing press, it knows that its sphere of usefulness must come to an equally sudden ending. One touch of the mail-room obliterator and its value is cancelled for ever, save, perhaps, to some eager philatelist of a future age, who may cherish it merely as a relic of the past.

In a small department at the rear of the Government Printing Office most of the Australian stamps first see the light. They come to the Commonwealth stamp printer (Mr. J. B. Cook) as plain sheets of paper about a couple of feet square. This paper is parcelled up in lots of 500 sheets, and it is highly important that each package should contain exactly that number. To the ordinary customer an extra article or two — provided it be not included in the account—is seldom unwelcome. But with the stamp printer it is different. When ordering his paper he stipulates that each package shall contain 500 sheets, neither more nor less, and in the order the words "Neither more nor less" appear in italics, and are underlined. The reason for this express condition is that the 500-sheet parcels can be readily checked with the counting machines, and with other precautions taken the danger of a sheet of stamps going astray is reduced to a minimum. The stamp paper bears a distinctive watermark—a Crown over a capital "A," representing Australia. This watermark can be seen by holding any stamp against a light. Once the paper is unpacked and counted it is introduced to the printing-press.

Originally all stamps were printed from steel plates. Even now the die from which the plates or type are cast is made of steel. The process calls for the greatest skill in workmanship. A cube of steel, measuring little over an inch each way, is placed in the hands of the die-sinker. As the metal is then fairly soft, the workman, by using tools of the hardest steel, is able to slowly trace a pattern on the die. This pattern has to be sunk into the solid steel, until its face represents a perfect picture of the stamp. One false move—one moment of impatience—and the work is spoilt. But die-sinkers know the value of patience. Once the die is made and hardened, the stamp may be printed by one of two processes. The original method—which is still followed in certain countries—is known as intaglio, or steel-plate printing. By this system the finest results are produced, but in most places it has been superseded by a faster and less expensive process. When printing with a steel plate, the workman first fills the depressions in the die with a thick, inky substance, until a common surface is obtained. The face of the die is then carefully wiped over, so that the flat surfaces are left perfectly clean. Then the die is placed in the printing press, and the thick ink left in the depressions prints the stamp. The cleaned, flat surfaces give the finely-chiselled effects associated with steel engravings or copper plates, both of which are produced by the same method.

The newer system is known as electrotype printing. When the dies have been cut they are placed in a powerful stamping press, and an imprint is made on a cube of lead, known as a lead mould. The mould is then suspended in a solution of sulphate of copper, and the copper is made to adhere, by electric action, to the lead mould. Thus a shell of copper is formed on the face of the mould. This copper shell is separated from the lead, and, after being packed up with an alloy of tin, lead, and antimony, the electrotype is almost ready for use. The block from which postal notes are printed is made by a slightly different process. A forme of type is set up, and a wax impression of it is taken. Then the wax is black-leaded, chemically treated, and suspended in an electric bath until covered with a coating of copper. The rest of the process is similar to that employed in mounting the electrotypes for stamps.

In preparing the blocks for the printer great care has to be exercised. For one-penny stamps a block of from 120 to 480 printing surfaces is made. Proofs have to be taken, to see that each surface gives a clean print. If it be faint or indistinct, the block has to be built up or adjusted by the mechanic until it is perfect. Then, having been sawn, planed, and finished by machinery, the block is ready for the printing room.

Now the actual work of printing the stamp commences. The forme containing the electrotype is placed in the printing machine, the rollers are well smeared with a thick red ink, the electric motor is set in motion, and Victorian penny stamps—looking almost ready for the envelope—are turned out at the rate of 546,000 an hour. From the printing press the sheets of stamps—each representing £2 worth—are deposited in a neat pile in front of the operator, who counts them carefully, checks the number with the automatic counting apparatus attached to the machine, and passes them on to the next department.

Close by the printing press is an electrically-worked gumming machine. The adhesive used on all stamps printed in Melbourne is South Australian wattle-gum. After having been subjected to an elaborate refining process the gum is delivered at the stamp-printing office in two-gallon barrels. It is poured into a receptacle, from which it runs automatically on to the distributing

rollers. As the printed stamp sheets are fed into the machine they are gripped by metal clamps and held till the gum roller passes over them. Then the machine gently deposits the gummed sheets on an endless carrier of webbing, which takes them to the drying chamber. Wet gummed sheets of paper are not easy to handle. But the machine makes no mistake. Each slip of paper is clamped in exactly the same position, and never, by any chance, does a spot of gum touch the printed surface. From the webbing carrier the stamp sheets are lifted by boys and hung on a revolving rack, which carries the stamps into the drying chamber. This is a brilliantly lighted apartment, for the heat is supplied by electric globes. So accurately is the temperature adjusted that a stamp sheet has just time to become thoroughly dry before it leaves the drying chamber.

As may be imagined, the paper has curled into all sorts of fantastic shapes by the time it emerges. To the uninitiated it would seem an almost hopeless task to attempt to straighten the curled and twisted stamp sheets. It is here—where patience and deft fingering are required—that woman's work begins. A girl takes a few hundred sheets, and smoothing them out puts them aside, a small number at a time. When a pile of about 500 slips—for 500 is the standard number in the office—has accumulated she places them carefully between hard cardboard covers, taking particular pains to see that all the corners are straightened. Then the book covers and their contents are put into a press, from which, in a few hours, the stamp sheets emerge without curl or crease.

As yet the 480 stamps are but so many imprints on a sheet of paper. Perforation is the next—and the final—process. There are two distinct perforating machines at work in the Melbourne office. The principal difference between them is that whereas one is fed by hand, the other automatically places the sheets of stamps beneath the perforator. Four or five girls are employed at the hand machines, and theirs is a work requiring the greatest exactitude. Before running the sheets beneath the perforator they sort them into divisions of four each, that being the number which can be perforated at one operation. To ensure accuracy the girls run the point of a pin through a common spot on each sheet. They are thus enabled to feed four sheets at once, confident that the perforations will follow the white roads between the squares of red. At the same time, the work of feeding the perforating machines entails a great strain on mind and eye. Absolute concentration on the part of the operator is necessary. A moment's lapse might result in the defacement of a sheet of stamps. The automatic perforator, which possesses obvious advantages, is at present used chiefly for South Australian stamps. Its principle was invented by the present Commonwealth stamp printer (Mr. Cook) some nineteen years ago. Since then it has been improved by him in various ways. It is fitted with guides to ensure exactitude in perforation, and its long rows of metal pins descend with unerring precision. But its chief advantage lies in the fact that it can accomplish in an hour a task that it takes the hand machine a day to perform. Working at full speed, this automatic appliance can perforate 120,000 sheets—representing somewhere about fifty million stamps—in an hour.

Every stamp is scanned by human eye before it leaves the printing office. After the perforator has left the sheets neatly divided into little squares they are passed on to girls, who act as scrutineers. These employés are specially selected for their quickness and keenness of vision, and it is theirs to see that there is neither spot nor blemish nor mark of encroaching perforation on the stamps sent out to the public. One wonders, watching these girls as their eyes scan sheet after sheet, if they ever speculate on the future of these little squares of red. What messages of good or ill, what tidings sad or joyful, what pleasures and what disappointments may make these stamps their passport. But a narrow line of perforation, one muses, may divide the stamp that will bear wedding greetings from that destined to be the black-bordered conveyer of sorrow and grief. . . . Of these things the scrutineer recks but little. Her thoughts are of her work. Suddenly the steady flow of stamp-sheets on to her table is interrupted, and one slip is cast aside. "What's the matter with that one?" asks Mr. Cook, who is standing alongside. "Perforation defective," replies the girl as she shows where the line of tiny holes has encroached on the stamp print. Then she settles down to her task again, and the pile of stamp squares in front of her grows steadily higher and higher.

Postal notes, clean and fresh from the printing press, at once suggest hard cash. Their value is stamped upon them in bold figuring, and they are easily negotiable. Notes of different value—in, fact, sometimes as many as fourteen denominations—are printed upon one sheet. Wax impressions of the type for each note are taken, copper electrotypes are made, and the various blocks are built up into one forme, ready for the printing press. The result is that when the sheet issues from the press it represents a large number of notes of varying value. These are afterwards cut up by machinery and sorted according to their value. Postal notes are spared the ordeal of the per-

forator, but they have to pass through a machine which leaves a lifelong brand. This is a little contrivance, hardly any larger than a sewing machine, which hour after hour, day after day, can count on, never tiring, and never making a mistake. And as it counts it leaves its record in the two top corners of the note—a record that makes the little slip of paper for ever distinctive. Should the number be "458,729 A" on a 10s. postal note, you can rest assured that that number will never again be registered on a note of like value. The counting machine can number four sets of postal notes at once. An operator feeds the notes on sheets of four, and as the ratchet moves the revolving figures each note is stamped with its distinctive number. And so the machine, working its four sets of figures, numbers neatly, and with absolute accuracy, over 32,000 postal notes in an hour.

If the designer had nothing to consider but artistic effect our stamps would soon resemble miniature pictures. But, as it is, he is hemmed in by restrictions. Very little scope is allowed as to the design itself; steel plates—by which the finest effects can be produced—have had to give place to the less expensive electrotypes, and only the lighter shades can be used as colouring.

In nearly every country the practice has been, ever since the introduction of postage, to reproduce on the stamp the head of the reigning monarch. In many places the custom is still slavishly followed, but in a number of countries, and in certain States of the Commonwealth, selected scenes have been introduced. America was one of the first to break away from the practice, and the stamp bearing a pictorial representation of "The Landing of Columbus" is now known throughout the world. This stamp is a very fine example of the perfection of the steel-plate printing. West Australian stamps are, of course, known by the Swan. On the occasion of the New South Wales centenary the State issued a stamp very familiar to amateur collectors. It is a fourpenny stamp, and on it is depicted the "Landing of Captain Cook."* Across the top are the words "One Hundred Years."

Tasmania advertises its beauty spots by means of its stamps. Adopting a large rectangular stamp, the Tasmanians have worked on to it designs showing picturesque views of such places as Russell Falls, Tasman Arch, Mount Wellington, Lake Marion, and other well-known resorts. These stamps were originally produced by the steel-engraving process, by which fine sky and water effects and excellent perspective were obtained. Cheapness and durability have, however, turned the scale in favour of the electrotype process, which is now adopted in all Australian States. Prior to federation steel printing was employed in Tasmania, and to a great extent in South Australia. The process is still adopted in the United States, Canada, South American states, and New Zealand, but in Great Britain, as in Australia, it has been superseded by the electrotype.

Light colours are used exclusively. This is because it is essential that the slightest touch of the mail-room obliterator shall permanently disfigure the stamp. Moreover, black is a prohibited colour—if we admit it to be a colour at all. In the possession of Mr. Cook, at the Commonwealth printing office, are a number of Tasmanian scenic proof stamps, printed from steel plates in black. The result in each case is a delicately shaded artistic study in black and white, with light fleecy clouds, sunlit waters, and shaded hill slopes. But as the post office ink is black, it is obvious that these little black and white pictures would be dangerous from a revenue standpoint. Thus it is that light shades of red, heliotrope, green, and yellow are more favoured by the stamp printer. As a general rule, distinctive colours are used with different values. The marked difference in the appearance of the Victorian 1d. and 2d. stamps may be quoted as an illustration. If it is found that one stamp is liable to be confused with another, the printer is asked to submit a recommendation for a new colour. Such a case has, in fact, just been referred to Mr. Cook for his decision.

To supply Victoria's requirements is but part of the work of the Commonwealth stamp printer. In addition, he has to print stamps, postal notes, post cards, registered envelopes, letter cards, and other postal matter for South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. Many people have doubtless asked themselves the question, "Why is there not one Commonwealth stamp?" Now that a financial basis has been decided upon as between the States and the Commonwealth, this question is certain to claim attention. The advantages of such a stamp, particularly to large business firms and the travelling public, are obvious. How many travellers from one State to another suffer loss and inconvenience owing to the special State stamps? When the American fleet visited Australia, the Commonwealth, as a concession to the visitors, allowed them to use New South Wales stamps in Victoria or any other State, and a great deal of confusion was thus obviated. But other travellers have still to suffer the inconvenience. It is safe to say that the one federal stamp, whatever its design or colour, and whether it be printed

* The writer of this interesting article had evidently not seen this particular stamp, which bears a portrait, only, of Captain Cook.—ED. *G.S.W.*

from steel or electrotype, will be welcomed by all.

Some stamps die in infancy, many pass away just as they reach a healthy maturity, a few live to a ripe old age. The first class are hurried from the post office to a business firm, they carry a letter to an office—probably in the same city—and then their passage to a waste-paper basket and fire is quick and sure. The stamps that live to maturity are those that bear missives to distant countries, where they are cared for until the succeeding letter arrives, and then lost or destroyed. Or maybe the maturity stamp will act as passport for a billet doux, and will be cherished by some limpid-eyed girl till the lover and his correspondence are forgotten—say a few weeks later. But the stamp that would live to hoary age must trust not to fickle lovers. Rather it should await the bulky legal envelope, on which it will travel to some foreign office. Then, years hence, some covetous philatelist will surreptitiously detach it from the musty envelope, and carefully transfer it to a glass-cased collection. And so it will live on—guarded from mould and vandal touch, gathering value as the years go by—long after its twin brothers of the stamp press have passed into dust.

# Twentieth Century Colonials

WRITTEN AND COMPILED BY D. B. ARMSTRONG

## Part III.—British Possessions in Africa

*(Continued from page 401.)*

### Cape Colony

IT seems strange that Britain's foremost African colony should still officially adhere to the somewhat antiquated title of "The Cape of Good Hope," which has long ceased to be correctly applicable to a territory which covers 276,995 square miles of the southern portion of the Dark Continent, and which to the present-day public is far more familiar as the Cape Colony, under which title, for all except official purposes, it is usually referred to. All its postage stamp issues having, however, borne this inscription, it will invariably be found listed in catalogues under that designation.

The inhabitants, including those of Griqualand, British Bechuanaland, and Pondoland, which are now included in the colony, number 2,409,804, of whom about 579,741 are of European descent, chiefly Dutch. The principal industries are sheep-rearing, ostrich-farming, the cultivation of wheat, barley, and other cereals, diamond-mining, and wine-making. Administrative government is in the hands of the High Commissioner of the Cape (an official appointed by the British Government), a local Ministry, House of Assembly, and Legislative Council, the colony being self-governing.

Cape Town, the capital, with 169,641 inhabitants, is situate on Table Bay, which is so called from the famous Table Mountain, at the foot of which the city is built. It occupies the original site of the first Dutch fort, at the mouth of the Zoeta or Sweet River. The chief remaining towns of the colony are Port Elizabeth, East London, Kimberley, Grahamstown, and Beaconsfield.

A small piece of British territory on the west coast, known as Walfish Bay, is attached to Cape Colony for administrative purposes.

Stamps first issued September 1, 1853.

Entered Universal Postal Union January 1, 1895.

Imperial Penny Postage adopted September 1, 1899.

Early in 1903 this colony issued a 3d. stamp in a design adopted in October, 1893, for the 1d., and subsequently in 1900 for the then current ½d. value, which depicts an allegorical figure of Hope standing erect with her right hand resting on a heavy anchor, with a view of Table Bay in the background, the whole design being emblematic of the colony by which it was issued. Owing to the appearance of the King's Head stamps at the end of the same and commencement of the following year, this 3d. stamp was only in circulation for a limited period, and already shows signs of becoming scarce. It has been stated that an entire series, including all values, had been prepared to the order of the Cape Government in this design, but although it is quite possible that the statement may have had some reliable foundation, the subsequent issue of a full set bearing the King's portrait would make this seem at least a little doubtful; for had such been the case, the alteration of design was entirely unnecessary, the allegorical design being equally suited for employment under Queen or King, and the manufacture of new plates merely on the account of a change of ruler an unnecessary expense.

March, 1902.




*Allegorical design, as above. Wmk. Cabled Anchor. Perf. 14. Typographed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. in London, in sheets of 240, arranged in four panes of sixty, containing ten rows of six stamps. Plate No. "1" in all four corners of the sheets, and each pane surrounded by a continuous Jubilee line. Inscription "CAPE OF GOOD HOPE" watermarked across the centre of the sheets.*

3d., magenta.

During 1902-4 a full series of nine values was issued, all bearing a profile portrait of King Edward VII, of the same size and style as that which appears on our own English stamps, and stated to have been struck from the same die. This series is noteworthy for the fact that on each of the separate values the head is enclosed in a different frame. The first to be issued was the 1s., which was placed on sale on November 25th, 1902, and the last, the 2d., in October, 1904. A consignment of the 3d. value was received in the colony on January 13th, 1903, but the stamp was not immediately issued, as there were still large quantities of the same value in the old type, as listed above, on hand. There appears to have been somewhat of a run on the 2d. value of this series, of which the first printing, amounting to some 484,800 copies, was completely exhausted by September, 1905, and it was unobtainable until the following May, when a fresh consignment was received and issued. The botanical specimen which figures in the upper corners of the 2½d. value is the celebrated South African sugar bush plant, the principal flowering shrub of the colony.

1902-4.

*King's Head design enclosed in a separate frame for each value. Wmk. Cabled Anchor. Perf. 14. Unsurfaced paper. Typographed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. in London. Dates of issue given in brackets.*




½d., pale green
(December 16, 1902).




1d., rose
(December 2, 1902).




2d., brown
(October 18, 1904).




2½d., ultramarine
(March, 1904).




3d., magenta
(October, 1903).




4d., olive-green
(January 13, 1903).




6d., mauve
(February 3, 1903).




1s., ochre
(November 25, 1902).




5s., orange-brown (March 1, 1903).

Sheets of this issue contain 240 stamps arranged in four panes of sixty, ten rows of six. In all cases the panes are surrounded by a series of broken marginal lines, except that of the first printing of the 1d. value, in which they are continuous. Owing to the large supplies of these values which are requisitioned, several plates have so far been employed for the production of the ½d. and 1d. denominations, plate numbers from 1 to 4 existing of the 1d., and 1 and 2 of the ½d. The remaining values all have plate number "1," in white on a solid ground of colour. Watermarked inscription across centre of sheets as before.

The stamps are available for postal use only, there being a separate revenue series, and they will not therefore be printed on chalk-surfaced paper.

*Shades.*

½d., deep green, *instead of* pale green.
1d., carmine-rose, *instead of* rose.
5s., dark orange-brown, *instead of* orange-brown.

**Official Stamps**

About January, 1906, the Stationery Department of the Cape Government commenced to perforate the stamps used on their foreign mail with eleven large holes, arranged in the form of two triangles with apices converging, as a precaution against pilfering on the part of their employees. This perforation was entirely unofficial, and undertaken purely on the initiative of the department named, and ceased to be employed some time during 1906. As these cannot be considered in any way as official stamps, they are not listed formally here. The following values are to be found with this mark: 1d., 3d., 6d., 1s., and 5s. King, and 4d. "Hope."

*(To be continued.)*

# Philatelic Exhibition at Brighton

*By* J. C.-S.

IT is only three years since Mr. Fred J. Melville came down to Brighton to inaugurate a branch of the Junior Philatelic Society in that town. At the close of that meeting the membership roll contained but six names, four of which had been transferred from the parent society; the membership of the branch now numbers close upon fifty, and it was under their auspices that a Stamp Exhibition was opened at the Town Hall, Hove, on Saturday, October 23rd.

The opening ceremony took place at 3.30 p.m., the chair being taken, in the unavoidable absence of the Chairman, Councillor Mead, by the Rev. H. C. Bond, who briefly introduced the President of the Junior Philatelic Society. Mr. Melville then proceeded to give a lecture on "Hobbies and their Riders," the object of which, said the speaker, was not to thrust Stamp Collecting at his audience, but to explain to them the objects and aims of a hobby, and the advisability of having one; and he concluded with several suggestions to those who might be at present hunting for a hobby horse which they could ride.

On the motion of the Secretary, Mr. John Ireland, seconded by Mr. Leicester B. Paine, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Melville for travelling down from London and for delivering his lecture.

The following is a complete list of the exhibitors and their exhibits:—

THE REV. H. C. BOND. *British Bechuanaland*, Cape of Good Hope (overprinted), and the "Unappropriated dies" series, ½d. to 10s. *Bechuanaland Protectorate*, a nice selection, including the very rare 2s. 6d. and 5s. mint. *Mafeking*, fifteen specimens, several used on small pieces of entire, and the 1d. with portrait of Sergeant Goodyer in mint condition. *Brazil*, good selection, including 280 and 430 reis of 1854; *Holland; Dutch Indies; Curaçao; Surinam.*

MR. J. R. BOULTON. *Western Australia*, a nice collection of fine copies, including 1861, 4d., rough perf., mint.

MR. HERBERT CLARK. *Great Britain*, "Admiralty Official," sets of both types, blocks of eighteen and twenty-four of ½d. and 1d. values, all mint. "Government Parcels," including corner strip of three of 1s. King's Head, mint; 1d. and 2d. Mulready, both used and unused; College Stamps; Beaufort House Essay. Selection of Colonial stamps showing the various portraits of Queen Victoria; a collection of the Commemorative stamps of the world, with description of each. *Mauritius*, 1d., "Post Paid," unused and fine. *Nova Scotia*, 1s., used, and the rest of the set in fine condition. *Schleswig-Holstein*, complete; *Bavaria, Oldenburg*, and other German States. *Prince Edward Island*; and a selection of clever forgeries of various countries.

MR. J. CORNER-SPOKES. *Dutch Indies; Hungary; Germany; Prussia*; and a page of "Pacific Curiosities," including *British New Guinea* and *Solomon Islands*, used, *New Hebrides*, British and French used together, and *Queensland* used in New Guinea.

MR. J. C. DALLIMORE. *Alsace and Lorraine; Ceylon*, good selection of pence issues; *New Hebrides*, "Condominium" on Fiji; *Sicily.*

MESSRS. G. G. and C. E. DUNCOMBE. *Persia*, very fine collection of all issues.

MR. J. IRELAND. *Bermuda; Borneo; Brunei; Gambia; Gibraltar; Jamaica; Malta; Natal; New Zealand*, pictorial issues; *Papua*, including 1905, 2s. 6d., mint; *St. Helena; Sarawak; Sudan; Straits Settlements; Solomon Islands; Western Australia.*

MR. G. LUMGAIR. *Mauritius*, very fine exhibit, including 1848, 1d., three copies on *blue* paper and another on *yellowish-white* paper; 2d., three copies, including the error "PENOE," an exceptionally fine specimen; 1859, 2d., blue on *bluish* paper; 1854, 4d. used; 1858, all values in fine condition; 1877, 1s. on 5s.; 1879, 13 cents, slate; 1898, 6 cents, in *red*, on 18 cents, surcharge *inverted. German Colonies*, specimen sets. *British East Africa*, ½ a. on English 1d., lilac. The set on Indian stamps ½ a. to 1 rupee, mint. *Zanzibar* on India, including 2, 3, and 5 rupees, and many varieties of type. *Seychelles: Madagascar; French, German*, and *Portuguese Colonies*; and a selection of entires.

MR. W. MEAD. *Würtemberg*, complete and

fine, including the 70 kr. of 1873, and all the 18 kr. varieties. *Egypt; Guatemala*, including 1 c. on ½ c., not catalogued; *Hanover; Virgin Islands.*

MR. W. CYRIL OWEN. *Great Britain*, beautifully mounted and written up to show the first two 1d. and 2d. stamps, the wear of the plates, ivory heads, the complete set of Maltese Cross postmarks with number in centre on the 2d., blue. Coloured and town postmark varieties were shown, including the 1844 postmark in *blue* and *black* on the one stamp, and in *violet* on the 1d., also rare; Irish postmark in *blue*, etc.

MR. LEICESTER B. PAINE. *Great Britain*, 1d., black, block of eighteen with *red* postmark, and of twelve with *black* postmark; 2d., blue, no lines, superb block of twelve with *red* postmark.

MR. GEORGE W. SMITH. *Ionian Islands; South Australia; New Zealand; Niger Coast;* and an autograph letter of Sir Rowland Hill.

Mr. Melville again visited Hove on the Monday, and at 6 p.m. delivered a lecture on "His Majesty's Mails," in which he gave an account of the conveyance of letters from the earliest to the present times, concluding with the parcels post and the Post Office telegraph.

Mr. W. Cyril Owen proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was seconded by Mr. J. Corner-Spokes, and carried with acclamation. The lantern was worked by Mr. E. Austin, of Hove.

It was through the kindness of the United Gentlewomen's Handicrafts and Home Industries Society that a Philatelic Exhibition became possible, but the credit for the labour of making all the arrangements is due to the Secretary, Mr. John Ireland, and Mr. Cyril Owen, a member of the Committee, and we cannot but express the hope that the first Philatelic Exhibition held in Brighton having been attended with such eminent success, it will prove to be the forerunner of many future "Stamp Shows."

# New Issues and Discoveries

*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.**—According to *The Australian Philatelist* (10.9.09), all values of the new set have been issued, with the exception of the 20s.




7

1909. Type 7. *Centre in first colour. Wmk.* Crown *over* A, Type 5. *Perf.* 12×12½ *(comb-machine).*

190 ½d., rosine and yellow-green.
195 6d. ,, ,,
196 1s. ,, ,,
197 2s. ,, ,,
198 5s. ,, ,,
199 10s. ,, ,,

**Barbados.**—We have seen a new ½d. stamp, the shade of which is quite different from No. 136 in the Catalogue. It is evident that the new stamp belongs to the set listed in our issue of October 2.




6

1909. Type 6. *Wmk. Multiple Crown* C A, Type w. 8. *Perf.* 14.

166 ½d., green, O.

**Gambia.**—We have seen a new set of stamps printed in new colours, some of which conform to the colour scheme. Unsurfaced paper is used throughout.




3




4

1909. Types 3 *and* 4 (5d., 7½d., 10d., *and* 1s. 6d. *to* 3s.). *Name and value or tablet of value in second colour. Wmk. Multiple Crown* C A, Type w. 8. *Perf.* 14.

75 2d., greyish slate, O.
76 3d., purple on *yellow*, O.
77 4d., black and red on *yellow*, O.
78 5d., orange and purple, O.
79 6d., dull and bright purple, O.
80 7½d., brown and blue, O.
81 10d., pale sage-green and red, O.
82 1s., black on *green*, O.
83 1s. 6d., bright lilac and green, O.
84 2s., purple and bright blue on *blue*, O.
85 2s. 6d., black and red on *blue*, O.
86 3s., yellow and green, O.

**Great Britain.**—We have to chronicle an unexpected change in the colour of the current 4d. stamp, which was issued on November 1 printed in *deep orange*, instead of *green and purple-brown*. The paper is unsurfaced, as one

would expect in the case of a mono-coloured stamp.



88

1 Nov., 1909. Type 88. *Change of colour. Perf.* 14.
221*a* 4d., deep orange.

**Jamaica.**—In reference to the article on the Llandovery stamps, a correspondent has shown us a copy of the 1d., *black and red*, on which the horizontal stroke of the second "L" of "FALLS" is almost entirely absent, being only represented by a small dot, making the word read "FALI.S." (E. B. E.)

**Montserrat.**—According to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* (9.10.09), the following stamps were issued during September:—



4




5

SEPT., 1909. Types 4 and 5 (5s.). *Centres in first colour. Wmk. Multiple Crown* CA, Type w. 8. *Perf.* 14.

38 2d., greyish slate, C.
40 3d., purple on *yellow*, C.
42 6d., dull and bright purple, C.
43 1s., black on *green*, C.
44 2s., purple and bright blue on *blue*, C.
45 2s. 6d., black and red on *blue*, C.
46 5s., green and red on *yellow*, C.

NOTE.—The 2½d., No. 38 in the Catalogue, becomes No. 39.

**Paraguay.**—Our agent in Asuncion sends us the following new varieties:—



39

*1909*

51

1909. Type 39 *overprinted with* Type 51, *in* black.

1 c., vermilion.
5 c., orange.
10 c., brown.
20 c., violet.
30 c., indigo.
30 c., yellow-brown.

**Sudan.**—A client has been kind enough to bring to our notice the 1 mil. overprinted "Army Service" with a space of 14 mm. between the two lines of the overprint instead of the normal 12 mm. He informs us that the 14 mm. spacing occurs only in the first printing of the 1 mil., which took place in 1905. Our client has also shown us the varieties of the normal overprint, which are detailed below.




2

**Army**

**Service**

33

1906. Type 2 *overprinted as* Type 33, *in* black, *but with* 14 mm. *between two lines of overprint, instead of* 12 mm. *Wmk. Multiple Star and Crescent*, Type 4. *Perf.* 14.

209*a* 1 m., brown and carmine.

1906. *As above, but* 12 mm. *between lines of overprint. Varieties.* (i) *Overprint inverted.*

214*c* 1 m., brown and carmine.
214*d* 5 m., carmine and black.

(ii) *Overprint double, one inverted.*

214*e* 5 m., carmine and black.

**Tasmania.**—We are informed by Mr. R. S. Hogg that the ½d. exists with perforation compound of 12½ and 11.




22

1905–8. Type 22. *Wmk. Crown over* A, Type 33. (*c*) *Perf. compound of* 12½ *and* 11.

240 ½d., green.

**Turkey.**—We have now received the 5 paras and 1 piastre of the new issue, the inscription on which gives the name in Turkish characters of Sultan Réchad.



27

1909. Type 27. *Perf.* 12 *and* 13½, *and compound.*

271 5 par., brown-ochre.
274 1 pias., ultramarine.

# Correspondence

*The Editor of "Gibbons Stamp Weekly"*

SIR,—I am afraid Mr. Dalwigk has made some serious mistakes in this week's *G.S.W.* regarding the 5s. Transvaal with inverted centre. He states it is the *postage* stamp, whereas it is the *revenue*, printed, if I remember rightly, in *black and lilac*. It is also incorrect to say only two specimens are known. Certainly only two were known for some little time, but since then most of the balance of the sheet has come on the market. Again it is incorrect to say that it is the only De La Rue King's Head with inverted centre, for the 2s. 6d. of the same issue also exists with His Majesty's portrait topsy-turvy. Possibly the same care is not exercised with fiscal as with postage stamps at the De La Rue establishment.

Yours very truly,
B. W. H. POOLE.

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*The Editor of "Gibbons Stamp Weekly"*

DEAR SIR.—I notice in your *Weekly* to-day a letter from Mr. J. E. L. Cox *re* the 1d. on 4d. Cayman Islands stamp, and he states that the same was not issued for postal purposes. I thought it might be of interest to many of your readers to learn that I have one on entire postally used with inverted surcharge; I have also another with a red ink line drawn through it, evidently done by the then Postmaster and marked through "Fiscal only." In any case the 4d. stamp was issued specially for postal purposes, and even if the same when surcharged was intended for fiscal purposes only, it is quite clear that *some were* issued *postally*, and I am still of opinion that the stamp should be catalogued as usual.

The other notes of your correspondent are also interesting, as I have one or two of the ½d. on 5s. and 1d. on 5s. cancelled with black ink figures, and for a time it has puzzled me as to how they came to be so marked, but your correspondent's explanation of the cancelling stamp used at Bodden Town being worn, which necessitated some of the stamps from that part being cancelled by dating in ink, makes the matter quite clear.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
A. LÉON ADUTT, F.R.P.S.L.

[Where a stamp is issued as a fiscal (and it does not appear that the 1d. on 4d. was ever *issued* postally) and a few copies succeed in passing through the post without being noticed by, or with the connivance of, the Post Office clerks, we think it most advisable that it should not be catalogued. It should be remembered that a fiscal stamp cannot *pay postage* without special authority. The most it can do is to defraud the Post Office.—ED. *G.S.W.*]

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## ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

H. W. C.—We have solved the mystery of the supposed No. 19 in the margin of the current Penny stamp, about which you asked us a week or two ago. Another correspondent has shown us a specimen, and it is evident that the letter "H" has been replaced by letter "I," but owing to the type used the appearance is that of heavy figures "19."

# Philatelic Societies

## Manchester Junior Philatelic Society

*President: I. J. Bernstein.*
*Vice-Presidents: W. W. Munn and J. J. Darlow.*
*Hon. Packet Superintendent: C. S. Gleave.*
*Librarian and Assistant Secretary: J. Taylor.*
*Auditor: P. S. Barton, A.C.A.*
*Committee: A. Conboy, R. Lowenhaupt, J. T. Tweddale.*
*Hon. Treasurer and Secretary: J. S. Higgins, jun., F.R.P.S., Lond., 7 Green Street, Manchester.*

### PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS, 1909-10.

MEETINGS are held, on alternate Thursdays, at the Deansgate Hotel, Deansgate, Manchester. The meeting room of the Society is open on meeting nights at 6 p.m.; this affords members an exceptional opportunity for the exchange of their duplicate stamps and social intercourse.

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| 1909. | | | | |
| Oct. | 7. | 7.0 p.m., | | Presidential Address |
| ,, | | 7.45 | ,, | Display of members' stamps, limited to twelve interesting or artistic specimens. |
| ,, | 21. | 7.0 | ,, | Paper and Display, "India." Dr. E. W. Floyd. |
| Nov. | 4. | 7.0 | ,, | Paper, "What to look for in Recent Issues" . . . D. A. Berry. |
| Nov. | 18. | 6.30 p.m., | | Auction. |
| Dec. | 2. | 7.0 | ,, | Paper and Display, "Western Australia". . . W. W. Munn. |
| ,, | 16. | | | *Social evening. |
| 1910. | | | | |
| Jan. | 20. | | | *Exhibition of stamps. |
| Feb. | 3. | 7.0 | ,, | Paper, "The Arrangement of a Collection" . J. K. Sidebottom. |
| ,, | 17. | 6.30 | ,, | Auction. |
| Mar. | 3. | 7.0 | ,, | Paper, "Methods of Collecting." W. C. Taylor (of Liverpool). |
| ,, | 17. | 7.0 | ,, | Paper and Display, "Reprints." J. R. M. Albrecht. |
| ,, | 31. | 7.0 | ,, | Paper and Display, "St. Vincent." J. J. Darlow. |
| April | 14. | 7.0 | ,, | Paper, "The Preliminaries of a Stamp Issue, as illustrated by Saxony." I. J. Bernstein. |
| ,, | 28. | 7.0 | ,, | Paper and Display, "Seychelles." J. E. Williams. |
| May | 5. | | | *Annual Meeting. |
| June. | | | | *Annual Picnic. |

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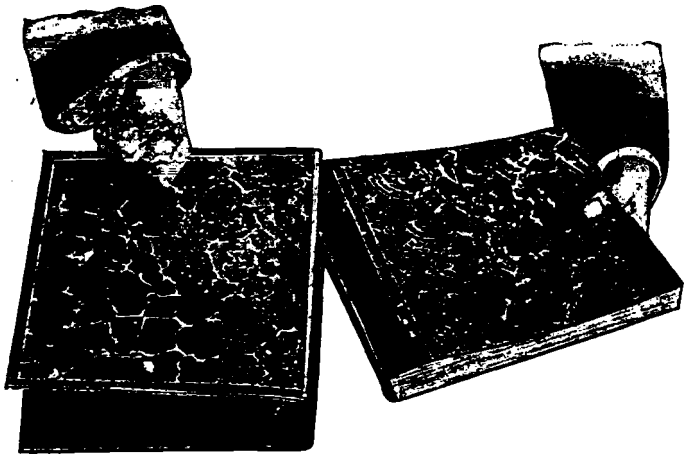
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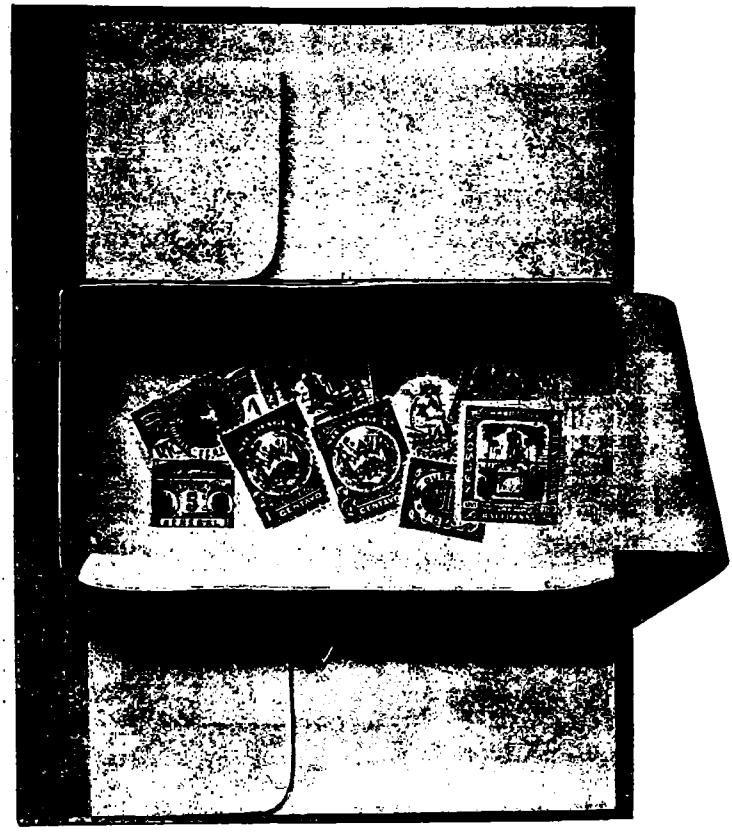
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# GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY



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| 1 | Pair of Tweezers (Nos. 1, 2, or 3).. | 2 | 0 |
| 1 | copy of *My Duplicates* ..... | 1 | 0 |
| | No. 65 Packet (250 different Stamps) | 2 | 0 |
| | | 10 | 0 |

## No. 4. Price 10s.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Strand Album. No. 15 / or 1 Improved Album. No. 3 | ..... | 5 | 0 |
| 2 | Boxes of 1000 Stamp Hinges ..... | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | Ideal Perforation Gauge ..... | 0 | 6 |
| 1 | Watermark Detector ..... | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | Pair of Tweezers (Nos. 1, 2, or 3).. | 2 | 0 |
| 1 | copy of *My Duplicates* ..... | 1 | 0 |
| | No. 66 Packet (500 different Stamps) | 4 | 0 |
| | | 14 | 6 |

## No. 5. Price 15s.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Strand Album. No. 17 / or 1 Improved Album. No. 4 | ..... | 7 | 6 |
| 2 | Boxes of 1000 Stamp Hinges ..... | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | Ideal Perforation Gauge ..... | 0 | 6 |
| 1 | Watermark Detector ..... | 1 | 0 |
| 1 Vade Mecum / or 1 Pair of Tweezers | ..... | 2 | 6 |
| 1 | copy of *Stamps and Stamp Collecting* | 1 | 0 |

## No. 5. Price 15s.—*continued.*

| | | List Price. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | No. 13 Collecting Book ..... | 1 | 6 |
| 100 | Transparent Envelopes. B ..... | 0 | 6 |
| | No. 66 Packet (500 different Stamps) | 4 | 0 |
| | No. 6 Packet (100 different Stamps) | 1 | 6 |
| | | 21 | 0 |

## No. 6. Price £1.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ideal Album. No. 1 ..... | 12 | 6 |
| 1 | copy Catalogue. Part I ..... | 2 | 6 |
| 1 | „ „ „ II ..... | 2 | 6 |
| 1 | Box of 1000 Stamp Hinges ..... | 0 | 6 |
| 1 | Ideal Perforation Gauge ..... | 0 | 6 |
| 1 | Watermark Detector ..... | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | Magnifying Glass ..... | 4 | 0 |
| 1 | Pair of No. 3 Tweezers ..... | 2 | 0 |
| 1 | copy of *My Duplicates* ..... | 1 | 0 |
| | No. 66 Packet (500 different Stamps) | 4 | 0 |
| | | 30 | 6 |

## No. 7. Price £1 10s.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ideal Album. No. 1 ..... | 12 | 6 |
| 1 | Set of Catalogues ..... | 5 | 0 |
| 2 | Boxes of 1000 Stamp Hinges ..... | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | Ideal Perforation Gauge ..... | 0 | 6 |
| 1 | Watermark Detector ..... | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | Pair of No. 3 Tweezers ..... | 2 | 0 |
| 1 | Magnifying Glass ..... | 4 | 0 |
| 1 | No. 13 Collecting Book ..... | 1 | 6 |
| 100 | Transparent Envelopes. B ..... | 0 | 6 |
| | No. 67 Packet (1000 varieties) ... | 15 | 0 |
| | | 43 | 0 |

## No. 8. Price £3.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ideal Album. No. 3 ..... | 25 | 0 |
| 1 | Leather Case for above ..... | 20 | 0 |
| 1 | Set of Catalogues ..... | 5 | 0 |
| 3 | Boxes of 1000 Stamp Hinges ..... | 1 | 6 |
| 1 | Ideal Perforation Gauge ..... | 0 | 6 |
| 1 | Watermark Detector ..... | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | Pair of No. 3 Tweezers ..... | 2 | 0 |
| 1 | Magnifying Glass ..... | 4 | 0 |
| 1 | No. 17 Collecting Book ..... | 2 | 6 |
| 100 | Transparent Envelopes. B ..... | 0 | 6 |
| 1 | No. 73 Leather Pocket Wallet .... | 3 | 6 |
| | No. 67 Packet (1000 varieties) ... | 15 | 0 |
| | | 80 | 6 |

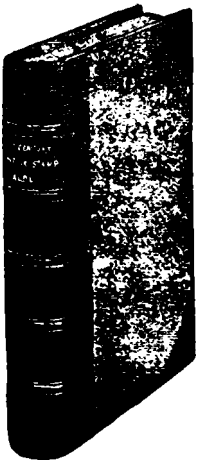
THE

# Century Album

OF THE

## Postage Stamps of the World.

SECOND EDITION. PUBLISHED 1903.



**622 pages, 13×10 inches.**

Printed on one side of the paper only, with illustrations on the left-hand page. No minor varieties. Space for about 18,000 stamps.

**No. 22.**

**On stout glazed paper, half-bound in morocco,**

**REDUCED PRICE,**

**15s.**

**or post-free in Great Britain, 15/9.**

**Up to May, 1909, this Album was sold at 25s., but as we have only a few copies left, we are offering them at the above reduced price to clear our stock rooms.**

[AD. 28.

# *Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.*

*ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.*

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

1909. *Type* 72. *New values.*

| Cat. No. | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ½ c., violet . . . | 0 | 1 |
| | 20 c., blue . . . | 0 | 8 |

## FRENCH P.O.'s IN CHINA.

1907. *Types* 6 *and* 7 *surcharged as Type* 10 *with value in cents.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A99. | 4 cents on 10 c., carmine . | |
| A100. | 6 „ on 15 c., pale red . | |
| A102. | 10 „ on 25 c , blue . | |
| A103. | 20 „ on 50 c., brown and lavender . . | |
| A104. | 40 „ on 1 fr., lake and yellow-green . | |

Set of five stamps, as above, *used* 2 6

## HAYTI.

1907–8. *Type* 16 *surcharged with Type* 18, *in black.*

211. 1 c. on 5 c., deep blue . *used* 0 1

## JAPAN.

1906. *Commemorative of Military Review.*

319. 1½ sen, blue . . *used* 1 6

## PERU.

1909. *New types. High values.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 201. | 50 c., yellow-bistre . | *used* | 1 | 0 |
| 202. | 1 sol, blue-black and lake | „ | 1 | 6 |

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1909. *Type* 39. *New colours.*

25 c., dull and bright purple . 1 0

## VENEZUELA.

1893. *Type* 18 *overprinted with Arms. Variety. Overprint inverted.*

195. 25 c., brown . . . 2 6

NOVEMBER 20, 1909

# Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 21
Whole No. 255 NOVEMBER 20, 1909 VOL. X

# The Postal Issues of Denmark and the Danish Colonies

*By* L. HANCIAU (*ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.*)

(*Continued from page* 391.)

Iceland—*continued*

THE change in the currency of Denmark, which took place on the 23rd May, 1873, produced its effect in Iceland from the 1st August, 1876, and gave us in consequence a new issue of stamps on which the value is expressed in *aur*.

"LAW.

"*Relative to a modification in the Postal Ordinance of Iceland of the 26th February*, 1872.

"WE, CHRISTIAN IX, by the Grace of God King of Denmark, the Vandals, and the Goths, Duke of Schleswig, Holstein, Stormarn, Ditmarsh, Lauenborg, and Oldenborg,

"Make known:—The Althing has approved and We give Our sanction to the following Law:—

"§ 1. The postage for each of the letters or packets detailed in the Ordinance of the 26th February, 1872, paragraph 8, is:

"(*a*) *For ordinary letters*:—

"1. For letters in general which are franked in advance,

If the weight is up to 3 kvint, 10 aurar.
above 3 kvint ,, 25 ,, 20 ,,
,, 25 ,, ,, 50 ,, 30 ,,

"If they are not franked in advance they are charged double the above rates.

"2. For printed matter, in wrappers single or crossed, or other packets mentioned in the above-named Ordinance, paragraph 8, letter (*a*), No. 2, if they are franked in advance, one half of the above rates, not, however, less than 10 aurar for each packet.

"If they are not prepaid, or if they contain other writing than that permitted by the Department, or if they are not in accordance with the regulations for packing, which must be such that their contents can be easily examined, the rate for unpaid letters in general will be applied.

"3. For the registration of the letters and packets mentioned under Nos. 1 and 2, there is charged 20 aurar each.

"(*b*) *For insured letters*:—

"A rate in accordance with the weight, as fixed by letter (*a*), No. 1, and in addition an insurance premium of 5 aurar for each 100 crowns, or less, of the value declared on the letter.

"(*c*) *For parcels*:—

"30 aurar for each pound in weight of the parcel. Fractions of a pound are reckoned as an entire pound. If the value is declared, there is charged in addition the insurance premium stated under letter (*b*).

. . . . . .

"Given at Amalienborg, the 15th October, 1875.

"Under Our hand and Our royal seal,

"CHRISTIAN R."

The following notice announces alterations in the regulations of 1872:—

"NOTICE

"*Relating to a modification of the Notice of the 26th September*, 1872, *containing the regulations as to the postage of letters and packets between the postal territories of Denmark and Iceland.*

"From and after the 1st April, 1876, the following rate is established for letters and packets between the postal territories of Denmark and Iceland in place of the rates prescribed by the Notice of the 26th September, 1872, paragraphs 6 to 10 and 12:—

"1. The charge for letters in general (Notice of the 26th September, 1872, par. 6), which are franked in advance, is—

If the weight is up to 3 kvint, 16 aurar.
above 3 and up to 25 ,, 30 ,,
,, 25 ,, 50 ,, 50 ,,

"If the letters are not prepaid, they are charged double the above amounts.

"2. The charge for printed matter in wrappers, single or crossed, samples, or proofs (Notice of 1872, par. 7), if they are franked in advance, for each packet of a weight up to 25 kvint, 16 aurar, and of a weight up to 50 kvint, 25 aurar.

"3. For registration of the letters or packets mentioned in Nos. 1 and 2, there is charged in addition a general rate, to be paid in advance, of 16 aurar for each.

"4. The rate for insured letters (Notice of 1872, par. 9) consists of a charge according to the weight, as under No. 1, and in addition an insurance premium of 25 aurar for each 200 crowns of the value declared upon the letter.

"5. The rate for parcels (Notice of 1872, par. 10) consists of a preliminary charge of 25 aurar for each parcel, with an addition of 10 aurar for each pound of the weight of the parcel.

. . . . . .

"In all other points the regulations of the Notice of the 26th September, 1872, are to be adhered to.

"Ministry of the Interior and Ministry of Justice, February 10, 1876.

"E. SKEEL, NELLEMANN,
"ARLAND."

***

*Issue of August 1st*, 1876.




The design is the same as that of the stamps with values in *skilling* of 1873, the value only being changed into *aurar* (AUR.).* Paper and watermark as before.

(*a*) *Perf.* 12½.

5 aur., blue.

A comparatively small portion of the first supply had this perforation, the greater part being as follows :—

(*b*) *Perf.* 14 × 13½.

5 aur., blue.
6 ,, grey, pale grey.
10 ,, carmine, rose.
16 ,, yellow-bistre, bistre.
20 ,, violet.
40 ,, yellow-green.

There is a white dot in the centre of the 5, 20, and 40 aurar.

*Varieties.*—It is claimed that all the six values exist imperforate ; we have not seen one.

*Manufacture.*—Exactly the same as that of the stamps of 1873, the die of which was made use of, re-engraving the whole of the inscription in the lower part of the oval band for each value, as also the central figure.

* 100 = 1 krona = 1s. 1½d.

*Issue of July 1st*, 1882.




Similar to the stamps of the preceding issue, the colours only being changed. [And a new value, 3 aur., added.—ED. *G.S.W.*] Paper varying. Perf. 14 × 12½.

In sheets of 100, printed in four blocks of 25, except the 3 and 5 aur.

(*a*) *Yellowish-white* paper.

3 aur., yellow, ochre-yellow.
5 ,, green (pale to deep).
20 ,, blue, bright blue, ultramarine.
40 ,, mauve, rosy lilac.

(*b*) *White* paper.

3 aur., yellow.
5 ,, green.
20 ,, bright blue.
40 ,, mauve.

The white dot remains visible in the centre of the 5, 20, and 40 aur.

*Reprint.*—The 40 aur., *lilac*, was reprinted in 1902 (?), perf. 12½.

*Essays* or *proofs* exist on white paper, unwatermarked, and may be considered to belong either to this or to the preceding issue.

5 aur., blue, ultramarine.
6 ,, grey, black.
10 ,, carmine, blue.
16 ,, yellow-bistre.
20 ,, violet.
40 ,, yellow-green.

***

*Issue of July* (?), 1892.

Similar to the preceding. *White* paper, watermarked as before ; perf. 14 × 12½. Sheets of 100, printed in four blocks.

50 aur., carmine, *frame* blue.
100 ,, lilac ,, bistre.

***

*Issue of . . .*, 1897–1902.

Similar to the preceding, and with certain additional values. *White* paper, as last. Perf. 12½.

Sheets of 100, printed in four blocks, except the 3 and 5 aur.

3 aur., orange.
4 ,, grey and rose (Jan., 1900).
5 ,, green, bronze-green.
6 ,, grey.
10 ,, carmine.
16 ,, bistre.
20 ,, ultramarine.
25 ,, dull blue and bistre (Jan., 1901).
50 ,, carmine and pale blue (1902).

There is still the white dot in the centre of the 5 and 20 aur.

*Varieties. Imperforate.*

4 aur., orange.

*Perf. 12½ at right only, the other three sides imperf.*

16 aur., bistre.

*Reprint.*—The 100 aur. exists with the 12½ perforation (since 1902?).

100 aur., lilac and bistre.

* * *

The mail packet *Hjalmar*, which should have brought, with the mails, a fresh supply of postage stamps, did not arrive at the end of October, 1897, being delayed some sixteen days.

The 10 and 3 aurar stamps having run short, it was necessary to supply their places. The 5 aurar, of which there was a large stock at the post office, was employed for this purpose—in pairs to make up the 10 aurar, and by means of a surcharge for the 3 aurar, a value intended principally for the franking of newspapers within the island.

The 5 aurar therefore made its appearance with a surcharge reducing its value to 3 aurar, an issue which was perfectly justifiable, as appears from a letter of Mr. Magnus Stephenson, the Governor of Iceland, which was published in the *Monthly Journal* for February, 1899, and which it may be well to reproduce here:—

"(*Translation.*)

"THE GERMAN CONSULATE IN ICELAND.

"REYKJAVIK,
"*February 7th*, 1899.

"THE GOVERNOR OF ICELAND,

"In your favour of Feb. 1st you begged me, Mr. Consul, to give you a declaration upon the newspaper article then enclosed, which is said to have appeared in the philatelic journal *Vertrauliches Correspondenzblatt*, in Dresden, No. 12, 1898, wherein it is maintained that the overprinted 3 aur. Iceland stamps, upon the stamps of 5 aur., are a 'swindling production,' which an Icelandic post office official is said to have brought about without permission, in spite of the fact that a sufficient supply of the ordinary stamps of 3 aur. were on hand, and further, that this post office official has himself taken over the supply of the stamps overprinted in this manner.

"With regard to the above statement, and remarking that it is entirely false from beginning to end, the following is to be reported:

"Shortly after the present postmaster, Briem, who took over the post office at Reykjavik on August 1st, 1897, had taken over the postal business, it was discovered that the supplies of the ordinary 10 aur. and 3 aur. stamps were almost used up. The want of 10 aur. stamps could be supplied by stamps of 5 aur., of which a considerable quantity were on hand. As, however, the rate for printed matter is 3 aur. per 10 Kvint, the ordinary stamps of 3 aur. could not be dispensed with. Soon afterwards I ordered from Copenhagen a new supply of the ordinary stamps of 10 aur. and 3 aur. At the end of October in the same year the yellow 3 aur. stamps were quite used up before the new supply had arrived from Copenhagen. As in this way there were no more 3 aur. stamps for use, I caused 86 and 50 sheets of the 5 aur. letter stamps to be overprinted with the word 'prir' (three) in black colour. The first 86 sheets were at first overprinted with the '3' in red, but in consequence of representations made thereupon by the postmaster all the 136 sheets were overprinted with the word 'prir' in black colour. Of the 136 sheets thus overprinted, 126 sheets were handed over to the postmaster for use instead of the ordinary 3 aur.

"The greater part of the overprinted and delivered stamps were sold here in Reykjavik at the beginning of November of the same year, and were all used up as a new supply arrived towards the end of the month. That anyone whatsoever of the Icelandic postal authorities has made use of the above-mentioned overprinting for purposes of speculation, or that he has made use of the same in order to enrich himself through the sale of the overprinted stamps, which is forbidden by law, is a perfectly baseless incrimination.

"Signed, MAGNUS STEPHENSON.

"The genuineness of the translation is hereby attested.

"REYKJAVIK, *February 10th*, 1899.

"The German Consul,
"D. THOMSEN."

Locus sigilli.

The official imprint of the Imperial German Consulate at Reykjavik is affixed, as above.

"THE GERMAN CONSULATE IN ICELAND.

"The undersigned Consuls and townsmen of Reykjavik on demand make the following declaration herewith with regard to the revilings that have been published in the German philatelic journals concerning the Icelandic Postal System:—

"The stamps of 3 aur. overprinted on the green stamps of 5 aur. are certainly no 'swindling productions.' The stamps were overprinted on the order issued by the Governor, as being the chief postal authority, in order to supply an actual failure of the stamps of 3 aur. The stamps have been sold at the post office here, as also at other

places in the country where the stamps of 3 aur. were lacking, and have been used everywhere for franking letters sent by the post.

"It is also an unlawful statement that an Icelandic postal official has bought or taken over a large part of the overprinted stamps, or that any post office official whatsoever has in any way a pecuniary interest in the overprinting here referred to.

"Signed by

"D. THOMSEN, Consul for Germany.
"C. ZIMSEN, French Consular Agent.
"J. THORVALDSSON, British Consul.
"GUDBRANDUR FINNBOGASON,
Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway.

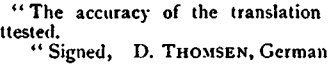
"REVKJAVIK, *February 9th*, 1899.

"The accuracy of the translation is hereby attested.

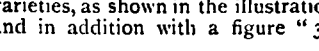
"Signed, D. THOMSEN, German Consul.

"REVKJAVIK, *February 10th*, 1899."

*Issue of November 1st*, 1897.



The 5 aurar stamp of the last issue surcharged "thrír" (three)* in *black*, in two varieties, as shown in the illustrations above, and in addition with a figure "3," in *red*,



also in two varieties. The figure also varies in position, being found above, below, or upon the word.

(*a*) Large *black* surcharge, and "3" in *red*.

3 on 5 aur., green; *perf.* 14 × 13½.
3 on 5 ,, ,, ,, 12½.

(*b*) Small *black* surcharge, and "3" in *red*.

3 on 5 aur., green; *perf.* 14 × 13½.
3 on 5 ,, ,, ,, 12½.

*Issue of November 3rd*, 1897.

Similar to the preceding, but with the *black* surcharge only, and thus without the figure "3." Two varieties of the size of the surcharge, as before. Perf. 12½.

3 on 5 aur., green (large surcharge).
3 on 5 ,, ,, (small ,, ).

According to the letter of the Governor, quoted above, there would seem to have been 136 sheets (of 100 stamps each) surcharged first with the word, in *black*, and afterwards, on eighty-six of these sheets, the figure "3" was added, in *red*.† For what reason remains a mystery.

* The first letter of the surcharge which resembles a letter "p" is pronounced "th."

† The letter seems rather to state that the figure "3", in *red*, was the *first* surcharge to be applied.—ED. *G.S.W.*

Of these 136 sheets 126 were issued to the Postmaster to take the place of the ordinary 3 aurar stamps that had run short; the letter does not tell us what became of the ten sheets, making up the difference between the number surcharged and those issued. Probably these ten sheets passed into the hands of Mr. D. Thomsen, the German Consul, and thus gave rise to the report that he had secured the whole issue.

In the letter that follows that of the Governor, Mr. Thomsen appears to be greatly interested in proving that no sort of swindle took place, and he certifies, in company with the Consuls of France, Great Britain, and Norway and Sweden, that no one post office received the whole supply. But that does not prove that the purchaser was not Mr. Thomsen himself, as was indeed reported. Another somewhat obscure point in the letter of Mr. Thomsen is the statement that these 3 aur. were "used everywhere for franking *letters*," whilst the real object of this value was the franking of *newspapers*.

Having nothing left to surcharge, when the 5 aurar stamps were exhausted, the Post Office Department found it necessary to invite the public to pay postage on their newspapers in cash, at the post office counter, where prepayment was denoted by the impression of the letters "FR" (*franco*), and sometimes also by the word "NARFJORDEER" in a circle, with a Crown and a Post-horn.

*Forgery.*—An imitation was made by *lithography*, in 1903, in which the letter resembling "p" is badly formed, and the "i" has a dot instead of an acute accent.

With *black* and *red* surcharge.

3 on 5 aur., green; *perf.* 14 × 13½.

* * *

*Issue of September* (?), 1902.




Design of the preceding issues, but the figure "3" is larger than in 1882 and 1897 (see accompanying illustration). White paper, same watermark. Perf. 12½.

3 aur., yellow.

* * *

*(To be continued.)*

# A Type Collection

## Its Advantages and How to Form One

*By* BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(*Continued from page* 396.)

*Elobey, Annobon, and Corisco.*

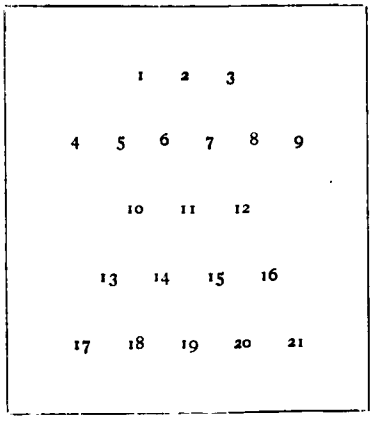
| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | ½ c., rosine . . | 0 2 | 0 4 |
| 2 | 2 | 39 | 1 c., deep purple . | 0 2 | — |

*Eritrea.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 c., bronze-green . | 0 1 | 0 1 |
| 2 | 9 | 2 | 2 c., bright brown . | 0 1 | 0 1 |
| 3 | 21 | 3 | 5 c., green . . | 0 2 | 0 2 |
| 4 | 12 | 4 | 10 c., claret . . | 0 3 | 0 3 |
| 5 | 14 | 7 | 40 c., brown . . | 0 8 | 0 10 |
| 6 | 14*a* | 8 | 45 c., dull green . . | 0 9 | 0 10 |
| 7 | 15 | 9 | 60 c., mauve . . | 0 9 | 1 0 |
| 8 | 16 | 10 | 1 l., brown & orange | 1 3 | 1 6 |
| 9 | 22 | 11 | 5 l., carmine & blue | 7 0 | 7 0 |
| 10 | 23 | 12 | 20 c., orange . . | 0 4 | 0 3 |
| 11 | 24 | 13 | 25 c., blue . . | 0 6 | 0 4 |
| 12 | 25 | 14 | 45 c., pale green . | 1 0 | 0 10 |
| 13 | 26 | 15 | 1 c., brown . . | 0 1 | 0 1 |
| 14 | 27 | 16 | 2 c., red . . . | 0 3 | 0 3 |
| 15 | 28 | 17 | 5 c., green . . | 0 2 | 0 3 |
| 16 | 29 | 18 | 10 c., carmine . . | 0 3 | 0 3 |
| 17 | 30 | 19 | 1 c., brown . . | 0 1 | — |
| 18 | 31 | 20 | 2 c., orange-brown . | 0 1 | — |
| 19 | 32 | 21 | 5 c., pale green . | 0 1 | — |
| 20 | 33 | 22 | 10 c., lake . . | 0 2 | 0 2 |
| 1 | 34 | 29 | 1 c., brown and grn. | 1 3 | — |

The type numbers of the above refer to the stamps of Italy, upon which the overprints appear.

