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## Our Meetings: Can We Improve Them?

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PHILATELY in general is nowadays well in the ascendant, and particularly is it so with the Royal Philatelic Society. The membership roll is increasing merrily, the meetings are much better attended, and the pabulum offered has, at any rate recently, been almost too rich for comfortable digestion. We feel, however, considerable regret that all "discussions" on the many excellent papers read before that body have apparently died of inanition, and, beyond the customary eulogium of the paper by the proposer and seconder of the usual vote of thanks, are entirely lacking.

As our late editor once remarked, it is easier to diagnose the complaint than to prescribe the remedy, but surely with such large attendances as we have had of late some better arrangements could be made towards that end.

If such discussions could follow they would inevitably give increased interest to our meetings.

Want of knowledge of the special subjects dealt with is, we are aware, a serious difficulty, but we do not think it should be impossible to find a way of improving our handling of scientific papers.

Following our present methods, in most cases the reading of the paper is more or less useless. The exhibits are generally being passed round during its progress, and naturally more attention is paid to the stamps than to the paper.

The ideal method which has been suggested several times would appear to be to have each paper printed in advance and a copy supplied to every member attending; this was done, for example, when Mr. Goodfellow read his paper on the stamps of Prince Edward Island. In practice this might prove difficult and troublesome, especially as it might result in deterring members from contributing the result of their researches.

At a kindred society to which we belong the papers are simply handed in to the Secretary, who reads the title only to the meeting, and they are then pub-

lished in the Transactions in due course, always assuming they are worthy of publication.

Possibly the difficulty might be ameliorated somewhat if the papers were first published in the *London Philatelist*, and this would save the time taken up by the somewhat laborious task of reading them at the meeting; would allow of more time for examining the stamps, and might lead to a discussion fruitful of interest to all concerned. Anyway, we submit this point of view for examination and consideration.

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## Notes on the Postage Stamps of Denmark.

AND IN PARTICULAR WITH REGARD TO THE PERFORATIONS OF THE STAMPS OF 1864-70.

BY R. B. YARDLEY.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH NOVEMBER, 1917.



My name appears on the Agenda to-night as responsible for a display of the Stamps of Denmark. My original intention was simply to show a few blocks of stamps of the issues of 1864-70, with a view to letting in some light on the somewhat confused ideas as to the perforations of that period, but it would not, perhaps, have been of great general interest, and since, as far as I am aware, there has been no general display of the stamps of this country for many years—and on the last occasion—only as a portion of a general European collection, I thought it might be agreeable if I showed my small collection of Danish Postage stamps, and made a few passing observations.

It must be understood that this collection in no way pretends to be specialized, or of any real importance or novelty except as regards the perforations of 1864-1870.

If one refers to the literature on the subject, of which there is no great abundance, interest seems to have centred mainly on the 2 rigsbank-skilling stamp of April, 1851. Fellows will remember that it was once claimed that there were definite "types" of this stamp, but the question was finally disposed of by the enquiries made by His Majesty when Duke of York and President of this Society, on the occasion of his visit to Denmark some years ago. The contention of the late Mr. Ehrenbach, and the criticism thereon of our President, and the communication from His Majesty to the Society, are all published in the seventh volume of the *London Philatelist* (at pages 34, 108, 146, and 306). Shortly, Mr. Ehrenbach pointed out in his paper that there were variations in the stamps, particularly in the form of the numeral "2" in the inner white circle, three specimens showing such varieties being illustrated. Apparently he contended that all the impressions fell into one or other of these three distinct types. On inspection of an entire sheet of

the reprints of the stamp, Mr. Ehrenbach was able to show that these varieties recurred to some extent in a certain order. These sheets each contained one hundred impressions, and, on an examination of one of them by the President, he came to the conclusion that the plate from which these impressions were printed was made up of repetitions of a group of ten *clichés*, and that the so-called types always occupied the same position in each group of ten, and were merely defects which occurred in taking the casts of the original group of the ten *clichés*. In reproducing these groups other secondary varieties due to further defects, were produced. No one doubts the existence of these varieties; the only question is whether they should rank as types or as minor varieties. At the present day, according to the standard now recognised by philatelists, variations due merely to accidental causes during the process of manufacture of the plate are not classed as "types." This distinction runs through the entire modern system of classification;\* thus, to take some of the early Australian stamps, each position on a sheet of Sydney Views is a type, because each position was engraved separately by hand; on the other hand, the variations on sheets of the early lithographed half-length stamps of Victoria constitute varieties only, varieties of great importance in studying the make-up of the sheets, but as each impression on any one sheet was a primary or secondary transfer of one original die, all the stamps on the same sheet are essentially of one type. Of course, there are true types of these half-length stamps, due to re-engraving or retouching of the actual die, and in the case of the full length 2d., whether from the engraved steel plate of Thomas Ham, or the lithographic transfers thereof, each stamp on the sheet is of a separate type.

In the case of the 2 rigsbank-skilling of Denmark, the question was finally settled by the answers of the Danish Post Office officials to the enquiries of His Majesty (see pages 306-8 of the 7th volume of the *London Philatelist*), from which it appears that the answers in effect were shortly as follows:—

1. Only one die (which was engraved on steel) was used.
2. From the die, a matrix in plaster, containing ten impressions (in two rows of five) of the same, was constructed, and from this matrix ten stereotypes in type metal were made.
3. The ten stereotypes were soldered together, mounted on a mahogany bed and framed, to make the printing plate.
4. The figures and words in the centre of the stamps were engraved on the original die.

All this is ancient history, but it will do no harm to refer to this satisfactory ending of a controversy.

Before proceeding I may refer to the principal articles and text-books on the Stamps of Denmark. The most authoritative work is Herr Koefoed's work on the Danish postage stamps of 1851-1901† published in 1901. It is to be regretted that this leading work, founded as it was on official informa-

\* A few inconsistencies still survive in catalogues, e.g. the variety of the surcharge "1 Penny" on the 6d. Transvaal—head of Queen Victoria with the tail of the "y" broken off.

† *Danske Postfrimærker*, 1851-1901. Copenhagen, 1901.

tion, has not been translated into English or any other language so far as I am aware, and not being able to read Danish or Norwegian, it has been of very little use to me. It is, however, usefully reviewed in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, Vol. XI, at page 78. Fortunately, however, we have important articles by M. Hanciau, "The Postal Issues of Denmark and the Danish Colonies," in Vols. XVII and XVIII of *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, which appeared after the publication of Herr Koefoed's work, the contents of which were available to M. Hanciau. To the latter's article I shall have frequent occasion to refer.

One would infer from M. Hanciau's article that the 2 rigsbank-skilling and the 4 r.b.s. were issued on the same day, but from the review of Herr Koefoed's work in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* above mentioned, it would appear that the 4 r.b.s. was issued in March, 1851, and the 2 rigsbank-skilling on the 29th April of the same year.

Both these stamps were surface-printed; quoting from M. Hanciau, the dies were engraved and the plates manufactured by M. Fershaw, of Copenhagen, the plates each containing one hundred impressions. I have already referred to the plate of the 2 r.b.s. (but I should say plates, for there are two of them). M. Hanciau says (*S.G.M.J.*, XVII, p. 142) that the plate of the 4 r.b.s. was made by the electrolytic process.

The paper was watermarked with outline crowns with marginal inscriptions "KONGELIK POST FRIMAERKE" down to 1864, and afterwards "KGL POST-FRMK," and M. Hanciau further states that the same firm (originally Messrs. Drewsen and Sons, afterwards the "United Paper Mills") "has always supplied the paper required for the stamps." It is common knowledge that the paper of the early Danish stamps (small square types), and of some of the small square Danish West Indies, bore a *burelé* pattern of oblique wavy lines in a yellowish-brown shade.

M. Hanciau says (*S.G.M.J.*, XVII, p. 142) that this was applied to the paper by the copper-plate process before the stamps were printed from the plates, and I think that there can be no question that as regards the earliest printings this was the case; but there is a general body of opinion that in the later printings of the first two stamps, as well as most of the later small square stamps, the *burelage* was applied by lithography. There certainly seems strong ground for this view, for in the 2 and 4 r.b.s. this *burelage* on some stamps stands up in strong relief, and can be felt by the finger tips, while in others it seems to be quite smooth. In the later small square stamps almost without exception the *burelage* is smooth. I have, however, been shown by M. Houtzamer a specimen of the 16 skilling rosy-mauve, rouletted, with *burelage* strongly in relief. In many of the later impressions the *burelage* is almost invisible, and as far back as 1874 a writer in the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* divided these early stamps into classes as follows: (a) with the *burelage*; (b) without it (Vol. XII, p. 125).

