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Our Future Arrangements.



THE commencement of a new volume affords the opportunity of giving a brief résumé of the changes the Council purpose to adopt in the future publication of the Journal.

The Fellows of the Society and subscribers to the magazine will doubtless be interested to know that it is proposed to make several alterations, which it is hoped will meet with their approval. In the first place, and this is a matter that rests largely with the Fellows, if the Editor receives sufficient contributions of a philatelic nature, an endeavour will be made to increase each of the monthly numbers by the addition of eight pages of reading matter. It is quite evident that these extra pages can only be provided if suit-

able articles are received for insertion, and I make a personal appeal on behalf of the Council to the Fellows and Members to assist in carrying out this project. It is also intended to have the Journal printed upon paper of better quality than that it has been possible to provide during the last few years. There is still considerable difficulty in procuring the class of paper that is desirable, but no doubt it will be possible to surmount this obstacle in the near future.

These alterations have only been made possible by the generosity of one of the Fellows, who has sent the Council the handsome sum of £200 to meet the additional cost they will entail, and further to provide subscriptions for copies of the Journal to be sent to one hundred of the principal philatelic societies throughout the world who use the English language. This last innovation should be of incalculable value to the Society and also to everyone advertising in the pages of the Journal, as it means the magazine will in all probability come before the notice of some thousands of collectors who have never seen it before. The Fellow, who has been good enough to make this liberal donation, desires to remain anonymous, for, as he truly remarks: "We all want to do what we may to improve Philately, and there never was such a great opportunity as at present."

THE PRESIDENT.

The Postage Stamps of Venezuela.

BY THOMAS W. HALL AND L. W. FULCHER.

(Continued from Vol. xxviii. page 267.)

5 CENTIMOS.



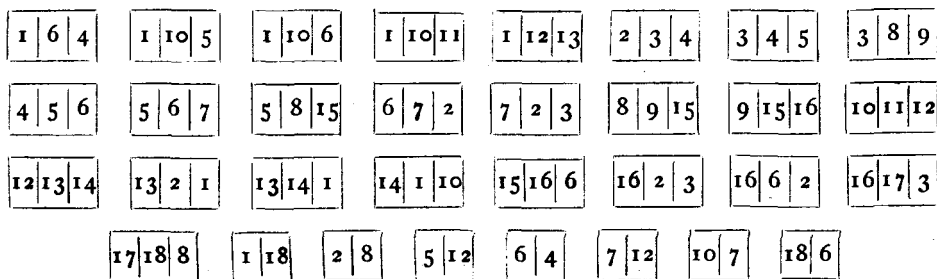
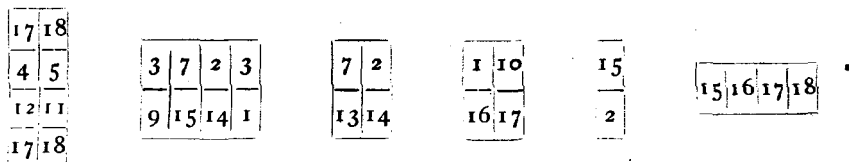
F a large number of stamps of this value are examined for differences of type it will be found that they can be separated into two groups: (1) containing eighteen different types associated with each other in strips and pairs, to which group by far the greater number of the stamps will be found to belong; (2) a second group of some thirty or so types forming a small minority of the bulk, and of these types none are ever associated with any of the types in the first group. This is fairly good evidence of the existence of at least two settings. We will deal with the stamps of the first group now, although we do not think they belong to the earliest setting of the sheet.

The eighteen types of the stamps of this setting may be recognised by the undermentioned characteristics:—

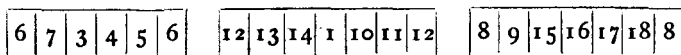
1. Large spot of colour above "TI" of "CENTIMOS." Right end of ornament over the oval B ends in a long and rather thick curve, clear of, but close to the oval.
2. White spot in coloured ground of oval A under the figure "5." Right end of ornament over oval B ends in a thick mass close to the oval.
3. Long thick dash in broad white oval over the letters "NTIMOS," very thick over "OS."
4. White oval very narrow and almost obliterated under the bust. Spot of colour over "O" of "MOS." Only a short stump of ornament above the oval B.
5. Two pearls opposite position *b* break into white oval. Spot of colour projects into white oval over "S" of "CENTIMOS." Only about half of the ornament over the oval B showing.
6. Short dash of colour in broad white oval over "CE" and another over the letters "TIM."
7. White spot on edge of coloured ground between the two pearls immediately above "OS." Coloured dash close to and tangential to edge of coloured ground of central bust above "CE."
8. Three pearls opposite position *b* break into white oval. Ornament on top of oval B half cut away and fairly close to top of the oval. Small gap at position *a*.
9. Ornament over oval A nearly all cut away, with clear space between the stump and the oval. Ornament over oval A extends down the right side.

10. Coloured dash on edge of coloured ground over "O" of "CENTIMOS." Ornament over oval A close to the oval. White oval widens opposite position *b*.
11. White oval broad by position *a* and downwards, but narrow at position *b*. Left side of ornament over oval B touches B, and the right side extends in a thin line downwards.
12. One pearl opposite position *b* breaks into white oval, and only stumps of ornaments over ovals A and B clear of the ovals.
13. Pearls all clear of white oval. Ornament over oval B extends downwards on right side of the oval in a thick curve.
14. White oval narrow at position *a*. One pearl over "E" of "CENT" breaks into white oval.
15. Coloured mark across the tip of the flag of the figure "5" in oval B. Ornament above oval B touches the top of the oval, and a short line projects downwards to right.
16. Coloured line in broad white oval over "NTIMO." Triangular ornament over oval A.
17. Pearls from position *a* over the word "CENTIMOS" break into the white oval, which is narrow. Stump of ornament over oval A close to top of oval.
18. Coloured line in white oval close to edge of coloured ground above "MO." Ornament over oval B projects downwards to right, round the oval.

The following blocks, strips, and pairs are in the Hall collection :—



From these data, if we proceed in a similar manner to that employed with success in the case of the 5 centesimos value of the last issue, we notice that we may build up the following three groups containing six types each, which exhaust the eighteen types, the end stamp of each group being attached to a stamp of the same type as that at the beginning of the strip, viz. :—



In all these strips there is no horizontal pair which has not been found unsevered. The first block of eight indicates that a repetition of the rows occurred after every three rows, so we may suggest that our eighteen types were normally arranged in three rows of six. Thus:—

6	7	2	3	4	5	6
12	13	14	1	10	11	12
8	9	15	16	17	18	8

The types were then repeated to complete the rows which may have contained twelve stamps.

The vertical pairs not yet found *se-tenant* in this grouping are

6	4	12	13	14
12	10	8	9	15

The suggested arrangement leaves out of consideration a good many strips of three and horizontal pairs which exist. Some of these we can find places for in the above scheme; for example $\boxed{16 \mid 2 \mid 3}$ could come from the top row if Type 7 were replaced by 16, $\boxed{1 \mid 12 \mid 13}$ could come from the second row if Type 11 were replaced by Type 1, and $\boxed{13 \mid 2 \mid 1}$ from the same row if Type 14 were replaced by a Type 2; $\boxed{3 \mid 8 \mid 9}$ and $\boxed{15 \mid 16 \mid 6}$ might exist in the third row if Type 18 were replaced by Type 3 and Type 17 by Type 6; but these substitutions would give rise to other combinations in pairs which have not yet been found, so that speculation as to the places of the pairs and strips not yet located seems useless.