They can be easily arranged on one page of an album as follows :—




*Estero.* (See "Turkish Empire.")

*Falkland Islands.*

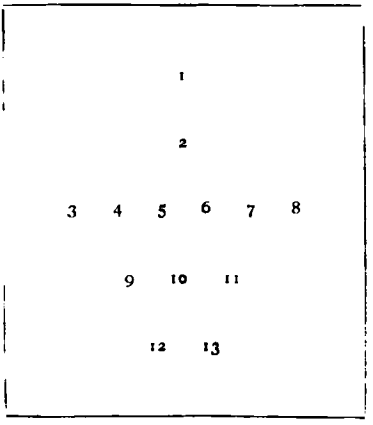
| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3 | 15 | ½d., yellow-green . | 0 1 | 0 2 |
| 2 | 4 | 28 | 2s. 6d., deep blue . | 15 0 | — |
| 3 | 5 | 29 | 5s., brown-red . | 15 0 | — |
| 4 | 6 | 30 | ½d., yellow-green . | 0 1 | — |
| 5 | 7 | 37 | 3s., dull bronze-grn. | 4 0 | — |

*Faridkot.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 folus, ultramarine | 0 1 | 0 3 |
| 2 | 2 | 3*a* | 1 paisa ,, | 0 1 | — |
| 3 | 23 | 101 | ½ a., deep green . | 0 3 | 0 3 |
| 4 | 25 | 102 | 1 a., brown-purple | 0 6 | — |
| 5 | 27 | 105 | 2 a., deep blue . | 1 0 | — |
| 6 | 28 | 107 | 3 a., brown-orange | 1 6 | — |
| 7 | 29 | 109 | 4 a., slate-green . | 1 0 | — |
| 8 | 21 | 110 | 6 a., olive-bistre . | 5 0 | — |
| 9 | 31 | 113 | 8 a., magenta . | 5 0 | — |
| 10 | 32 | 114 | 12 a., purple on red . | 12 0 | — |
| 11 | 33 | 115 | 1 r., slate . . | 20 0 | — |
| 12 | 37 | 116 | 1 r., grn. & carmine | 10 0 | — |
| 13 | 40 | 128 | 3 pies, carmine . | 0 6 | — |

The type numbers of all except Nos. 1 and 2 refer to the stamps of India overprinted for use in this State.

They can be arranged to the best advantage on one page of an album, as follows :—




*Federated Malay States.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 c., dull purp. & grn. | 0 4 | (3) 0 6 |
| 2 | 2 | 9 | 5 c. ,, & olive-yell. | 1 6 | — |
| 3 | 3 | 11 | $1, green . . | 4 0 | 5 0 |
| 4 | 3 | 38 | 1 c. ,, . . | 0 1 | 0 1 |
| 5 | 4 | 34 | $1 ,, . . | 3 0 | — |

The type number of No. 1 refers to the stamp of Negri Sembilan, and of Nos. 2 and 3 to the stamps of Perak, upon which the overprints appear.

*Fernando Poo.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 20 c. de esc, brown | 45 | 0 | | 35 | 0 |
| 2 | 2 | 7 | 5 c., lavender | 1 | 6 | | 2 | 6 |
| 3 | 3 | 116 | 50 c., blue | 12 | 6 | | 12 | 6 |
| 4 | 4 | 15 | 5 c., blue-green | 0 | 6 | | 0 | 4 |
| 5 | 7 | 49 | 10 c., rose-red | 5 | 0 | | 5 | 0 |
| 6 | 11 | 59 | 10 c. on 25 c., blue-green | 15 | 0 | | — | |
| 7 | 14 | 128 | 5 c., vermilion | 0 | 3 | (96) | 0 | 2 |
| 8 | 18 | 140 | 5 c., deep green | 0 | 6 | | — | |
| 9 | 20 | 155 | ½ c., black | 0 | 3 | | — | |
| 10 | 21 | 193 | 10 c., claret | 0 | 5 | | — | |

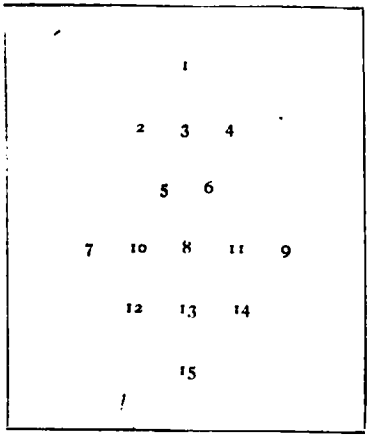
*Fiji Islands.*

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 5 | 1d., black on rose | 20 | 0 | | — | |
| 2 | 2 | 16 | 2 c. on 1d., pale blue | 3 | 0 | (82) | 4 | 0 |
| 3 | 3 | 76 | 6d., dull rose | 4 | 0 | | — | |
| 4 | 10 | 99 | 2d., blue-green | 1 | 0 | | 0 | 9 |
| 5 | 11 | 115 | 6d., rose | 2 | 6 | | 3 | 0 |
| 6 | 12 | 133 | 1s., brown | 2 | 6 | | — | |
| 7 | 13 | 135 | 5s., dull red & blk. | 10 | 0 | | — | |
| 8 | 20 | 178 | ½d., greenish slate | 0 | 2 | | 0 | 2 |
| 9 | 21 | 180 | 1d., rosy mauve | 0 | 4 | | 0 | 2 |
| 10 | 22 | 183 | 2½d., yellow-brown | 1 | 0 | | 0 | 4 |
| 11 | 23 | 195 | ½d., green | 0 | 1 | | — | |
| 12 | 24 | 186 | 2d., purple & orange | 0 | 3 | | — | |

*Finland.*

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 10 kop., rose | — | | | 10 | 0 |
| 2 | 2 | 13 | 10 ,, rose on pale rose | 10 | 0 | | 1 | 0 |
| 3 | 3 | 40 | 40 pen., rose on lilac | 7 | 6 | (37) | 0 | 9 |
| 4 | 4 | 49 | 1 mark, brown | 60 | 0 | | 25 | 0 |
| 5 | 5 | 64 | 2 pen., pale grey | 0 | 6 | (74) | 0 | 1 |
| 6 | 6 | 108 | 2 ,, grey | 0 | 2 | | 0 | 1 |
| 7 | 7 | 133 | 1 kop., orange-yellow | 0 | 2 | | 0 | 2 |
| 8 | 8 | 136 | 4 ,, rose | 0 | 3 | | 0 | 3 |
| 9 | 9 | 139 | 14 ,, carmine & blue | 1 | 0 | | 1 | 0 |
| 10 | 10 | 143 | 1 r., orange & brown | 5 | 0 | | 2 | 0 |
| 11 | 11 | 144 | 3½ r., grey and black | 17 | 6 | | 20 | 0 |
| 12 | 12 | 161 | 2 pen., orange | 0 | 1 | | 0 | 1 |
| 13 | 13 | 163 | 10 ,, carmine | 0 | 2 | | 0 | 1 |
| 14 | 14 | 165 | 1 mark, emerald and purple | 1 | 3 | | 0 | 2 |
| 15 | 15 | 166 | 10 mark, grey & black | 12 | 6 | | — | |

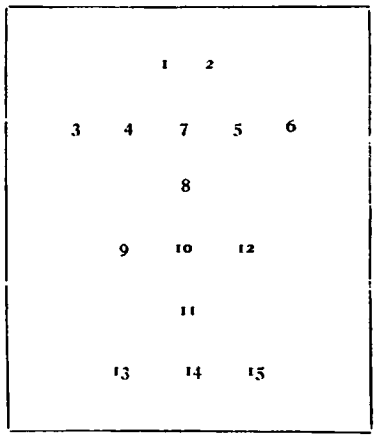
These can easily be arranged on one page of an album as follows :—




*France.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 17 | 147 | 1 c., olive-green | 0 | 2 | | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | 1 | 178 | 10 c., bistre on pale rose | 2 | 0 | | 0 | 1 |
| 3 | 2 | 29 | 25 c., deep blue | 40 | 0 | | 0 | 4 |
| 4 | 3 | 73 | 1 c., olive-green | 0 | 2 | (74) | 0 | 1 |
| 5 | 4 | 88 | 1 c. ,, ,, | 0 | 2 | | 0 | 2 |
| 6 | 5 | 96 | 10 c., pale bistre | 1 | 6 | | 0 | 1 |
| 7 | 6 | 108 | 5 fr., grey-lilac | 30 | 0 | | 5 | 0 |
| 8 | 10 | 218 | 1 c., black on azure | 0 | 1 | | 0 | 1 |
| 9 | 11 | 262 | 1 c., grey | 0 | 1 | | 0 | 1 |
| 10 | 12 | 271 | 10 c., carmine | 0 | 3 | | 0 | 1 |
| 11 | 13 | 274 | 40 c., red & pale blue | 0 | 6 | | 0 | 1 |
| 12 | 14 | 280 | 15 c., pale red | 0 | 3 | | 0 | 1 |
| 13 | 15 | 285 | 15 c., slate-green | 0 | 2 | | 0 | 1 |
| 14 | 16 | 289 | 10 c., vermilion | — | | | 0 | 1 |
| 15 | 18 | 301 | 5 c., green | 0 | 1 | | 0 | 1 |

These will require one page of an album, and can be arranged as follows :—




*French Colonies.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. | d. | | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | A | 1 | 1 c., bronze-green | 0 | 5 | (2) | 0 | 2 |
| 2 | B | 14 | 5 c., green | 15 | 0 | | 15 | 0 |
| 3 | C | 15 | 1 c., bronze-green | 3 | 0 | | 1 | 6 |
| 4 | D | 16 | 30 c., bistre-brown | 2 | 0 | | 2 | 0 |
| 5 | E | 22 | 5 c., green on bluish | 0 | 6 | | 0 | 2 |
| 6 | F | 27 | 25 c., blue | 2 | 0 | (25) | 0 | 4 |
| 7 | H | 37 | 2 c., green | 1 | 0 | (39) | 0 | 2 |
| 8 | J | 61 | 1 c., black on azure | 0 | 1 | | 0 | 1 |

*French Congo.*

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | J | 3 | 5 c. on 25 c., black on rose | 3 | 6 | | 3 | 6 |
| 2 | U | 23 | 5 c. on 30 c., black | 6 | 0 | (27) | 5 | 0 |
| 3 | 4 | 30 | 1 c., black on azure | 0 | 1 | | — | |
| 4 | 6 | 52 | 1 c., deep purple and sepia | 0 | 1 | | — | |
| 5 | 8 | 59 | 20 c., green and pale red | 0 | 3 | | — | |
| 6 | 10 | 65 | 1 fr., drab and slate-green | 1 | 3 | | — | |

The type-letters of the first two stamps refer to the designs of the general issues for the whole of the French colonies.

*French Guiana.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | G | 8 | 25 c. on 30 c., drab . | 3 6 | — |
| 2 | H | 17 | 40 c., red on yellow . | 4 6 | 4 0 |
| 3 | J | 20 | 1 c., black on azure . | 0 9 | 0 9 |
| 4 | 8 | 38 | 1 c. ,, ,, . | 0 1 | — |
| 5 | 9 | 58 | 1 c., black . . | 0 1 | — |
| 6 | 10 | 64 | 20 c., chocolate . . | 0 3 | — |
| 7 | 11 | 70 | 1 fr., rose-red . . | 1 3 | — |

The type-letters of the first three stamps refer to the French colonial issues surcharged for use in this colony.

*French Guinea.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 c., black on azure . | 0 1 | 0 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 18 | 1 c., black on yellow-green . . . | 0 1 | 0 1 |
| 3 | 3 | 33 | 1 c., grey . . . | 0 1 | 0 1 |
| 4 | 4 | 38 | 20 c., black on bluish . | 0 3 | — |
| 5 | 5 | 46 | 1 fr., black on azure. | 1 3 | — |

*French Somali Coast.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 c., orange and purple . . . | 0 1 | 0 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 7 | 20 c., green and dull lilac . . . | 0 3 | — |
| 3 | 3 | 14 | 1 fr., purple and orange-red . . | 1 3 | — |

*French Soudan.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 12 | 25 c., black . . | — | £8 |
| 2 | H | 16 | 15 c., on 75 c., rose-carmine . . | — | — |
| 3 | J | 3 | 25 c. on 1 fr., olive-green . . . | — | 65 0 |
| 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 c., black on azure . | 0 1 | 0 1 |

The type-letters of Nos. 2 and 3 refer to the French colonial issues surcharged for use in this colony.

*Funchal.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 17 | 5 r., orange-yellow . | 0 1 | 0 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 26 | 2½ r., grey . . | 0 1 | 0 1 |

*Gaboon.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | J | 3 | 25 c. on 20 c., red on green . . . | 4 0 | 4 0 |
| 2 | U | 13 | 25 c. on 20 c., black . | 7 6 | 7 6 |
| 3 | 6 | 15 | 25 c., black on green . | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| 4 | 7 | 16 | 1 c., black on azure . | 0 1 | 0 1 |

The type-letters of the first two stamps refer to the general French colonial issues which were overprinted for use in this colony.

*Gambia.*

| No. | Type. | Cat. No. | | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 21 | ½d., myrtle-green . | 0 3 | 0 6 |
| 2 | 2 | 37 | ½d., dull green . | 0 3 | 0 4 |
| 3 | 3 | 57 | ½d., green . . | 0 1 | 0 2 |
| 4 | 4 | 63 | 5d., grey and black . | 0 7 | — |

*Geneva.* (See "Switzerland.")

(*To be continued.*)

# Notes on the Postage Stamps of China

*By* C. L. HARTE-LOVELACE

(*Continued from* Vol. IX, *p.* 258.)

(2) *Varieties of the* 1885 *Type*—(contd.)

SINCE writing the article that appeared on April 10th I have come into possession of a few more sheets of this issue. From these I have discovered more settings than I mentioned there, and can put them in chronological order with tolerable certainty.

1 *Candarin.*

1st setting. My sheet is perforated 12½. The stamp measuring 22¼ × 19 mm. is the sixth in the third row. The broken frame varieties before noticed do not appear.

Another variety, previously unmentioned, with a break in the frame under first "N" of "CANDARIN", occurs as the second stamp of the third row.

2nd setting, early condition. I have a left-hand pane perforated 11¾, in which the smaller-sized stamp is the third of the fourth row. No others of the varieties mentioned appear on the pane.

Late condition. I have a complete sheet perforated 11¾. The arrangement of the clichés is exactly similar to that in the last-mentioned pane; but the sheet contains the variety with the left upper corner broken (the second of the fourth row), and the variety with two breaks in the right-hand frame (first stamp in the third row). I may add that the break under the "N" comes on the eighth stamp of the third row.

3rd setting. I have two similar sheets, one unsurcharged, the other overprinted with the small-type surcharge of 1897. This is, then, the latest setting.

The left upper corner is broken in the second stamp of the third row, the two breaks in the right-hand frame come on the first of the fourth row, the break under "N" is on the eighth of the fourth row. Thus the third and fourth rows have been bodily transposed. The other rows have also been changed, as can be seen from an examination of the slopes and inequalities in the

setting of the clichés. The first and second rows have been bodily transposed; in the fifth row the clichés have been rearranged, e.g. the seventh is now the fourth, the third is now the sixth, and so on.

3 *Candarins.*

The setting in which the sixth cliché is lower than its neighbours is prior to that in which it is higher, for I have the latter setting in a sheet surcharged in 1897. None of the rows appear to have been moved bodily, as in the case of the 1 candarin, but the clichés have been rearranged in no particular order.

5 *Candarins.*

The stamp with a large break in the left-hand frame-line, a little below the top, by which three settings can be distinguished, does not occur in one setting (the first, I suppose). In the other settings it is the fifth in the first row, and the fourth in the last row respectively. Which of these settings is the earlier I cannot say, as I have not seen any sheet of this value surcharged.

(3) *Varieties of the* 1894 *Type.*

The 1894 issue was lithographed instead of typographed, and consequently flaws have not the same interest as they have in the two preceding issues, since they cannot be used to distinguish different settings. The sheets were large in size, and contained twelve panes of twenty stamps arranged in five rows of four. The paper is thin, and watermarked as before. The perforation is $11\frac{3}{4}$ as in the preceding issue, but is generally very rough. As the machine was a single-line cutter, stamps imperforate between, or even imperforate horizontally or vertically at both sides, can often be found.

The issue was made in the year of the late Dowager Empress's jubilee, her sixtieth year as it is in the East.




























I know of no set of stamps whose designs will so richly repay investigation, full as they are of that symbolism which is a feature of Sinic civilization.

For instance, in the design of the 1 candarin stamp alone are found the "five bats," the "yin and yang," the tree peony, the fungus "ling chih hua," and the charm "shou." Each of these has some legend or meaning behind it known to any Chinaman, and thus conveyed to him whether he can read the characters or not. The stamps were printed in Japan, but in 1897 one printing (or more) was made in Shanghai, for the purpose of being surcharged. The latter printing is of extreme rarity unsurcharged; probably the few specimens that exist are those that have accidentally escaped surcharge. It can be distinguished by the shades alone.

The paper used for these stamps varies in colour from a brilliant *white* to a *brown* tone.

The following are the two sets; in the nomenclature of the colours I have followed the last edition of Warhurst's *Colour Dictionary*:—

SET A, *printed in Japan*, 1894–6.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | cand., | vermilion. |
| 2 | ,, | dull green. |
| 3 | ,, | yellow-brown, orange-yellow. |
| 4 | ,, | cerise, light carmine. |
| 5 | ,, | brown-orange. |
| 6 | ,, | brown, chocolate. |
| 9 | ,, | dull green. |
| 9 | ,, | ,, (variety, *tête-bêche*). |
| 12 | ,, | brown-orange. |
| 24 | ,, | scarlet, carmine. |

SET B, *printed in Shanghai*, 1897.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [1 | cand., | red-orange.] |
| 2 | ,, | dull yellow-green. |
| 3 | ,, | chrome-yellow. |
| [4 | ,, | flesh.] |
| 5 | ,, | yellow. |
| 6 | ,, | red-brown. |
| 9 | ,, | light green. |
| 12 | ,, | orange-yellow. |
| 24 | ,, | deep rose-red. |

I have bracketed those I have not seen. No shades due to mere deficiency or superfluity of printing ink are included above.

Of Set B the 3, 5, 6, 9, 12, 24 candarins are commonest overprinted with surcharge B, the 1, 2, and 4 candarins with surcharge C; this for those who would like to see the actual shades. The inverted stamp in the left lower corner of the sheet of 9 candarins is well known. It was corrected when the stamps were reprinted at Shanghai, and consequently does not occur in Set B.

(4) *The surcharged stamps of* 1897.

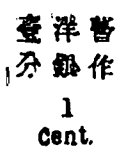
While new stamps were being prepared bearing values in *cents* and *dollars*, on the occasion of the Imperial Government taking over the conduct of the Post Office from the Imperial Customs Department, the remainders of the 1894 and 1885 issues, bearing values in *candarins*, were surcharged with values in the new currency.

This was intended merely as a temporary expedient, and only so many were surcharged as were thought necessary from time to time as the stocks became exhausted.

When at last the new stamps arrived, in August, 1897, all those remaining in hand were immediately burnt. Thus the last type of printing is by far the scarcest.

Three printings were made, which can be readily distinguished by the type of surcharge.

SET A. JANUARY, 1897.




The distinguishing feature of this printing is the small figure of value. There appear to have been a good many sheets of the 1885 issue still on hand in the outlying post offices. They were sent up with the 1894 issue to Shanghai to be surcharged, according to orders from Pekin, and received the overprint "1 cent" on the 1 candarin, "2 cents" on the 3 candarins, "5 cents" on the 5 candarins.

Of course the varieties in the sheets occur surcharged as well as without surcharge. The perforation, however, is always the last, $11\frac{3}{4}$, and there are no varieties of shade.

The only variety in the surcharge worth noting is a broken top bar to the left-hand character in the second line. It occurs on the second stamp of the third row in each value. Curiously enough, this is the broken cliché in the case of the 1 candarin. In the 1894 stamps surcharged with this type the "1 cent" occurs inverted, the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4, and the 10 cents on 9 candarins occur doubly surcharged.

There was an error in the first printings of the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent on 3 candarins, the figure "2" and fraction bar being omitted.

I remember some one asking if this stamp was used as a 1 c. or $\frac{1}{2}$ c. value, but as the difference amounts to only $\frac{1}{2}$d. it did not really matter to the Post Office!

A stamp of a new design was also surcharged at this time. The design bore the words "CHINA 3 CENTS REVENUE." It was evidently intended for some Customs purpose, which was never fulfilled, for I believe I am right in saying no adhesive stamp has ever been used for Revenue purposes in China. A few copies exist which have escaped the surcharge.

This surcharge differs in type from all the others. The 1885 and 1894 issues have "Chinese Imperial Post" in Chinese characters as part of the designs, but as these "Revenue" stamps did not, it had to be applied by way of surcharge along with the other characters denoting the value, and forms the top line. The complete sheets of this stamp consisted of ten rows of ten, and they were surcharged in February, in blocks of twenty-five, divided, I believe, before the overprint was applied; twenty-five types differing minutely can be found in each value.

In the one cent the most prominent variation is in the shape of the lowest character but one in the central group, the right vertical line sometimes not extending below the horizontal line of the character, as it usually does. The variety occurs on the sixth, eleventh, and twelfth stamps of the setting. There is also, sometimes, no full stop after "cent" on the seventh stamp. There are no varieties worth mentioning in the other values, though I might say the bottom character on the $1 varies somewhat in size. Below is a reference list giving the shades and varieties to be found.

### A. JANUARY, 1897.

1 c. on 1 cand. 1885 issue.
2 c. on 3 ,, ,,
5 c. on 5 ,, ,,

Varieties of the 1 c. :—*broken die, smaller die.*
Variety of surcharge :—*top bar of character broken.*

*On* 1894 *issue.*

½ c. on 3 cand., yellow-brown, orange-yellow.
1 c. on 1 ,, vermilion.
2 c. on 2 ,, dull green.
4 c. on 4 ,, cerise.
5 c. on 5 ,, brown-orange, yellow.
8 c. on 6 ,, brown, chocolate, red-brown.
10 c. on 6 ,, ,, ,, ,,
10 c. on 9 ,, dull green.
10 c. on 12 ,, brown-orange.
30 c. on 24 ,, scarlet, carmine.

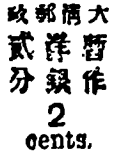
Varieties. "1" *for* "½".
"1 cent" *inverted surcharge.*

½, 2, 4, 10 cents on 9 cand. *double surcharge.*













*On* "REVENUE" *stamp.*

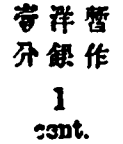
1 c. on 3 c., deep red.
2 c. on 3 c. ,,
4 c. on 3 c. ,,
$1 on 3 c. ,,
$5 on 3 c. ,,

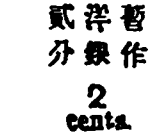
Varieties of 1 c.:—*character of different shape ; no stop.*
Variety of $5 :—*inverted surcharge.*
Variety :—"REVENUE" stamp without surcharge.

3 c., deep red.

### B. MARCH, 1897.

The next printing very quickly followed. It is distinguishable by a large figure of




value set 2½ mm. from the lowest Chinese character.

In a variety of the 30 c., however, occurring on the top right-hand stamp, the "30" has got misplaced, and is midway between the Chinese surcharge and "cents."

The surcharge on the second stamp in the first column to right of the ½ c. on 3 cand. reads "½ cen," the "t" having been dropped.

In the 1 c. on 1 cand. the fourth stamp of the bottom row has a wider space between "ce" and "nt," while the fifth and sixth stamps of this row have no stops.

Probably at the same time the remaining Revenue stamps were surcharged with a fresh type ; and this time the setting of the surcharge was in two rows of ten, instead of blocks of twenty-five, and the sheets were not divided for printing.

The 2 cents has the "2" in the same line as "cents" ; the "4" is smaller than before ; and the vertical column of Chinese characters in the $1 stamp is narrower than in the preceding issue. Mr. Mencarini says only forty of this last stamp were printed, i.e. two complete settings ; and there were only two sheets printed of the 4 cents. The variations in the 2 cents are particularly noticeable, the most pronounced being an inverted "s" (on the fifth stamp in the second row), a comma instead of a full stop (on the fifth in the first row), and a broken "n" (on the first in the first row).

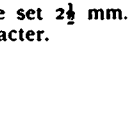
There are also "no stop" varieties ; I have the inverted "s" variety with no stop, and one of the ordinary type likewise. It has the "s" slightly dropped, and may be the error corrected.

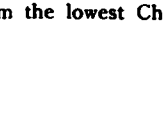
### REFERENCE LIST.

*On* 1894 *issue.*

½ c. on 3 cand., yellow, orange-yellow.
1 c. on 1 ,, vermilion.
2 c. on 2 ,, dull green, dull yellow-green.
4 c. on 4 ,, light carmine, cerise.
5 c. on 5 ,, brown-orange, yellow.
8 c. on 6 ,, red-brown, brown.
10 c. on 9 ,, emerald, light green, dull green.
10 c. on 12 ,, brown-orange, orange-yellow.
30 c. on 24 ,, deep rose-red.

Varieties :—½ cent, "t" *omitted.*
1 cent, "ce" *and* "nt" *spaced, no stop.*
2 cents, *no stop.*
30 cents, "30" *misplaced, no stop* (21*st in sheet*).



大清郵政
當
壹
圓
**1 dollar.**

*On "REVENUE" stamp.*

2 c. on 3 c., deep red.
4 c. on 3 c. ,,
$1 on 3 c. ,,

Varieties:—2 c., *broken* "n," *inverted* "s," *comma, no stop, inverted* "s" *and no stop.*

Also 2 c. *inverted with the first three varieties.*

C. MAY, 1897.

In this printing the figures of value are large, and are set 1½ mm. from the lowest Chinese character.

A fresh stone was made of the 2 candarins, differing in the "2" being flat-footed instead of curved. Both types of the 2 candarins, however, are found overprinted with this third type of surcharge.

The distant post office of Pakhoi sent up a few sheets of the 1885 issue just before this printing. These were included in it, and are generally known as the "Pakhoi Set." The official records do not seem to state that they were returned to Pakhoi to be used, but my four used copies were all postmarked at Pakhoi in May, 1897.

The 30 c. and 8 c. of this printing are very rare. The 30 c. must not be confused with the 30 c. "displaced 30" of the preceding printing, as it may be if the distance between "30" and the Chinese characters only be regarded, this being the usual test for the two printings; measure the distance between "cents" and the Chinese characters instead for this value.

REFERENCE LIST.

*On 1894 issue.*

½ c. on 3 cand., orange-yellow, chrome-yellow.
1 c. on 1 ,, red-orange.
2 c. on 2 ,, dull yellow-green.
4 c. on 4 ,, flesh, cerise.
5 c. on 5 ,, brown-orange, yellow.
8 c. on 6 ,, brown.
10 c. on 9 ,, dull green, green
10 c. on 12 ,, brown-yellow, orange-yellow.
30 c. on 24 ,, cerise.
2 c. on 2 ,, (new plate) bright green.

Varieties:—½, 2, 4, 10 c. on 9 cand., *inverted surcharge.*

2 c. (both types), *no stop.*

*On 1885 issue.*

1 c. on 1 cand.
2 c. on 3 cand.
5 c. on 5 cand.

Varieties as in this issue.

# The Second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, London, 1910

**Rules and Regulations**

THE Committee appointed at the Manchester Congress "to fix the number of Delegates for each Society, and to lay down the rules and regulations of procedure and voting," held a meeting, by kind invitation of Mr. W. H. Peckitt, at his office at 47 Strand, London, W.C., at 4.30 p.m. on Friday, October 8th, 1909.

Present:—Messrs. L. W. Fulcher, W. H. Peckitt, Franz Reichenheim, and Alexander J. Séfi.

After long discussions the following rules and regulations were unanimously adopted:

1. Each Society under 100 members may be represented by two Delegates; each Society of 100 to 200 members by three Delegates; each Society over and above 200 members by four Delegates.

2. Each Delegate must register his vote in person, no proxies being allowed.

3. Each subject for discussion must be notified to the Hon. Secretary of the Congress at least two months before the opening date of that Congress. It is left to the discretion of the Executive Committee to make a selection from the subjects proposed.

4. The Chairman of the Executive Committee appointed by the Society, under whose auspices the Congress is held, shall be the Chairman of that Congress, and has the right to a casting vote, although he need not be appointed one of the Delegates of his Society. The other members of the Executive Committee are admitted to the Conferences, but shall have no votes unless they are Delegates.

(Signed)
FRANZ REICHENHEIM (*Chairman*),
L. W. FULCHER,
W. H. PECKITT,
ALEXANDER J. SÉFI.

The official invitations to attend the Congress will be sent to the various Philatelic Societies of England, Scotland, and Ireland in a few days, and the Committee hopes that every Society will be duly represented.

FRANZ REICHENHEIM,
*Chairman of the Executive Committee.*

# International Postage Stamp Exhibition, Berne, 1910

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEUENGASSE 39,
BERNE, *October*, 1909.

THE last International Postage Stamp Exhibition on Swiss soil was held at Geneva in 1896, during the Swiss National Exhibition. As there has been no large Stamp Exhibition in Switzerland since that time, the wish has been expressed that evidence should be given once more of the great development which Philately has enjoyed in Switzerland of recent years. Seeing that the idea of an Exhibition in Switzerland came up in Amsterdam at the last International Exhibition there, the Committee of Organization for an International Postage Stamp Exhibition in Berne in 1910 was formed in Berne a few days ago; this Exhibition will take place in the autumn of 1910, in the rooms of the new Casino in Berne, under the kindly patronage of the Union of Swiss Philatelic Societies.

The Committee of Organization consists of:—A. de Reuterskiöld, Lausanne, President; J. Schieb, Berne, Vice-President; F. Füri, Berne, Secretary of the Exhibition; E. Zumstein, Berne, Treasurer; F. Arnild, Berne, Secretary of the Organizing Committee, which has already begun all the necessary preliminary work.

For the purpose of covering the cost of the Exhibition the Organizing Committee has resolved to open a subscription towards a repayable Guarantee Fund. To that end an unlimited number of shares, worth nominally £2, are to be issued, and to be paid in cash or by a postal order to the Exhibition account. To give also the widest philatelic circles the opportunity of financially co-operating in this great work, amounts below £2 will also be very gladly accepted towards a sinking fund. The names of subscribers to the Sinking Fund and of those subscribing to the Guarantee Fund will be published in the Exhibition Catalogue and programme, and all amounts sent in will be acknowledged officially in the *Schweizer Nachrichten*.

The receipts will be used as follows:—

1. For meeting the expenditure occasioned by the Exhibition.
2. For repaying the subscribers.
3. For distributing a compensation to the Organizing Committee in so far as any balance may be left over after complete repayment of the subscribers' shares.

It is well known that the costs of worthily carrying out such an Exhibition are very considerable, and we therefore take the liberty of inviting the friends and supporters of Philately to subscribe, as a substantial Guarantee Fund will conduce greatly to the success of our undertaking.

We believe that the active support of collectors in all parts of the world may be reckoned upon by us; such an Exhibition, on a large scale, conduces not only to the increase of the knowledge of individuals, but especially to the development of Philately, which gives so much recreation and enjoyment to us all.

Several medals have already been offered to us by philatelic circles; we therefore take the liberty of stating the prices of such medals.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gold medals, with case | . . | £8 |
| Silver-gilt medals ,, | . . | £1 |
| Silver medals ,, | . . | 15s. |
| Bronze medals ,, | . . | 10s. |

The Committee of Organization will gladly and thankfully accept gifts of medals at any time.

In order to leave the jury the greatest possible freedom in making its awards the givers of medals are requested, so far as may be possible, to make no conditions as to the disposal of their medals.

The Exhibition Programme, with fuller details, will be published in December and duly forwarded.

For the Organizing Committee,
A. DE REUTERSKIÖLD, *President.*
F. FÜRI, *Secretary.*

# Reviews

TWO little books, well worthy of attention, have been lying on our table for some time past and we must apologize for not having attended to them sooner. Let us now take them in more or less alphabetical order.

The first of them deals with the varieties of the first Three Cents stamp of the *United States*,* a stamp which, as Dr. Chase very rightly observes, corresponds to a considerable extent with the One Penny, *black*, of Great Britain. Both the stamps are line-engraved, the dies for both were produced partly by hand and partly by machine-

* *The Three Cent United States Stamp of the Issue of 1851*, by Carroll Chase, M.D. Published by the American Philatelic Society, at Boston.

engraving, and the plates appear to have been produced in almost exactly the same manner, so that we are not surprised to learn that the variations which are found in both are of a somewhat similar nature. The American stamps lack the corner letters, which afford a sure indication of the position of the stamp on the sheet, in the case of the British, and which also, by their irregularity, serve to distinguish the plates in many instances; and the guiding lines, which are believed to have been employed for marking the correct positions for the impressions on the British plates, seem to have been replaced by guiding dots on those of the United States. But in both cases the process employed involved considerable cleaning up of the plate before it was fully ready for use, and little touchings up of some of the lines, especially the outer lines, of some of the impressions on the plate. Signs of touching up appear to be more manifest on the American plates than on the British, but this may be due to the fact that the former stamps had actual outlines, which were very liable to require recutting or deepening after the cleaning up before the plate could be used, and it is mainly by means of these touched-up lines that Dr. Chase has been able to do a great deal in the way of plating these stamps.

The guiding, or "position" dots, as Dr. Chase terms them, are very curiously placed. We gather that they are in the same positions in the first four plates, as shown in a diagram in the book. The stamps were in sheets of two hundred, in two panes of one hundred stamps each, side by side, the stamps in each pane being in ten rows of ten. The guide dots, in each pane, mark the position of the right upper corner of each stamp in the top row, and the left lower corner of the first nine stamps in the third, fifth, seventh, and ninth horizontal rows; the right-hand stamp in each of the latter rows shows no trace of a guide dot, and there are no guide dots at all in the second, fourth, sixth, eighth, or tenth rows. But the most curious thing is that there is an extra dot, with no apparent object, at the left-hand end of each row of dots, outside the first stamp in each of those horizontal rows, in a line (according to the diagram) with the dots marking the positions for the corners of the impressions. Now a dot in this position is not only useless, but might be confusing, as it might lead the man who was transferring the impressions to the plate to place the left corner against this dot, instead of the right corner against the correct dot; and, in the case of other plates which are known with similar dots in one margin (but as a rule opposite *each* row of stamps), we have supposed them to be produced by a corresponding point on the roller, which thus, in making each impression on the plate, made a mark to indicate the position for the next impression. We believe that this is the way in which the absence of guide dots in one vertical row of stamps on a sheet, and the presence of such dots in the margin at the opposite side of the sheet, can as a rule be accounted for; but in this instance we have to account for the presence of dots in different corners of stamps on the same sheet, and for the entire absence of dots in alternate horizontal rows, as well as for the presence of superfluous dots in one margin. It seems evident that these dots were not produced by the roller, and if that is so we are quite unable to guess the object of those that we have ventured to term superfluous. We congratulate Dr. Chase upon his book, and wish him every success in his further pursuit of these interesting varieties.

* * *

*Zululand*, by Bertram W. H. Poole, is No. 3 of the "W. E. P." handbooks, published by Mr. Field, and consisting of articles that have appeared in the *West End Philatelist*. The philatelic history of the land of the Zulus is not a very complicated or exciting one; it is indeed singularly peaceful when compared with the history of the inhabitants of the country, who were born fighters, and probably have not even yet taken to the peaceful pursuit of Philately. After an issue of British stamps overprinted with the name "ZULULAND," supplemented by stamps of Natal similarly treated, the territory obtained a set of its "real own," commencing in 1894, which was withdrawn four years later, when Zululand became part of Natal.

It is a little country which we can safely recommend to the limited specialist, to whom we can also recommend Mr. Poole's little book.

* * *

*Annuaire Philatelique Hulsens.* When a "Book of Addresses of the Principal Collectors of and Dealers in Postage Stamps" has reached its seventh edition, one would expect to find that it had attained to a certain degree of completeness, upon which we certainly cannot congratulate the author of Mr. Hulsens' publication. The arrangement of the book, to commence with, is somewhat difficult to understand, indeed if it were not for the fact that Belgium (the country of its origin) is quite rightly put at the beginning, we should suppose that the names of the countries had been shaken up in a hat and drawn out at random. After Belgium come France, Monaco, Holland, Luxemburg, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Great Britain, Denmark, and so on, and if its compiler offered a prize for the solution of the problem, How was

this book arranged? we believe our suggestion would be as likely to win it as any. In regard to the lists of philatelists it seems unnecessary to say more than that those of Great Britain, including Dublin and Cork, number only sixty-seven, and that the score of the United States is identically the same; and that although the names of several of the principal dealers are included, we are unable to find the name of one single *leading* collector amongst the lot! Such a work as this is not only useless for reference, but is completely misleading, as it gives an entirely wrong idea of the spread of Philately in various parts of the world.

* * *

WHAT IS POSTAGE? In the early days of stamp collecting this question usually took the form of What is a Postage Stamp? But a short article entitled "Australian Postage Dues: What are they?" in the October number of *The London Philatelist* appears to us to render it necessary to look into the more primitive question of What is Postage?

The writer of the article expresses the opinion that "Postage Due labels" in general, and those of Australia in particular, "are not postage stamps at all," and he answers his own question "What are they?" by stating that "They are merely adhesive tokens placed on insufficiently stamped documents before delivery to the addressee and intended as receipts for the money paid for 'postage due.'" But surely this not very complete definition gives away the whole case at once; we do not know whether those labels or tokens are intended as receipts, or not, but there is no question that they are intended to indicate the amount of *postage* that has to be paid for the transmission and delivery of the letter. Ordinary postage stamps likewise "are merely adhesive tokens placed on . . . documents" and intended to indicate that a certain amount of *postage* has been prepaid; we can also, if we like, say that they are "receipts for the money paid" for postage in advance.

*Postage* is simply the charge for the transmission (with or without delivery) of a letter or packet sent through the post. It does not matter whether that charge is paid in advance or collected on delivery, it is *postage* all the same; and if the charge is indicated by means of a stamp, or label, or adhesive token, the thing is a *postage* stamp, in one case as much as in the other.

We have no personal affection for Postage Due stamps; on the contrary we wish they had never been invented, for there are plenty of stamps to collect without including them. A few years ago we tried our best to find some logical excuse for advocating their exclusion from postage stamp catalogues, and we could find none. They are a special class of postage stamp, but they are certainly *stamps*, and they equally certainly indicate *postage*.

It has sometimes been argued that, as the charge collected on delivery is usually higher than that which should have been prepaid, only a portion of the amount collected is *postage* and the remainder is a penalty for the offence of omitting to prepay. But this is quite a mistake; prepayment undoubtedly was the very essence of Rowland Hill's scheme, but it was never made compulsory,* which would have meant that unpaid letters would not be forwarded, but if people preferred to adhere to the old system of sending their letters unpaid, which involved an immense amount of extra trouble, they, or rather their correspondents, had to pay a moderate extra charge (far less than the charges under the old system).

It is open to us all to collect what we please, and a collector has as much right to omit Postage Due stamps, or Official stamps, as he has to omit stamped envelopes and post cards; but do not let him proclaim that "collecting of Postage Due labels is not Philately," because no individual collector has a right to say what is Philately or what is not.

* Except for a very short period.

# Bypaths of Philately

## An "Error" Collection

*By* R. E. R. DALWIGK

(*Continued from page* 423.)

**II. Errors of Making**—*continued*

*TÊTE-BÊCHE.*—Under the heading of "errors of printing by inversion," we come across another variety called *tête-bêche*. In this latter instance it is not the centre or frame of the adhesive which is inverted, but the *entire* stamp, centre and frame included. When the entire stamp is found upside down in a sheet, it is of course necessary to keep the *tête-bêche* variety adhering to one of its neighbours—otherwise the stamp has no value beyond that quoted for an ordinary specimen.

A *tête-bêche* in a plate is caused by the turning upside down of one or more dies in a frame from which the sheet is afterwards printed.

There are cases, however, when a *tête-bêche*

pair of stamps has no special value whatever, for the simple reason that such stamps are printed in entire *tête-bêche* sheets. As an example of such printing take the Grenada 1883 set.

The value of a representative collection of the world's *tête-bêche* varieties would indeed be enormous, as many pairs are rarities of the first water.

*Tête-bêche* varieties are much commoner as a type of error than inverted centres, so taking this into account plus the fact that they are not nearly so interesting as "inverteds," it will suffice if I give just two or three miscellaneous examples to show the comparative rarity of these curious pairs.

*France.*—1849. Ceres.

| | Unused. | Used. |
|---|---|---|
| 10 c., yellow-bistre (pair) | — | £18 |
| 15 c., green ,, | — | *£280* |
| 20 c., black ,, | £6 | £4 |
| 25 c., deep blue ,, | — | £10 |
| 1 fr., orange-red (*block 4*) | *£128* | — |
| 1 fr., carmine (pair) | — | £25 |

A glance at the above figures shows the extreme rarity of certain *tête-bêche* varieties. The prices given in italics are not those given by Gibbons, but are quotations at which such specimens have sold in the past. There are, of course, many more or less common *tête-bêche* varieties of various countries which are quite cheap. The *tête-bêche* adhesives of France and Transvaal are perhaps the two best known to the lover of *tête-bêche* rarities.

(b) *Errors of colour by intercalation.*—This is a type of error that is very interesting, and one which often—at any rate in earlier times—taxed the research of the collector. By the present time it has been discovered, in the case of all countries, into what plates the erroneous values were placed, so that nothing remains for the specialist in this direction.

In the early times when occasionally a specimen of a well-known stamp turned up in the colour of another value of the set, it was surmised, and rightly too, that the stamp in the wrong colour must have somehow got mixed up into the plate of the value in which colour the adhesive appeared.

The word "intercalation" literally means "to insert between or among"—from which we get the meaning of the insertion of a wrong value into the plate of another value, and printed off in the colour of the latter. It is well worth noting how these errors of colour arise, as at a later period in this article I will describe another class of errors of colour, which spring into existence in quite a different manner

To be really good an intercalation error should adhere to a normal specimen, or if possible should be the middle stamp among two normal specimens; thus increasing its value by double or more in the case of a rare variety. *All* classes of errors, it should be observed, are much more highly prized if *se tenant* with one or more normal adhesives.

Among the "errors of colour by intercalation" there are many rare and very desirable stamps, several being mentioned in "the forty rarest errors" list. Not only are there several very rare stamps under this heading, but there is also the rarest error in the world to head the list, namely, the 2 r., blue, in the sheet of the 6 r., 1851, Spain. This great rarity was sold at no less a price than £440 (used)—and that was some time ago. As errors of colour in general are a very interesting lot, I will give a list of the chief ones known under the next type of error of colour *by substitution of wrong ink*. In that list I will specially mark those varieties which belong to the above heading.

(c) *Errors of value (or centre) erased.*—These are particularly interesting varieties, owing to the fact that they have a short history as to their actual origin. As the heading implies, this type of error consists of the figures of value missing—not missing because in the production of the plates the figures were never inserted, but missing because they have either been: (i.) scratched out of the plate altogether, thus leaving white empty blanks, or (ii.) they have been marked out in lithographic ink upon the stone, thus leaving coloured spots.

There is, of course, a reason why the values should have been erased. In making up the sheets of transfers in certain lithographic plates of the stamps of Colombia, copies of erroneous values were, by mistake, inserted in various positions in the sheets. Before long the errors were discovered, and to cease printing off what were simply "errors of colour by intercalation," the values were erased on all the errors, thus avoiding the manufacture of a new lithographic plate.

The erasing process in Colombian stamps was not necessarily confined to the annulment of wrong figures of value, but was carried on to a more noticeable degree, as is shown by a certain Antioquian adhesive, which has the central portion erased, thus leaving only the frame. The most plausible explanation for this erasure is that the central position of the adhesive in mention contained some mistake which would have caused displeasure had it not been done away with.

The following are some examples of erased value or centre:—

*Antioquia.*—1886–7. 10 c., rose-carmine on buff. Centre of stamp erased, leaving frame only.

*Tolima.*—1884. (2 p.), violet. The wrong value was here erased by lithographic ink.

1887. No value, lower corners coloured; in the plate of 2 p., violet, lower corners white.

The above are very scarce, especially in a pair or strip with normal.

(d) *Errors of no value expressed or omitted designs.*—These are a somewhat curious type of error, and one which could not remain before the public for long without detection, in consequence of which they are nearly all very rare. Errors of omission of some part of the actual stamp are not numerous, nor are they exactly beautiful, but one cannot deny that they are weirdly quaint in a collection. When stamps are printed in two separate operations, it is the absence of the second impression which causes an omission of any particular part which it would have put in, had the second part of the stamp's production not been forgotten. The beginner must take care not to muddle up the above type of error with "erased errors" described under the previous heading.

The following are a few examples of unexpressed values, etc.—

*Austria.*—1890. One or more of the corner figures omitted.

| | Unused. | Used. |
|---|---|---|
| (i.) 2 kr., brown . . . | — | 60s. |
| (ii.) 3 kr., green . . . | 40s. | — |
| (iii.) 5 kr., rose-carmine . | 80s. | — |
| (iv.) 10 kr., blue . . . | 60s. | — |
| (v.) 12 kr., lake . . . | £5 | 80s. |

*Dominican Republic.*—No inscription at top or bottom.

1867. (1 rl.), black on blue . . £8 used.
1871. (½ rl.), blue on rose . . —
1873–4. (½ rl.), black on yellow . . —
(1 rl.) ,, lilac . . £12 ,,

*Gibraltar.*—1889. (10 c.), carmine, value omitted. £18 unused.

*Russia.*

1889. (i.) 1 r., orange and brown; centre omitted.
1890. (ii.) 5 k., dull purple; background omitted.
1902. (iii.) 2 k., green; background omitted.
(iv.) 3 k., carmine; background omitted.
(v.) 7 k., blue; background omitted.
(vi.) 14 k., rose and blue; design omitted.
1905. (vii.) 25 k., mauve and green; centre omitted.

The above give one just a peep into this type of error.

*(To be continued.)*

# Talk of the Day

*By* ANTONIO BUSTER

### The Merry Commemorative

THE Commemorative stamp, like the poor, is always with us, and from various quarters comes news of more of these unnecessary "luxuries." Ecuador, we have seen, has been celebrating its centenary of independence and some loyal exhibition or other, and even the wily Celestial, with "his smile so child-like and bland," is festivating in the usual manner. According to an official letter:—

"The Imperial Administration has decided to commemorate the accession to the throne of His Majesty the Emperor Hsuan T'ung by the issue of three stamps of the respective values of 2 cents, 3 cents, and 7 cents. These stamps will be oblong instead of square, and be printed in two colours; all these will have a yellow border, this being the Imperial colour in China, and the central picture, which will represent the 'Temple of Heaven,' the sacred edifice for Imperial sacrifices in Peking, will be green, blue, and purple, according to values. The issue will be strictly limited to one million of the 3 and 7 cents and two millions of the 2 cents."

It is very kind of the authorities to make the issue a "strictly limited" one, but I am sure there will be some people unfeeling enough to suggest that the issue consists of just four millions of stamps too many.

### Mohammed V

I AM told that the surcharged stamps referred to in a previous number are quite unofficial, but at last the new Sultan has come into his own, for new stamps bearing his Imperial "toughra" have made their appearance. In general appearance the stamps are similar to those of the deposed Abdul, the only difference being in the toughra, and the inscription in Turkish characters below. This latter has been considerably compressed, with the result that there is now quite an appreciable space between the base of this and the outline of the circle.

### A Curiosity

THE misplacement of a surcharge often has surprising results, and if these "freak" stamps are not of much philatelic importance, they are at any rate of interest to the specialist. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have shown a curious example of an off-centre surcharge in the shape of a block of six Benadir 2 c. on 1 besa. In this the surcharge is so much misplaced that two of the stamps show the letter "C" only, and on the others the overprint reads "2 C" instead of the usual "C 2."

Printed by W. BRENDON & SON, Ltd., Plymouth, for the Proprietors, STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.
November 20, 1909.

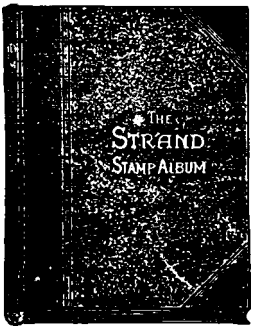
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# SURCHARGE MEASURER.



1090.

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

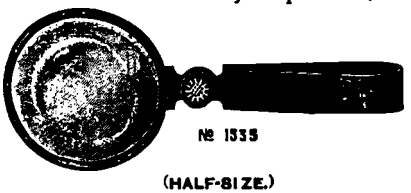
Packed in stout cardboard box. Weight, 2 oz.

No. 1090. *Price 4/- ; post-free, 4/1 ; abroad, 4/4.*

[AD. 17.

# New "Folding" Magnifying Glass.

WE have long been asked for a cheap Magnifying Glass, and have at last been able to arrange for the manufacture of a good quality glass of medium power, which we offer at the extremely low price of 1/-.




(HALF-SIZE.)

The lens is 1⅝ inches in diameter, and is mounted in celluloid, the handle being of the same substance. The lens can be folded back into the handle, and is thus protected from injury in the pocket.

**Length : Open, 4½ inches ; shut, 2½ inches.**

Packed in cardboard box.

No. 1535. Price 1/-.

Postage 1d. ; British Colonies, 2d. ; Foreign, 4d.

[AD. 11.

# Pocket Magnifying Glass.



1092.

THIS Glass consists of two specially worked lenses, mounted in a handsome polished black horn frame, and folds up compactly for the pocket. The lenses may be used singly, or together, should a high power be required.

The Glass is **absolutely identical** with that formerly sold at 7/6, and at the present price cannot be equalled elsewhere. Packed in cardboard box.

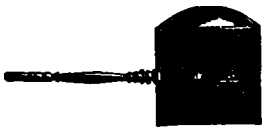
No. 1092. Price 4/-.

Postage 1d. ; British Colonies, 2d. ; Foreign, 4d.

[AD. 12.

# "Coddington" Magnifying Glass.





1093.

A FINE "Coddington" Glass, of high power and large field ; the base is flat, so that the Glass may be placed right on the stamp to be examined.

Of the greatest use in detecting forgeries, and examining stamps for retouches or flaws. Packed in cardboard box.

No. 1093. Price 5/-.

Postage 1d. ; British Colonies, 4d. ; Foreign, 7d.

[AD. 18.

# Philatelic Hampers

## FOR

# XMAS GIFTS.

**At XMAS time people send their friends hampers full of good things to eat, so why should not YOU send your Philatelic FRIENDS Philatelic Hampers full of acceptable gifts?**

We have prepared a series of Eight Hampers, varying in price from 2s. 6d. to £3, and each is the best possible value for the money. In each case there are substantial reductions from our list price, and the price quoted includes free carriage to any address in Great Britain.

**Each Hamper contains everything necessary to start a Stamp Collection, and the more expensive the Hamper, the more complete is the Outfit.**

# ORDER EARLY

**For full particulars see page 483.**

Gibbons Stamp Weekly,
November 27, 1909.

Registered at the G.P.O. for Transmission as a Newspaper.

No. 22, Vol. X.
(Whole No. 256.)

NOVEMBER 27, 1909.

One Penny.

# GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY



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# Gibbons Stamp Weekly

WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED

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# Gibbons Stamp Weekly

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| | s. | d. | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vol. 3 . . post-free | 7 | 6 | Vol. 8 . . post-free | 6 | 0 |
| ,, 4 . . ,, | 5 | 6 | ,, 9 . . ,, | 5 | 0 |
| ,, 5 . . ,, | 5 | 0 | ,, 10 . . ,, | 5 | 0 |
| ,, 6 . . ,, | 6 | 6 | ,, 18 . . ,, | 4 | 0 |
| ,, 7 . . ,, | 6 | 0 | | | |

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

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

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

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

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| 1 Ideal Perforation Gauge ..... | 0 | 6 |
| 1 Watermark Detector ..... | 1 | 0 |
| 1 Pocket Magnifying Glass ..... | 1 | 0 |
| 100 Transparent Envelopes. Size A .. | 0 | 5 |
| No. 65 Packet (250 different Stamps) | 2 | 0 |
| | 6 | 5 |

## No. 3. Price 7s. 6d.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Strand Album. No. 14 ..... | 2 | 6 |
| 2 Boxes of 1000 Stamp Hinges ..... | 1 | 0 |
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| 1 Watermark Detector ..... | 1 | 0 |
| 1 Pair of Tweezers (Nos. 1, 2, or 3).. | 2 | 0 |
| 1 copy of *My Duplicates* ..... | 1 | 0 |
| No. 65 Packet (250 different Stamps) | 2 | 0 |
| | 10 | 0 |

## No. 4. Price 10s.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
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| 1 Watermark Detector ..... | 1 | 0 |
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| No. 66 Packet (500 different Stamps) | 4 | 0 |
| | 14 | 6 |

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|---|---|---|
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| 1 Ideal Perforation Gauge ..... | 0 | 6 |
| 1 Watermark Detector ..... | 1 | 0 |
| 1 Vade Mecum } or 1 Pair of Tweezers } ..... | 2 | 6 |
| 1 copy of *Stamps and Stamp Collecting* | 1 | 0 |

## No. 5. Price 15s.—*continued.*

| | List Price. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 No. 13 Collecting Book ..... | 1 | 6 |
| 100 Transparent Envelopes. B ..... | 0 | 6 |
| No. 66 Packet (500 different Stamps) | 4 | 0 |
| No. 6 Packet (100 different Stamps) | 1 | 6 |
| | 21 | 0 |

## No. 6. Price £1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Ideal Album. No. 1 ..... | 12 | 6 |
| 1 copy Catalogue. Part I ..... | 2 | 6 |
| 1 " " " II ..... | 2 | 6 |
| 1 Box of 1000 Stamp Hinges ..... | 0 | 6 |
| 1 Ideal Perforation Gauge ..... | 0 | 6 |
| 1 Watermark Detector ..... | 1 | 0 |
| 1 Magnifying Glass ..... | 4 | 0 |
| 1 Pair of No. 3 Tweezers ..... | 2 | 0 |
| 1 copy of *My Duplicates* ..... | 1 | 0 |
| No. 66 Packet (500 different Stamps) | 4 | 0 |
| | 30 | 6 |

## No. 7. Price £1 10s.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Ideal Album. No. 1 ..... | 12 | 6 |
| 1 Set of Catalogues ..... | 5 | 0 |
| 2 Boxes of 1000 Stamp Hinges ..... | 1 | 0 |
| 1 Ideal Perforation Gauge ..... | 0 | 6 |
| 1 Watermark Detector ..... | 1 | 0 |
| 1 Pair of No. 3 Tweezers ..... | 2 | 0 |
| 1 Magnifying Glass ..... | 4 | 0 |
| 1 No. 13 Collecting Book ..... | 1 | 6 |
| 100 Transparent Envelopes. B ..... | 0 | 6 |
| No. 67 Packet (1000 varieties) ... | 15 | 0 |
| | 43 | 0 |

## No. 8. Price £3.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Ideal Album. No. 3 ..... | 25 | 0 |
| 1 Leather Case for above ..... | 20 | 0 |
| 1 Set of Catalogues ..... | 5 | 0 |
| 3 Boxes of 1000 Stamp Hinges ..... | 1 | 6 |
| 1 Ideal Perforation Gauge ..... | 0 | 6 |
| 1 Watermark Detector ..... | 1 | 0 |
| 1 Pair of No. 3 Tweezers ..... | 2 | 0 |
| 1 Magnifying Glass ..... | 4 | 0 |
| 1 No. 17 Collecting Book ..... | 2 | 6 |
| 100 Transparent Envelopes. B ..... | 0 | 6 |
| 1 No. 73 Leather Pocket Wallet .... | 3 | 6 |
| No. 67 Packet (1000 varieties) ... | 15 | 0 |
| | 80 | 6 |

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# VENEZUELA

## 1887.

**Type 21. Lithographed.**
**Variety. Perf. 12.**

## 5 c., green.

***This variety should come after No. 155 in the current Catalogue.***

## Special Bargain Price

For the above scarce variety, unused and mint,

# 1s.

**POST-FREE.**

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*ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.*

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

1901. *Postage Due stamps. Type* 71. *No watermark.*

| Cat. No. | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 402. | 4 c., sepia . . . | 0 | 6 |

1909. *Wmk. Crosses and Circles.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2 c., sepia . . . | 0 | 2 |
| | 6 c. „ . . . | 0 | 5 |
| | 10 c. „ . . . | 0 | 9 |

## NICARAGUA.

1869–71. *Type* 4. *Reduced price.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8. | 25 c., green . . . | 0 | 4 |

## RUSSIAN LEVANT.

1909. *Types* T4 *to* T7 *surcharged* "CONSTANTINOPLE."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 par. | on 1 k., orange . . | 0 | 1 |
| 10 „ | on 2 k., green . . | 0 | 2 |
| 20 „ | on 4 k., carmine . . | 0 | 3 |
| 1 pias. | on 10 k., blue . . | 0 | 4 |
| 5 „ | on 50 k., green and purple . . | 1 | 6 |
| 7 „ | on 70 k., orange-yellow and chocolate . | 2 | 0 |
| 10 „ | on 1 r., reddish orange and deep brown . | 3 | 0 |
| 35 „ | on 3 r. 50 k., sea-green and marone . . | 10 | 0 |
| 70 „ | on 7 r., pink and myrtle | 20 | 0 |

## UNITED STATES.

1909. *Experimental "bluish rag" paper. Wmk. U.S.P.S.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 c., deep green (Franklin) . | 0 | 3 |
| | 2 c., carmine (Washington) . | 0 | 5 |
| | 2 c., rose (Lincoln) . . | 0 | 10 |

NOVEMBER 27, 1909

# Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 22
Whole No. 256 | NOVEMBER 27, 1909 | VOL. X

# The Stamps of Nicaragua

*By* JOSEPH B. LEAVY

(*Continued from page* 415.)

IN 1904, when the Government manufactured surcharges dated "1901" to fill the order of a New York dealer, it also made what might possibly be termed reprints of some of the 1903 Official stamps, which were likewise ordered in quantity by the aforementioned dealer, and of which the supply had been exhausted. Needless to say, these reprints were not authorized by official decree.

2

OFICIAL

**2 Centavos**

47

1904. *Black* surcharge, as Type 47; typeset and printed in blocks of twenty-five, five rows of five.

2 centavos on 3 c., green (1900).

Same, but with the surcharge vertical, reading downwards, in *red*.

1 centavo on 10 c., purple (Official of 1900).
2 centavos on 1 p., ultramarine ( ,, ,, ).

Same as the above, with additional overprint, similar to but not quite the same as variety (*b*), previously illustrated.

2 centavos on 3 c., green.
1 centavo on 10 c., purple.
2 centavos on 1 p., ultramarine.

The same, with additional overprint, similar to (*c*).

2 centavos on 3 c., green.
1 centavo on 10 c., purple.
2 centavos on 1 p., ultramarine.

Same, with additional overprint (*f*).

2 centavos on 3 c., green.
1 centavo on 10 c., purple.
2 centavos on 1 p., ultramarine.

Errors, with "OFICILA" for "OFICIAL", and italic "s" in "Centavos."

2 centavos on 3 c., green.
1 centavo on 10 c., purple.
2 centavos on 1 p., ultramarine.

The setting of twenty-five was as follows:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *c* | 1 | 1 | 1 | *b* |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| *f* | 1 | 1 | 1 | *f* |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

2 centavos on 3 c.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | *f* | 1 | *c* |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | *f* | 1 | *b* |

1 centavo on 10 c.
2 centavos on 1 p.

In the above diagrams (1) is the normal type; (2) the error "OFICILA"; and the letters indicate the additional overprints.

***

In 1904 a certain party, who claimed to be an agent for the Nicaraguan Government, visited some dealers in New York and offered to have any surcharges made which they might suggest, and would order in quantity; the dealers were very chary of accepting this offer to "get rich quick," and in the end only one dealer took a chance, and then only on the condition that the agent would put up half the money and share the profits or losses! The stamps issued under this partnership were of low denominations, and consequently cheap sellers, the idea being to interest the makers of cheap packets, so that they would buy in quantity. Needless to say, these stamps were never acceptable for postage, and I very much doubt whether they ever saw Nicaragua, as I believe they were made in New York and handed over there. Of course, they can only be classed as the rankest kind of frauds:—

**1 cent.**

**1902**

48

The 2 centavos, *orange-red*, of 1900, surcharged in *blue* as Type 48, or with "1901" or "1904" instead of "1902."

Official stamps of 1900, surcharged as above, or with "1901" or "1904," in *black*, *blue*, or *red*.

