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**Auctions.**



THE genesis of stamp collecting is full of interesting facts, not the least of which is the original establishment and recent progress of special auctions for the disposal and dispersal of stamps alone. In addition to receiving press notification that the Ferrari collection is to be disposed of by auction in France, we have just received a catalogue (the first since the War) of a stamp auction sale in Berlin containing 4465 lots and no less than 32 pages of excellent illustrations, in addition to several cuts, interspersed amongst the letter-press of the catalogue itself.

Incidentally, what is the correct attitude for British Philatelists to adopt in regard to such a sale? There are many eminently desirable stamps to be offered at this auction, and it seems to us pretty clear that if the British nation as a whole is to stand by and refuse to have any trade or dealings with Germany, such trade as she has is going to be captured by other nations, and such a course, generally followed, renders it more problematical still as to whether Germany will ever be able to pay the indemnity we claim, and to which we are undoubtedly entitled.

One cannot help comparing present-day auctions and the possibilities raised by the Ferrari collection being similarly offered, with the first stamp auction held at 13 Wellington Street, Strand, in March, 1872, when the cream of the stock of J. W. Scott & Co. came under the hammer and realised a total of £258, the highest individual figures being £6 for a 20 c. St. Louis, and £8 12s. for a variety of the same. Contrast this with the prices realised say at one of our leading auctioneers during the last season :

Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet . . . . .	£29
"    "    orange . . . . .	£15 10s.
Nova Scotia, 1s. . . . .	£45
Ceylon, 8d., imperf. . . . .	£54
"    2s., perf. . . . .	£23
"    4d., dull rose . . . . .	£80
1d. New Zealand London Print . . . . .	£32
4d. Wood Block Cape . . . . .	£25

Take also the 12d. Canada. This stamp in 1873 was sold for 10s.; a fine copy now would fetch close on £125.

The guiding principle is clearly neither beauty nor utility, but simply and solely one of rarity.

The pessimists are constantly telling us that the inevitable rot and fall has already set in, but the illustrations given above show, at any rate, if such is the case, it must be of very recent origin. Personally, we see no signs of it. The price of the rarer, and especially imperforate, stamps is higher at this moment than it has ever been, and to our mind, except that fashion will ever have its sway in individual cases, much may be urged even to-day in favour of the older and rarer issues, as opposed to the modern and medium stamps, as a permanent and satisfactory investment.

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## The Stamps of British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

### RESUSCITATION OF THE TWO PENCE HALFPENNY, IMPERFORATE.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, MARCH 4TH, 1920.

BY E. D. BACON.

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WHEN I wrote some notes in 1889 on the issues of this colony for the Society's work on the stamps of British North America, the status of the imperforate variety of the Two Pence Halfpenny value was not then in serious dispute, although it was stated in the Reference List of the work that no postmarked specimen of the stamp was then known to the Society.

From the earliest days of collecting, the imperforate variety was recognised by collectors as an issued stamp, and it appeared in the chief catalogues published in this country and abroad. It was only in the thirteenth edition of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, which appeared in 1900, that real doubt was thrown upon the stamp. It was then omitted from the list, and a note was added to the effect that the variety was "believed to be only a proof." This remark has since been repeated in all subsequent editions of the Catalogue, and it is only fair to state that it seems to accord with the general opinion of collectors of the present day.

It is well known that the shade of the imperforate variety is different from the stamp perforated 14. The first is pale dull red in colour, and the latter varies from pale to deep dull reddish rose. This can be seen from the specimens I exhibit to-night by the gracious permission of H.M. the King. The imperforate copies include two pairs cut from the Imprimatur sheet of this stamp, which was registered at Somerset House on December 19th, 1859, one of which you will observe shows the plate number "1." There is also a

single specimen imperforate and a similar used copy. The latter was acquired by His Majesty about a year ago at a nominal figure. The margins of this copy appear to me quite satisfactory; the shade is that of the usual *imperforate specimens*, and there can, I think, be no doubt that the postmark is genuine.

Let us now see what former writers have said on the subject of this Two Pence Halfpenny stamp. Mr. J. B. Moens, in his *Prix-Courant*, published in April, 1866, lists the stamp as imperforate and perforated, and continued to do so in all the editions of his Catalogue, including the last, which bears the date "1892." Dr. Magnus, writing in *Le Timbre-Poste* of April, 1867, remarked: "Les premières feuilles du timbre ancien de Colombie et Vancouver étaient non dentelées. Il n'a pas tardé à être piqué 14."

Mr. W. Dudley Atlee, in a paper on "The Stamps of British North America," which he says was compiled with the assistance of Mr. Edward L. Pemberton, and which was read at a meeting of our Society on January 8th, 1870, and published in the *Philatelist* of the following month, lists the stamp as imperforate and perforated 14. The former he describes as "orange-rose" in shade, and the latter he calls "flesh" and "brownish pink"; not at all bad names for the colours, which are particularly difficult to specify accurately. In a note he adds that the stamp was issued on March 10th, 1861, and the design was engraved for Messrs. De La Rue & Co. by "Mr. Jowlert," evidently a mistake, or printer's error, for Mr. Joubert, who was at the date employed by that firm to engrave the dies for their surface-printed stamps. It will be seen from these remarks that the four great philatelists I have named, who were certainly among the best judges of the time in which they lived, considered the imperforate variety of the Two Pence Halfpenny as an issued stamp.

No information has hitherto been available to collectors of the numbers of any of the postage stamps printed for British Columbia and Vancouver Island. I am pleased to say that I am now able to furnish a complete list of all the consignments, with the dates of the despatch and quantities, etc., of each value, taken from the books of Messrs. Thomas De La Rue & Co., Limited, who printed all the stamps. This list I reproduce at the end of the present paper, and proceed to make a few comments thereon.

In the first place it will be noticed that only one lot of Two Pence Halfpenny stamps, consisting of 981 sheets, was sent out to the colony. This left London on December 29th, 1859. It appears from this that the stamps were issued to the public about a year before the date mentioned by Mr. W. Dudley Atlee—March 10th, 1861—or they must have been lying in the colony for over twelve months before they were brought into use. The date of issue usually given for the two values inscribed "VANCOUVER ISLAND," viz. July, 1865, is probably correct, as the stamps left London on April 10th, of that year.

The first lot of Three Pence superscribed "BRITISH COLUMBIA" was sent out to the colony on March 15th, 1865, but from the Post Office notice I gave a copy of in the Society's work of 1889 the stamp was, apparently, not issued until November 1st, 1865. An essay of the stamp was illustrated in *Le Timbre-Poste* of April and September, 1865, but the actual issued design

was not described until the number for January, 1866. Possibly it was decided to use up the remaining stock of Two Pence Halfpenny stamps, which from June 20th, 1864, were sold at threepence each, before issuing the new Three Pence value.

The set of stamps with the values in "CENTS" and "1 DOLLAR," are catalogued as issued on March 13th, 1867; but seeing that the first lot of Two Cents was only despatched from London on September 14th of that year, and the first consignment of the other values not until February 13th, 1869, this must be an error. Looking at the dates the several values left London, the Two Cents probably came into use in November, 1867, and the five other values in April, 1869. The last series is stated in the *Philatelist* of March, 1869, to be about to be circulated, while the *Stamp-Collector's Magazine* for the following month of August says that the five stamps had then appeared.

The fact that only one lot of the Two Pence Halfpenny value was sent out does not prove that all the stamps were perforated, and the consignment, no doubt, included a certain number of imperforate sheets. The same thing must have happened in the case of the Five Cents and Ten Cents Vancouver Island, as only one lot of each of these stamps was despatched, and yet both values are known imperforate as well as perforated, the Ten Cents being not infrequently seen in imperforate pairs, both unused and used.

It is curious again, that although only one lot of the Five Cents, Ten Cents, Twenty-five Cents, Fifty Cents, and One Dollar, were forwarded to the colony, yet all these values are found with two different perforations— $12\frac{1}{2}$  and 14. The One Dollar is said not to be known used with the latter perforation, but a similar remark was made about the Ten Cents value with the same perforation until a few years ago, when a satisfactory used specimen turned up to confute the doubters. It is strange that in a country that has issued as few stamps as British Columbia, two, if not three varieties, should require resuscitation; for it is seldom that stamps once expunged from a catalogue need to be reinstated therein.