Stamps from this setting are found printed on both sides. The Hall collection contains the following:—

- (1) With normal impression on the back.

Front. Type 7. *Back.* Portions of four stamps

16	

- (2) With reversed impression on the back.

(a) *Front.* Type 11. *Back.* Portions of four stamps

4	5
?	?

(b) *Front.* Type 10. *Back.* Type 2.

(c) *Front.* Type 17. *Back.* Portions of four stamps

16	

(d) *Front.* Type 7. *Back.* Type (?). Only top of stamp showing.

(e) *Front.* Type 18. *Back.* Type 18.

(To be continued.)

The Marine Official Stamps of Chile.

By G. HERBERT DANNATT.



THE brief history of Chilian Admiralty Officials has always been something of a mystery to British collectors, and specialists have been rather inclined to leave them severely alone, either regarding their status as doubtful, or taking the more lenient view, that at all events their issue was unnecessary.

Thanks to the courtesy of Mr. W. B. Calvert, a keen philatelist resident in Chile at the time the stamps in question were in use, and who was *au fait* with all the facts relating to their issue and withdrawal, I have been permitted to examine official documents, and am now able to put on record all the known facts, and to publish what I hope may prove to be the last word upon these two puzzling little issues, which many collectors have regarded as being the only bad mark against Chilian postal administration from 1853 down to the present day.

Whatever conclusions may be drawn from an impartial consideration of the facts, the subject will be found of considerable interest to specialists and is not entirely unworthy of attention when viewed with the wider vision of the general collector.

The idea of issuing special stamps for the Ministry of Marine was first mooted by one Don Alvaro Casanova, a versatile official in the employ of that department, who was also a philatelist, and justification was derived from the fact that certain official correspondence had occasionally been opened by unauthorized persons, owing to its having been sent through the post in the ordinary way, without bearing any special stamps or seals to indicate its departmental nature.

The official issue was consequently more or less in the nature of an experiment, and the precise number of each stamp printed and used was accurately recorded.

Authority having been granted, Don A. Casanova, who was something of an artist as well as a philatelist, proceeded to design the stamps himself, and the first imperforates should properly be regarded as provisionals for use until the perforated stamps could be prepared.

This earliest set consisted of four varieties, which were only in use from January 1st to 28th, 1907, the numbers printed and used being as follows:—

		<i>Imperforate.</i>	
Surcharged.		Number printed.	Number used.
"Carta," in yellow	. . .	200	150
"Oficio," in blue	. . .	200	185
"Paquete," in red	. . .	200	171
"E.P.," in violet	. . .	300*	138

* Some copies of this stamp were stolen from the Ministry.

The stamps overprinted "Carta" were for ordinary official letters; the "Oficio" for communications up to 200 grammes in weight; "Paquete" covered larger parcels of official documents, including letters sent under one cover up to 1000 grammes in weight, and the "E.P." stamps were for franking books and voluminous printings, the exact meaning of these cryptic initials being "Encomienda Postal," or in English, Parcel Post Packet.

The stamps of above series are of considerable rarity in unused condition and were (excepting the "E.P.'s") withdrawn on January 28th, 1907, being replaced on January 29th by the perforated issue current until 8th August, 1907; the numbers of these printed and used was as follows:—

Perforated II.

Surcharged.	Number printed.	Number used.
"Carta," in yellow	2900	1800
"Oficio," in blue	1000	900
"Paquete," in green	1000	895
Large "C," in red	100	93

The imperforate "E.P." stamps were not withdrawn, and remained in use with the perforated series, which contained a new stamp overprinted with a large "C" (meaning Certificado) for use in conjunction with others on any packet that required registration.

Every specimen of the Ministry of Marine Officials, whether perforated or imperforate, was stamped with a consecutive control commencing with Number 1 and finishing up with a number indicating the complete total of the printing; thus it is impossible to find two similar stamps of this series bearing the same control number, and it would be an easy matter to reconstruct any of the sheets if a sufficient number of copies were available.

As might be expected in so experimental an issue there are a number of minor varieties, but no summary of these is given here, as they are correctly listed by Gibbons, the only exception to this with which I am familiar being the perforated "Carta" stamp with "Ministerio de Marina" double printed, a copy of which I have in my collection.

The stamps were all lithographed at Santiago in sheets of 100 (ten rows of ten), and the thin single-lined outer frame in black was probably printed afterwards at the same time as the control, as the "Paquete" variety without outer frame is also lacking its control number (Gibbons No. 407D).

These stamps were only for use at Santiago, and the cancellation usually employed was the seal of the Naval Sub-Secretary at that town, the centre of which appears to be a cabled anchor; this is enclosed in a double-lined oval containing the words "Ministero de Marina Sub-Secretaria." Copies showing town cancellations may occasionally be found but are uncommon.

None of these Officials were ever distributed to the Postal Union, so were not, of course, available for overseas postage.

It was, however, thought that to make the experiment complete, some record should be kept of the stamps used by the Ministry of Marine for correspondence abroad, and it was accordingly decided to overprint some

values of the contemporary postage stamps of Chile with an anchor which would be sufficient indication of their official nature to those concerned, while at the same time avoiding the necessity for special stamps, copies of which would have had to be distributed to the Postal Union in order to obtain international recognition and franking power.

The Anchor surcharge was impressed in red at the Ministry, Santiago, with a metal die singly on each stamp, a wide ruler being first placed across the rows in order to get the surcharge in approximately the right position, the number of stamps so treated being as follows:—

For External Use only.

Anchor surcharge in red.

	No. printed.	No. used.
1 c., green	1200	192
3 c., brown	200	21
5 c., blue	600	280
10 c., grey	500	195
15 c., violet	200	26
20 c., red	200	118
50 c., blue	100	60
1 peso, brown and black	50	9

The overprints, being struck by hand, naturally vary a little in position, but abnormal varieties are unknown, and the absence of inverted surcharges speaks rather well for an issue in which one might reasonably expect to find all manner of freak varieties.

These stamps, unlike those employed for internal postage, are more difficult to obtain used than in mint condition, doubtless owing to the fact that it would be practically impossible to retrieve those sent abroad on foreign correspondence, and in view of the small number actually required, the wonder is that any used copies are known at all.

The Ministry of Marine experiment with official stamps came to a premature end on 8th August, 1907, after a short life of little more than seven months, the issue being suppressed by a Ministerial Order, dated June 24th, 1907, the inner reason for this decision being that the chief Official responsible for the records of stamps issued complained that his office safe had been opened and certain stamps abstracted; as a result of his complaints it was decided to bring the whole business to a conclusion.

No reprints were ever made after the stamps were withdrawn, the lithographic stones were cleaned off, and the remainders were burnt in the presence of witnesses (including a representative from the Santiago Philatelic Society). The small metal stamp used for the Anchor surcharge was also destroyed.

A few unused specimens were distributed to local collectors, those of the Anchor type being first branded on the gummed side in violet ink with a rubber stamp inscription in three lines, "Ministero de Marina, Conforme, Sub Secretaria," the literal meaning of this being that the stamps had first been submitted to the Under-Secretary of the Ministry. A certain number

of copies appear to have escaped this attention, or possibly most of the unused specimens now in existence without it are the stolen ones which led to the suppression of the whole series, but in any case the impression on back of the Anchor stamps should not be regarded as a detriment, but rather as a kind of hall-mark testifying to the authenticity of a surcharge which might conceivably be imitated with success.