1 cent. on 2 c., orange-red; 1901, 1902, *or* 1904 *in* black.
1 cent. on 1 p., ultramarine; 1901 *in* black, *or* 1902 *in* red.
2 cent. on 2 p., orange-red; 1902 *in* blue.
3 ,, ,, 5 p., black; 1901 *or* 1902 *in* red.
4 ,, ,, 2 p., orange-red; 1901 *in* red.

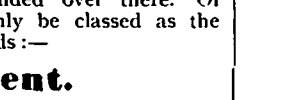
The 1 peso, *ultramarine*, exists with double surcharge, "1 cent. 1901" in *black*, and "1 cent. 1902" in *red*.

Many of the above stamps were made with inverted or double surcharges, but as they are worthless, there is no need to list them.

* * *

Nicaragua currency is not accepted as legal tender on the east coast of Nicaragua, except at Gray-Town. The former Mosquito Reservation has been divided into the Departments of Zelaya and Cabo Gracias à Dios. In these sections coined silver of Peru, Chili, Honduras, or Mexico is demanded by the authorities for all customs, revenues, etc. The merchants of these provinces had been in the habit of sending to Nicaragua, the capital, in the interior, for their stamps, purchasing the same at the currency rate, which was about half that of the silver standard, thus securing postage for half what it cost the other inhabitants of Nicaragua.

On May 15th, 1904, a decree was issued ordering that all postage and fiscal stamps in circulation in the Department of Zelaya should bear the overprint of a large capital "B," and those in use in Cabo Gracias à Dios a large capital "C"; these letters were handstamped in *black* ink. A few days later the stamps for the Department of Zelaya appeared with the same large capital "B," and with "Dpto Zelaya" in small type below, and beneath that a curved bow-shaped dash, all printed in *black*, while the stamps for Cabo Gracias à Dios appeared with the word "*Cabo*," in large italics, printed in *violet*. None but the overprinted stamps were accepted in the two provinces, and as they were sold only on a silver basis, the merchants were deprived of their nice little postal advantage.




49

*May*, 1904. Stamps of the 1900 issue handstamped with a large capital "B," 5½ mm. high, as in Type 49 above, in *black*.

1 centavo, red-lilac.
2 centavos, orange-red.
3 ,, green.
15 ,, ultramarine.

Same overprint on the lithographed stamps of 1902.

5 centavos, blue.
10 ,, mauve.

*June*, 1904. Stamps of the 1900 issue, handstamped with a large capital "B," 5½ mm. high, and with "Dpto Zelaya" and bow-shaped dash in addition, as shown in Type 49, in *black*.

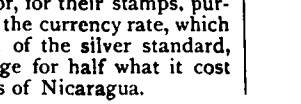
1 centavo, red-lilac.
2 centavos, orange-red.
3 ,, green.
15 ,, ultramarine.
20 ,, brown.
50 ,, lake.

Same overprint on the lithographed stamps of 1902.

5 centavos, blue.
10 ,, mauve, deep dull lilac.

Same overprint on the surcharged stamp of October, 1901.

20 centavos on 5 p., black.




50

Stamps of the 1900 issue, handstamped with large capital "B," 5 mm. high, with "Dpto Zelaya" and bow-shaped dash, as shown in Type 50, in *black*.

1 centavo, red-lilac.
3 centavos, green.
15 ,, ultramarine.
20 ,, brown.

Same overprint on the lithographed stamps of 1902.

5 centavos, rose-red.
5 ,, blue, deep blue.
10 ,, dark dull lilac.

Same overprint on the surcharged stamp of October, 1901.

20 c., brown; *Postage Due, overprinted* "1901 Correos."




51

Stamps of the 1902 lithographed issue handstamped with large capital "B," 6½ mm. high, "Dpto Zelaya," and bow-shaped dash, as shown in Type 51, in *black*.

5 centavos, blue.
10 ,, dark dull lilac.

There are numerous counterfeits of these stamps, sufficiently clever to deceive the novice or the careless collector, but not dangerous to the student or the careful philatelist. In none of the forgeries is the "B" of the proper shape, and in all those I have seen the bow-shaped dash beneath "Dpto Zelaya" is missing entirely. In the originals the dash is never missing, although in a number of cases it is but a curved line instead of a bow.

These overprints, as well as all succeeding overprints and surcharges, were made in Managua, and sent to the Post Offices in the Department of Zelaya as required. These offices were Bluefields, El Bluff, Rama, Lagunas des Perlas, Barra de Rio Grande, Monkey Point, Prinsapolca, and Corn Island. There were many small road houses, where letters were taken and called for every few days by carriers, who took them to the coast and gave them to the captains of small boats plying between the United States and Nicaragua. These boats being usually in the fruit trade, their northern port was almost invariably New Orleans. The stamps franking the letters in these cases were uncancelled until delivered to the New Orleans Post Office, the authorities there obliterating them with the cancellation stamp of that city.

* * *

*May*, 1904. Stamps of the 1900 and 1902 issues, handstamped with a large capital "C," in *black*. I have searched and explored very carefully, but have failed to find any one possessing these stamps, so am forced to the conclusion that, though ordered by decree, they were never issued, nor even manufactured.

*Cabo*

52

*June*, 1904. Stamps of the 1900 issue, handstamped "*Cabo*," Type 52, in *violet*.

1 centavo, red-lilac.
2 centavos, orange-red.

Same overprint on the lithographed stamps of 1902.

5 centavos, blue.
10 ,, dark dull lilac.

The Post Office at Cabo Gracias à Dios is the only one in this district, consequently that is the only cancellation to be found on these stamps, except in the case of letters collected from the road houses and sent north by boat, and stamps used as described below.

Stamps for Cabo were acceptable for postage in Zelaya and vice versa; occasionally covers are found franked by specimens of both, though such cases are rare.

It is a peculiar fact that while it was necessary to make various surcharges in 1901 and 1902, ostensibly because the 1900 issue was running short, there was yet a sufficient quantity of the lower values in 1904 to supply the overprinted issues for these two provinces. It would seem to be a fair deduction that the issues so far chronicled after 1900 were purely speculative, even when authorized by decree, except the lithographed 5 and 10 centavos of 1902, which were made necessary by a legitimate shortage, and the issues overprinted for Zelaya and Cabo.

* * *

By a decree dated July 8th, 1904, the commemorative issue of 1903, with portrait of President Zelaya, was reissued with four new values, in the following quantities:—

40,000 1 centavo.
40,000 2 centavos.
20,000 5 ,,
10,000 10 ,,
4,000 15 ,,
4,000 20 ,,
4,000 50 ,,
4,000 1 peso.

*July*, 1904. Type 42. Engraved by the American Bank Note Co. of New York. Printed on thin white wove paper, in sheets

of one hundred; ten rows of ten stamps each. Size 20½ by 27 mm. Perforated 12. Portrait in *black*.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 centavo, | black | and | emerald. |
| 2 centavos | ,, | ,, | dark carmine. |
| 5 ,, | ,, | ,, | ultramarine. |
| 10 ,, | ,, | ,, | dull orange-yellow. |
| 15 ,, | ,, | ,, | carmine-lake. |
| 20 ,, | ,, | ,, | purple. |
| 50 ,, | ,, | ,, | dark olive. |
| 1 peso | ,, | ,, | brown-lake. |

The four low values of this issue are distinguished from those of the 1903 issue by the colour and thickness of the paper, as well as by differences of shade. The actual quantity printed of this series was 5000 sets in excess of the amounts ordered by decree, and given above. These 5000 sets never went to Nicaragua, but remained in the hands of the contractor who furnished the stamps to the Republic, as compensation for the same.

* * *

*(To be continued.)*

# Notes on Great Britain

*By the late* THOMAS PEACOCK

(*Continued from* Vol. IX, *page* 290.)

WITH reference to the One Penny *reprint*, described on page 82 of "Philbrick and Westoby" as having been "struck off from one of the plates kept in reserve at Somerset House, constructed from Die II, but with the Maltese crosses in the upper angles," Mr. Peacock says that "No. 66" was used. The list given by Wright and Creeke says that this plate was "'Withdrawn' 17.3.64, and sent to S.H." on the introduction, evidently, of the new plates with letters in all four corners; plate 66 therefore was not a worn-out plate, but one (at that time) recently taken from press, we may suppose, in good order.

Mr. Peacock adds—"This reprint was in red as well as in black, but the red had the watermark the right way up." The *red* impressions would therefore have been practically imperforate copies of stamps that had been but very recently superseded, and must still have been in quite common use.

* * *

Coming now to the surface-printed stamps, Mr. Peacock adds a note to the end of page 102, relating to the die of the first Fourpence stamp:—

"This design was prepared and a die afterwards engraved from it by a French engraver retained by Messrs. De la Rue—M. Joubert—who was also I have understood the patentee of the beautiful 'acierage' process for protecting copper plates. It will be seen that the use of this original die is general through all the ensuing line engraved stamps, with the exception of those struck from Theed's head, first used in the small penny Inland Revenue stamps considerably later."

Mr. Peacock evidently referred here to the *head*, only of Joubert's die, as running through all the later stamps, and he wrote "line engraved" in mistake for surface-printed.

* * *

In reference to the process of electrotyping, described on page 103, the following very interesting note is inserted:—

"The point which was of principal value in M. Hulot's application of electrotyping was the use of lead blocks on which to stamp the impressions of the original working die. Lead (by impact) in fact makes one of the best possible moulds for electrotyping. O. Hill some time afterwards (accompanied by Arliss his then assistant and who spoke French fluently) went over to Paris to make enquiry about Hulot's process and Hulot kept the secret of the 'lead blocks' from him, but one of the workmen by chance let slip a reference to 'those little lead pieces.' This was caught up by O. Hill and communicated to De la Rue, giving them an important hint which that firm were not slow to utilize. They have used these lead impressions to electrotype ever since.

"Of course electrotyping had been used, though not very generally, prior to this date.

"The lead pieces are cleanly cut cubes which are one by one placed in a very accurately made steel gauge and stamped by a light Nasmyth's hammer striking the die. The leads thus answer to type and are locked up in a chase and a plate electrotyped from the surface, which of course is very regular and level."

In a footnote on page 103 of their book, Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby say:—

"The durability of plates made by the electrotype process will not bear comparison with that of steel plates. We have seen that these latter, when constructed for printing by the copper plate printing process, have given off on an average about half a million of impressions, while the electrotype plates do not yield a tenth part of this number when the design is of a corresponding degree of fineness."

Upon this Mr. Peacock remarks:—

"12.8.93. At this date this note does not quite hold good. By 'acierage,' M. Joubert's process, copper-plates may now be made to last a very indefinite time, because the plate may be steeled and resteeled again and again. By the above means the copper is never really allowed to receive the

wear. As soon as the steel coating shows signs of giving way it is removed by chemical means and the copper plate is again steeled. But this, after all, must be borne in mind, that the fine edges of the surface work must have been, in the first instance, blunted, so to say, by the thin sheet of tissue steel deposited over the plate.

"*Acierage.* The first use of acierage, or the coating of the copper plate with iron (or steel) was in the case of the two Receipt Stamp plates made in 1859. The contractor having obtained a license from the patentee offered to coat these plates free of charge. The chief advantage foreseen at first lay in the protection it would afford in the printing of the colour, vermilion, which was known to injure the copper. Silver had been used but was expensive.

"Experience soon demonstrated that not only did it protect in the case of vermilion, but that, carefully used, it lengthened the life of the plate, under all circumstances of colour or simple wear, almost indefinitely. Strange to say it did not appear very materially to interfere with the sharpness of the impression, as might have been expected."

***

On page 108, the authors of the book make some complimentary remarks upon the subject of the gum employed by Messrs. De la Rue and Co., as compared with that of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co. Mr. Peacock, however, did not fully agree ; he adds :—

"The gum, however, *as finally used*, of the old red stamps was *very much* more adhesive, as we found by daily testing the two kinds of stamps."

***

On page 109 it is stated that :—

"The perforation of all but the high values of five shillings, ten shillings, and one pound has ceased to be done at Somerset House, the contractors now being charged with it. . . . The gauge of the perforations made by the machines employed by the contractors remains the same as before."

Mr. Peacock says :—

"They are identically the same machines which with my improvements were purchased from the Inland Revenue by the contractors.

"The real though not the ostensible reason for the transfer of the Perforating to the Contractors was the nuisance which the noise and the vibration of the machines caused to members of the Board, as the machines were situated under their private rooms. De la Rue & Co. were very glad (and offered) to purchase them because the possession of such exceptional apparatus, there being no other machines of similar character in the kingdom, gave them an additional security for the tenure of their contract for printing the stamps.

"At first they made no charge for perforation, and included it in the contract price."

***

Near the beginning of the book, from which all these MS. notes are quoted, there was inserted a Mulready envelope, with a curious note attached to it, and although stamped stationery is for the most part outside the scope of this journal, the history of this specimen and its companions. (some of which were inserted in the second Part of the volume) seems sufficiently interesting to be given here. The note is as follows :—

"*Mulready envelope on the threaded paper.*

"This is one of several which turned up in a curious way some years ago.

"I was in want of a little cardboard for some purpose and opened a large portfolio in which, I remembered, there was some. Upon examining the cardboard closely I found that it was made up of sheets of the envelopes pasted together. This was of course 'treasure trove,' and I amused myself one evening shortly afterwards by endeavouring to separate them, with the result which is here shown."

Mr. Peacock does not state how many sheets composed this valuable piece of pasteboard, neither does he give any information as to the die numbers of the envelopes or their arrangement, which would have been of great interest to some of us. The envelopes, however, which came from this very interesting find are easily recognizable, and if the collectors into whose hands they have since fallen would communicate with the Editor of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*,* it should be possible to ascertain at all events what were the numbers of the envelopes composing this particular plate, and perhaps to reconstruct the sheets if specimens can be found with untrimmed margins. These envelopes can be seen to be more or less saturated with paste ; the paper is stiff, and shows traces of paste on the surface. Some copies showing this peculiar and unmistakable appearance of the paper were obtained a few years ago from the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., of New York, and it is probable that a good number of the envelopes found by Mr. Peacock are in collections in the United States. The sight of these copies at once reminded us of a tradition to the effect that a writing pad formed of such material had been once found in some Government Office, but it was not until we were shown Mr. Peacock's notes, by Messrs. C. Nissen and Co., that we became aware that the tradition had any actual foundation in fact. Whether all the sheets thus pasted together were alike, that is printed from the same plate and thus giving only twelve different numbers to be looked for, we are unable to say ; we have seen Nos. *A* 179, 183, 186, 193, 278, 279, 291, 293, 298, and 321. Of Nos. 291 and 298 we have met with two pasted copies each, thus showing that there were at least two similar sheets

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in the pack; and now we appeal to our readers, and especially to those in the United States, to tell us of envelopes with other numbers, showing signs of this treatment, which may assist us in solving one of the most difficult of philatelic problems.

***

It is perhaps a curious circumstance that the original dies both of the adhesives and of the One Penny envelopes required renewal at a comparatively early date, and were renewed in a similar manner, that is to say by taking a transfer from the old die, in each case, effecting some retouching upon this transfer, and thus converting it into a new "original die," which was thenceforth used for producing the working plates (in the case of the adhesives) and the embossing dies (in the case of the envelopes). The earliest date of use of the dies of the retouched type is July 25, 1866, but the alteration was made a couple of years earlier —no doubt there was a sufficient stock of working dies on hand. According to Mr. Ewen's *Catalogue of the Unadhesive Postage Stamps of the United Kingdom*, four of the new dies were Registered on the 10th August, 1864, but the first use of one of them (No. 142) was on the 25th July, 1866. An Official Memorandum, in Mr. Peacock's book, bore a note in *red* ink:—

"This is the original mem. of O. Hill. The new die was long in making. T. P."

Its contents are as follows:—

"Mem. 1d. Embossing new Original Die.
1864
Apl. 11th.

"It having appeared that the original 1d. embossing die had given way to some extent when the attempt was being made to get a new working punch from it, Mr. Wyon called here and was shown a punch (No. 1) head only, together with a soft hub 3 3 struck from this punch. He said that the punch was a very good head and with the exception of a few unimportant injuries was in very good condition. The hub 3 3 he said was a perfect transfer from this punch No. 1, and he recommended that this hub be taken for a new original 1d. die, that 1st it be faced down, words cut in and engine-turned by Mr. De la Rue; 2nd Hooped by Mr. De la Rue; 3rd Head worked upon and the die hardened by him—Mr. Wyon; 4th A Punch from it prepared entirely by him, Mr. Wyon, to be afterwards used by Mr. D. L. R. in die making."

***

With reference to the description, on page 178, of the envelope-folding machine, shown by Messrs. De la Rue and Co., at the Great Exhibition of 1851, Mr. Peacock adds:—

"In the 1851 Exhibition I remember to have seen an equally interesting machine devised by Messrs. Waterlow & Co. In this machine two descents were made by the folding plunger. Mechanical flaps were dispensed with and between the descents of the 'plunger' the flaps of the envelopes were blown down. I hardly know which machine (the De la Rue or the Waterlow) attracted most attention."

In reference to the statement, on page 181, as to the improvements made in the machines for stamping envelopes at Somerset House, a note says:—

"These machines still make a terrible noise. Leather forces are used. Messrs. Donkin were the makers of the machines, and afterwards Mr. Napier."

And on page 187 it is added:—

"Note, 1882. The stock official envelopes have long been entirely stamped and prepared at the Contractors', under the charge of Officers of the Stamping Department.

"Papers supplied by stationers are still stamped for the public at S.H."

Between pages 200 and 201 was a page bearing cut-square copies, marked "SPECIMEN", of the 4d., 6d., and 1s. embossed envelope stamps with advertisement rings round them; that of the 6d. was of the type with the inscriptions enclosed in labels, or "cartouches" as they are called by Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby, with curved ends and a plain white outline. It was inscribed "SMITH ELDER & Co." at top and "EAST INDIA AGENTS, LONDON," below; alongside it was written "6d. is unique."

***

Between pages 220 and 221 was a curious note relative to the apparatus for printing stamps upon the copies of Newspapers that it was desired to send by post, after the newspaper duty had been abolished. This ingenious machinery was supposed to be quite infallible; it was to print the stamp when required and to omit it when not required, and to keep a record of the number of impressions and show exactly what was due to the Inland Revenue Department. But Mr. Peacock says:—

"The action of the apparatus was simple. The die was free to be moved up and down—to type level, when it recorded on the dial of the counter. When below the type level the counter did not record, and no charge could be made. There was no Inland Revenue Officer in attendance, and in point of fact there was little or no check against fraud. It would have been quite easy to stereotype the rude die and to place it over the moving die when at the lower level, when there would have been no record.

"The only real security was in the character of the papers allowed to use the apparatus. In the case of *The Times* it was attached to the Cowper-Applegarth cylinder machine. At *The Illustrated London News* to their two horizontal reciprocating machines."

We think that Mr. Peacock rather exaggerated the case, or rather the safety, with which a fraud could be perpetrated. It would have involved the very serious offence of forging a die, and would, moreover, have placed the proprietor of the newspaper (the only person who could profit by the fraud) entirely in the power of the man who worked the machine.

It was not a fraud by which a mere subordinate could make anything on his own account.

***

This brings to an end our quotations from the notes which the late Mr. Thomas Peacock had inserted in his copy of *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, the first of which we published in our number for February 27 last. These notes vary, of course, in philatelic importance, but they all have their interest as having been made by a person who was in the best possible position to know what he was writing about, and to criticize, as an expert in his own line and from an entirely non-philatelic point of view, the work upon which the Notes were made. In any case they seem to us to be well worthy of being recorded, and we would again express our thanks to Messrs. C. Nissen and Co. for having permitted us to make use of them.

# "Philately and Swadeshi"

*By* JNO GODINHO

*From "The Philatelic Journal of India"*

IT is often impossible to escape the influence of the times. One has either reluctantly to yield to it, or studiously avoid it. We hear from the platform, and learn from the papers, that a new spirit is pervading throughout the length and breadth of the land, every day acquiring more strength and vigour, and maintaining its ever-increasing power in a thousand ways. We have heard of swadeshi caps made in Khorasan, of swadeshi cotton stuffs made in Manchester, of swadeshi cigarettes made in Egypt. The new spirit, in its producing capacity, has apparently moved a step further, and the inevitable has happened. Stamps, particularly low values of certain Convention States, can now easily be had from swadeshi stores. It had, perhaps, never occurred, even to the wildest enthusiast, in his noonday dreams, that such a day would dawn for his peaceful hobby. The swadeshi stores of Phultan States, and native dealers at most of these places, are seeking the patronage of collectors of Native State stamps. Where profit is the motive, the subtle Native in his policy of boycott is extremely casuistic. As a commodity stamps may be of European manufacture, but the surcharge on the Convention States stamps is impressed in India. It is the surcharge that differentiates the labels, and hence it is the hall-mark of swadeshi.

These considerations have been aroused by the difficulty recently experienced in obtaining certain stamps from the Native States.

In *The Philatelic Journal of India*, Vol. XI, No. 12, page 449, the following totals are given of the low values surcharged with the respective name of the Native State, all King's heads :—

| | |
|---|---|
| GWALIOR. | |
| 2½ annas, blue ; ordinary . . | 4800 |
| JHIND. | |
| 8 annas, magenta ; service . | 720 |
| NABHA. | |
| 3 pies, grey ; service . . . | 4080 |

In the handbook of "British Indian Adhesive Stamps (Queen's Head) surcharged for Native States" the totals of the 3 pies, carmine and grey, service, Queen's Head, for Gwalior are given as 48,248 and 14,640 respectively.

These have obviously been indented for to meet the anticipated requirements of each State. In all places the largest demand ought to be for the lowest values. The reverse is the case in these instances. In the same journal we observe that against Gwalior 4800 of 2½ annas, ordinary, we find 6240 of Re. 1 "service." Against Jhind 720 of 8 annas, "service," we have 1440 of Re. 1 "service," and against Nabha 4080 of 3 pies, "service," we note each 5280 of 8 annas and Re. 1 "service." This comparative disparity in the totals of the low and high values strikes one that the indent is not based on the ordinary requirements of a post office.

If it is urged that a sufficient number of the 3 pies were indented for, how is it that this quantity has been exhausted long ago from the treasury apparently without inconvenience to the State, but can still be obtained in quantities—in sheets—from swadeshi stores and dealers? They have all been deviated from postal circulation to the counters of stores, or coffers of dealers, where they are retailed at from five to twenty times their face value.

The only inference to be drawn is, that

certain low values appear to be intentionally indented for in very small quantities in some cases to favour the local speculator, who is more or less connected with some one in the State post office.

The paucity of the stamps serves not only to make them scarce, but brings their face value within the reach of the speculator with a small purse, guaranteeing him a tenfold return.

Some time ago it was stated that the Convention States would cease indenting for the following denominations, viz. 1½ as., 2½ as., 3 as., 6 as., and 12 annas. That some arrangement, of such a nature, was arrived at is borne out by the fact, that in several indents, subsequent to the above notice, most of these values were conspicuous by their absence. The instruction is now either no longer in force or, what is likely the case, it is entirely ignored. In recent times we have had the 2½ annas, King's Head, for Gwalior and Jhind.

Application for the Gwalior 2½ annas a few days after its issue was met with the reply that none were in stock.

The applicant was, however, a few days afterwards, agreeably surprised to receive a letter from an unknown native, who, in the largeness of his charitable heart, having learnt that the 2½ annas were required, would gladly supply them at the modest figure of Rs. 350 per sheet (face value Rs. 37½). The information elicited in the subsequent correspondence impressed one with the notion that the bulk of the low values was bought up, or perhaps was only retailed to a favoured party, to indulge in a little business for the mutual profit of some functionary at the post office and his friend outside it. "Service" stamps—the 3 pies, carmine and grey, Queen's Head—issued long ago, and reasonably considered to be exhausted by a legitimate and gradual depletion, were offered in blocks and sheets. Not a label can be had in the office of issue. They can be purchased in abundance in the town.

From another Native State came the news that the 3 pies, grey, King's Head, service, was not in stock. The issue is exhausted, but if the writer wants them badly, he is advised to promptly apply to

Mr.....

c/o

Mr.....

*Late Postmaster*,

.....State.

The indication late postmaster is eminently suggestive. This referee has an ample supply of stamps considered exhausted years ago. The highest ratio of stamps procurable from his stock is of the class indented for in the smallest quantities. Rarities of the Queen's Head can be had in blocks of five or ten. It is declared that the prices are moderate.

There is yet another place whence stamps can be obtained. An obliging postal official writes as follows :—

"In reply to yours.....you must apply to.....Manager of swadeshi stores for 3 pies, service, stamps.

"Yours faithfully,

"....."

I understand there is some sort of an agreement between the Imperial Government and the Convention States regarding these surcharged stamps. They are primarily supplied to meet a legitimate want in connection with that convention. The sale of ordinary stamps to the public is unavoidable, but the sale of *service* stamps ought to be restricted. It should not be on so large a scale as to let certain values become a monopoly, leaving nothing for the necessities of the State itself. Under the disguise of the needs of the State the totals should not be so low as to make money out of philatelists. The lowest denomination must bear a certain proportion to the higher values. This condition should be insisted upon by the sanctioning authority, otherwise the privilege is likely to be abused for the benefit of the local speculators and monopolists in touch with the local post offices.

# The Philatelic Congress

## Proposed Presentation to Mr. Bernstein

IN furtherance of a suggestion put forward by a correspondent of the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, a small committee of philatelists has been formed to make arrangements for a suitable presentation to Mr. I. J. Bernstein, as a recognition of his work in connection with the inauguration of the Annual Congress of British Philatelists.

The members of the Committee are Major Evans (Chairman), Mr. J. Read Burton, Mr. P. L. Pemberton, and Mr. Percy C. Bishop.

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

# American Notes and News

*By* EUSTACE B. POWER

### "G.S.W." Numbers

I AM greatly obliged to various readers, in England, who have sent me the back numbers I have so insistently asked for. At least a dozen correspondents have helped me out, and now in a final effort to finish up the files I give the numbers still wanted. The numerals in brackets refer to the *quantity* I require, and for EACH number sent I will give a set of four imperf. pairs of U.S. 2 c. Washington, 2 c. Lincoln, 2 c. Yukon, and 2 c. Hudson, *or* one each of the 1 c. and 2 c. on the blue "Experimental" paper, a few of which were recently issued by this Government.

Volume I: 5 (2), 25 (1).
" II: Title and Index (1).
" III: 2 (2).
" IV: 26 (2), Title and Index (1).
" V: 1 (2).

### Up they go

IN consequence of a general rush for fine U.S. coming from all over the country, I have been obliged to mark up, quite sharply, certain varieties, especially among the cheaper stamps. As there will be no new Catalogue until the fall of 1910, I cannot enumerate them all. I have, however, in the press a new handbook entitled *The Postal Issues of the United States and their Varieties, etc.* This book (which prices everything) will appear in November, and be 3s. in paper covers, 4s. in cloth covers, and there will be plenty of them at 391 Strand, London, as soon as possible. Any one suffering from insomnia because he or she havn't got their U.S. in straight, can forward their boblets and get their order booked. I expect to have it in London by December 1, at latest, so here's a splendid opportunity to make yourself an Xmas present.

### The new Scott Catalogue

IS out for 1910. Never before in my experience have the publishers come so close to actual values as they have this time. Errors, of course, have crept in, as they will do in every catalogue, but as a whole it's all right, and that's a whole lot for *me* to admit. Mr. Putney ought really to do something handsome for me as, for example, to give me a block of four Grenada 2d. and 2½d. King's Head, multiple watermark, at the price quoted in the catalogue.

### The new Registration Rate

IS 10 c. instead of 8 c., and that is a disgrace to the country. With postal facilities being increased and cheapened by every civilized country in the world, that the United States should have to raise its rates is positively scandalous; but, so long as publishers can dump in tons of their periodicals to be transported from Maine to California for two cents a pound, so long will the public have to suffer. The plea is that newspapers are "educational," and should receive the lowest possible rate, but a casual glance over most of the daily papers of New York reveals precious little educational features, though a fine crop of divorce, murder, theft, and mud-slinging articles; and it is these sheets that the Government carries at less than cost, to the detriment and cost of the general public. I trust I may be pardoned for this harangue, but the shoe pinches, inasmuch as the registry mail takes from ten to fifty packets every day from our office, and the increased cost to us will not be less than £25 a year. The only inference to draw is, that, as European countries make their newspapers pay full postal rates and the U.S. does not, we are more ignorant than the Old-World inhabitants, an imputation I respectfully resent and deny.

### Salvador again

MR. ALBERT CALMAN telephones me that amongst thousands of reprints of our Type 181, in *blue*, he has found a part of a sheet of undoubted originals, that is our No. 938 without the overprint. This will lead to the striking out of the note following number 808 in the Catalogue and give us 808*a*, (probably) 10 c., blue.

### Bulgaria

THOSE provisional Due stamps, issued in 1901 at Rustchuk, our Nos. 231 to 234, always appear *used*. I am very anxious to get a set unused for a specialist; so if any reader can pick up a set for me, please do so.

### Philatelic Journal of India

I DO not know if it is a well-known fact, but for the benefit of those literature collectors who do not already know it, I may state that I have found two varieties of Vol. VIII, number 3, for March, 1904. Var. 1 appears to have been incorrectly set up, as in var. 2 I find pasted on the cover the following

notice: "Owing to an unfortunate confusion in the arrangement of Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson's article, entitled 'Notes on the Stamps of Curaçao,' in the March number of the Philatelic Journal the publishers have *reprinted* the issue, and now beg to hand you a corrected copy." In case any of my literature friends have the number without covers, I may add that in var. 1 Mr. Wilson's article ends at the ninth line of page 66, whereas in var. 2 it extends over page 66 in its entirety and four lines on page 67.

[It seems also worthy of note that part of "Notes on the 12½ × 12 perforation of Holland and Colonies," which fill pages 74 and 75 in var. 1, disappears altogether from var. 2, and is not, according to the index, reproduced elsewhere in the volume.—ED. *G.S.W.*]

# Twentieth Century Colonials

WRITTEN AND COMPILED BY D. B. ARMSTRONG

## Part III.—British Possessions in Africa

(*Continued from page* 473.)

### East Africa & Uganda Protectorates

ON April 1st, 1905, these two East African Protectorates were created a single British Crown Colony, and as one homogeneous whole were transferred politically from the authority of the Foreign to that of the Colonial Office. Postally they had formed one territory for several years previous to their political amalgamation, the control of the Uganda postal service having been assumed by the Postmaster-General of the British East Africa Protectorate on April 1st, 1901.

The total area of the new colony amounts roughly to 286,000 square miles, and its population to about 6,000,000. It is bounded on the north and north-east by Abyssinia and Italian Somaliland, on the east by the Indian Ocean, on the south and south-east by German East Africa, and on the west by the territories of the Congo Free State.

Mombasa, a port on the Indian Ocean, and the largest town in East Africa, is the present capital, having over 30,000 inhabitants; but the future seat of administration is at Nairobi in the interior, 328 miles from Mombasa on the Uganda railway, where the head-quarters of all the Government departments are gradually being transferred.

Much of the land in both Protectorates is given up to pasturage, but near the coast unusual fertility prevails. The principal exports include ivory, cereals, rubber, cotton, coffee, and skins.

At present each Protectorate has its own Commissioner, but probably in the near future a Governor will be appointed to the joint administration of the two territories. The military force consists of two battalions of the King's African Rifles, and there are gunboats on Lake Victoria Nyanza.

Stamps first issued May, 1890.

Entered Universal Postal Union December 1, 1895.

Imperial Penny Postage adopted December 25, 1898.

Although the control of the Uganda postal service had been taken over by the British East Africa postal department as far back as 1901, no attempt at the unification of their postal issues was made until both were contemplating a change of design in consequence of the accession of King Edward VII. It was then decided that a single series should replace the two separate issues hitherto in use, and should be inscribed with the joint titles of the two Protectorates, and be available for postal purposes in either territory.

The first of the unified stamps were issued about midsummer, 1903, a consignment, including the values ½ a., 2 a., 1 r., and 2 r., being received in Mombasa, per the B.I. steamer *Fulwell*, on Wednesday, July 22nd; the 2 annas was placed on sale two days later.

The remaining denominations were issued at intervals up to February, 1904, the last being the ½ anna on the 16th of that month.

On February 4th, 1904, the remainders of all stamps bearing the portrait of the late Queen were withdrawn from issue.

The design chosen for the new stamps was of considerable beauty, and was subsequently adopted for the King's Head issues of British Central Africa and the Somaliland Protectorate. A new departure was, however, made in the arrangement of the sheets of the low values, which, instead of following the usual form of 120 stamps in two panes, contained 160 in two horizontal panes of eighty, ten horizontal rows of eight. The sheets of the high values, however, consisted as usual of a single pane containing sixty stamps in five rows of twelve. All consignments despatched to the colony since the end of 1903 have had the sheets numbered in *black*, in the right-hand top corner.

The values are expressed on this series in the Indian currency, 16 annas being equivalent to 1 rupee, about 1s. 4d. in English money.

Only very small supplies of the lower denominations were printed on paper having the Single C A watermark, the scarcest values being the 2½ a., 3 a., 5 a., and 8 a.

1903-4.







*King's Head designs as above. Inscribed* "EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA PROTECTORATES." *Perf. 14. Centres in first colour given. Surface-printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. in London. Low values small, high values large, stamps. Dates of issue appended in brackets.*

*Wmk. Crown* C A *(single).*

½ anna, green (Feb. 16, 1904).
1 ,, grey and carmine (Jan. 9, 1904).
2 annas, lilac and purple (July 24, 1903).
2½ ,, ultramarine (Feb. 4, 1904).
3 ,, chocolate and green (Feb. 4, 1904).
4 ,, grey-green and black (Dec., 1903).
5 ,, grey and orange-brown (Feb. 4, 1904).
8 ,, grey and turquoise blue (Jan. 9, 1904).

*Wmk. Crown* C C.

1 rupee, green (Jan., 1904).
2 rupees, lilac and purple (Jan., 1904).
3 ,, grey-green and black (Feb. 4, 1904).
4 ,, grey and emerald-green (Feb. 4, 1904).
5 ,, ,, and carmine (Feb. 4, 1904).
10 ,, ,, and ultramarine (Feb. 4, 1904).
20 ,, ,, and stone (Feb. 4, 1904).
50 ,, ,, and red-brown (Feb. 4, 1904).

*Variety.*

The 2 annas value of the above-listed series is known with the watermark Crown C A inverted.

During the course of the year 1904, all of the low-value stamps of the Protectorate, excepting the 2½ annas, were issued printed upon paper having the new Multiple form of Crown C A watermark, in place of the old Single C A type, but otherwise as listed above. The value named, however, was not added to the Multiple set until November, 1905, and is distinguished in addition by being in an entirely new shade of *blue*. The whole issue was, however, of a most ephemeral character, as in the following year and 1906 it was rapidly superseded by a similar one, only printed on the new surfaced paper.

Early in May, 1906, the remaining stocks of all stamps having the old form of Single Crown C A watermark were recalled from the outlying post offices, and destroyed in the presence of a properly constituted board of officials.

1904-5.

*Designs as before. Wmk. Multiple Crown* C A. *Perf. 14. Unsurfaced paper. Centres in first colour given. Typographed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. in London. Sheet arrangement identical with that of previous issue. Dates of issue appended in brackets.*

½ anna, green (July, 1904).
1 ,, grey and carmine (July, 1504).
2 annas, lilac and purple (Nov. 1904).
2½ ,, cobalt-blue (Oct. 11, 1905).
3 ,, chocolate and green (Sept., 1904).
4 ,, grey-green and black (Sept., 1904).
5 ,, black and orange-brown (June 24, 1904).
8 ,, grey and turquoise-blue (Sept. 13, 1904).

In the early part of the year 1906, a single printing of the 1 and 2 rupee stamps with the Crown C C watermark was made upon *toned* instead of ordinary white paper, and issued in the Protectorate in May. They were current for some three or four months only, and are consequently scarce. The employment of this grade of paper for these two particular values only is not easily accounted for, and no reliable explanation of the circumstance has thus far been forthcoming. At the moment the only theory that presents itself to my mind as being in any way probable is, that the issue was of an experimental character, previous to the final adoption of the now famous chalk-surfaced paper. The paper has a decidedly *creamy* tint instead of being dead white as is the case with the normal issue. A writer in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* gives the following description of the chief characteristics of toned papers :—

"Toned paper has a surface, which may be a chemical coating, that presents a characteristic smoothness and allows of a strong printed impression. It necessarily does not need to be a paper that is coated, but may be calendered, i.e. pressed in a calender in order to be made smooth, glossy, or wavy. A calender, it should be added, is a machine of two or more cylinders, usually steam heated, rotating practically in contact, for giving paper a smooth appearance."

1906.

*Design as before. Large stamps. Wmk. Crown* C C. *Toned paper. Perf.* 14. *Typographed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. in London. Sheets of* 60; *five rows of* 12. *Dates of issue appended in brackets. Centre in first colour given.*

1 rupee, dull green (May 9, 1906).
2 rupees, lilac and purple (May, 1906).

Between 1905 and 1908 all the values have appeared printed on the chalk-surfaced paper, adopted in 1905 for the production of adhesive postage and revenue stamps. The first to be placed on sale was the ½ anna, in October, 1905. It should have been mentioned that the 2½ annas was never issued on the chalk-surfaced paper, but that a

second printing in *dark blue*, instead of *cobalt-blue*, on ordinary Multiple watermarked paper was made some time during 1906.

*Shade.*

2½ annas, dark blue, *instead of* cobalt-blue.

As regards the low values of the chalk-surfaced series, all are now obsolete, having been replaced by those having their denominations expressed in the new decimal currency, which, however, does not affect the rupee values, which remain as before.

**1905-8.**

*Designs, etc., as before. Wmk. Multiple Crown* C A. *Chalk-surfaced paper.*

½ anna, green (Oct. 26, 1905).
1 ,, grey and carmine (Feb. 28, 1906).
2 annas, lilac and purple (Oct. 11, 1905).
3 ,, chocolate and green (Dec. 12, 1905).
4 ,, grey-green and black (Dec. 12, 1905).
5 ,, grey and orange-brown (Mar. 11, 1906).
8 ,, grey and turquoise-blue (Feb. 2, 1906).
1 rupee, green (August, 1906).
2 rupees, lilac and purple (Oct. 11, 1906).
3 ,, grey-green and black (Jan., 1907).
4 ,, grey and emerald-green (Apl. 26, 1907).
5 ,, ,, and carmine (April 26, 1907).
10 ,, ,, and ultramarine (May 30, 1908).
20 ,, ,, and stone (May, 1907).
50 ,, ,, and red-brown.

The one anna value of the above series is known with the frame printed in a distinct shade of *pink*, instead of *carmine*.

*Shade.*

1 anna, grey and pink, *instead of* carmine.

A few sheets of the 1 and 10 rupee values were printed on chalky paper with the old Crown C C watermark. These were, however, the only denominations so issued.

**1906.**

*Designs, etc., as before. Wmk. Crown* C C. *Chalk-surfaced paper.*

1 rupee, green (August, 1906).
10 rupees, grey and ultramarine (May 9, 1906).

In the summer of 1907 the currency of the colony was reorganized and established on the decimal system, the rupee being subdivided into one hundred cents, as in Ceylon, Mauritius, etc., instead of sixteen annas, as in India. The precise reason for the change is not apparent, as the Indian is by far the more ordinary currency.

New coins were issued in accordance with the new scheme, and in consequence the alteration in the expressions of the denominations of all the stamps below the value of 1 rupee was necessitated. This change was carried out in October, 1907, when seven stamps of values ranging from 3 to 50 cents were placed on sale, superseding all issues with currency in *annas*. Two further values of 1 cent and 75 cents respectively were added to this series in January, 1908, thus completing it.

In accordance with the decimal system adopted, a slight rearrangement of the sheets was necessary, and these now conform to the usual style, consisting of 120 stamps each, in two panes of sixty side by side. The plate number "1" appears in the margin, in all four corners of the sheet, and a serial number in *black* in the right-hand top corner as before. The initial issue of these new stamps is believed to have consisted of approximately 12,000 sets.

**1907-8.**

*Designs as before. Values in new currency. Chalk-surfaced paper, excepting the 1, 3, 6, and 15 cents, which are unsurfaced. Wmk. Multiple Crown* C A. *Perf.* 14. *Centres in first colour given. Typographed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. in London. Sheet arrangement as above. Dates of issue appended in brackets.*

1 cent, grey-brown (Jan. 18, 1908).
3 cents, grey-green (Oct. 10, 1907).
6 ,, red (Oct. 10, 1907).
10 ,, lilac and pale olive (Oct. 10, 1907).
12 ,, lilac and violet (Oct. 10, 1907).
15 ,, ultramarine (Oct. 10, 1907).
25 ,, green and black (Oct. 10, 1907).
50 ,, green and orange-brown (Oct. 10, 1907).
75 ,, grey-black and light blue (Jan. 18, 1908).

*Shade.*

A printing of the 1 cent, issued about the end of June, 1908, was found to be in a new and distinct shade of brown.

1 cent, red-brown, *instead of* grey-brown.

Before closing this account of the twentieth century postal issues of the British East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, mention should be made of some interesting provisional stamps, which are not included in the majority of catalogues. About the middle of November, 1905, the supply of 1 anna stamps at one of the Protectorate post offices temporarily gave out, and a few of the 2 annas of the same series were bisected by the local postmaster and employed provisionally to supply this deficiency.

**November, 1905.**

*Provisional issue. Design of* 1903-5. *Wmk. Multiple Crown* C A. *Chalk-surfaced paper* (?). *Perf.* 14.

Half of 2 annas, lilac and purple, used as 1 anna.

This completes the list of regular unified stamps issued by the two Protectorates to date. There remain, however, to be listed some posthumous provisional stamps issued for use in Uganda following the taking over of its postal system by the British East Africa post office, and prior to the issue of one series of postage stamps common to both East Africa and Uganda.

*(To be continued.)*

# Foreign Notes

*By* FRANK PHILLIPS

### Bogus Surcharges in Paraguay

IN *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* of October 2 last, under the above heading, I mentioned that the genuineness of certain values overprinted "1908" in black was rather doubtful, but since then I have received definite information from the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., of New York, and from other correspondents, that all values of the above-mentioned set actually paid postage in dozens of cases. I have now seen most values on original covers sent by several correspondents to different firms. I therefore repeat that the 1 c., 5 c., 10 c., 20 c., 30 c., 60 c., and 1 peso (Nos. 240–46 in the Supplement) are undoubtedly genuine, and will be inserted in the next edition of our publishers' Catalogue.

### Liberia

I HAVE seen several copies lately of the 10 cents stamp of the current issue, *imperforate* or *perf.* 12½, instead of *rouletted*, as were the authorized stamps; I believe that fairly high prices have been paid for these so-called varieties, although I have it on the highest authority that the stamps are proofs.




The powers that be were undecided as to whether the stamp should be issued perforated or rouletted, and for some unknown reason the roulette was decided upon.

### General San Martin

THE names of San Martin and Bolivar are perhaps amongst the best known of those of the great men of South America, and nearly







all stamp collectors will remember having seen portraits of the former General on some of the later issues of the Argentine Republic.

General Don José de San Martin died at Boulogne, in France, on August 17, 1850, having earned during his eventful life the title of Liberator of the Argentine Republic. On October 24 last a monument to his memory was unveiled at Boulogne; the Argentine Government was represented by a squadron of dragoons, 102 strong, and by three warships and the training-ship *Presidenta Sarmiento*, which were moored in the port.

General Brun, the Minister of War, and Monsieur Sarraut, Under-Secretary of State, represented the French Government, together with a division of infantry quartered at Boulogne.

The monument itself is about thirty feet high, and was entrusted to the well-known Parisian sculptor Monsieur Allouard. It consists of an equestrian statue of the founder of the Independence of the Argentine, standing on a granite plinth; his head is bare, and he is waving a flag. The plinth shows scenes from the life of the General, executed in bas-relief, and one side is inscribed "*Pro Patria.*"

The two stamps shown above will give some idea of the appearance of the General when he was at the height of his fame.

### New Zealand

I HEAR from Messrs. Wilcox, Smith, and Co. that it has at last been decided that new postage stamps showing a portrait of King Edward VII are to be issued, and that they will be printed in the colony itself. The new set will consist of the ½d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., 9d., and 1s.; the design of the 5d. is said to be especially striking. The 2s. and 5s. will remain as they are at present, and the current 1d. "Universal" stamp will be redrawn so as to allow of the insertion of the word "Convention."

### The United States Post Office

"THE organization of a regular postal service in the United States dates from April 30, 1789, the date of the election of George Washington to the Presidency: a short time afterwards Samuel Osgood was nominated Director-General of Posts, his official quarters being at New York.

"At that time there were only 57 post offices in existence, against the 66,617 of the present day. Postal business then consisted of 100 LETTERS PER DAY; now it is computed to be 8000 PER MINUTE!

"The mails were so slow that the death of Washington, which took place on December 14, 1799, at Mount Vernon, was not known at Boston until ten days later.

"In 1790 the receipts of the five chief post offices amounted to $19,561 only, made up by :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Philadelphia . . | $7089 |
| New York . . . | $3788 |
| Baltimore . . . | $3024 |
| Boston . . . | $2883 |
| Richmond . . . | $2777 |

"One hundred years afterwards the figures were :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Philadelphia . | $2,388,000 |
| Boston . . | $2,173,000 |
| New York . . | $5,386,000 |
| Chicago . . | $3,512,000 |
| St. Louis . . | $1,207,000 |

"One last figure. In 1906, according to the official statistics, the number of letters, etc., passing through the United States' mails amount to 11,243,474,053."—*Le Journal des Philatélistes.*

### New Stamps for Bulgaria

ACCORDING to *Der Philatelist* a set of new postage stamps has been ordered from Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co., of London. The work of preparing the issue is already well advanced ; sketches and trial printings were submitted to the Minister of Finance for his approval some months back.

The issue will consist of twelve values, of which particulars of nine are given below ; the finished stamps may vary slightly from this description, as the final essays have not yet been passed :—

1 stot. The "Czar," otherwise Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, on horseback.

2 stot. Profile portrait of Prince Ferdinand ; inscription at top, "BULGARIA" ; colour, *green.*

3 stot. In the centre, picture of Tirnova, the capital of Bulgaria ; above, the ancient "Imperial" Crown of Bulgaria, with inscription reading "BULGARIAN EMPIRE" ; colour, *red-brown.*

5 stot. Portrait of Prince Ferdinand ; colour, *bright green.*

10 stot. Portrait of Prince Ferdinand in the uniform of an Admiral of the Bulgarian Navy ; colour, *red.*

15 stot. In the centre, a landscape ; above, the Imperial Crown ; on the right, the Lion of Bulgaria ; on the left, the Bulgarian Arms ; colour, *orange-yellow.*

25 stot. Full-face portrait of Prince Ferdinand ; colour, *blue.*

30 stot. View of the Monastery of Rila ; colour, *brown.*

2 lei. View of the celebrated Sv. Troitza Monastery at Tirnova, with elaborate ornamentation round the central design.

The order for this issue was for 165,000,000 stamps, the cost of which was to be £7200, and the face value £370,000.

According to current report the stamps should be ready for issue in the early part of 1910, and the stock is estimated to be sufficient for five years ; this estimate, however, is only based on the ordinary post office sales, and should the stamps come up to the usual standard of Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co., it is quite possible that they will be sufficient for only two or three years.

# New Issues and Discoveries

*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.**—We have just received the ½ c. and 20 c. of the new San Martin type.



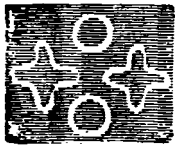

72

1909. Type 72. *Wmk.* Type 67. *Perf.* 13, 13½.
181 ½ c., violet.
192 20 c., blue.

**Dominican Republic.**—In the Supplement to the Catalogue we listed a 6 c. Postage Due stamp under No. 403*a* as though it formed part of the set issued in 1901. Our New York house points out to us that the 1901 issue is on unwatermarked paper, whereas the 6 c. mentioned above, and now also the 2 c. and 10 c., are on paper watermarked with Crosses and Circles ; in view of this watermark it may be taken for granted that, like the 1907 issue of postage stamps, these stamps are printed by the Imperial Printing Office at Berlin.




71



45

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS. 1909. Type 71. *Wmk. Crosses and Circles,* Type 45. *Perf.* 14.

406 2 (c.), sepia.
409 6 (c.) ,,
410 10 (c.) ,,

**Republic of Colombia.**—In our issue of October 16 we chronicled a number of stamps bearing a black overprint, which converts them into Departmental or Official stamps. We now find that two overprints were used, and for the sake of clearness we would ask our readers to delete the list given in our issue of October 16 and to substitute the following list:—

OFFICIAL STAMPS.




D 2




D 3

*All overprinted with* Types D 2 (*a*) *or* D 3 (*b*), *in* black.

Type 86.

703|10 p., brown on *pale salmon* (No. 394) (*a*).

No. 89 *of Tolima.*

705|1 p., brown (*a*).

Types 96 and 97.

½ c., yellow (*a*).
½ c. ,, (*b*).
1 c., yellow-green (No. 458*a*) (*a*).
1 c. ,, ,, (*b*).
2 c., carmine (No. 459*b*) (*a*).
2 c. ,, ,, (*b*).
5 c., blue (No. 460) (*a*).
5 c. ,, ,, (*b*).
5 c. ,, (No. 460*a*) (*a*).
10 c., violet (*a*).
10 c. ,, (*b*).
20 c., grey-black (*a*).
20 c. ,, (*b*).
1 p., brown (*a*).

Type 101. (i.) *Perf.* 13.

½ c., orange (*a*).
½ c. ,, (*b*).
2 c., carmine (*a*).
2 c. ,, (*b*).
5 c., blue (*a*).
5 c. ,, (*b*).

(ii.) *Perf.* 10.

½ c., orange (*a*).
½ c. ,, (*b*).
2 c., carmine (*a*).
2 c. ,, (*b*).
5 c., blue (*a*).
5 c. ,, (*b*).

(iii.) *Perf.* 13×10.

½ c., orange (*a*).

(iv.) *Imperf.*

½ c., orange (*a*).
2 c., carmine (*b*).

REGISTRATION STAMPS.

Type C 10.

10 c., violet (*a*).
10 c. ,, (*b*).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT STAMPS.

Type C 84.

5 c., blue (*a*).
5 c. ,, (*b*).

**St. Lucia.**—We have received the 3d. printed in accordance with the colour scheme on surfaced papper.




10

1909. Type 10. *Wmk. Multiple Crown* C A, Type w. 8. *Perf.* 14.

75| 3d., purple on *yellow*, C.

**Siam.**—We have been shown yet another provisional, consisting of the 6 atts of 1904, overprinted in the new currency as illustrated below; and also the 2 atts of 1908, overprinted "2 Satang" similarly to the 1 att listed in our issue of October 2.




50

๒ สตางค์
2 Satang

59

1909. Type 50 *overprinted with new currency, as* Type 59, *in* black. *Perf.* 14.

1914| 2 sat. on 2 a., green.




47

๖ สตางค์
6 Satang

60

1909. Type 47 *overprinted with new currency, as* Type 60, *in* black. *Perf.* 14.

203| 6 sat. on 6 a., carmine.

**United States of America.**—Our American house sends us supplies of the 1 c. and 2 c. of the current issue, and the 2 c., Lincoln issue, printed on what is termed "experimental" paper, which, when compared with the *white* paper formerly and currently used, appears to show a *bluish* tinge; it is also said to be a "rag" paper. The experimental paper was only in use for a short time, the authorities having reverted to the original paper. Touching the latter, it may be noticed that it often has the appearance of a *toned* paper, the effect being caused by imperfect wiping of the printing plate, upon the raised surfaces of which traces of ink are left adhering; this does not appear to have happened to any great extent on the experimental paper; perhaps the printers were especially careful while the new paper was being tried.




112




113

1908 9. Types 112 *and* 113. *On "experimental" bluish, rag paper. Wmk.* "U.S.P.S." *Perf.* 12.

472 1 c., deep green.
473 2 c., carmine.




115

1909. *Issue commemorative of the centenary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. On "experimental" bluish, rag paper. Wmk.* "U.S.P.S." *Perf.* 12.

478 2 c., rose.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BOB, Hull.—Your card dated *Oct.* 8 was not posted until *Nov.* 8 (unless it went astray for a month), before which date you should have seen the announcement relating to the next Catalogues on page 391 of *G.S.W.* Oct. 23.

F. H. L.—The Messenger Stamps issued by the Colleges were of entirely private and unofficial origin, and are not recognized as Postage Stamps. They have a special interest of their own, and some of them are of considerable rarity, and that is all we are able to say about them.

# Philatelic Societies

## Junior Philatelic Society

*President: F. J. Melville, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, S.W.*
*Hon. Treasurer: H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, London, E.C.*
*Hon. General Secretary: Ralph Wedmore, 54 Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E.*

THERE was a "full house" at Prince Henry's Council Chamber on Saturday, November 6th, on the occasion of the Junior Philatelic Society's special beginners' night, when the meeting was conducted and the programme supplied entirely by the younger members. In addition to a very full muster of the Society's own members, there were a large number of visitors, and young collectors were strongly in evidence. The affair, which was somewhat of an experiment, was voted a great success, and it is hoped that before long it may be found possible to repeat it.

A surprisingly high standard of both philatelic and literary excellence was attained by the papers which were read, and they reflected great credit upon their youthful compilers, and revealed an unsuspected fund of talent.

In a short but able paper Mr. C. W. Care (Superintendent Beginners' Exchange) opened the proceedings with "First Steps in Philately," in which he put forward some valuable and carefully thought-out suggestions for the guidance of collectors about to enter upon their hobby, in a more or less systematic manner, as opposed to a mere haphazard accumulation of stamps.

He was followed by Mr. Frank Grundy, B.SC., who in a very well written and ably constructed paper advocated the introduction of the personal element in simplified collecting, maintaining that although it might be possible to lay down a few main principles for the assistance of those who wished to collect upon more or less simplified lines, yet the question of what was to be omitted and what included should to a large extent be a matter for the personal discretion of the collector.

"Common-sense Collecting" was the title given to some carefully considered remarks delivered by Mr. H. W. Armstrong, which showed this gentleman to be more than usually observant of the delinquencies and failings of the modern philatelist. He deprecated the over-elaboration of present-day collections, by the inclusion of numberless minor varieties of little importance and still less interest, and voiced his opinions in a delightfully fresh and witty manner. "The person," he said, "who bought two copies of the same stamp, substantially the same but having a supposed difference in some minor detail, was the man who bought two copies of the same book, because on one page of the second a comma had been omitted!" Mr. Alan Westlake next gave a humorous impersonation of a Great Mogul who had spent years in getting together a specialized collection of the current English ½d. stamp, which caused much amusement amongst those present. The final item on the evening's programme was contributed by Mr. D. B. Armstrong, who, dealing with the "Study of Stamps," submitted to the meeting a regular formula which could be applied, with a view to obtaining all essential information regarding any stamp or issue of stamps.

During the course of the evening two simplified collections were passed round, the one being the property of Mr. Frank Grundy, and the other being kindly loaned for the occasion by Mr. Ireland of the Brighton branch, a well-known exponent of this form of collecting.

The next meeting, which takes place on November 20th, is calculated to appeal more to the advanced members of the Society, the attraction being a display with notes of Mr. R. B. Yardley's magnificent collection of the stamps of Trinidad, a treat which no collector residing within reach of the Metropolis can afford to miss, and a large attendance is assured when this prominent member of the Royal Philatelic Society visits his younger confrères.

## Junior Philatelic Society
### Brighton Branch

*Chairman: W. Mead.*
*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: J. Ireland, 103 Western Road, Hove.*
*Meeting Place: Royal Hotel, Brighton.*
*Meetings: 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 7 till 10 p.m.*

THE second meeting of the present session was held on October the 28th, the chair being taken by Mr. W. Mead.

Mr. Phil. T. Dyson was elected a member. A display of the stamps of Trinidad was given by Mr M. P. Castle, J.P. (Hon. Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society). The chief feature was the fine display of the lithographed issues, which were printed in the colony and were used as provisionals when the supplies from London (printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co.) gave out, and until the next supply arrived. Although printed in various colours the stamps were all of the 1d. denomination. Mr. Castle showed reconstructed plates of both the *blue* and *red* stamps, and is the first philatelist to succeed in "plating" these stamps. A sheet is composed of fifty-four stamps. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Castle, on the motion of the Chairman and Secretary. In replying, Mr. Castle mentioned incidentally that it was his sixtieth birthday that day, and all his life he had found Philately a most entertaining and fascinating hobby. Nothing else but Philately would have taken him from the fireside that evening.

The Chairman announced that the exhibition which closed that day had been very successful, chiefly owing to the efforts of Messrs. Herbert Clark, W. Cyril Owen, J. Corner Spokes, and the Hon. Secretary, and he asked those present to accord them a very hearty vote of thanks. This was carried with enthusiastic acclamation.

Mr. J. W. Bramwhite showed a 1d. Trinidad, of 1896, reading "ONE PENN." which is believed to be unique.

Printed by W. BRENDON & SON, Ltd., Plymouth, for the Proprietors, STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.
November 27, 1909.

## Leeds Philatelic Society

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE.

*Hon. President: L. L. R. Hausburg, F.R.P.S., London.*
*President: H. Wade, Hill Top, Headingley, Leeds.*
*Vice-Presidents: J. H. Thackrah, 5 Shaftesbury Avenue, Roundhay, Leeds. Geo. Davis, Lee Lane, Horsforth, Leeds.*
*Hon. Treasurer: J. W. Duffield, 4 South View Terrace, Headingley, Leeds.*
*Hon. Secretaries: T. S. Fraser, 22 Oriental Terrace, Armley, Leeds. Charles W. Harding, 1 Marlborough Grove, Leeds.*
*Hon. Librarian: Clifford Moss, 31 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds.*
*Hon. Auctioneer: J. E. Kitchen, Albion Place, Leeds.*
*Exchange Manager: G. Davis, Lee Lane, Horsforth, Leeds.*

THE meetings are held on Tuesdays, at 7.15 p.m., at the Leeds Institute, Cookridge Street, in Room B 3.

SYLLABUS 1909-10.

1909.
Oct. 19. British West Indies: Display by Members.
Nov. 2. British West Africa: Display by Members.
,, 16. Early Issues of Victoria: Display by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, F.R.P.S., London.
Dec. 7. Greece: Display by Members
,, 21. France, 1849 issue: Display by Mr. H. Wade.

1910.
Jan. 4. Italian States on Entires: Display by Mr. Walker.
,, 18. Ceylon: Display by Messrs. Oxley.
Feb. 1. China: Display by Mr. H. L. Hayman.
,, 15. German States: Display by Mr. J. C. North.
Mar. 1. Auction.
,, 15. Display by Mr. F. A. Padgett.
Apl. 5. Nevis: Display by Mr. W. W. Sanderson.
,, 19. Great Britain Line-engraved Stamps: Display by Mr. W. M. Gray, F.R.P.S., London.
,, 27-9. Second Philatelic Congress, held under the Auspices of the Herts Philatelic Society.
May 3. Annual Meeting.

## Leicester Philatelic Society

THE usual monthly meeting was held on Monday, November 1st, at Winchester House, Welford Place, and after the routine business F. E. Wilson, Esq., of Birmingham, gave his superb display of the Stamps of Belgium, together with notes and information collected while resident in that country, which he said was an ideal one to travel in, being inexpensive and interesting, as it contained both ancient and modern cities, and its philatelic history was without a stain from a collector's point of view, it having never issued a surcharged stamp, and its issues had never been forged. Some stamps had been reprinted, but the reprints were rarer than the stamps themselves, and unless the collector desired unused specimens the whole of the stamps were low in price. The display shown by Mr. Wilson consisted chiefly of unused stamps, and all printings and shades were represented, every known stamp, together with its errors, being shown: the collection was exceptionally strong in early issues, which were illustrated by numbers of most beautiful copies. The meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Wilson for his fine display.