The stamps of British Columbia were withdrawn from use on July 20th, 1871, on the admittance of the colony into the Dominion of Canada, and a note in the *Stamp-Collector's Magazine* for March, 1872, states on official authority that the stock of stamps left on hand had at that date been destroyed.

LIST OF MESSRS. THOMAS DE LA RUE AND CO., LIMITED,  
OF STAMPS SENT TO BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VAN-  
COUVER ISLAND.

	<i>Inscribed "British Columbia and Vancouver Island."</i>	
	1859. December 29.	
2½d.	981 sheets, 240 set.	235,440, colour not known.
	<i>Inscribed "Vancouver Island."</i>	
	1865. April 10.	
5 cents.	475 sheets, 240 set.	114,000, colour red.
10 "	464 " "	111,360, " blue.

*Inscribed "British Columbia."*

		1865. March 15.	
3d.	464 sheets, 240 set.	111,360, colour, blue.	
		1867. February 8.	
3d.	4431 sheets, 240 set.	1,063,440, colour, blue.	
		1867. September 14.	
2 cents.	1000 sheets, 240 set.	240,000, 3d., fawn, 2 cents, black.	
		1867. September 26.	
2 cents.	1500 sheets, 240 set.	360,000, 3d., fawn, 2 cents, black.	
		1867. October 16.	
2 cents.	6315 sheets, 240 set.	1,515,600, 3d., fawn, 2 cents, black.	
		1869. February 13.	
5 cents.	1038 sheets, 240 set.	249,120, 3d., light red, 5 cents, black.	
10 "	1028 "	" 246,720, 3d., maroon, 10 "	" "
25 "	2092 "	" 502,080, 3d., amber, 25 "	purple.
50 "	1569 "	" 376,560, 3d., violet, 50 "	red.
1 dollar.	510 "	" 122,400, 3d., apple-green, 1 dollar,	green.

## Victoria Half-Lengths: New Discoveries and Plating Progress.

THOMAS HAM'S TWO PENCE, FOURTH SETTING.

BY CHARLES LATHROP PACK.



THE Two Pence, being the value apparently most in demand, required a coarsening of the lines of the design, producing the well-known coarse background and coarse border type, and resulting in a fourth setting by Mr. Thomas Ham for this one value. No Two Pence half-lengths were printed by the Campbell concerns who succeeded to Mr. Ham's contract, as the tall seated-queen design had been adopted in the meantime.

This Two Pence of the fourth setting by Mr. Ham, with coarse frame and coarse background, has long presented unsolved difficulties. The wide range of shades found in this setting was thought to indicate numerous arrangements on the stone for different printings, as no entirely consistent solution had until recently been found which would include all of the known varieties.

Some varieties, showing very marked peculiarities, recur time and again, to the exclusion, it was thought, of further new types needed for the filling of gaps in the reconstruction. Such evidence tended to the assumption that at least some settings were made up of the repetition of relatively small groups, as in the third settings of both this and the other two values, and

would account for the frequency with which these varieties were supposed to occur.

On the other hand, to support the theory of various settings, it was thought by some that there were enough different types known to more than fill both thirty or sixty type compositions. As an instance, marginal stamps were thought to be quite plentiful, and of such variety of type as to clearly demonstrate they could not all be from one composition, even of the large sixty-type pane, where twenty-eight marginal positions are required; for at that time about forty different marginal types were supposed to be known in the collection.

However, I have found that *all the marginal* copies, of which it had previously been stated there were so many of different aspects, can be definitely placed in the group of thirty ( $6 \times 5$ ) which has developed as the solution of this problem. It seems that the sixth vertical row is not spaced so closely to the fifth vertical row as are all the other five vertical rows to each other; so that stamps from this sixth vertical row, if they lacked their normal right-hand margin through being closely trimmed on that edge, often had a half millimetre or more *left* margin, or seemingly so; but now found through evidence of pairs showing the wider interval, to be in reality camouflaged sixth row subjects rather than left row marginal stamps.

It has thus been possible to assemble plates of the principal shades in which this setting abounds. Likewise it becomes possible to determine the position of all the various interesting varieties of retouches, a question which has always heretofore baffled philatelists.

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## The Postage Stamps of Venezuela.

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

(Concluded from page 29.)

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THE blocks and pairs involving these types in the Hall collection are as follows:—

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	12	7	4	15	18	18	2	22	28	25	26	27	16	29	27
	3	4	5	6	7	8	22														
	3	4																			

The first mentioned block is of particular importance, showing that there is a setting of this value in which all the stamps in the vertical columns are of the same type, a feature which is found in several settings of the 1871-76 issues. The pair 

7	4
---	---

 indicates that the regular succession was occasionally interrupted by a type out of place, in this instance a Type 4 taking the place of a Type 8. From the evidence of the other unsevered pairs we see that

Type 18 preceded Type 2 and Type 15 preceded Type 18, so we are led to the following construction of the row:—

15	18	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
----	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Now we do not know the number of stamps in a row, and the question arises as to whether any of the remaining types belong to this setting. A close examination of the remaining types reveals the fact that all with the exception of Types 1, 14 and 32 exist in *bright yellow* (sometimes rather pale) *shades on smooth medium paper* and show much better impressions than any of the twelve Types 1-8, 14, 15, 18 or 32. The impressions of these twelve types are coarser and rough in appearance. The shades are variable from deep orange to bright yellow, or dull buff, and they occur on several varieties of paper usually thick smooth or thick rough paper, but also on medium paper. We should add that a copy of Type 27 in a very deep bright orange on smooth medium paper is in the Hall collection, but it is the only one of all copies beyond the twelve types we have named in this shade. We may therefore expect that ultimately Types 1, 14 and 32 will be found to belong to our setting with the same types in vertical columns, and the rest of the types belong to a third setting of which at present we have not nearly sufficient material to form any idea of the arrangement. It is to be remarked as helping to confirm this view that none of the twelve types, 1-8, 14, 15, 18 or 32, have as yet been found *se-tenant* with any of the types to which we have assigned the remaining numbers up to 33.

We now have to settle the order in which these three sittings of the stamps in groups (1) and (2) appeared. Unfortunately the number of copies with dated obliterations is extremely limited. We have seen no dated copies of any of the types, except the twelve we have been discussing in group (2), and the prevalent bright yellow shades in which these types occur are the same as those in which the only setting of the 10 c. value are found. Of stamps included in the twelve types, the earliest we have seen is April, 1883. Of stamps of the eighteen types in group (1), the earliest we have noted is May, 1882. We know that the stamps were issued in 1880. Hence as far as the evidence at present available goes, we reach the following conclusions:—

1. *First setting.* Arrangement unknown. Twenty-four types (?)
2. *Second setting.* Eighteen types, arranged in blocks of three rows of six, repeated in the sheet.
3. *Third setting.* Twelve types (?) arranged in one row, all vertical columns being the same type with occasional exceptions.

We have already described stamps of the second setting, as we now term it, printed on both sides. Stamps of the third setting also occur printed on both sides. The following are in the Hall collection:—

(1) With normal impression on the back.

(a) *Front*, pair showing Types 

4	5
---	---

. *Back*, portion of strip of 3, showing the Types 

4	5	6
---	---	---

(b) *Front*, Type 4. *Back*, pair, Types 

4	5
---	---

(c) *Front*, Type 6. *Back*, pair, Types 

2	3
---	---

(2) Reversed impression on back.

(a) *Front*, Type 5. *Back*, Type 5.

(b) *Front*, Type 7. *Back*, Type 7.

(c) *Front*, Type 6. *Back*, Types

6	?	?
?	?	

(a) *Front*, Type 5. *Back*, Types

5	6
?	?

There is a forgery of this value, not at all dangerous, which exists, perf. 11 and perf. 12.