The primary object of the "branding" was to demonetise the stamps, and it was not applied to the series used for internal postage as no "face value" was expressed on these and they never had any franking power except on behalf of the Ministry of Marine.

Used stamps of Chile with forged Anchor overprints are fairly common but not dangerous and are seldom likely to deceive anyone who has studied the subject with any philatelic acumen.

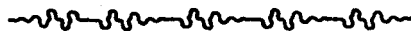
A very thick, almost sticky, red ink brought from England, was employed in over-printing the originals, and although a few copies may have been lightly inked, the Anchor surcharge appears to be difficult to imitate, thus providing one more proof that in Philately the simplest designs and workmanship are often the most difficult to counterfeit.

The used specimens in my own collection are cancelled with an official postmark containing the words "Seccion Maritima Valparaiso," in a large double-lined circle, with the date in middle, but the absence of this special cancellation is not an infallible test of a bogus surcharge.

It should be remembered, however, that the stamps for overseas postage were only used at Valparaiso and Santiago, and no Chilean officials whether for internal or external use were ever employed except by the Naval Minister at Santiago, the Naval Commissary at Valparaiso, and just possibly by the Dockyard superintendent at Talcahuano.

Copies cancelled with postmarks showing town names other than the ones mentioned should be regarded with the greatest suspicion, and dated postmarks when legible will almost always confirm this view.

There are other tests for bogus Anchor overprints which it is unnecessary to enumerate, as to do so would only make the task of the forger more easy.



Review.

THE STAMPS OF SPAIN, 1850 TO 1854.*



THE work we propose to examine is a very considerable addition to philatelic literature not only by reason of the importance of its contents, but also from its excellence as an example of the printer's art. The style generally resembles that of the monographs published by the Royal Philatelic Society in former years, though the letterpress is widely spaced, and important remarks emphasized by the employment of larger and heavier black type. It is embellished by fourteen collotype plates, which are reproduced to perfection and which will be of the greatest value to the philatelic student, since they will bear close inspection with a lens, so that for the purposes of study they are nearly as valuable as actual specimens of the stamps. The book, bound in red morocco and tastefully adorned with lettering and a simple design in gilt, provides a very handsome volume for the philatelist's library.

The work deals as exhaustively as possible with the issues of Spain from 1850 to 1854, and contains a large amount of original work with important results which deserve the closest attention of philatelists. A glaring defect of the work, however, in our view, is the absence of any references to existing philatelic literature. Except for a mention of three well-known standard works on the stamps of Spain in the preface, which are dismissed as of no assistance to the author in his work there is hardly a single reference to other papers or notes to be found in the whole of the work. *Vixerunt fortes ante Agamemnona*, and in important monographs such as the one under review the absence of any acknowledgment of the labours of other philatelists seriously detracts from the value of the work to the philatelic student. Further, the apparent neglect of early work by the author has led him, if not into actual error, into occasional statements which he would have modified by a due consideration of previously published facts and opinions. However, the work is a very solid contribution to Philately, and the successful accomplishment of establishing the main features of the methods of construction of the sheets of all the values of the issue of 1850 is a feat on which we cordially congratulate the author.

The work contains such a wealth of new information that it is impossible to refer to more than a few prominent features within the limits of this notice. It contains all the important official decrees and statistics, in some cases new and derived from first-hand authority at Madrid, of the numbers printed, issued and destroyed or sold as "remainders." Full particulars on each issue as to shades, paper, gums, etc., are provided with notices of forgeries which, as is well known, are numerous in the early stamps of Spain and in some cases dangerous. The volume closes with chapters on post-marks and essays or proofs.

* GRIEBERT, HUGO. *The Stamps of Spain, 1850 to 1854*. Illustrated by fourteen photographic plates. Hugo Griebert, 170 Strand, W.C. 2, 19. 127 pp., 8vo.

The "plating" of the stamps of the first issue is the most striking novelty in the work. These stamps being lithographed, in common with many other lithographed stamps shows minute defects which render possible, by the exercise of care and patience, the identification of the different transfers employed and by the help of blocks and strips to establish the "make-up" of the stones. It was to be expected that in the case of the 6 cuartos, which value was employed far in excess of any of the rest of the series, several settings might exist, and the large size of the sheets, which contained 255 stamps in 17 rows of 15, must have presented formidable difficulties in the early stages of the work when the results ultimately established were unknown, while the higher values must have been equally difficult by reason of scarcity of material.

In the case of the 6 cuartos, the author does not appear to have completely reconstructed the entire sheet of any one setting, but he has very nearly done so in many cases. He finds that there are two groups of settings of this value, each group being made up by the employment of the transfers special to the particular group. The first group he calls "Plate I" and the second "Plate II." This nomenclature appears to be unfortunate, for "plates" are not in question, but it is to be recognised that it is difficult to find a satisfactory term, and the habit that many philatelists have adopted of loosely referring to "plates" in connection with lithographed stamps furnishes an excuse for it. The group of settings included as "Plate I" are all made up of 24 transfers in four horizontal rows of six, the identification marks for each of which are described. Eight complete groups of these 24 transfers were laid down and four groups of 12 cut from two blocks of similar groups added on the left-hand side of the stone (or right-hand side of the sheet.) This arrangement gives 240 stamps, and the sheet was completed by one row of 15 transfers taken from another group of the same 24 transfers. As several stones were laid down in this fashion it might be expected that irregularities would occur in the partial blocks on the right-hand side of the sheet, and in the last row, and such indeed are found. We do not quite understand how many settings were made in this manner, as on page 30 the author states that at least two stones were employed for the printing of "Plate I," but the record of blocks and abnormal arrangements which follow seem to us to indicate more than two settings. Many of these divergencies from the normal are of surpassing interest, but it is not possible to particularize them further here. We must refer the reader to the work itself for the necessary details. We may perhaps venture to note that the variety reading "1050" instead of 1850 at the bottom of the stamp, discovered by Mr. Dorning Beckton some years ago, and recently exhibited in a large block at a meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, is the seventh stamp in the last row of one of the settings, and is a variety of transfer No. 10 caused by a flaw in the figure "8," occupying the position in which a transfer No. 13 might be expected to occur.

For the settings grouped by the author as Plate II, 35 new transfers in five rows of 7 were employed, together with 5 additional transfers which the author terms sub-types. The exact make-up of the sheet has not been discovered, but the author suggests that six groups of 35 were placed

on the stone giving 210 stamps, the remaining 45 being added from portions of a group of 35 and the 5 additional sub-types. Placing two groups of 35 side by side would only give 14 stamps in a row, and the author finds that the row was completed by the addition of a column of single transfers either on the left or right, or sometimes in the centre between the two groups of 35. There were at least five settings in the group called "Plate II."

The stamps from "Plate I" can be distinguished from those of "Plate II" by the fact that the former contains only one variety in which the "T" of "CUARTOS" is connected with the following "O." In "Plate II" 34 out of the 35 transfers show the peculiarity. With the help of certain other characteristics duly specified, it is easy to differentiate stamps from the two plates.