## North London Philatelic Society

*President: Alex. J. Sefi, Esq.*
*Hon. Secretary: C. S. Muratori, 29 Fletching Road, Lower Clapton, N.E.*
*Meetings: held 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Y.M.C.A., 7 Highbury Place, Highbury Station, N.*

THE thirty-third ordinary meeting took place on Thursday, November 4th, at headquarters, seventeen members and one visitor being present. The chair was occupied by the President, Mr. Alex. J. Sefi. After the usual formalities, Mr. E. Heginbottom's collection, with notes, was passed round for inspection, consisting of Cayman Isles, Leeward Isles, and Turks Isles; the first (Cayman Isles), containing all issues in a used condition, including the ½d. and 1d. on 5s., and the 2½d. on 4d., the latter being unused. The Leeward Isles contained all issues complete, excepting the 1897 overprinted issue, of which there were only the ½d. and 1d. values in used condition, Mr. Heginbottom explaining, in his notes, that he did not collect these, as only a very few were sold for postal purposes. The Turks Isles (Turks and Caicos Isles, 1900) contained all issues complete, including the 1873-79 1s., plum (?), in a very fine used condition. Of the surcharged issues, Mr. Heginbottom only collects the ½d. on 6d., black, ½d. on 4d., grey, and the 1d. on 2½d., red-brown, as he considers that the others were not issued for any legitimate postal purpose. At the conclusion of the display, Mr. A. W. Merrington proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Heginbottom; this being seconded by Mr. A. J. Sefi, was unanimously carried, the members present wishing that Mr. Heginbottom be written to expressing their great appreciation of his numerous displays to the Society. Mr. Hignett then gave a supplementary display of Cayman Isles, containing all issues, used and unused, including a pair of the 1d. on 5s., used, also one with double surcharge, a 2½d. on 4d., used, with two 1d. and a 1d. on 4d., unused. A complete set of the new issue King's Head Gambia, and a pair of the 1s. King's Head Single C A, Leeward Isles, one copy showing a dropped "R" in "LEEWARD" (unchronicled). Mr. T. C. Cartwright also showed the new 4d., Great Britain, printed in deep orange, and a pair of the U.S.A. Hudson-Fulton commemorative stamp. The next item consisted of a paper and display, by Miss E. M. Merrington, on "Woman as Depicted on Postage Stamps." This proved a most novel and interesting paper, the display that followed being especially fine, as it contained numerous varieties of the late Queen Victoria's Head, commencing with the Great Britain 1d., black, and 2d., blue (no lines), both in mint condition, a fine copy of the £5 on blue paper, postally used, and sets of practically every colony showing the Queen's Head, in mint condition. Stamps showing portraits of Queen Alexandra, the Princess of Wales, on Newfoundland, Queen Isabella II of Spain, Cuba, Philippine Isles, and Fernando Poo, Queen Maria of Portugal, Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, Princess Kamamalu, Princess Like-Like, Queen Emma, Queen Liliuokalani, Queen Kapiolani, all of Hawaii, Queen Makea Takau of the Cook Isles, Queen Maria Theresa of Austria (1908), Martha Washington, U.S.A. (1902); female figures on Guatemala, Diego Suarez, French Congo, and French Guinea. Allegorical figures of Britannia, on Mauritius, Trinidad, and Barbados; Germania on Germany, Helvetia on Switzerland, Liberty on Spain, Cuba, Philippine Isles, Salvador, Nicaragua, Brazil, Guatemala, Peru, Uruguay, Argentine, Colombia, Hayti, Buenos Ayres, Liberia, and San Marino. The figure of Justice, on Spain, Honduras, Nicaragua (Official); Ceres (the Goddess of Plenty) on the issues of France and Colonies; Peace (with commerce), Justice (1900), and the Sower (1903, etc.), also on the issues of France; Hope on the Cape of Good Hope. Female figures were also shown on Nevis and Virgin Isles, the Sphinx (one of the members queried the Sphinx representing a female, as he understood it represented secrecy), on Egypt, the Goddesses Hera and Diana on Crete, the Muse of History on Portugal (Vasco da Gama), others on Uruguay, etc., and lastly the Dancing Nymph of the Hindu Paradise, on the two stamps of Jhalawar. At the conclusion of the display, Mr. T. C. Cartwright proposed a vote of thanks to Miss Merrington for her splendid display, which was carried with acclamation.

The Chairman then announced that at the next meeting, to take place on Thursday, November 18, 8 p.m., the business would consist of a paper by Mr. Karl Wiehen, on "Should Completeness be Sacrificed for Condition?' and also a blackboard lecture on the "Silk Thread Issues of Switzerland," with display, by Mr. Alex. J. Sefi, when all interested are invited to attend.

## North of England Philatelic Society

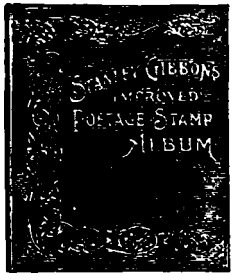
THE usual monthly meeting of this Society was held at the Y.M.C.A., Newcastle, on Thursday evening, November 4. The President, Mr. M. H. Horsley, took the chair at 7.30., and there were twenty-eight members present. After formal business Mr. H. E. Dodd was elected to the membership.

Mr. Horsley said he was pleased to have an early opportunity of thanking the members for the honour conferred on him by electing him President, and suggested that something might be done to cater for boy and girl collectors.

Mr. Heginbottom's fine collection of Tobago, Trinidad, and Virgin Islands was then displayed and much admired. Mr. Hume proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Hegibottom for sending his stamps, Mr. Wilkinson seconded, and it was cordially endorsed.

# The Improved No. 0

## Postage Stamp Album




1001

**Spaces for 4700 Stamps.**
**176 pages, size 8×6½in.**

**The Best and Largest Album ever published at the price.**

Spaces of appropriate size are provided for all stamps, and there are two illustrations at the top of each page. The Album is bound in superior art cloth, and contains a pocket to hold duplicates.

**Fifty Stamps presented gratis with each Album.**

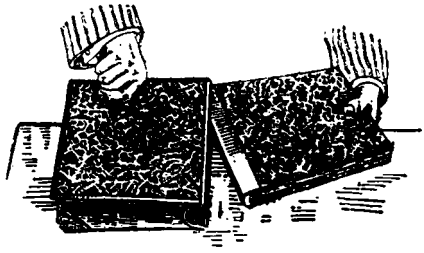
**No. 1001.**

**Price 1s.**

**Or Post-free, 1/3.** [AD. 84.

# The 'Simplex' Blank Album

**SPRING BACK.**
**MOVEABLE LEAVES.**



**CONTAINS 150 LEAVES**

Size 11 1/16 × 9 3/16 inches, made of **stout, highly glazed** paper, printed with grey border, and faint **quadrillé** background, secured in place, together with stiff protecting wrapper, by a **spring-back** cover.

**Bound in Dark Green or Marone.**

**No. 1046.**

**Price 12s. 6d.**

**Post-free in United Kingdom, 13s. 1d.**
**Weight (packed), 6½lbs.**

**EXTRA LEAVES.**

**No. 1145.**

**Price 7d. doz.; 4/6 per 100**

**Post-free in U.K., 10d. per doz.; 5/6 per 100.** [AD. 85.

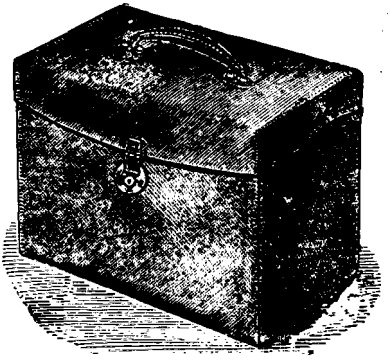
# Portable Leather Cases

## GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

### JUST THE THING FOR YOUR ALBUMS.

LOCKS fitted to an Album do not ensure complete security, nor do they improve the appearance. We have prepared a PORTABLE LEATHER CASE, made of the best brown cow-hide, and fitted with spring lock and key. The case is made in two sizes, both of which are so arranged that most of our better Albums will fit into them. Each Case is lined with green Venetian baize, and is provided with a strong leather handle.

**LENGTH.**
12 inches.
**DEPTH.**
11 inches.



**Two Widths.**
No. 1028.
7½ inches.
No. 1508.
4 inches.

## LEATHER ALBUM CASE.

*The Cases are suitable for any of the following Albums:*

**No. 1028. Large Size.**

Three IMPERIAL (Old Style).
Three PHILATELIC E.
Four SECTIONAL IMPERIAL
Four SIMPLEX.
Five ORIEL.

Fitted with Lock and Two Straps.

**Price 24s.**

Postage: Great Britain, SIXPENCE.
Weight, under 5 lbs.

**No. 1508. Small Size.**

One IDEAL (Nos. II or III).
Two PHILATELIC E.
Two SECTIONAL IMPERIAL
Two SIMPLEX.
Three ORIEL.

Fitted with Lock only.

**Price 20s.**

Postage: Great Britain, SIXPENCE.
Weight, under 4 lbs.

**STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED**
**391 Strand, London, W.C.**

[AD. 8.

# Philatelic Hampers

## FOR

# XMAS GIFTS.

**At XMAS time people send their friends hampers full of good things to eat, so why should not YOU send your Philatelic FRIENDS Philatelic Hampers full of acceptable gifts?**

We have prepared a series of Eight Hampers, varying in price from 2s. 6d. to £3, and each is the best possible value for the money. In each case there are substantial reductions from our list price, and the price quoted includes free carriage to any address in Great Britain.

**Each Hamper contains everything necessary to start a Stamp Collection, and the more expensive the Hamper, the more complete is the Outfit.**

# ORDER EARLY

**For full particulars see page 507.**

GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY, DECEMBER 4, 1909.

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. FOR TRANSMISSION AS A NEWSPAPER.

No. 23, Vol. X.
(Whole No. 257.)

DECEMBER 4, 1909.

ONE PENNY.

# GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY



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STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

(Opposite The Hotel Cecil)

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INC., 198 BROADWAY.

# TWEEZERS FOR HANDLING STAMPS.

These are invaluable to every Philatelist.

They are of the best obtainable quality, with points very slightly milled, so as not to damage the Stamps.

They can be put into water without rusting, and can therefore be used in soaking Stamps.

**No. 1094.**

Five inches long. With broad ends.



**No. 1095.**

4¾ inches long. With rounded ends.



**No. 1096.**

4¾ inches long. With pointed ends.

## ALL ONE PRICE

**Each 2s. Each**

*Postage 1d; Foreign, 4d.*

[AD. 16.

# SURCHARGE MEASURER.



1090.

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

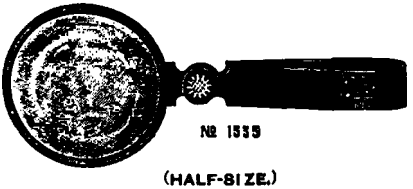
Packed in stout cardboard box. Weight, 2 oz.

**No. 1090. *Price 4/- ; post-free, 4/3 ; abroad, 4/4.***

[AD. 17.

# New "Folding" Magnifying Glass.

WE have long been asked for a cheap Magnifying Glass, and have at last been able to arrange for the manufacture of a good quality glass of medium power, which we offer at the extremely low price of 1/-.




(HALF-SIZE.)

The lens is 1⅝ inches in diameter, and is mounted in celluloid, the handle being of the same substance. The lens can be folded back into the handle, and is thus protected from injury in the pocket.

Length : Open, 4⅓ inches; shut, 2½ inches.

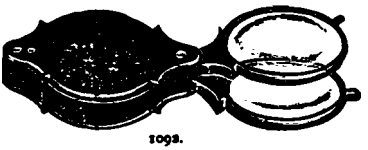
Packed in cardboard box.

**No. 1535. Price 1/-.**

Postage 1d.; British Colonies, 2d.; Foreign, 4d.

[AD. 11.

# Pocket Magnifying Glass.



1092.

THIS Glass consists of two specially worked lenses, mounted in a handsome polished black horn frame, and folds up compactly for the pocket. The lenses may be used singly, or together, should a high power be required.

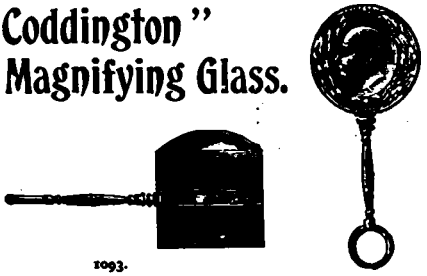
The Glass is **absolutely identical** with that formerly sold at 7/6, and at the present price cannot be equalled elsewhere. Packed in cardboard box.

**No. 1092. Price 4/-.**

Postage 1d.; British Colonies, 2d.; Foreign, 4d.

[AD. 12.

# "Coddington" Magnifying Glass.



1093.

A FINE "Coddington" Glass, of high power and large field; the base is flat, so that the Glass may be placed right on the stamp to be examined.

Of the greatest use in detecting forgeries, and examining stamps for retouches or flaws. Packed in cardboard box.

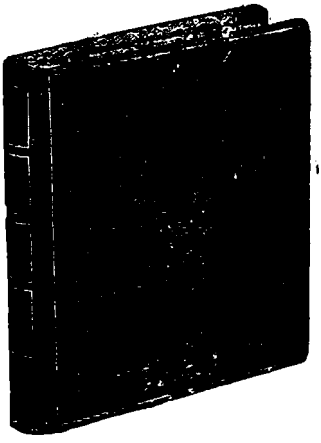
**No. 1093. Price 5/-.**

Postage 1d.; British Colonies, 4d.; Foreign, 7d.

[AD. 18.

# The Facile "G.H.-S." Album

## Padded Black Morocco Leather.



Contains about 80 double linen-jointed leaves, size $10\frac{3}{4} \times 9\frac{3}{8}$ in., backed with Japanese tissue paper and ruled with faint quadrillé background.

*Supplied in cloth-covered case, lined with swan's-down.*

**No. 1045. Price 40/-**

*Post-free in U.K., 40/7. (Weight, 6 lbs. packed.)*

[Ad. 29.

# FREE! Two Good Things!

NEW FIFTY-TWO PAGE BOOKLET CONTAINING FULL PARTICULARS OF

**Albums** **Handbooks**
**Collecting Books** **Magnifying Glasses**
**Leather Goods** **Tweezers**

**And all other Philatelic Needs.**

NEW FORTY PAGE BOOKLET CONTAINING FULL PARTICULARS OF NUMEROUS PACKETS OF STAMPS, PRICED AT FROM 6d. UP TO £14, AND NEARLY

## 1500 SETS OF STAMPS

**The prices running from 6d. upwards.**

The above will be sent GRATIS and POST-FREE on receipt of a post card.

**Stanley Gibbons, Limited, 391 Strand, London, W.C.**

[Ad. 19.

# WHAT IS YOUR FAVOURITE COUNTRY?

Let us send you an Approval Selection.

OUR

# APPROVAL SHEETS

Are made up of PICKED COPIES. They are arranged in over sixty different sheets, so that a Collector who goes through them all will have had the chance of making his selection from more than

## 6000 Different Stamps

We keep a record of every sheet a Collector has had, so that we never send a Collector the same sheet twice.

# APPROVAL BOOKS

## FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS.

We have an Assortment of many hundreds of small books of CHOICE PICKED STAMPS of every Country or District in the World, which can be sent by post in an ordinary registered envelope to all parts of the World. These books as a rule include USED and UNUSED STAMPS.

In all cases we shall lay ourselves out to meet the

# SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

of each individual client, whether the amount required be **large or small.**

On the above we allow a discount of 10 per cent—2s. off each 20s. Collectors need not hesitate to ask for a sending because their purchases may be small. Shillings run into pounds, and we shall be pleased to cater for the small as well as the large buyer. [AD. 28.


# *Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.*

*ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.*

## SIAM.

1909. *Type* 50 *overprinted with value in new currency.*

| Cat. No. | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2 sat. on 1 a., green and yellow | *used* | 0 | 1 |
| | 6 sat. on 4 a., rose and carmine | „ | 0 | 2 |
| | 12 sat. on 8 a., olive-bistre and dull black | „ | 0 | 3 |
| | 14 sat. on 9 a., pale blue and blue | „ | 0 | 4 |

## UNITED STATES.

1908–9. *Types* 112 *to* 114. *Perf.* 12.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 447. | 1 c., deep green | *used* | 0 | 1 |
| 448. | 2 c., carmine | „ | 0 | 1 |
| 449. | 3 c., deep mauve-violet | „ | 0 | 1 |
| 450. | 4 c., yellow-brown | „ | 0 | 1 |
| 451. | 5 c., deep blue | „ | 0 | 1 |
| 452. | 6 c., reddish orange | „ | 0 | 2 |
| 453. | 8 c., sage-green | „ | 0 | 2 |
| 454. | 10 c, lemon-yellow | „ | 0 | 3 |

*As above, but imperf.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 461. | 1 c., green | *used* | 0 | 2 |
| 466. | 3 c., deep mauve-violet | „ | 0 | 3 |

1909. *Lincoln Centenary Commemorative. Perf.* 12.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 475. | 2 c., rose on toned | *used* | 0 | 1 |

*Imperf.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 476. | 2 c., rose on toned | *used* | 0 | 2 |

1909. *Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Commemorative. Perf.* 12.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 479. | 2 c., carmine-lake | *used* | 0 | 1 |

1909. *Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commemorative. Perf.* 12.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2 c., carmine-lake | *used* | 0 | 1 |

DECEMBER 4, 1909

# Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 23
Whole No. 257 DECEMBER 4, 1909 VOL. X

# The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies

*By* L. HANCIAU *(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)*

*(Continued from page 439.)*

THE Administration of Posts, which had, up to the present, sold the obsolete stamps at their face value, evolved the idea that it might re-establish the credit of the State by selling them at a higher price. A Ministerial Decree was necessary, and here it is :—

"THE MINISTER, etc.,

"HAVING CONSIDERED Article 260 of the General Regulations of the Postal Service, etc. etc.,

"DECREES :—

"Art. 1. The stamps, cards and Postage Due stamps, declared obsolete under Articles 239 and 342 of the preceding postal regulations, approved by a Royal Decree of the 20th June, 1889, No. 6151, and under Articles 256, 257, 258 and 259 of that of the 2nd July, 1890, No. 6954, as well as the postage stamps, cards and Postage Due stamps, converted and rendered available for a fixed period, by successive Royal Decrees, will be placed on sale at the price of 1 lira apiece, after the expiration of the periods fixed for the use and exchange of such stamps, etc.

"The money resulting from the sale, etc. etc.

"Rome, the 15th December, 1890.

(Signed) "LACAVA,
"*Minister.*"

I do not know whether the Administration did much of a business ; I doubt it, considering the price asked. In any case I am going to give them a bit of an advertisement by publishing the list of what was offered for sale on the 1st August, 1893, i.e. two years and nearly nine months after the Ministerial decision published above.

The staff of a Ministerial office will not kill themselves with work. Perhaps that is why they replied to me as follows, when I asked for certain information :—

"I regret to inform you that this Administration has long been under the necessity of deciding not to reply to the questions which are so often addressed to it by collectors."

If they do not reply to collectors, they do not altogether forget them, but are quite at their service for the purpose of selling them stamps (see the various decrees that will be given later, and that which has already been referred to).

POSTAGE STAMPS, &c., TO BE SOLD FOR COLLECTIONS

*by the*

MINISTRY OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Obsolete Postage Stamps, etc., at the price of 1 lira each.

KINGDOM OF ITALY.

*Adhesive Postage Stamps.*

*Issue of* 1862 :—
2 c., yellow-brown (*imperf.*) ; with numeral in relief.
20 c., blue, *centre* white ; head in relief of Victor E$^{l}$.

*Issue of* 1863 :—
10 c., chrome-yellow ; head of Victor E$^{l}$.
15 c., blue (imperf.), *centre* white ; head in relief of Victor E$^{l}$.
15 c., light blue (*imperf.*) ; lithographed on white paper, head of Victor E$^{l}$.
30 c., Italian brown ; head of Victor E$^{l}$.
60 c., violet ,, ,,
2 l., orange-red ,, ,,

*Issue of* 1865 :—
15 c., blue ; head of Victor E$^{l}$. (issue of 1863 with overprint "Cmi. 20").

*Issue of* 1867 :—
20 c., chrome-yellow ; head of Victor E$^{l}$.

*Issue of* 1879 :—
5 c., green ; head of Humbert.
30 c., Italian brown ,, ,,
50 c., violet ,, ,,
2 l., orange-red ,, ,,

*Issue of* 1889 :—

5 l., carmine and green ; head of Humbert.

*Issue of* 1890 :—

30 c., Italian brown ; head of Humbert (issue of 1879 reduced to 20 c.).
50 c., violet ; head of Humbert (issue of 1879 reduced to 20 c.).

*Issue of* 1891 :—

5 c., green ; head of Humbert (issue of 1879 reduced to 2 c.).

*Postage Stamps with the inscription* "ESTERO," *formerly in use in the Italian Post Offices abroad.*

*Issue of* 1874 :—

1 c., green ; head of Victor E!.
2 c., red-brown ; head of Victor E!.
30 c., Italian brown ,, ,,
40 c., carmine-rose ,, ,,
60 c., violet ,, ,,
2 l., orange-red ,, ,,

*Issue of* 1878 :—

10 c., blue ,, ,,

*Issue of* 1881 :—

5 c., green ,, Humbert.
10 c., red ,, ,,
20 c., chrome-yellow ,, ,,
25 c., blue ,, ,,
50 c., violet ,, ,,
2 l., orange-red ,, ,,

"FRANCOBOLLI DI STATO," *for Official Correspondence.*

*Issue of* 1875 :—

5 c.
20 c.
30 c.
1 l.
} brown-red ; with figure of value in the centre.

*Postage Stamps for parcels, with head of Humbert.*

*Issue of* 1884-86 :—

10 c., grey-green.
20 c., blue.
50 c., carmine.
75 c., green.
1 l. 25 c., chrome-yellow.
1 l. 75 c., Italian brown.

*Issue of* 1891 :—

The last-named, with the overprint "Cmi. 2." for use on printed matter.

*Cards for Correspondence.*

*Issue of* 1874 :—

15 c., rose ; head of Victor E!.

*Issue of* 1890 :—

15 c., grey ; head of Humbert (issue of 1883 with overprint "Cmi. 10").
30 c., grey ; head of Humbert (issue of 1883, the two parts used separately with overprint "Cmi. 10").

*Cards for Postal Parcels.*

*Issue of* 1888 :—

50 c., brown on *white card* ; head of Humbert.
75 c. ,, *rose* ,, ,, ,,

*Issue of* 1890 :—

75 c., brown on ,, ,, ,, ,,

*Postage Due Stamps.*

*Issue of* 1870-74 :—

1 c., brown-yellow (ordinary).
2 c. ,, ( ,, ).

*Issue of* 1875 :—

10 c., brown-yellow (for the certificates of identification).

KINGDOM OF SARDINIA.

*Adhesive Postage Stamps.*

*Issue of* 1855-60 :—

5 c., light green ; head of Victor E!.
10 c., brown-yellow ,, ,,
40 c., rose ,, ,,
80 c., yellow ,, ,,

*Issue of* 1861 :—

1 c., black (*imperf.*), with numeral in relief.

PAPAL STATES.

*Adhesive Postage Stamps.*

*Issue of* 1867 :—

20 c., dark red (*imperf.*).

*Issue of* 1868 :—

2 c., green.
3 c., grey.
5 c., blue.
10 c., orange-red.
20 c., red.
40 c., yellow.
80 c., rose.

Current Postage Stamps, etc., at face value.

*Issue of* 1893 :—

Adhesive Postage Stamps—1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 45, 60 cent., 1 and 5 lire.
Cards for Correspondence—5, 10, 15, cent. (for the interior)
Cards for Correspondence—10, 20, 15, 30 cent. (for abroad)
Letter Cards—5, 20 cent.
Cards for Postal Parcels—25, 60 cent.; 1 l. 25 c., 1 l. 75 c., 2 l. 70 c.
} with the overprint "Colonia Eritrea."

*Postage Due Stamps.*

*Issue of* 1870-74 :—

5, 10, 30, 40, 50, 60 cent., 1, 2, 5, 10 lire (ordinary).

*Issue of* 1884 :—

50 and 100 lire (for the charge on Money Orders).

*Issue of* 1891 :—

10 c. on 2 cent. (ordinary).
20 c. on 1 ,, ( ,, ).
30 c. on 2 ,, ( ,, ).

*Cancelled Money Order Cards, to be sold at the face value of the Stamp.*

*Issue of* 1890 :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For fractions of a lira, | 10 c. | The complete collection 1 l. 80 c. |
| For 1 lira | 10 c. | |
| ,, 2 lire | 10 c. | |
| ,, 3 ,, | 10 c. | |
| ,, 4 ,, | 10 c. | |
| ,, 5 ,, | 10 c. | |
| ,, 10 ,, | 15 c. | |
| ,, 15 ,, | 20 c. | |
| ,, 20 ,, | 25 c. | |

*Issue of* 1893 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| For 6 lire | 15 c. |
| ,, 7 ,, | 15 c. |
| ,, 8 ,, | 15 c. |
| ,, 9 ,, | 15 c. |

*Rome, the 1st August,* 1893.

* * *

The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs issued the following announcement, dated February, 1894 :—

"As it was necessary to order a new printing of 45 centesimi postage stamps, it has been decided to print them in a lighter-coloured ink, with a view to rendering the obliteration more visible, as has already been done with the 25 centesimi stamp.

"The new stamps will be distributed shortly and will be put in use together with those of the same value now current."

That is the birth certificate of those two values, an apt manner of repairing an oversight.

*Issue of September,* 1893.




Head of King Humbert I, facing slightly to right, in an oval, at the top of which is an arched tablet inscribed "POSTE ITALIANE"; within a rectangular frame, with figures in the corners, those in the upper corners being placed obliquely.

The head was engraved by Professor Bigola, and the frame by Enrico Repettati.

Surface-printed in colour on white, satin-surfaced paper, watermarked with the Crown of 1863. Perf. 14.

25 c., blue, bright blue.

*Variety. In the right upper corner the figures are outlined only.*

25 c., blue.

*Proof.*—I have seen this stamp overprinted in *black*, "SAGGIO", in letters 3 mm. high.

25 c., bright blue.

* * *

*Issue of March,* 1895.




The same head in an oval frame, the upper portion of which forms a tablet inscribed in white letters "POSTE ITALIANE"; the remainder of the oval is formed of dots: in the upper corners the figures "45" are set obliquely; and below "45 CENTESIMI 45".

Engraved by the same hands as the 25 centesimi, and printed on the same paper. Perf. 14.

45 c., reseda, deep reseda.

* * *

In 1894, an Exhibition of Stamps being held at Milan, the Administration of Posts wished to take part in it.

The exhibit included, among other things, specimens of obliterating marks printed on a double sheet, on which were also impressed the envelope stamps of 1819, and some other handstamps.

There were also two similar sheets entirely composed of the three envelope stamps of 1819. It follows therefore that the dies must still be in the possession of the Post Office.

* * *

"Postal Circular

"344. NEW 20 CENTESIMI STAMPS

"No. 253,470—1895

"On the occasion of a new printing of the 20 centesimi stamps, it has been decided to manufacture them in a lighter colour, and to make some alterations in them, as had already been done in the 25 and 45 centesimi stamps.

"It is hereby announced, as the authorities have been informed, that the new stamps may be used concurrently with those of the old design.

"Rome, the 16th June, 1895,

(Signed) "M. FERRARIS,

"*Minister.*"

As will be seen from the illustration given below, there are a few alterations in the design, as well as a lighter shade of colour.

*Issue of July*, 1895.




Head of Humbert I, turned slightly to the right, in an oval frame, the upper portion of which is inscribed "POST ITALIANE", in coloured letters; in the upper corners are the figures "20", set obliquely; and below "CENT. 20 VENTI".

Engraving, paper, and perf. as in the 25 and 45 centesimi.

20 c., orange-yellow, bright orange-yellow.

*Proof.* — This stamp was overprinted "SAGGIO", in *black*, in letters 3 mm. high.

* * *

*(To be continued.)*

# Interesting First Issues

*By* AN OLD SPECIALIST

**Great Britain**

THE first postage stamps issued by any country usually have an interest which quite overshadows that of all subsequent emissions. They mark an important step in the commercial advancement of a kingdom as well as in the progress of its postal system; and from the date when stamps were first issued in a country the shrewd observer can deduce, with a fair amount of accuracy, the headway that country has made in those arts which have most influence in the onward march of civilization.

Philatelically many of these first issues have a special interest due to a variety of causes. It may be on account of the beauty of their design, their very crudeness, their rarity, the method adopted for their manufacture, the events which led up to their issue, etc., and in this series of short articles it will be my endeavour to outline the most interesting features, from any of these points of view, connected with the issue of these first sets. No hard and fast rule will be adopted on questions of precedent, so the chronological order will not be adhered to. The reader will be taken literally "from China to Peru," and stoppages will be made at all suitable ports for light philatelic refreshment!

Pride of place must be unhesitatingly accorded to the first adhesive postage stamps issued in Great Britain—the famous 1d., black, and 2d., blue, of 1840. Not only were these the first stamps of that nature to be issued anywhere on this "terrestrial sphere," and thus the forerunners of the vast number of varieties which now exist, but for beauty and elegance of design they have never been surpassed or, indeed, but seldom equalled. Few stamps have been so much studied and written about, never once has their popularity waned, and it may be truthfully stated that no young collector is quite happy until he is the proud possessor of a "penny black."

It will be remembered that a scheme of penny postage was adopted in 1839, and when proposals were first mooted for the issue of postage stamps in connection therewith, the difficult problem to be solved by the authorities was the absolute necessity of arranging for a supply that would be sufficient to meet all demands, and in which every stamp would be an exact replica of each of the others. Up to that time it was




quite an everyday affair to produce a few hundred, or a few thousand, identical bank-notes or illustrations from an engraved plate or die, but to arrange to produce a supply of stamps that would run into millions was a conundrum that taxed the ingenuity of those responsible to the utmost. More than two thousand proposals were submitted to the Treasury, but as none of them appeared to fulfil the required conditions, the firm of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Petch (now Perkins Bacon and Co.), well known at that time as expert engravers of bank-notes for many joint-stock and private banks, were approached to see what they could suggest.

Fortunately the founder of the firm, the late Mr. Jacob Perkins, had some thirteen years previously invented and patented a

process for indefinitely duplicating one design with absolute exactness. Until this discovery had been made such exact duplication was an impossibility, and as experienced engravers have asserted that "no artist can execute two faces, that have much character and expression in them, so much alike as that the most ignorant person would not discover a difference," it will be seen that, had this process not been known, the authorities would have been very much on the horns of a dilemma. In fact, it is very possible postage stamps would not have been introduced at all, for, had they been produced by the only system of engraving known previously, each stamp would differ from all the others on the plate in some small detail or other; each plate would have differed from its predecessor; and at most only a few thousand sheets could have been printed from each plate. In fact the stamps would have been produced in the same manner as the "Sydney Views" and early Mauritius—an obviously impossible undertaking in the case of labels required in millions.

It is appalling to imagine the terror scientific stamp collecting would have possessed under such a "might-have-been." However, fortunately for everybody, including present-day philatelists, Mr. Perkins' invention was found to be ideally adapted for stamp production. By means of his process, the design engraved on a single steel die could be reproduced with minute exactness to form any number of suitable printing plates, and a contract for producing the new postal labels was given to the firm. Mr. Perkins' invention consisted of three discoveries: (1) a process for softening (this is used in a comparative sense only, for no steel can be really soft) steel so that it could easily be engraved upon, and then (2) of so hardening it that an engraved design could be transferred to similarly softened steel, and (3) a system of elaborating the geometrical ornamentation produced by a "Rose engine," so complicated that it would be almost impossible to duplicate a pattern, unless all the calculations and divisions made in engraving the original pattern had been carefully recorded.

The "die" from which the printing plates for these first 1d. and 2d. stamps were made was produced as follows. On a small square of softened steel the background was engraved by means of the improved Rose engine; a portion of this in the rough shape of a head was scraped out, and on this space the portrait was engraved by Mr. Charles Heath, who, by the way, was paid a fee of fifty guineas for this work. The word "POSTAGE" was added at the top, and the upper angles were filled with small "stars." From this a similar die was made, and one was inscribed "ONE PENNY" at the base, and the other "TWO PENCE." From the hardened die, which had the design in reverse, an impression was taken on a softened roller of steel (technically known as a transfer roll) by applying powerful pressure by means of a compound lever. This roll was in its turn subjected to the hardening process, and then applied to a plate of softened steel as many times as necessary, until 240 exact facsimiles of the original die, arranged in twenty horizontal rows of twelve, appeared. The "burs," or raised pieces that appeared between the stamps as the result of the great pressure of the roller, were removed, letters in the lower angles of each stamp were inserted by means of steel punches, the inscriptions on the margins were added, and the number of the plate was engraved at each corner. Then, after hardening, the plate was ready for use. It should be mentioned that the engraving was all done in *intaglio*, that is, the lines which show on the stamps were cut *into* the plate, and thus appear as small ridges of colour on the completed label.

The drawing for the head was made by Mr. Henry Corbould, an artist of repute, who received £12 for his work. The beautiful portrait was taken from a medal engraved by Mr. William Wyon, in 1837, to commemorate the visit of the young Queen Victoria to the city of London, on November 9th, for the first time after her accession. Her Majesty had such a sentimental regard for this early portrait that she would never allow it to be replaced later in her reign by contemporary portraits.

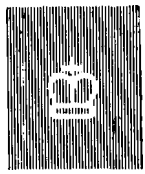
The lettering in the lower corners was inserted as an additional safeguard against forgery, and as the arrangement of the letters on each stamp differs from that of all its fellows on a sheet, it is an easy matter to determine the position of any particular specimen or to reconstruct a sheet. The stamps in the top row were lettered AA, AB, AC, etc., to AL; those in the second row BA, BB, etc., to BL; and so on to the twentieth or bottom row, which was lettered TA to TL. It will thus be seen that the letter in the left-hand corner denotes the row in which the stamp appears, and the letter in the right-hand corner its position in that row. By this means one finds that a stamp entered, say, KD was the fourth specimen on the eleventh row of a sheet.

On each of the margins around the block of 240 stamps of the 1d. value the following information was engraved: "PRICE *1d. Per Label.* 1/- *Per Row of* 12; £1 „ — „ — *Per Sheet. Place the Labels* ABOVE *the Address and towards the* RIGHT-HAND SIDE *of the Letter. In Wetting the Back be careful not to remove the Cement.*" The sheets of 2d. bore similar marginal inscriptions, altered,

of course, as regards the prices. Half-way down on the side margins a floriated ornament was shown, this evidently being intended as a guide to facilitate the division of a sheet into two equal portions when required. Each of the plates used was numbered in consecutive order, so that a record of the performance of each could be kept. These numbers appear on the margin in all four corners, eleven different plates being used for the 1d., black, and two for the 2d., blue.

The first plate of the 1d. was ready on the 14th April, 1840, and it is probable printing was commenced almost immediately, though the stamps were not placed on sale to the public until May 1st, 1840. The impressions were struck off on hand-worked copper-plate printing presses, each of which, it is said, could turn out between four and five hundred sheets per day. Several presses were in use at the same time, and the process of printing was carried out as follows: The plate, slightly warmed, was placed on the "bed" of the press, and with a bunch of suitable material charged with printing ink the workman applies the ink to the plate so that each of the engraved lines is filled with it. The superfluous ink is then carefully removed from the surface of the plate, a sheet of the specially watermarked paper (previously damped) is evenly laid on the top, and sufficient pressure is applied to force the ink on to the paper. The number of impressions yielded by each plate varied, but it is stated that an average of 32,000 sheets was obtained from most of the engraved plates manufactured by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. A plate has been known to produce over a million impressions and then be far from worn out. Before the actual work of printing was commenced a number of proof impressions were taken from each plate. The best of these were taken by the Inland Revenue Officer entrusted with the supervision of the printing operations on the premises of the contractors, and submitted to the Board of this Department, with his certificate of the date when they were printed, for the purpose of receiving the *imprimatur* of the Commissioners. This *imprimatur* was endorsed on the approved sheet, and until this formality had taken place impressions from that particular plate were not legally available for postage. These *imprimatur* sheets are preserved in the archives of the Inland Revenue Department at Somerset House.

The paper on which these stamps were printed was hand-made in sheets just large enough to cover the plate. Each sheet had ragged or "deckle" edges all round, somewhat similar to a Bank of England note. The paper was specially manufactured by Mr. Harry Wise, at Rush Mills, near Northampton, the whole operation being closely watched by an officer of the Inland Revenue Department. The sheets were made up into reams of five hundred, and forwarded direct to Somerset House, there to be again carefully counted before being sent to the printers. Thus every sheet was rigorously guarded and had to be accounted for. The colour of the paper was greyish white, and being hand-made the sheets were not always of uniform thickness. This



special paper was watermarked with 240 small crowns so arranged that one appeared on the space occupied by each stamp on the finished sheets. In the upper and lower margins the word "POSTAGE" was watermarked, and the same word was repeated twice in each of the side margins.

The stamps were all issued imperforate, as the perforating machine was not invented until some years later. After printing, the sheets were dried, and then the adhesive matter, or "cement" as it was officially termed, was applied to the back of each. As the gum dried it "cockled" the sheets somewhat, so that they had afterwards to be flattened before being sent from the printers. The gum was not lacking in colour, being of a fairly deep brown tint, its adhesive properties were by no means its strong point, and from all accounts its taste was the reverse of pleasant. Some alarm was caused to the users of these early stamps by the spreading of a report that the gum contained poisonous ingredients, but, obnoxious though its taste may have been, it was certainly quite harmless, for its only ingredient was potato starch.

It is interesting to note that the printers contracted to supply the necessary quantity of stamps to the Inland Revenue authorities, printed and gummed, at the rate of 7½d. per 1000, the paper being supplied by the Government.

Many shades of colour may be found in both values, and specialists divide them into early, intermediate, and worn impressions. Few stamps have been studied with such minuteness, and the most trivial of minor varieties have been noted and duly recorded in print—varieties which, in the case of other stamps, would be pooh-poohed as the height of absurdity. But so great is the general interest in these stamps that the hunt for these varieties forms an engrossing pursuit to a very large number of collectors. The

guide-lines marked on the plates to assist in the correct placing of the 240 impressions from the transfer roll show on some stamps and form what are known as "hair-line" varieties. Then, as the letters were punched separately, the positions of these vary considerably and, as it seems probable more than one set of punches were used, the letters also differ in size. Nearly every specialist in British stamps has, at some time or other, reconstructed a sheet of the 1d., *black*, and some enthusiasts are going even farther by attempting to identify each stamp on each of the eleven plates! The two plates of the 2d. have, I believe, been reconstructed by more than one collector. Varieties well worth looking for are those with inverted watermarks, caused by the sheets of paper being placed wrong way up on the printing plate.

In the fascinating study of these stamps nothing is deemed of unimportance, so that it is hardly surprising to find a good deal of attention is paid to the subject of postmarks. The type of cancelling mark adopted throughout the whole of the British Isles at the time these stamps were introduced was that known as a Maltese Cross, and at first the obliterations were in *red*. Each postmaster had to make his own cancelling composition and the official instructions regarding the ingredients, etc., were as follows:—

"1 lb. printer's red ink;
1 pint linseed oil;
Half-pint of the droppings of sweet oil.
To be well mixed."

It is due to the various interpretations put upon these instructions by different individuals that so many widely varying tints exist of this *red* postmark. *Red* ink was chosen because it was considered it would show up best, especially on the *black* stamp, but when, after a time, it was found that certain ingenious if misguided individuals were in the habit of removing the cancellations and using the stamps over again, *black* ink was ordered to be used. The order to this effect came into force in London on August 25th, 1840, but for some reason or other provincial offices were not notified of the change until February, 1841. So far as the 1d. value was concerned the *black* cancelling ink was equally unsatisfactory, and this led to the colour of the stamp being changed in 1841.

# Some Notes on the Stamps of Servia

*By* NORMAN THORNTON

PROBABLY not more than a few specialists in this country have a clear idea as to the precise nature and purpose of the first stamps of Servia, and the general collector, if he possess any of them, may have wondered why no used copies have come under his notice. The explanation of this is that these stamps were not postmarked even when used, and were not supplied for use by the public, but served as a combined tax and delivery charge on foreign newspapers coming into the country; they were affixed to the newspapers at the first post office after crossing the frontier, that is to say at Belgrade for Austrian papers, and at Alexinatz and Kladowa for those from Turkey and Roumania. The charge was 3 paras for each ounce and 1 para for each additional half-ounce. Subscribers to foreign papers were required to deposit with the postal authorities a sufficient sum to cover these charges. In any case the use of these stamps was very limited as the number of Turkish and Roumanian papers was almost negligible, and of the Austrian papers, most were destined for Belgrade, and these were delivered by the Austrian Post Office which was established there until 1868. The stamps were printed at the State Printing Works at Belgrade from leaden clichés which gave a very poor result and occasioned many minor differences, by which the stamps may readily be plated. The sheets contain twelve stamps in three rows of four which are divided vertically by thin continuous lines of colour and horizontally by short lines the width of the stamp. The inscription at the top, "K. C. POTSCHTA", signifies "Post of the Servian Principality."



There were two printings, the first issued in April, 1866, and the second in May. In the latter the horizontal lines of the background show only as lines of dots, owing to the wearing of the leaden clichés.

In July, 1866, the plates for the regular postage stamps were received from Vienna, together with a supply of printed stamps, which may be distinguished from the Belgrade printings by the perforation, which gauges 12, instead of the 9½ of the latter.

There are some interesting varieties of this issue, of which the following are among the most prominent. The 1 para may be



found with a mark like a comma and line thus, ⊥ after the word "ПАРА." The 2 pare has an error of spelling showing "ПАРЕ." The 20 para has two small dots below the figure "2" like a colon laid on one side ⁚; this is constant, coming on every stamp, but copies may be found on which only one of the dots appears. This value has the most important variety of any, namely, one with the letters "CK" in the upper inscription inverted.

In the 40 para the end of the crossbar to the figure is turned up thus "4̵"; this is normal, but a variety can be found with the turned-up end broken off thus, "4." The 1 para was issued imperf., and in this condition shows the same ⊥ variety, but by this time the plates had evidently had considerable wear, as this variety also shows two flaws, one a spot of colour on the outer frame just above the left-hand lower corner-square, and the other a fault in the right-hand lower corner-square which almost obliterates the figure "1."

There are two settings of the stamps with the head of Prince Milan. The stamps were printed in sheets of 100 in ten rows of ten; in the first setting they are about 2 mm. apart, whereas in the second setting the distance is increased to between 3 and 4 mm. In the second setting the plates all show signs of hard wear, but I have been unable to find any very marked varieties; in the 50 para, however, which exists in the first setting only, there is a variety showing "56" for "50" in the upper right-hand corner, but having seen no complete sheets I cannot identify its position.





A 2 para value was required for use on newspapers, and the design was slightly altered, the inscription "K. SRB. POTSCHTA" being substituted for the word "POTSCHTA." A variety occurs with a fault in the "T," but this stamp comes in whole sheets and is on a thinner paper; it has also a small white circle in the hair just behind the ear. It has been suggested that these sheets were printed from a plate produced from a damaged cliché, which had been discarded from the original plate, but it is also possible that the original die had been damaged, and that the fresh plate was produced from this damaged die.

The variety is fairly common with various *postal obliterations*, which indicate either genuine use or postmarking to order.



The 1881 issue is described in our publishers' Catalogue as engraved in Vienna, but the stamps bear a microscopic inscription which I have deciphered to read "Dumont, Paris," and which I take to be the engraver's name. The sheets consist of four panes of 25 stamps each. In the 25 para the fourteenth stamp of the left-hand upper pane has a distinct plate flaw just above the leaves on the left-hand side.

The sheets of the 1890 issue, with head of King Alexander I, are in the same formation as the preceding set, but there is no indication of the name of the engraver on the stamps. The colours of the 10 para and 15 para vary a good deal, as aniline colours were introduced in the printing of these stamps.





The 1894 issue is still in sheets with four panes of 25 stamps, and here a new perforating machine was introduced, gauging 11½. The 5 p., 10 p., 15 p., and 25 p. exist with the perforation compound, the 11½ being at the bottom of the stamp; the copies are always from the last row of the sheet, one line of perforation having been omitted and the mistake made good with the other machine. The 5 para also comes in a very distinct *blue-green* not noted by Gibbons.

Two papers were used, first a thin paper with *red* "granite" hairs, and later a slightly thicker plain paper.

At the bottom of the stamp, below the word "ПАРА," there are, on each side of

the scroll of the tablet, four small coloured marks, which may or may not be an engraver's inscription, but are so indistinct as to be quite illegible. The *ultramarine* shade of the 25 para is only found perf. 11½, and as the same shade is used for this value in the 1901 issue it seems to be a very late printing, after the use of the 13 × 13½ machine was suspended. Two types of surcharge

10 ПАРА 10 ПАРА

were applied to the 20 para of this issue, the first having small figures and measuring 15 mm. long, and the second having larger figures and measuring 14 mm. long; of this latter there is a variety having "1" and "0" more widely spaced. The 1 dinar was surcharged "15 ПАРА" and two varieties may be made of this surcharge, measuring 2½ mm. and 3 mm. respectively between the "15" and the word.







The 1901–3 issue was engraved by A. Scharff; and the 1903 issue was engraved by Monsieur E. Mouchon and printed in Paris. Before this last was issued, however, King Alexander was assassinated, and the stamps were overprinted with the Servian arms to obliterate his portrait. On the three






higher values the shield is of a slightly smaller size than that on the lower, but I have seen a copy of the 1 dinar, perf. 11½, to which the larger shield has been applied. The small shield was printed from metal, but the larger was lithographed and the detail is much less distinct. The overprint may be found, on some values, double, inverted, or missing entirely.







The Coronation Commemoration series is too recent and too well known to need comment here, but in passing an error in the Catalogue must be noted. The two heads are described as those of Milan and Peter, whereas the first head is that of Kara-George, the founder of the dynasty; this is plainly shown on the stamp itself.




The present issue was engraved by Monsieur Passet, whose name appears in small letters in the left-hand lower corner of the stamp. A few copies may be found with the centre printed on the back of the stamp; the perforation is 11½ and 12 × 11½, and I have seen some of the stamps on *laid* paper with both these perforations.

# British Postmarks

DURING the publication of the late Mr. J. G. Hendy's work upon *The Postmarks of the British Isles from* 1840 *to* 1876, which was issued as a Supplement to this journal, a great deal of interest in the subject was displayed by many of our readers, and, as might be expected, the marks which interested them most were those that were intended to be applied to the stamps which are the principal objects of our study, that is to say the *obliteration* marks.

Mr. Hendy, as a member of the Post Office staff, of course treated the subject from an official rather than from a philatelic point of view. The official records relating to such an unimportant subject as variations in postmarks and obliterating marks are not likely to be very complete, and we were not surprised to find, as the publication pro-

ceeded, that there were varieties of these marks which Mr. Hendy had never seen, and that there were details connected with some of them which possibly he might not have thought it necessary to go into, in a general work of the kind that he was compiling. The manuscript, as it came into our hands after Mr. Hendy's death, appeared to us to contain a very interesting history (and in this all who have written to us on the subject agree) of things which more or less directly concern us as collectors of stamps, and we thought it best under the circumstances to publish it as it was left by its author, who, we are sure, would have been the last person in the world to contend that it contained all that could possibly be written upon the matter.

In regard to the obliteration marks there is undoubtedly a great deal more to be said. The lists given in Appendix C require not only amplification and bringing up to date, but a certain amount of explanation, showing the periods at which alterations and additions were made, and numbers transferred from one place to another; also more detailed descriptions, than were necessary in a general work, of the various types of mark that were used at different periods in certain places.

The original obliterating mark was the so-called Maltese Cross, employed throughout the country, without anything to indicate the office at which it was used. The numbered Maltese Crosses, which were introduced at an early date, were used in the London Chief Office only, and merely served to identify the "stamper" through whose hands the letter bearing a particular number on a particular date had passed; thus these were not *office* numbers, but the numbers of obliterating dies used in the one office. It was not until later still, May, 1844,* according to Mr. Hendy, that a different number (in quite a different form of mark) was allotted to each office, for the express purpose of distinguishing it.

The first, and we may say the *only*, list of these numbers *published by authority* was that given in the *British Postal Guide* dated "*1st May*, 1856." In that issue of the *Guide* were given illustrations of the different forms of obliterating mark used:—1. "In London District Office and in places within its delivery" (as Fig. 50 in Mr. Hendy's book); 2. "In the London Office for letters passing by the *General* Post" (as Fig. 49); 3. "In all places in England and Wales except London and the London District" (as Fig. 51); 4. "In Scotland" (as Fig. 686); and 5. "In Ireland" (as Fig. 799). And following the illustrations were complete lists of all the offices then existing, with the numbers of their obliterating marks.

At the head of this portion of the *Guide* was the following note:—

"It sometimes occurs that the Stamps on letters used to denote the places at which such have been posted are not sufficiently plain. In such cases the *stamp used to obliterate the postage label* may supply the information. The shape of the stamp and its number will prove the office in which it has been used."

This was evidently intended for the information of the general public, but so far as we can ascertain, it was never repeated in any of the subsequent issues of the *Guide*, neither were any of the numerous additions and alterations published, but lists of these were issued at irregular intervals to officials of the Post Office for their guidance only. Why it was that, having published the early list, the authorities did not continue the publication and keep it up to date, it seems impossible now to say, and it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, at this late period to trace the various changes that took place, and the dates at which they were made.

It may be of interest to summarize the 1856 list, as follows:—

The London District numbers ran from 1 to 49, with a note, "No. 50, and all above that number, used in the *Chief Office* of the London District"; that Chief Office being the General Post Office at St. Martin's-le-Grand. It must therefore not be forgotten that certain numbers, afterwards used to distinguish certain offices in the London District, were originally employed in the General Post Office, and that, in order to decide where the stamps bearing them were actually obliterated, we must either have dates attached to them or consider whether the stamps came into use before a certain date or after it.

The numbers for England and Wales ran from 1 to 050 (i.e. 1050); those for Scotland from 1 to 362; and those for Ireland from 1 to 453.

In many of the cases where two numbers could be mistaken for one another by being read upside down, one of the two was omitted. Thus there was "6," but no "9"; "61," but no "19"; "66" and "86," but no "99" or "98." On the other hand, there were both "16" and "91," and "18" and "81," so that the attempt to obviate any chance of confusion was not quite fully carried out. Later on, when "duplex" marks, with date stamp and obliterator conjoined were adopted, the missing numbers were inserted, as no mistake could then arise, the date stamp showing the correct position of the number; but then the collector must have the postmark complete.

Following Mr. Hendy's example, we think

* An unfortunate misprint at the top of page 11 of Mr. Hendy's book makes this date "1884."

it best to deal with the London and London District cancellation marks first, and the more so because a collector and earnest student of these marks, Mr. G. H. Holland, has furnished us with a very interesting paper upon them, including a list of numbers that has been brought down to the year 1906, by comparison with official lists to which he has obtained access. These lists, Mr. Holland has told us, were issued (to officials) in 1857, 1874, 1887, 1892, and 1906. The list of 1892 was identical with that of 1887, with a few blanks filled up in manuscript, so that Mr. Holland arranges his lists in four columns only, the original list of 1856 being continued under 1857.

It should be premised that when the 1856 *Guide* was published the division of London into Districts had not taken place. There was London proper, which had ten deliveries a day; a suburban district, within three miles of the General Post Office, in which there were six deliveries daily; and a country district, including places within twelve miles (and Hampton Court, Hampton, and Sunbury, which were outside the twelve-mile circle), in which there were from one to five deliveries daily.

At the very time, however, that this *Guide* was published arrangements were being made for the division into Districts, which appears to have been carried out in the course of the year 1856, though the full benefits of this division were not obtained until a few years later owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable buildings for Head Offices in the Districts (see Postmaster-General's Reports of 1857 and later). The Report of 1856 (for the year 1855) contains a large map showing the proposed Districts, which were at that time ten in number: Northern, North-Eastern, North-Western, Southern, South-Eastern, South-Western, Eastern, East Central, Western, West Central. These were reduced to nine in 1868 by the absorption of the Southern District by its South-Eastern and South-Western neighbours; and to eight in the following year, when the North-Eastern was merged in the Eastern.

# Talk of the Day

*By* ANTONIO BUSTER

**Early New Zealands**

THE complications of modern New Zealand perforations are wonderful indeed. They exist in sufficient variety to satisfy the most insatiable specialist, and are set forth in all their glory in our latest Gibbons, to the evident delight of the perforation enthusiast. But it does not seem to be generally known that there are varieties in the 1863–6 issue which are perhaps more worthy of subdivision than those which have appeared since 1901. This matter is very




ably referred to in *The Australian Philatelist* for July, and from this we learn that the perforation modestly listed in the Catalogue as "12½ *or* 13", really constitutes two distinct varieties. The "13" perforation was of a more or less unofficial character, authorized by the postmaster of Dunedin, and it was in use some twenty-one months before the more official 12½ gauge made its appearance, and these two varieties should certainly be subdivided by the specialist. For a long time the perforation was catalogued as "12½, 13," as though it were the product of one machine, and, although some collectors made two separate sets of these stamps, there was considerable uncertainty on the matter until Mr. Hausburg got to the bottom of it. This well-known collector has established beyond doubt that the 12½ and 13 are two distinct perfs.; and, moreover, during his travels in New Zealand in 1905 he discovered that the latter was the work of a hand single-line machine, and the stamps so perforated were done by the authority of the postmaster of Dunedin. The gauge of neither machine was quite correct, but, to use an Irishism, all stamps perf. 13 and over are the work of the Dunedin machine, and the others were perforated at the official printing establishment. The stamps without watermark—2d., thick paper, and 1d., 2d., 6d., 1s., pelure paper—are listed quite correctly as perf. 13: but those watermarked N Z or Large Star have not yet been subdivided by our cataloguers. Doubtless this will be remedied in future editions of the Catalogue, for the varieties are important ones. From the point of view of rarity it appears that the perf. 13 is much scarcer than the perf. 12½, and our readers will do well to examine their stamps and complete their sets of the "13" gauge before they are more generally sought after.

Mr. Hausburg's list of varieties is as follows :—

*Watermarked* N Z.

(*a*) *Perf.* 13.

2d., pale blue.
1s., deep green.
1s., yellow-green.

(*b*) *Perf.* 12½.

2d., pale blue.
6d., red-brown.
1s., yellow-green.

*Watermarked Large Star.*

(*a*) *Perf.* 13.

1d., carmine-vermilion.
2d., pale blue (Plate I).
3d., brown-lilac.
6d., red-brown.
6d., brown.
6d., black-brown.
1s., green.
1s., deep green.

(*b*) *Perf.* 12½.

1d., orange.
1d., carmine-vermilion.
2d., pale blue (Plate I).
2d., deep blue (Plate II).
4d., rose-carmine.
4d., yellow.
4d., orange.
6d., red-brown.
6d., brown.
1s., pale green.
1s., green.

## More Waste Paper

A CORRESPONDENT informs me that the Russian authorities are taking a leaf out of Italy's book by surcharging the complete set of the stamps for the offices in the Turkish Empire with the names of the ten different towns in the Levant at which post offices are maintained! This will mean a hundred new varieties for the collector who cares for this sort of waste paper. This unnecessary multiplication of varieties is getting beyond a joke, and in the case of the Italian issues the whole thing is a farce. Apparently each postmaster keeps an assortment of issues surcharged with the names of other post offices than his own, so that if one writes to Albania for stamps one will probably obtain a supply surcharged for Durazzo, and, to add variety, the letter in which they are enclosed will probably be franked with Jerusalem stamps. No wonder the ardent new-issue man occasionally wishes the whole lot at Jericho! Your Antonio is not wasting his hard-earned coppers on this gaudy rubbish. Not much! The sensible plan would be to treat all these issues in the same way as the old Mexican stamps overprinted with the names of various towns or numbers—i.e. lump them together as one set. Other stamps that might very well be treated in the same manner are the wholly unnecessary separate sets for the French offices in the various Chinese treaty ports. These are of the most flagrantly speculative character, and one set should be more than enough for the collector of average intelligence.

## Solomon Islands Perforations

THE perforation of the set of roughly lithographed stamps issued in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate in 1907 does not at first sight appear to offer much scope for philatelic research, but in an article in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* Mr. Poole points out several interesting peculiarities,




not the least of which is that the perforation was made by two single-line machines, both having the same gauge of 11, but one making much larger holes than the other. The characteristics of these two machines are defined as follows :—

Perf. A. Large holes, fairly clean cut.
Perf. B. Small holes, very rough.

The following extract from this article makes interesting reading :—

"Most of the values show a compound perf. of A and B, and curiously enough, I have never found any of the stamps entirely perforated by the large-holes machine. This large perforation is, with an exception to which I shall refer shortly, always shown between the vertical rows of a sheet and never horizontally. There was a broken needle at one end of this machine, with the result that a 'blind' hole or indentation of the paper is shown where it should have removed the usual circular piece of paper. In all the sheets of the ½d. and 1d. values I have seen this 'blind' perf. occurs between the stamps in the lower row on the first six vertical rows of perforation counting from the left, but on the seventh row (the one at the extreme right-hand side of the sheet) it occurs near the top. This apparently shows that the machine would not take a whole sheet, and the sheets therefore had to be turned round to take the last row of perforations necessary for their completion.

"Another fact worth noting is that on all the sheets of the ½d., 1d., and 2d. values (at least, on all I have examined) the top horizontal row of perforation is from machine A, while all the other horizontal rows were produced from machine B.

"In the case of the small-holes perforation this was, as often as not, performed with the sheets

face downwards, so that the rough edges of the perforation show on the face of the stamps."

For the benefit of specialists, I may add that the varieties of perforation at present known are as follows :—*

½d., blue, B × A.
1d., carmine, B × A.
2d., indigo, B × A.
2½d., orange, B.
5d., emerald-green, B.
6d., chocolate, B × A.
6d., chocolate, B.
1s., bright purple, B.

The wonderfully economical spirit that prompts the printers of New Zealand stamps to patch badly perforated sheets, and then reperforate them, evidently invaded the printing establishment of the manufacturers of the first issues for the British Solomon Islands Protectorate. A sheet of the ½d., blue, has been discovered having all the vertical rows of perforation, excepting the central one, double. In each case one of these rows consists of the large-holes and the other of the small-holes perforation. Apparently the sheet was first of all run through the small-holes machine in a somewhat careless manner—the lines of perforation being placed at very irregular intervals, and the central one omitted altogether. To remedy these defects it was decided to reperforate the sheet, and this time it was run under the machine making the larger holes. The result is an interesting "mixed" perf. variety, certainly as worthy of catalogue mention as the similar varieties of New Zealand.

* We are able to add the following varieties :—½d., perf. B all round, from the top of a sheet; and 6d. from the top of a sheet, perf. A at top and sides and B at bottom.—ED. *G.S.W.*

### A Neglected Variety

THERE are few varieties of importance in New South Wales stamps that have not found their way into the catalogue, but, according to *The Australian Philatelist*, there is one striking variety in the 1d. laureated which has been overlooked. Our contemporary calls this the triple triangle, and it occurs on stamp No. 6 on the plate. On the stamp there are three triangles on the right of "SOUTH," the additional one having the points of two diagonal lines, which meet, turned towards the right. There are really only two lines on this triangle. They have been engraved more deeply than the others, and consequently appear more distinct. They can be seen readily without the aid of a glass. The other two triangles have their points turned to the left, one being inside the other, and shaded. The third triangle is a superfluous one, and was undoubtedly done in error.

# New Issues and Discoveries

## *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.**

**Bermuda.**—We have received the 4d. stamp in new colours as described below.




13

1909. Type 13. *Centre in first colour. Wmk. Multiple Crown* C A, Type w. 8. *Perf.* 14.

46| 4d., blue and chocolate, O.

**Nicaragua.**—We are indebted to a client for the sight of the set of stamps in new colours, overprinted in black for the department of Zelaya, but with the capital letter "C" instead of "B."




37

C

Dpto. Zelaya

z 8

1909. Type 37, *reissued in new colours, overprinted with* Type z 8, *in* black. *Perf.* 12.

1 c., bright green.
2 c., vermilion.
3 c., reddish orange.
4 c., violet.
5 c., deep steel-blue.
6 c., sepia.
10 c., deep brownish lake.
15 c., slate.
20 c., olive-brown.
50 c., myrtle.
1 p., orange-yellow.
2 p., rose-carmine.

**Russian P.O.'s in the Turkish Empire.**—In our issue of October 30 we listed a set of stamps overprinted for use at Constantinople and at Jerusalem, and gave illustrations of the overprints. We now learn that in each case the

Constantinople Ierusalem

10 pias., 35 pias., and 70 pias. were overprinted in larger type, and above will be found illustrations of the two overprints.

**Salvador.**—Mr. H. Williams has shown us the 2 c., rose, on a paper watermarked with multiple circles, about 4 mm. in diameter; another client has shown us the 1 c. and 5 c. on similar paper, so we must conclude that a change of paper is in course of being made for the whole issue.




102

1909. Type 102. *View of Palace and label containing value in* black. *Overprinted with shield,* Type 81, *in* black. *Wmk. Multiple Circles. Perf.* 11½.

630| 1 c., green.
631| 2 c., rose.
633| 5 c., deep blue.

**South Australia.**—Mr. Fred. Hagen has shown us the long oblong 8d. stamp, wmk. Crown A, perforated 12½, similarly to the 9d. listed in our issue of October 23.




27

1908. Type 27. *Wmk. Crown over* A, Type 29. *Perf.* 12½ (*single-line machine*).

350| 8d., ultramarine.