10 CENTIMOS. We only find one setting, containing nine types of this value. The nine types may be distinguished by the following characteristics:—

1. Short mark in broad white oval over "NT." Break in top of oval B under extension of right end of ornament above.
2. Marks over "NT," "M" and "S" in broad white oval. Flaw on top edge of the coloured ground in oval B over the figure "10."
3. Narrow white oval below bust. Ornament over oval A close to the oval, that over the oval B clear with extension to right.
4. Six pearls opposite to position *a* break into white oval; also three over "OS" and two opposite position *b*.
5. Like No. 3, but ornament over oval B closer to the oval.
6. Six or seven pearls break into the white oval opposite position *a* and above "CE," and also one or two pearls opposite position *b*.
7. Three pearls opposite *a* and three opposite position *b* break into white oval. Short stumps of ornament over the ovals A and B.
8. Four pearls break into white oval opposite position *b*. Short stump of ornament over oval B, and coloured mark at end of right point of the stump of the ornament. Nick in solid ground inside oval A over figure "1."
9. Gap at position *b*, and a fine line of colour. Faint traces of line over "TIM." Nick on top of coloured ground over figure "10" in oval A.
- 9a. A variety of Type 9, with the marks indicated more accentuated.

The Hall collection contains the following blocks:—

7 8 2 3 4	7 8 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5	1 6 7 8 6	6 7 8 2 3
3 4 5	3 4 5 9 1	4 6 7 8 2	1 2 3 4 5	2 3 4 5 9
7 8 6 7 8	7 8 5 9a 1	1 2 3 4 5		
3 4 5 9a	1 3	9a 1		
7 8 5	5 9a	7 8	5 9a	3 4
	6 7	9 1	6 7	7 8
			9 1	3 4

Not knowing the number of stamps in a row, nor the types of any marginal stamps, we can only offer the following suggestion, built up on the foundation of the first mentioned large block, of a possible arrangement of a portion of the sheet, the known blocks being indicated

1	6	7	8	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	9a	1
1	6	7	8	5	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	9	1
4	6	7	8	4	3	4
1	2	3	4	5	9	1
1	6	7	8	5	9a	1

The general scheme is evidently of a repetition of blocks of twelve transfers containing the nine types and three duplicates, repeated in the sheet. We do not pretend that the blocks are accurately placed as suggested in the above scheme. This value occurs used "split" diagonally and vertically at La Guaira.

**25 CENTIMOS.** We find twenty-five types of this value, which may be recognised by the following characteristics:—

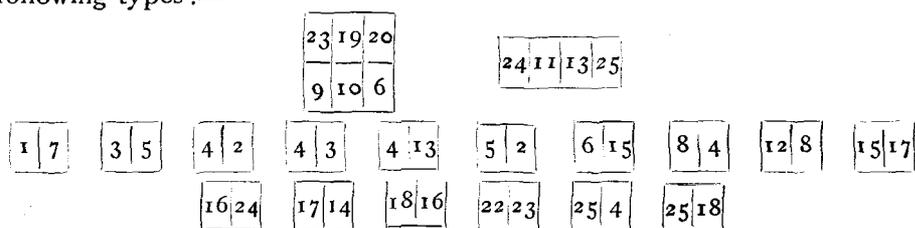
1. Coloured irregular line in broad white oval over "CENTI." Two or three pearls break into white oval opposite position *b*. Curved line from right end of ornament over oval A down right side of oval B.
2. Thick line in broad white oval over "CENTIMOS" extending nearly as far as position *b*. Ornament over oval B close to the oval. Small white spot over the figure "25" in oval B.
3. Broken coloured line in broad white oval, thick over "NTI" and extending upwards to left in traces as far as "C" of "CENTIMOS." Five or six pearls break into white oval opposite position *b*. Curved line at end of inside ornament over oval B on right.
4. Very thick broad coloured line in broad white oval below bust.
5. Dashes in white oval over "E" and "N," line over "TIM" and dash over "OS." Short stump of ornament over oval B and end of ornament to right wanting. Two or three coloured dots under oval B. At position *a* coloured ground bulges and narrows the white oval.
6. Seven or eight pearls break into white oval opposite position *b*. Break in outline of oval B at position *b*. Left side of stump of ornament over oval A does not meet the oval.
7. Small coloured dot in white oval over the letter "I." Right end of ornament over oval B extends down the side close to the oval.
8. Thick line in white oval over "CENTIMO," very thick over "CE" and "IMO." White gap between stump of ornament over oval B and

- the oval. Dot above top margin over "L" of "ESCUELAS." Traces of coloured mark to right of lower left end of oval B.
9. One pearl over "E" of "CENT" and two or three pearls opposite position *b* break into white oval. Coloured dot in white oval at lower end of position *b*. Very short stump of ornament over oval B.
  10. Thick line in broad white oval over "ENTI." Oval A broken at top under stump of ornament above.
  11. Thick line in very broad white oval over "CENTI," very thick over the letter "E." Dot over "O." Stump of ornament over oval A clear of oval. Ornament over oval B close to the oval and a short line projects from the end of the curve on the right down the side of the oval.
  12. Six or seven pearls break into white oval over letter "S" and opposite position *b*. Coloured marks in white oval over "CE." Stump of ornament over oval A close to the oval. Short curve extends outwards from end of ornament on right over oval B down the right side of the oval. Coloured mark outside margin to right of ornament over oval B.
  13. Line over "ENTI" in white oval. Thin projection from right end of stump of ornament over oval B. Stump of ornament over oval A clear of the oval.
  14. Two pearls break into white oval opposite position *b*. Faint mark in white oval over "E" of "CE" and small coloured dots over "NTI." White spot over figure "2" in oval A. Coloured dot over point of ornament above the first "S" of "ESCUELAS."
  15. Short stumps of ornaments over ovals A and B. Small break in frame line of oval B near tip of the flag of the figure "5."
  16. Fine line from position *a* over "CENTIMO" in white oval. Short stump of ornament over oval B.
  17. Like No. 7, but no dot over "I" in white oval. Left side of stump of ornament over oval A does not touch the oval. No projection to right of stump of ornament over the oval B. Coloured dot in the flag of the figure "5" in oval B.
  18. Thick mark in white oval over "E" of "CENT." Short stump of ornament over oval A clear of the oval. Short stump of ornament over oval B, with fine projection to right. Small blob of colour projects into white oval at position *b*.
  19. Small mark over "E" of "CE" in white oval. Right end of stump of ornament over oval A nearly touches the oval. Small white flaw on the edge of coloured ground in oval B above the figure "5." Coloured dot on the top of the "L" of "ESCUELAS."
  20. Line in white oval close to the coloured ground over "ENT," thick over "E." Stump of ornament over oval B defective on right. Coloured smear over "L" of "ESCULAS."
  21. Long thin line in middle of broad white oval from position *a* over "CENTIMO." Gap at position *a*. Frame line of oval B broken at position *b*, and edges overlap. Broad white line in coloured ground over "MOS," which joins the white oval inside oval B.

22. Marks in white oval over "E" and "TI." Coloured curve projects from right end of ornament over oval B downwards by right side of the oval. Ornament on top of oval B close to the oval.
23. Marks in white oval over "E" and "IM." Coloured mark above margin over second "E" of "ESCUELAS." Ornament over oval B close to the oval.
24. Coloured line in broad white oval over "ENTIMO." White gap over oval B between ornament and oval B.
25. Broken coloured line over "ENTIMOS" ending in a thick mark over the letter "s." Oval A broken at bottom on the left. Ornament over oval A close to the oval, and that over B well clear of the oval.

We have only found one copy of the type we have called No. 21, and believe its peculiarities are due to some damage to one of the transfers (possibly our Type 8) by a transfer fold or otherwise. Hence we may say that there are twenty-four types of this value.