In both "plates" transfer folds and varieties exist. In "Plate I" three retouches are described, one of which is very prominent and interesting, and there are four transfer folds. In "Plate II" flawed stamps are very numerous, and 30 varieties of transfer folds are recorded, but no retouches appear to have been found. All these varieties are fully described and illustrated, and may be identified by the help of the illustrations.

In 1915 in the *Revista de la Soc. Fil. Argentina* a variety of the 6 cuartos was reported and illustrated, showing in the bottom label the left ornament before 1850 at a distance from the date and inverted. The author, though he neglects to give a reference, apparently alludes to this variety in stating that it is a forgery.

We have only space barely to refer to the remaining values of this issue. The 12 c. is stated to have been printed in sheets of 255 stamps, and the stone was made up from blocks and presumably portions of blocks of 40 transfers; the 5 r. in sheets of 180 stamps from six groups of 30 transfers; the 6 r. in sheets of 150, from six groups of 25 transfers; and the 10 reales in sheets of 180 from six groups of 30 transfers. In the case of the last-mentioned, owing to the lack of the necessary vertical pairs, the author has been unable to fix the order of the last three horizontal rows of the group of 30 transfers. Two transfer folds or errors are to be found on the 6 reales. All these varieties are fully described and illustrated.

The issues subsequent to 1850 do not afford opportunities for plating, but are full of interest. One of the most surprising things in the book is the author's account of the 2 reales, *blue*, of 1851. After summarising the celebrated controversy between Moens, Westoby, and Philbrick, as to whether this stamp was a genuine error or an essay, though no reference is given to the *Philatelic Record* in which the details may be found, the author says: "First of all it should be known that only one used copy exists up to this day, and that is one mentioned above [the copy found by Mr. Westoby]. I possess two single stamps in blue and a pair in deep blue, unused, and they are forgeries. Every other copy used or unused that has been found, proved to be a forgery, and although M. Moens classes this error as an essay, I believe Mr. Westoby's error is a forgery. . . . Every other error that I had seen in Spain was forged, but nothing can be said with absolute certainty until a photograph can be obtained of the copy in the Paris collection." *Until then we*

need not believe in the existence of the error [italics not ours.] This is an extraordinary conclusion in view of previously published statements. We were under the impression that the variety in question had been generally accepted as a genuine error for the last twenty years or so. The author does not even mention the celebrated pair 2+6 reales *se-tenant* discovered in Spain about the year 1900. If reference is made to the *London Philatelist*, Vol. IX (1900), p. 193, a note by Mr. Castle will be found incorporating a quotation from the *Timbre-Poste* as follows: "Moens now writes, 'Having made general inquiries about the 2+6 reales, blue, 1851, so marvellously discovered by the unobliging Vives, we have now heard from Mr. Mahé that he was fortunate enough to see the famous pair and that he considered it as undoubtedly genuine. The question is, therefore, settled. The 2 reales, blue, is an error, arising from the fact that a *cliché* of that value was discovered in the place of the 6 reales, an error that without doubt was promptly rectified. We acknowledge, then, that we have been wrong in considering this 2 reales, blue, as an essay, etc.'"

Further, in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, Vol. IX (1909), p. 201, Mr. C. J. Phillips writes of the 2 reales, blue: "This is one of the most famous stamps and also one of the greatest rarities. It was caused by a *cliché* of the 2 reales having got mixed up with the 6 reales of the 1851 issue. The error was quickly discovered and remedied, and I only know of *three* specimens of the genuine stamp now in collections. Of these one is a vertical pair, one stamp being 6 r., the other the error 2 r., and the other two are single specimens; all these are used."

From these quotations it will be seen that Moens, Mahé, and Phillips (to say nothing of Westoby's strenuous advocacy of its genuineness) lend the weight of their authority on the side of the authenticity of the variety, and it requires something more than our author has thought fit to give, before the stamp can be quite so summarily rejected as a forgery.

Another surprise in the author's account of the issue of 1851 is the inclusion of a 5 r., *red-brown*, as an error of colour, a variety of which we have not previously heard. It is stated that "it belonged to a consignment in which there were a few sheets that had been printed in this colour. Only a very small quantity was sold, the rest having been withdrawn and destroyed. This error is of the greatest rarity and ranks among the most valuable stamps that have ever been issued in Spain." From this it appears that the author has sufficient information to be quite confident in its authenticity, though he rejects completely the evidence in favour of the authenticity of its companion the 2 reales, blue, a stamp which has been under the cognizance of the philatelic world for forty years.

The remaining issues do not offer any points which are of sufficient importance to call for comment here, though certain details are enumerated which will interest the collector. It is remarkable that though the stamps of Spain have for years been assiduously collected very widely, yet up to the present moment very little philatelic research has been expended on them. Mr. Griebert has now made an important advance, and it is to be hoped that he or some other philatelist will elucidate several tempting problems which await solution among the succeeding issues of the country.

To the Fellows and Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY FUND.



OUR Council have asked me to make an appeal for your generous support of this Fund.

During the War the programme and the work of the Society was reduced to a minimum except in so far as it tended to, or could be made to, assist in the life-and-death struggle for freedom and civilization.

Since the Armistice very considerable progress has been made, as is shown by the increase in the membership and the attendance at our meetings, and also the scope of the work that is undertaken, the wider range in the subjects dealt with, and the co-operation both of the old and the new members to a much greater extent than formerly.

The membership for the current session will again constitute a record, and already applications have been received in excess of the authorized number of Fellows, so that in future the Fellows will be elected as vacancies occur from amongst those who are members of the Society.

The average attendance during the current session has been 33, as against 22 for the last session, and I do not recollect any year in which greater, or perhaps even as much interest has been shown by those attending as during the meetings which have already been held since October last. Members will have seen for themselves the greater scope and variety displayed in the programme which has been published, and will, I hope, have overlooked the one or two (shall I say "printer's" errors?) which may have puzzled them.

Possibly some of the forty-three who came on the 27th November, 1919, were inspired by curiosity to know what "the Vignette *pages* of the Queen's Staircase Stamps of Bahamas" meant (my sincere apologies to the author of this particular "five minute" paper.)

I only wish the interest of the members generally would extend to our Journal, the *London Philatelist*. Perhaps it does, but if so I fear it must be owing to some inherent defect on the part of your Hon. Secretary that his humble communications are not read. It cannot be want of interest in the subject, but on more than one occasion I have asked members to let me know whether (1) they can read a five minute paper; (2) show re-touches or re-entries; (3) show errors and varieties; or (4) give a display.

I have also asked members to tell me in confidence the particular countries in which they are interested, not from curiosity, but by way of guidance in regard to future arrangements.

However, judging from replies received there were certainly not half a dozen members who knew I had asked for this information. Perhaps a

greater number will read this letter. At any rate, I shall be able to judge from the replies received.

I want to have materials at the disposal of the Programme Committee, not only for this session, but also for the future, so that we can show improvement and progress in the future.

Up to the present the items of the programme have been mainly secured by personal letters and applications, and it might perhaps be an advantage if some of the energy so directed could be diverted to other of the objects of the Society.

I am afraid I have been running away from my subject. The Fiftieth Anniversary Fund was instituted with the object of securing a permanent Home for the Society, and the amount that ought to be raised is £5000.

We have had several very generous donations, including one from His Majesty the King, who is not only our Patron, but also a subscribing member of the Society.