**Spain.**—A new set of postage stamps is now being issued, as the various values of the old set become exhausted; the first to appear is the 15 c., which is tastefully designed and shows a medallion portrait of King Alfonso. Unfortunately the facial engraving is not good, and the young monarch looks as though he were a bearded ruffian.




63a

OCT., 1909. Type 63a. *Line engraved. Perf.* 14.

499| 15 c., bright violet.

**Transvaal.**—We have seen copies of the 2½d., "all blue."




44

1909. Type 44. *Wmk. Multiple Crown* C A, Type w. 8. *Perf.* 14.

578| 2½d., ultramarine, O.

**Zanzibar.**—A client has shown us the 1 c., 10 c., and 75 c., in designs similar to those of the current set, which is rendered complete by the issue of these values.



25



26

1909. Types 25 *and* 26 (75 c.). *Wmk. Multiple Rosettes,* Type 28. *Perf.* 14.

225| 1 c., pearl-grey.
228| 10 c., brown.
233| 75 c., black.


## *WATERMARK DETECTOR*

**Many Collectors experience great difficulty in detecting the Watermarks in some Stamps, such as Barbados Stars, United States, 1895 issues, etc. etc. We have therefore put into stock a small contrivance for holding Benzine, which does not affect either the colour or the gum on a Stamp, and reveals the watermark instantly. This is a most useful little article and is in constant use in our offices every day of the year.**

**Price 1s.; post-free in Great Britain, 1s. 2d.**

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

# Correspondence

*The Editor of "Gibbons Stamp Weekly"*

DEAR SIR,—May I draw your attention to the watermarks of Egypt, and the difference between that of 1867 and 1888? In the former the Star is smaller, the Crescent less curved and thinner. In some cases the watermark appears to have been stamped into the paper, but in others it has the appearance of having been produced in the ordinary way. The watermark of 1888 and later is more irregular: the Star decidedly larger, the Crescent more like a half-moon and thicker.

Yours faithfully,

WAHSAF.

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*The Editor of "Gibbons Stamp Weekly"*

Arequipa, October 16, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—With regard to a paragraph in the *Stamp Weekly* of April 10, I would like to call your attention to a few inaccuracies, viz.:—

Page 258. *Provisional Stamps of Peru*, etc. *Arequipa.*

"29,200 inhabitants."—The town has well over 40,000 inhabitants.

"Situated on the Rio Victor."—To begin with the name is spelt wrong—it should be Rio Vitor; and secondly, Arequipa is *not* on that river, but on the *Rio Chili*, a good distance from its junction with the Rio Vitor, of which it is an insignificant tributary, more like a half-dry ditch than a river.

"About four miles from the coast."—We are more than 100 miles from the coast.

"7000 feet above sea-level."—7500 feet is more accurate.

"Communication with Cuzco," *by rail*, was only opened September 13, 1908. I possess a medal struck in commemoration of the opening ceremony.

"Frequent earthquakes."—*Quite* true!

"Hot springs of Tingo."—There are no such things. Tingo is a little village about one league out of town; there are open-air *swimming* baths of *cold* water, but no hot springs. There are hot springs at a place called *Yura*, more than twenty miles on the way to Puno, Lake Titicaca.

Page 259.

Admiral "Gran" should be "Grau."

*General* Bolognessi should be *Colonel* Bolognesi.

*G.S.W.*, May 8, page 319. *Yca.*

"Urancavelica" should be Huancavelica.

"Ayacacho" should be Ayacucho.

You may have corrected the above in some subsequent numbers which I have not read, but, if not, you can use the above information as you think fit or no.

The provisionals of Peru are, as stated, a very interesting study, and there are many legitimate varieties that are not met with in any catalogue. I am the happy possessor of a good many such, especially of 1881 to 1884, but they are all difficult to obtain. This country is continually being scoured by German and Swiss stamp dealers, and most foreign commercial travellers are trying to get stamps either for themselves or for stamp dealers on the Continent.

Yours very truly,

C. MACFARLANE ROSS.

[We are very much obliged to our correspondent for his letter. The article in question was translated from *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, and we do not hold ourselves responsible for its absolute accuracy.—ED. *G.S.W.*]

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*The Editor of "Gibbons Stamp Weekly"*

New York, November 8, 1909.

SIR,—The letter from Mr. Cox in your issue of October 30 has interested me. I had not previously noticed the irregularity in the formation of the letter "M" on the Cayman Islands stamps. On looking at my collection I find a number of copies of the 2½d. stamps on which the right leg of the letter "M" is longer and drops slightly below the alignment of the other letters. I have no sheets of these stamps, so I cannot be sure of the location of the "long-leg" variety on the sheet.

In my collection, out of nine copies of the 2½d. CA stamps only one shows the variation. Out of fifty-four stamps six copies of the 2½d. *multiple* wmk. show the "long-leg" variety; and two out of nineteen 2½d. "POSTAGE & REVENUE" are thus abnormal. It is remarkable that my stamps should show this variety in precisely the same proportion to the normal in each one of the three issues. My single copy of the "long-leg" variety on the single CA stamp is not quite clear, as the cancellation covers the "M." There is no reason, however, why the variety should not appear on both the single and multiple stamps if they were, as I understand, printed from the same plate.

On looking at all my Cayman stamps to discover what I could about this variety, I learned for the first time that there are two types of the letter "M" used on those stamps. On all values over one penny the apex of the two inner lines of the "M" stands considerably higher than the bottom of the letter; while it comes all the way to the bottom on the ½d. and 1d. stamps.

While these are matters of minor specialism, I thought that you might be interested to note these facts as supplementary to Mr. Cox's interesting letter.

Faithfully yours,

C. B. BOSTWICK.

# Philatelic Societies

## Birmingham Philatelic Society

OCT. 28th. Display, Mauritius. . . Mr. B. B. Tilley.

Mr. Tilley was requested by the Committee to display this colony owing to the difficulty most members have in getting together a really good collection of the early issues.

He showed nearly all the varieties unused as well as used, and well deserved the hearty vote of thanks that was accorded him.

Votes of thanks were also given to Mr. C. R. W. Andreas for periodicals, and to Messrs. J. J. Knowles, F. C. Henderson, and Mrs. Lake for donations to the Permanent Collection.

Nov. 4th. Paper, "Argentine 1889–1909." Mr. F. T. Collier.

This was the conclusion of a series of papers that Mr. Collier has given on the stamps of Argentine, and was illustrated by his own fine collection of these stamps. The relative rarity of the varieties of perforation, the values which have only one gauge, and the shades were the cause of a very lively discussion.

Nov. 18th. Paper, "Barbados 1870–82." Mr. C. A. Stephenson.

Messrs. H. G. Green, T. H. K. Moulder, and R. B. Sparrow were unanimously elected members.

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg was thanked for coming to Birmingham on November 15th to show his magnificent collection of Victoria, a special meeting being hastily summoned to meet him.

Mr. C. A. Stephenson then gave his paper. The display of his superb and beautifully arranged collection gave great pleasure to the members. Every variety was shown in fine condition and in most cases by pages of unused and used copies. The varying shapes of the stars included under "small stars" were illustrated by diagrams.

Our next auction will be held at the Imperial Hotel, Temple Street, Birmingham, on Thursday, December 2nd, at 6 p.m. Catalogues can be obtained from the Hon. Sec.

## City of London Philatelic Society

THE monthly meeting was held on November 10th, at Mills' Restaurant in Liverpool Street, the President, Mr. J. R. Burton, being in the chair.

The routine business was transacted; and an interesting discussion having taken place upon the manner in which the customs arrangements of some of our colonies and foreign countries hampered Philately, it was resolved that the Society should take this matter up with the various countries in question, and also suggest it as a subject for debate at the forthcoming Philatelic Congress, to which Messrs. Burton, Edwards, and Leon were appointed delegates.

Most of the new issues of the past month were passed round for inspection, and amongst the curiosities shown were a copy of the ½d., green, Cape of Good Hope, watermarked anchor, with some error on the plate causing it to read "HALEPENNY," and a pair of Leeward Islands 1s., the left-hand stamp of which had a considerably dropped "R" in the name. A special postmark of the Valencia Stamp Exhibition was also exhibited, strange to say, with the remarkable error of date November 6th, "1990."

Mr. Leon gave a remarkably interesting display of the Pictorial Issues of Tasmania, with notes. He gave a most exhaustive explanation of the numerous varieties of perforation, which, owing to the size of the stamp, had to be done with old single-line machines, and which were 11 and 11½ at Melbourne and 12 at Hobart. From his investigations it appears that most frequently the outer lines of perforations were omitted, and then, when the error was discovered, the machines were used indiscriminately for remedying the defect; some even got over to Hobart with the perforations missing, which gave a chance for the 12 gauge to appear, causing sometimes no less than three different gauges on one stamp, and each stamp in a block of four to have a different set of perforations. The combinations, though very clearly set out by Mr. Leon, appear to be almost endless. It seems that the 1d. stamp was re-engraved locally, all the others were printed from electros made from the London plates of Messrs. De La Rue and Co. Mr. Leon practically confined himself to exhibiting unused specimens, but there must be a large field of varieties left open to the collector of moderate means amongst the used stamps of this series.

A very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Leon, and then the competition of the evening took place. The countries displayed were all to be West Indian. Though there were not a great many exhibits each one was of very high quality and interest, the medal being secured, on a vote, by Mr. Wiehen, for a very fine display of St. Lucia.

The next meeting is on December 8th, when one of the Hon. Presidents, W. B. Edwards, Esq., B.SC., will give a paper and display of Jamaica. A big attendance is hoped for.

The Secretary desires to point out to members that it is absolutely necessary for them to sign and return at the earliest possible moment the form of agreement to rules circulated with the annual report.

The Secretary will also be glad to hear from philatelists who would like to become members of the Society. It is particularly desired to increase the membership of working, medium general collectors and specialists in the neighbourhood of London.

## International Philatelic Union

*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: T. H. Hinton, 26 Cromford Road, East Putney, London, S.W.*

THE second meeting of the season took place at Essex Hall on Thursday, November 11. Present: J. C. Sidebotham (chair), W. Schwabacher, L. W. Fulcher, W. Schwarte, L. L. R. Hausburg, J. E. Joselin, F. F. Lamb, W. Hadlow, A. B. Kay, P. L. Pemberton, W. E. Lincoln, Oswald Marsh, A. Levy, G. E. Strong, the Hon. Sec., and visitors, J. A. Leon, M. Z. Kuttner, and C. R. Burton.

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg gave a display of a portion of his matchless collection of the stamps of Victoria, comprising the early issues from 1850 to 1862, accompanied by most interesting notes on his researches and discoveries in connection with these stamps. Mr. L. W. Fulcher, in proposing a vote of thanks, truly remarked that the display represented the "ne plus ultra" of collecting. Mr. Joselin in seconding, and the President in supporting, voiced the satisfaction of all present, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded. Next meeting, Essex Hall, December 9.

## Junior Philatelic Society

### Brighton Branch

*Chairman: W. Mead.*
*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: J. Ireland, 103, Western Road, Hove.*

THE third meeting of the present session was held on November 11. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Mead, the chair was taken by Mr. W. Cyril Owen. Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P., and Mr. Leonard Long were elected members. The programme, which was entitled "My Favourite Country, and Why," was sustained by the following:—

Mr. J. C. Dallimore, Paper and Display: The Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. J. Ireland, Paper and Display: The Island of New Guinea.

Mr. W. Cyril Owen: Line-engraved Great Britain.

Mr. G. Lumgair, Paper: Mauritius.

Mr. B. Morley, Paper: Southern Nigeria.

Mr. Leicester A. B. Paine, Paper: Great Britain.

Mr. Castle, who had not prepared a paper, gave a most interesting discourse on the stamps of New South Wales, with special reference to the Sydney Views, which latter he had no hesitation in selecting as his favourite stamps of his favourite country.

Mr. Castle also expressed his pleasure at joining the J.P.S. and his satisfaction at the quality of the papers read that evening, which could only have been written from study of the stamps themselves. He was of the opinion that the members were doing sound philatelic work.

The Secretary announced that the membership reached fifty that evening for the first time.

Printed by W. BRENDON & SON, Ltd., Plymouth, for the Proprietors, STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.
December 4, 1909.

# SPECIAL XMAS BARGAIN SETS

## CANADA

*Post-free in Great Britain.*

***1903. King's Head.***

s. d.

1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 7 c., and 10 c. Set of five, *unused* . . **1 5**

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

***1902-4. King's Head.***

½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. Set of seven, *used* . **0 10**

## MEXICO

***1899-1903. Eagle types.***

1 c. (2), 2 c. (2), 3 c., 4 c., 5 c. (2), 10 c. (2), 15 c., 20 c., and in addition large 50 c. *(View of Waterfall).*

Set of thirteen, *used* **1 1**

## NIGER COAST

***1894. Portrait of Queen Victoria. Beautiful Stamps.***

½d, 1d., 2d., 5d., and 1s. Set of five, *unused* . . **5 7**

## PORTUGAL

***1898. Vasco da Gama Commemorative Issue. A Very Handsome Series.***

Complete set 2½ r. to 150 r. (pictorial stamps).

Set of eight, *unused* **3 7**

## SPAIN

***1900-2. Portrait of King Alfonso.***

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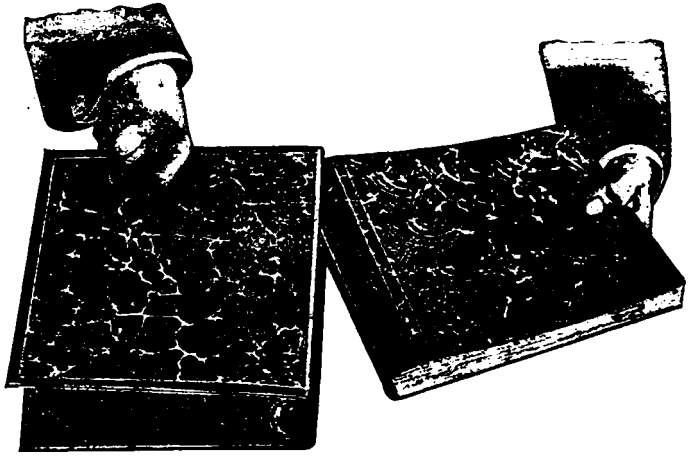
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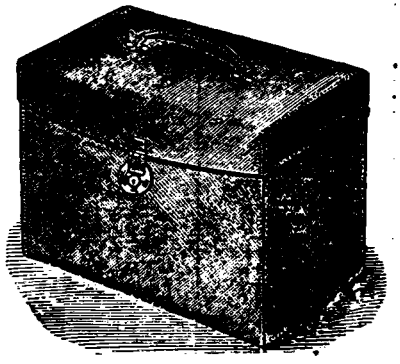
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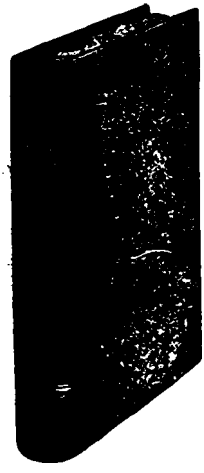

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1909. *King's Head.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ½d., brown | 0 | 1 |

## PARAGUAY.

1909. *Provisionals, overprinted* "1909." *Revised list.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 c., bluish grey | 0 | 1 |
| 1 c., vermilion | 0 | 1 |
| 5 c., grey-green | 0 | 1 |
| 5 c., orange | 0 | 1 |
| 10 c., carmine | 0 | 2 |
| 10 c., brown | 0 | 2 |
| 20 c., chrome-yellow | 0 | 3 |
| 20 c., violet | 0 | 3 |
| 30 c., indigo | 0 | 5 |
| 30 c., yellow-brown | 0 | 5 |

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1909. *King's Head.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 25 c., dull and bright purple | 1 | 0 |

DECEMBER 11, 1909

# Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 24
Whole No. 258

DECEMBER 11, 1909

VOL. X

# Countries of the World

*By* BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(*Continued from page* 464.)

**Hawaiian Islands**—*continued*

**The Fourth Issue**

UNTIL 1862 no 2 c. stamps were issued in place of the "Missionary" label of that value, with the exception of those intended for local postage. In this year, however, a 2 c. stamp was issued which was available for use for the prepayment of inland letters or for newspapers sent to the United States. The design showed a portrait of the reigning King, Kamehameha IV, who succeeded his uncle, Kamehameha III, in 1854. Above the portrait is "UKU LETA" in double-lined letters on a curved tablet; in the upper corners are the numerals "2"; at the base is "ELUA KENETA" (two cents), and on each side is a column filled with floriated ornamentation. The stamps were lithographed in Boston, U.S.A., but by whom does not seem to be known. Mr. Crocker tells us nothing regarding the size of the sheets or method of manufacture, but from an article on Hawaiian reprints, which appeared in the *Monthly Journal* for January, 1901, I gather that an engraved plate of fifteen impressions (three rows of five) was prepared, and from this a transfer was made to the lithographic stone. Whether the printing stone consisted of only one transfer from this plate or not does not seem quite clear.

The stamps were printed on both vertically and horizontally *laid* paper, and on the former may be found in two distinct shades. They were issued without perforations.




6

| 1862. *Lithographed.* | *Laid paper.* Unused. | *Imperf.* Used. |
|---|---|---|
| | *s. d.* | *s. d.* |
| 2 c., rose-red . . . | 20 0 | 20 0 |

**The Fifth Issue**

On November 4th, 1863, Postmaster-General David Kalakaua, who was afterwards King of the Hawaiian Islands, wrote to Mr. A. K. Clark, at that time the Government's agent in New York, as follows: "This office being nearly out of 2 c. postage, I am desirous of procuring a fresh supply, and, thinking from your long connection with the postal affairs of this kingdom [Mr. Clark had previously held office as Postmaster of Hawaii] that you would know just about what is wanted, I send you this order to be filled in New York, if it will not be too much trouble. The colour and design of the new stamp I should like to have as near as possible the enclosed Nova Scotia stamp, but in place of 'Nova Scotia' have the word and figures '2 Hawaii 2,' and underneath 'Elua Keneta,' in the same style of lettering as the sample. I forward also a likeness of His Majesty for the centre, which please have copied as correctly as possible; the one on the old stamp was not done well. If it will not be attended with much extra expense, I should like the sheets perforated, so as to avoid the inconvenience of separating them with shears. The number required will be 10,000 sheets of twenty-five on a sheet, which, when finished, have put up in a case, tightly soldered, and addressed to the Postmaster, Honolulu, care of McRuer and Merrill, San Francisco. I will send the cost of the above order, with your commissions, on the receipt of your bill. The die or plate I would like sent out with the stamps. As we are nearly out of the above stamps an early reply will oblige."

The Nova Scotian stamp enclosed with this letter was the 10 c., and a comparison of the

following designs will show that the pattern was closely followed :—



7

Writing with regard to this stamp in 1902, in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, Mr. Luff says : "This order was given to the National Bank Note Company on January 21, 1864, and the stamps were delivered to the New York representative of the Hawaiian postal administration on April 2nd of that year. The stamp was the 2 c. of 1864, the first perforated stamp issued in the islands. It was chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste* for September, 1864, as having been issued in the preceding May."

The stamps were printed on unwatermarked paper and perforated 12 by a single-line machine. On the right-hand side of the original die a small dot was engraved, and as each impression was applied on the plate this dot was reproduced, to facilitate the correct placing of the following impression. As a rule this guide-dot can be seen quite plainly in the centre of the left-hand side of the uncoloured oval band around the portrait.

A second requisition for 100,000 of these stamps was sent on April 25th, 1865, and the stamps were delivered on August 31st of that year. There was, however, some delay in the shipment of these stamps, for they do not appear to have reached Honolulu until about April or May, 1866. Specialists will find the paper an excellent test in distinguishing the stamps of the two printings, the first supply being printed on thin and the second on thick paper.

| MAY, 1864. Type 7. *No wmk. Perf.* 12. | Unused. | Used. |
|---|---|---|
| | *s. d.* | *s. d.* |
| 2 c., orange-vermilion . | 1 0 | 0 9 |

### The Sixth Issue

As Kamehameha IV died in 1863, it will be noted that the stamp last described was a posthumous emission. He was succeeded by his elder brother, who took the title of Kamehameha V, but no stamp showing the new monarch's portrait was issued until 1866. When the second supply of the 2 c. of the 1864 type was ordered a requisition was sent for the new 5 c. stamps. and they were delivered and issued at the same time—about. April or May, 1866. It will be noted that the frame closely resembles that of the 2 c. stamp, the chief difference being in the altered numerals in the upper corners and the inscription "ELIMA KENETA" (five cents) at the base. The original die of this value also had a guide-dot at the right-hand side, and this is shown on the oval band in most stamps, as described in the case of the 2 c.



8

| 1866. *No wmk. Perf.* 12. | Unused. | Used. |
|---|---|---|
| | *s. d.* | *s. d.* |
| 5 c., Prussian blue . . | 5 0 | 1 6 |

### The Seventh Issue

In January, 1870, *Le Timbre-Poste* recorded the existence of the 2 c. of 1862 printed from the engraved plate, instead of from the lithographic stone. The printing probably, therefore, took place in 1868 or 1869. Considerable doubt has been expressed as to the status of this variety by many good authorities ; in fact, some consider that it is only a reprint. Probably no definite settlement of the question is now possible, but it seems unlikely that there could have been any necessity for bringing this plate into use while the plate of the 2 c. of the 1864 type was, presumably, still available.

In 1885, at the request of the Hawaiian authorities, the American Bank Note Company of New York supplied an imitation of this stamp. The original die could not be found, so a fresh one had to be engraved, and this differs from the original in many minor details. These imitations were printed in sheets of fifty stamps (five horizontal rows of ten), and at each corner of the sheet a monogram composed of the letters "A.B.N.C." is shown. Some of these were overprinted "SPECIMEN."

In 1887 the engraved plate of 1868 was found, and the opportunity was taken of printing a second edition, but as the ornaments at the sides and the numerals on each of the fifteen stamps were retouched, they can be easily distinguished from the genuine variety. These were at first sold with or without the overprint "SPECIMEN," and later supplies, sold after 1892, were overprinted with the word "REPRINT."

| 1869. Type 6. *Engraved. Thin paper. Imperf.* | Unused. | Used. |
|---|---|---|
| | *s. d.* | *s. d.* |
| 2 c., dull red . . | 10 0 | — |

### The Eighth Issue

As early as 1859 locally produced stamps, set up from ordinary printer's type, of the

value of 1 c. were issued for the prepayment of the inland rate on newspapers, and it was not until 1871 that these "numerals" were replaced by regularly engraved stamps. In that year supplies of 1 c, 6 c., and 18 c. stamps were ordered, and these were first mentioned in *The Stamp Collectors' Magazine* for April, 1871. That magazine printed an extract from the *Honolulu Gazette* (date not stated) as follows:—

"Specimens of the new Hawaiian postage stamps were received by the Postmaster-General on Monday by the *Comet*. The designs are very handsome and appropriate, and correspond with the two and five cent stamps now in use. The stamps received are of the denominations of one, six, and eighteen cents. The one cent is violet coloured, with a vignette of the late Princess Victoria Kamamalu; the six cent stamp is green, with the likeness of His Majesty; and the eighteen cent is pink, with the likeness of his late Highness M. Kekuanaoa, all of which are most perfect likenesses."

The stamps are said to have been designed by Mr. Thomas G. Thrum, and they were engraved and printed by the National Bank Note Company of New York. They were printed in sheets of fifty, arranged in five horizontal rows of ten stamps each, and in the margins of each the imprint of the company was shown in white block letters on a long thin tablet of solid colour. The paper was unwatermarked, and the perforation gauges 12.

The border is different for each value, though they all follow the same arrangement in having "HAWAII" above the portrait, numerals of value in the upper corners, and the value in words at the base. The plates were made in the same manner as those of the 2 c. and 5 c. stamps, also produced by this company, i.e. a dot was engraved at the right-hand side of each original die, which marked the plate as each impression was applied, and so served as a guide for the correct placing of the following impression. As a rule these guide-dots can be seen in the centre on the left close to the lined column. The portrait of Kamehameha V on the 6 c. is so dissimilar from that on the 5 c. that it is difficult to believe that they both represent the same person. Princess Victoria Kamamalu, whose portrait is shown on the 1 c., was the King's sister; and according to Mr. C. A. Howes, she "derives a right to appear on the stamp issues from the fact that she occupied the position of Kuhiua Nui, or Premier, for six years of the reign of Kamehameha IV and for nine months in that of his successor, when the office was abolished." The portrait on the 18 c. is that of His Highness Mataio Kekuanaoa, who was father of Kamehameha IV and V and Princess Victoria. Again I quote Mr. Howes:—

"He was a chief of secondary rank who married a daughter of Kamehameha I, and through this fact his children came in the line of succession. As if it were not enough to be the father of two kings and a premier, he also has a claim to fame as the custodian of the King's spittoon! The following clipping from the *Boston Globe* tells the whys and wherefores of this peculiar position: 'One of the tenets of the ancient Hawaiian faith was that the saliva of the sovereign was sacred, and that if the necromancers ever got possession of any part of it they could, with the aid of it, offer incantations that would result in deplorable cataclysms to the nation. Hence the important office of the King's spittoon-bearer, whose fidelity insured that every vestige of royalty's expectoration should be buried by night with the most profound secrecy lest the native priests should secure the means of practising their dreaded diabolism.' The venerable gentleman held this office under Kamehameha I, whose saliva was carefully preserved in a spittoon which had the teeth of his ancestors set in its edges. The position was abolished by Kamehameha II, who defied various ancient customs, and in after years Kekuanaoa was Governor of Oahu."

Shades of all three values may be found.



9



10



11

1871. *No wmk. Perf.* 12.

| | Unused. | Used. |
|---|---|---|
| | *s. d.* | *s. d.* |
| 1 c., mauve . . . | 0 6 | 1 6 |
| 6 c., green . . . | 0 9 | 0 9 |
| 18 c., red . . . | 5 0 | 2 6 |

### The Ninth Issue

On February 12th, 1874, there being no heir to the throne, David Kalakaua, whose great-grandfather had been an own cousin and also one of the chancellors of Kamehameha I, was chosen as king. His portrait is shown on the 2 c. stamp issued in 1875. As Kalakaua had no heir, his youngest brother, Prince William Pitt Leleiohoku, was named as heir apparent, and his portrait was given a place on the 12 c. stamp issued in 1875. He died three years later, so that the *black*

colour chosen for this stamp was rather ominous.

The contract for engraving and printing these stamps was given to the American Bank Note Company of New York. In the ornamented border of the 2 c. numerals denoting the value are placed in all four corners, while above the portrait is "H. I. POSTAGE," and below "ELUA KENETA." The 12 c. has a band of colour around the portrait showing the same inscription at the top and "KENETA," with two stars on each side, at the base. Numerals of value are placed diagonally at each corner. It will be noted that in these two denominations the letters "H.I." (Hawaiian Islands) are shown instead of "HAWAII."

The stamps were printed in sheets of fifty, arranged in five horizontal rows of ten as before. On each margin the imprint of the manufacturers is shown in small coloured Roman capitals. There were two printings of the 2 c., one on thin paper, and a second on thicker paper in a deeper shade of *brown*.



12



13

1875. *No wmk.* *Perf.* 12.

| | Unused. | | Used. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* |
| 2 c., brown . . . | 0 | 6 | 0 | 3 |
| 12 c., black . . . | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 |

(*To be continued.*)

**PLEASE NOTE**

***The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Stock Books, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.***

# Notes of a Provincial Junior

*By* YOKEL

(*Continued from page* 326.)

**Great Britain**—*continued*

[NOTE.—Through an unfortunate slip of the pen, Mr. Hodson told us, as stated in the Note on page 324, that "only *one* copy of Plate 8 has been recorded watermarked with the Crown *with* the fleur-de-lis lines," whereas the word "*with*" that appeared in italics should have been "*without*." Mr. Hodson himself was the first to notice this mistake when it appeared in print, and at once sent us a correction of it.

Another correspondent, who also points out this mistake, tells us that although only one copy of Plate 8 with this variety of the watermark was known a few years back, he has found two other copies. At least one sheet must, of course, have been printed on this paper, and there are probably other specimens about, whose existence is unsuspected, as it is not at all easy in many cases to make sure whether the fleur-de-lis lines are present or not.—ED. *G.S.W.*]

*Surface-printed Stamps.*

ALTHOUGH Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co. continued to print the ½d., 1d., 1½d., and 2d. line-engraved stamps until 1880, when other values were required Messrs. De la Rue and Co. produced them by surface-printing, after the Government had attempted embossing the 6d., 10d., and 1s.

The stamps we have now to consider, that were printed by Messrs. De la Rue and Co., were of the following values: 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 1s., 2s., 5s., 10s., and £1, as these were the only values printed by that firm up to the year 1880.

It was several years after I began to collect the line-engraved stamps of Great Britain before I attempted to get together a small collection of the surface-printed issues. These stamps had, up to that time, never appealed to me (as I am more or less a condition faddist) on account of their dirty appearance in ordinary condition, but about that time Messrs. Stanley Gibbons sent me their stock-book, containing a really superb lot of these surface-printed stamps.

Well, I was without much experience, and the prices seemed appalling, but I was greatly tempted, and bought some £5 worth of the cheapest varieties, in really superb condition; but many of the prices I paid were more than double the catalogue prices of that period.

Now, every collector of these stamps is no doubt often puzzled as to the prices he shall pay for fine copies of them; I will therefore venture to give my opinion as to the relative value of surface-printed stamps in superb, fine, and ordinary condition.

A great discrepancy will be noticed between my prices and those given in the S.G. Cata-

logue in some cases. Some stamps are much easier to find in superb condition than others, and while there are many stamps that can be bought in perfect condition at catalogue prices, two, and sometimes three, times catalogue rates must be paid for really superb copies of some of the commoner varieties.

A really superb stamp should be perfect, with the cancellation not too heavy, and clear of the face. Fine copies should be perfect, with cancellation not extremely heavy. Ordinary copies are, as a rule, off centre or very heavily cancelled.

All the surface-printed stamps are perforated 14, except the 5s., 10s., and £1.

Surface-printed stamps up to 1880 may be divided into four sections: (1) without corner lettering; (2) small corner lettering; (3) large uncoloured corner lettering; (4) large coloured corner lettering.

### (1) *Without Corner Letters.*

This issue, which was the first printed by Messrs. De la Rue and Co., consisted of three values, 4d., 6d., and 1s.

A 4d. value was not previously issued, and this is an extremely interesting stamp. It was first issued in July, 1855, and was printed from two plates, which, however, are not to be identified. These plates continued in use until 1861, but during the time they were at press the paper supplied was of various kinds, and different shades of ink were used for printing the stamps.

As a fact, we have to consider the following varieties of the 4d. value:—

*Wmk.* Small Garter; safety paper more or less *blued.*
*Wmk.* Medium Garter; safety paper more or less *blued.*
*Wmk.* Medium Garter; ordinary white paper; printed in *carmine.*
*Wmk.* Medium Garter; ordinary white paper; printed in shades of *rose.*
*Wmk.* Large Garter; ordinary white paper; printed in shades of *rose.*

I will endeavour to state the differences as clearly but concisely as possible.

*4d., Wmk. Small Garter.*





The 4d. on Small Garter paper is a very uncommon stamp; the paper contained prussiate of potash, which produced a more or less *blue* effect; generally the paper is strongly blued, though the discoloration is sometimes very slight. The colour also was mixed with a form of varnish, which gave the stamp a highly glazed appearance; this colour did not penetrate into the paper, with the result that a very rich effect was produced, but the colour was inclined to flake off.

All the 4d. plates of the surface-printed issues were constructed in a similar manner. They contained 240 impressions, in four panes of 60, the plate being divided both horizontally and vertically by a plain band. The vertical band was about 10 mm. wide, and the sheets of stamps were perforated down the centre, so that the two centre stamps had a plain white edge of about 5 mm. on the right and left sides respectively; such copies are, therefore, in the proportion of one in six in all varieties of the 4d. stamp (1855–80).

The horizontal plain band was equal in width to the height of a stamp.

The colour of this issue was a rich *carmine*, varying in shade, but quite distinct from the *rose* shades of the later issues in this section.

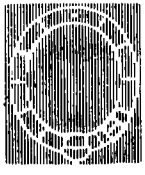
In S.G.'s Catalogue the Small Garter is listed in *white* paper, but, as far as I know, it only existed in the "safety" paper. This paper, however, is found: (1) very blued; (2) mottled; (3) nearly white, and undoubtedly S.G.'s No. 65*a* is intended for this latter stamp.

In really superb condition all these stamps are very hard to obtain, and the three varieties named above are worth, in my opinion, 10s., 15s., and 25s. respectively. Fine copies are worth catalogue rates and ordinary copies about half these prices.

About two and a half million stamps were printed on the Small Garter paper. This watermark was found to spoil the appearance of the Queen's Head, so that it was altered to the Medium and afterwards to the Large Garter, which we have presently to consider.

In buying copies of this stamp care should be taken not to pay fancy prices for specimens which have the surface scratched, or which have been badly floated from the originals, as a perfect glaze is the chief asset of these stamps.

*4d., Medium Garter.*



There were two kinds of paper with the Medium Garter watermark, the first being the "safety," paper similar to that with the Small Garter, and secondly an ordinary

hand-made wove paper, without the prussiate of potash. The colour used was at first *carmine*, as previously, and stamps are found on both kinds of paper in this colour; but a *rose* colour was used for printing the later sheets, which were all of ordinary white paper.

We have then five varieties (not counting shades). (1) "Safety" paper, very blued; (2) mottled; (3) nearly white; (4) ordinary white paper, *carmine;* (5) ordinary paper, *rose.*

This stamp is extremely hard to obtain in really fine condition, and superb copies of the above varieties are worth 10s., 15s., 30s., 12s., and 5s. respectively.

It is to be understood that the first three varieties correspond to the three varieties on Small Garter paper, and the same remarks apply to their condition.

Very little difficulty should be experienced n distinguishing the Medium from the Small Garter, as may be seen by the illustrations from S.G.'s Catalogue; but at first there will be a slight hesitation on the part of the collector in separating the Medium Garter from the Large. It will be found that the latter Garter is rather the larger, and that the band is narrower; and with practice little difficulty will be found in distinguishing the two types.

The collector should not lose an opportunity of buying these stamps at any reasonable price, if in very fine condition, as I have had much difficulty in filling my wants in this series. The *carmine* stamp, on ordinary paper, is not readily met with; it has not the gloss of the earlier stamps.

4d., *Large Garter.*



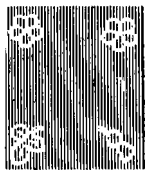
The 4d. value with Large Garter is only found on ordinary white paper, but numerous shades of this stamp are to be obtained. The colour is *rose*, and the appearance is similar to that of the stamps on the same paper with Medium Garter, that is the surface is without gloss, and the colour penetrates into the paper. I have two copies, the colour of which approaches the *carmine* of the earlier issues, and such specimens are very uncommon. Superb copies of the ordinary *rose* shades may be bought at 6d. each, but really fine copies of the *rose-carmine* are worth about 2s. each, and the shade approaching the real *carmine* 15s. each. Ordinary fine copies can be bought for about 3d. each.

A great deal of interest may be found in a careful study of these stamps, and really fine copies form a very handsome addition to one's collection.

This value was largely used for franking letters to France, and copies may be found with French postmarks, consisting of a number inside a diamond composed of dots. They are worth about 2s. 6d. each.

6d., *No Letters.*





The surface-printed Sixpence superseded the same value of the embossed series in October, 1856, although the latter stamps were still, of course, available for postage.

This issue was printed on paper watermarked with the heraldic "Emblems" Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle. The sheets contained 240 impressions, arranged in twelve panes, in four horizontal rows of three, each pane containing twenty stamps in five horizontal rows of four, and the watermark, composed of two Roses, one Shamrock, and one Thistle, was arranged to come under every stamp; these "Emblems," or "Flowers" as they were termed, appear in the corners of the stamps, so that the design was not spoiled if the watermark showed too plainly on the face.

As the sheet was divided by two vertical bands, we find that the fourth and fifth and eighth and ninth stamps in each horizontal row had side margins inside the perforations, and were nearly square instead of rectangular; the proportion of these off-centre stamps was therefore one in three. This arrangement was carried out in all the surface-printed 6d., 9d., 10d., 1s., and 2s. stamps of this period. Such copies can, as a rule, be bought very cheaply, as they have such a lopsided appearance. The horizontal division of the sheet was by plain bands equal to the height of the stamp, and as perforations came at top and bottom of these plain bands the form of the stamps was not interfered with.

The 6d. of this issue was printed in shades of *lilac*, and although fine copies can be bought at 4d. each, really superb copies are not dear at 1s. each, for they are very scarce thus. Ordinary copies can be bought at 1d. and 2d. each. A few sheets were printed on a paper similar to the "safety" paper used for the 4d., but with the "Emblems" watermark. This variety is worth about 20s. in fine condition.

1s., *No Letters.*




The 1s. of this issue was brought into use about October, 1856, and continued in use for some six years, during which time about twelve million stamps were printed in shades of *green*, of which a *deep green* is the hardest to obtain.

Very fine copies are more readily met with than in the other two values of this issue; such copies should be bought at catalogue prices, and fine copies at about two-thirds of those rates. Ordinary copies are worth about 1s. each. These stamps are also found with French postmarks, and such copies are worth about 4s. each.

A comparison of the catalogue prices of the above stamps is given below, as it is somewhat interesting:—

| | 1885 | 1895 | 1900 | 1905 | 1909 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 4d., Small Garter . | 0 9 | 6 0 | 4 6 | 5 0 | 7 6 |
| 4d., Medium do. . | 0 2 | 5 0 | 3 0 | 3 6 | 3 6 |
| 4d., Large do. . | 0 2 | 0 6 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 4 |
| 6d., no letters . | 0 1 | 0 6 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 6 |
| 1s. do. . | 0 6 | 1 3 | 0 9 | 1 6 | 3 0 |

*(To be continued.)*

# Notes on the Reprints of Holland

## First Issue, 1852–64

*By* R. W. WILKINSON

THE recent publication of a small Handbook on Holland, by F. J. Melville, has directed special attention to some varieties of the first issue, which were previously known to only two or three philatelists in this country. There are several errors in the classification of the various plates used during the issue, a period of twelve years, but these notes refer specially to one. On page 30 of the Handbook it is stated that:—

"Early in 1863 we get a new plate showing a full and clear impression without any trace of the horn, or of any repair of the horn [earliest date 5 March, 1863]. Mr. Joh. A. Moesman, of Utrecht, made some reprints in fancy colours and in black of the 10 c. in 1895, and these, though very badly printed, show no traces of the retouches, and must therefore have been from this Plate 3."

A footnote states that "the plate was in rather bad condition."

An illustration of one pane of the reprint in *carmine* is given on page 15 (reproduced here), taken from that in the reference collection of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, and I have recently been favoured with the loan of this and other prints in *yellow*, *blue*, and *black* from the same source.

The prints in *carmine*, *yellow*, and *black* are from the left upper pane, and the *blue* print from the left lower pane; they consist of twenty-five stamps each, 5 × 5.

An examination of these reprints shows beyond doubt that the plate used *was* retouched, and that it was an early one, 1855–8.

On the left upper panes, in *red*, *yellow*, and *black*, Nos. 1, 2, 6, 8, 11, 12, 17, 18, 20, 21, 24, and 25 all show signs of having the outer frame line redrawn, chiefly at the corners under "10" and "c." The lines are not always straight, especially in Nos. 12, 13, 17, and 20. Nos. 1, 2, 8, 11, 14, and 18 have the right frame line, and Nos. 13, 15, and 18 the left frame line strengthened towards the lower end. But the stamp which above all bears the strongest evidence is No. 10; it is the end stamp of the second row and has the pane margin at the right. It shows very distinctly the left outer frame and the inner side line strongly defined, from the top scroll downwards. No other stamp shows the slightest sign of an inner side line. Now, in all the printings of the 10 cents, the left side line is never so clear and defined as it is in the 5 cents. The *right* side line is nearly always clear, continuous, and *parallel* to the outer frame, but the retouched line on No. 10 is thick at the lower end and inclines towards the frame, and the top end stands quite away from the design.

On the left lower pane, in *blue*, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, and 22 show evidence of retouching, chiefly of the lower frame line and corners, and No. 12 shows the inner corners retouched also, by a single line instead of two.

On looking over my collection I found

these identical retouches on original stamps, No. 10, top pane, dated "23.9.58," and No. 12, lower pane, dated "1857," together with many of the others.

Now, we know that there were the following plates: A new plate in 1858-9, the "Horn" plate in 1861 (?), this plate repaired in 1862, and the new Plate 3 —referred to in the Handbook—in 1863; and as none of the stamps from these show the slightest signs of wear, it seems certain that the plate used for the reprints was not the last plate made, but one made in 1855, which was retouched, first, in 1857-8, and again in 1860. Certainly the "Horn" plate and the repaired plate show left inner side lines retouched, but only with very short lines, thickly drawn, and not extending right down the side of the stamp.



Further evidence in favour is obtained from the arrangement of the impressions. The reprints in all cases show each horizontal line of stamps a little further to the right than the one above it, so that no truly vertical pairs can be obtained; but a vertical strip of four in my collection, which is undoubtedly from the last plate, shows the two top stamps in line, the third a little to the right, and the fourth very slightly to the *left*, pointing clearly to a different setting of the impressions upon the plate.

# Off the Beaten Track

*By* J. W. H. HESLOP

THE beaten track is probably the collecting of British and British Colonials, a Way of Glory to most, but occasionally a very Via Dolorosa to some, and branching off from this track there are byways down which not every collector cares to wander. A collector is something of a Pilgrim making a Progress; perhaps he has an idea that to turn aside from the popular highway may result in loss or misfortune, yet all the byways do not lead to the Valley of Despair; some of them broaden out into new and wonderful fields for gleaning.

Let him turn down the lane, for example, where the indicating sign-post reads: "European Unpaids." He may not be in the thick of any great throng down here; there is a greater crowd where the placard points to some Jubilee or other, but the company in this Unpaid Lane is probably a band of wiseheads. Some of the gems of which they are in search do not abound in profusion, and are worth questing for.

Austrian unpaids, it is true, grow plentiful as buttercups—though among these there are odd desirables—but the 12 f. unpaid of Hungary is an orchid for shyness and scarceness, and the 20, 50, and 100 filler, which are its fellows, are good things to come across. Some of our favourite Colonials, of treble the catalogue value, are yet really more common than Hungary unpaids of the above-named denominations. The same remark may apply to the 20, 30, and 50 paras Servian unpaids. Some Colonials of the same catalogue value exist in bundles of one hundred, but who ever saw a hundred of these Servians together? And the Due stamps of Bulgaria, Monaco, Luxemburg, Greece, Portugal—surely these are "good property," and the gathering of them should prove a fascinating task.

"I want no South Americans!" writes a correspondent, yet there are collectors very busy in this sphere—thousands of them on the Continent, for example—for postally used specimens are decidedly worth having, and one of the delights in this field is the pursuit of the unpaids. Uruguayan dues turn up in the light of an acquisition, copies of Salvador, Costa Rica, and most neighbouring countries, that have come straight off an envelope, are not to be treated with a flip of the finger. In unused condition some of these are more or less plentiful, but there are blank spaces in the "used" column in the catalogue that tell a tale as to the scarcity of cancelled copies, and the probability is great that such copies seldom find their way very far afield.

The mint low values of Eritrea, Albania, and La Canea, besprinkled across the cheap packets that we buy, may provoke a smile of good humour; nevertheless these should be transferred to the album, to stand out as "something fresh," and to serve as harbingers for the fuller array of their fellows that may one day arrive. The first sight of some of these stamps provokes ejaculations; quite a thrill possessed the writer when he first met the current 40 paras Albania.

"Then felt I like some watcher of the skies,
When a new planet swims into his ken."

An Italian Somaliland unpaid would be calculated to inspire similar emotions.

Just now Bavarian Officials are a popular side track on the Continent, the 5 and 10 pfg. values being readily accessible, while the 50 pfg. denomination affords the *pièce de résistance*. It is well that there should be a *pièce de résistance;* it is like the £100 prize in a competition that tempts one to enter the lists. And perhaps there is no better example of the way in which a common stamp is glorified by an overprint than the 10 pfg. Bavaria Official; the surcharged "E" is a transfiguration.

Common stamps thus glorified by an overprint are a delightful quest. The common 15 c., *orange*, of France, 1900, becomes a thing of value with "LEVANT" at the foot, the 10 pfg. German shares the same honour when surcharged for use in Morocco, while the Austria Jubilees in the Levant promise to be even magnificent. The accessibility of the lower values in this field is a good thing; it makes the starting easy, it impels in the direction of a complete set. The very elusiveness of some of the scarcer values but serves to enhance the ardour of the quest.

French Military stamps are a short battle. Tunis Parcel Post affords an entertaining byway. Thessaly 1898 is quaint. Russian Charity stamps are usually snapped up at sight. Roumania pictorials can be guaranteed to cover a page more quickly and effectively than a good many other sorts. Vasco da Gama of all Portuguese Colonies are another interesting arena. Nicaragua is a lengthening lane, spreading out gloriously, but mint Costa Atlanticas are "not at all bad." Paraguay is similarly spreading, but the issue surcharged "1908," easily circumvented, is an attraction to people to whom surcharges are inspiriting. Panama is a grand field; the Americans love it. Crete 1909 is another recommendable track.

All these fields have their delights; they afford a change of scene, they serve to dispel any suspicion of monotony that may have clouded over the old track. They may be treated as men treat seaside resorts, as a refuge from severer stress, or they may be entered upon with the zest of explorers locating the North Pole.

# Bypaths of Philately

## An "Error" Collection

*By* R. E. R. DALWIGK

*(Continued from page 500.)*

### III. Errors of Manipulation

(a) *Errors of colour by substitution of a wrong ink.* (b) *Errors printed at back.* (c) *Errors of double printings.* (d) *Errors of watermark.* (e) *Errors of colour of paper.*

All the above five types of error are due to the same thing—carelessness and inattention during the purely manual work.* Study the five types and you will at once see the truth of my statement; take any example you choose and you will find the officials are responsible for all such errors as occur in this class.

(a) *Errors of colour by substitution of a wrong (coloured) ink.*—I have already dealt with one kind of errors of colour, in which a wrong value got mixed up in the plate of another value and thus got printed in the colour of the latter value. The colour errors of *this* heading, however, are nothing whatever to do with any such mistake as insertion into a wrong plate or anything of that sort. In this case the errors of colour were printed in *complete sheets.*

Very frequently a sheet which has been printed in the wrong colour will be found to be in the hue of some other denomination

* The same may be said about almost all the errors with inverted centres.—ED. *G.S.W.*

belonging to the same set, thus showing that the printers obviously thought that they were printing the value which ought to have been printed in the colour they were using at the time. When we consider that no less than eighteen out of "the forty rarest errors" list are errors of colour (by both processes of manufacture), we begin to understand the important position which is held by this particular class of error; even more so since the greatest rarity of *all* classes and kinds of errors was an "intercalation" variety.

Under the title of "substitution" colour errors we are able to place the second rarest error in the world, i.e. Austria, 1867, 3 kr., red instead of green.

Taking all the points of rarity and interest into consideration, it might perhaps prove interesting to give a more or less representative list of the chief errors of colour which exist. It will be noticed that in the accompanying list both classes of errors of colour are given, as to collect them separately seems a pity, for when all is said and done, they are both the same to outward appearance, no matter what their origin.

| | Unused. | Used. |
|---|---|---|
| *Antioquia.* | | |
| 1886. 50 c., rose-carmine on buff, *in sheet of 10 c.* | 40s. | — |
| 1889. 20 c., brown, *in sheet of 50 c.* | — | — |
| 1892. 2½ c., black, *in sheet of 5 c.* | — | — |
| 1902. 3 c., blue, *in sheet of 2 c.* | 12s. | — |
| *Argentine Republic.* | | |
| 1892. 5 c., green (rose-red) | — | — |
| *Austria.* | | |
| 1867. 3 kr., red (green) | — | — |
| *Bolivar.* | | |
| 1879. 20 c., green (red) | 80s. | 80s. |
| 1880. 20 c., green (red) | £6 | — |
| *Bolivia.* | | |
| 1894. 10 c., blue (brown) | — | — |
| *Boyaca.* | | |
| 1903. 5 p., black on *buff (rose)* | — | — |
| 1903. 10 p., black on *rose (buff)* | — | — |
| *Bulgaria.* | | |
| 1882. 5 st., rose and pale rose (deep and pale green) | £14 | £12 |
| *Cape of Good Hope.* | | |
| 1861. 1d., blue, *in plate of 4d.* | — | £75 |
| 1861. 4d., red, *in plate of 1d.* | — | £85 |
| *China.* | | |
| 1897. 50 c., deep green (yellow-green) | 30s. | — |
| *Colombia.* | | |
| 1863. 50 c., red, *in sheet of 20 c.* | — | £18 |
| *Dominican Republic.* | | |
| 1900. 20 c., carmine (purple) | 20s. | 20s. |
| *Finland.* | | |
| 1866. 5 pen., black on buff (brown on grey) | — | £45 |
| 1866. 10 pen., brown on grey (black on buff) | £7 10s. | £7 |
| 1871. 10 pen., brown on lilac (black on buff) | £10 | — |
| 1891. 3½ r., yellow and black (grey and black) | — | — |
| Of the 1886 errors there are two types of roulettes and two varieties of paper. | | |
| *France.* | | |
| 1853. 20 c., yellow-buff (blue on bluish) | — | — |
| 1872. 15 c., bistre on rose, *in sheet of 10 c.* | £15 | — |
| *Honduras.* | | |
| 1898. 5 c., dull purple (pale blue) | 10s. | 10s. |
| 1898. 6 c., orange-red (deep mauve) | — | — |
| *Hungary.* | | |
| 1905. 50 f, claret (lake) | 3s. | 3s. 6d. |
| *Hyderabad.* | | |
| 1871–1900. ½ a., magenta (red-brown) | — | 10s. |
| *Liberia.* | | |
| 1892. 1 c., blue (vermilion) | 7s. 6d. | — |
| 1892. 2 c., vermilion (blue) | 7s. 6d. | — |
| *Lübeck.* | | |
| 1859. (Litho.) 2½ sch., brown, *in plate of 2 sch.* | — | — |
| *Mexico.* | | |
| 1868. 12 c., black on brown (black on green); perf. and imperf. | £10 (imperf.) | |
| 1868. 50 c., blue on pink (black on yellow) | — | — |
| 1872. 50 c., blue (yellow) | 40s. | — |
| 1879. 10 c., brown (blue) | 6d. | — |
| 1879. 25 c., red-brown (rose) | 1s. 6d. | — |
| 1884. 1 c., blue (green) | — | — |
| 1898. 2 c., green (carmine-red) | — | — |
| *Neapolitan Provinces.* | | |
| 1861. ½ tornese, black (green) | 25s. | — |
| 1861. 2 grana, black (blue) | 25s. | — |
| *Nicaragua.* | | |
| 1892. 50 c., marone (violet) | 15s. | — |
| 1892. 2 p., vermilion (green) | — | — |
| 1893. 2 c., deep brown (vermilion) | 10s. | — |
| 1903. 1 c., black and orange (black and green) | — | — |
| 1903. 2 c., black and blue (black and carmine) | — | — |
| 1903. 5 c., black and dull red (black and blue) | — | — |
| 1903. 10 c., black and green (black and orange) | — | — |
| *North Borneo.* | | |
| 1886. 1 c., pink, *in sheet of 4 c.* | 25s. | — |
| *Peru.* | | |
| 1858. ½ peso, red, *in sheet of 1 peseta* | — | £12 |
| 1896. 5 c., black (green) | — | £8 |

| | Unused. | Used. |
|---|---|---|
| *Porto Rico.* | | |
| 1882. 8 c., yellow, *in sheet of 3 c.* | 50s. | 40s. |
| 1882. 20 c., olive-brown (slate) | — | — |
| 1884. 8 c., brown, *in sheet of 3 c.* | 6s. | 7s. 6d. |
| *Portugal* | | |
| 1895. 25 r., orange (carmine) | 50s. | — |
| *Rio de Oro.* | | |
| 1907. 4 p., blue-green, *in sheet of 3 p.* | £12 | — |
| *Roumania.* | | |
| 1876. 5 b., blue, *in sheet of 10 b.* | £7 10s. | — |
| 1879. 5 b., rose-red, *in sheet of 10 b.* | £5 | — |
| 1893. 25 b., blue, *in sheet of 5 b.* | 20s. | — |
| *Servia.* | | |
| 1866. 2 p., green on lavender (red on lavender) | £10 | — |
| "Postage Due," 1896, 5 p., carmine (rosy mauve) | 15s. | — |
| *Shanghai.* | | |
| 1867. 6 c., orange-yellow, *in sheet of 3 c.* | — | — |
| 1876. 1 c., rose, (yellow) | £8 | — |
| *Siam.* | | |
| 1900. 3 a., red and green (red and blue). *Error of colour?* | — | — |
| *Sicily.* | | |
| 1859. ½ gr., deep cobalt (yellow) | — | — |
| *Soruth.* | | |
| 1886. 1 a., blue (green) | — | — |
| *Spain.* | | |
| 1851. 2 r., blue, *in sheet of 6 r.* | — | — |
| 1855. 2 r., blue, *in sheet of 1 r.* | — | £16 |
| *Tolima.* | | |
| 1884. 2 c., slate-blue (rose) | 60s. | — |
| *Turkey.* | | |
| 1876. 25 pias., red and blue, *in sheet of 5 pias.* | — | — |
| 1881. 1 pias., black and blue, + 1 pias. of Eastern Roumelia | — | — |
| 1884. 2 pias., dull yellow (brown) | — | — |
| *U.S.A.* | | |
| 1893. (Columbus.) 4 c., deep blue (bright blue) | £5 | — |
| 1893. Navy Dept. 2 c., green (blue) | £10 | — |
| *Uruguay.* | | |
| 1857. 180 c., vermilion, *in sheet of 240 c.* | — | — |
| *Venezuela.* | | |
| *Guayana.* 1903. 10 c., orange (deep red) | — | — |
| 1903. 50 c., deep red (pale blue) | 15s. | — |
| *Maturin.* 1903. 50 c., orange-vermilion (deep red) | 10s. | — |
| *Western Australia.* | | |
| 1865. 2d., mauve (yellow) | £22 | £20 |
| 1865. 1s., bistre (green) | — | — |

I have classified the errors of "intercalation" in the above list by putting *in the sheet of . . .*, whilst in the case of the "substitution" varieties I have put the erroneous colour first, and then in brackets are the colours of the normal varieties. This list does not claim absolute completeness, but at the same time it should prove representative enough to enlighten the intending error collector as to the value and scarcity of some of these colour mistakes.

*(To be continued.)*

# Talk of the Day

*By* ANTONIO BUSTER

### The Charms of Philately

WRITING in a recent number of *The Hobbyist* with regard to the many charms of Philately, Mr. H. L. Perkins states :—

"It is an instructor in both history and geography; a relaxation for the mind; a companion for an idle hour; an investment that grows more valuable each day; an admirable teacher of carefulness and patience; and the creator of a brotherhood that is only bounded by the ends of the earth. The cost of a collection can be made either large or small, being adaptable to any purse or taste."

Very well said, sir!

### An Appreciation

"KNOWLEDGE is Power," says a recent advertisement. Well, well! we have long had a suspicion that our Eustace was "it," but we didn't know that fact was so universally acknowledged.

### The Incorrigibles

WRITING on the subject of U.S.A. commemorative stamps a few months ago, I expressed the pious hope that our incorrigible friends would turn from their wicked ways and cease from troubling us with these unnecessary issues. Alas! our hopes are doomed to disappointment, and fond delusions are "nipped in the very bud," as the poet has it, for they are at it again. The issuing of these special stamps seems to have become a positive mania with our American cousins. Let's hope they won't take to "pageanting," or there'll be a new set every week. This latest relapse from the path of philatelic rectitude is all due to the fact that Henry

Hudson discovered the Hudson River in 1609, and Robert Fulton introduced steam navigation on its waters in 1807. That's the worst of these casual discoveries and introductions. The only redeeming feature of this new "set" is that there is only one of it —a 2 c. stamp—though we cannot say it is only a *little* one!

# The Stamps of Orcha

*By* H. F. HATCH

IN *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* of 26th December, 1908, an article on the stamps of the State of Orcha, by Major E. B. Evans, was followed by an extract from *The Philatelic Journal of India*, to which was appended a note by Major Evans.

In the article mentioned the stamps are described as "interesting curiosities," and readers are warned should any of the stamps be offered them for sale. *The Philatelic Journal of India* had previously described these stamps as a private speculation on the part of a European jeweller, a view that Major Evans endorsed, and with respect to the more recent pronouncement of *The Philatelic Journal of India*, remarked that, if that history be entirely wrong, he thought that actual proof was required before finally rejecting it. Under a new editor, the editorial outlook of *The Philatelic Journal of India* had undergone a considerable change, and basing his belief on Mr. Wetherell's official account that the State of Orcha had seventeen post offices of its own, the editor inferred that postage stamps must be used, although he admitted that the account of Mr. Wetherell was eloquently silent as regards postage stamps. This silence, he somewhat needlessly suggested, might be due to editing. He strengthened his belief, however, by the *Imperial Gazetteer*, which clearly stated that Orcha used its own postage stamps. Subsequently the editor is evidently obsessed with the idea that as the Imperial Post Office had, through prejudice, given rise to misleading and inaccurate statements regarding the Bhor issue, a similar prejudice had been at work as regards the Orcha issue. He considered the circumstances of Orcha as extraordinarily like those of Bhor, and remarked that if only the Orcha jeweller had not died, he, too, would have had no difficulty in clearing his reputation. Major Evans was far from being convinced by the editorials of *The Philatelic Journal of India*, and adduced some well-grounded reasons as to why he hesitated to recommend the stamps of Orcha without some further information as to their character.

The position then was this, that whilst *The Philatelic Journal of India* had, in the first instance, condemned the postage stamps of the State of Orcha as a speculative issue, and this view was considered by Major Evans to be entirely correct, *The Philatelic Journal of India*, in its subsequent avatar (or incarnation), more or less ridiculed the speculative theory and upheld the stamps as genuine.

Having had some acquaintance, in India, with H.H. Bhagvantsinhji, the heir apparent of the Maharaja of Orcha, I wrote to him on the subject of the postage stamps of his State and put to him specific questions which he has, very courteously, been kind enough to answer to the best of his ability. Writing generally he says, "The postal stamps of the State existed here for a short time"; and then, in answer to my question of time of issue, replies, "Some time after 1897."

The issue of Orcha stamps was announced by *The Philatelic Journal of India* somewhere about September, 1900. H.H. Bhagvantsinhji was absent from the State and in Kathiabad, where he married the daughter of the Thakor of Wadhwán, but of that more hereafter. Hence the date given by him is somewhat vague, but I myself heard of the stamps before leaving India, which I did in May, 1898, and was actually promised some of them by the Thakor of Wadhwán, who undertook to obtain them from Orcha, but, unfortunately, failed to do so. The date, therefore, 1897, must be considered accurate.

The reply to my second question is as follows: "They were printed through a European jeweller, called Mr. White, who is dead. The State bought them all, but were never used as postal stamps in the State. There is still a sort of postal service in the State, through police, but it is free for all as far as I know." From the above it is clear that the stamps were printed under the authorization of the State, although, probably, the inducement came from Mr. White, and no doubt the stamps were designed by him. In the next place, as the State bought all the stamps there were none left with Mr. White for speculative purposes, and the allegation that he stipulated to have the sole sale of the stamps appears quite unfounded.

The positive statement by H.H. Bhagvantsinhji, that the stamps were never used as postal stamps in the State, clears the ground entirely so far as philatelists are concerned, and it is not probable that they were used even as fiscal stamps. Major Evans will no longer consider it odd that no used stamps ever turned up. It would be

odd if they did. The statement made by the *Imperial Gazetteer*, that Orcha used its own postage stamps, must be reckoned entirely wrong, and Mr. Wetherell's reticence as regards them was quite justified. It appears, however, that Mr. Wetherell's statement as to Orcha having seventeen post offices was hardly correct. The said post offices appear to have been, and are nothing more than, ordinary police "chokis" where letters are received and probably forwarded to other "chokis" when the police sepoys make their rounds, and so delivered to the addressees. As the service is free it can hardly be efficient, and, as there are no postage stamps, it is limited, so far as unstamped letters are concerned, to the boundaries of the State. Letters addressed to people beyond the boundaries of the State would obviously require to be stamped, and doubtless the stamps of the Government of India are used. H.H. Bhagvantsinhji's envelope is itself stamped with two half-anna stamps of the current issue. Probably the local correspondence is extremely small and the police sepoys only convey it when they carry official letters.