The blocks and pairs of this value in the Hall collection show the following types :—

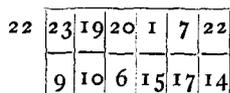


In considering the various types with reference to obtaining some idea as to the arrangement of the stamps in the sheet, we were struck by the fact that some of them were found in a bright shade of lemon or sulphur yellow, but when trying to make up a complete set of the types in this colour it was found impossible. As a matter of fact, we could only find the twelve types, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 24, and 25 in this colour and thereafter emerged the significant fact that not one of these types was found *se-tenant* with any one of the twelve remaining types, as will be seen from the data given above. The conclusion is inevitable that there are two settings of this value, and the stamps in the lemon or sulphur yellow shades were only printed from one of them. Judging by dated copies this setting seems to have been the second. We have therefore :—

*First setting.* Twelve types. Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23.

*Second setting.* Twelve types. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 24, and 25.

In trying to reconstruct the block of transfers used for making up the sheet we are greatly handicapped by the want of vertical pairs, but for the first setting we have a block of six as indicated above. Using this as a basis we can offer the following suggestion in two rows of six :—



(To be continued.)

# A Five-Minute Paper—"Specimens Seldom Seen of Great Britain."

(With apologies to Punch.)

By LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. S. BATES, D.S.O., T.D.



O a few rather nice line engraved specimens, all mint, add some "V.R.'s" for tone (one being Imprimatur).

Some embossed Essays of rarity and interest with a design for a watermark for variety.

A surface-printed copy or two with some scarce colour trials.

All of Her Late Majesty.

Of King Edward :—

Essays for his initial issue, some possibly unique, and a few colour trials to show what might have been!

Of Our Patron (to show no favouritism) :—

Some Essays and Die Proofs of the Penny value showing the feeding of the lion and its subsequent demise.

Mount the whole, with descriptions, for easy and rapid circulation; and say no more, to allow the maximum time for their inspection.

The exhibit was as follows :—

## FOLDER 1.

### QUEEN VICTORIA.

*Line engraved. One Penny..*

*Die I. Plate 11.*—Red impression on Dickinson paper. Mint block of 8 and mint block of 4 from the Crawford collection. Only 8 sheets (1920 stamps) were printed.

*V.R.*—Imprimatur copy "T.L." with plate letter from the Crawford collection. Also mint vertical pair "A.L. B.L." with plate letter.

5000 sheets were printed, of which it is known 3302 were destroyed; therefore the maximum number of copies extant is 6792 with the plate letter.

*Die II. Plate 75.*—This plate was never registered, as it was incorrectly laid down. It was destroyed 1/12/64.

Impression from the roller bearing this number laid down in 1867 by Perkins Bacon and Co., from which the N.W. corner was scraped off. Done with permission of the Inland Revenue Authorities.

## FOLDER 2.

### QUEEN VICTORIA.

*Line engraved. Two Pence.*

*Die I. Plate I.*—Mint block of 4.

*Die I.*—Impression in red on Dickinson paper with voided corner from the small experimental plate of 12. Gummed.

Twenty-four were printed in red and 16 in blue. I know of 13 of the former, including the specimen here shown, which is No. 7 from the plate, and 13 in blue.

FOLDER 3.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

*Embossed. One shilling.*

*Rejected Die.*—Essays. 20 are known to have been printed in each colour, of which 12 in brown and 11 in yellow-green bear trial cancellation marks. Out of the 40 known copies 5 are here shown.

(See *L.P.*, XVII, p. 260).

FOLDER 4.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

*Surface printed. Three Pence.*

*Die I. Plate 2.*—Imprimatur copy with plate number of the stamp with reticulated background and "specimen" copy.

*Watermark. Essay dated 6/2/74.*

One of the most beautiful specimens of a watermark that I know.

FOLDER 6.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

*One shilling of 1900.*

Seventeen bi-coloured colour trials dated 9/11/99.

FOLDER 5.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

*May 4th, 1882.*

Essays, lacking the 6d. value, of overprinted stamps. Of considerable rarity.

(Illustrations 97–106, in *British Isles*).

*Five Pence, 1884.*

*Die I.*—Mint copy of very considerable rarity.

FOLDER 7.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

*Government parcels.*

Essays for the 3d. and 6d. of very considerable rarity. All mint.

(Illustrations 107–110, in *British Isles*).

FOLDER 8.

KING EDWARD.

*Essays. October, 1902.*

Complete set of built-up essays with three-quarters Head and the border of the late Queen's stamps. I believe there is only one other set in existence.

*One Penny.*

Colour trials. Mint copies perforated and imperforated in 10 colours and shades.

*"Transvaal" Essays.*

Die proof in black, also single copy perforated.

Five copies in different colours and 4 copies bi-coloured.

(See *L.P.*, XIII, p. 59).

## FOLDER 9.

## KING EDWARD.

*Two Pence Halfpenny.*

Eight essays for designs, some of which are photographs of originals which were once in my possession, but which have been exchanged with His Majesty.

Seven of the eight known colour trials, mint.

## FOLDER 10.

## KING GEORGE.

*One Penny.*

Die proofs in various stages of Dies I and II and the new design with designs for border by Bertram Mackennal.

## *Bolivia and Peru during the Chilian Occupation.*

### A STUDY OF THE POSTAL ISSUES.

BY LIEUT. W. HAWORTH.

(Continued from *Vol. xxviii.*, page 235.)

## CERILLOS.



HIS town, like Puquios, was issued with a small single-lined circle of the type supplied to San Antonio de Atacama. It was sent out from Chile on the 2nd September, 1880. The place is very small, and it is quite possible that the Chilians were the first to establish a post office there, in which case there will be no strictly Bolivian postmarks to be found on Chilian stamps. Specimens, however, bearing the cancellation described above are undoubtedly War stamps, since the town did not become Chilian until 1883. That the postal business was small is clearly evidenced by the fact that in the three collections upon which the writer is working the only examples found consist of the 2 c. of 1877 and the 1 c. and 2 c. of 1881. These three all belong to Mr. T. W. Hall.

CARMEN ALTO.—A small town next to Cerillos on the railway running from Antofagasta to Calama. Two types of postmark are found on British stamps which quite possibly may be found on the issues of Chile. The first consists of two concentric circles of equal thickness. Inside the second circle, at the top, are the words "CARMEN ALTO," and at the bottom "CHILE." Across the centre is the date. I have only seen this in blue. The second type also shows two concentric circles, but the inner one is about six times as thick as the outer ring. The name "CARMEN ALTO" extends almost entirely round, leaving only a very small space for the word "CHILE" at the foot. There is no date. This is only known impressed in violet.

The Chilian Post Office did not send out a cancellation until the 19th July, 1881. It consisted of a single circle in all respects similar to that supplied to San Antonio de Atacama.

SALINAS.—This is a very small town. I have not seen any Chilian stamps used here, but in view of the fact that a cancellation of the type supplied to Carmen Alto was sent out on the 19th July, 1881, there can be no question whatever as to the existence of specimens.

I do not know whether the Bolivian authorities ever supplied a special postmark.

PAMPA ALTO.—This also is a very small place. I can find no record of the Chilian Post Office having issued a postmark prior to the 24th November, 1884, that is, after the War was over. It is, however, quite possible that one of the "unappropriated" marks may have been in use there, and I therefore include the town in my list.

A long list might be compiled of the "possible" towns, but it would serve no good purpose at the present time. It is sufficient therefore to mention a few of the larger places which a careful search will undoubtedly reveal. The following list makes no pretence at completeness; it is only a few of the "possibles":—

Aguas Blancas.	Paine.
Tambo.	Socaire.
Cerro Negro.	Chiu-Chiu.
El Boquete.	Chuquicamata.
Blanco Encalada.	Quillagua.
Paquedano.	Camar.
O'Higgins.	Carvajal.
Union.	Tilopaxo.
Central.	Tilomonte.
El Toco.	

We must now turn our attention from Bolivia to Peru, and here it will be convenient to leave any attempt at chronological order. By this means we can consider the Chilian issues of Lima separately.

But before going further the following document is interesting. It was sent out with the obliterations issued from Santiago on the 2nd September,

and would therefore be received by Cerrillos, Puquios, and San Antonio de Atacama in Bolivia:—

“SANTIAGO,

“2nd September, 1880.