Taking the 4 r.b.s. stamps, I find that the only stamps in my collection on which the *burelage* is in marked relief are of two shades of red-brown—one deeper than the other; one occurs on an entire dated in 1851—evidently an early shade. It may be that the difference in this *burelage* is due to light and heavy inking, but as lithography was an easier and more rapid process

than copper-plate printing, it is quite possible that a transfer was taken from the line-engraved plate for the production of the *burelage*.

The shades of the 2 r.b.s. are not numerous, the colour varying from dark royal blue to indigo, and the gum was yellowish or brownish for both stamps, and by staining the paper it tended to give a dull tone to the blue stamp. The 4 r.b.s. was issued in large numbers, the figures for the total printings of these two values, according to Herr Koefoed, being 479,300 and 11,788,600 respectively. There are numerous shades of the higher value, dull red-brown, dark red-brown, dark greyish-brown to black-brown, dark red-brown, and yellowish-brown.

Dated specimens are scarce, but fortunately, having recently acquired a number of entires with these stamps, I can now roughly tabulate the order in which the several shades appear to have been issued :—

Dull red-brown *	.	.	.	29th July, 1851.
" "	.	.	.	1st October, 1851.
" "	.	.	.	7th July, 1852.
Dark red-brown	.	.	.	19th August, 1851.
" "	.	.	.	11th October, 1852.
" "	.	.	.	14th September, 1852.
Dark greyish-brown to black-brown,				26th May, 1853.
" "	"	"	"	27th August, 1853.
" "	"	"	"	17th September, 1853.
" "	"	"	"	October, 1853.
Dark red-brown	.	.	.	4th April, 1854.
Yellow-brown	.	.	.	7th May, 1854.
"	.	.	.	29th July, 1854.
"	.	.	.	29th April, 1855.

In passing, I would call your attention to the curious postmarks occurring on some of these envelopes. The instrument by which these were produced evidently consisted of a rigid part with two flat movable concentric circles of numerals and radiating strokes, those of the inner ring ranging from 1 to 12, and those of the outer from 1 to 31 (presumably intended to indicate the month and the day of the month). The rigid parts comprised an internal central disc with the letters "KB" surrounded by "KJOBENHAVN" and an external arrow-head pointing to the centre, also, opposite the arrow-head, movable plugs for the year. I would also mention that at this date Denmark maintained special post offices in Hamburg (Obliteration No. 2) and Lübeck (No. 3). You will see specimens, entires, with each of these *obliterations in the collection*.

\* These earliest stamps in red-brown have a soft, somewhat blurred appearance. They are presumably the printings of the engraver, Ferslew.

(To be continued.)

## The Postage Stamps of Venezuela.

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

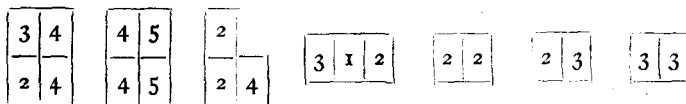
(Continued from page 88.)

5 BOLIVARES. We have as yet found but five types of this value:—

1. Broad white oval below bust with pointed line from right end of ornament above scroll on left as far as first "C" of "CINCO" and thin line in centre over "NCO BOLIV."
2. Thick line in broad white oval below bust from left end of ornament over scroll on right extending over "BOLIVARES" to "O" of "CINCO."
3. Clear white oval below bust. Gap between ornament and end of scroll on left. Left end of ornament over scroll on right projects into white oval in a fine point. White flaw on coloured ground over "E" of "RES."
4. Broad white oval below bust with irregular coloured line from "O" of "CINCO" over "BOLIV." Left end of ornament on right continued as far as "E" of "BOLIVARES."
5. Broad white oval below bust. Right end of ornament over scroll on left projects into white oval, and after a break continues as an irregular line over "NCO," with thickenings over "C" and "O."

In Type 2 three different flaws on the figure "5" in the lower left corner may be found.

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



From these data no definite conclusions can be drawn. The general rule seems to have been the same as in the case of the 2 bol. value, all vertical columns of the same type, but this was often departed from.

10 BOLIVARES. We find eight types of this value.

1. Line in white oval over "BOL," thick over "B."
2. Dash in white oval over "E" of "DIEZ."
3. Thick line close to coloured ground over "BO." Thin line over "VA."
4. No marks in white oval.
5. Thick line starting from right end of ornament over scroll on left, and extending over "DIEZ BOLIV." Four or five pearls over "ES" break into white oval.
6. Thin line over "BOLIVA" in white oval.

7. No marks in thin white oval under bust except a small dot over "s" of "BOLIVARES." Wide white gap between ornament on right and scroll underneath; the left end of the stump of the ornament is very small, and practically ends in a point.
8. One pearl over "B," four pearls over "LIV," and one over "R" break into the white oval. Ornament over scroll on right close to, and the middle portion of it touching the scroll.

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

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

The above suggest the following arrangement:—

3	8	7	6
4	5	1	2

repeated on the sheet. The existence of 

2	3
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 is apparently an exception, and we have no clue to the number of stamps in a row.

20 BOLIVARES. We find eight types of this value.

1. No marks in broad white oval under bust.
2. Line in white oval over "TE BO."
3. Tick in white oval over "TE" and thick dash over "O."
4. No marks in white oval. Left end of ornament over scroll on right projects in a fine point into the white oval.
5. Five pearls over "EIN" of "VEINTE" break into narrow white oval, which gets much broader over "RES."
6. Broad white oval over "VEINTE" with dot over "O" of "BOL." Stump of ornament over end of scroll on right has a blunted end.
7. White oval rather narrow below bust, with thick dash close to coloured ground over "I" of "VEINTE."
8. Thin line in white oval over "INT" and over space between "E BOL . . ." and very thick dash over "BOL."

In the Hall collection there is only one strip of four, which shows the types 

5	8	2	1
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25 BOLIVARES. We find also eight types of this value:—

1. White flaw at the base of "U" of "ESCUELAS." Thick line in white oval from right end of ornament over left scroll continuing over "VEINTCINCO BOL."
2. Line in white oval over "INTICINC."
3. Thin traces of line in white oval over "INTICIN," thick over "CI" and traces over "BOL."
4. No marks in white oval. Broad white space over flag of scroll on right.

5. No marks in white oval. Kink in coloured ground over "RE" of "BOLIVARES."
6. Line in white oval over the space between "O BOL." White space over flag of scroll on right.
7. No marks in white oval, which is narrow over "CINCO" and broad over "RES."
8. Two pearls opposite position *b* break into white oval, which contains no marks. Left stump of ornament on right side joins on to the flag of the scroll.

In the Hall collection there is only one pair which shows the types:—



We should mention that in this issue double perforations on one or more sides are quite common. These sometimes give the appearance of a roulette.

Early in 1880 a new issue appeared with head of Bolivar to left in oval. There is a tradition that these stamps were for foreign correspondence, the contemporary "Escuelas" set being reserved for internal postage and fiscal use. Whether this rule was adhered to and whether it applied to subsequent issues, which from now onwards included with the series labelled "CORREOS" a contemporary set labelled "ESCUELAS," we cannot say. We have, however, on record a statement by Señor Barcelo that from 1906 "Escuelas" stamps were no longer officially recognised as available for postage. The set contains five values, 5 c., 10 c., 25 c., 50 c., and 1 bolivar. They were lithographed by Felix Rasco and perf. 11. It seems that the die of the 5 c. was used for producing all the values in centimos, by removing the figure "5" from a certain number of transfers and substituting 10, 25, and 50 respectively. As this was roughly done, in the case of these values, we find a certain number of types which may be readily recognised. We find that there are two settings of each of the values in centimos, which primarily may be easily separated by the fact that the stamps of the first settings are on thin paper, while those of the second settings are on thick paper. We proceed to give details of the various types, but regret that owing to the scarcity of blocks we have not been able to determine in some cases the arrangement of the transfers to produce the sheets.

5 CENTIMOS. *First setting.* There is only one type of the stamps belonging to this setting, and we have not found any marks by which any transfers can be differentiated. Nor have we been able to ascertain the size of the sheet. The largest block in the Hall collection consists of several horizontal rows of thirteen stamps, but is most probably incomplete in respect to the number of stamps in the row. It is very likely that the complete sheet contained one hundred and fifty stamps, in ten rows of fifteen. The stamps are printed in several shades of blue, from pale to deep, on thin paper.