Our cousins in America have not been backward, and many of our members here have responded, but the net result to 31st December, 1919, is only a little more than £1300, contributed by some sixty-four persons, just about one-sixth of our present membership, and for some weeks nothing has come in. Surely, the stream has not yet dried up. Probably the remaining five-sixths of our members have been waiting for the New Year, or perhaps they have not read the *London Philatelist*, and did not know anything about it.

As has already been reported at the meetings, we shall have to find a new Home somewhere in June next, as the rooms we occupy are required for the purposes of an extending business which is housed in the same building.

We have had various offers on favourable terms, of which the Council have not felt justified in taking advantage without the additional financial support which a larger Fund would have afforded, and one or two opportunities have been lost. In two cases premises were offered at a special price, and both were sold almost immediately afterwards for some £200 or £300 more than the Council could have secured them for.

The Council, therefore, earnestly appeal to the Members generally to subscribe, and to subscribe generously to the Fund.

It may be of interest for you to know that it appears that the Society are entitled to a substantial annuity under the will of the late M. Ferrari, but at the moment there are legal and technical difficulties in the way, and it is impossible to say at present whether anything practical will result.

HERBERT R. OLDFIELD,
Hon. Secretary.

12th January, 1920.



Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE eighth and ninth meetings of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, will be held on Thursday, February 5th, 1920, and on Thursday, February 19th, 1920, respectively, at 5.45 p.m.

On February 5th there will be a Display with notes: "The Early Issues of Mexico," by Mr. J. Hall Barron.

On February 19th "Notes on pre-1849 Essays of Great Britain with Illustrations," by Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O.

The next meeting of the Expert Committee of the Society will be held on Thursday, February 19th.

Under no circumstances will stamps be dealt with on February 19th unless they are received by or before the first post on the morning of February 17th.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that their subscription for the year 1920 became due and payable on 1st January.

All members who have not yet paid their dues to the Society are requested to remit same without delay direct to the Hon. Treasurer—

C. E. MCNAUGHTAN, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C. 1.

BINDING NOTICE.

DUING to the still greatly increased cost of binding materials, labour, etc., the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, have decided *not* to accept volumes for binding this year.

WE are still unable to provide Protective Cardboard for our Members or Subscribers for Vol. 29, 1920.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

THE Subscriptions to the *London Philatelist* for the year 1920 will be 21 - (twenty-one shillings) and single copies will be 2/- each. No more subscriptions will be received at reduced rates *under any circumstances* except *bona fide* orders received through *Trade* channels.

No free sample copies and no EXCHANGE copies will be circulated.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned.
Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. 1.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

NAURU.—The 2s. 6d. British stamp, printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., and overprinted "NAURU" in black, is to hand from Messrs. J. H. Smyth Ltd.

INDIA—BUNDI.—The *American Philatelist* informs us, on continental authority, that the current postage stamps, $\frac{1}{4}$ a. to 3 rupees, have been overprinted "Bundi Service" in two lines for official use.

Reversed and double overprints may be expected.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Messrs. Bright and Son advise us of the issue of a 20 c. Georgian type, but do not mention the colour.

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.—Messrs. Bright and Son advise us of having received seven further values of the Steel Helmet set.

Adhesives.

5 c., green.
20 c., black-brown.
25 c., blue.
35 c., grey-brown.
40 c., dull red.
50 c., brown.
10 fcs., claret.

DENMARK.—*Stamp Collecting* informs us that the current series has been augmented by a denomination of 60 öre, printed in brown and blue, and by an Official stamp of the value of 15 öre, violet.

FINLAND.—Messrs. Bright and Son have sent us the 25 p., blue stamp, surcharged 50, in black, over the Lion in the centre, and 50 in smaller figures, also in black, over the original value, "25" each side at foot.

Mr. W. T. Wilson sent this stamp and also the 5 and 10 p. denominations, surcharged

"10" and "20" respectively in the same manner.

The 50 p., in black, surcharge is stated to be an error, as it should have been in red, which colour will be used in future. The 20 p., orange, is expected to appear surcharged "75."

Provisionals.

10 in black on 5 p., green.
20 " 10 p., red.
50 " 25 p., blue.

HOLLAND.—Two provisionals have appeared, and Messrs. Bright and Son have submitted a sample of one of them.

Provisionals.

40 c. (verrtig), in red on 30 c., mauve and brown.
60 c. (zestig), in black on " " "

ROUMANIA.—Another 50 bani stamp is reported in *Stamp Collecting*. We are told that it is in the type of 1893.

Adhesive.

50 bani, pale carmine; type of 1893.

SWITZERLAND.—Mr. Franz Reichenheim sent us an envelope posted from London to Switzerland, bearing a 1½d. English stamp and a 10 c. Swiss Peace stamp of 1919.

The latter was used as an "unpaid" stamp, the stock of Postage Dues of this denomination having run out for a day or two at a local post office.

Three new "Pro juventute" stamps are listed in *Smith's Monthly*.

The stamps bear, it is reported, shield-like designs, presumably the arms of various Swiss cantons. All are printed on a surfaced buff paper.

Adhesives.

7½d., red, black and grey.
10 c., green, black and red.
15 c., red, black and purple.

Stamp Collecting states that for a few weeks these stamps are to be sold at a premium.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—It is reported that at least four different kinds of paper were used for printing the present issue of Argentine stamps.

The following watermarks in the various papers are known :

Serra Bond.	}
Riverdale Bond.	
S.R.B. repeated four times in a whole sheet—	
Wheatley Bond.	
A. & W. Co.	
Hic et Ubique.	

Most of the stamps have no watermark at all.

URUGUAY.—The 1 c., green, with the view of Montevideo Harbour has reached *Stamp Collecting*.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

AZERBAIDJAN (N.W. Persia)—A second issue of stamps is reported in the *West End Philatelist*. The description given is as follows :

Pictorial designs, lithographed; no wmk.; Imperf.; inscribed "Republique d'Azerbaïdjan."

Values in Russian currency—

10 kop.,	Sentry and flag.
20 kop.,	"
40 kop.,	Native facing dawn.
60 kop.,	"
1 rbl.,	"
2 rs.,	Fortified town.
5 rs.,	"
10 rs.,	"
25 rs.,	Mosque.
50 rs.,	"

CHINA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. advise the receipt of the expected new 1½ c. and 13 c. stamps, and give the colours as violet and brown respectively.

MACAU.—The following information reached us from Messrs. Bright and Son :—

Our Agents in Hongkong, Messrs. Graca and Co., sent us specimens of some new Provisional Macau stamps, as follows :—

½ avo on 5 avo, Ceres type of 1914.
 "2" on 6 on 25 reis, green, with "Lisbon Republica" overprint, 1915 issue.
 Imposto de sello, 2 avos on 18 a. on 50 r., pale blue, with "Lisbon Republica" overprint, 1915 issue.

They also inform us that these Provisionals have been issued on account of the stock of these denominations being exhausted, owing to the necessary supply not arriving from Lisbon.

80,000 of the ½ on 5 avos were issued.
 50,000 of the 2 on 6 on 25 r., but they did not say how many of the other variety.

These stamps are sold by the Post Office cut in centre of each pair, and are sold only ten to twenty copies at a time to each applicant. To obtain the stamps uncut, one must buy from the Post Office the whole complete set in current use.