“In a packet sent separately to you, you will find obliterations with movable date for the post offices of the provinces under your charge which are in need of them.

“The type intended for use with these stamps should be looked over with care, and if there is any change required to be made in the days or years, or in the names of the months, it should be communicated to this Administration as soon as possible.

“You are requested to demand a receipt for these seals, and to return to this Administration those which have been in use. With this idea in view it is suggested that you send to the offices detailed the circular from this Administration, dated 5th Oct., 1877, No. 2334, and 20th Sept. 1878, No. 1845, and at the same time remind them that this Office has noted that they have not paid attention to the prescribed rules in many respects.

“God-guard you,

“R. L. IRARRÁZAVAL.”

**GUANILLOS.**—The first town on the Peruvian coast, after leaving Bolivia, which is known to have been occupied by the Chilian forces, is Guanillos. Two types of fancy obliterator were in use here at the time of the Chilian occupation. One consists of a circle, in which is enclosed a large five-pointed star; below, outside the circle, is the town name “GUANILLOS.” This is always impressed in blue. The writer has specimens of the 10 c., blue, 1877, thus cancelled, and also the 5 c., carmine, and the 5 c., blue, 1881.

The second mark is simply a five-pointed star. There are a number of these to be found used in various Peruvian towns, but that used in Guanillos is always in blue; it measures 24 mm. across, from the tip of one point to the tip of the one opposite.

Up to the present no trace has been found of the issue of a special Chilian postmark.

**PABELLON DE PICA.**—Proceeding up the coast, the next town we come to is Pabellon de Pica. Like Guanillos no special postmark was issued by the Chilian authorities, but the obliterator employed consisted of a five-pointed star within a thick circle. There is no indication of the town name. The mark is always impressed in blue.

**PATILLOS.**—As far as is known no special postmark has been identified as belonging to this town. There can be no doubt, however, but that Chilian stamps were in use here during the war, and the writer is convinced that further research will lead to the apportioning of one or more of the fancy cancellations, at present unidentified, to the port. Quite possibly it is the small dotted circle enclosing a star outlined in short dashes, found impressed in black on many values of the 1877 and 1881 issues of Chile. This is probable since two out of the three towns, all situated closely together, employed obliterators of this type, as has been shown.

**IQUIQUE.**—We now reach the very important town of Iquique. At the time of occupation two types of cancellation were in use. The first is frequently found on the 1 dinero, green, of the 1868 issue of Peru. It consists of a large single circle with the town name "YQUIQUE" above and "PERU" below, the date being in three lines in the centre. It may be found in either blue or black, but under any circumstances it is extremely rare.

The second type consists of a double circle enclosing "IQUIQUE" above and "PRAL" (i.e. Principal) below. The date is in one line across the middle. This cancellation, which was brought into use in the late seventies, is, like the one already described, to be found impressed in either blue or black.

On the 17th March, 1882, a special cancellation was sent out from Santiago.

It was of a type issued to most of the important towns from 1880 to 1882, and shows a single circle with the town name above and a small cross at the foot. The date is in the centre in three lines. This is almost invariably found impressed in black, although it is known in blue.

A fourth type appeared on the 13th June, 1883, very similar in appearance to that last described, but having the cross at the foot replaced by the word "CHILE." It measures 22 mm. in diameter, and is to be found in black and also in blue, this latter being, however, of the utmost rarity.

Until the 17th October, 1885, this was the only type in use, but after that date a double circle inscribed "IQUIQUE" above, "CHILE" below, and with the date in three lines in the centre, was introduced. Although in no sense a War postmark it is well to describe it, since apparently many collectors and dealers imagine that this is the case, and I have had many specimens offered me as "bargains" at half the prices quoted by Gibbons, when actually the stamps are not worth more than a few shillings a hundred.

**JUNIN.**—Beyond Iquique lies the port of Junin. Like Pavillos no cancellation has definitely yet been traced as emanating from here. There can, however, be no question as to whether Chilean stamps were used.

**PISAGUA.**—A few miles beyond Junin is the port of Pisagua.

The obliteration in use at the time of the Chilean Occupation was of a type very common in Peru, namely, an oval about 23 mm. long enclosing the town name. The writer has only been able to trace one stamp with this mark; it is the 10 c., blue, of the 1867 issue of Chile.

On the 19th July, 1881, Santiago sent out a stamp of more orthodox style, consisting of a single-lined circle with the town name round the top, a small cross at the foot, and the date in three lines in the centre. The impression was in blue up to 1882 and thereafter in black.

A third type was sent out on the 5th December, 1885, identical with the fourth type used in Iquique, and the double circle of the Iquique fifth type, was first used in 1889. These two obliterations are mentioned for the same reason as has been stated in the notes on Iquique.

**ARICA.**—The last Peruvian port destined to be retained by the Chileans was Arica, occupied on the 7th June, 1880. A British Post Office was

established here, and it is most probable that Chilean stamps may be found cancelled "C. 36" in an oblong oval composed of thick bars.

The Peruvian postmark consisted of a double circle with the word "CORREO" above and "DE ARICA" below. A small diamond-shaped mark separates the upper and lower inscriptions, and the date is in one line across the centre. This obliteration was in use until the 27th November, 1884, so that it is important that the date should be distinct on specimens. From that time onwards a single circle reading "ARICA" above and "CHILE" below enclosing the date in three lines was used.

In March, 1883, there was a shortage of stamps of 5 c. in Arica, and specimens of the 10 c., blue, 1877, issue are known, on original, bisected diagonally and used for half their value. Prior to this date many freaks of this description had been made, but in every case the letter had been treated as unpaid. That the March, 1883, provisional was authorised, however, is clear from the fact that the word "Competente" was written below the stamp.

Several very interesting fancy obliterations may be found, always impressed in black.

One consists of a circular mark composed of a row of five dots, followed by three rows of six and a second row of five.

Another is a circle built up of five thick bars, and there are several other varieties also known, differing in the number of dots or bars.

A word of warning must be given in this connection. In Santiago and Valparaiso obliterations consisting of an upright oval of bars and a square of thin lines were in common use. A defective impression from either of these might easily be mistaken for a War cancellation, and until more entires have been discovered and the necessary measurements taken, it will not be possible to speak dogmatically.

*(To be continued.)*

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## Occasional Notes.

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### THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

**T**HE twelfth and thirteenth meetings of the Royal Philatelic Society London, will be held on Thursday, April 15th, 1920, and on Thursday, April 29th, 1920, respectively, at 5.45 p.m.

On April 15th there will be a Display of Errors and Varieties, with descriptions, by the members.

On April 29th, a Display, with Notes, of Gambia and Sierra Leone, by Mr. W. Glossop.

The next meeting of the Expert Committee of the Society will be held on Thursday, April 15th.

*Under no circumstances will stamps be dealt with on April 15th unless they are received by or before the first post on the morning of MONDAY, April 12th.*

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

**T**HE 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.*

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MR. E. D. BACON'S WORK ON THE LINE-ENGRAVED STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

**W**E are pleased to announce that this work, on which the President has been engaged for so many years, is now passing through the press. The title of the book is: "The Great Britain Line-engraved Postage Stamps of Perkins, Bacon & Co. By E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., President of the Society. A history of their production during the forty years—1840 to 1880—mainly compiled, with the assistance of Mr. James Dunbar Heath, Managing Director, from the Records of the Firm." It will contain fifteen sheets of collotype and other illustrations, and will be published in two volumes of the same size as the Society's works on the stamps of the British colonies.

With his gracious permission, the work will be dedicated to his Majesty the King.

The book is published in commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Society, on April 10th, last year, and it is the President's intention to present a copy to each Fellow on the roll of the Society at that date.

The publishers of the work are Messrs. Chas. Nissen & Co., Limited, of 63, High Holborn, London, W.C. 1, and copies can be obtained from them at the nett price of £3 3s. each, post free.