*Second setting.* The stamps of this setting are printed in pale blue on thick paper. Although there are no types in the sense in which we use this word in connection with the remaining values in "CENTIMOS," yet there are sundry marks or flaws by which we can recognise that the sheet was built up of twelve



transfers in a horizontal row, each column being from the same transfer. These marks, etc., are as follows:—

1. Small break in outer right margin of stamp a little above the lower angle of the frame round oval.
2. Projection of colour and a dot in the white oval above the "E" of "CENTS." Minute dot at the back of the "5" in the lower right corner.
3. Break in the top margin of the stamp vertically above the "L" of "VENEZUELA." Small dot to left of figure "5" in lower left corner. Sometimes a white flaw in the upper right corner of the square containing the figure "5" in the lower right corner.
4. Flaw and break in the inner margin of the square in lower right corner, on the right side near the bottom. Small dot in front of the down-stroke of the "5" in lower left corner and another behind the figure at its base.
5. Large dot outside left margin near top left corner of the stamp. Dot on outer edge of coloured margin of white oval opposite the nose. Sometimes a smeared impression over the top of the head.
6. Three small dots above top margin of stamp over "UE" of "VENEZUELA." Slight coloured projection from left margin of stamp opposite the guide dot in the white oval. Slight flaw below ball of "5" in lower left corner.
7. Faint dot on the left arm of the "V" of "VENEZUELA." Dot under the down-stroke of the "N" of "VENEZUELA" in white oval. Dot above top margin over the third "E" of "VENEZUELA."
8. Large splash of colour outside right margin of stamp above the top of the square containing the figure "5" in lower right corner. Flaw in top right corner of stamp. Flaw on the inside of the body of the "5" in the lower right corner.
9. Flaw in the top right corner of the square containing the figure "5" in the lower right corner with a dot by the margin just below it. Projection of colour from the top left point of the "5" in this square. Dot outside left margin of stamp opposite the nose. Three dots outside the right margin of the stamp.
10. Hair line through the top of the "EN" of "CENTS."
11. Dot outside left margin of stamp at the level of the top of the square in the lower left corner.
12. Up-stroke of the "N" of "CENTS" broken at the bottom. The lower end of the top serif of the letter "S" is also broken.

There are also sundry varieties of two of these transfers which are worthy of notice:—

1. Variety with large flaw showing a crack in the front of the face.
12. Variety with flaw on shoulder.
12. Variety showing a coloured loop under the lower right corner and a large smudge on the left margin.

The largest block of these stamps in the Hall collection shows the following arrangement, whence we see that the sheet consisted of the above twelve transfers in a horizontal row repeated probably ten times:—

3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

The following block and others confirm the wanting two columns:—

1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4

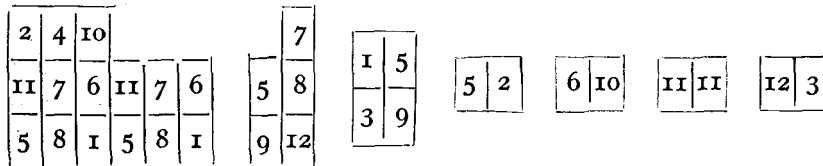
Stamps for this setting occur printed on both sides: (a) with normal impression on the back, (b) with inverted impression on the back.

10 CENTIMOS. *First setting.* Printed in brick-red and pale to deep carmine-rose on thin paper. Size of sheet unknown. Twelve transfers were used in the composition of the sheet.

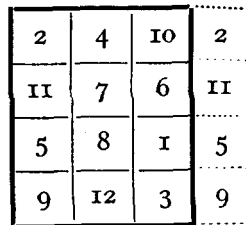
1. In the square in the lower left corner there is no inner frame line to the bottom side. One or two dots to the left of the figure "1" about half-way down. Nick in the right side of the "o" half-way down. In the square in the lower right corner the inner frame is defective below, leaving a thick edge in the right corner.
2. In the lower left corner square there is a projection of colour from the left side of the figure "1" about half-way down and a slight projection from the serif upwards pointing to the upper left corner. Projection of colour from the top right of the "o." Dots above and below the "o" to right. White flaw over the top right corner of the square in the lower right corner.
3. In the lower left corner square a dot to the left of the figure "1" near the top. The figures "10" are close to the bottom line and the "1" has rather a long foot. In the lower right corner square usually a minute dot after the "10." There is a variety of this transfer with a white flaw in the lower part of the figure "1" in the lower left corner.
4. In the lower left corner square the inner frame is broken under the "o." In the lower right corner square there is a small coloured projection from the top margin above the serif of the figure "1" and a depression in the bottom framework under the figure.
5. In the lower left corner there is a dot to the left of the figure "1" about half-way down. Nick in the right side of the "o" about half-way down and another on the left side near the bottom of the figure. Dot to the right of the "o" near the top.

6. Small white flaw on the left side of the "o" on its inner margin, in the lower left corner. In the lower right corner square there is also a flaw on the inner margin of the right side of the "o." No inner frame line below "10."
7. In the lower left corner square the toe of the figure "1" is thick. In the lower right corner square there is a blob of colour at the bottom of the "o."
8. In the lower right corner square there is no inner frame line below "10" except the remains of it in the corner. Faint dots to the right of the "o" near the top.
9. In the lower left corner there is a group of dots in the upper right corner, also a dot to left of the figure "1," close to the figure nearly half-way down.
10. Flaw in bottom margin of stamp under "NT" of "CENTS." In the lower left corner square a faint dot under the "o."
11. In the lower left corner square a coloured projection on top of the "o" and a dot at the foot of the figure. In the lower right corner square there is no inner frame line at bottom.
12. No dots or marks on the corner squares. In the lower left corner square there is a flaw in the top of the figure "1," in the lower right corner square there is a flaw at the base of the figure "1." These are not very visible in heavily printed copies.

The Hall collection contains the following blocks and pairs :—



From which perhaps it is permissible to conclude that the normal setting of the sheet consists of blocks of these twelve transfers arranged in four rows of three, according to the diagram :—



with occasional exceptions.

(To be continued.)



## Mexico : Its Names and Numbers.

BY JOHN HALL BARRON.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY ON THE 5TH FEBRUARY, 1920.



S the subject is rather a wide one, I intend to limit the display and the remarks I have to offer mainly to one branch, the name and number system as used in Mexico, separately or together, between 1856 and 1874.

I take it that most of those present are familiar with these names or numbers. The original reason of the district names being put on the first two issues was undoubtedly to check the illicit use of supplies which went astray in transit from Mexico city to the district offices.

The stamps went out in blank from Mexico, in which condition they were not available for postage, and the district name was placed on them by the local postmaster. A circular issued before the first issue prescribes the method, and invites postmasters to apply for a stamping device to the head office. From the similarity of most of the earliest overprints, no doubt most offices did so, but later instruments seem of local origin.

A word as to the varieties of these overprints. The brothers Caillebotte in the *Timbre Poste* in 1885 were the first to publish a full list of the separate overprints, including some which no one else has ever seen. Their essay was translated and augmented by Lockyer in the *Philatelic Record* in 1886-7. Years after Collin and Calman, somewhere about 1900, with the co-operation of Mr. Albert E. Lawrence, did a first-class catalogue for the Scott Company, and the Mexican section was published as a separate volume. Unfortunately as regards the name overprints, they listed merely individual and accidental varieties, and not until seven years ago was any attempt made to confine the varieties to those which had been made by different instruments. This list is as near as possible complete, but one is not surprised to find Collin's and Calman's list still being republished—without acknowledgment—as, for example, by Menevée in Paris just before the war.

I shall pass round pages showing the overprints of the 1856 issue, some districts, and examples of the stamps divided to serve as lower values. Of these many imitations are offered, and among the stamps shown by a popular collector a couple of years ago, I did not see one that was genuine. Then follow a sheet of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  r. of the 1861 issue, which is one of two existing, some examples of divided stamps, and a page of the notorious reprints which have deceived many.

As the pages are fully written up for the purposes of study, I need say nothing about them, but I shall be pleased to answer questions as they are going round.

The practice of overprinting the district name alone continued till July 7th, 1864, through the first two issues and part of the Eagle issue. There-

after, until the issue of 1868, the consignment number and the year were also overprinted, that is to say, stamps sent to Guanajuato on 7th July, 1864, were the 118th issue of stamps from the head office, including those issued for use in Mexico, and were marked at the side 118.64. Whether prior to this or not I cannot say, some of the districts, but a very few, overprinted the sub-consignment number on the issues by them to their dependent sub-post-offices. The consignment number corresponded to the invoice detailing the quantity and values sent.