In reply to my inquiry as to how many of the stamps were printed, H.H. Bhagvantsinhji merely says, "Cannot answer this question." I find no information on the point anywhere. My last inquiry was as to whether there were any stamps available now, and if so, asked H.H. Bhagvantsinhji to kindly send me some specimens. The reply is as follows: "They cannot be had now for love or money. The Dewan did some trade with them, selling them to stamp collectors. It is all stopped now. I am sorry that I cannot tell you more about them, nor can I get more from any one else here." The letter was written from Tikamgarh, the chief town in the Orcha State.

The fact that whole sheets, postmarked to order, were supplied is altogether due to the Dewan's little methods of doing business on his own account. The tone of H.H. Bhagvantsinhji's answer implies, in my opinion, that the Dewan's action was in no way sanctioned by the State, that is by the Maharaja. The Dewan is, however, the highest State official, and as such is representative of the State. Whether or no the money obtained by the sale of the stamps ever went into the State coffers is immaterial to philatelists. It may be noticed that H.H. Bhagvantsinhji does not say that the stamps have been destroyed.

No doubt Major Evans will comment on the evidence as disclosed by H.H. Bhagvantsinhji's communication. I need only add that the letter is written entirely in English.

Though it has nothing to do with Philately, a somewhat curious circumstance may be noted as regards the utility of English to Indian chiefs. H.H. the Thakor of Wadhwán, who is himself acquainted with English, having been educated at the Rájkumár College, at Rajkot, Káthiawár, had his daughter educated by an English lady. She was thus enabled to accompany her father into English society, though such procedure was somewhat opposed to Rájput customs. No suitable marriage having been arranged for her, she was fully grown up when H.H. Bhagvantsinhji came from Orcha into Káthiawár on a visit. His native language is Hindi; hers is Guzerathi. In their own languages they were unable to converse, but English was known to both, and a wedding took place.

[I do not think it is necessary to add much to what has been already published, which seems to me to be practically confirmed by the foregoing article.

Mr. Hatch appears to have heard of the stamps early in 1898, but they were apparently then unobtainable; possibly they were not ready at that time, but their preparation had merely been authorized by the Dewan of Orcha and ordered by the European jeweller. It was supposed that they were only put on sale by the Orcha authorities after the death of their inventor; if he died before, or very soon after, the stamps were ready, it is only too likely, from what Mr. Hatch seems to suggest, that the Dewan bought the whole stock and took up the business on his own account.

In any case, it seems quite certain now that they were never put to any postal use, so collectors need trouble no more about them.—E. B. EVANS.]

# Foreign Notes

*By* FRANK PHILLIPS

### Paraguay Facts

THE following paragraphs appeared in the November issue of our enterprising Canadian contemporary *The Hobbyist*, published at Winnipeg by "Original" Kendall, whose pertinacity as regards advertisements is, to say the least of it, distinctly refreshing:—

"I would point out that there has been a good deal of underhand work in this country. It arose in this way as far as I can make out. During the

term of office of the late President Ferreira (who was flung out at the last revolution), he had a stamp collecting friend whom he favoured by allowing him to get stamps which were never put on sale to the public, although, I believe, they were printed for the Government. These stamps are quite unknown in any Paraguay post office. Although Ferreira is no longer in office, his friend, relying on his last prestige and his connection with stamp dealers, has now taken to issuing on his own account, stamps which have surcharges quite unknown in the post office. Some of these stamps have been chronicled in philatelic journals, and have even appeared in the catalogues of well-known dealers. The following stamps in Gibbons 1909 Catalogue belong to this order: No. 114 (2 c., olive, without surcharge); No. 130 (10 pesos, black and chocolate); No. 160 (5 c. on 20 c., pink).

"The 5 c. on 20 c., with inverted surcharge, one of which I enclose, I found by accident in the head office in Asuncion and at once snapped up 200 (all there was) at face value. They know better now when they come across any inversions and ask fancy prices for them. I was foolish enough to let some of these stamps go as low as 6d. each before I knew the value of them. Gibbons prices them at 4 sh. ($1 gold) each, and this is the exchange value I set on them. So far as I know, I am the only person who has any quantity of these stamps. The few that Gibbons have they got from me."

If the above statements bear investigation, the three stamps mentioned will probably be deleted from the next edition of our publishers' Catalogue.

## The End of the ½ c. Canada

ANOTHER cutting from *The Hobbyist*:—

"Have we seen the last of the ½ c. in Canada? Such is said to be the case. Our 'old, cheap, black friend of other days' has lost its status.

"The ½ c. stamp was 'not a postage stamp'* in the broad sense of the term. It was 'a newspaper stamp' pure and simple. At one time it could be bought and used by the general public for use on city or drop circulars, afterwards it was reserved solely for the use of publishers who had a magazine or paper weighing under one ounce upon which there was a rate of a ½ cent.

"The postal authorities have cancelled this half-cent rate to publishers and there is no more use for them in Canada, consequently there will be no more issued.

"While many will regret the departure of the half-cent, it is a good thing for Philately, because it degenerated into a speculative issue. The half-cent Queen's Jubilee and half-cent Tercentenary were issued extensively and bought extensively, more as curiosities or souvenirs than actual philatelic worth, although all the stamps are still receivable for postage."—*J. Cannuck.*

## A New Stamp for U.S.A.

"FOR the convenience of the public the Government is to issue a twelve cent stamp which can be used to pay postage and registration fee under the new regulations by which the cost of registry was raised to ten cents. The stamp will bear the head of Washington, and the colour has not yet been selected. No one will be bold enough to look for an artistic stamp; the Post Office authorities seem to be violently prejudiced against good designs and pleasing colours. All that the most optimistic can hope for is that the stamp will not be a positive horror.

"Among so many unæsthetic stamps as are to be credited to the Government it would be impossible to say which is the worst. Many persons incline to the opinion that the Seattle fair monstrosity is the ugliest thing that has yet been forced on the public. The Hudson-Fulton issue was not as bad as this, though little could be said in its favour. It is asserted that permanent employees of the Government prevent the adoption of good designs through jealousy. This may not be the case, but the fact remains.

"The twelve cent stamp is likely to have a large sale, for it will be a convenience to all who send registered letters. It would seem that something besides the head of Washington might have been chosen for the design. The face of the venerated George already bears its full share of the burden of transporting the mails. But as it has been selected the least the public can ask of the Department is that it shall be printed in a colour at once dignified and inoffensive."

*The New York Sun.*

"Chas. R. Morris informs us that the new 12 c. stamp is to have a portrait of Washington but the colour has not been definitely decided upon. This will set at rest the rumour that the head of Martha was to appear on the stamp."

*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.*

## A Year's Work of the Indian Post Office

I AM indebted to Mr. Wilmot Corfield for the following:—

"The annual report on the Post Office of India, for the official year 1908–1909, shows that the administration of the Department was in charge of Mr. W. Maxwell for nearly nine months, of Mr. Doran for one month, and of Mr. Stewart-Wilson for the last two months of the year under report. During the year further progress was made in carrying out far-reaching reforms in sorting, especially in the Railway Mail Service, which has been referred to in the previous reports as the work of Mr. C. C. Sheridan, with results which have been most gratifying. The constantly increasing work of the Post Office has necessitated increasing the pay of officials. During the last three years over 21 per cent. of the existing staff have had their pay raised, and prospects improved, often very materially. It is not, however, only hard work with which the postal officials have to contend, as there were 35 highway robberies of the mail, and in seven cases attended with loss of life. In July a runner was murdered on the road eleven miles out of Poona; in August near Rajshahi East Bengal, the driver of the mail van was hacked to death;

* Why not? It paid the *postage* on newspapers.—ED. *G.S.W.*

in the same month a runner in Mirzapur district was murdered, in October a gang of Mahsud outlaws on the Frontier killed two runners; in November a runner was murdered in the Madras Circle; in December a mail sowar was killed in Upper Sind, and in January a runner was murdered in Ratnagiri District, while from various other causes the lives of several postal servants were lost during the year. As regards the work of the Department it is estimated that the number of postal articles of all kinds issued for delivery during the year amounted to 885 millions, or 58½ millions in excess of the number in the preceding year. The total number of postal articles consigned to the Dead Letter Offices was 9,199,633, but the total number of articles finally deposited as 'dead,' that is undeliverable, was only 2,594,764. Many of these had no address at all, and in Bengal, Madras and Bombay alone about 120 articles were posted every day with no address whatever. There was an increase in the number of money orders as compared with the previous year, and the total amount remitted was 42¾ crores of rupees as compared with 41¼ crores in 1907-8. In the Savings Bank there were 1,318,632 active accounts in existence on 31st March, 1909, and the total amount at credit of depositors was 15 crores 23 lakhs, five lakhs more than at the close of the previous year. The total receipts and charges as given in the Post Office accounts show that the charges for 1908-9 exceeded the charges for 1907-8 by Rs. 20,68,339, and the receipts for 1908-9 exceeded the receipts 1907-8 by Rs. 8,717. The charges for the year under report exceeded the receipts by Rs. 3,02,430, but it is right to point out that it is doubtful if the accounts between the Telegraph Department and the Post Office have been correctly adjusted, so that in existing circumstances it is not possible to show the financial results of the Post Office for the year 1908-9 with any degree of accuracy."—*The Englishman.*

# New Issues and Discoveries

## *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.**

**China.**—Mr. C. L. Harte-Lovelace has shown us the 4 c. in the colour of the old 2 c., viz. a *deep scarlet.*



29

**1909.** Type 29. *No wmk. Perf.* 14 to 16.
153| 4 c., scarlet.

**Confederate States.**—Mr. H. Perkins, of Hartford, Connecticut, has shown us a copy of the small 5 c., Type 4 *perf.* 11½, on a portion of the original envelope, posted at an office in South Carolina, the name of which seems to begin with the letters "PUCOTA." The stamp appears certainly to have been perforated before use, but the gauge is not that of the official machine, and we must regard this as an interesting specimen of an unofficial variety. (E. B. E.)

**Dutch Indies.**—A client has shown us the following novelty:—



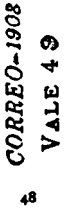

52

POSTAGE DUE STAMP. **1909.** Type 52 (*Curaçao*).
*Variety* 1. *Perf.* 12.
333' 5 c., pale rose and black.

**Nicaragua.**—Our New York house sends us the following varieties.



46




48

**1909.** *Fiscal stamp*, Type 46 (*value in* black), *surcharged vertically upwards as* Type 48, *but dated* "1909," *in* orange (Or.), green (G.), *or* black (Bk.).

2 c. on 50 c., green (Or.).
4 c. on 50 c. ,, (G.).
10 c. on 50 c. ,, (Bk.).

**Persia.**—We have received a new 50 krans stamp, which is evidently intended to complete the 1907-8 set. The stamp measures about 40 × 30 mm., the central design in *black* consisting of a three-quarter-face portrait of the lately deposed Shah; the frame and value are in *vermilion*, and the spaces between the several stamps on the sheet are printed in *gold*, which gives each stamp a *gold* border. The perforation is done on a single-line machine and gauges 11, 11½.

A curious fact about the methods used for reproducing this stamp is that the centre is line-engraved and the rest of the design lithographed.

We are unable to illustrate this stamp for the present as we have used copies only in our possession.

**1909.** *New type. Centre in* black, *line-engraved; frame, etc., lithographed. Border in second colour. Perf.* 11, 11½.

441| 50 kr., vermilion and gold.

**St. Lucia.**—We have seen a copy of the 1s. on *green* chalk-surfaced paper.




10

**1909.** Type 10. *Wmk. Multiple Crown* C A, Type w. 8. *Perf.* 14.

79| 1s., black on *green*, C.

**Salvador.**—Our New York house sends us a few copies of the 6 c. of the 1907 issue with shield in *red* instead of in *black*. This error must be extremely rare, as only twenty-seven copies are said to exist.




102

**1907.** Type 102. *View of Palace and label containing value in* black. *Perf.* 11½.

*Error. Overprinted with shield* Type 81, *in* red.

610| 6 c., pale red.

**Turkey.**—The following value has now been issued :—




27

**1909.** Type 27. *Perf.* 12, *and* 13½, *and compound.*

275| 2 pias., black.

# Philatelic Societies

## Junior Philatelic Society

THE third meeting of the session of the above-named Society was held on Saturday, November 20, 1909, at Prince Henry's Chamber, 17 Fleet Street, E C. After the usual bourse, the meeting was called to order by the President at 8 o'clock. Upon the completion of the ordinary business the guest of the evening, R. B. Yardley, Esq., F.R.P.S L., was introduced by the President, who expressed on behalf of the Society his great pleasure in welcoming Mr. Yardley, and also his anticipation of the great treat before them in viewing that gentleman's well-known collection of the stamps of Trinidad. The collection, which is a highly specialized one, was handed round, accompanied by some most interesting explanations by Mr. Yardley. He drew special attention to the fact that the various pigments used both by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., and by Messrs. De la Rue and Co., for these stamps were also used for the stamps of other British colonies. Among the special features of the collection were to be noticed two Lady McLeod locals on entires, and also many fine early impressions of the lithographed series (1852–60). The vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. F. J. Melville, seconded by Mr. S. T. Timms, was carried with acclamation. After a few words of thanks from Mr. Yardley the meeting terminated at 10 o'clock.

## South Wales and Monmouthshire Philatelic Society

SEASON 1909-10.

*President: Walter Scott.*
*Vice-Presidents: Col. G. E. Petty, J. H. Korner.*
*Chairman of Committee: Alderman W. J. Trounce.*
*Hon. Treasurer: C. M. Berkeley.*
*Hon. Secretary: Gwilym R. Lougher, 58 Taff Embankment, Cardiff.*
*Hon. Assistant Secretary: G. F. C. Woods, Ravensbourne, Penhill Road, Cardiff.*
*Place of Meeting: Y.M.C.A. Buildings, Cardiff.*

THE first meeting of the season was held on Monday, November 15, the President, Mr. Walter Scott, taking the chair. The members were invited to exhibit twenty of their most interesting stamps, and, in spite of the "stormy" evening outside, a most excellent lot of varieties was displayed.

Mr. Scott showed us some used and unused Mulreadies, also some interesting and rare British entires. Dr. Fiddian exhibited some rare surcharge errors of different countries.

Alderman Trounce amongst others displayed a fine pair of Zurichs. Mr. Ayres had on view many interesting Southern Nigeria.

Mr. Gwilym Lougher showed a corner pair of the 1d., *lilac*, Great Britain on *laid* paper (this is not listed *), also a set of new Turks and Caicos Islands, and a fine specimen of the 8d., *imperf.*, New South Wales, wmk. "N S W", instead of the usual numeral.†

Mr. Woods displayed some varieties of the 4 cents, *rose* and *lilac-rose*, Ceylon, with all types of surcharge, inverted, single, and double, and S.G. No. 160 with double overprint.

After these displays it was proposed that Mr. E. Philpot Crowther (the founder of the Society) be elected an honorary member, which was carried unanimously, a fitting compliment to one who has given so much time and work to the Society.

The next meeting is on December 13, when Mr. T. W. Peck, of Birmingham, has promised to give us a paper on, and display of, South Australia.

* Specimens on apparently *laid* paper were recorded some years ago, but it was found in all cases that the paper was not really *laid*, and it is quite certain that no *laid* paper was ever used for these stamps.—ED. *G.S.W.*

† Query, an imperforate (or clipped) specimen of the 8d., watermark Crown and "N S W", which is usually perforated.—ED. *G.S.W.*

Printed by W. BRENDON & SON, Ltd., Plymouth, for the Proprietors, STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.
December 11, 1909.

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## FOR
# XMAS GIFTS.

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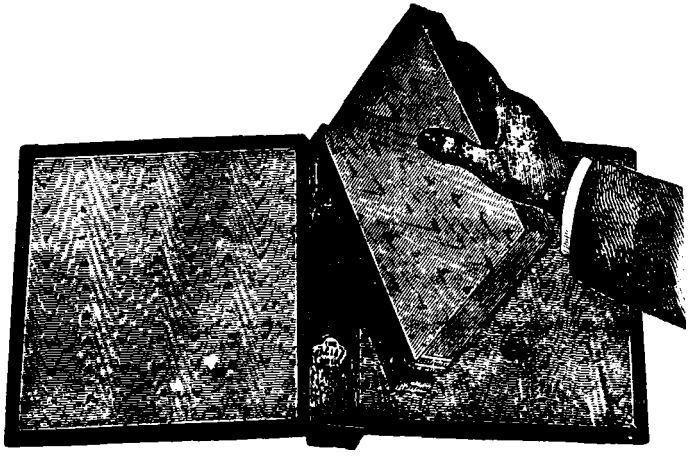
**For full particulars see page 555.**

[Ad. 46.
573

# The "FACILE"

# Postage Stamp Albums.

***(PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.)***



A—SHOWING LEAVES RELEASED.

THESE Albums present externally the same appearance as our well-known

**"ORIEL" and "PHILATELIC" Blank Albums,**

and are identical in all respects except as regards the method of holding the detachable leaves which is now a vast improvement upon the old system.

The leaves instead of being threaded upon pegs have a groove cut across each end of the linen joint (see A), and, together with a protecting cover, are held in position by means of two "V"-shaped projections, the whole being securely fastened by an ingenious spring.




B—SHOWING LEAVES SECURED.

When it is desired to remove the leaves it is only necessary to release the spring, when the "V"-shaped projections open automatically, and the contents can be removed with one hand. A great feature of this improvement is that a single leaf can be inserted or detached without disturbing the contents of the Album. Collectors already using the "ORIEL" and "PHILATELIC" can conveniently continue with the **"FACILE."** [AD. 4.

## Leading Features of the "FACILE."

1. It is undoubtedly the "acme" of loose-leaf albums.
2. Changing position of, or adding to the number of the leaves can be effected instantly and without disturbing contents of Album.
3. The binding of cover being rigid, all possibility of friction between the leaves is prevented.
4. The patent binder has no loose or detachable parts, and therefore cannot get out of order.
5. The action of the patent binder is automatic, and can be perfectly understood the moment it is seen.

# The "Facile" Oriel Album

Containing fifty detachable leaves (10⅜ in. × 9¾ in.), of the best handmade paper, faced with Japanese tissue paper and bound in half red morocco with cloth sides, finished in gold.

Each Album is contained in a cloth drop-in case lined with lamb's-wool.

**No. 1041.** ***Price 30s.; post-free in U. K. 30s. 6d.***

# The "Facile" Philatelic Albums

Each containing 100 leaves of a very fine quality white card paper, and strongly bound in half morocco, gilt ornaments and lettering, and packed in a box.

**No. 1042. Size, 12⅞ in. × 10¾ in.** ***Price 30s.; post-free U. K. 30s. 9d.***

**No. 1043. „ 11 „ × 9½ „** ***„ 25s.; „ „ 25s. 7d.***

Handsomely bound in full Persian morocco and with lock and key.

**No. 1044. Size, 12⅞ in. × 10¾ in.** ***Price 50s.; post-free U.K. 50s. 10d.***

# The "Facile G.H.-S." Album

Each containing eighty detachable leaves (10¾ in. × 9⅜ in.), best handmade paper, backed Japanese tissue, and bound whole padded morocco, finished in gold, rounded corners.

Each Album is contained in a specially designed cloth-covered case, lined swan's-down.

**No. 1045.** ***Price 40s.; post-free in U.K. 40s. 7d.***

[AD. 5.

## STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391 Strand, LONDON, W.C.

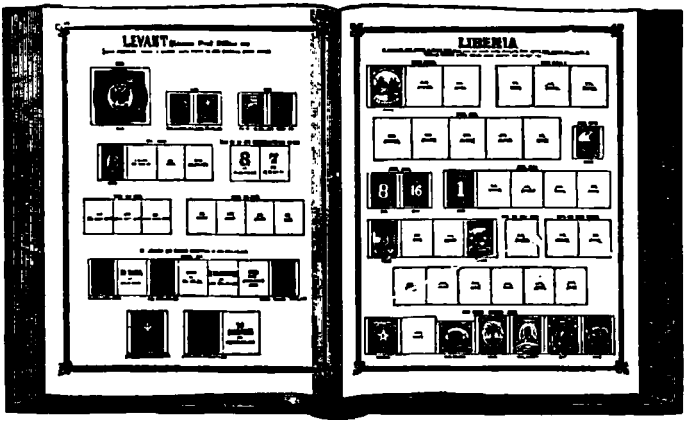
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# The IDEAL

# Postage Stamp Album

ALL THE WORLD IN ONE VOLUME. ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY. NO MINOR VARIETIES.

**SECOND EDITION.** **PUBLISHED JUNE, 1909.**




720 pages. Size—9½×11½ inches.

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It will be noticed that the number of printed pages in this Edition has increased by no fewer than ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN upon those of the first Edition.

To enable the Album to be bound in ONE VOLUME slightly thinner paper has had to be used, but care has been taken to provide a good lasting quality.

This enormous increase has necessitated a slight advance in price upon that of the last Edition, but it has been kept as low as possible, compatible with a production of the highest quality.

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*No. 1013 can be fitted with a patent lock (No. 1501) for 5/- extra.*

Nos. 1011 and 1012 bound in blue, green, bright red, or marone.

No 1013 bound in half red or green morocco only.

[AD. 7.

## STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391 Strand, LONDON, W.C.

GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY, DECEMBER 18, 1909.

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. FOR TRANSMISSION AS A NEWSPAPER,

No. 25, Vol. X.
(Whole No. 259.)

DECEMBER 18, 1909.

ONE PENNY.

# GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY



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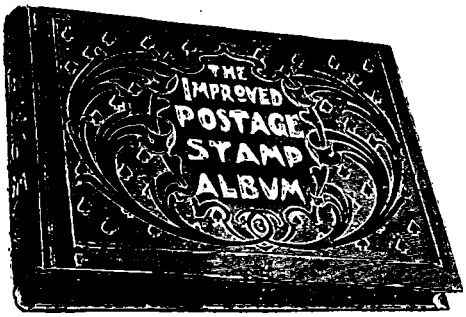
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HEAD OFFICE: 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
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*New Edition, 1908.* *Illustrated.*

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# POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM




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***Size of Page, 10 × 7¾ in.***

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**STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.**

[AD. 86.

# Bargain Sets of Stamps

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[AD. 48.

***STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.***

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# Christmas Presents

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| 6 | 100 ,, | ,, | | World | 1 | 7 |
| 152 | 30 ,, | ,, | or unused | Australasia | 1 | 7 |
| 7 | 100 ,, | ,, | ,, | World | 2 | 1 |
| 14 | 25 ,, | ,, | ,, | French Colonial | 2 | 1 |
| 65 | 250 ,, | ,, | ,, | World | 2 | 1 |
| 112 | 25 ,, | ,, | ,, | Asia | 2 | 1 |
| 142 | 20 ,, | ,, | ,, | West Indies | 2 | 1 |
| 18 | 40 ,, | unused | | World | 2 | 7 |
| 122 | 25 ,, | used or unused | | Africa | 2 | 7 |
| 113 | 40 ,, | ,, | ,, | Asia | 3 | 7 |
| 66 | 500 ,, | ,, | ,, | World | 4 | 1 |
| 117 | 30 ,, | ,, | ,, | Asia | 4 | 1 |
| 153 | 30 ,, | ,, | ,, | Australasia | 4 | 7 |
| 8 | 100 ,, | ,, | ,, | obsolete | 5 | 1 |
| 9 | 200 ,, | ,, | ,, | Foreign | 5 | 1 |
| 20 | 60 ,, | unused | | World | 5 | 1 |
| 114 | 40 ,, | used or unused | | Asia | 6 | 7 |
| 70 | 500 ,, | ,, | ,, | Europe | 7 | 8 |
| 71 | 125 ,, | ,, | ,, | Asia | 7 | 7 |
| 72 | 125 ,, | ,, | ,, | Africa | 7 | 7 |
| 73 | 105 ,, | ,, | ,, | Australasia | 7 | 7 |
| 74 | 125 ,, | ,, | ,, | West Indies | 7 | 7 |
| 75 | 125 ,, | ,, | ,, | South America | 7 | 7 |
| 76 | 100 ,, | ,, | ,, | North America | 7 | 7 |
| 77 | 100 ,, | ,, | ,, | Central America | 7 | 7 |
| | *The last eight packets are all different, and if ordered at one time cost only* | | | | 55 | 0 |
| 10 | 100 varieties, | used or unused, | | World | 10 | 1 |
| 116 | 45 ,, | ,, | ,, | Asia | 12 | 1 |
| 67 | 1000 ,, | ,, | ,, | World | 15 | 0 |
| 115 | 50 ,, | ,, | ,, | Asia | 16 | 7 |
| 11 | 200 ,, | ,, | ,, | World | 21 | 0 |
| 118 | 40 ,, | ,, | ,, | Asia | 21 | 1 |
| 68 | 1500 ,, | ,, | ,, | World | 35 | 0 |
| 69 | 2000 ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 60 | 0 |
| 69A | 3000 ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 170 | 0 |
| 69B | 4000 ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 280 | 0 |

*For further particulars see Prospectus, post-free on application.*

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## For G.S.W. Readers.

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1908. *Jubilee Issue. Handsome stamps.*

| Cat. No. | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 115. | 10 pa., green on yellow | 0 | 1 |
| 116. | 20 pa., vermilion on pink | 0 | 2 |
| 117. | 30 pa., chocolate on buff | 0 | 3 |
| 118. | 60 pa., purple on bluish | 0 | 6 |
| 119. | 1 pi., deep blue on blue | 0 | 4 |
| 120. | 2 pi., red on yellow | 0 | 8 |

## BARBADOS.

1892-9. *Type* 6. *Reduced price.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 109*a*. | 2d., slate-black and orange *used* | 0 | 6 |

## CUBA.

1898. *Type* 25. *Baby King.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 191. | 40 c., mauve . *used* | 1 | 0 |

## SWITZERLAND.

1908. *Type* 17. *Helvetia.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 234. | 20 c., yellow and red | *used* | 0 | 2 |
| 235. | 25 c., deep blue | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| 236. | 30 c., pale green and golden brown | ,, | 0 | 2 |
| 238. | 40 c., orange-yellow and purple | ,, | 0 | 2 |
| 241. | 1 fr., pale green and claret | ,, | 0 | 3 |

1908-9. *Tell and Helvetia types redrawn.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 243. | 2 c., bistre | *used* | 0 | 1 |
| 244. | 3 c., deep lilac | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| 245. | 5 c., green | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| 246. | 10 c., rose-red | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| 247. | 12 c., yellow-brown | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| 248. | 15 c., mauve | ,, | 0 | 1 |

DECEMBER 18, 1909

# Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

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# The Postal Issues of Denmark and the Danish Colonies

*By* L. HANCIAU *(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)*

*(Continued from page 488.)*

**Iceland**—*continued*

A NEW set of stamps was expected from Copenhagen, which was to bear the effigy of the Sovereign. In the meantime the Government of Iceland decided, very unnecessarily in my opinion, but as an excellent means, no doubt, of getting rid of the stamps then in use, to apply a surcharge to them limiting their circulation to the year 1902, then nearly at an end, and 1903. It was a clever (?) scheme for adding to the resources of the Post Office.

As evidence of this decision, we produce the following notification by the Governor :—

"NOTICE.

"With reference to a letter from the Minister of Iceland dated 24th ult., new Icelandic stamps and post cards have been issued as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Common stamps | . . . | 3 aur. |
| ,, | . . . | 4 ,, |
| ,, | . . . | 5 ,, |
| ,, | . . . | 6 ,, |
| ,, | . . . | 10 ,, |
| ,, | . . . | 16 ,, |
| ,, | . . . | 20 ,, |
| ,, | . . . | 25 ,, |
| ,, | . . . | 40 ,, |
| ,, | . . . | 50 ,, |
| Post cards single | . . . | 3 ,, |
| ,, | . . . | 5 ,, |
| ,, | . . . | 8 ,, |
| ,, | . . . | 10 ,, |
| Post cards double | . . . | 3 ,, |
| ,, | . . . | 5 ,, |
| ,, | . . . | 8 ,, |
| ,, | . . . | 10 ,, |

"All older stamps and post cards have been annulled, but up to the 31st of December of this year they can be exchanged at the Post Offices for stamps and post cards of the new issue.

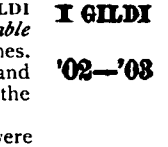
"The older stamps and post cards will bear the following imprint: $\frac{\text{I GILDI}}{\text{'02—'03}}$ and with this addition will remain in force till the end of the year 1903, after which time only the new stamps and post cards shall be used.

"The Governor of Iceland,
"MAGNÚS STEPHENSEN.
"REYKJAVÍK, *9th October*, 1902."

There appears to be a question here of surcharging 3 and 3+3 aurar cards, which exist only in the issue with the King's Head.*

*Issue of October 1st*, 1902.

Stamps of the issues of 1882 and later surcharged "I GILDI —'02-'03," meaning *available during* 1902-03, in two lines. in *carmine* on the 5, 6, 20, and 25 aurar, and in *black* on the other values.




Both types of the 3 aur. were surcharged :—A. That of 1882. B. That of 1902.

There are numerous varieties, as follows :

| | *Perf.* 14 × 13½ | *Perf.* 12½ |
|---|---|---|
| 3 aur., yellow (A) . . | × | × |
| 3 ,, ,, (B) . . | | × |
| 4 ,, grey and rose . | | × |
| 5 ,, green . . . | × | × |
| 6 ,, grey . . . | × | × |
| 10 ,, carmine . . | × | × |
| 16 ,, bistre . . . | × | × |
| 20 ,, blue . . . | × | × |
| 25 ,, blue and bistre . | | × |
| 40 ,, mauve . . . | × | × |
| 50 ,, carmine and blue . | × | × |
| 100 ,, lilac and bistre . | × | |

*Errors*, with overprint in *black*, instead of *carmine*.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 aur., green . . . | × | × |
| 6 ,, grey . . . | | × |
| 20 ,, blue . . . | | × |

* But is not the list given in the Notice that of the *new* stamps and cards about to be issued, not of the stamps and cards to be surcharged?—ED., *G.S.W.*

*Varieties.*

(*a*) *With inverted surcharge.*

| | | Perf. 14 × 13½ | Perf. 12½ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 aur., | yellow (B) | | × |
| 4 ,, | grey and rose | | × |
| 5 ,, | green | | × |
| 6 ,, | grey | | × |
| 10 ,, | carmine | | × |
| 16 ,, | bistre | | × |
| 20 ,, | blue | | × |
| 25 ,, | blue and bistre | | × |
| 40 ,, | mauve | × | × |
| 50 ,, | carmine and blue | × | |
| 100 ,, | lilac and bistre | × | |

(*b*) *With double surcharge.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 aur., | yellow (A) | × | |
| 3 ,, | ,, (B) | | × |
| 4 ,, | grey and rose | | × |
| 6 ,, | grey | × | × |
| 50 ,, | carmine and blue | × | × |

(*c*) *Double surcharge, one inverted.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 aur., | grey and rose | | × |
| 16 ,, | bistre | | × |

(*d*) *With date at top and words below.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 aur., | grey and rose | | × |
| 100 ,, | lilac and bistre | × | |

(*e*) *Surcharged* "GILDI—'02-'03," *the first* "I" *missing.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 aur., | yellow (A) | | × |
| 3 ,, | ,, (B) | | × |
| 4 ,, | grey and rose | | × |
| 5 ,, | green | | × |
| 10 ,, | carmine | | × |
| 16 ,, | bistre | | × |
| 50 ,, | carmine and blue | | × |
| 100 ,, | lilac and bistre | × | |
| 5 ,, | green (*black* surcharge) | | × |

This variety with the "I" missing is found on the first and sixth rows, and also in certain sheets on the sixth row only.

(*f*) *With* "I GILD" *for* "I GILDI."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 40 aur., | mauve | × | |

(*g*) *With* "02'-'03," *comma after the* "2" *instead of before the* "0."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 aur., | yellow (A) | × | × |
| 3 ,, | ,, (B) | | × |
| 4 ,, | grey and rose | | × |
| 5 ,, | green | × | × |
| 6 ,, | grey | | × |
| 16 ,, | bistre | | × |
| 20 ,, | blue | | × |
| 40 ,, | mauve | × | |
| 50 ,, | carmine and blue | | × |
| 100 ,, | lilac and bistre | × | |

(*h*) *Same as* (*g*), *but inverted.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 aur., | green | × | |

(*i*) *With* "'03-'03," "3" *instead of* "2."

| | | Perf. 14 × 13½ | Perf. 12½ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 aur., | yellow (A) | | × |
| 4 ,, | grey and rose | | × |
| 5 ,, | green | | × |
| 6 ,, | grey | | × |
| 16 ,, | bistre | | × |
| 20 ,, | blue | × | × |
| 25 ,, | blue and bistre | | × |
| 40 ,, | mauve | × | |
| 50 ,, | carmine and blue | × | × |

(*j*) *Without the date.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 aur., | grey and rose | | × |
| 100 ,, | lilac and bistre | × | |

The dash between the figures of the date varies in length. There are also varieties in the figures "0," and copies exist with both figures "0" wide, with both narrow, with the first wide and the second narrow, and with the first narrow and the second wide!

An explanation of some of the varieties is afforded by the description of a sheet of 4 aurar stamps, communicated by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, as follows:—

"In the upper half of the sheet the surcharges are too low down, so that whilst the two top rows are normal, the third row shows the words 'I GILDI' only, date being omitted, and the fourth row has the date '02-'03 at top and 'I GILDI' at bottom. The lower half of the sheet is surcharged upside down, and these also are a little too low, so that the two halves overlap, and the two middle rows have double surcharges, one reversed."

As all this surcharging was merely a formality, for the better disposal of the stamps then in circulation, those with the effigy of the King made their appearance none the less, on the 1st January, 1903.

* * *

*Issue of January 1st, 1903.**




Head to right of King Christian IX, on a ground of horizontal lines, in a rectangular frame with curved labels at top, bottom, and sides lettered "ISLAND" at left, "FRIMERKI" at right, value at the top; and at bottom, so that no one may be ignorant of the fact, "Chr IX. R. D. (Christian IX, King of Denmark).

* It seems more probable that this date should be October 1st, 1902, in accordance with the "Notice" of October 9th, which states that new stamps and cards had already been issued.—ED. *G.S.W.*

Designed by Professor Hans Tegner and engraved on wood by Mr. Poulsen; the frame reproduced by the usual photographic processes. The stamps are surface-printed in colour on thick white paper, watermarked with the Large Crown. Perf. 13 × 12½.

Sheets of 100, printed in four blocks of twenty-five, except the 3, 4, and 5 aurar.

3 aur., orange.
4 ,, carmine, *frame* grey.
5 ,, green.
6 ,, deep brown, *frame* grey-brown.
10 ,, carmine.
16 ,, red-brown.
20 ,, blue.
25 ,, green, *frame* brown.
40 ,, lilac.
50 ,, slate, *frame* grey.
1 krone, brown, *frame* blue.

*Error.*—The 2nd and the 52nd stamps* on the sheets of the 20 aurar were lettered "PJONUSTA" at right, instead of "FRIMERKI," through the insertion, by mistake, of a *cliché* of the Official stamp of the same issue, in the plate of the ordinary stamps.

There were 2000 copies of this error.

20 aur., blue; *Official type.*

When the mistake was discovered at Reykjavik the *errors* were immediately removed from the sheets, and *Le Timbrophile Belge*, in the number for May, 1903, published the following statement on this subject:—

"*Notice from the Postmaster of Reykjavik.*

16/3–1903.

"The following natures of stamps and post cards with the surcharge '1 GILDI—'02–'03' are now exhausted, and no longer exist at the Post Offices in Iceland:—

*Ordinary Stamps.*

3, 4, 5, 16, and 100 aurar.

*Official Stamps.*

3, 4, and 16 aurar.

*Post Cards.*

5, 5+5, and 8+8 aurar.

"The Government has had removed from the sheets of the 20 aur. (ordinary stamps) 6 stamps, among others 2 with the error 'pjonusta' in place of 'frimerki.' Consequently the stamps with that error of impression are no longer on sale at the Post Offices."

Thus we see that, although there were only two stamps with the error, six were removed from the sheets. For what reason? Plainly to give a greater value to the *errors* by keeping them attached to ordinary copies. No doubt through the foresight of a speculator, for there was no good reason for acting in this manner.

* * *

*Issue of July* (?), 1904.

Type of the previous issue; same paper and perforation.

2 kronar, pale blue, *frame* olive-brown.
5 ,, grey, *frame* brown.

* * *

When King Christian IX died, the people of Iceland had only received comparatively recently the stamps bearing the effigy of "the father-in-law of Europe," as his late Majesty had sometimes been termed. To show their regard for the memory of their old monarch, together with their attachment to their new King, they reproduced the effigy of Frederick VIII side by side with that of Christian IX, and thus we have the following:—

*Issue of June 1st*, 1907.




Heads to right of Christian IX and Frederick VIII in a somewhat similar frame to that of the preceding type; inscribed "FRIMERKI" at each side, "ISLAND" at top, and value below.

The design was furnished by Professor Hans Tegner, and the execution of the die was confided to the State Printing Works at Berlin, where the centre was engraved in *taille-douce*, and the frame for surface-printing.

White paper, watermark Crown. Perf. 12½.

3 aur., yellow-brown.
4 ,, carmine, *frame* grey.
5 ,, green.
6 ,, sepia, *frame* grey.
10 ,, carmine.
16 ,, violet-brown.
20 ,, Prussian blue.
25 ,, green, *frame* grey-brown.
40 ,, lilac-red.
50 ,, lilac-red, *frame* grey.
1 kr., brown, *frame* ultramarine.
2 ,, blue-green, *frame* black-brown.
5 ,, slate, *frame* bistre.

* This would appear to indicate that the stamps were printed (or the plates reproduced) in two blocks of fifty, not in four of twenty-five.—ED. *G.S.W.*

*Issue of January* (?)–*October*, 1908.

Additional values, same design, etc.

1 eyr., red, *frame* yellow-green (Jan. ?).
15 aur., green, *frame* rose (Oct.).

NOTE.—*Eyrir* is the singular of *aurar*.

* * *

TABLE

Showing the quantities of stamps issued in Iceland, so far as I have been able to ascertain them.

| *Date of Issue.* | *Date of Withdrawal.* | *Value.* | *Numbers issued.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan., 1873 | April, 1876 | 2 sk. | 40,000 |
| ,, ,, | ,, | 4 ,, | 100,000 |
| ,, ,, | ,, | 8 ,, | 40,000 |
| ,, ,, | ,, | 16 ,, | 40,000 |
| March ,, | ,, | 3 ,, | 25,000 |
| April, 1876 | July, 1882 | 5 aur. | 90,000 |
| ,, ,, | ,, | 20 ,, | 90,000 |
| ,, ,, | ,, | 40 ,, | 40,000 |
| Nov. 1, 1897 | (?) | 3 on 5 aur. | 8,600 |
| ,, 3 ,, | (?) | 3 ,, 5 ,, | 5,000 |

(*To be continued.*)

# Countries of the World

*By* BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(*Continued from page* 560.)

**Hawaiian Islands**—*continued*

**The Tenth Issue**

HAWAII entered the Postal Union on January 1st, 1882, and in May of that year *The Philatelic Record* reported the issue of three new stamps as follows:—

"The One Cent has the bust portrait, in low-necked dress, of the Princess Likelike (otherwise the Honble. Mrs. Cleghorn) on ground of horizontal lines within a pearled circle. Curved scrolls, above and below the portrait, partially hide the numerals of value in the four corners. In the upper scroll is 'HAWAII,' in white Roman capitals, with a Maltese cross before and after the word, and in the lower one is 'AKAHI KENETA,' or One Cent, in white block letters. The Ten Cents has a nearly half-length portrait of King Kalakaua in military uniform, with star and orders innumerable, on a stippled background. The portrait is enclosed in a fancy frame. In the upper border, which is curved, is 'HAWAII' in white Roman capitals on ground of vertical lines. At the top and bottom of the side borders are ornamental ovals and circles, the first containing the letters 'X' shaded, and the second the numerals '10.' Below the portrait is the word 'TEN' in white Roman capitals, and below this again is a curved scroll inscribed 'CENTS' in black block letters. The Fifteen Cents has the portrait, to the waist, of Queen Kapiolani in a semi-low-necked dress with a star on her breast. The portrait is on a cross-hatched ground, and is enframed in a fancy border. Above is a curved scroll with 'HAWAII' in white Roman capitals on vertical ground. In the middle of each side border is a fancy frame containing the shaded numerals '15' on ground of solid colour. The bottom border is inscribed 'FIFTEEN CENTS' in white block letters on ground of vertical lines."

These stamps are said to have been issued on April 1st, and, like the preceding issue, they were engraved and printed in sheets of fifty by the American Bank Note Company of New York.

Princess Miriam Likelike was a younger sister of King Kalakaua, who married Mr. Archibald S. Cleghorn; while Queen Kapiolani, whose portrait adorns the 15 c. stamp, was the wife of King Kalakaua.

The 1 c. of this issue may be found in a number of striking shades ranging from blue to indigo.




1¢




10




15

1882. *No wmk. Perf.* 12.

| | Unused. | Used. |
|---|---|---|
| | *s. d.* | *s. d.* |
| 1 c., indigo . . . | 0 4 | 0 6 |
| 10 c., black . . . | 3 6 | 2 0 |
| 15 c., red-brown . . | 6 0 | 6 0 |

**The Eleventh Issue**

In August, 1882, *The Philatelic Record* reported the issue of 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c. stamps in the Postal Union colours of *green*, *rose*, and *ultramarine* respectively, the 1 c.

being Type 14. In December, 1883, the same journal chronicled three new values, 25 c., 50 c., and $1 as follows :—

"We are told that the 25 c. represents the statue of defunct Kamehameha I, which stands in front of the government buildings at Hawaii. At first we took him for a Roman warrior, and wondered *que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère.* But it appears that his helmet is only a feather one, and his cloak is not, strictly speaking, a toga. We have not been able to make out what lies at his feet, whether more feathers or a heap of blazing faggots. This stamp certainly wants the finish which we generally find in similar productions of the American Bank Note Co. The 50 c. represents the reigning monarch, Kalakaua. On the 1 dollar we find the portrait of our old friend, the Dowager Queen Emma, who paid us a visit in England not so long ago. We are delighted to find that she wears so well."

Our contemporary was wrong in attributing the portrait on the 50 c. to King Kalakaua, for it represents King Lunalilo, who succeeded Kamehameha V on January 9th, 1873. As this, the last of the Kamehamehas, left no heir, William Lunalilo, more familiarly known as "Prince Bill," whose mother was both niece and step-daughter of Kamehameha I, was elected to the kingship by an assembly of nobles and representatives. He died of consumption after a short reign of only thirteen months, and was succeeded by Kalakaua.

Queen Emma, whose portrait is shown on the dollar stamp, was the wife of Kamehameha III. She was not pure-blooded Hawaiian, but was idolized by the natives, and she is described as being "both by her character and talents worthy of the position of queen."

Kamehameha I, known as "the Conqueror," whose statue is shown on the 25 c., was the first king of the whole Hawaiian group. He put an end to petty wars and feuds and united the whole under a strong government. Again I am indebted to Mr. Howes for the following particulars :—"The statue stands in an enclosure in front of the old government building, the 'Aliiolani Hale,' or 'Hall of the High Chiefs,' but which, since the overthrow of the monarchy, has been known as the Judiciary Building. It was designed by Thomas R. Gould, a Boston sculptor, was modelled in Florence, Italy, cast in bronze in Paris, and erected in Honolulu in 1881. The statue itself is nine feet high, and represents the Conqueror as he may have appeared on some state occasion in the prime of his manhood, standing with outstretched right arm as if beckoning to his subjects. His left hand holds a three-barbed spear, while over his person are the ample folds of the famous feather cloak and on his head the characteristic feather helmet of a chief. This wonderful cloak was called a *mamo*, from the name of the bird whose feathers were used in its manufacture. The bird was held sacred, and the use of its feathers allowed only to the kings and highest chiefs."

The plates for these three stamps were engraved and the stamps printed by the American Bank Note Company. The sheets consisted of fifty stamps, as in the case of the other values.

In January, 1884, the 10 c. and 12 c. were reported in *vermilion* and *claret* respectively, and in May, 1885, the 10 c. was chronicled in *chestnut*. There were new printings of some of the other values from time to time, for the 1 c. exists in a diversity of shades, the 2 c. was issued in *carmine* instead of *rose*, and at some period or other the colour of the 5 c. was changed to *deep blue*. The 2 c., *rose*, 5 c., *ultramarine*, and 12 c. are found on two sorts of paper—thick and thin—which also represent distinct printings.




17




18



19

| 1882-5. *No wmk.* *Perf.* 12. | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 c., green (1882) | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 2 c., dull rose (1882) | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 c., carmine | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 5 c., ultramarine (1882) | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 5 c., deep blue | — | | 2 | 0 |
| 10 c., vermilion (1883) | 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| 10 c., chestnut (1885) | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 12 c., claret (1883) | 10 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 12 c., dull purple | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 25 c., slate-purple (1883) | 12 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 50 c., orange-vermil. (1883) | 25 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| $1, rosine (1883) | 50 | 0 | 30 | 0 |

### The Twelfth Issue

In December, 1891, a new 2 c. stamp showing the portrait of Queen Liliuokalani was issued. Like the stamps of 1875, this is inscribed "H.I. POSTAGE"; indeed, the border is almost exactly like that of the 2 c. of the issue referred to. Queen Liliuokalani was the sister of King Kalakaua, and on his

demise in January, 1891, she succeeded to the sovereignty. As Lydia Kamakaeha she had married Mr. John O. Dominis, but took the name of Liliuokalani on becoming Queen. Her reign was short, for in 1893 she made an attempt to force the Cabinet to grant a new constitution giving greater powers to the sovereign over the natives, with the result that she was deposed and the monarchy overthrown for all time. Some time in 1891 (?) a re-issue was made of the 2 c. of Type 7 and the 5 c. of Type 8 in new colours, differing from those of the original printings.

The plate for the Liliuokalani stamp was engraved and the stamps printed by the American Bank Note Company, and this firm also printed the "re-issues" from the old plates of the National Bank Note Company. The 5 c. is known imperf. vertically and also imperf. horizontally.



20

1891. *No wmk. Perf. 12.*

| | Unused. | | Used. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* |
| 2 c., bright vermilion (Type 7) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 2 c., slate-violet ( ,, 20) | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 5 c., deep indigo ( ,, 8) | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 |

### The Thirteenth Issue

To mark the overthrow of the monarchy and the establishment of the Provisional Republican Government, it was decided that the stocks of stamps in the Government stores at Honolulu should be suitably surcharged, to advertise to the whole world that kingly, or rather queenly, power was at an end in Hawaii. The following interesting extract from *The Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser* shows when this step was decided upon, when the work of overprinting was commenced, and when the stamps were placed on sale.

"Readers of the *Advertiser* will remember that some days ago the Council adopted a recommendation of the Minister of Finance in regard to the issue of Provisional Government postage stamps. A complete new issue of such stamps would be very costly and therefore inexpedient, but the printing of certain words upon the stamps now in use is comparatively inexpensive, and, indeed, will form a positive source of revenue to the Government, through the increased sales which it will occasion. This method of treating stamps is nothing new, but has been frequently practised by other nations. The contract for the preparation of these stamps has been let, and work upon them will begin this morning. Upon all the stamps now in use will be printed the words 'Provisional Govt. 1893,' arranged as follows:

'Provisional
Govt.
1893.'

Forty or fifty thousand sheets will be thus prepared, and as there are fifty stamps in each sheet the supply will be sufficient for the present. The lettering will be in red except on the red stamps, which will be marked in black ink. The stamps will probably be on sale the first of next week.

---

"NOTICE.

"The new surcharged stamps of the Provisional Government will be on sale at the post office on or about May 20, 1893, after which date the present issue, and sale of same, will cease, and none of the old issue will be thereafter sold for postal purposes.

"Jos. M. OAT,
"*Postmaster-General.*"

Apparently quite a heterogeneous mixture of stamps was on sale at the Post Office at the time, for denominations belonging to the 1871, 1875, 1882, 1882-5, and 1891 issues all received the overprint. In addition, at this period, the 2 c. of 1862, surcharged "REPRINT," and the 5 c. and 13 c. of 1853, surcharged "SPECIMEN," could be obtained from the Post Office at face value.

The stamps were all placed on sale on May 20th, as stated in the above notice, and according to the *Monthly Journal* of June 30th, 1893, the numbers overprinted were as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1871 | 1 c., mauve, *red* | surcharge, | 12,500 |
| | 6 c., green ,, | ,, | 25,000 |
| | 18 c., red, *black* | ,, | 50,000 |
| 1875 | 2 c., brown, *red* | ,, | 12,500 |
| | 12 c., black ,, | ,, | 65,500 |
| 1882 | 1 c., blue ,, | ,, | 25,000 |
| | 10 c., black ,, | ,, | 37,500 |
| | 15 c., red-brown, *black* | ,, | 15,000 |
| 1883-5 | 1 c., green, *red* | ,, | 437,500 |
| | 2 c., rose, *black* | ,, | 162,500 |
| | 5 c., ultramarine, *red* | ,, | 387,500 |
| | 10 c., vermilion, *black* | ,, | 12,500 |
| | 10 c., brown ,, | ,, | 100,000 |
| | 12 c., claret ,, | ,, | 3,750 |
| | 25 c., slate-purple, *red* | ,, | 15,000 |
| | 50 c., {orange-vermilion} *black* | ,, | 22,000 |
| | $1, rosine ,, | ,, | 36,500 |
| 1891 | 2 c., {bright vermilion} ,, | ,, | 6,250 |
| | 2 c., slate-violet, *red* | ,, | 875,000 |
| | 5 c., deep indigo ,, | ,, | 12,500 |
| | | Total | 2,314,000 |

The stamps were surcharged in entire sheets of fifty at a time, and in the following stamps a variety with the stop after "GOVT." omitted is known:—1 c., *mauve*, 1 c., *indigo*, 2 c., *brown*, 2 c., *bright vermilion*, 2 c., *car-*

*mine*, 5 c., *deep indigo*, 18 c., *rose-red*, 25 c., *slate-purple*, 50 c., *orange-vermilion*, and $1, *rosine*. This occurs on the first stamp in the second row of the sheets.

A curious error is known on the 1 c., *mauve*, with the figure "3" of the date omitted, making it read "189." It is said that only seventy-five sheets were printed showing this error, which is stated to have occurred "on the centre stamp in the bottom row." As there were ten stamps in a row, its position was, therefore, either the fifth or sixth. The 2 c., *slate-violet*, exists with the "9" of the date omitted altogether, thus—"18 3."

The 2 c., *carmine*, 2 c., *slate-violet*, and 5 c., *ultramarine*, are known with inverted surcharge; while the 1 c., *mauve*, 1 c., *indigo*, 1 c., *yellow-green*, 2 c., *carmine*, 2 c., *slate-violet*, 5 c., *ultramarine*, 6 c., *green*, 10 c., *black*, 12 c., *black*, 15 c., *red-brown*, 18 c., *rose-red*, and 50 c., *orange-vermilion*, are all known with the overprint double. In most cases at least a sheet was so surcharged, but the *Monthly Journal* for October, 1894, describes a sheet of the 5 c. in which only the left-hand vertical row of five were doubly overprinted:—

"An examination of the back of the sheet shows plainly how this occurred. All except the right-hand vertical row have a reversed impression of the surcharge on the back; it is evident, therefore, that the sheet was first put into the press in such a position that only the left-hand row received the surcharge, the rest of the impression being printed upon the surface to which the sheet of stamps was attached; it was then immediately put in again in the correct position, and then the whole sheet received a complete impression of the surcharge, while the back of it took up the still wet impression of the vertical rows of the overprint which did not fall upon the stamps the first time."

A sheet of the 10 c., *brown*, and a sheet of the 6 c., *green*, were surcharged in error in *red* and *black* respectively. Some question was raised as to the *bona fides* of these varieties, and to quiet the sceptics and place the authenticity of the stamps beyond doubt, the following official documents were published:—

HAWAIIAN POSTAL SERVICE,
GENERAL POST OFFICE.

"HONOLULU, *June 29th*, 1901.

"I hereby certify that there was one sheet (fifty stamps) of ten cent, red-brown, postage stamps, surcharged in red ink (Provisional Govt., 1893) by error, and duly issued to the postmaster at Kahuku, Island of Oahu, Republic of Hawaii.

"(Signed) L. T. KENAKE."

"I hereby certify that there was one sheet of six cent, green, postage stamps, surcharged in black ink (Provisional Govt., 1893) by error, and duly issued to the Post Office at Honolulu, Republic of Hawaii.

"(Signed) L. T. KENAKE,
"Clerk in charge, Stamp Division,
"Republic of Hawaii."

*(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.***


# *Christmas Purchases.*

TO suit the convenience of any of our customers who may desire to make purchases at this season at a later hour than usual, we have made arrangements for keeping our shop open, at 391 Strand, until Seven o'clock each evening, up to and including Christmas Eve.

# New Zealand Notes

*By* N. Z.

WE are anxiously looking forward to our new King's Head stamps. They are all ready at the Government Printing Works, and I think will be sent out to postmasters on the 1st of November. The values are ½d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., 9d., 1s. The 1d. "Universal" has been redrawn to admit of the word "Dominion" being inserted in the design, and the 2s. and 5s. still remain as at present. I hear the 5d. value is the most striking stamp of the issue. Since our colony was constituted a Dominion it has been absolutely necessary to have a new issue, so we shall be pleased to see a portrait of good King Edward on our postage stamps. I understand that none of the issue was printed in London.

I much regret to see reductions in prices of certain New Zealand stamps in a recent number of the *Weekly*. I candidly admit a few were warranted, but some are simply absurd judging by their comparative scarcity out here. The main reductions seem to have been in Queen's Heads, perforated 10 and 11. I grant the 1d., 2d., 3d., and 5d. were priced a shade too high, but the 2½d., 6d., and 1s. were, if anything, too low. Local dealers tell me they have any number of orders for all Queen's Head varieties, so there can be very few about London; and the 1898 and 1900 issues were also quite low enough—indeed, the latter could well stand a decent rise all round. The reductions, however, which were most unwarranted, were those of the 2s. current and unused Officials. All 2s. stamps are very scarce here, being seldom used, and local dealers snap up all they can get at 9d. to 1s. each. The Officials are almost unobtainable unused, very stringent precautions being taken to prevent unused copies being sold to the public, and besides this they are virtually all obsolete now, the ½d., 1d, 2d., and 6d. actually so.

I note many European magazines are taking notice of the growing scarcity of all stamps over 1d. in value. With the rapid increase of cheap postage, other people will soon realize how very seldom the higher values are to be met with.

Stamps continue in good demand here, and anything good is readily bought up. There are very few collections offered for sale, and stocks in dealers' hands are very light.

# Talk of the Day

*By* ANTONIO BUSTER

### An Invitation

SOME of our Philatelic Societies' meetings are, I fear, but sparsely attended. Why? Simply because the invitations to members are lacking in warmth. Our secretaries must buck up and instil a little life into the dry-as-dust notices of meetings. To those who have the welfare of their Societies at heart your Antonio respectfully submits the following as an example of how to woo the erring member. It is Secretary H. S. Adair's invitation to all and sundry to "come to St. George's," I mean, Atlantic City, for *the* Convention. Says he:—

"What are the wild waves saying? Do you know? If not, it's up to you to attend the convention at Atlantic city and find out for yourself. This convention promises to be by far the most interesting from several standpoints that we have yet had. There will be something doing every minute, and the oratorical fireworks supplemented by the acrobatically worded gems of rhetoric will leave nothing to be desired even by the most fastidious. Aside from all these the 'King's English as she is spoke' will, no doubt, be murdered artistically to the accompaniment of plenty of blue sulphur fumes and red fire. Could one desire more? Do you intend to miss this opportunity of a lifetime? Why, man alive, just go into training for a week and come along; a good verbal rough bouse will do your system good. freshen up your wits, and give you an insight into the inner workings of political Philately. Don't bother to bring an arsenal with you, as all weapons must be deposited with the doorkeeper; this rule is rigidly adhered to. On the level there's something doing, and if you want to get in on this barbecue, it's up to you to be there. Will I see you?"

Surely the most stony-hearted could not resist such an alluring appeal.

### An Unbeliever

TURNING to *The Philatelic World*, your Antonio has run to earth an evident unbeliever in the educational side of Philately. Under the heading of "Nyassaland," Mr. A. H. Harris writes: "The Crown Colonies of Lagos and Southern Nigeria having been amalgamated for administrative purposes under a new title, a special series became necessary." It's surprising what liberties we philatelists take at times, but to plump Lagos and Southern Nigeria bang on top of the Nyasaland Protectorate is carrying a joke a bit too far.

# The Cancellation Marks of London and District

*By* GEO. H. HOLLAND

HAVING made a study of the cancellation marks of London and District for some time, Mr. Hendy's *History of the Postmarks of the British Isles* appeared at an opportune moment, as, so far as I know, there is no complete list published.

The lists that are published are to a certain extent misleading, and I purpose rectifying this as far as my information goes. I must, however, point out that practically all my knowledge has been gained from my own collection, as unfortunately I have not had any assistance whatever from either collector or dealer, there seeming to be a lamentable ignorance prevalent on this subject.

I must also point out that I intend to deal only with *obliteration* marks used on letters, having approached this subject from a philatelic point of view, and therefore naturally refer to postmarks used as cancellations, and found only on stamps.

Dealing, therefore, with these marks from this point of view, I have arranged the cancellations in four broad groups, namely, as found on Penny "imperforate" stamps, 1840–55; on perforated stamps with Stars in the upper corners ("Star, perf."), 1855-64; on stamps with "plate numbers," 1864-80; and on "modern" stamps, 1881 to the present day.

From experience I find that this is the best way of arranging a collection, facilitating, as it does, the comparison of designs and issues of cancellation marks.

Dealing firstly with London district cancellations—

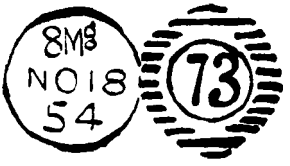



Type A.

Type A, Nos. 1 to 79 inclusive, will be found on imperforate stamps. Nos. 1 to 50 are mostly found in *blue* or *green*. Nos. 51 to 79 are very common, and were generally struck in *black*.

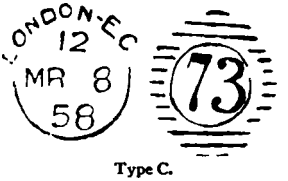
The same design, with numbers up to 82, will be found on "Star perforated" stamps, and occasionally on the early issues of the Plate Number series (I have Nos. 17, 26, 30, 41, 56, and 80 on 1d., *red*, with plate numbers).

A similar design, but with date and with circle and figures (63 to 99) rather smaller, is also to be found on "Star perf."



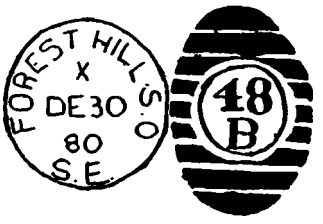

Type B.

Type B, Nos. 70 to 90, was used on "Star perf." in the London district office.




Type C.

In 1854 Type C was brought into use, and will be found on "Star perf." The numbers run from 71 to 88.




Type D.

Type D was introduced in 1856, and will be found on "Star perf.," "plate numbers," and some of them even up to the present day.

The illustration (taken from Mr. Hendy's book) shows one of the secondary numbers, followed by a letter "A." The usual mark has, of course, larger figures, without the letter.

Although the numbers are given in the 1906 list, it does not necessarily follow that

they are all still used in duplex cancellations. As a matter of fact, I have not seen any use of this type with higher numbers than 76, the last number in the 1887 list, on King's Head stamps.

The date circles, also the figures and circles in the obliteration mark, vary considerably in size.