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**W**E hear from Mr. I. J. Simons, of 49 Springwell Road, St. John's Wood, N.W., that he is still lacking material for completing the following plates for the R. P. Society's Collection. Can't any of our readers help with their duplicates.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

1854, 1d.,	Small Crown,	perf.	16,	Die 1.
1855, 1d.,	Large	"	"	14, blued paper.
1869, 1d.	"	"	"	Plate 120.
1861, 2d.	"	"	"	Plate 9.
1869, 2d.	"	"	"	Plate 13.
1880, 1d.	"	"	"	Venetian red.



## 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.

### EUROPE.

ALBANIA.—*Stamp Collecting* informs us that a new set will shortly be issued, and states that "the old hero Skanderbeg is again portrayed on these labels, which comprise six denominations, viz. 2, 5, 10, 25, and 50 centimes, and 1 fc., in addition to a set of four Postage Due (4, 10, 20, and 50 c.), with a pictorial representation of the Fortress of Scutari. We also learn that, pending the appearance of this distinctive new series, some provisionals are being prepared (also in Paris) from a recently discovered stock of stamps having the portrait of the Prince of Wied, whose effigy is being obliterated by means of the Albanian double eagle."

BELGIUM.—*The Stamp Lover* describes a new issue of parcel post stamps as follows:—"Similar in type to 1916 issue, but with figures of value in large characters on a tablet above the centre design, as well as in both lower corners. A flying wheel is again depicted on the centime values, but on the franc values the locomotive of the old design has been replaced by a complete train."

#### Parcel Post Stamps.

30 centimes,	lilac.
50 "	yellow-bistre.
60 "	grey-violet.
70 "	green.
1 fc., 20,	green.
1 fc., 40,	brown-black.
2 fcs.,	red.

White wove paper; no wmk., perforated."

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—The following is taken from *Stamp Collecting*:—

The plebiscite issue for the Czecho-Slovakian portion of the plebiscite area of

Eastern Silesia has appeared. The current issue of Czecho-Slovakia has received the overprint of "S.O" (Silésie Orientale) in broad capitals, with the date "1920" underneath. The following is a complete list:

Perforated, 5, 10, 15 heller.

Imperf., 1, 3, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75, 80, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, and 1000 heller.

The overprint is in violet on the 25, red on the 30, 75, 80, 200, 300, and 400 heller, and black on all the rest.

Unpaid letter stamps, surcharge in blue, on 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40, and 50 heller; in red, on 100, 500, and 1000 heller.

Express, in black, on 2 and 5 heller.

Journal stamps, in black, on 2, 6, 10, 20, and 30.

ICELAND.—From Mr. W. T. Wilson we have received the first value, 5 aur., issued of the set, bearing a portrait of King Christian X in an oval.

The inscriptions are, "ISLAND" at top, "FRIMERKI" each side, and value at foot.

#### Adhesive.

5 aur., green; perf.  $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$ , wmk. Crosses.

SARRE (French Occupation).—The full series of the German stamps overprinted

**SARRE** for use in the Sarre Basin, is now given in *Stamp Collecting* as follows:—

2,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 3, 5,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60, 75, and 80 pf., and 1 mark.

A second printing is foreshadowed.

SPAIN.—Messrs. Bright & Son inform us that the current 15 c. stamp is now coming in deep orange colour instead of yellow.

#### Adhesive.

15 c., deep orange.

**AMERICA.**

ECUADOR.—From *Stamp Collecting* we take the following information :—

For the purpose of raking in funds for the erection of a new "Hotel des Postes," the Ecuador Government has imposed a tax of 1 centavo on all correspondence. This to be paid by means of the 1 c., orange, adhesive, of 1915-17, which has been overprinted.

"CASA  
de  
CORROS."

The 20 c., grey-green, fiscal-postal has, it is stated, been overprinted in a like manner.

GUATEMALA.—*Mekeel's Weekly* informs us that two new handsome pictorials have been issued. These are 60 c., olive and black, picturing the Joaquina Maternity

Asylum, and the 90 c., brown-red and black, showing the Estrada Cabrera Practical School.

The 60 c. has "GUATEMALA" and "U.P.U 1918" at top and value at bottom. In the 90 c. this arrangement is reverted.

SALVADOR—*Stamp Collecting* informs us that the 17 c. orange stamp, has been surcharged in two lines in black, thus—

" I ———  
I CENTAVO I "

the numerals of original value being obliterated by black "blocks."

**OTHER COUNTRIES**

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—The current 8 centavos stamp watermarked "PIPS," but perforated 10, is chronicled in *Stamp Collecting*.

**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—P. DE WORMS.  
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNAUGHTAN.  
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

J. H. BARRON.	F. J. PEFLOW.
LIEUT.-COL. A. S. BATES, D.S.O.	SIR CHARLES STEWART
W. DORNING BECKTON.	WILSON, K.C.I.E.
COL. JOHN BONHOTE.	A. DE WORMS.
LIEUT.-COL. G. S. F. NAPIER.	R. B. YARDLEY.

THE eighth meeting of the session 1919-20 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 5th February, 1920, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., J. H. Barron, T. W. Hall, W. Dorning Beckton, T. Wickham Jones, Ernest H. Collins, Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O., Capt. S. P. C. Vesey, C.B.E., Lieut. Frank C. Graham, I. John Simons, Capt. C. W. G. Crawford, R.N., Capt. E. B. Purefoy, E. Wilfred Evans, Lieut. W. M. Holman, D. C. Gray, Heatley Dickson, W. T. Standen, Col. J. Bonhote, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, Louis E. Bradbury, Capt. Herbert R. Oldfield, W. Howard, F.R.G.S. Visitor: Alex. Holland.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 22nd January, 1920, were read and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretary reported the death of Mr. E. B. S. Benest (elected in 1912) on the 15th January at Madeira, and was directed to communicate with his relatives and express the regret and sympathy of the members.

Two dangerous forgeries of Great Britain Office of Works surcharge on the ½d. Queen's Head (green), and the 2d. (King Edward issue) which had been given to the Society's Collection by Lieut. Graham, were submitted for inspection.

A perforation gauge on a new system, called Captain Lawrence's Ratio Perforation Scale, was produced for inspection by those present.

The following candidates were after ballot declared duly elected Fellows and Members of the Society :—

Mr. Howard Cardwell-Hill, proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by the Assist. Hon. Secretary; Mr. Ernest John Gaspar, proposed by Mr. W. T. Standen, seconded by Mr. C. E. McNaughtan; Mr. Frederick Edward Pattison, proposed by Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O., seconded by Col. J. G. Adamson, C.M.G.; Mr. Percy Frederick Doble, proposed by Mr. T. Wickham Jones, seconded by the Hon. Secretary; Mr. Erhard Herbert Hirschberg, proposed by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, seconded by Mr. B. Goodfellow; Mr. Dunbar William Murray, proposed by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, seconded by Mr. B. Goodfellow; Mr. R. W. T. Jones, proposed by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, seconded by Mr. B. Goodfellow; Mr. Chas. Stakesby Lewis

Martin, proposed by Mr. G. J. Allis, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

The list of the Fellows of the Society being complete, the following candidates were after ballot duly elected Members of the Society:—

Mr. William Henry Markham Lee, proposed by Mr. E. Andrews, seconded by the Hon. Secretary; Mr. Thomas Sydney Egerton Blandford, proposed by Mr. J. Chamberlain, seconded by Mr. W. R. Williams; Mr. Archibald Law, proposed by Mr. J. Chamberlain, seconded by Mr. W. R. Williams; Captain Norman Welsford, proposed by Mr. J. Chamberlain, seconded by the Hon. Secretary; Mr. Karl Torjussen, proposed by Mr. O. Kraepelin, seconded by Mr. K. G. Fellenius.

The following candidate was after ballot duly elected an Associate of the Society.

Mr. Alexander Rudolf Simson, proposed by Mr. H. Dickson, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

Mr. J. Hall Barron then read some notes on "The Early Issues of Mexico," relating principally to the overprints and numbers of the various postal districts and sub-offices, and gave a most interesting display, which was much appreciated by the members present. These notes will be published in the *London Philatelist*.

A very cordial vote of thanks was moved by the Vice-President and seconded by Col. Bates, and after some remarks in support by the President was unanimously carried.