Some of these numbers are of excessive rarity. In not a few cases a small lot, possibly of only one value, went to a place where the number of people capable of writing a letter was very limited.

Even rarer are some bearing the common overprint of Mexico city, which represent the exchange of current stamps for small lots of previous issues. In one case the French authorities put in for five copies of each value. It is singular that no fewer than three of these copies, all of the 2 rs., are known, and I am happy to show one—the numbering is 231.64.

A few errors in the numbers exist. Apart from dropped numerals, these seem to have arisen from the official continuing to use the number properly belonging to the preceding invoice. As the right number also occurs the error was detected in each case, but a few copies of the error got into circulation. Other errors are perhaps not now capable of explanation.

A page or two of the Maximilian issue are next shown.

In 1868, with the new issue, the consecutive invoice number system was abandoned, and each district had its constant, invariable number. These were put on at Mexico, and the district name was added by the local post-master. So far all is plain-sailing, but when we come to the year 1870 a *highly technical matter arises*. Some years ago I was struck by the fact that a body of stamps, chiefly 25 c. and 50 c. which I collected, because they had the number and year on the left instead of the right side, and reading up instead of reading down, were all cancelled at Mexico city, with one or two at Vera Cruz, where they might easily have been carried. Closer examination showed that the district overprint on all these stamps was of a uniform type, differing in every case from the letters used in the normal overprint of the district, and of a rather finer casting. They also differed in size from the normal.

I came to the conclusion, in which Mr. S. Chapman partly agrees, that these stamps never went out to the districts named on them, but that after the number and year had been overprinted, so that they were ready to go out, it was probably discovered that the district did not require a further supply, but that Mexico city was short. It would not have been prudent to overprint the name "Mexico" on a stamp already bearing the number of another district, so a utensil was made with an overprint corresponding in each case to the number, and the stamps were so marked.

To state the matter in greater detail. Here, let us say, is a sheet of the 25 c. which has been overprinted with the number 10 of 1870, a number which belongs to Morelia. To have put the name "Mexico" on the stamps would have introduced uncertainty as to their validity, because the number for Mexico city was universally known to be 1; the official, therefore, put on

the name "Morelia," and the stamps were used from Mexico and looked all right till they came to be examined by the collector nearly fifty years afterwards.

These stamps occur not only on the variety overprinted on the wrong side, but in a large proportion of the otherwise normal stamps of 1870 and 1871. I have denoted these Mexico city types of overprints by the letter M. or Mex.

This explanation seems adequate, but it does not account for everything. How, for example, did a very limited number of stamps, for they are scarce, belonging to no fewer than fifteen districts, come to be overprinted with the numerals on the wrong side? If it was an experiment, why so many varieties?

Again, there is a well-known shade of the 12 c., also scarce, in blue-green. These also have the Mexico type of overprint. There is also the lemon-shade of the 50 c., which Gibbons does not as yet recognise, and of which many collectors are unaware. It too always shows the Mexico type. I can't imagine that the difference in shade was noticed by the officials after the district number has been overprinted, and was considered so abnormal that the stamps were reserved for use in the Federal district.

We seem to have reached a blank wall when we come to stamps, bearing no numerals, on which the Mexico type of the name Oaxaca is shown. As these stamps bore no number, there was no reason why Mexico itself should not have been overprinted.

It appears to me, however, that these stamps, of which I show the only two copies I have seen, must have come from a part of one sheet, the rest of which bore the number for Oaxaca.

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## Albums.

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

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WE have to bear the increased cost of most things without being able to find any remedy, except that of going without. In the case of albums, however, there is something which can be done, but it will only be done if collectors agree with the considerations I am bringing forward, and make a firm stand so as to compel album makers to give them what they want.

The natural object of the manufacturer of any article is to make as much money as possible, and he designs the article with this purpose primarily in his mind. Where the interests of the consumer conflict with his own, as they do in many ways, he yields as little as is consistent with producing an article that will sell. He is not to blame for this; it is simply human nature.

In the case of albums, this state of affairs has led to the manufacture of

books which hold as few stamps as possible, and of which a large number are required for a given collection.

A few collectors, His Majesty the King among them, have asserted their independence, and had special albums made; but this, even in pre-war days, was costly, and leads to difficulties when additional ones are required. Most collections, even many of the finest, are housed in insignificant-looking little books, the pages of which are inadequate in area, and absurdly few in number.

There is not the slightest objection to making albums on any of the ordinary loose leaf principles to hold a hundred pages, instead of the usual forty or so. I speak from experience; and loose-leaf account books in offices, which are not by any means as carefully handled as stamp albums, frequently carry many more.

Here is a great economy at once, owing to the decreased number of covers required.

The argument about small albums being more portable and handy for taking to philatelic meetings is nothing but humbug, as the stamps of a given country require more of them, and the bulk and weight is therefore increased. Even if it were not so, how often is the average advanced collection shown at meetings? Once in four or five years, perhaps. As a matter of fact, a friend who has a collection of world-wide reputation, which has been shown pretty often, tells me he always leaves the covers at home on these occasions.

I have now dealt with the subject of the thickness of albums, and think that the majority of collectors will agree with me and see, now that their attention is drawn to it, that it is to their interest to get things changed in this respect, which they can only do by declining to buy the present albums. It would help in this direction if those who agree with me would write short notes to the editor saying so. If the dealers saw that a body of opinion arose on the subject, reform would soon follow, because someone would try to fall in with the new fashion, and competition would do the rest.

The same arguments apply to an increase in the size of the pages; there is also the consideration that the fashionable ones often cause valuable blocks to be folded, which leads sooner or later to their being broken.

My own opinion is that the oblong shape is far better than the usual one. It allows ample room for the "writing up" at the side, out of the way, and is more in harmony with the general run of blocks of stamps, because, with the exception of blocks of four, the majority of strips or blocks are longer horizontally than they are vertically.

I had a set of albums made in 1910 in the "Facile" principle, 100 pages to the book, the pages of which are oblong, giving an available surface of  $12\frac{1}{4}$  inches by  $10\frac{3}{8}$ . After ten years of hard wear they are as good as new, and the only trouble that I feared in anticipation—namely, that owing to their shape they might droop at the right hand—has never occurred. This size is ideal for a collection of Great Britain, as it takes half a reconstructed sheet, and complete horizontal strips of twelve stamps with margin, a form in which many of the more recent stamps are of interest. I also take in strips from the ends of the rolls with a stamp or two attached.

The question of upright rectangle *versus* oblong is, of course, a matter of taste, and does not affect economy one way or the other if the area is the same. I hope there may be some correspondence on the subject of albums generally, if the Editor can spare room for it.

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## Russia, 1917, and Onwards.

By J. J. DARLOW.

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EARLY in 1917, before the commencement of the great Russian debacle, the perforating machine in use at the State printing office broke down, and, as at that time Russia was at war with Austria and the machine had been made in that country, it was not practicable to get it repaired. Consequently, the next emission of stamps was compulsorily imperforate. All values of the 1908 set, on paper with the pattern of shiny bars on the face, are to be found thus except the 7 and 14 kop., the whole of which had been used in 1916 to provide the provisional 10 kop. and 20 kop. stamps to meet the increased charge for postage. The imperforate stamps not commending themselves to the officials, an effort was made to separate the stamps by rouletting, and I have seen the 5 and 15 kop. values rouletted about 11. These were bought at Petrograd in 1917: I believe in March. I do not know if any other values exist. The quantities issued were very small, and the Revolution which happened in April and May of that year put an end to Russian rule and everything belonging to it. The three values, 2 and 5 kop. and 1 rouble, next shown, I myself bought at Tiflis, in Transcaucasia, in March, 1919. These are rouletted about 8½, and I gathered from the officials at the post office that they were an effort of one of the Georgian officials to solve the separation problem. This effort not proving as successful as anticipated, only the first supply of 200, 400, and 100 respectively was done. Some were sold in the ordinary way, but the bulk were cast on one side as being more trouble to divide than by using the scissors, and I was fortunate enough to be able to secure them; in fact, the postmaster expressed himself grateful, for that by taking them off his hands I saved him the trouble of reckoning their value in his stock.

### SAVINGS BANK STAMPS USED IN GEORGIA.

Supplies of low value "Russian" stamps, still in use at the various post offices in Georgia, gave out at Tiflis early in 1919, and these were used first, from the middle of February to the end of March, as Postage Dues, and then to the end of May as ordinary postage stamps. The first Georgian issue appeared on May 26th, and after that date no stamps of Russian origin or design were recognised as available for the prepayment of postage, letters bearing such being charged on delivery as unpaid entirely.