MADAGASCAR.—The *P. J. G. B.*, on continental authority, describes some provisional Parcels Post stamps which were necessitated by an increase of 10 c. on the parcel post rate. One consists of the design of the fiscal stamp lithographed in rose and overprinted with words "Madagascar et Dépendances—o fr. 10—Colis Postaux."

This has been supplanted by a supply from France of stamps similar to the parcel post stamps of Reunion, but without indication of the name of the country. These have been locally surcharged with the name "Madagascar et Dépendances."

SIAM.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.'s *Monthly List* reports the issue of the 6 satangs stamps of 1912, overprinted "5 sat" at the top of the stamp with the equivalent in Siamese obliterating the original values.



Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
 Hon. President—H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
 Council for the Year 1919-20.
 President—E. D. BACON, M.V.O.
 Vice-President—THOS. WM. HALL.
 Hon. Secretary—CAPTAIN HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.
 Hon. Assistant Secretary—BARON P. DE WORMS.
 Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
 Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.
 J. H. BARRON. F. J. PEPLOW.
 LIEUT.-COL. A. S. BATES, D.S.O. SIR CHARLES STEWART
 W. DORNING BECKTON. WILSON, K.C.I.E.
 COL. JOHN BONHOTE. BARON DE WORMS.
 LIEUT.-COL. G. S. F. NAPIER. R. B. YARDLEY.

THE fifth meeting of the session 1919-20 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 11th December, 1919. Members present: E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., Lieut.-Col. P. B. Akroyd, B. Pinner, George C. Alston, Baron de Worms, D. C. Gray, Baron Percy de Worms, Capt. Herbert R. Oldfield, C. McNaughtan, R. B. Yardley, T. W. Hall, L. W. Fulcher, Col. John Bonhote, W. Dorning Beckton, Louis E. Bradbury, Ernest H. Collins, E. Wilfred Evans, Capt. Frank M. Montresor, Capt. C. W. G. Crawford, R.N., Rev. James Mursell, Major R. H. D. Lockhart, Major J. J. Darlow, I. John Simons, Lieut. W. M. Holman, Lieut.-Col. Reginald N. W. Larking, C.B.E., and one visitor.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 27th November, 1919, were read and signed as correct.

The following gifts for the Society's collection and library were reported as having been received:—From His Majesty the King: (1) A collection of postage stamps issued by the International Commission of the Supervision of the Plebiscite for Schleswig. (2) A collection of die proofs in black and in colours of the new issue of Belgian stamps. Both these collections were shown at the meeting, and the Hon. Secretary was directed to express the grateful thanks of the Fellows to His Majesty. From Capt. A. Hatfield, junr.: A series of very fine photographs of sheets of the 5 centavos 1866 issue of Bolivia showing the various printings. From Major Evans: A considerable number of letter cards and stamps on original covers. From Mr. F. Reichenheim: Stamps of Persia and the West Indies and French postal documents relating to intended first issue 1849 and to 1853, 1854 and other special issues. From Major J. J. Darlow: Imperforate specimens of Russian stamps issued in Transcaucasia,

and some valuable rouletted specimens. From Col. John Bonhote: Some Bulawayo Currency stamps. From Capt. C. W. G. Crawford, R.N.: Some pulls from obliterators used at the British Consulate at Callao, and copies of *The Stamp Dealer*, 1909-12. From Baron de Worms and from Messrs. G. J. Allis, J. J. Terry, and F. R. Graham: Various forgeries for Forgery Collection.

The Hon. Secretary intimated he would be glad to receive offers of "Five Minute" Papers, and also to hear from members who would be able to show retouches and re-entries at the meeting on the 22nd January, 1920, and errors and varieties on the 15th April, 1920.

The meeting then proceeded to a ballot for the following candidates, all of whom were declared to be duly elected Fellows and members of the Society: Lieut.-Col. S. G. Leslie, O.B.E., proposed by the President, seconded by the Hon. Secretary; Mr. José Marco del Pont, proposed by the President, seconded by the Hon. Secretary; Mr. Benjamin G. Heydenryet, junr., proposed by Mr. G. J. Allis, seconded by the Hon. Secretary; Mr. Henry James Dickenson, B.A., proposed by Mr. G. J. Allis, seconded by the Hon. Secretary; Mr. Eugene Andrews, proposed by Capt. Herbert R. Oldfield, seconded by the President; Capt. Percy Bertram Boyd Oldfield, proposed by Capt. Herbert R. Oldfield, seconded by the President; Mr. Frank Arthur Ellis, proposed by Mr. F. H. Frere, seconded by Mr. W. H. M. Marsden.

The compiling of a reference list of the stamps of Queensland was then proceeded with, and at the close of the meeting a special committee, consisting of Mr. R. B. Yardley, the Rev. J. Mursell, Capt. C. W. G. Crawford, R.N., and Mr. E. H. Collins was appointed to deal with various difficulties of perforation, and to report to a later meeting.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

AT the 419th meeting held on Friday, November 21st, the chair was, in the absence of the President, taken by Mr. W. G. Hamersley.

A paper was read by Mr. C. H. Schill on the stamps of Peru, and illustrated by five volumes of his collection of that country. With a view to the better understanding of the various Commemorative issues he traced the history of the country from the time of the Inca civilization, through the Spanish Conquest in 1526, when it was formed into the Central Spanish Colony of South America, including Chili and the Argentine,

the driving out of the Spaniards in 1824 (a date which may be perpetuated by a great show of Centenary stamps a few years hence) to the formation of a republic of eighteen provinces under a central government at Lima, and again to the great change which came in April, 1879, when Chili declared war upon Peru and bereft her of two of her most southerly provinces.

The first stamps of Peru were issued March 1st, 1858, and for convenience the issues may be split up into three broad periods—first, the classical square stamps with the arms of the country in the centre, and these again subdivided into two groups, the lithographs as first issued, and the later embossed series, printed singly on an old Lecocq machine into which the paper was fed in long strips, many stamps being found imprinted across the joints in the rolls of paper.

In 1866 the printing was entrusted to the American Bank Note Co. and a set of three values issued, the well-known Llama issue which really formed a transitional state of the second period of 1874 (the Sun in the Central Frame type). It was during the period of this issue that the war with Chili took place and with it all its troubles and difficulties.

The third period began with the 1895 issue, and contains an essentially modern South American collection of types.

The paper currency having greatly depreciated, a law was passed demanding payment for postage stamps in silver, and the stamps were overprinted "Plata," in an oval; fortunately none of these fell into the hands of the Chilians, or the overprintings would have become very complicated.

On the conclusion of the war, the Peruvians, to show that they had again come into possession of their own postal administration, established the triangle overprint with its four varieties, and in 1894 the head of General Bermúdez was substituted, the last issue of this period, the united one of the arms and the llama, being left without any overprint.

During the war the Chilians in Peru used their own stamps, and these, of course, are only collectable when clearly showing the date and postmark. The Province of Arequipa did not use the Peruvian stamps, but printed a shockingly poor set of their own, at first without the name of the district, but a month later with the Arequipa circular postmark.

The collection shown by Mr. Schill contained a wonderfully fine lot of the first issues embodying those of the late Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, and although neither he nor Mr. Hausburg had arrived at a satisfactory solution to some of the plates, there is little doubt but that his scientific and methodical manner of working these problems out will, at some time not far distant, be rewarded with the success it deserves.