THE ninth meeting of the session 1919-20 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 19th day of February, 1920, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O., J. H. Barron, Percy F. Doble, Lieut.-Col. W. St. A. Warde-Aldam, Capt. S. P. C. Vesey, C.B.E., M.A., E. Wilfred Evans, Miss Lily A. F. Leman, John L. Green, I. John Simons, Lieut. W. M. Holman, Capt. C. W. G. Crawford, C.B.E., R.N., Lieut. R. Leonard, Capt. E. B. Purefoy, Ernest H. Collins, Heatley Dickson, Major H. F. Murland, B. Pinner, W. Howard, F.R.G.S., Lieut.-Col. P. B. Akroyd, D. C. Gray, Capt. Herbert R. Oldfield, W. Dorning Beckton, A. Chilver, L. W. Fulcher, Capt. P. B. Oldfield, F. E. Pattison, C. F. D. Marshall, M.A., A. de Worms, Col. A. W. Chambers, C. McNaughtan, Louis E. Bradbury, E. W. Mann. Visitors: J. Seymour Lindsay, Geo. G. Timpson, Miss Lillian Lees.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 5th February were read and signed as correct.

The President, on behalf of His Majesty the King, presented for the Society's Collection the following stamps:—

(1) A set in blocks of four of the 1½, 3, 4, and 10 sen Japanese stamps issued to commemorate the advent of Peace, with speci-

mens of the two postcards prepared for the same celebration; and

(2) A set of stamps issued on 1st December, 1919, for the part of Thrace surrendered by Bulgaria under the Peace Treaty. The series consists of 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, and 25 stot and 1 lev. The stamps are overprinted "Thrace Interalliée," and an error exists on some specimens of the 5, 10, and 15 stot, the second letter "l" of the word "Interalliée" being inverted.

The Hon. Secretary was directed to express to His Majesty the thanks and appreciation of the Fellows and members.

The President on behalf of Mr. C. Lathrop Pack also presented for the Society's Library and Collection a copy of a paper with illustrations on the 2d. Victoria (half-length), and the reconstruction of the fourth printing by Thomas Ham, the replating of which had now been completed. And also two made-up groups of thirty of this setting, one in lilac-grey and the other in the cinnamon shade. Upon the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. E. H. Collins, the following resolution was unanimously passed, and the Hon. Secretary was directed to communicate the same to Mr. C. Lathrop Pack:—

Resolved "that the Fellows and Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, desire to express their appreciation and thanks to Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack for the valuable gift of two reconstructed groups of the 2d., First Type Victoria, of Thomas Ham's fourth setting which he has presented for the Society's Collection. They also congratulated Mr. Pack on his success in solving another of the difficult problems connected with the first type stamps of that Colony.

The Hon. Secretary reported the following further gifts for the Society's Collection:— From Colonel Chambers: a reconstructed plate of Great Britain, 1d., red, with London postmarks. From Mr. I. John Simons: a number of stamps with Navy postmarks. From Mr. A. J. Hammond: a number of forgeries of different countries.

The business of the evening consisted in some notes on and a display of "Pre-1840 Essays of Great Britain, with Illustrations," by Lieut.-Colonel A. S. Bates, D.S.O.

The notes dealt with the response made to the invitation issued by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury in 1839 for proposals in connection with the institution of the Penny Post and the results of an exhaustive investigation made by Colonel Bates.

Valuable information as to the names of those who responded, the nature of the designs and the prize winners, some of which was of a confidential nature, was given to those present, and a magnificent display of 122 originals and 248 photographs, many of which were beautifully enlarged, and nearly all of which had been personally taken, developed, and printed by Colonel Bates, was then given, and aroused very keen interest.

At the conclusion of the display a very cordial vote of thanks was moved by the President, who expressed the hope that at a later date, when the cost of printing and of illustrating was at a lower level, Colonel Bates would allow the fruits of his labour to be embodied in a volume to be published as one of the "Transactions" of the Society.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Dendy Marshall, and after some remarks in support by Mr. W. Howard, was unanimously carried.

### Manchester Philatelic Society.

At the 426th meeting on March 5th, Mr. G. B. Duerst presiding, Messrs. Dr. W. J. S. Bythell and Lieut.-Colonel E. W. Reilly were unanimously elected to membership.

The nomination paper for election of officers and committee for the 1920-1 session was placed on the table according to rule, and Messrs. Berry and Pond elected to act as auditors for the current session's accounts. Mr. R. W. T. Jones gave a display of his collection of the stamps of Canada with notes, and although up to the time of his return from Active Service in France the collection was a comparatively small one, yet he had made ample amends for his period of inaction since his return, and the collection from its completeness, the fine condition of the specimens, and the rarities contained in it will certainly rank as one of the finest of that country.

He prefaced it with a display of entires franked at Quebec and Montreal, 1846-50, prior to the issue of postage stamps, and others dated 1851 and 1852 after their issue.

Of the 3d. on thin grey laid paper 6 singles, 2 pairs and 2 blocks of four were shown and a single on stout laid paper; 6d. on thin grey laid paper, 6 pairs with 1 pair on entire, 7 singles and 5 very fine singles

on entire; 6d., dull purple, 11 singles, 2 pairs, and 2 entires; 12 pence, 1 mint copy, 1 used on entire, and 1 "Specimen" proof; 1855, 10d., a fine block of 4 on wove paper, 1 mint copy, 5 singles, and 2 on entires; 1 entire with a 7½d. and 4 halfpenny dated 1858; 1857, ½d., deep rose, and 3d. well represented in all shades and varieties of paper; a used strip of 5 of the ½d. and strip of 6 on entire, and a very fine pair of the 7½d., used; 1859, ½d., perf. 12, a pair used on piece of original, and 8 singles of the deep rose, 7 used, and 1 on ribbed paper, 2 singles on entires of the red shade; 6d., perf. 12, 1 unused, 2 used on stout wove. Re-entries were made a special feature of, and on the 3d. 5 types were shown on the various papers, including 8 pairs and 1 strip of five with re-entries; 12 pence, two types; 10d. mint copies and used on entires of both types; ½d., five hitherto unchronicled varieties of re-entry, 2 types being shown together on cover bearing 6 copies of the ½d.

The 1859 issue, all values in mint pairs with blocks of 2, 5, and 10 c.; 10 c., black-brown, mint, 3 singles, 1 pair, together with single and pair on covers; 5 c., re-entry, 4 singles, on entire and proof showing variety, colour trials, die proofs also shown of this issue.

A vote of thanks was ably proposed by Mr. Goodfellow, seconded by Mr. Brooks, and an added appreciation by the Chairman, to which Mr. Jones briefly responded.

J. STELFOX GEE, *Hon. Sec.*

"FERN HOLME," RUSHOLME,  
MANCHESTER.  
March, 1920.

### A CORRECTION.

REFERRING to the report of the paper read by Mr. C. H. Schill on the Stamps of Peru on November 21st, the statement therein made that Mr. Schill had acquired any of the late Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg's stamps is an error.  
J. S. GEE.

## 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 February 10th and 11th, 1920.			
* Unused, other than Mint.	£ s. d.	* Unused, other than Mint.	£ s. d.
France, 1849-50, 15 c., yellow-green, on entire	5 5 0	France, 1849-50, 40 c., orange, pair and single	14 0 0
Ditto, ditto, 15 c., deep green	6 10 0	Ditto, 1853-61, 1 fc., pair, one stamp creased, on piece	6 15 0
Ditto, ditto, 25 c., blue, vertical tête-bêche pair, cut close	11 0 0	Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., on pieces	£4, £4 5, and 5 10 0
Ditto, ditto, 40 c., orange, strip of 4, close top and right	9 10 0	Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., 3 copies, with 3 others on original	9 10 0
		Ditto, 1870-3, 10 c., bistre on rose, tête-bêche, pair, mint	5 0 0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
France, 1862-71, 80 c., rose, variety <i>tête-bêche</i> , in a mint block of 4, one stamp creased	44	0	0
Ditto, 1877-90, 1 c., Prussian-blue,* part gum	3	5	0
Great Britain, Anchor, 10s., grey-green on blued	5	10	0
Ditto, £5, orange on white, mint	6	5	0
Switzerland, Zurich, 4 r., hor. lines, on entire, close at left	29	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6 r., vert. lines, on entire	6	5	0
Ditto, Geneva, 1847-8, Large Eagle, 5 c., yellow-green, on entire	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1850, 5 c., red obliteration	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, on entire	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1850 (Aug.), 5 c., on entire	11	10	0
Ditto, 2½ r., Orts Post, Cross without frame, on entire	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto	4	0	0
Ditto, 2½ r., Poste Locale, Cross with frame, pair	6	0	0
Ditto, 1867-78, 25 c., green, corner figure and inscription doubly printed, once inverted	4	10	0
Ceylon, 1857-8, imperf., 8d., brown, close at right	18	10	0

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MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of February 19th and 20th, 1920.