The following lists have been compiled from official sources through the courtesy of Mr. W. H. Lumsden, of the G.P.O., with several additions which I have in my collection.

| No. | 1856. | 1874. | 1887. | 1906. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Highgate.* | Highgate. | Highgate, N. | Highgate, N. |
| 2 | Finchley.* | East Finchley. | East Finchley. | East Finchley. |
| 2B | — | Colney Hatch. | Colney Hatch.† | — |
| 3 | Whetstone.* | Whetstone, N. | Whetstone, N. | Whetstone, N. |
| 3B | — | Hornsey, N. | Hornsey, N. | Hornsey, N. |
| 4 | Hampstead. | Hampstead, N.W. | Hampstead, N.W. | Hampstead, N.W. |
| 4B | — | Southgate, S.O., N. | Southgate, N. | Southgate, N. |
| 5 | Hendon. | Hendon, N.W. | Hendon, N.W. | Hendon, N.W. |
| 5B | — | Holloway, N. | Holloway, N. | Holloway, N. |
| 6 | Edgware.[1] | Churton St., S.O., S.W. | Churton St., S.O., S.W. | — |
| 6B | — | Clapton, N.E. | Clapton, N.E. | Clapton, S.O., N.E. |
| 7 | Stoke Newington. | Stoke Newington, S.O., N. | Stoke Newington, N. | Stoke Newington, N. |
| 8 | Tottenham.[2]* | — | West Brompton, S.W. (1876). | West Brompton, S.W. |
| 8B | — | Hackney, S.O., E. | Hackney, S.O., E. | Hackney, S.O., E. |
| 9 | — | — | Kentish Town, N.W. | Kentish Town, N.W. |
| 9B | — | Canning Town. | Canning Town. | — |
| 10 | Edmonton.[3]* | — | South Kensington, S.W. (1878). | South Kensington, S.W. |
| 11 | Enfield.[4]* | — | Chelsea, S.W. (1878). | Chelsea, S.W. |
| 11B | — | Poplar, E. | Poplar, E. | Poplar, E. |
| 12 | Bow. | — | Bow, S.O., E. | Bow, S.O., E. |
| 12B | — | Charlton. | — | — |
| 13 | Stratford. | — | Stratford, E. | Stratford, E. |
| 14 | Leyton.[5] | — | St. Martin's Place (1885).† | — |
| 14B | — | Erith.[6] | — | — |
| 15 | Woodford.[7] | — | Highbury, S.O., N. | Highbury, S.O., N. |
| 16 | Chigwell.[8] | — | Victoria St., E.C. | — |
| 16B | — | Lessness Heath. | — | — |
| 17 | Ilford.[9] | — | Leytonstone, S.O., E. | Leytonstone, E. |
| 18 | Deptford.* | Deptford, E. | Deptford, S.O., E. | Deptford, S.O., E. |
| 19 | — | — | Finsbury Park, S.O., N. | Finsbury Park, S.O., N. |
| 19B | — | Penge. | Penge. | — |
| 20 | Greenwich.* | — | Greenwich, S.O., S.E. | Greenwich, S.O., S.E. |
| 20B | — | Plumstead.* | Plumstead. | — |
| 20R | — | — | Holborn Viaduct.† | — |
| 21 | Woolwich.[10]* | — | Wanstead, E. | — |
| 21B | — | — | Rotherhithe, S.O., S.E. | Rotherhithe, S.O., S.E. |
| 22 | Eltham.[11]* | — | Plaistow, S.O., E.[12] | Plaistow. |
| 22B | — | Welling.[13] | — | — |
| 23 | Bexley.[14] | — | Brockley, S.E. | Brockley, S.E. |
| 23B | — | Brixton* Hill. | Brixton, S.W. | Brixton, S.W. |
| 24 | Dulwich. | Dulwich, S.O., S.E. | Dulwich, S.O., S.E. | Dulwich, S.O., S.E. |
| 24R | — | — | Ludgate Circus. | — |
| 25 | Sydenham. | Sydenham, S.E. | Sydenham, S.O., S.E. also Sydenham, S.E. | Sydenham, S.O., S.E. |
| 25B | — | Merton, S.W.[15] | — | — |
| 26 | Beckenham.[16] | — | Kensal Town. | North Kensington, W. (1899). |
| 26B | — | South Lambeth, S.W. | South Lambeth, S.W. | South Lambeth, S.W. |

| No. | 1856. | 1874. | 1887. | 1906. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | Clapham. | Clapham, S.W. | Clapham, S.W. | Clapham, S.W. |
| 27B | — | Stockwell, S.W. | Stockwell, S.W. | Stockwell, S.W. |
| 28 | Tooting. | Tooting, S.W. | Tooting, S.W. | Tooting, S.W. |
| 28B | — | Streatham,* S.W. | Streatham, S.W. | Streatham, S.W. |
| 29 | Mitcham.[17] | — | Forest Gate, E. | Forest Gate, S.O., E. |
| 30 | Carshalton.[18] | Lee,* S.O., S.E. | Lee, S.O., S.E. | Lee, S.O., S.E. |
| 30B | — | Maida Hill, S.W. | Maida Hill, S.W. | Maida Hill, S.W. |
| 31 | Wandsworth. | Wandsworth, S.W. | Wandsworth, S.W. | Wandsworth, S.W. |
| 31A | — | — | — | New Wandsworth, S.W. (1892). |
| 31B | — | Battersea, S.O., S.W. | Battersea, S.O., S.W. | Battersea, S.O., S.W. |
| 32 | Putney. | Putney, S.W. | Putney, S.W. | Putney, S.W. |
| 33 | Mortlake. | Mortlake, S.W. | Mortlake, S.W. | Mortlake, S.W. |
| 34 | Richmond.[19*] | — | Earl's Court,* S.W. | Earl's Court, S.W. |
| 34B | — | Acton, W. | Acton, W. | Acton, W. |
| 35 | Twickenham.[20] | Bethnal Green, S.O., E. | Bethnal Green, S.O., E. | Bethnal Green, S.O., E. |
| 35B | — | Ealing, W. | Ealing, W. | Ealing, W. |
| 36 | Hampton.[21*] | Walthamstow.[22] | Balham, S.W. | Balham, S.W. |
| 36B | — | Hanwell, W. | Hanwell, W. | Hanwell, W. |
| 37 | Brompton.* | Brompton. | Brompton.† | — |
| 37B | — | Notting Hill,* W. | Notting Hill, W. | Notting Hill, W. |
| 38 | Kensington.* | Kensington, W. | Kensington, W. | Kensington, W. |
| 39 | Hammersmith.* | Hammersmith, W. | Hammersmith, W. | Hammersmith, W. |
| 39B | — | Shepherd's Bush,* W. | Shepherd's Bush, W. | Shepherd's Bush, W. |
| 40 | Acton.[23*] | — | House of Commons, W. | House of Commons, W. |
| 41 | Brentford.[24*] | — | Barnes, S.W. | Barnes, S.W. |
| 41B | — | St. John's Wood, N.W. | St. John's Wood, N.W. | St. John's Wood, N.W. |
| 42 | Paddington.[25] | — | Walworth, S.E. | Walworth, S.E. |
| 42B | — | Stanmore. | — | — |
| 43 | Charing Cross. | — | Aldgate, E. | — |
| 44 | North Row† (Branch Office). | — | Manor Park, S.O., E. | Manor Park, S.O., E. |
| 44B | — | The Hyde, N.W. | The Hyde, N.W. | The Hyde, N.W. |
| 45 | Portland Street.[26] | — | North Woolwich, E. | North Woolwich, E. |
| 46 | Stepney.[26] | — | Palmer's Green, N. | Palmer's Green, N. |
| 46B | — | Walham Green, S.W. / Fulham, S.W. | Fulham, S.W. | Fulham, S.W. |
| 47 | Southwark.[26] | — | Finchley, Church End, N. | Finchley, Church End, N. |
| 48 | Shoreditch.[26] | — | North Finchley, N. | North Finchley, N. |
| 48B | | Forest Hill, S.O., S.E. | Forest Hill, S.E. | Forest Hill, S.O., S.E. |
| 49 | Sidmouth Street† (Branch Office).[26] | — | Royal Hill,† Greenwich. | — |
| 49B | — | — | South Norwood. | South Norwood, S.O., S.E. |
| 50[27] | — | — | Victoria Docks, S.O. E. | Victoria Docks, S.O. E. |
| 51 | — | — | New Southgate, N. | New Southgate, N. |
| 51B | — | — | Winchmore Hill, N. | Winchmore Hill, N. |
| 52 | — | — | Herne Hill, S.O., S.E. | Herne Hill, S.O., S.E. |
| 52B | — | — | Wood Green. | Wood Green. |
| 53[28] | — | Homerton, S.O., E. | Homerton, E. | Homerton, E. |
| 53B | — | Upper Holloway, S.O., N. | Upper Holloway, S.O., N. | Upper Holloway, S.O., N. |
| 54 | — | Norwood, S.E. | Norwood, S.E. | Norwood, S.E. |
| 55 | — | — | — | West Kensington, W. (1892). |
| 56 | — | — | — | South Woodford (1892). |
| 57 | — | — | — | Chiswick,* W (1892). |
| 58 | — | Wimbledon.[29] | — | Mill Hill, N.W. (1892). |

| No. | 1856. | 1874. | 1887. | 1906. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 59 | — | — | Plaistow, S.O., E., 1892. | — |
| 60 | — | — | Kilburn, N.W., also Kilburn, S.O., N.W. | Kilburn, S.O., N.W. |
| 61 | — | Willesden, N.W. | Willesden, N.W., also London, S.W. (1878). | Willesden, N.W. |
| 62 | — | — | — | South Tottenham, N.[30] (1892). |
| 63 | — | — | — | Wimbledon (1892). |
| 64 | — | — | Ealing Dean, 1899 | West Ealing. |
| 65 | — | Camberwell, S.E. | Camberwell, S.E., also London, S.W. (1879 and 1894) | Camberwell, S.E. |
| 66 | — | Lee Bridge, Lewisham, S.E. | Lewisham,* S.E., also London, S.W. (1894). | Lewisham, S.E. |
| 67 | — | Peckham,* S.E., also Peckham, S.O., S.E. | Peckham, S.E., also Peckham, S.O., S.E. | Peckham, S.E. |
| 68 | — | Kennington, S.O., S.E. | Kennington, S.E. | Kennington, S.E. |
| 69 | — | Blackheath,* S.E. | Blackheath, S.E. | Blackheath, S.E. |
| 70 | — | Anerley, S.E. | Anerley, S.E. | Anerley, S.E. |
| 71 | London, E.C. | Catford, S.E. | Catford, S.E. | Catford, S.E. |
| 72 | ,, | West Norwood, S.E. | West Norwood, S.E. | West Norwood, S.E. |
| 73 | ,, | — | — | W.C. District Office (1899). |
| 74 | ,, | Tottenham, N. | Bedford Street, W.C. (1899). | — |
| 75 | ,, | — | — | Paddington, D.O., W. |
| 76 | ,, | New Cross,* S.E. | New Cross, S.E. | New Cross, S.O., S.E. |
| 77 | ,, | — | — | East Dulwich, S.E. |
| 78 | ,, | — | — | S.E. District Office, S.E. |
| 79 | ,, | — | — | S.W. District Office, S.W. |
| 80 | ,, | — | — | Tottenham, N. |
| 81 | ,, | — | — | Lower Edmonton, N.[31] |
| 82 | ,, | — | — | Leyton, N.E. |
| 83 | ,, | — | — | Upper Edmonton, N.[32] |

| No. | From 1857 to 1881. | 1906. |
|---|---|---|
| 84 | London, E.C. | Chingford, E.[33] |
| 85 | ,, | Walthamstow, E. |
| 86 | ,, | N.W. District Office, Eversholt St., N.W. |
| 87 | ,, | N. District Office, Essex Road, N. |
| 88 | ,, | E. District Office, Whitechapel Road, E. |
| 89 | ,, | W. District Office, Vere St., W. |
| 90 | ,, | Muswell Hill. |

91 to 100 are all London, E.C.

We are indebted to Mr. Dendy Marshall for the information contained in the following Notes.—ED. *G.S.W.*

* These places were "Penny Posts" in 1838.
† These offices no longer exist.

No. 9. Kentish Town is known dated 1876.
,, 16. Victoria St., E.C., was a mistake in the official list for Queen Victoria Street.
,, 21B. Was Rotherhithe in 1874.
,, 34B. Acton, previously 40.
,, 35. Was vacant in 1874.
,, 37C and 38C exist as obliterations, but it is not known where they were used.
,, 37 and 41. There were Old Brompton and New Brompton, Old Brentford and New Brentford existing as "Penny Posts" in 1838.
,, 52B. Wood Green existed in 1874.
,, 71, etc. were used in the E.C. Head Office, but were not, of course, thus listed.
1 Afterwards England 328.
2 ,, ,, 117, and, later, 74 and 80, in this list.
3 ,, ,, 119 ,, 81 and 83 ,,
4 ,, ,, C85.
5 ,, ,, 102 ,, 82 ,,
6 ,, ,, 403.
7 See also ,, D94 and F20, and 53 and 56 ,,
8 ,, ,, E78.
9 Afterwards ,, F07.
10 ,, ,, 264.
11 ,, ,, G22.
12 Also 59.
13 Afterwards England 386.
14 ,, ,, 389.
15 ,, ,, 809.
16 ,, ,, D13.
17 ,, ,, D24.
18 ,, ,, D97.
19 ,, ,, D21.
20 ,, ,, C93.
21 ,, ,, C95.
22 Also ,, 109, and 85 in this list.
23 Afterwards 34B.
24 ,, England E95.
25 ,, 75 (see also England 049).
26 These offices were numbered 44 to 48 in the 1857 list.
27 "No. 50, and all above that number, used in the *Chief Office* of the London District."—*British Postal Guide*, 1856. This refers, of course, only to the simple numbers, not to 51B, etc.
28 Mr. Dendy Marshall tells us that in 1869 Woodford Green had the number "53" (afterwards England F20), and that 52B and 53 were without the circle round the figures.
29 Afterwards England 801, and, later, 63 in this list.
30 Previously ,, H07.
31 ,, ,, G80.
32 ,, ,, G78.
33 ,, ,, 833.

*(To be continued.)*

# Reviews




Campeche

*SOME Notes on the most remarkable Postage Stamp ever Issued,** embodied, perhaps appropriately, in what we are inclined to term the most extraordinary-looking book we have ever seen. It is certainly the most "fancy," we might almost say the only "fancy" philatelic work (so far as appearance goes) that we have yet come across; and this we think a pity, because its appearance belies its contents, which we believe to be of substantial philatelic interest. The letterpress and illustrations would form a handy book of perhaps 140 pages, about 5¼ × 7¾ inches, but each leaf being printed on one side only and then mounted in a kind of blank album, with leaves (not movable) of thick marbled paper with fringed edges, we get a volume more than 10 × 11 inches over all, weighing over three pounds, inaccessible to the great body of collectors on account of its costliness, and impossible to handle by the student owing to the method of its production. The appearance, we acknowledge, is not unpleasing, and if this were the *edition de luxe* of a work that was also obtainable in a cheap and handy form we should have nothing but praise for it.

* *Campeche, Some Notes on the most remarkable Postage Stamp ever Issued:* by Walter Clarke Bellows, New York, 1909.

Having thus performed the disagreeable task of finding fault, in which we have confined our remarks to the general appearance and get-up of the book, let us now turn to its contents, which appear to us to be altogether admirable. Some might think them a little spun out, but in view of the fact that the stamps treated of are very little known to collectors, and that most of what has been supposed to be known about them was quite incorrect, a considerable amount of detail was very necessary. The very date of their issue was uncertain. They were first heard of by philatelists in 1877, and that is generally given as the date of their issue; divers authorities, however, assigned them with considerable probability to the troublous times of 1866–67. It has been left for Mr. Bellows to show that both sides were right, as he produces what seems to be conclusive evidence that these very curious stamps were issued first in 1867, and again ten years later, in both cases on account of internal troubles in Mexico having prevented the usual supplies of ordinary stamps being obtained.

The design of these labels, as shown at the head of this review, is composed of four distinct parts, all applied separately:—A transverse oval lettered "ADMON. PRAL." (=Administracion Principal) "DE CORREOS—EN—CAMPECHE," the mark of the local Post Office; a similar oval, with the Mexican emblem in the centre, inscribed "JEFATURA DE HACIENDA DEL—ESTADO DE CAMPECHE," the mark of the local Revenue Department; large numerals denoting the value, impressed upon the upper oval; and a pen-mark, joining the two ovals together. This last has hitherto been supposed to be the *paraphe*, or flourish, of the official who produced or issued the stamps, but is now said to consist of the letters "*f*" and "*o*," standing for the word *franco*, and forming a kind of pre-cancellation, or authorization, by the Revenue official. When we add that copies of the 1867 stamps are known also with the local overprint "· CAMPECHE ·", it will be seen that these were very complicated productions indeed.

Genuine specimens of both issues are of extreme rarity, all the copies usually met with are imitations. Curiously enough, and perhaps not altogether unfortunately, the first illustration published (which has served as a model for almost all those published since) contains a grave error, which is reproduced in many of the forgeries. The second word in the upper oval is given as "GRAL" (=General) or "CRAL" (=Central) instead of "PRAL." Mr. Bellows thinks it very extraordinary that this mistake should have been made, but it must be remembered that thirty years ago, illustrations of stamps were not produced by any photographic process, but by means of ordinary woodcuts, and if the impression of the stamp was indistinct, the engraver copied it to the best of his ability; if he could not decipher a letter he put in what he thought, or was told, that it ought to be. Thus the illustration in question is far clearer than perhaps any copy of the original stamps that has ever been found; the die was the work of the skilful engraver employed by M. Moens, and electrotypes from it were distributed all over Europe, almost all the publishers here obtaining their illustrating blocks from Brussels.

The compilation of what he modestly terms "Some Notes," has evidently been a labour of love to their author; he has got together a vast amount of details that should be interesting to a very much larger circle of readers than he has allowed for in the very limited edition published. We still hope that it may be followed by a larger one, containing all the letterpress and illustrations, unencumbered by the fanciful surroundings, which might lead the serious philatelist to regard as a mere fancy work, a book which contains a great deal of valuable information.

* * *

**British New Guinea and Papua**

No. 8 of the Melville Stamp Books, for which we are indebted to Mr. W. H. Peckitt, is somewhat of a contrast to the work described above. Mr. Melville's little book, like its companions—of whom we hope to see many more in the future—contains a most useful summary of all that has been published on its subject, in a neat and handy form, at a price to suit the shallowest pocket, and thus calculated to be of the greatest service to the greatest number of collectors. We must not expect to find much that is entirely original in books of this kind, Mr. Melville is not a specialist in the stamps of every country that he writes about, but he has a talent for compilation, of which he makes excellent use. As he very justly observes, "Few postage stamps of such recent date have received so much attention from the specialist as those of British New Guinea," and both specialist and general collector will recognize the desirability of bringing together the divers opinions that have been expressed, and the information that has been published in various journals, etc. There is one little point, relating to the manufacture of the dies or plates (always an interesting subject), upon which we venture to differ with the author, or rather to suggest an alternative theory, to that which he puts forward. Proofs (die proofs presumably) are known with the ovals for the numerals left

blank, and Mr. Melville suggests that the blanks imply holes in the original die, in which plugs, bearing the indication of value, were inserted when the roller impressions were taken for transfer to the plates. What the result would be of taking proof impressions from a line-engraved die with holes in it, we do not quite know, but it must be remembered that the inking of such a die would have the effect of filling those holes with printer's ink, and unless this were very carefully removed it would make a great mess on the paper. Blank spaces in the impression are not produced by holes, but by leaving the original surface of the metal intact, and we would suggest that a separate die for the coloured portion of each value was made by taking transfers from the original die with blank ovals and engraving the value upon those transfers, from which in turn impressions would be transferred to the printing plates.

An Appendix, treating of the Postmarks, by Mr. A. Ashby, whom we know as a specialist in the stamps of British New Guinea and Papua, completes a very useful addition to this library of little handbooks, which we are glad to see is to be continued indefinitely—this is the last of the present series, but a second is already planned for 1910, and no doubt others will follow.

* * *

### Field's Simplified Catalogue

*Of the Stamps of the British Empire*, 2nd edition. We are always at a loss to know what to say about the various editions of catalogues which reach us annually or at longer intervals. To merely hail each new edition as "even better than the last, if that were possible," is merely to shirk one's obvious duty, and to wade through each fresh arrival in order to find something to criticize, is a more thankless and less pleasant task. With simplification of catalogues we have always been in full sympathy, even though our ideal (as we think we have stated before somewhere) is still the combination of simplification, classification, and specialization, which we hardly hope ever to see materialize. Mr. Field (or Mr. Poole, who is again the compiler of the work) has gone a step further this time, not in the simplified direction, by separating the stamps with Multiple Crown and CA watermark from those with the single. It seems that even the devotees of the Simple Life in Philately do not desire it made too simple, and accordingly the publishers of simplified catalogues have, naturally, to sacrifice their consistency to the exigences of their customers. We do not blame them, a priced catalogue is published for business purposes, but the fact that this has happened already, seems to show that the Simplified Catalogue may in course of time become as complicated and inconsistent as any other—and the danger is the greater in this case because, if Mr. Field is not a specialist himself, he has an advanced specialist as a partner!

* * *

### Dâk Ditties of Three Cities

OUR readers must all be familiar with some at least of the amusing and ingenious rhymes that have appeared in philatelic journals over the well-known signature "Dâk," and they will be glad to hear that a collection of these, and others that have been printed elsewhere, is about to be published in book form.

It is an open secret that the author of the Dâk Ditties is Mr. Wilmot Corfield, whose energies extend over other fields besides the pleasant pastures of Philately. In addition to being Vice-President of the Philatelic Society of India, he is Hon. Treasurer of the Calcutta Historical Society, and he pleads guilty of the authorship of a certain amount of Political Poetry, Social and Satirical Skits, and Hymns Historical, which, with the philatelical verses referred to above, should make a welcome addition to Christmas literature, in Calcutta at any rate, if the volume does not reach us so soon in London. The three Cities, we may add, are Birmingham, London, and Calcutta; their initials, with a little addition, remind us of certain well-known stamps, with B.L.C. and I. in the corners.


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**391 Strand, London, W.C.**

# Twentieth Century Colonials

WRITTEN AND COMPILED BY D. B. ARMSTRONG

## Part III.—British Possessions in Africa

(*Continued from page 520.*)

### Uganda

WHEN, on April 1st, 1901, the Postmaster-General of the British East Africa Protectorate assumed supreme control of the Uganda Post Office also, in anticipation of the forthcoming political union of the two colonies, the rates of postage prevalent in, and also to and from the former Protectorate were introduced into Uganda, and the entire postal tariff of British East Africa adopted, all letters and other postal matter correctly prepaid as regards British East Africa being conveyed to places in Uganda without any extra charge whatsoever. This being the case, the need of stamps of the face value of ½ anna and 2½ annas respectively quickly manifested itself in Uganda, the current series of which colony did not contain these denominations, though they were, of course, included in that of British East Africa. As apparently the postal accounts of the two colonies were kept separate right up to the time of the issue of the unified King's Head series, it was decided that small supplies of the requisite denominations of the current stamps of the British East Africa Protectorate should be overprinted with the word "UGANDA" in order to distinguish them, and be issued provisionally for use there, the cost of surcharging being considerably less than that of having special new duty plates prepared in England for the printing of the new values, besides obviating the unavoidable delay which must necessarily ensue before the stamps could be printed and received in the colony. It seems probable also that at this time the preparation of the unified series was well advanced.

The surcharge was applied locally, I believe at Mombasa, and consisted of the single word "UGANDA," in large sans-serif capitals, printed across the top of the stamp and obliterating the original inscription "BRITISH EAST AFRICA."

The sheets of stamps to be overprinted consisted of single panes of sixty, grouped in ten horizontal rows of six, and there were two separate printings of these provisionals, which may be easily distinguished by the different settings of the surcharge.

In the first, which was made some time early in 1902 and was placed on sale about February of that year, the type from which they were to be surcharged was set up in a single row of six, overprinting one complete row of stamps at each impression; the sheet then being moved farther into the press and a second line surcharged, and so on, until the whole of the ten rows had received the impression. The side margins were in the majority of cases removed from the sheets to be surcharged, but in some instances sheets may be found with those at the bottom and left-hand side intact.

The whole of this printing was completely exhausted within a few weeks, and as the new King's Head stamps had not yet come to hand, a second had to be made on July 29th, 1902. The surcharge in this case was set up in a vertical row of five, twelve impressions being thus necessary to overprint the complete sheet of stamps. On this account each row had the surcharge almost invariably struck either higher or lower on the stamps than its neighbour, and a horizontal row of stamps from this printing showing a straight line of surcharges is practically unobtainable. In this printing the margins of the sheets are usually intact.

During the period which elapsed between the exhaustion of this second printing and the issue of the ½ a. and 2½ a. values of the new unified series, ordinary unsurcharged stamps of these denominations were employed in Uganda.

**February, 1902.**




**UGANDA**

*Provisional issue. Queen's Head design of British East Africa Protectorate, issue of May, 1896, surcharged locally with the word* "UGANDA," *in tall thick sans-serif capitals, in* black *or in* red. *Wmk. Crown* CA (*single*). *Perf.* 14. *Engraved in* taille-douce *and printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. in London.*

½ anna, yellow-green (black *overprint*).
2½ annas, deep blue (red *overprint*).

*Error.*

In view of the tedious method adopted for overprinting these stamps, it is surprising that so few important variations from the normal occur throughout the two printings. A notable error occurred, however, in the

first printing of the ½ anna, which is known with the surcharge inverted at the foot of the stamp. Part of a sheet of this value, including the three bottom rows, was sent to England by a resident in the Protectorate, in payment of a subscription to a magazine, and being a non-collector he did not observe that the bottom row had the surcharge inverted. The block was subsequently purchased by a well-known firm of dealers, and is supposed by them to be unique.

*Surcharge inverted at foot of stamp.*

½ anna, yellow-green.

*Varieties.*

In the second printing both values have been found with the surcharge doubly applied, through a praiseworthy desire on the part of the printer to make a faint overprint more legible. On some sheets this variety occurs on the top five stamps in the second, and on others in the fourth vertical row. Specimens may also be found with the single letters "U" or "A" of "UGANDA" doubly printed, but such varieties are of little importance, and are not therefore listed here.

*Double Surcharge.*

½ anna, yellow-green (black *overprint*).
2½ annas, deep blue (red *overprint*).

## Gambia

Gambia is the oldest, though it has long since ceased to be the most important, of the British possessions on the West African littoral. It is situate in the extreme western corner of the continent, and forms a narrow wedge of British territory in a vast area of French. To the north and east is the French colony of Senegal, whilst to the south is Portuguese, and on the south-west French, Guinea. Its western boundary is formed by the Atlantic Ocean. The colony now includes the settlement of St. Mary, British Combo, Albreda, McCarthy's Island, the Ceded Mile, and a protectorate over a narrow strip of territory extending for over 250 miles along the banks of the River Gambia.

The total area now under British protection amounts to 3620 square miles, with a population of 155,000, of whom only about 200 persons are of European origin.

The chief products are ground-nuts, hides, bees'-wax and rubber, all of which are exported in considerable quantities.

Bathurst is the capital, on the island of St. Mary at the mouth of the river, and has over 9000 inhabitants. The only other towns of any size and importance are Albreda, Fort James, and Georgetown.

Gambia is a Crown Colony, and the government is vested in a resident governor appointed by the Crown, and assisted in the administration of the country by local legislative and executive councils. A company of the West African Frontier Force is permanently stationed in the colony, and there is also a local force of military police.

Stamps first issued January, 1869.

Entered Universal Postal Union January 1, 1879.

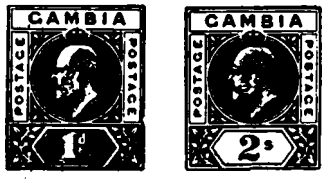
Imperial Penny Postage adopted December 25, 1898.

In 1902 Gambia commenced the issue of a full series of King's Head stamps ranging in value from ½d. to 3s., and including no less than twelve separate denominations. The design was practically an exact reproduction of the Queen's Head issue which it replaced, and it was printed from the general De La Rue Colonial "POSTAGE—POSTAGE" key plate, also employed in the production of the contemporary issues of the Cayman Islands, Seychelles, and St. Helena. The stamps are printed in sheets containing 120, arranged in two panes of sixty, each containing ten horizontal rows of six stamps, the panes being surrounded by narrow continuous lines in the same colour as that in which the body of the stamp was printed; they have the plate number "1" in white upon a solid coloured disc in all four corners of the sheet. The stamps were on paper with Crown C A watermark.

The first value to be placed on sale was the 1d., in March, 1902, all the remaining values, excepting the two highest and the 1s. 6d., following during the course of the same year. Those mentioned were not added to the series until April, 1905, and only 6000 copies of each are said to have been printed.

Owing to the rapidity with which they were superseded by those having the new multiple form of watermark, several of the stamps of the single C A King's Head issue of Gambia show considerable appreciation in value during the past few years, the 1s. being especially scarce.

1902-5.




*King's Head designs as above. Inscribed* "POSTAGE" *at each side. Wmk. Crown* C A (*single*). *Perf. 14. Name and value in second colour given. Typographed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. in London. Dates of issue appended in brackets.*

½d., green (April 19, 1902).
1d., carmine (March 13, 1902).
2d., orange and mauve (June 14, 1902).

2½d., ultramarine (June 14, 1902).
3d., magenta and ultramarine (April 19, 1902).
4d., brown and ultramarine (June 14, 1902).
6d., sage-green and carmine (June 14, 1902).
1s., violet and green (June 14, 1902).
1s. 6d., green and carmine on *yellow* (April 6, 1905).
2s., deep slate and orange (June 14, 1902).
2s. 6d., purple and brown on *yellow* (April 6, 1905).
3s., carmine and green on *yellow* (April 6, 1905).

Rather more than two years later the 1d. stamp of this issue appeared with the Multiple Crown CA watermark, and at intervals during 1905–6 all denominations excepting the 1s. 6d., 2s., and 3s. were issued with the new watermark, supplies printed on this paper being issued as those with the old watermark became exhausted.

Included in the series were three stamps of entirely new and unfamiliar values, which are generally denounced as being entirely unnecessary and of more or less speculative origin; they were 5d., 7½d., and 10d. They were issued, however, in connection with the insurance of postal packets, the rates for which had been fixed, by a Postal Ordinance of 1897, at 5d. for a value of £12, 7½d. up to £24, and 10d. up to £36. Stamps of these denominations had been in use in the neighbouring colony of Lagos since February, 1894. The actual demand for the 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. values, which had been issued experimentally, for postal purposes proved to be so small that no more than the one printing of six thousand copies of each was issued, and no stamps of these denominations were included in the Multiple series.

These stamps being available for postage only, none have been printed on chalk-surfaced paper.

1904–6.

*Designs, etc., as before. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Dates of issue appended in brackets.*

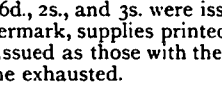
½d., green (February 23, 1906).
1d., carmine (August, 1904).
2d., orange and mauve (February 23, 1906).
2½d., ultramarine (February 23, 1906).
3d., magenta and ultramarine (February 23, 1906).
4d., brown and ultramarine (February 23, 1906).
5d., grey and black (April 6, 1905).
6d., sage-green and carmine (February 23, 1906).
7½d, green and carmine (April 6, 1906).
10d., olive-brown and carmine (April 6, 1906).
1s., violet and green (February 23, 1906).
2s., deep slate and orange (February 23, 1906).

Although somewhat monotonous in design, the King's Head stamps of Gambia are, from the point of view of colouring, amongst the handsomest series of British Colonial stamps current to-day.

We now arrive at a provisional issue which is frequently referred to in philatelic journals as the "Gambia Scandal"; and as the circumstances attending the issue are still under investigation, the less said about them here the better.

The overprint "HALFPENNY" on 2s. 6d. was applied to complete sheets of 120 at four operations, a block of thirty being surcharged at each impression, whilst the sheets of 3s. were divided into panes previous to being surcharged "ONE PENNY," and were also overprinted in blocks of thirty.

April 10, 1906.




*Provisional issue. The 2s. 6d. and 3s. of* 1905, *surcharged* "HALF PENNY" *in sans-serif capitals in two lines, in* black, *with two* black *bars beneath, cancelling the original value, or* "ONE PENNY" *in Roman capitals in one line, also in* black, *across the centre of the stamp without any obliterating bar.*

"HALF PENNY" on 2s. 6d., purple and brown on *yellow.*
"ONE PENNY" on 3s., carmine and green on *yellow.*

*Varieties.*

As is the case with the majority of surcharged provisional stamps, there are certain more or less important variations from the normal in the overprint which have to be listed.

*Double Surcharge.*

"ONE PENNY" on 3s., carmine and green on *yellow.*

The seventh stamp in each block of thirty of the "HALF PENNY" on 2s. 6d. has the "E" in "PENNY" broken like an "F".

"HALF PFNNY" on 2s. 6d., purple and brown on *yellow.*

In the third and fourth rows of the setting the space between the words of the surcharge and the black bars obliterating the original value measured 4 mm. instead of 5.

*Space of 4 mm. instead of 5 mm.*

"HALF PENNY" on 2s. 6d., purple and brown on *yellow.*

Other varieties also exist showing dropped letters, variations in thickness of the cancelling bars, etc., which are not, however, of sufficient importance to be listed here.

It is said that following the issue of these provisionals the 2s. 6d. and 3s. stamps were withdrawn from sale, to prevent their being purchased for the purpose of manufacturing fraudulent surcharges!

*(To be continued.)*

# New Issues and Discoveries

*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.**

**Ecuador.**—Mr. Morai sends us a 50 centavos stamp, overprinted "CINCO CENTAVOS," in *black*, with the information that the overprint became necessary owing to the exhaustion of 5 c. stamps. The authorities were *said* to be so loath to create an overprint that the public had to make use of 10 c. stamps, but there was so much discontent that they were obliged to do so. The idea of the authorities of Ecuador sticking at an overprint or two is rather comic!

As to the stamp overprinted, it is evidently an addition to the 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 5 c., and 10 c. listed in our issue of November 6, but we are unable to illustrate it as we have no unused copy. It is quite possible that other values exist.




95

1909. *Issue commemorative of National Exhibition. New type* (*as* Type 95, *but portrait of* Juan de Dios Morales). *Line-engraved. Perf.* 12.

347|50 c., vermilion.

CINCO
CENTAVOS

99

1909. *Above stamp overprinted with* Type 99, *in* black.

350| 5 c. on 50 c., vermilion.

**Federated Malay States.**—According to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* (27.11.09) the 4 c., black and rose, was issued on surfaced paper in June last, or earlier.




3

JUNE, 1909. Type 3. *Centre in first colour. Wmk. Multiple Crown* CA, Type w. 8. *Perf.* 14.

274| 4 c., black and rose, C.

**Straits Settlements.**—We are indebted to the *Straits Stamp Company*, of Penang, for first sight of the new 30 c. and $5, to which we referred in *G.S.W.* dated May 1.




40

1–3 NOVEMBER, 1909. Type 40. *Name and value in second colour. Wmk. Multiple Crown* CA, Type w 8. *Perf.* 14.

150 30 c., purple and orange-yellow, C.
154 $5, green and red on *green*, C.

**Tchongking.**—The following additions to the 1908 issue are listed in the *Bulletin Champion* (25.11.09):—




11




13

貳 圓

TCHONGKING

64

1909. Types 11 *and* 13 (*of Indo-China*) *overprinted* "Tchongking," *and value in Chinese characters, as* Type 64, *in* red. *Centre and value in* black.

A 705| 2 fr., green.
A 707 10 fr., violet.

# Correspondence

*The Editor of "Gibbons Stamp Weekly"*

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed I send you a copy of a letter just received from the Postmaster-General. I am afraid his very definite announcement will stop us from doing anything further in this direction, and I think that the matter could profitably be raised on the report to the next Congress as to what other steps could be taken to achieve our object.

Yours truly,
I. J. BERNSTEIN.

---

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON,
"30 *November*, 1909.

"SIR,—The Postmaster-General has had before him your letter of the 10th of this month, in which you ask him, on behalf of the Congress of Philatelic Societies of Great Britain, to bring to the notice of the Universal Postal Union a petition having for its object the prevention of the issues of Commemorative and other postage stamps which, in the opinion of the Congress, are not necessary for the public service.

"The Postmaster-General desires me to say that as he reserves to himself the absolute right to decide whether any particular issue of postage stamps in this country is necessary for the public service, he could not well be a party to an international arrangement which would tend to limit his powers in this respect.

"I am, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
(Signed) "A. F. KING."

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## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

R. G. F.—We believe that Papua No. 58 has not yet been issued.

R. J. W.—The stamp you mention has been referred to in letters in the *Weekly* within the last month or two. You are probably right, but the facts were not known when the current edition of the Catalogue was published, and we have no means of causing it to disappear from the list until the next edition comes out. In the meantime we have published what our correspondents have to say about it.

# Philatelic Societies

## North London Philatelic Society

*President: Alex. J. Sefi.*
*Meetings: 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Y.M.C.A., 7 Highbury Place, Highbury Station, N., 7.30 p.m.*
*Hon. Secretary: C. S. Muratori, 29 Fletching Road, Lower Clapton, N.E.*

THE thirty-fourth ordinary meeting of the above Society took place on Thursday, November 16th, nineteen members and visitors being present.

The chair was occupied by the President, Mr. Alex. J. Sefi.

After formal business the Chairman announced that the first item consisted of a paper by Mr. Karl Wiehen, on "Should Completeness be sacrificed for Condition?"

Mr. Wiehen questions whether too much stress is not laid on condition nowadays by the philatelic papers, to the great disadvantage of the young collector, for on looking through the catalogues will be found such things as cut to shape, cancelled, pen-marked, perf. with hole, barred, etc., among practically common stamps, while the rarer stamps, such as pence Ceylons, etc., are only priced in good condition, so that the novice, not being up to the vagaries of the condition monger, would find that, in the event of his being obliged to realize his collections, they were practically unsalable, owing to their not coming up to the standard which the condition cranks seem anxious to fix. Messrs. P. J. W. Deverell, A. J. Sefi, C. S. Muratori, etc., also spoke on the subject, after which a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Wiehen for his interesting paper on this most important topic.

The next item consisted of a blackboard lecture on the "Silk Thread Issues of Switzerland," by Mr. Alex. J. Sefi. This proved most instructive, as full explanations were given as to the way to distinguish the various printings of these stamps, and also the several new discoveries Mr. Sefi has made in them, although they had been so greatly studied already. At the conclusion of the display, among which must be noted a mint block of nine of the 5 rappen stamp, a hearty vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. K. Dingwall, and unanimously carried. A vote of thanks to the chair closed the business of the meeting.

IMPORTANT.—In the last report of our meeting, regarding Mr. Heginbottom's display of Turks Islands, it was stated that "of the surcharged issues Mr. Heginbottom only collects the ½d. on 6d., ½d. on 4d., and the 1d. on 2½d., as he considers that the others were not issued for any legitimate postal purpose." As this is entirely incorrect, I here give Mr. Heginbottom's note on this early provisional issue thus: "I do not collect these, few being met with postally used." I am pleased to make this correction in Mr. Heginbottom's interest, and trust that no erroneous idea may have been formed through this wrong interpretation of his notes.

Printed by W. BRENDON & SON, Ltd., Plymouth, for the Proprietors, STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.
December 18, 1909.

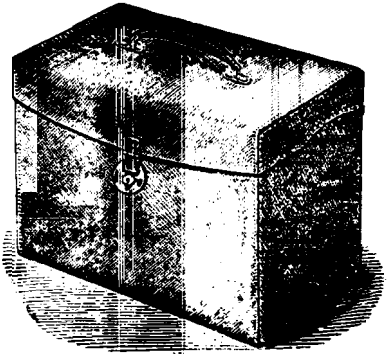
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**STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED**
**391 Strand, London, W.C.**

[AD. 8.

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| 1 Ideal Perforation Gauge ..... | 0 | 6 |
| 1 Watermark Detector ..... | 1 | 0 |
| 1 Pocket Magnifying Glass ..... | 1 | 0 |
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| | 6 | 5 |

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| 1 Watermark Detector ..... | 1 | 0 |
| 1 Pair of Tweezers (Nos. 1, 2, or 3).. | 2 | 0 |
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| 1 Watermark Detector ..... | 1 | 0 |
| 1 Pair of Tweezers (Nos. 1, 2, or 3).. | 2 | 0 |
| 1 copy of *My Duplicates* ..... | 1 | 0 |
| No. 66 Packet (500 different Stamps) | 4 | 0 |
| | 14 | 6 |

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| | List Price. s. | d. |
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| 100 Transparent Envelopes. B ..... | 0 | 6 |
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## No. 6. Price £1.

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| 1 Ideal Album. No. 1 ..... | 12 | 6 |
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| 1 „ „ „ II ..... | 2 | 6 |
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| 1 Ideal Perforation Gauge ..... | 0 | 6 |
| 1 Watermark Detector ..... | 1 | 0 |
| 1 Magnifying Glass ..... | 4 | 0 |
| 1 Pair of No. 3 Tweezers ..... | 2 | 0 |
| 1 copy of *My Duplicates* ..... | 1 | 0 |
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| | 30 | 6 |

## No. 7. Price £1 10s.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Ideal Album. No. 1 ..... | 12 | 6 |
| 1 Set of Catalogues ..... | 5 | 0 |
| 2 Boxes of 1000 Stamp Hinges ..... | 1 | 0 |
| 1 Ideal Perforation Gauge ..... | 0 | 6 |
| 1 Watermark Detector ..... | 1 | 0 |
| 1 Pair of No. 3 Tweezers ..... | 2 | 0 |
| 1 Magnifying Glass ..... | 4 | 0 |
| 1 No. 13 Collecting Book ..... | 1 | 6 |
| 100 Transparent Envelopes. B ..... | 0 | 6 |
| No. 67 Packet (1000 varieties) ... | 15 | 0 |
| | 43 | 0 |

## No. 8. Price £3.

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|---|---|---|
| 1 Ideal Album. No. 3 ..... | 25 | 0 |
| 1 Leather Case for above ..... | 20 | 0 |
| 1 Set of Catalogues ..... | 5 | 0 |
| 3 Boxes of 1000 Stamp Hinges ..... | 1 | 6 |
| 1 Ideal Perforation Gauge ..... | 0 | 6 |
| 1 Watermark Detector ..... | 1 | 0 |
| 1 Pair of No. 3 Tweezers ..... | 2 | 0 |
| 1 Magnifying Glass ..... | 4 | 0 |
| 1 No. 17 Collecting Book ..... | 2 | 6 |
| 100 Transparent Envelopes. B ..... | 0 | 6 |
| 1 No. 73 Leather Pocket Wallet .... | 3 | 6 |
| No. 67 Packet (1000 varieties) ... | 15 | 0 |
| | 80 | 0 |

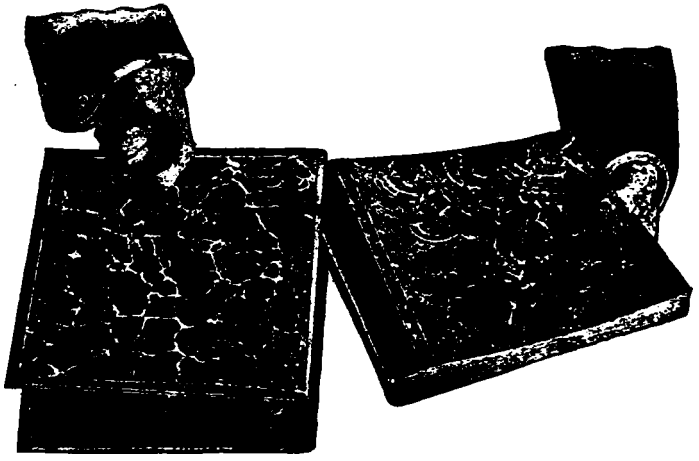
[AD 47.

# "SIMPLEX"

# BLANK ALBUM

**SPRING BACK.** **MOVEABLE LEAVES.**

**May be used in conjunction with Sectional Album or with Imperial Album.**



This Album 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.

---

**No. 1046.** The **"SIMPLEX,"** 150 leaves, size $11\frac{1}{16} \times 9\frac{1}{16}$, space available for stamps $9\frac{1}{8} \times 7\frac{1}{8}$; cloth cover, bevelled boards, lettered on back, with blank panel for particulars of contents.

**Price 12/6; post-free in U.K. 13/1.** Weight, $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Bound in dark green or marone.

**EXTRA LEAVES.**

**No. 1145.** Size $11\frac{1}{16} \times 9\frac{1}{16}$. Price 7d. per doz., 4/6 per 100; or post-free in U.K. 10d. per doz., 5/6 per 100.

[Ad. 24.

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## Stanley Gibbons, Limited, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

# TWEEZERS FOR HANDLING STAMPS.

**These are invaluable to every Philatelist.**

**They are of the best obtainable quality, with points very slightly milled, so as not to damage the Stamps.**

**They can be put into water without rusting, and can therefore be used in soaking Stamps.**

**No. 1094.**

Five inches long. With broad ends.



**No. 1095.**

4⅝ inches long. With rounded ends.



**No. 1096.**

4⅝ inches long. With pointed ends.

## ALL ONE PRICE

**Each 2s. Each**

*Postage 1d; Foreign, 4d.*

[AD. 16.

# SURCHARGE MEASURER.



1090.

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

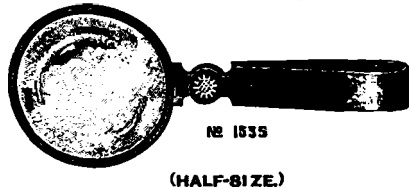
Packed in stout cardboard box. Weight, 2 oz.

**No. 1090. *Price 4/- ; post-free, 4/1 ; abroad, 4/4.***

[AD. 17.

# New "Folding" Magnifying Glass.

WE have long been asked for a cheap Magnifying Glass, and have at last been able to arrange for the manufacture of a good quality glass of medium power, which we offer at the extremely low price of 1/-.




(HALF-SIZE.)

The lens is 1⅛ inches in diameter, and is mounted in celluloid, the handle being of the same substance. The lens can be folded back into the handle, and is thus protected from injury in the pocket.

**Length : Open, 4½ inches ; shut, 2½ inches.**

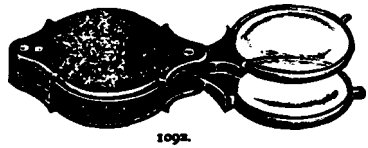
Packed in cardboard box.

**No. 1535. Price 1/-.**

Postage 1d. ; British Colonies, 2d. ; Foreign, 4d.

[AD. 11.

# Pocket Magnifying Glass.



1092.

THIS Glass consists of two specially worked lenses, mounted in a handsome polished black horn frame, and folds up compactly for the pocket. The lenses may be used singly, or together, should a high power be required.

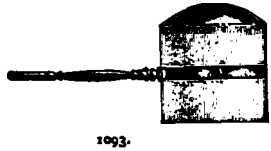
The Glass is **absolutely identical** with that formerly sold at 7/6, and at the present price cannot be equalled elsewhere. Packed in cardboard box.

**No. 1092. Price 4/-.**

Postage 1d. ; British Colonies, 2d. ; Foreign, 4d.

[AD. 12.

# "Coddington" Magnifying Glass.





1093.

A FINE "Coddington" Glass, of high power and large field ; the base is flat, so that the Glass may be placed right on the stamp to be examined.

Of the greatest use in detecting forgeries, and examining stamps for retouches or flaws. Packed in cardboard box.

**No. 1093. Price 5/-.**

Postage 1d. ; British Colonies, 4d. ; Foreign, 7d.

[AD. 18.

# STANLEY GIBBONS'

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| „ 1099. | **TUCK CASE FOR WAISTCOAT**, morocco leather | 2 | 7 |
| „ 1089. | **"VADE MECUM,"** for mounting stamps | 2 | 8 |
| „ 1052. | **COLLECTING BOOK, No. 17**, pocket size, *recommended* | 2 | 8 |
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| | **STAMP CATALOGUE, BRITISH EMPIRE** | 2 | 9 |
| | **„ „ FOREIGN** | 2 | 10 |
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| „ 1102. | **LIMP MOROCCO LETTER CASE.** | 3 | 7 |
| „ 1087. | **IVORY POCKET RULE**, inches and mm. | 3 | 7 |
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| „ 1059. | **"REPRINTS OF POSTAL ADHESIVES,"** paper cover | 4 | 3 |
| „ 1110. | **GENT.'S CARD CASE**, morocco leather | 4 | 7 |
| „ 1054. | **"PORTUGUESE INDIA" HANDBOOK**, paper cover | 4 | 9 |
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Gibbons Stamp Weekly, December 25, 1909.

Registered at the G.P.O. for Transmission as a Newspaper.

No. 26, Vol. X.
(Whole No. 260.)

DECEMBER 25, 1909.

One Penny.

# Gibbons Stamp Weekly



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TITLE AND CONTENTS TO VOL.

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**HEAD OFFICE: 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.**

(Opposite The Hotel Cecil)

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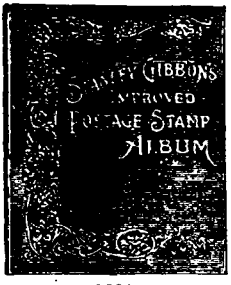
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1001

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THIS new handbook consists of 184 large pages and 842 illustrations, and will be found indispensable to all collectors who are interested in the study of our own stamps. This new work is divided into 17 chapters and 7 appendices, and the following are some of the more important subjects dealt with:— Inland Office; Paid Letters; Registered Letters, Newspapers and Books; Returned Letter Branch; London District; Foreign Branch; Colonial and Foreign Packet Service; Ship Letters; Navy Post Office; Travelling Post Office; Home Packet Service; List of Penny Posts in 1839; List of Obliteration Marks with their numbers; etc. etc. etc.

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**No. 1747. Bound in Art Cloth. Price 4s.**

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**STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd.**

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[Ad. 61.

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AND
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| ,, 9. | 1 c. to 40 c. . | 2 | 9 |
| ,, 11. | 1 c. to 1 p. . | 5 | 0 |

DECEMBER 25, 1909

# Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS

No. 26
Whole No. 260

DECEMBER 25, 1909

VOL. X

## Anno Domini 1909 and After

THE date of our present number, the last of a volume, the last of a year, is the date on which we are all accustomed to exchange Good Wishes, and we take the opportunity of wishing all our readers and friends all the Compliments of this Festive Season and Many Happy Returns of the Day.

The past year may be considered a satisfactory one, from a philatelic point of view, and the prospects for the future appear to be equally favourable. Politicians may furiously rage together, and people may imagine vain things, but Philatelists pursue their quiet course, year after year, adding something to their collections, and let us hope also to their knowledge, of stamps as time goes on, and more and more satisfied with a hobby which affords them unending pleasure.

One of the happiest events of the past year was the fine Exhibition of Stamps held at Manchester, and accompanied by the first Congress of Philatelists that has yet taken place in this country. The Congress seems likely at last to become an annual fixture, while Exhibitions on a larger or smaller scale come even more frequently. A Great Exhibition we do not expect, perhaps we do not want, to see every year, but if a really fine show were held somewhere in this country at intervals of two or three years, with plenty of smaller, local shows (as they might be termed) in between, they would do a great deal of good and be a great source of enjoyment to collectors.

The Congress of 1910, as our readers are aware, has been taken in hand by a Society which has never yet been content with anything less than triumphant success in its undertakings, and we regard the success of the next Congress as fully assured.

Among other events of a similarly pleasant nature were an Exhibition at Newcastle-on-Tyne, at which some very fine collections were shown; an International Exhibition at Amsterdam, at which British collectors were very efficiently represented; and a good show of United States Stamps at the Golden West Exhibition at Earl's Court. About the last of these we should like to say a little more. It has always appeared to us that an Exhibition of Stamps in connection with some Exhibition of a more general kind, or at least of some other kind, is likely to do more good in spreading a knowledge of Stamp Collecting and its fascination than is done by a Stamp Exhibition, however fine, which is an Exhibition of Stamps and nothing else. A specialist may perhaps say that he has no desire to show his collection to the general public, or indeed to any one except another specialist, who alone can fully appreciate it; but this is a rather selfish way of looking at it, and we believe that the great majority of our great collectors have the general interests of philately at heart, and are ready and willing to do all in their power to encourage younger collectors and to increase their number. One difficulty is to provide proper and safe accommodation for exhibits of stamps at general Exhibitions, and another lies in the fact that these Exhibitions are frequently open for a far longer time than any collector will allow his stamps to be exposed to the light. Both of these difficulties seem to have been successfully surmounted in the case of the show of stamps arranged by the Junior Philatelic Society at Earl's Court. The Exhibition was open from early in May till the end of September; some of the exhibits were changed, we believe, during that time, but we can answer for one that remained on view for the whole period, nearly five months, without suffering any damage. This shows that some stamps, at all events, if proper precautions are taken and they are not exposed to direct sunlight, can be safely exhibited for a considerable time. A great deal, of course, depends upon the situation. Some positions are exceptionally unfavourable: we are inclined to think that our publishers' shop window is one of them; we have noticed some most interesting varieties of shade among its contents—but perhaps *shade* is hardly the correct word!

Next year, in addition to the Congress, which is likely to be *the* philatelic event of

the year in this country, there is to be an International Philatelic Exhibition at Berne, where some magnificent collections of old Swiss stamps should be on view, and other treasures will not be lacking, for the arrangements are in excellent hands.

During the past twelve months we have not been brought into such close personal contact with the new issue output as in some previous years, our friend Mr. Frank Phillips taking charge of that department, but we fancy the crop has been an average one. Commemorative Labels, varied with an occasional picture card, flit across the philatelic firmament like comets, only with greater frequency, and meteoric showers of overprinted varieties still cause occasional inconvenience. One of the subjects to be discussed at the approaching Congress (we cannot get away from this event) will, we believe, be the question of steps to be taken to reduce the crop of unnecessary stamps—or perhaps we should rather put it, of stamps unnecessary for postal purposes—since there appear still to be some who maintain that matter of this description is necessary and wholesome food for the Young Collector. We do not agree ; we never have done so. The Young Collector is not such a fool as some of his friends try to make him out to be ! Every fresh issue is a fresh burden to the collector, old or young. Changes there must and will be, from time to time, of course, but until the collector has got a specimen of almost every stamp in current use he requires no fresh issues ; the longer a stamp remains current, the commoner and cheaper used copies must get, and therefore a long life to a stamp is all to the advantage of the *Collector*. No one can claim at the present day that there are not sufficient different stamps in existence (even according to the most strictly simplified catalogues) to satisfy the most enthusiastic collectors. If new issues are welcomed, it is because they are to be had cheap for a time, and under the present conditions of constant change there is always a speculative element about them, which appeals to our gambling instincts.

Stamp collecting and stamp speculating are two very different things, and what is conducive to the latter is, in our opinion, detrimental to the former. Collecting is a hobby, speculating is either a business or a gamble ; profits no doubt may be made in either and so may losses ; we fancy that the speculator of the present day not infrequently burns his fingers, while the collector, at any rate, gets pleasure out of his hobby, and if he has not been a reckless buyer he will doubtless find that he has picked up a few bargains.

At all events we can say, as the result of the discussion that took place at the last Congress, that the great majority of experienced philatelists are agreed that the issuing of stamps that are not really necessary, and that would not have been issued if there were no stamp collectors, is injurious to the interests of Stamp Collecting.

It will be remembered that it was decided at the Congress of 1909 to present a Petition "to the Universal Postal Union, soliciting their help in the prevention of further issues of Commemorative and other stamps which are unnecessary for the public service." This Petition, which was published in our number for October 2nd, has had a rather unfortunate career. When it was ready for presentation, it was discovered that the authorities of the Universal Postal Union could not accept any petition of this kind direct, and that it could only be presented through the representative of one of the countries forming the Union ; it was therefore decided to approach our Postmaster-General, who has shown some little sympathy with our philatelic yearnings on previous occasions, but, as we have seen from a letter published in our last number, our present object by no means meets with his approval. Perhaps the time was not quite well chosen ; when public affairs settle down a little perhaps the Postmaster-General may be better able to understand what the petitioners really have in view. In the first place, there is no desire to limit the powers of the Postmaster-General "to decide whether any particular issue of postage stamps in this country is necessary for the public service." All that we wish to do is to discourage the issue of stamps which no Postmaster-General could contend were "necessary for the public service." In the second place, we all know that the Universal Postal Union did at one time discourage the issue of Commemorative, and other stamps with a limited period of currency, to the extent of deciding that they should not be considered available for International postage ; and we are not aware that that rule has been rescinded, though it does not seem to be strictly enforced. This last fact confirms our belief that all these appeals to Postal Union authorities are likely to be of little use ; there is only one form of appeal which can influence those responsible for unnecessary issues. Let collectors combine to ignore these things, and Post Office Departments will cease to go to the expense of issuing them. This will form the best possible test of the character of the issue ; if it is a necessary one, it will become permanent.

But we did not set out to preach a sermon upon Unnecessary and Speculative Issues, and we apologize to our readers for doing so. Our excuse must be that there have been a few examples during Anno Domini 1909, and that we cannot hope that they will entirely cease in the near future.

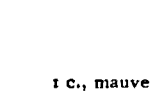
# Countries of the World

*By* BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

(*Continued from page* 589.)

**Hawaiian Islands**—*continued*

ON May 27th, 1896, an official decree was issued stating that on and after December 31st, 1896, "the sale of postage stamps, postal cards, and stamped envelopes, issued previous to the present issue, shall cease at the Post Office, after which date all, if any, that may remain will be destroyed." On June 30th an inventory of all these stamps was published for the general information of the public, and between this date and January 28th, 1897, when the remainders were destroyed, quite a number were sold. The remainders were burned in the furnaces of the Hawaiian Electric Company, in the presence of the Minister of Finance, the Postmaster-General, and a specially appointed committee. Stamps having a facial value of about $100,000 were destroyed, these including the balance of the reprints of the 1853 and 1862 issues, and the following surcharged "Provisional Govt." :—209,135 2 c., *slate-violet;* 289,536 5 c., *ultramarine;* 81,250 10 c., *brown;* 98,919 12 c., *black;* 62,879 18 c., *red;* 21,151 50 c., *orange-vermilion;* and 41,901 $1, *rosine.* Subtracting these from the numbers given above, we should be able to arrive at the actual number of surcharged stamps sold, but I fear the figures given are not all correct, for 98,919 of the 12 c., *black*, are said to have been burned, whereas only 65,500 are stated to have been overprinted!




1893. *Stamps of previous issues overprinted with* Type 21.

(*a*) *In* red.

| | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 c., mauve | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| 1 c., indigo | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 |
| 1 c., deep yellow-green | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| 2 c., brown | 0 | 4 | — | |
| 2 c., slate-violet | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 5 c., deep indigo | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| 5 c., ultramarine | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 |
| 6 c., blue-green | 1 | 0 | — | |
| 10 c., black | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 12 c. ,, | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| 12 c., claret | 10 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| 25 c., slate-purple | 3 | 0 | — | |

(*b*) *In* black.

| | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 c., bright vermilion | 6 | 0 | — | |
| 2 c., carmine | 0 | 6 | — | |
| 10 c., vermilion | 1 | 0 | — | |
| 10 c., brown | 0 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| 12 c., claret | 50 | 0 | 40 | 0 |
| 15 c., red-brown | 1 | 3 | — | |
| 18 c., rose-red | 1 | 0 | — | |
| 50 c., orange-vermilion | 4 | 0 | — | |
| $1, rosine | 10 | 0 | — | |

**The Fourteenth Issue**

In October, 1893, the following notice was published in the *Commercial Advertiser* of Honolulu at the instigation of the Post Office Department:—

"HAWAIIAN POSTAL SERVICE.

"Designs for a new issue of 1, 2, 5, 10, and 25 cent postage stamps will be received at this office on or before November 1st, 1893, at noon. The designs accepted will be paid for at the rate of $10 each, and when more than one applicant has the same design priority of receipt and style of execution will determine the selection.

"JOS. M. OAT,
"*Postmaster-General.*"

The designs submitted by Mr. E. W. Holdsworth, of Honolulu, were accepted and sent to the American Bank Note Company shortly afterwards, to be engraved and printed, and the stamps were placed on sale on February 28th, 1894.

The 1 c. shows the Hawaiian Arms on a large shield with supporters, with scrolls above and below containing "HAWAII" and "ONE CENT" respectively.

On the 2 c. is a view of Honolulu, taken from the sea. At the right is a landmark for all incoming vessels—the famous Diamond Head at Leahi, an extinct volcano crater some 760 feet high. This is enclosed in a square border containing "HAWAII" at top, "TWO CENTS" at base, and "POSTAGE" at each side.

The 5 c. shows the statue of Kamehameha I, previously described in connection with the 25 c. of 1882–5, enclosed in a horse-shoe band inscribed "HAWAIIAN ISLANDS POSTAGE." In the lower corners are numerals of value.

On the 10 c. is a large star, surrounded by palms, with "1893" at the top and "HAWAII" and "10 c." at the base. In the lower corners are *taro* leaves and sugar canes, two of the chief products of the islands and the staple food of the natives.

The 25 c. shows a portrait of Sanford B.