An expression of appreciation of the paper

and display was given by Mr. Goodfellow in proposing, and Mr. Duerst in seconding, the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Schill, coupled with the desire that he should continue the subject in a further paper on the syllabus for next year.

THE 420th meeting was held on Friday, December 5th, the chair being taken by Mr. Duerst.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted, and stamps of interest postmarks, etc., were passed round by Messrs. Barry, Munn, and the Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Thos. Allen, of London, gave a display, in continuation of his display of last year, of the British and Colonial stamps of King Edward. Notes were unnecessary, the stamps speaking for themselves, Mr. Allen's work being merely to point out some of the great rarities or relating some interesting facts about them. The stamps were in absolutely mint condition, and as far as possible collected with the control number or letter.

In the Great Britain section he showed imperf. pairs in seven different shades of the 1d. colour trials, one pair of the 6d., lilac, as issued, and two pairs rose on red; I.R. Officials, overprinted "Specimen," ½d., 1d., 2½d., 6d., 1s., 5s., 10s.; I.R. Officials, ½d., 1d., 2½d., 1s., and 5s.; 1902, R.H. Official, ½d. and 1d. in mint blocks of 6 with control numbers.

Levant, July, 1906, the Beyrout Provisional, 1 piastre on 2d., issued on two days only, and with the Royal Society's certificate of genuineness.

Cayman Islands, November, 1907, ½d. on 5s., double surcharge.

East Africa and Uganda, 1904, 50 rupees; 1906-7, 50 rupees.

Gibraltar, 1903, £1; 1907-8, £1.

Labuan, 1905, 25 c., one of the 25 known copies unused.

Morocco, 1907-12, 15 c. on 1½d., pair, one stamp the error "5 centimos."

Natal, 1903, £5 and £20; 1908, £1 10s.

Northern Nigeria, 1904, £25.

Sudan, January, 1906, Army Service, 2 mils., overprint omitted *se-tenant* with normal stamps, and the error on the 5 mils. "AMRY" used.

Nyasaland, 1903, £10; 1907, Multiple wmk. 2d. and 4d.; 1908, £10.

Papua, November, 1906, 6d., overprint double; 1d., overprint vertical.

South Australia, 1902, 8d., the error "EIGNT" in block of 4.

Straits Settlements, 1902, 5 c., imperforate, block of 4; 1906-8, 25 and 100 dollars; 1907, 4 c. on 18 c., surcharge double; 1906-11, 25 dollars.

Transvaal, 1903, £5; 1905-9, 1d., with error of watermark, Anchor, used.

Selections from the collections of the Maldives; essays of the Orange River Colony (a very fine lot); St. Lucia; and Victoria were also shown, and colour trials

and proofs with most of the countries. All the stamps exhibited were from Mr. Allen's private collection, and he was warmly thanked by Mr. Munn, in proposing the best thanks of the meeting for his kindness in coming to Manchester to visit the Society, and complimented upon the beautifully arranged and moulded collection, at the same time he personally disclaimed any idea of extending his collection to admit of King's Heads. Mr. Higgins seconded the vote, and Mr. Allen briefly replied, expressing pleasure at the reception given both to him and his display.

THE 421st meeting was held at the Geographical Society's Rooms on Friday, December 19th, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair.

Mr. A. L. Camden was nominated for membership, to come up for election on January 9th, 1920.

Mr. Duerst exhibited an envelope of letter posted from Cologne to Manchester, franked by stamps of Great Britain; Mr. Berry an imperforate 1d., red, cancelled with Maltese Cross in red; and the Hon. Secretary a strip of 3 of the thin type Jamaica

Officials, the central stamp being minus the two letter "i's" reading "OFF-CAL." An excellent attendance proved the popularity of Mr. North's annual visit to his old Society, and his display of Cyprus was quite as interesting to the older members who had made a previous acquaintance with it as to the new members. The collection had been brought up to date, and it would be difficult to imagine a more completely representative lot; the fact that it includes the entire mint sheets of plates 193 and 196 of the 1d., red, overprinted Cyprus, these being the only sheets of the plates overprinted, and also the 4 piastres with the upper and lower labels left blank, of which there is one other specimen only known, makes it a difficult one to surpass.

A vote of thanks to Mr. North, proposed by Mr. Brooks, seconded by Mr. Goodfellow, supported by Mr. Munn and the President, was passed, and Mr. North in his reply gave some very amusing reminiscences in connection with the acquisition of his specimens.

J. STELFOX GEE, *Hon. Sec.*

"FERN HOLME," RUSHOLME,
MANCHESTER.
December 21st, 1919.

Correspondence.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF PHILATELIC CONGRESSES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

To the Editor, "*The London Philatelist*."

DEAR SIR,—I am desired by my Committee to ask you to kindly bring to the notice of the members of your Society, at the earliest possible date, the following decision of my Committee:—

1. *Date of the Newcastle Philatelic Congress, 1920: May 25, 26, 27, and 28 (Tuesday to Friday).*
2. *To ask all societies wishing (1) to submit any Paper to be read, or (2) to raise any question to be discussed at the Newcastle Congress, to submit the Paper or to notify the question to me on or before January 31st, 1920.*
3. *To send me on or before January 31st, 1920, the names of all delegates appointed to attend the Newcastle Congress.*
4. *To send your Society a copy of the Rules and Regulations governing Philatelic Congresses, and to call your Society's special attention to the new rule typed at the end of the printed rules and numbered 11.*

This new rule was passed at a meeting of the Permanent Committee

held on June 17th, 1914, and has been recently slightly amended.

The Committee are of opinion you may find it of use to have a copy of the Rules by you in view of the long lapse of time since the last Congress was held.

If there is any question on which I can be of service to you or your Society, or can assist in enlightening, I sincerely trust you will not hesitate to write me.

Always at your service,

Very truly yours,

J. S. TELFER,

Hon. Sec. & Treas.

61-62 CHANCERY LANE,
LONDON, W.C. 2.

To the Editor, "*The London Philatelist*."

DEAR MR. HALL,—I have just read the Editorial *re* "flaws" on the 20 ct. and 25 ct. Holland 1872. I am not so sure as to the 25 ct., but of the 20 ct. I have copies in *all* perf. with dates down to 1892. The 25 ct. "split T" has the $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ perf., but the "spot over the ear" occurred on the 2d. and 3d. stamps to judge by the perf., and I have it in $13\frac{1}{2}$ and also the $12\frac{1}{2}$ large holes.

Yours truly,

A. J. WARREN.

BURGHDOWN, EPSOM,
9th December, 1919.

The Market.

NOTE.—Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately, e.g. the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of December 2nd and 3rd, 1919.

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Great Britain, 2s., brown, one perf. missing	7	5	0
Ditto, 1867-83, Cross, £1, brown-lilac	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, Anchor, 10s., grey-green on blued	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac on blued	8	8	0
Ditto, "V.R.," 1d, black, horizontal, pair,* slightly creased	16	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 2s., blue	12	10	0
Cape, 1861, 4d., pale blue	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, cut into slightly	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep blue, no margins	13	0	0
Canada, 1851, laid, 6d., dull purple, vert. pair	11	0	0
Ditto, 7½d., yellow-green	5	5	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve	22	0	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion, heavy postmark	18	0	0
Ditto, 4d., scarlet-vermilion, close at top	10	0	0
Ditto, 6d., scarlet-vermilion, close at bottom	20	0	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto, margins at sides only	15	0	0
Ditto, 6d., orange-vermilion	10	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple	26	0	0
Cook Islands, 1902, 2d., deep brown, without figures of value	26	0	0
New Britain on German New Guinea, second printing, 8d. on 80 pf., double surcharge, mint	23	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., carmine, Plate 2, on laid, small margins	6	10	0

Sale of December 16th and 17th, 1919.