## Occasional Notes.

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### THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

**T**HE Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the Committee Room at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, *June 3rd*, at 5.45 p.m.

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### THE EXPERT COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

**T**HE Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, request us to remind members and others that the last meeting of the season 1919-20 will be held on *June 17th*. Any stamps reaching Mr. A. C. Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., later than the first post on the morning of Monday, *June 14th*, will be necessarily returned to the senders without being expertized.

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**A**s most of our London members are aware, The Royal Philatelic Society is obliged to vacate their present offices in Southampton Row on June 24th next. We have been fortunate enough to find other temporary accommodation at 1 Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, to which we shall remove sometime in June. Our meetings will probably still continue to be held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C.

What a priceless boon that permanent home will be when it comes along. In many ways we have never been so comfortable as we were at Effingham House, notwithstanding we were somewhat short of space even in those days.

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**W**E much regret to announce the death of Mr. Karl Torjussen—one of our Swedish Members—on March 6th last. Mr. Torjussen was only elected a Fellow as recently as February 5th, 1920.

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**W**E understand the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, will be called on at their next meeting to select from amongst the "Members" of The Royal the necessary number of Fellows to fill up the gaps caused by deaths and the few resignations which may be expected at this season of the year. It is very satisfactory to learn that not only is the list of Fellows complete but that we have a reserve of "Members" in addition. So mote it be.

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## 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.

AITUTAKI, NIUE and PENRHYN ISLAND.—Messrs. J. W. Smyth, Ltd., have sent us blocks of 4 of the current ½d. stamps of New Zealand, overprinted in red, as usual, for use in these islands.

MAURITIUS.—We have received a "specimen" copy of the 50 c. stamp of the Georgian type.

##### Adhesive.

50 c., dull purple and black; multiple, perf. 14.

TRAVANCORE.—Messrs. Bright and Son advise us that they have received a new value 1¼ Chuckram claret, both for ordinary and overprinted for official use.

#### EUROPE.

ICELAND.—Additional values of the new set have come to hand from Mr. W. T. Wilson.

##### Adhesives.

3 aur., brown.  
4 " grey, with scarlet centre.  
6 " grey.  
15 " violet.  
20 " yellow-green, grey centre.  
Watermark crosses; perf. 14 × 14½.

SILESIA (UPPER).—Another set of stamps has come in. Small oblong in shape, design landscape with white dove flying above. Inscriptions, at top, "Commission de Gouvernement"; at left, "Ober Schlesien"; at right, "Gorny Slask"; below, "Haute Silesie."

Value in figures and pf. each side at foot.

##### Adhesives.

2½ pf., grey.  
3 pf., brown-purple.  
5 pf., green.  
10 pf., dull red.  
15 pf., violet.  
20 pf., blue.  
25 pf., brown.  
30 pf., dull orange.  
40 pf., sage-green.  
Perf., 13½ × 14.

SPAIN.—We are informed in the *P.J.G.B.* that certain values of the current issue have been overprinted with the words Correo Aereo for use in the aerial post.

##### Aerial Post.

5 c., green, overprint in red.  
10 c., carmine " " black.  
25 c., blue " " red.  
50 c., blue-green " " red.  
1 p., carmine " " black.

#### AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles the ½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12 and 20 c. of the current set with a new watermark, multiple sun.

COLUMBIAN REPUBLIC.—*Mekeel's Weekly* reports the issue of a new 3 c. stamp, and adds that it is to replace the numeral that has been in use recently. It is the type of the 10 p. of 1917 and is of red colour on yellow paper.

HAYTI.—Mr. J. J. Terry has very kindly sent us five surcharged or overprinted stamps.

For some time past we have ceased to chronicle the numerous and, we think, unnecessary issues of this country.

PERU.—Two new commemorative stamps, both of the value of 5 centavos, are chronicled in the *P.J.G.B.*

We are told that the portrait is that of Senor A. B. Leguia. Curved above it is the inscription "Commemorativa De La Constitution, De 1919."

##### Adhesives.

5 c., blue and black; perf. 11½.  
5 c., brown and black; perf. 11½.

URUGUAY.—We read in the *P.J.G.B.* that three commemorative stamps in memory of the great Uruguayan writer, José Enrique Rodo, who died in Italy was issued on February 26th, the day on which the remains were landed at Monte Video. The portrait, with name below, is the main feature of the design.

##### Adhesives.

2 c., purple-brown and black.  
3 c., red and blue.  
5 c., blue and brown.

#### OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA.—On page 69, Vol. XXVII, we chronicled a \$20 stamp, but a "specimen" copy has only now come to hand.

##### Adhesive.

\$20, yellow (black centre), Type S G. 45; perf. 14 × 14½.

## 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. PEPLow.
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 twelfth meeting of the session 1919-20 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 15th April, 1920, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present.—E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., Herbert R. Oldfield, Thos. Wm. Hall, Col. John Bonhote, Capt. E. B. Purefoy, G. E. O. Ginger, Lieut. F. C. Graham, L. O. Trivett, Capt. S. P. C. Vesey, C.B.E., M.A., G. G. Timpson, I. John Simons, Lieut. W. M. Holman, B. Pinner, E. S. Davidson, E. Wilfred Evans, Capt. C. W. G. Crawford, C.B.E., R.N., Ernest H. Collins, Louis E. Bradbury, L. Meinertzhagen, D. C. Gray, R. Leonard, Junr., Lieut.-Col. Henry Wood, Capt. F. M. Montresor, H. M. Hansen, Alex. Holland, W. T. Standen, George C. Alston, C. F. Dendy Marshall, M.A., Sir Charles Stewart Wilson, K.C.I.E., L. W. Fulcher, A. de Worms, R. B. Yardley, C. McNaughtan, Wm. Canning, Francis W. Pixley, Lieut. Wilfred B. Haworth, Percy de Worms, James Nevin, A. Chilver.

Visitor: C. Graham.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 18th March, 1920, were read and signed as correct.

A circular letter from the Secretary to the Philatelic Congress was read intimating that a complete set of proceedings at previous Congresses could be obtained on application to him, c/o Messrs. Plumridge and Co., 61-2 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2, at the price of 6/-, and conveying a cordial invitation to the Members of the Society to attend the Congress.

The President informed the members that the Society had taken new offices at 1 Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C., which would be available in June next, but that it was probable that future meetings would continue to be held in the same room as at present.

He also intimated that Mr. Campbell Williams (a visitor at a recent meeting) had presented two forgeries for the Society's collection.

A ballot was then taken for the following candidates, all of whom were declared duly elected members of the Society:—

Mr. Francis William Pixley, J.P., F.S.A., proposed by the President, seconded by Sir

Chas. Stewart-Wilson, K.C.I.E. Mr. Johan Albert Isakson, proposed by Mr. G. J. Allis, seconded by the Hon. Secretary. Dr. Frederick Lace, proposed by Mr. G. H. Dannatt, seconded by the Vice-President. Capt. Reginald Stuart Chambers, proposed by Mr. H. Dickson, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

The President on behalf of Mr. C. Lathrop Pack read a short paper on the 2d. and 3d. Sydney "View" stamps of New South Wales, in which the author described several retouches and unrecorded varieties in the various states of the plate of the 2d. which he has discovered and also some variations in the 3d. value. It is hoped that after further investigations the results of these researches may be published in the *London Philatelist*.

The paper was accompanied by a magnificent display of a collection of these two values, the various states of the plate being shown in reconstructed sheets together with a large number of single specimens pairs, blocks of four and strips, a block of four on an entire envelope being particularly noticeable, the fine condition of copies shown (some 600 in number) adding considerably to the beauty of the display.

A cordial vote of thanks was moved by the President, seconded by Mr. R. B. Yardley, and carried unanimously.

A display of errors and varieties was then given by the following members:—

Col. Bonhote. Including stamps of Malta, Italy, France and Gibraltar, which comprised a block of four of the 4d. Malta 1885, imperforate (with note as to date and number issued), copies of the error "Pnney" on 2½d. showing position in pane and various errors in overprint of the 1889 issue of Gibraltar.

Capt. Crawford, R.N. Varieties of the 2d. value of Queensland showing the four types and numerous flaws of 1887 perf. 12, and 1890 Comb Machine, also the four types and flaws of the retouched mould of 1894 and the flaws in the issue of 1895 on thick and on thin paper.

Dr. E. W. Floyd. Several varieties of Great Britain, issues of British Guiana of 1860 and 1863, showing portions of a watermark being parts of the paper maker's name, United States of America, numerous varieties of the 2 cents Columbus issue, and many interesting specimens of other countries.