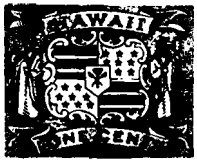
Dole, the moving spirit and head of the Provisional Government. He was appointed President of the Republic, and later, under the United States regime, acted as Governor of the territory of Hawaii. Above the portrait is a scroll inscribed "HAWAII * 1893," and in the left lower corner is a small square containing the value "25 c." Below the portrait is the Anchor of Hope and to the left is the Hawaiian flag, which, it will be noted, is not unlike our own Union Jack. Regarding this Mr. Howes tells the following story: "Owing to the presence and help of the British and American traders while trying to lift his kingdom from barbarism, Kamehameha was naturally very friendly to both, and up to the time of the war of 1812, having no flag of his own, he alternately flew the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes. Some time after the beginning of the war a Yankee privateer, putting into the port of Honolulu, saw the British flag flying. 'How is this?' demanded the captain. 'You pretend to be our friend and I find you flying the flag of our enemy.' The King, to gratify his American friends, hauled down the British flag and hoisted 'Old Glory.' A few days after the Yankee vessel left a British man-of-war appeared and again the same question was propounded by the irate Briton. In his perplexity Kamehameha came to John Young and asked how it would do to fly both flags from the same mast. This proposition was turned down, naturally, but Young suggested as a compromise that they make a flag of their own by taking the British Union Jack—the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick—for a field, and the American stripes, alternating red, white, and blue, for the fly. The stripes number eight, one for each island of the group. This met the King's approval and soon the first Hawaiian flag was flung to the breeze."

In November, 1894, a 12 c. stamp, said to be required for the postage on parcels, was added to the set. This was probably also designed by Mr. Holdsworth, and like the others of the series, the plate was engraved and the stamps printed by the American Bank Note Company. In the centre is a vessel which is said to be the s.s. *Arawa*, of the Canadian-Australian line, bringing the recognition of the Republic by Great Britain to Honolulu. Curved around this is "REPUBLIC OF HAWAII," and at the base the numerals "12" are shown on a shield with "CENTS" at each side.

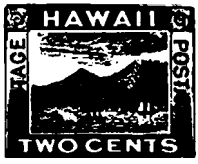
These stamps were, I believe, printed in sheets of one hundred (ten rows of ten) instead of fifty as was the case with the previous issues.

Shortly after the issue of these stamps—to be exact, in March, 1894—the American Bank Note Company destroyed all the dies and plates which had been used in the production of the stamps of previous issues.

In the following list the numbers printed of each value are given.



22



23



24



25



26



27

1894. *No wmk. Perf.* 12.

| | | Unused. s. | d. | Used. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 c., orange-yellow | (1,250,000) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 2 c., brown | (1,250,000) | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 5 c., rose-carmine | (937,500) | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 |
| 10 c., green | (312,500) | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| 12 c., blue | ( ? ) | 0 | 8 | | — |
| 25 c. ,, | (125,500) | 1 | 3 | | — |

### The Fifteenth Issue

In August, 1898, the Hawaiian Islands were formally annexed by the United States, and in the following year supplies of the 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c. stamps were issued in Postal Union colours. A new plate was made for the 5 c. In the 1894 series this value only shows numerals in the lower corners, and it was pointed out to the authorities that these might mean cents, dollars, or anything else. The word "CENTS," on a small tablet, was engraved on the original die at the base, and from this a new plate was constructed. It was also intended to alter the colours of the other values, and to add higher denominations to the set, but before these suggestions materialized the United States Government decided to withdraw the special stamps altogether and to issue ordinary United States postage stamps in the territory. At the close of business on June 13, 1900, every postmaster in the Hawaiian

Islands had to furnish an exact inventory of all the stamps, cards, etc., he had in stock. On the following day the United States stamps were placed on sale, and later on all the remainders of Hawaiian stamps were shipped to Washington and destroyed there in the Government furnace.

1899. *No wmk. Perf.* 12.

| | Unused. s. d. | Used. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 c., green . . . . | 0 1 | — |
| 2 c., pink . . . . | 0 2 | — |
| 5 c., blue . . . . | 0 4 | 0 3 |

**The Interisland Stamps**

We cannot leave the subject of these stamps without making some slight reference to the interesting series of type-set labels issued between 1859 and 1865 for interisland postage. To the specialist they have always been of the highest degree of interest, and Mr. Crocker's *magnum opus* is, as its title indicates, largely concerned with the history of the various printings and settings of these fascinating "numerals." The 1 c. and 2 c.




were intended solely for postage within the territory of the Hawaiian Islands, as is shown by the word "INTERISLAND" at the top, and the many printings and settings of the type for these two denominations hardly, therefore, come within the purview of the general collector.

With regard to the 5 c. stamps of the following type, however, matters are very different, and there is little doubt that these




were a provisional issue for foreign postage, placed on sale early in 1865 after the stock of the corresponding value of Type 4 was exhausted and before a supply of Type 8 had been ordered. Mr. Crocker says:—"There had been up to the date of this letter [February 24th, 1865] no 5 c. stamp in use or ordered, excepting the Missionary Numeral 5 c. ordered in 1851 (long since obsolete) and the engraved unperforated 5 c. with bust of Kamehameha III of 1853. While it is shown none of these were on hand at this time, there is little to prove that any more had been ordered since Clark placed his order in 1861 for 20,000. . . . Perhaps a new 5 c. stamp was under discussion at this date, however, and the Post Office preferred to use a temporary local issue, for on April 26th, 1865, a new engraved and perforated 5 c. stamp was ordered; the portrait to be that of the new King, Kamehameha V, a brother of the late King. The requisition was for 200,000, but these stamps did not reach the islands until April or May, 1866. It is well to note that the Post Office was without 5 c. stamps of a regular issue for at least eighteen months. I question whether this stamp should not be classed as a regular issue and not a provisional stamp under the circumstances."

That these stamps were not intended for local use is, we think, fairly evident from the fact that in place of "INTERISLAND" the inscription "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE" appears.

The 5 c. stamp of the type shown in the accompanying illustration was probably an




error for an intended supply of the second type-set 5 c. just discussed. The plate for the first 5 c. was afterwards used, with the necessary alterations, for printing a supply of the 1 c. and 2 c. stamps. These alterations included the insertion of the word "INTERISLAND" in the left-hand border in place of "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE." When it was found necessary to print off a further supply of 5 c. stamps the printer omitted to substitute the words "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE" for "INTERISLAND" as he should have done—probably owing to the fact that they were produced in somewhat of a hurry. As to the date of issue of this variety, Mr. Crocker says: "Although rarely found used, they are comparatively common unused, and are found in sheets, blocks, and pairs. This fact would go to confirm the idea that they were printed very late in the year 1865, and more probably not long before the arrival of the new 5 c. stamp in May, 1866." Five cent stamps were not required for internal postage, so it would seem indisputable that this variety was a provisional for use on foreign postal matter, and, as we have endeavoured to show, not only was it a provisional, but also

an error. Furthermore, it was the only error known in Hawaii's postal issues until the surcharge outbreak of 1893 brought its large crop of "no stop" and other errors.

**The Official Stamps**

Brief reference must also be made to the set of Official stamps issued in 1896. These




were intended for use on the correspondence emanating from the Department dealing with Foreign Affairs, and they show the portrait of Mr. Lorrin Andrews Thurston, who was Minister of the Interior under Kamehameha, then Hawaiian Minister of Washington, and finally Minister of Foreign Affairs under the Republic at the time the stamps were issued. The eight stars below the portrait refer to the eight islands forming the Hawaiian group.

It is said that these stamps were issued at the instigation of Mr. Thurston himself, and unkind remarks regarding his propensity for self-advertisement were not lacking in consequence. The Postal Executive had nothing to do with the matter; they were instructed to accept them as representing postage on letters from the Foreign Office, so they had no option but to comply. The stamps were withdrawn on the annexation of the islands by the United States in 1898, and it is said that a speculator bought the whole of the remainder—about $675 worth—at face value.

*(To be continued.)*

***PLEASE NOTE***

***The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Stock Books, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.***

# The Romance of Philately

## The Christmas Stamp

*By* SYDNEY CAMMERAY




IN the first year of this century John Furr died at his pretty little home at Brenton in Devon. Some wag had named him "Beaver" Furr, and the name had caught on, for the reason that he wore a large coat made from the skins of that animal, and every skin in the coat he claimed came from a beaver which he had himself trapped and killed in Canada. "Beaver" Furr had an intense love for Canada, and never wearied of praising it.

He died a very wealthy man, but all his wealth, made in Canada, amounting to somewhere about £60,000, was safely invested in British Consols, with the exception of the few hundreds represented in his cottage and land, where he had lived, and which was freehold. He was known all over the immediate district of Brenton as eccentric, and for years his long white hair, slightly curly and resting on his shoulders, and his snowy white beard, had attracted the attention of visitors in the little village.

"Beaver" Furr had made all his money in land speculations in Canada. He had been a lawyer in Ontario, and in after years used to say that it would not do to pounce suddenly on some lawyers and demand their books, as an investigation might prove that they were thriving on the principal of their clients. As he approached his seventy-fifth year (the year of his death) this subject took such possession of him, and he talked so much about it, that folks used to hint that he had probably borrowed his own clients' money in Canada, without their consent, for his private speculations, and that it preyed on his conscience.

"Beaver" Furr was a widower and a great-grandfather. He had only one child, and she had been a married woman in Ontario for thirty years and had a grandson who had never seen his great-grandfather.

"Beaver" Furr left a sealed will in the hands of his lawyers, with written instructions that it was not to be opened until the fifth Christmas after his death, and in these instructions he gave the names and addresses of the legatees, and directions that they or their next of kin should be notified to be

present on that date, to see the will opened and hear it read.

When the Christmas of 1906 arrived—five years after the death of "Beaver" Furr—those interested in the will were all assembled in the office of the lawyer in London. There were just seven in all, consisting of an elderly unmarried sister, and four gentlemen, the sons of his dead brother, and his married daughter and her grandson Dick, who had been brought from Canada by his grandmother to see London. Dick was not mentioned in the will.

When the will was read it was found that John Furr had left, after certain specific legacies of £1000 each to the relatives named and an extra £1000 to his daughter, the remainder of his estate to hospitals and charities in Canada, but he made a curious exception in his will, and this referred to a small tin box, lodged in the custody of a London bank and not to be given up until the fifth Christmas after his death had passed. It was then to be opened in the presence of the legatees named in his will.

The exception referred to read :—

"I have left in charge of my banker in London a small tin box, soldered up and sealed, and I will and bequeath this box and all its contents, and any property affected by its contents, and a further sum of £1000 to be paid out of the residue of my estate, to any one claiming kinship with me present at the reading of my will, who can without reference to any book, and while present at the said reading of the will, and before leaving the presence of my lawyer, name and give the face value of a postage stamp bearing the date 'Christmas 1898' and the words, 'We hold a vaster Empire than has been.' To prevent any unseemly haggling, I direct that those present answer in order of seniority, the oldest first and the youngest last, the question put to them by my lawyer, 'What stamp has this printed upon it?' and that each answer shall be written separately and without the knowledge of any one else on a separate piece of paper, and signed and handed to my lawyer, who shall examine the answers and whose decision shall be final. Should more than one reply be correct, I direct that the contents of the box shall be realized and added to the £1000 before mentioned, and equally divided among those giving correct answers, and should only one answer be correct, the giver of such answer shall be entitled, free of all legal charges, to the contents, rights, and privileges contained in the said box, together with the sum of £1000 in cash as before mentioned. If none of those present can answer this question, then the contents of the box with all rights, titles, and privileges affected by such contents shall go unconditionally to the Philatelic Association of Ontario, of which I am a life member. The correct answer to the question will be found inside the box."

The lawyer read this over two or three times and then proceeded to explain it.

"You see, ladies and gentlemen, there is a stamp apparently known to the testator which had this printing on it. The wording is 'Christmas 1898,' and, 'We hold a vaster Empire than has been.' Now you must not all answer together, neither must you answer out loud. You must write the name or description and value of that stamp, and the country it belongs to, on a slip of paper now, while you are here, and if you answer correctly you participate in the contents of that box. Evidently the late Mr. Furr was a stamp collector."

"Do you know what is in that box?" Miss Furr asked. "Indeed, I think brother John was not right in his head to make such a will. I never heard of such a stamp in my life, and I remember before we had stamps at all."

"Well, I think we should dispute the will," said one of the grand-nephews, a man of thirty, who was a clerk in a bank in the country, and had come up to claim the share left to his dead father. "The idea of leaving all that money and accumulated interest to hospitals and charities in Canada. For my part I am willing to have the will disputed, on the ground that Uncle John was not mentally fit to make a will."

"He was evidently *non compos mentis*, as the French say, when he was so silly as to collect stamps. Why, I throw mine into the waste-paper basket every day," added another brilliant grand-nephew, who wished to air his knowledge of foreign languages.

"Do not trouble yourself about that," said the lawyer. "The late Mr. Furr provided for that contingency. He has attached to his will a certificate, signed by two well-known London doctors, that he was in perfect health and mentally sound, and quite aware of his intentions at the date of making his will, and the date is 23rd of June, 1900, not quite a year before his death. I think you can put the question of his mental soundness on one side."

"Well, what is this silly thing we have to do? A kind of conundrum, isn't it?" another gentleman asked. "I'm like Aunt Mary there, I know nothing about stamps except for sticking them on letters and receipts."

"First, I must arrange you according to age," said the lawyer. "Miss Furr, may I presume to ask your age?"

"You may presume, sir, but I won't tell it to you or any one else."

"Well, but it is one of the conditions."

"I don't care for brother John's idiotic conditions."

"There may be £5000 in that box for all I know," said the lawyer.

"Five thousand or fifty thousand wouldn't get my age."

"Well, well, Miss Furr, we must take it then that you come first. Please reply to the question by writing on that slip the name or description of the stamp in question bear-

ing the date 'Christmas 1898,' and the words as before mentioned."

"I don't know any such silly stamp."

"Well, please write on the slip the words, 'I do not know,' and sign it."

Miss Furr complied, and with further reference to the idiocy of her brother and the proceedings generally, tossed the slip over to the lawyer.

Each one in turn came to the table and wrote on the paper slips and handed them back to the lawyer. At last all had gone through the examination except Dick. He sat there saying nothing, and not understanding the legal phraseology. Dick was only a few months over eleven years of age, and no one took any notice of him.

Dick sat next to his grandmother, and knew from her that he was going to hear her father's will read, and that perhaps they would return to Ontario very rich, and that she would then buy him a complete cricketing set. He had got bored with the technicalities, but fancied that he knew that stamp. He was too awed with the lawyer's manner to say anything, but he had tried to ask his grandmother what it was they wanted to know about that stamp.

She—annoyed and disappointed at the smallness of her legacy as her father's only child, and feeling irritated—had told him to hold his tongue. So Dick sat there a passive spectator of the wrangle over the will.

"Who is that boy?" the lawyer asked.

"My grandson," said John Furr's daughter.

"Oh, then he must be a great-grandson of the testator," said the lawyer.

"That is so," his grandmother replied. "Of course, my father was his great-grandfather."

"Then he must write his answer on a slip of paper, too," said the lawyer.

"What has he got to do with it? He is not one of the legatees," said the querulous bank clerk.

"Excuse me," said the lawyer, picking up the will and reading from it: "the will distinctly gives the privilege of answering the question 'to any one claiming kinship with me present at the reading of my will.' He can most certainly claim kinship, and he is certainly present at the reading of the will."

"Who told you to bring him?" the bank clerk snapped out to his grandmother.

"No one did. I brought him from Ontario just for the trip. I suppose I needn't ask your permission, anyhow."

"Well, ladies and gentlemen," said the lawyer, you must allow me as a legal man to decide. Now, my boy, do you know what the question is?"

Dick was not a shy boy. His life in Ontario did not allow of that.

"It's something about a stamp, and I think I know the stamp you want."

"Oh, do you? Well, don't say it out loud, but write it on this slip of paper. Give the name of the country it belongs to and its value—how much it is worth, you know—and anything else you like to say about it."

So Dick sat down and wrote slowly and deliberately, while all the others in the room entered into a snarling discussion on the dead man's want of justice to his relatives, and the stupidity of collecting stamps.

"That's all I know about it," said Dick at last, handing the paper to the lawyer.

"Very well. Now I will read out the replies."

One by one the lawyer turned the replies over in the same rotation he had received them.

One reply said, "India, two shilling stamp."

"That is mine," said one of the younger men present. "I thought I might as well have a shot at it. Might hit it, you know. Good sport, eh? . . . Like betting on the dark horse."

"But the Indian currency is not in shillings," said the lawyer.

"Oh, well, I didn't know."

"Now for the last one. Master Dick has written a history, I should judge, by the look of it. It reads:—'The stamp you want to know about is called the two cent stamp of Canada. I know it because I live there. It has a map of the world on it and the British Empire is shown in red and Canada is the biggest place on it right in the middle of the world at the top. It is a jolly good stamp. Signed Richard Furr Foster, aged 11.'"

"Very good indeed. Now to prove it."

The lawyer rang his bell and a clerk entered.

"Oh, Jenkins, does any one in this office know anything about stamps? Old stamps, I mean."

"Well, I collect a little, sir."

"Oh, you do, eh? Do you know a stamp with 'Christmas 1898' on it and a motto, 'We hold a vaster Empire than has been'?"

"Yes, sir. Canadian commemorative stamp, sir."

"Ah, then, Master Dick seems to be right. Could you get me one, Jenkins?"

"Yes, sir, from the stamp dealers just near here, sir."

Away went Jenkins, and in ten minutes was back again with a little transparent envelope in his hand and in it a stamp.

"How much did you pay for it, Jenkins?"

"Only a penny, sir. They're not scarce, and it's used. Did you want it unused?"

"Oh, no, this will do, but what a fuss to make about a stamp worth only a penny. Thank you, Jenkins; you need not wait."

Then the lawyer opened the envelope and took the stamp out on the palm of his hand.

"Yes. Answers the description perfectly.

Well, young man, I think I must congratulate you on becoming the possessor of the mysterious box. I must first, however, see that the Indian stamp mentioned has no such inscription on it, and I must find out that no other stamp answers the description. I think, now, ladies and gentlemen, we have finished our business for the present, and if you see me to-morrow I shall be able to arrange the details preparatory to paying over your legacies. I will get the box to-morrow morning and open it in your presence. Good day and thank you."

In various tempers and moods the disappointed legatees left, but the lawyer detained Dick and his grandmother for a moment.

"Please come in specially to-morrow afternoon and see me. I must really congratulate my young friend here on his knowledge. A most extraordinary thing to recollect the details of a stamp like that."

. . . . . .

Before returning to Ontario, Dick became the legal possessor of the contents of the mysterious box. When the box was opened it contained a book, a deed, and an envelope holding a two cent Canadian stamp, gummed on a piece of paper, and under it was written :—

"This is the stamp referred to in my will. —John Furr."

The deed was a conveyance of his property at Brenton, and the book had in it a complete set, from the earliest issues, of the postage stamps of North America, all unused. It included, besides Canada and Newfoundland, all the early issues of Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick.

An inscription on the fly-leaf stated that: "This collection of the stamps of North America is made in commemoration of my adopted land and because of my great love for it."

There was not a stamp missing, and all were in mint condition. Evidently "Beaver" Furr had collected and saved the issues as they came out, with the magnificent result seen in the book. None of those present knew that some of these stamps were worth over one hundred pounds each.

A sheet of instructions stated that if the legatee wished to realize and was ignorant of the value, the Philatelic Society of Ontario, of which John Furr was a life member, would see to its realization at its best value, and that communication should be made with its Hon. Secretary at the address given on the Life Membership receipt attached.

So Dick became the richest legatee of the relatives through his acquaintance with "The Christmas Stamp."

# The Cancellation Marks of London and District

*By* GEO. H. HOLLAND

(*Continued from page 595.*)

## CHIEF OFFICE CANCELLATIONS.

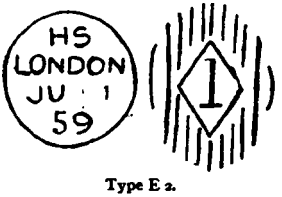



Type E.



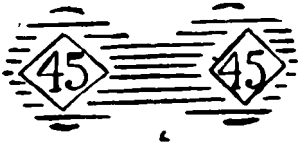

Type E 1.

Types E and E 1 will be found on imperforate stamps, and run from 1 to 51. They are also found on "Star perf.," mostly bluish paper.




Type E 2.

Type E 2 is found only in Nos. 1 and 2, and then only on stamps about 1857–8, it being in use only a short time.




Type E 3.

Type E 3, which is a roller cancellation, I have found only in Nos. 45 and 46, and should like to see one on an entire.

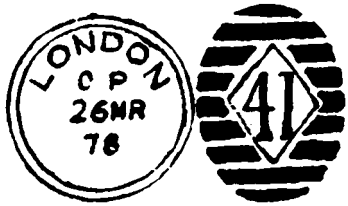



Type E 4a.

Later marks have thick bars, as shown in Type E 4, which is found with various natures of date stamp:—

(*a*) With single circle as shown in the illustration; found with most of the numbers from 1 to 107 (I have up to 101) on "Star perf." With Nos. 1 to 26, and 82 to 107, on "Plate numbers." I possess two copies with this type of cancellation with the number "132," but unfortunately without the date-mark attached, so I am unable to state whether this was actually used at the chief office. Perhaps some reader can give us information on this point.

No. 78 is found with the stamp "TOO LATE. LONDON."




Type E 4*b*.

(*b*) With the date-mark in a double-line circle; found with numbers 27 to 53 on "Plate numbers" and "Modern." Nos. 54 to 75 are missing, with the exception of No. 55, which I have on ½d., *green*, Queen's Head.




(*c*) With date-mark in a hexagon, stated by Mr. Hendy to be "Used on Late Fee Letters posted after 7 p.m."; found only with Nos. 76, 77, 79, 80, and 81.

The diamonds and figures vary in size and shape considerably, figures "105" measuring only 4 mm. in height, while others, notably "51" and "76," measure 10 mm. Most of these numbers were used as late as 1882, and some even up to the present day, but high numbers only. I have from 92 to 104 used as late as 1898, and No. 89 on King's Head 1d.

There is a curious form of this cancellation with thick block figures and thick-lined diamonds. I have most of the numbers from 3 to 53 (most likely 1 and 2 exist), commonly used from 1878 to 1882.

## DISTRICT OFFICES.

In 1857 District Initials were added to the cancellation marks, and these naturally will not be found on imperforate stamps, except as freaks. I have a 1d., *red, imperf.*, with cancellation, Type K, "W 14," dated February 2, 1860, some years after perforated stamps came into use.

The following illustrations are merely to show the style of cancellation. The same styles were used practically in all the districts, the difference being only in the lettering.

The shapes and sizes of the ovals, also of the figures and letters, vary considerably. The date-marks also are in different sizes, but it is not thought necessary to describe all the various details and combinations.

There were several other offices which used special cancellation stamps, but as I cannot accurately identify them, not having copies with date-marks, I have thought it best to omit them. The Editor, no doubt, will be glad to receive information about these, so as to finally make the list as complete as possible.

### N. (Northern). Nos. 1 to 28.

*On "Star perf.":*

Type F, Nos. 1 to 14.
,, G, only occasionally met with. (I have No. 1.)
,, K, Nos. 15 to 20.
,, L, 19 to 26.
,, M1 and M2, most numbers from 11 upwards.

*On "Plate Numbers":*

I have not found any on "Plate Numbers" under No. 11, except one, No. 9 of Type G.

Types L, M1, and M2 seem to have been used indiscriminately with Nos. 12 to 28.

*On "Modern":*

Type M2, Nos. 12 to 26(?).

### N.E. (North-Eastern). Nos. 1 to 20.

*On "Star perf.":*

Type F, up to No. 6.
,, G, No. 1.
,, K, Nos. 15 to 20.
,, L, Nos. 10, 18, and 20.
,, M2, Nos. 15 to 19.

*On "Plate Numbers":*

Type L, 18 and 20.
,, M2, from 12 to 19.

*Modern.* None, as this district was merged in the Eastern in 1869.

### N.W. (North-Western). Nos. 1 to 25.

*On "Star perf.":*

Type F, Nos. 1 to 7.
,, J, 13 to 17.
,, K, 10 to 12.
,, L, most numbers up to 15.

I have not found any number higher than 17 on "Star perf."

*On "Plate Numbers":*

Type F, No. 7.
,, G, No. 2.
,, L I find in only 16 and 25.
,, M1 and M2 occur in all Nos. 1 to 24.

*On "Modern":*

Type M2 in most numbers.



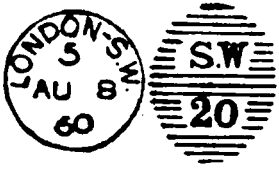

Type F.




Type G.



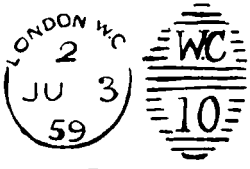

Type K.




Type H 1.



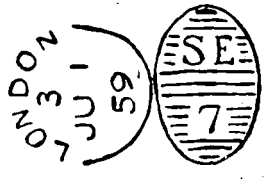

Type L.




Type H 2.



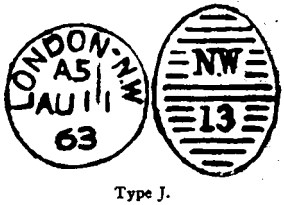

Type M 1.




Type I.




Type M 2.




Type J.




Type N.

### S. (Southern). Nos. 1 to 23.

*On "Star perf."* Occasionally found in Type F, with low numbers; also in Type G.

From 15 to 23, found (fairly common) in Types K, L, and M1.

*On "Plate Numbers."* Fairly common in Types L and M1, with Nos. 15 to 23.

*On "Modern."* None, as this district was merged partly into the S.E. and partly into the S.W. in 1868.

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### S.E. (South-Eastern). Nos. 1 to 25.

*On "Star perf.":*

Type F. I have Nos. 1 to 4.
,, H1 or H2, No. 10
,, I, J, K, L, and M1 are found with most numbers from 7 to 17.

*On "Plate Numbers":*

Type G. I find Nos. 1 to 4.
,, L. I have from No. 7 upwards.
Types M1 and M2, with all numbers, 1 to 25.

*On "Modern."* Types M1 and M2 are found with all numbers, 1 to 25; occasionally Type L.

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### S.W. (South-Western). Nos. 1 to 60.

*On "Star perf."* I have never found any higher number than 32. Very scarce up to No. 14.
Types F and G, and very occasionally Type H1 in these numbers.
Type H1, commonly met with from Nos. 15 to 22.
,, L, 15 to 32.
,, M1, 17 to 22.

*On "Plate Numbers":*

Type G, Nos. 1 to 15.
,, L. I have Nos. 8 to 32.
,, M1 and M2 are found with Nos. 1 to 60.

*On "Modern."* Types L, M1, and M2 are still very commonly used, with practically the same numbers as on "Plate Numbers."

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### E. (Eastern). Nos. 1 to 40.

*On "Star perf."* I find the numbers run only up to 18.

Type F, Nos. 1 to 7.
,, H1, 11 and 12.
,, J, 13 and 14.
,, L, 12 and 15.
,, M1, 13 to 18.

*On "Plate Numbers":*

Type F, No. 1.
,, G, 2 and 3.
,, H1, 11 and 12.
,, M1 and M2, 11 to 40.

*On "Modern."* M1 and M2 occur with all numbers, from 26 to 40.

### E.C. (East Central). Nos. 1 to 93.

Type N is peculiar to this district (with no date circle), and was, I believe, originally intended for use on newspapers and book packets. It may, however, be met with on all values and descriptions of stamps (after about 1865), with numbers from 1 to 84. Of late years a check letter has been inserted above the circle. I have a curious error of No. 62, in which the figures are inverted.

*On "Star perf."* I have not yet seen any other type of E.C. than N, and then only with Nos. 1 to 10.

*On "Plate Numbers."* Types M1 and M2 are found numbered from 53 to 82. A special design, Type O, is found with Nos. 60 to 65. Mr. Daniells says he has seen No. 66, and mostly badly printed; this possibly may be a badly printed "60," as I have not yet seen a "66."

*On "Modern."* Types M1 and M2, with Nos. 53 to 93; and special Type O, 60 to 65, as on "Plate Numbers."

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### W. (Western, Old Cavendish Street Branch Office). Nos. 1 to 59.

*On "Star perf.":*

Type F, Nos. 1 to 10, 16 to 20. (Speciality Type F, with outer circle, Nos. 2 to 8.)
,, G, most numbers up to 10.
,, I is found only with Nos. 11 and 12.
,, J, 21 to 30.
,, K, only with 13 and 14.
,, L begins with No. 12 to 14, and is then only found from 31 to 38.
,, M1 and M2, Nos. 10 and 11, 21 to 30; also 40, and probably 39.

*On "Plate Numbers."* Here is found a strange cancellation, Type M2 without the date-mark. I find this with Nos. 1 to 6.
Type G will be found with most numbers up to 15.
,, L, as on "Star perf.," 12 to 14, and 31 to 38.
,, M1 and M2 occur with all numbers, from 1 to 59.

*On "Modern":*

Special Type M2 without date-mark, Nos. 1 to 6.
Types M1 and M2, with Nos. 1 to 59.

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### W.C. (West Central). Nos. 1 to 37.

*On "Star perf.":*

Type F, with 2, 3, or 4 lines between the letters and figures is found with Nos. 1 to 8.
,, G, 1 to 10; also 18.
,, H1 or H2 occurs only with Nos. 8, 9, and 10.
,, J, 11 to 15.
,, K, with No. 9.
,, L, 16 to 24.
,, M1 and M2, 11 to 17, 22, 25 to 27.

*On "Plate Numbers":*

Type G, 1 to 10, also 18.
" L, 20 to 24.
" M1 and M2, Nos. 1 to 37.

Nos. 28 to 34 are found with "Charing Cross, W.C." in the date-mark, as well as with "London, W.C."

*On "Modern":*

Types M1 and M2, Nos. 1 to 37.

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City Branch Offices being only opened in 1870, their cancellations will not be found on "Star perf.", but only on "Plate Numbers" and "Modern" stamps. They have now been discontinued, but at what date I have not yet been able to ascertain.




Type O.

C.S. (Cannon Street).

Type O, Nos. 1 and 2.

No. 2 is lettered "Continental Night Mail" in the date-mark.

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L.C. (Ludgate Circus).

Type O, oval and round, No. 1.




Type P1.




Type P2.

C.X. (Charing Cross).

Types P1 and P2, Nos. 1 to 8.

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L.S. (Lombard Street).

Types P1 and P2, Nos. 1 to 8.
Type O, No. 2.

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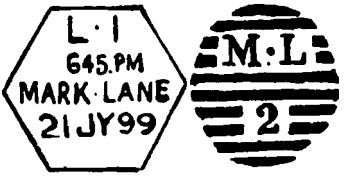
P. (Paddington).

Types P1 and P2, Nos. 1 to 24.

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T.A. (Throgmorton Avenue).

Types P1 and P2, Nos. 1 to 8.




Type Q.

The following are all Type Q:

M.L. (Mark Lane), Nos. 1 and 2.
F.S. (Fleet Street), No. 1.
G.S. (Gracechurch Street), No. 1.
T.S. (Threadneedle St.), No. 1.

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The writer does not profess to think that the foregoing lists are complete, and will be pleased to receive any information, through the Editor, of anything missing or inaccurate.


# *Christmas Purchases.*

TO suit the convenience of any of our customers who may desire to make purchases at this season at a later hour than usual, we have made arrangements for keeping our shop open, at 391 Strand, until Seven o'clock each evening, up to and including Christmas Eve.

# Foreign Notes

*By* FRANK PHILLIPS

### Italian Commemoratives

ACCORDING to *Le Journal des Philatélistes* the commemorative activity displayed lately by several of the South American Republics (and possibly by *one* in *North* America) has extended to the Kingdom of Italy, as it is proposed to issue a special stamp, or set of stamps, in 1911 in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the glorious campaign conducted by Victor Emmanuel I, assisted by Cavour and Garibaldi, and with the aid of the French Army, which resulted in the Unification of the Kingdom of Italy.

Our contemporary remarks that soon France will stand alone in that no commemoratives have been issued, though not for want of events worthy of recognition. It is suggested that in years to come, the authorities may fall back upon such historical happenings as the Strike of Postal Servants, or the Steinheil Trial!

### Siam Surcharges

IN *G.S.W.* dated October 2 it was stated that the recent overprints were made in England, but, writing under date of October 27, Mr. James Hicks, of Bangkok, states that the above information is incorrect, and that the overprinting was all done at a local printing office.

### The New 12 c. United States Stamp

THE following reply to the extract from *The New York Sun* which was reprinted in *G.S.W.* dated December 11, has appeared in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*:—

"I cannot believe that in publishing the editorial from the New York *Sun* in your issue of *Mekeel's* for November 13th in regard to the new 12 cent stamp and other issues and without comment that you sanctioned the expressions therein contained.

"Most persons who criticise a thing, not only point out the faults, but also suggest a remedy. This the *Sun* did not do. It said that the Alaska-Yukon was a monstrosity and that the Hudson-Fulton stamp was some better, but little good could be said of it.

"Permit me to say in reply to this editorial that had the Bureau of Engraving and Printing been let alone the Seattle stamp would not have been a monstrosity. As originally designed with the seal it was indeed a beauty. However, at the very last minute the business men of the Coast demanded that a change be made, anything but the seal. It was then a rush job to get something else suitable and that would go in the same space. The result was that Secretary Seward's head was put in, and as he was not an extra good-looking man, anyway, and the head was small and crowded, the result was not satisfactory to the Bureau nor the public.

"The *Sun* editorial is the first word I have heard or read against the Hudson-Fulton stamp. Very careful work was done on it. The design is not crowded nor is there anything incongruous or out of balance about it. The foreign papers I have seen, while regretting its appearance, have praised the workmanship. The stamp was prepared at the request of the New York people to boom their celebration and it looks decidedly out of place for one of the big New York papers to be 'knocking' what was done for its benefit. It is a case of looking a gift horse in the teeth.

"As to the new 12 cent stamp, it is decidedly out of order for the *Sun* to commence knocking before there is any occasion for it or before they have seen the stamp. The new 12 cent is to be issued uniform with the rest of the set, and the colour will probably have been decided upon when this appears in print. The selecting of a suitable colour is a hard task. Try it yourself. Select sixteen distinct colours that you would think suitable and yet have no similarity to each other. After you have selected the green, carmine, purple, brown, blue and orange you rather run out of distinct shades and are at a loss to know what next.

"Now, suppose we look at some other countries and see what they do for variety. Some countries are just as bad off for colours as we are, and others like Germany and Great Britain use a coloured paper. I may be telling a state secret, but that is what will soon be seen in United States stamps in all probability. I am not authorised to say that it will be done, but experiments are being tried along that line and the results are soon to be submitted to the Postmaster General for his acceptance or rejection. Many combinations have been tried and some of them very pleasing indeed and if all denominations above the 6 cent should be issued in this way on various coloured papers I believe the problem would be permanently solved.

"When the new 12 cent does appear I am satisfied that it will be so pleasing that even the pessimistic editor of the *Sun* will have to take back something he had said."

### New Zealand

TOUCHING the new issue which was mentioned in our numbers of November 27 and December 18, a correspondent has forwarded the following cutting from *The Christchurch Press* (27.10.09):—

"A new issue of postage and revenue stamps will be ready for sale on the afternoon preceding the King's Birthday. The range of values is from one halfpenny to one shilling, and excepting the one penny stamp, each will bear the portrait of the King. The necessity of the new issue is shown by the substitution of 'The Dominion of

New Zealand' for 'New Zealand.' With the exception of the fourpenny stamp, which is now of an orange colour, all the stamps within the values named are of the old colours, so that the public may not be confused. The new portrait of the King is considered to be the finest that has yet been produced, and in the case of most of the stamps, has been printed from steel engravings by the Recess process of printing. The plates were manufactured in London, and the whole of the printing was executed by the Government Printing Office. The workmanship generally is very fine, the gumming, perforation, and general appearance being highly satisfactory. The two-pence-halfpenny, ninepence, two shillings, and five shillings values remain as before in design."

### A New Belgian Forgery

THE following paragraph appeared in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* (27.11.09):—

"We quote from the *Globe* (5.11.09):—

"'Stamp collectors are warned against purchasing, unless through respectable dealers, the obsolete 1 franc red Belgium stamp. According to a dispatch from Brussels, the place of origin of the forgeries is said to be Germany. A Bruges collector was the first to make the discovery. Besides this old stamp the artists have been at work on the current stamp of the same value. The forger, it is said, has produced an imitation that can deceive at first sight *even the Belgian postal authorities*. Many of the counterfeits have been recognised in different towns in Belgium. In regard to the obsolete stamp, it is only collectors who will be victimised, but with that of the current issue the result is different.'

"We have underlined certain words in the above notice. It is a very strange fact, but the postal authorities, not only of Belgium, but also of other countries, are very easily deceived by forgeries. The average postmaster if asked what the watermark of his stamps should be, or what is the gauge of the perforation, would say that he did not know, and that he left such matters to stamp collectors. Surely it is the first business of the postal authorities to know all about their own stamps, even down to the smallest philatelic detail."

### Changes in the United States

"WITH a view to enabling any one to determine the denomination of a postage stamp at a glance, Postmaster-General Hitchcock has decided to have printed, as an experiment, the ten cent stamp in a rich brown ink on yellow paper. If the experiment proves a success, other stamps of a higher denomination will be so printed. A supply of the new stamps will be placed on sale as soon as possible."—*Mekeel's Weekly.*

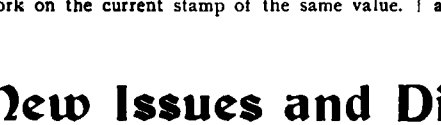
# New Issues and Discoveries

*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.**

**British P.O.'s in the Turkish Empire.**—Mr. R. Copland has been showing us a set of the new values issued for use in the Levant.




Nov., 1909. *Stamps of King Edward VII.* Types 84, 87, 88, 83, *and* 92 *of Great Britain, surcharged as* Types 162 (30 par.), 168, *and* 163 (5 pias.).

| | |
|---|---|
| L 30 | 30 paras on 1½d., dull purple and green, C. |
| L 31 | 1 pi. 10 pa. on 3d., purple on *yellow*, C. |
| L 32 | 1 pi. 30 pa. on 4d., green and purple-brown, C. |
| L 33 | 2 pi. 20 pa. on 6d., dull purple, C. |
| L 34 | 5 pias. on 1s., green and carmine, C. |

**Finland.**—In our stock we have found a copy of the 2 pen., grey, perforated 14 × 13. This is undoubtedly a very great rarity, as it is the first copy we have ever seen, although the stamp has been reputed to exist for many years, and has even found a place in some of the foreign catalogues. It forms, of course, part of the 1895 issue.




6

1895. Type 6. *Perf.* 14 × 13.

147| 2 pen., grey.

**Mexico.**—Mr. Wilmot Corfield tells us that in rearranging his stamps of this country he has found the following varieties, which are not in our publishers' Catalogue:—

*Issues of* **1879-88.** *Varieties without overprint.*

50 c., green (No. 124).
100 c., black ( ,, 126).
18 c., chestnut ( ,, 118).
24 c., mauve ( ,, 130).

His copies are all unused, and we find that the *Catalogue Officiel* of the *Société Française de Timbrologie* says, "The above stamps" (including our 119 to 134 and 137 to 141) "without overprint are worth, *unused*, about half the prices quoted" in that catalogue. We gather, therefore, that all are known without the overprint, and presumably in that condition are regarded as unfinished specimens. (E. B. E.)

**Roumania.**—We have received the 15 bani in a new colour and lithographed, the design being similar to that of the 1 b., 3 b., and 5 b. listed in the Supplement to the Catalogue.



39

1909. Type 39. *Lithographed. Perf.* 11½, *or* 13½, *or compound.*
500|15 b., pale sage-green.

**Russian P.O.'s in the Turkish Empire.**—We have been shown sets of the stamps described in our issue of October 30, overprinted for use in Salonica and Mount Athos, as described below.



T 4



T 5



T 6



T 7

MAY, 1909. *Ship embossed in* white *on* 5 pi. *to* 70 pias. *Centres in first colour (also portions of frame on* 35 *and* 70 pias.). *Equivalent values in Turkish currency overprinted in* black. *Wove paper, with intersecting varnish lines diagonally on surface. No wmk. Perf.* 14, 14½ (10 *to* 70 pias. *perf.* 13).

Salonique

T 12

Salonique

T 13

SEPT., 1909. Types T 4 *to* T 7 *overprinted as* Types T 12 *and* T 13 (10, 35, *and* 70 pias.) *in* black, *for use at Salonica.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 48 | T 4 | 5 par. | on | 1 k., orange. |
| 49 | ,, | 10 ,, | on | 2 k., green. |
| 50 | ,, | 20 ,, | on | 4 k., carmine. |
| 51 | ,, | 1 pias. | on | 10 k., blue. |
| 52 | T 5 | 5 ,, | on | 50 k., green and purple. |
| 53 | ,, | 7 ,, | on | 70 k., orange-yellow and chocolate. |
| 54 | T 6 | 10 ,, | on | 1 r., reddish orange and deep brown. |
| 55 | T 7 | 35 ,, | on | 3 r. 50 k., sea-green and marone. |
| 56 | ,, | 70 ,, | on | 7 r., pink and myrtle. |

Mont-Athos

T 14

Mont-Athos

T 15

SEPT., 1909. Types T 4 *to* T 7 *overprinted as* Types T 14 *and* T 15 (10, 35, *and* 70 pias.) *in* black, *for use at Mount Athos.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 58 | T 4 | 5 par. | on | 1 k., orange. |
| 59 | ,, | 10 ,, | on | 2 k., green. |
| 60 | ,, | 20 ,, | on | 4 k., carmine. |
| 61 | ,, | 1 pias. | on | 10 k., blue. |
| 62 | T 5 | 5 ,, | on | 50 k., green and purple. |
| 63 | ,, | 7 ,, | on | 70 k., orange-yellow and chocolate. |
| 64 | T 6 | 10 ,, | on | 1 r., reddish orange and deep brown. |
| 65 | T 7 | 35 ,, | on | 3 r. 50 k., sea-green and marone. |
| 66 | ,, | 70 ,, | on | 7 r., pink and myrtle. |

**Spain.**—A client has shown us the 5 c. of the new set.



63*a*

NOV., 1909. Type 63*a*. *Line-engraved. Perf.* 14.
497| 5 c., deep green.

**Trinidad.**—Mr. J. C. Alston has shown us a copy of the current 1d. stamp overprinted "OFFICIAL," in *black.*



10

OFFICIAL

6a

OFFICIAL STAMP. 1909. Type 10 *overprinted as* Type 6a, *in* black.
560| 1d., rose-red, O.

**Western Australia.**—We have been shown copies of the current 5d. in quite a new shade, which is rather difficult to describe. Perhaps *pale greenish yellow* expresses the colour as well as anything.



15

1909. Type 15. *Wmk. Crown over* A, Type 31 (*sideways*). *Perf.* 11.
156| 5d., pale greenish yellow.

Printed by W. BRENDON & SON, Ltd., Plymouth, for the Proprietors, STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.
December 25, 1909.

# Philatelic Societies

## Herts Philatelic Society

*President: Franz Reichenheim.*
*Hon. Secretary: H. A. Slade, "Nine Fields," St. Albans.*

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

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

The second general meeting of the season 1909-10 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Tuesday, November 16, 1909, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, C. R. Sutherland, R. Frentzel, W. T. Standen, L. E. Bradbury, W. A. Boyes, W. A. Gunner, E. W. Arnold, J. R. Laing, E. Bounds, L. Sauvée, R. H. Newton, W. H. Eastwood, J. A. Séfi, J. A. Leon, A. J. Warren, W. A. Appleton, P. Ashley, D. Thomson, T. E. Sansom, S. Chapman, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian) and H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary). Mr. Ivan Chên (Secretary to the Chinese Legation), Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., Mr. G. B. Burgin, the popular novelist, Mr. A. Bruce Joy, the celebrated sculptor, and Mr. A. D. Sanderson attended as visitors.

The President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on October 19, 1909, were read and signed as correct.

The following were elected as members of the Society: Messrs. R. S. Jacobs, T. E. Sansom, and C. Whitfield King, ordinary members, and the ordinary member Mr. S. Chapman, life member.

A letter from the American Philatelic Society was read announcing that the Herts Philatelic Society had been elected a corresponding member of the American Philatelic Society, and the Hon. Secretary was instructed to write and thank the American Philatelic Society for the honour they had conferred upon the Herts Philatelic Society.

A "Presto Blank Album" was presented by Messrs. Paul Kohl, Ltd., of Chemnitz, and was handed over to Mr. Cool for the Forgery Collection.

Publications for the library were presented by the President, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., Fred. J. Melville, and W. H. Peckitt.

Stamps and forgeries were presented to the Society's Collection by the President and Vice-President respectively.

All these donations were acknowledged with thanks.

On the invitation of the President, the Vice-President (Mr. H. L. Hayman) then gave a display, accompanied by explanatory comments, of the Postage Stamps of China. The collection, which was practically complete, embraced essays, varieties of type and errors, together with a number of very interesting entires. Mr. Hayman also showed a set of the original designs for the 1894 issue, colour proofs, and a number of photographs of earlier designs which had not been accepted; for these, as well as for much information on the subject, he expressed his indebtedness to Mr. C. Whitfield King.

Between the display of the stamps and that of the entires Mr. Percy Ashley gave a short address on "China," dealing briefly with the extent of its population, the general character of its civilization, and its contributions to the world's commerce, art, and science, and dwelling especially upon the relations between the British and Chinese Empires.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Vice-President and Mr. Percy Ashley was proposed by Mr. A. J. Warren and seconded by Mr. C. R. Sutherland. Needless to say, it was carried with acclamation and suitably responded to.

In reply to a few words from the chair thanking the visitors for their presence at the meeting, Mr. Ivan Chên commented in an eloquent speech on the inventions that came from China, and the improvements on them that had been made in England, and he expressed his pleasure in being among the members of the Herts Philatelic Society.

Mr. Henniker Heaton hinted that Universal Penny Postage might soon become an accomplished fact, and took to himself the credit of being the means of making millionaires of collectors. He also commented on the use some Pacific Islands had made of the sale of unnecessary issues in clearing off debt and erecting Government buildings.

A most successful and enjoyable evening terminated at 8.20 p.m.

## Junior Philatelic Society

*President: F. J. Melville, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, S.W.*
*Hon. Treasurer: H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, London, E.C.*
*Hon. General Secretary: Ralph Wedmore, 54 Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E.*

THE programme of the Junior Philatelic Society's fifth meeting of the season, held at Prince Henry's Council Chamber, 17 Fleet Street, on Saturday, December 4, provided a striking study in contrasts; each of the items appealing to an entirely opposite section of the audience, which was as usual a large and appreciative one.

A display with notes on the stamps of the "Cayman Islands," by Mr. A. Leon Adutt, the prominent Cayman specialist, was perhaps most esteemed by the more advanced collectors amongst those present. This collection is probably the finest specialized collection of this country extant, and serves to demonstrate what an immense amount of pleasure and interest may be derived by a really earnest philatelist from the study of what would at first glance appear to be a wholly uninteresting country. It is rich in panes and blocks, and contains a brilliant array of the scarce provisional issues of the Islands, including no fewer than forty copies of the rare 2½d. on 4d. There are also numbers of proofs and colour trials, and Jamaica postage stamps used in the Cayman Islands prior to the issue of a separate series. All of the stamps were in the finest possible condition, and the collection was much admired as it was passed round, whilst the notes which accompanied it showed evidence of much painstaking research, and proved that the reader had the subject at his finger-tips. Some discussion took place regarding the famous 1d. on 4d. provisional, Mr. Adutt and Mr. D. B. Armstrong maintaining that whilst issued for fiscal purposes it was still available for postal use, while Mr. A. J. Watkin, another Cayman specialist, took the opposite view.

Of particular interest and attraction to the young members, though much enjoyed also by the older ones, was a short and entertaining paper entitled, "A Tour Round the World on Postage Stamps," which was delivered by Mr. D. S. Darkin, the Society's Exchange Superintendent, following the conclusion of the Cayman Islands display. This referred to various sights and wonders of the world which have been utilized as postage stamp designs, and as each place was mentioned in the paper the stamp upon which it appeared was passed round, mounted upon a small card with descriptive notes. The popularity of this paper showed that the popular side of the hobby was as much appreciated by those present as was the scientific standpoint.

During the course of the evening it was announced that the number of promises of assistance in the Society's new propaganda scheme received from American members was far in excess of those in Great Britain, and British members were urged to remedy this defect without delay.

It is satisfactory to note that the next meeting of the Society, taking place on December 18, offered a programme arranged upon similar lines to those which proved so popular on this occasion, the first portion being a paper and display of "British Honduras," by Mr. B. W. H. Poole, and the second an illustrated paper dealing with "The Carriage of the Mails as shown on the World's Postage Stamps," by Mr. H. G. Jobson.

## Prahran Philatelic Society

*Secretary: G. W. Minty, corner Kooyong and Wattletree Roads, Armadale.*
*Society's Rooms: Prahran Coffee Palace, Chapel Street.*

THE usual monthly meeting of the Prahran Philatelic Society was held on October 16, a fair attendance of members present. Minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed. The following persons were then elected members: Messrs J. Waddington, R. Lewis, W. Weymouth, and Mrs. Wilson. It was resolved to postpone reading the Magazine until the November meeting, also a letter of sympathy to be sent to Mr. S. Hatch, who is suffering from a severe illness. The ballot for next exchange book was taken, after which Mr. H. W. Johnston showed seven unused copies of 1d. Sydney Views, Plates 1 and 2, including one with full original gum and very large margins on all sides, the other six without gum; also a, very fine copy of the 2d. half-length Victoria, No. 16 S.G., but *reddish lilac, with value omitted*, the above being greatly admired. After a vote of thanks had been tendered to Mr. Johnston, the Chairman declared the meeting closed.

# The Sectional Imperial Album

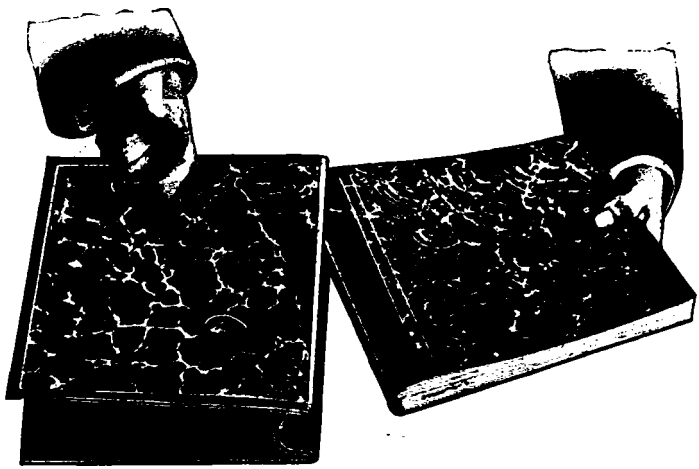
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# THE SECTIONAL IMPERIAL ALBUM

**A full description of this Album and a specimen Section, printed on the paper used, will be sent post-free on application.**

***The figures in brackets indicate the month and year when the LATEST EDITION of each Section was published.***

| Section | | Pages. | Price. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | GREAT BRITAIN (10.09) | 86 | 3 | 9 |
| | **WEST INDIES.** | | | |
| 2. | ANTIGUA (2.09) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 3. | BAHAMAS (4.09) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 4. | BARBADOS (2.09) | 12 | 0 | 6 |
| 5. | BERMUDA (2.09) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 6. | CAYMAN ISLANDS (2.09) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 7. | DOMINICA (8.09) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 8. | GRENADA (8.09) | 14 | 0 | 8 |
| 9. | JAMAICA (11.08) | 12 | 0 | 6 |
| 10. | LEEWARD ISLANDS (8.09) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 11. | MONTSERRAT (8.09) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 12. | NEVIS (4.08) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 13. | ST. CHRISTOPHER (5.08) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 14. | ST. KITTS-NEVIS (3.09) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 15. | ST. LUCIA (8.09) | 12 | 0 | 6 |
| 16. | ST. VINCENT (8.09) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 17. | TOBAGO (8.09) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 18. | TRINIDAD (8.09) | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| 19. | TURKS ISLANDS (5.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 20. | TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS (4.09) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 21. | VIRGIN ISLANDS (4.09) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| | **AMERICAN COLONIES.** | | | |
| 22. | BRITISH COLUMBIA (5.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 23. | CANADA (4.09) | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| 24. | NEW BRUNSWICK (5.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 25. | NEWFOUNDLAND (6.08) | 12 | 0 | 6 |
| 26. | NOVA SCOTIA (6.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 27. | PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (6.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 28. | BRITISH GUIANA (6.08) | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| 29. | " HONDURAS (6.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 30. | FALKLAND ISLANDS (6.08) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| | **AFRICAN COLONIES.** | | | |
| 31. | BRITISH BECHUANALAND (6.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 32. | " CENTRAL AFRICA (6.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 33. | " EAST AFRICA (6.08) | 12 | 0 | 6 |
| 34. | " SOMALILAND (6.08) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 35. | " SOUTH AFRICA (6.08) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 36. | CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (6.08) | 18 | 0 | 10 |
| 37. | EAST AFRICA & UGANDA (6.08) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 38. | GAMBIA (7.08) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 39. | GOLD COAST (7.08) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 40. | GRIQUALAND WEST (7.08) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 41. | LAGOS (7.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 42. | MADAGASCAR (7.08) | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| 43. | MAURITIUS (7.08) | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| 44. | NATAL (7.08) | 20 | 0 | 10 |
| 45. | NEW SOUTH AFR. REPUB. (7.08) | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| 46. | NIGER COAST (7.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 47. | NORTHERN NIGERIA (7.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 48. | ORANGE RIVER COLONY (8.08) | 26 | 1 | 2 |
| 49. | ST. HELENA (8.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 50. | SEYCHELLES (8.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 51. | SIERRA LEONE (8.08) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 52. | SOUTHERN NIGERIA (8.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 53. | STELLALAND (8.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 54. | SUDAN (9.08) | 14 | 0 | 8 |
| 55. | SWAZIELAND (9.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 56. | TRANSVAAL (9.08) | 66 | 2 | 9 |
| 57. | UGANDA PROTECTORATE (10.08) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 58. | ZANZIBAR (10.08) | 16 | 0 | 9 |
| 59. | ZULULAND (10.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| | **EUROPEAN COLONIES.** | | | |
| 60. | CYPRUS (10.06) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 61. | GIBRALTAR (10.06) | 14 | 0 | 8 |
| 62. | HELIGOLAND (10.06) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 63. | IONIAN ISLES (10.06) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 64. | MALTA (10.06) | 6 | 0 | 4 |

| Section | | Pages. | Price. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **ASIATIC COLONIES.** | | | |
| 65. | BANGKOK (1.09) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 66. | CEYLON (1.09) | 26 | 1 | 2 |
| 67. | HONG KONG (1.09) | 14 | 0 | 8 |
| 68. | INDIA (1.09) | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| 69. | INDIAN CONVENTION STATES (1.09) | 64 | 2 | 8 |
| 70. | LABUAN (1.09) | 18 | 0 | 10 |
| 71. | BRUNEI (2.09) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 72. | NORTH BORNEO (2.09) | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| 73. | SARAWAK (2.09) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 74. | STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (2.09) | 14 | 0 | 8 |
| 75. | JOHOR (2.09) | 8 | 0 | 3 |
| 76. | NEGRI SEMBILAN (2.09) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 77. | PAHANG (2.09) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 78. | PERAK (2.09) | 12 | 0 | 6 |
| 79. | SELANGOR (8.09) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 80. | SUNGEI UJONG (3.09) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 81. | FEDERATED MALAY STATES (8.09) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| | **AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.** | | | |
| 82. | AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH (3.09) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 83. | PAPUA (8.09) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 84. | BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS (3.09) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 85. | COOK ISLANDS (8.09) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 86. | FIJI ISLANDS (4.09) | 16 | 0 | 9 |
| 86a. | NEW HEBRIDES (8.09) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 87. | NEW SOUTH WALES (4.09) | 68 | 2 | 10 |
| 88. | NEW ZEALAND (5.09) | 70 | 2 | 10 |
| 89. | QUEENSLAND (5.09) | 26 | 1 | 2 |
| 90. | SOUTH AUSTRALIA (6.09) | 42 | 1 | 9 |
| 91. | TASMANIA (6.09) | 26 | 1 | 2 |
| 92. | TONGA (6.09) | 12 | 0 | 6 |
| 93. | VICTORIA (7.09) | 42 | 1 | 9 |
| 94. | WESTERN AUSTRALIA (7.09) | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| | **EUROPE.** | | | |
| 95. | AUSTRIA (8.09) | 44 | 1 | 10 |
| 96. | AUSTRIAN ITALY (9.09) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 97. | AUSTRIAN P.O.'S ABROAD (9.09) | 20 | 0 | 10 |
| 98. | HUNGARY (9.09) | 26 | 1 | 2 |
| 100. | BELGIUM (10.09) | 28 | 1 | 3 |
| 101. | BULGARIA, Etc. (10.09) | 26 | 1 | 2 |
| 102. | CRETE (10.09) | 32 | 1 | 4 |
| 103 | DENMARK (11.09) | 20 | 0 | 10 |
| 104. | ICELAND (11.09) | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| 105. | FRANCE (11.09) | 34 | 1 | 5 |
| 106. | FRENCH P.O.'S ABROAD | | | |
| 107. | FRENCH COLONIES (GENERAL ISSUES) | | | |
| 108. | BADEN | | | |
| 109. | BAVARIA | | | |
| 110. | BERGEDORF | | | |
| 11. | BREMEN | | | |
| 112. | BRUNSWICK | | | |

*Ready shortly.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **UNITED STATES AND COLONIES.** | | | |
| 238. | POSTMASTERS' STAMPS (12.08) | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 239. | GENERAL ISSUES, Etc. (12.08) | 56 | 2 | 4 |
| 240. | CARRIERS' STAMPS (12.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 241. | NEWSPAPER STAMPS (12.08) | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| 242. | CONFEDERATE STATES POSTMASTERS' STAMPS (12.08) | 14 | 0 | 8 |
| 243. | CONFEDERATE STATES GENERAL ISSUES (12.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 244. | CUBA (12.08) | 14 | 0 | 8 |
| 245. | GUAM (12.08) | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 246. | PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (12.08) | 10 | 0 | 6 |
| 247. | PORTO RICO (12.08) | 8 | 0 | 4 |

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## STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 STRAND, LONDON. W.C.

Registered at the G.P.O. for Transmission as a Newspaper.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly, December 25, 1909.

# STANLEY GIBBONS

# PRICED CATALOGUE

***Twentieth Edition. 1909.***

## Part I. British Empire (Published April)

**326 pages, being 12 more than in the previous edition.**

***Price 2/6, or post-free 2/9.***

The following are a few of the more important alterations:—

***British New Guinea.*** This is placed under Papua, and the list has been rewritten and now includes the different papers and watermarks. The prices have been based on a careful study of three specialized collections we have recently purchased.

***Cape of Good Hope.*** Some of the early issues have been slightly rearranged and the colours placed in the order in which they were issued.

***Fiji Islands.*** This has been entirely rearranged to accord with the Fiji Handbook.

***Morocco Agencies.*** The list has been extended to include varieties that are generally taken by collectors.

***New Zealand.*** The prices in this country have been somewhat increased. The demand from New Zealand for the older issues is constantly increasing.

***Trinidad.*** This list has been carefully revised, and special attention has been paid to the colours of the earlier stamps.

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## Part II. Foreign Countries (Published January)

**668 pages, being 28 more than in the previous edition.**

***Price 2/6, or post-free 2/10.***

We wish to draw special attention to the repricing of **ECUADOR, NICARAGUA, & SALVADOR.** For nearly two years we have been making a careful study of these countries, with a view to eliminating the *reprints* of what are termed the "Seebeck" sets. We are now able to announce that we have cleared out every reprint or doubtful stamp from our stock, and having very carefully examined many stocks both in Europe and America, we have been able to form a fairly correct estimate as to the relative rarity of original "Seebecks."

**The following countries have been wholly or partly rewritten:—NICARAGUA, PERSIA, and TURKEY, whilst the lists of PANAMA, PARAGUAY, and SIAM have been carefully revised.**

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Our attention has been called to many inconsistencies in colour names throughout the Catalogue, which have arisen largely from the fact that from time to time the lists have been rewritten or revised by different authorities. To compare each stamp of one colour with every other would be a laborious task, but we intend in the near future to deal with this question, and to set up a standard of the principal colours which can be used for purposes of comparison. In this edition we have in a great measure—but by no means completely—dealt with the most confused group, viz. that including violet, mauve, purple, lilac, etc., working largely upon the lines suggested by Mr. B. W. Warhurst, the compiler of our *Colour Dictionary*. Some countries have not been revised, but on the whole we think a greater degree of consistency has now been attained throughout the Catalogue.

The question of the *prices* quoted in this Catalogue has received our most careful attention. These have been carefully revised, and our Catalogue prices are for stamps in FINE CONDITION. Inferior copies can be supplied at much lower rates.

An important point to remember is that *all prices* quoted in our Catalogue are based upon *stock in hand* at the time of going to press. We do not believe in "guess-work prices," or those based upon the average of other catalogues.

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