Great Britain, 2s., brown	7	10	0
Ditto, 1867-83, Cross, £1	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, Anchor, £1, on blued	10	10	0
Ditto, "I.R.," 1885, 5s., rose, and 10s., blue, used, together on piece	12	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., ultramarine, slight crease	7	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint. £ s. d.

Baghdad, 1917, with date between star and crescent, 2 as. on 1 p., ultramarine (on 1909 issue)*	20	0	0
Bushire, 1915 (Sept.), 1 toman, black, violet and gold, mint	24	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d., dull rose, close on three side	22	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., close at top	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green	£5 and	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	16	0	0
Ditto, intermediate perfs., 8d., brown, little off centre	11	10	0
Ditto, rough perfs., 8d., yellow-brown, one perf. missing	12	0	0
Cape, 1861, 1d., vermilion, small crease	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue	5	15	0
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet-vermilion, slightly creased	13	10	0
New Britain, 1914 (Dec.), second printing on German New Guinea, 2d. on 20 pf. and 2½d. on 20 pf., vert., <i>se tenant</i> , pair*	38	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 1d., reddish rose on yellowish	11	0	0
Samoa, 1914, ½d. on 3 pf., brown, double overprint, mint	16	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of December 18th and 19th, 1919.

Great Britain, Cross, £1, brown-lilac, thin spot	4	5	0
Ditto, £5, orange	4	10	0
Gibraltar, 1st issue, complete set, mint	9	0	0
Russia, 1905, 15 k., centre inverted	14	0	0
Spain, 1st issue, 10 rs., blue-green	11	10	0
Cape, 1853, 1d., brick-red on bluish, pair, one stamp without wmk., whilst the other has two	15	0	0
Ditto, 1855-8, 1s., deep green, pair, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, 1861, 4d., pale blue	6	0	0
Lagos, 1894, C.A., 10s., green and brown, mint	7	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, 2d., blue, "PENOE"	5	10	0
Canada, 7½d., green	4	8	0
Ditto, perf., 6d., purple-brown	6	10	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, tiny thin spot	24	0	0
Newfoundland, 6½d.*	14	14	0
Ditto, 6d., orange-vermillion, thin spot	4	7	6
Nova Scotia, 6d., yellow green	4	10	0
Bahamas, 1861, no wmk., 4d., dull rose, mint	6	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., grey-lilac, ditto	4	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 2, 1d., gooseberry	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 5, 2d, blue	4	10	0
New Zealand, 1864-7, 3d., lilac, block of 4, mint	5	10	0
Queensland, imperf., 6d., green	8	0	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of December 4th and 5th, 1919.

Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., pair	28	0	0
Cape, De La Rue, 1d, block of 4	10	10	0
Ditto, "Theese" Pence on 4d., blue	7	10	0
Ditto, 1893, One Penny on 2d., double surcharge	5	0	0
Ceylon, 1s., imperf., strip of 3	12	0	0
France, 1849-50, 15 c., dark green	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 40 c., wide fig. "4"	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., carmine, strip of 4	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 c., tête-bêche, pair	23	0	0
Ditto, 1852, 10 c., strip of 3	5	10	0
Ditto, 1853-60, 1 fc., on entire	8	10	0
Ditto, 1863-70, 80 c., block of 9, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., tête-bêche, pair	28	0	0
Great Britain, 1841, 1d., voided corner	18	10	0
Mexico, ½ r., black on buff, Gothic	5	5	0
Montserrat, C A, 4d., blue, mint	6	5	0
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet*	10	10	0
Ditto, 6½d., lake, mint, sheet of 20	9	10	0
Ditto, 8d., lake, mint, block of 12	5	15	0
Ditto, 1876-9, rouletted, 5 c., mint, block of 15	9	0	0
Peru, medio peso, dull yellow, slight thinning	5	5	0
St. Vincent, One Penny on 6d.*	5	15	0
Ditto, 1886-9, 5s., mint, sheet of 20	10	10	0
Sierra Leone, C A, 4d., blue, mint	6	15	0
Basle, 2½ rappen	9	10	0
Tasmania, 1st issue, 1d., blue	7	0	0
Tobago, 2½d. on 4d., grey, double surcharge, mint	5	0	0

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MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of December 6th, 10th, and 11th, 1919.

Tasmania, £1, green and yellow, mint, pair	9	0	0
Sicily, 50 gra.	5	5	0
Barbados, 1870, 1d., blue on blue, Large Star*	5	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., apparently*, minute defect	6	10	0
British Guiana, 1862, Pearls, 2c., full roulettes	7	0	0
Cape, 1853, 1d., brick-red on blue, block of 4	5	5	0
Ditto, 1855, 1s., deep green, pair, slight tear	5	5	0
Ceylon, imperf., 1s. 9d.,* slightly thinned	7	10	0
Fiji, 1870, 6d., S.G. 3, pen cancelled	9	5	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, strip of 8	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair,* one creased	5	10	0
Mauritius, Greek border, 2d., blue, pair	17	0	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve	£14, £21 and	21	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple, minute defect	9	0	0
Newfoundland, 4d., orange-vermillion*	9	10	0
Ditto, 6d., ditto*	11	10	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, Collection of 17	38	0	0
Bavaria, 1874, 1 m., imperf.*	5	10	0

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Sale of December 13th, 17th, and 18th, 1919.

British Bechuanaland, 1887, £5, mint	7	0	0
Ceylon, 1861, 6d., yellow-brown, mint	23	0	0
Gibraltar, 1st issue, set of 7, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, 1903, £1, mint	8	10	0
Ditto, 1904-7, £1, mint	9	0	0
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," Orbs, £1, brown-lilac, with certificate	90	0	0
India, 1854, 9½ arches, ½ a., red*	7	10	0
Lagos, 1904, 10s., mint	9	15	0
Marshall Islands, 1d. on 2d. on 10 pf., block of 4*	14	10	0
Natal, 1908-9, £1, mint	6	0	0
Baghdad, mint collection of 25	300	0	0
Cape, 1861, 4d., blue, slightly thinned	6	17	6
Ceylon, imperf., 1s. 9d.	9	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s.	20	0	0
Ditto, 1867, 1d., blue, block of 8*	6	5	0
Great Britain, "V.R.," 1d., black*	8	0	0
Rhodesia, 1910, £1, mint, imperf., pair	11	0	0

Sale of December 20th and 22nd, 1919.

Cameroons, 1915, mint set to 5s., 3 lots, each £10, and one	11	0	0
Great Britain, 1887-92, Cross, £1, brown	5	5	0
Cape, 1861, 4d., pale blue,* corner missing	10	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 2s., blue, slight thinning	11	10	0
Palestine, February, 1918, 1 p., deep blue, mint, block of 4	28	0	0
Samoa, 1914, 3d. on 25 pf., double surcharge, mint	22	0	0