Mr. D. C. Gray. Great Britain, 1840 1d. and 2d., India retouches; Norway first issue; Spain 1850, block of 50, 6 cuartos, and a sheet of miscellaneous errors.

The Vice-President, Mr. T. W. Hall. Peru error medio peso (rose); Columbia 50 c., lilac, and several copies of the 50 c., red, error, of 1863; Antioquia 50 c., red, and 20 c., brown; Western Australia 2d., mauve, and Mexico 12 c., brown, and 50 c., error, blue and pink.

Lieut. C. W. B. Haworth. Chili 5 c. litho-

graph transfer variety and 20 c. 1911 inverted centre printed by American Bank Note Co.

Mr. L. O. Trivett. Great Britain 1d. black, many varieties, various Archer perforations, and the 9d. Plate 5 presented by H.M. the King for the National Philatelic War Fund Auction.

Mr. A. de Worms. Ceylon 2 c. on 4 c., Postal Commission, and 5 c. on 15 c., many varieties and errors of surcharge, some also inverted.

Mr. R. B. Yardley. Turkey, varieties of overprint on the 1869 type 10 paras and 25 piastres, and two specimens of the repaired cliché of the Cuba  $\frac{1}{2}$  real plata of 1858, without watermark.

Mr. L. W. Fulcher proposed and Mr. P. de Worms seconded, a very hearty vote of thanks to the exhibitors, and after some remarks by the President the resolution was carried unanimously.

The thirteenth meeting of the session 1919-20 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 29th April, 1920, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present.—E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., Herbert R. Oldfield, Thos. Wm. Hall, J. H. Barron, Louis E. Bradbury, Ernest H. Collins, I. John Simons, Capt. S. P. C. Vesey, C.B.E., M.A., H. M. Hansen, E. Wilfred Evans, Lieut. W. M. Holman, Capt. C. W. G. Crawford, C.B.E., R.N., Lieut.-Col. P. B. Akroyd, E. Reginald Taylor, D. C. Gray, L. W. Fulcher, Alex. Holland, Percy de Worms, C. McNaughtan, Wm. Glossop, Lieut. Wilfred B. Haworth.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 15th April were read and signed as correct.

A letter from the Hon. Secretary of the Seventh Philatelic Congress relative to the Official Congress Exhibition Catalogue Souvenir and Labels was read, and the Hon. Secretary was authorised to send out the circular notices to the members.

The following gifts were announced:—

For the National Collections. From Mr.

I. J. Simons. Several made up sheets of Great Britain 1d., red.

For the Society's Library. From Lieut. Wilfred Haworth. A handsomely bound copy of his work entitled "Chilé": an Outline of the Postal Issues 1766-1919.

The business of the evening consisted of a display with notes of the stamps of Gambia and Sierra Leone by Mr. W. Glossop, who had specially come up from Sheffield for the purpose.

In his notes Mr. Glossop dealt shortly with each colony from the geographical and historical standpoint, and then gave the postal history of each.

The display was an exceedingly fine one, and comprised varieties from both colonies, which had not previously been seen by the collectors present, who were specially interested in these countries.

The display as regards Gambia comprised the issues of 1869, 1874, 1880, 1886-7, and the subsequent issues to 1906. Several rare shades were shown, and varieties showing double embossing, the small spot of colour in the back hair which gradually increased in size, the variety of the pendant curl and the defective plate in the 6d. value. It included a large number of panes in the various issues and values, and numerous copies of the surcharge "PFNNY" in the Provisional Issue of 1906, and also illustrations of the various postmarks.

As regards Sierra Leone, the display covered the issues of 1860, 1872, 1873, 1876-7, 1883-4, 1884-93, the provisional issues of 1893 and the later De la Rue printings. All these issues were very fully illustrated, including rare shades, inverted surcharges in the provisional issues, the variety "PFNNY" in the 1903 issue and copies of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on "cc" watermarked paper. The display included all the type varieties of the Provisional Issues of 1897 and specimens showing the various postmarks.

A very cordial vote of thanks was moved by the Vice-President, seconded by Capt. Crawford, and supported by the President, and was unanimously carried.

## 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.		* Unused, other than Mint.		£	s.	d.
Sale of April 7th and 8th, 1920.						
* Unused, other than Mint.						
Saxony, 3 pf., red,* repaired	12	0	0			
Switzerland, Zurich, 4 r., vert. lines, slightly defective	8	0	0			
Baghdad, on Turkish fiscal, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 10 p., rose	5	0	0			
Cape, 1855-8, 6d., slate-lilac, pair, close two sides	5	15	0			
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., vermilion on blue, early, no margins	8	10	0			
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red-brown on blue, worn, pair, one copy, slightly creased	6	10	0			
St. Helena, 1856, imperf., 6d., blue, pair, mint	5	10	0			
Ditto, 1863, CC, imperf., 6d., lake, surcharge, omitted,* small margins	26	0	0			
Ditto, 1884-94, CA, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., emerald-green, double surcharge, mint	8	0	0			
Tobago, 1879, CC, $\frac{1}{2}$ l, mauve, mint	13	10	0			
Ditto, 1882-4, CA, 6d., stone, ditto	6	6	0			

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
New Britain, 1914, Dec., second printing on German New Guinea, 8d. on 80 pf., pair, mint . . . . .	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another pair, on Marshall Islands mint . . . . .	5	0	0
Samoa, 1914, ½d. to 9d., set of 9, mint . . . . .	6	15	0
Collected in Ideal Album, 4570 . . . . .	40	0	0
Ditto, Imperial, 2184 (Colonials) . . . . .	45	0	0
Sale of April 20th and 21st, 1920.			
Cape, 1855-8, 1d., brick-red, block of 4, close at sides . . . . .	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep dark green, block of 8, mint . . . . .	22	10	0
Ditto, 1863-4, 1d., red-brown, block of 8, ditto . . . . .	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 6, ditto . . . . .	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, block of 8* (one stained) . . . . .	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 4, used . . . . .	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., mauve, block of 8,* slightly stained, at right . . . . .	13	10	0
Lagos, 1904, single, C A, 10s., green and brown, mint . . . . .	9	15	0
Mauritius, 1859 (March), Intermediate, 2d., blue on bluish, pair, slight thinning . . . . .	10	0	0
Togoland, 1914 (Oct.), wide printing, 1 m., on piece . . . . .	30	0	0
Ditto, 1914 (Oct.), narrow printing, 3 pf., brown . . . . .	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5 pf., green . . . . .	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 20 pf., "rog.," on piece . . . . .	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 40 pf. . . . .	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 m. . . . .	21	0	0
Ditto, 1915 (Jan.), 3 pf., brown, pair . . . . .	42	0	0
Nevis, 1866, perf. 15, 1d., pale red, sheets of 12, mint . . . . .	£5	15s.	and 6 10 0
Ditto, 1876, Litho., 1d., rose-red, sheets of 12, mint . . . . .	£6	and 7 5 0	
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., grey, mint . . . . .	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, used . . . . .	7	0	0
Samoa, 2½d. on 20 pf., comma after "1," mint . . . . .	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, pair, similar variety, used . . . . .	11	0	0
South Australia, 1902, perf. 11½, 12½, 8d., ultramarine, block of 4, one stamp, "EIGHT," mint . . . . .	22	0	0
Ditto, 1904-8, perf. 12, 9d., rosy lake, block of 4, imperf., between, mint . . . . .	5	0	0
Ditto, 1906-13, C A, 11, 3d., olive-green, pair, mint . . . . .	10	0	0
Victoria, 1850, 2d., lilac, coarse background and fine border, on piece . . . . .	10	0	0
Western Australia, 1854, 4d., pale blue, block of 24* . . . . .	100	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 9* . . . . .	9	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 4* . . . . .	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, small "s," cut close, single and pair* . . . . .	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., slate-blue* . . . . .	7	5	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Western Australia, 1854, 1s., pale brown, block of 6*, slightly creased . . . . .	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., pale red-brown . . . . .	9	10	0
Ditto, 1857, 2d., brown-black on pale red,* slight crease . . . . .	£8, £10, and 10 0 0		
Ditto, ditto, another copy, pencil-marked . . . . .	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, slight crease . . . . .	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., brown-black on red, vert., strip of 3 and 6d., deep grey-black, all on one original . . . . .	50	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., brown-black on Indian-red, close at top . . . . .	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, close at left . . . . .	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., brown-black on red, printed both sides . . . . .	£7 and 8 0 0		
Ditto, ditto, 6d., deep grey-black, pen cancelled . . . . .	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey-black . . . . .	£6 and 6 10 0		
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto . . . . .	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., black-bronze . . . . .	9	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, small defect . . . . .	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy . . . . .	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., brown-black on red, rouletted . . . . .	18	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, slightly creased . . . . .	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey-black, rouletted, slightly creased . . . . .	6	10	0
Ditto, 1860, imperf., 2d.* and 4d., deep blue,* blocks of 4 each, slightly creased . . . . .	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., block of 16* . . . . .	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., sage-green* . . . . .	£10 and 5 15 0		
Ditto, 1861, Intermediate peris., 2d., blue, block of 4* . . . . .	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., vermilion* . . . . .	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green,* perf., short at left . . . . .	6	5	0
Ditto, 1861, perf. 14, 2d., blue, block of 21,* one thinned . . . . .	10	10	0
Ditto, 1864, no wmk., perf. 13, 1d., carmine-rose, block of 48, mint . . . . .	22	0	0
Ditto, 1865, C C, perf. 12½, 2d., mauve,* no gum . . . . .	21	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another copy, used . . . . .	12	0	0
Ditto, 1882, C A, perf. 12, 4d., carmine, block of 20, mint . . . . .	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac, block of 36, mint . . . . .	9	10	0