Great Britain, 1841, 2d., blue, block of 8, mint	20	0	0
Ditto, 1854-7, Large Crown, 14, 2d., blue, mint, pair	3	15	0
Ditto, 1860, 1½d., rosy mauve on blued, mint, pair	4	0	0
Ditto, 2s., brown	4	17	6
Ditto, 1867-83, £5, orange on blued, imperf., mint	10	10	0
Ditto, 1877, 4d., sage-green, Plate 17	10	0	0
Oldenburg, 1861, ½ gr., orange	8	15	0
Baghdad, 1 a. on 20 p., S.G. 14,* slight stain	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, S.G. 21, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, S.G. 22,* slight defect	4	10	0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d., dull rose	40	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown	24	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., orange-vermilion,* slightly cut into	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green*	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, used	10	0	0
Ditto, 1861, clean-cut perfs., 8d., brown	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	4	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d., brown	10	0	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Ceylon, imperf., int. perfs., 5d., chestnut*	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, rough perfs., 8d., yellow-brown	9	15	0
Ditto, 1862, no wmk., 1s., cold violet*	6	0	0
India, Official, 1883-90, 1 a., brown-purple, inverted overprint, mint	4	15	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., blue, early, tiny defect	14	0	0
Ditto, 1865, 6d., yellow-green block of 12*	4	4	0
Niger Coast, 1893, Halfpenny in black on 2½d., S.G. 14, mint	18	0	0
Newfoundland, 6½d., lake, sheet of 20, mint	10	0	0
Nova Scotia, Half 6d., yellow-green, used as 3d., on entire	8	0	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., black on deep blue, on piece	14	0	0
Ditto, 1862, 4 c., blue, rosaces, small margins	6	0	0
Nevis, 1876, 1s., deep green, block of 4, mint	6	0	0
St. Vincent, first issue, 1d., rose-red, imperf., block of 4, mint	4	0	0
Turks Islands, "4" on 1d., dull red, S.G. 29	4	10	0
Samoa, 1914, ½d. on 3 pf., comma after "1", on piece	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ½d. on 5 pf., similar variety, on piece	4	10	0
Victoria, 1854, 1s., blue, imperf., block of 12	20	0	0
Ditto, 5s., blue on yellow	4	0	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of February 5th and 6th, 1920.

Bavaria, 1 k., black	5	5	0
Cayman Islands, 2½ on 4d., mint	6	5	0
Ceylon, imperf. 1s. 9d., green*	15	15	0
Ditto, CA, Ten Cents on 16 c., lilac	16	0	0
Gibraltar, 1903, £1, mint	8	0	0
Great Britain, "I.R." Queen, 1s., bi-colour, mint, pair	8	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, yellowish paper, 1d., orange, No. 4 on plate, minute thinning	130	0	0
Ditto, ditto, bluish paper, 1d., vermilion, early state, No. 8 on plate	45	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another, ditto, No. 6 on plate	95	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 3, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 on plate	355	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single, No. 5 on plate	85	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single, No. 7 on plate	30	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single, No. 12 on plate	60	0	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Mauritius, 1848, bluish paper, 1d., vermillion, later state*	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, vert. pair, Nos. 1 and 4 on plate	18	0	0
Ditto, ditto, on yellowish, 2d., deep blue, No. 1 on plate	35	10	0
Ditto, ditto, on bluish, 2d., blue, No. 8 on plate	55	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another, No. 4 on plate	38	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 3, Nos. 10, 11, and 12 on plate, very slight defect	82	0	0
Ditto, ditto, large fillet, 2d., deep blue, No. 1 on plate	140	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, No. 2 on plate	165	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, No. 3 on plate	95	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, No. 4 on plate	130	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, No. 5 on plate	85	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, No. 8 on plate	85	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, No. 9 on plate	50	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, No. 10 on plate	70	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, No. 12 on plate	60	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Greek border, 1d., red,* part gum, slightly thinned	18	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 3, 2d., pale ultramarine, pair, one with double line on bale	5	5	0
Southern Nigeria, £1, S.G. 19, mint	5	0	0
Sale of February 11th and 13th, 1920.			
Brunswick, 1st issue, 1 s lb., rose	6	5	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., deep blue	40	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown, slight cut	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown, £6 10s. and	15	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d.*	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green, slight nick	6	0	0
Chili, collection, 165, first type	70	0	0
Dominican Republic, 1865, laid paper, 1 r., black on yellow	9	0	0
France, 1853-60, 1 fc., on piece, close left	6	0	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, strip of 4	5	15	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., blue, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 5	5	0	0
Ditto, Anchor, £1	12	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange, mint	8	10	0
Ditto, another, slight crease	5	0	0
Ditto, 4d., vermillion, Plate 16, poor copy	28	0	0
Ditto, "V.R.," 1d., black,* slightly creased	10	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," Queen, £1, green, mint	17	10	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Mauritius, Greek border, 1d.	7	0	0
Naples, $\frac{1}{2}$ t., Cross	35	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 1d., rich red	10	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1d.,* re-entry variety	10	10	0
Oldenburg, $\frac{1}{4}$ , yellow	5	15	0
Ditto, $\frac{1}{3}$ , green,* broken transfer variety	6	5	0
Spain, 1851, 6 rs., blue	5	3	0
United States, State, \$5	9	10	0
Zanzibar, 200 rs., black and brown	5	10	0

Sale of February 19th and 20th, 1920.

Moldavia, 1858, 27 paras, black on rose	120	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 54 paras, blue on green	22	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 108 paras, blue on rose, on piece	130	0	0
Ditto, 1858, 40 p., blue, on entire	7	5	0
Ditto, other copies, £6 10s., £7 5s., and	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 80 p., red, £6 and	6	5	0
Roumania, 1867, 5 p., black on blue, mint block of 16, showing the four spaces for stamps top right	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a mint block of 20	6	15	0
Ditto, 1868-70, 3 b., mauve, mint block of 23, showing strip of 5 blank spaces	11	10	0
Ditto, 1871, 10 b., on laid*	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 b., vermillion, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 25 b., brown, mint block of 28, showing five vacant squares, divided in centre and rejoined	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, mint block of 6, showing two vacant spaces	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 50 bani, with beard	5	0	0
Ditto, 1876-8, 5 b., deep blue, error of colour, mint	8	10	0
Ditto, 1879, 5 b., rose-red, ditto	3	15	0

Sale of February 26th and 27th, 1920.

British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta, thinned	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., black on deep blue, on piece	11	10	0
Cayman Islands, 1908, July, 1d. on 4d.	6	0	0
Ceylon, 1857, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., on blue, glazed	14	0	0
Ditto, imperf., 2s., pale blue, close	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, slightly soiled	10	10	0
Dominica, CA, 1s., dull magenta	5	15	0
Gibraltar, 1st issue, set of 7, mint	7	10	0
Ditto, 1905-6, £1	8	15	0
Great Britain, 1841, 1d., orange- red, strip of 8, Plate 71, one copy torn*	24	0	0
Ditto, Orbs, £1, brown-lilac	6	0	0
Mauritius, Greek border, 1d., ver- million	11	11	0
Natal, 1908-9, £1, mint	5	15	0