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MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.  
Sale of April 8th and 9th, 1920.

Cameroons, 1915, "Franco-Anglais," set of 15, mint . . . . .	11	0	0
Sicily, 5 gr., in colour of the 50 gr. . . . .	6	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 1s. 9d., green . . . . .	7	10	0
Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet-vermilion, defective . . . . .	4	10	0

* Unused, other than Mint.		£	s	d.
United States, 1847, 10 c., red; postmark, on piece		4	0	0
Ditto, 1851, 3 c., block of 6 and a single, on piece		10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a block of 4		9	10	0
Ditto, 1857, 90 c., blue, red postmark		7	0	0
Ditto, 1861, Première Gravure, 24 c., violet.		5	5	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., Prussian blue, Plate 2, no whip		4	4	0
Ditto, 1855, 5d., dull green, imperf.*		4	17	6
Western Australia, 1st issue, 2d., on Indian red, impression at back		4	15	0
Sale of April 29th and 30th, 1920.				
Great Britain, "V R," 1d., black, mint		9	9	0
Ditto, 2s., brown		3	15	0
France, 1849, 15 c., yellow-green		3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., carmine-brown, pair		4	10	0
Saxony, 3 Pf., defective	£7 and	11	0	0
Naples, Cross, ½ t, blue, defective	£4 10s. and	5	15	0
Spain, Madrid, 3 c., bronze, minute defect		13	0	0
Ditto, 1854, 1 r., pale blue,* slight stain		10	0	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r., thinned		10	0	0
Ceylon, 1857-8, 1d., blue, strip of 5, on entire		3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown		8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green*	£8 5s. and	9	10	0
Ditto, 1861, Intermediate perfs., mint		6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, rough perfs., 8d., yellow-brown, mint		22	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 9d., yellowish brown, mint		4	4	0
Ditto, 1862, no wmk., 9d., brown, ditto		7	15	0
Ditto, 1867, C C, second type, 1d., blue, imperf., pair, mint		4	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue		5	5	0
Canada, 6d., purple, on laid		4	17	6
Ditto, ditto, thin wove		8	0	0
Trinidad, Litho., 1d., blue, slight crease	£7 and	6	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 11, 1d., hill unshaded		9	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., vermilion, on laid, close at left		7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 1, 2d., grey-blue		5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 2d., blue, "Crevit" omitted		7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., yellow-green		5	10	0
Ditto, 1853, 6d., brown, coarse background, double star in corner		4	17	6
New Zealand, London print, 1s., pale yellow-green on white		6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy on bleuté		5	10	0
Ditto, 1862, perf. 13, 2d., ultramarine, off centre		7	5	0
MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.				
Sale of April 8th and 9th, 1920.				
* Unused, other than Mint.		£	s	d.
Cape, 1853, 1d., deep brick-red, deeply blued, block of 4		18	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a pair		6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., brick-red on white, pair		5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., rose, ditto, ditto		5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., deep lilac		6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep dark green, triangular block, of 4, mint		19	0	0
Ditto, 1861, 1d., vermilion		16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red		17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep blue, minute repair		14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., bright blue, minute crease		14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dull blue		14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue		9	10	0
Ditto, 1863-4, 1d., deep carmine-red, Triangular, block of 4, mint		11	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dark blue, similar block of 4, mint		12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald, mint		5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, used		5	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., pale emerald, mint		4	5	0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d., deep rose, minute defect		45	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., pale brown		5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown, minute defect		38	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown		16	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green, mint		28	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, used		11	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, on piece		40	0	0
Ditto, 1861, clean cut, 4d., dull rose		11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d., brown		16	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, perfs. rough at right		7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Intermediate, 4d., dull rose		7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d., brown		15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, rough perfs., 8d., brown, one perf. missing		11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d., yellow-brown		12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s., deep bright blue		6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green, mint		7	10	0
Ditto, C C, 9d., brown		9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., bright vermilion, mint		6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, first type, 2d., yellow-green	£6 and	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., deep bottle-green		7	0	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion, minute defect		36	0	0
Ditto, 4d., scarlet-vermilion		40	0	0
Ditto, 6d., scarlet-vermilion		46	0	0
Ditto, 6½d., scarlet-vermilion*		24	0	0
Ditto, 8d., scarlet-vermilion, used		8	0	0
Ditto, 1s., scarlet-vermilion		85	0	0
Ditto, 2d., orange-vermilion		£5 and	6	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.	* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Newfoundland, 4d., orange-vermilion	17	10	0	Philippine Islands, 1854, fine background, 5 c., orange-red	7	0	0
Ditto, 6d., ditto (2) each	15	0	0	Ditto, ditto, coarse background, 5 c., orange-red	5	0	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto	60	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 10 c., pale rose	7	15	0
Ditto, 3d., green, block of 8	5	5	0	Ditto, 1855, Litho., 5 c., bright red	5	15	0
Greece, Collection of 569, including Paris prints	21	0	0	Papal States, 1 scudo, dull rose	6	10	0
Sale of April 14th and 16th, 1920.				Russian Levant, 1865, 2 k., brown and blue	15	0	0
Barbados, 1858, 6d., rose-red, pair, mint	15	0	0	Saxony, 3 pf., pale red, slight defect	6	5	0
Bavaria, 1 kr., black	8	0	0	Schleswig-Holstein, 1850, 1 sch., blue, pair, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, another copy*	5	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 2 sch., rose, used, thin place	8	0	0
Bergedorf, 4 sch., black on brown	12	10	0	Serbia, 1866, 2 p., dull green on lavender*	6	10	0
Brazil, 1845-6, 180 r., red postmark	9	0	0	Sicily, 50 gra.*	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 300 r., ditto	12	0	0	Ditto, another copy, used	5	5	0
British Guiana, 1853-60, 4 c., blue, dated postmark	5	0	0	Spain, 1850, 12 c., pale lilac, pair, on piece	5	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	13	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 10 r., blue-green	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., orange-vermilion*	6	10	0	Switzerland, Zurich, hor. lines, 6 r., retouched	9	0	0
Colombia, 1861, 2½ c., black	6	10	0	Ditto, Geneva, 5 x 5 c., severed pair, rejoined	25	0	0
Ditto, 1862, 20 c., red	7	10	0	Ditto, ditto, Small Eagle, 5 c., yellow-green	5	10	0
Dominican Repub., 1865, 1 r., black on green,* wove	8	10	0	Ditto, Basle, 2½ r.	33	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ½ r., black on green, laid	5	5	0	Ditto, Vaud, 5 c.	5	0	0
French Colonies, 1871-6, 4 c., grey, pair, thin spot	19	10	0	Ditto, Neuchatel, 5 c.	5	5	0
Great Britain, "V.R.," 1d., black,* slight crease	7	10	0	Ditto, Winterthur, 2½ r.	9	5	0
Ditto, another copy, mint	9	0	0	Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, apparently used	9	0	0	Tuscany, 2 c., blue on grey, block of 4	5	10	0
Hamburg, imperf., 9 sch., yellow	10	0	0	United States, New York, 1845, 5 c., re-entry*	7	10	0
Hawaii, 1860, Inter-Island, 2 c., black on bluish green, red postmark, thin spot	5	5	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, another copy*	6	5	0
India, 1854, 4 a., pair on entire	8	10	0	Uruguay, 1856, Diligencia, 80 c., pale green*	5	0	0
Lubeck, 1859, ½ sch., lilac	7	0	0	Victoria, 1850, 1d., brown-red, pair	8	5	0
Luxemburg, 1852, 1 sgr., strip of 4, rejoined	5	15	0	Ditto, ditto, wide spacing, 1d., pink, strip of 4, slight crease	8	10	0
Mauritius, 1848, Intermediate, 1d., red on bluish	11	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 2d., brown-lilac, fine background and border	8	10	0
Ditto, Greek border, 1d., red	10	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 2d., brown-lilac, coarse background and border, pair	6	5	0
Mexico, 1872, laid, 12 c., blue	5	10	0	Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown-black on red	5	5	0
Modena, 1853, 9 c., large "B G"	6	0	0	Wurtemberg, 1856, silk thread, 18 kr., blue, pair	22	0	0
Naples, 50 gr., lake	10	0	0	Ditto, 1873, 70 k., purple*	11	10	0
Natal, 1857, 6d., green	12	0	0	Sale of April 22nd and 23rd, 1920.			
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, with cloud, 1d., carmine-lake, pair	19	0	0	Austrian Mercury, thick paper, 6 k., dull yellow	14	0	0
Ditto, Plate 2, 2d., Prussian blue, pick and shovel omitted	9	10	0	Bavaria, 1 k., black, pair, mint	13	0	0
Ditto, 1855, 5d., dull green, mint	9	10	0	Cameroons, C.E.F., sets of 13, to 5 marks, mint	9	10	0
New Zealand, 1855, London print, 2d., deep blue	8	15	0	Canada, wove, 6d., dull purple, vert., pair	11	10	0
Ditto, ditto, no wmk., 1d., red on blue	7	5	0	Gibraltar, 1889, S.G. 35, value omitted, mint	33	0	0
Ditto, 1862, pelure, 2d., ultramarine	6	0	0	Gold Coast, C A, 1d., blue, mint	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green	5	0	0	Ditto, 20s., green and red*	12	0	0
Oldenburg, 1855, ½ gro., black on green	5	10	0	Naples, ½ t., blue, Cross, close at right and slight defect	12	0	0
Ditto, 1859, ditto, tiny thinning	7	15	0	New Zealand, "N Z," 1s., imperf., strip of 4, divided and rejoined	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 gro., black on yellow	5	15	0				
Ditto, 1861, ½ gro., green	5	10	0				
Ditto, ditto, ½ gro., brown	8	0	0				
Ditto, ditto, ½ gro., olive-yellow*	9	5	0				
Parma, 1859, 80 c., olive-yellow*	6	0	0				

* Unused, other than Mint.			* Unused, other than Mint.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Spain, 1850, 10 rs., blue-green	11	0	0	Cape, 1863-4, 4d., pale blue,	
Ditto, 1854, 2 rs., block of 6	9	0	0	block of 8, mint	15 10 0
Switzerland, Geneva, left half of				Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, mint	5 0 0
the double stamp	15	0	0	Ditto, ditto, id., red-brown,	
Tasmania, 1st issue, id., blue,*				blocks of 8, mint £15 10s. &	16 0 0
slight damage	5	10	0	Ceylon, imperf., 2s., blue	8 0 0
Collections, Schaubek's to 1900,				France, 1849-50, 40 c., pair, on piece	4 4 0
about 4850	21	0	0	Great Britain, 2s., brown, little off	
Ditto, Imperial, Great Britain				centre	4 15 0
and Colonies, 1773	54	0	0	Ditto, 1867-83, Anchor, £1, on	
Ditto, Schaubek's, 4421,	56	0	0	bleuté	7 5 0
Ditto, Gibbons, about 6700	85	0	0	Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., mint	5 0 0
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MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.					
Sale of April 7th and 10th, 1920.					
Baghdad, S.G. 9, on piece	13	0	0	Sale of April 28th and May 1st, 1920.	
Ditto, S.G. 10	17	0	0	Great Britain, "V R," id., black,	
Ditto, S.G. 12, on piece	8	0	0	cut into at top	5 15 0
Ditto, S.G. 14	12	0	0	Ditto, 1840, 2d., blue strip of 3	7 10 0
Ditto, S.G. 22 (2) each	10	10	0	Ditto, £5, orange on slightly	
Ditto, 1, 2, 5, 7, 11, 12, 13, 19,				blued, mint	9 0 0
and 20, set of 9*	24	0	0	Ditto, £5, orange, ditto	7 10 0
Cameroons, 2s. on 2 marks, block				Ditto, £5, orange, used	5 0 0
of 6, containing inverted "S,"				Ditto, 1884, Crowns, £1, brown-	
variety, mint	14	0	0	lilac, mint	5 5 0
Ditto, 3s. on 3 marks, block of 6,				Bangkok, 2 c. on 32 c, pale red,	
mint	12	0	0	mint	5 5 0
Cape, 1861, id., slight defect	7	0	0	Barbados, 1873, 5s., rose	4 10 0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown, small				British Central Africa, 1895, £10,	
margins	8	15	0	orange-vermilion	5 10 0
Saxony, 3 pf., red, repaired	15	10	0	Ditto, 1897, £10, yellow, mint	21 0 0
Ditto, another copy	11	10	0	British South Africa, 1898, £10,	
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," £1,				lilac, ditto	9 10 0
minute tear	90	0	0	Canada, 7½d., green, on entire	6 15 0
Naples, ½ t., Cross, defective	7	0	0	Cape Woodblock, id., repaired	9 10 0
Ditto, another copy, thinned and				Cape, 1863-4, id., brown-red,	
close	7	0	0	block of 8, mint	16 0 0
Mauritius, 1848, 2d. blue, slightly				Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue,	
defective	7	10	0	block of 4, ditto	9 0 0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r., thinned	10	10	0	Ceylon, imperf., 8d., slight thinning	29 0 0
Sale of April 14th and 17th, 1920.					
Canada, 7½d., green*	7	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	8 10 0
Mauritius, 1848, id., red on blue,				Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green*	
S.G. 14, slight defect	9	0	0	£6 5s. and	7 15 0
Naples, ½ t., blue, Cross, slight				Ditto, ditto, other copies, used	
defect	6	0	0	£5 15s., £5 15s., and	12 10 0
New South Wales, 1855, 8d.,				Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	7 15 0
orange; thinned	6	10	0	Ditto, 1861, 8d., yellow-brown,	
Spain, Madrid, 3 c., bronze,				plain edge at bottom	7 10 0
minute defect	13	0	0	Gold Coast, 1901, id. on 6d.,	
Ditto, 1854, 1 r., pale blue,*				"one", omitted, S.G. 37, mint	4 15 0
slight stain	14	0	0	Nevis, Litho., 6d., grey, mint	6 5 0
Cape, 1861, 4d., blue (2) each	11	10	0	New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	6 0 0
Ditto, 1863-4, id., carmine-red,				Ditto, is., mauve	
block of 8, mint	15	0	0	£15, £15, £16 10s., and	20 0 0
Ceylon, imperf., 2s., blue	11	0	0	Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-ver-	
Naples, Nov., 1860, ½ t., blue	15	0	0	million, repaired	8 10 0
Mauritius, 1848, id., red, S.G. 14	8	15	0	Ditto, 4d., orange*	7 15 0
Sweden, 3 skb., green*	7	5	0	Ditto, 6d., orange*	9 10 0
Sale of April 21st and 22nd, 1920.					
Great Britain, £5, orange, mint	6	5	0	New South Wales, 1855, imperf.,	
Ditto, 2s., brown	4	16	0	5d., dull green	13 0 0
Straits Settlements, 1883, 4 c. on				New Zealand, 1855, London print,	
5 c., black surcharge, mint	7	5	0	2d., deep blue on bleuté, pair	16 0 0
Tasmania, 1853, id., blue, slight				Ditto, ditto, blue paper, 2d.,	
defect	4	16	0	blue, pair	6 6 0
United States, New York, 1845,				Nova Scotia, 1s., mauve, slight tear	10 0 0
5 c., black on grey	5	0	0	St. Kitts, CA, id., magenta, mint	4 0 0
Bushire, 5 ch., mint	10	10	0	Tasmania, 1892-9, £1, green and	
Ditto, another, on piece	8	5	0	yellow, pair, mint	8 10 0
				Victoria, 1854, imperf., 1s., blue,	
				block of 12	19 0 0
				Cape Woodblock, id., defective	5 17 6