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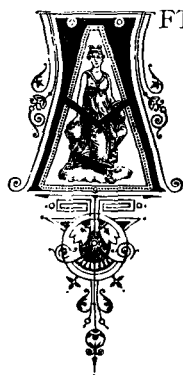
AUGUST, 1920.

No. 344.

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**The Long Vacation.**

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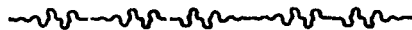


AFTER five years of War your Editor is at last enjoying, so far as weather conditions permit, what he, at any rate, considers a well-earned vacation. Would that Philately, like the Law, allow even a limited close time.

In our younger days such was the case; even the auctioneers gave us a rest, if they themselves spent such a halcyon period in planning out their campaigns for the coming season, but nowadays such is the universal rush that dealers never seem to require a more or less dead period in which to organize and overhaul their stock, whilst the auctions are, like the poor, "always with us."

Personally we feel the necessity for a relaxation, even if of short duration, and possibly this would be a good thing all round, so that like an unbent bow we might recuperate, and return with fresh energies and increased powers for the autumn fray, by which time our financial digestion would tend to gather renewed powers of assimilation.

It is only too true that this year the constant downpour and chilly days have driven collectors to that solace which Philately alone affords; at least, however, the temporary cessation of the Societies' meetings gives us a brief respite, but what with the world-wide unrest, to say nothing of the floods of both necessary and unnecessary good, bogus, and speculative new issues, all of which require acceptance or rejection in some form or other, the off season in Philately is nowadays practically non-existent.



## The Postage Stamps of Venezuela.

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

(Continued from page 155.)

1 BOLIVAR. There is only one setting of this value, printed in green and dark green on thin paper. There were twelve transfers used in making up the sheet.

1. In lower left corner square a small white flaw on the left margin opposite the end of the serif of the figure "1," which itself is low down and too much to the right. In the lower right corner square there is no inner frame line to the bottom of the square under the figure "1."
2. In lower left corner the left side of the square is wedge-shaped, the figure "1" slopes slightly backwards. In the lower right corner square the right side of the foot of the figure "1" is cut off by a flaw.
3. In the lower left corner square the foot of the figure "1" forms the inner frame line to the bottom of the square, the framework of which is defective, so that the figure "1" forms a kind of bridge over the two ends.
4. In the lower left corner square a white nick in the back of the figure "1." In the lower right corner square the inner frame work is defective at the bottom and almost wanting.
5. In the lower left corner square the front end of the foot of the figure "1" is turned up and the figure is very close to the bottom of the square. The end of the inner frame line over the word "BOLIVAR" is wavy and there is no right end to this frame.
6. A projection of colour to right at the top of the "R" of "BOLIVAR." In the lower right corner square the "1" is close to the bottom.
7. In the lower left corner square there is a projection to left at the top of the figure "1" and a white nick in the bottom of the figure. In the lower right corner square the inner framework is wanting at the bottom.
8. In the lower left corner square there is a flaw on top of the figure "1" which is too low and close to the bottom margin. In the lower right corner the inner frame work is wanting at the bottom and the foot of the figure "1" joins on to the bottom right corner.
9. In the lower right corner square the inner frame line to the bottom of the square is wanting and the end of the foot of the figure "1" is close to the right side. Smear of colour to right of "R" of "BOLIVAR" at the middle of the letter.
10. The inner frame line under the word "BOLIVAR" curves down at the end of the letter "R" and passes backwards under this letter as far as the letter "A." In the lower right corner square there is no inner frame line to the bottom of the square and a square patch of colour in the top right corner.

11. In the lower right corner square there is a white cut across the left side of the square and no inner frame line at the bottom.
12. In the lower right corner square a kink in the back of the figure "1," no inner frame line to the bottom of the square under the figure "1," but showing on either side of the figure.

The blocks and pairs, etc., in the Hall collection show the following types *se-tenant* :—

5	4	2	6	5	7	1	9	11	10	7	12	1	12	9
													8	

It is possible from these to conclude that the sheet was made up of the transfers disposed in two rows of six as follows :—

12	9	11	10	7	1
8	6	5	4	2	3

but more blocks are necessary to confirm this result. The pair 

12	1
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 points to an occasional irregularity.

The Hall collection contains a copy of this in *blue*, the colour of the 5 c. We mention this as the copy in question was found by chance with a quantity of the 5 c. value. It is barely possible that it is an error of colour, but much more probable it is only a changeling.

The stamps of this issue have been extensively reprinted, but fortunately not from the original stones. We have no information as to their dates of appearance, but from the examination of a number of blocks they appear to fall into three groups as follows :—

1. Sheets made up of five transfers, the same in each vertical column, except in the case of the 50 c. value, of which there are six or more transfers. This series is on thick paper and perf. 12.
2. Sheets of one hundred, in ten rows of ten stamps, usually made up of two transfers, except in the case of the 10 c. value, of which there are two settings, one of four transfers and one of two transfers. There are also second settings of the 50 c. and 1 bolivar values. These reprints are found on thick and thin paper, perf. 11 and also 12.
3. Sheets of one hundred and twenty, in ten rows of twelve stamps, made up of two transfers, the same as those used in Group 2. All the sheets except that of the 50 c. in this group contain several stamps *tête-bêche*. Coarse rough printing on thin paper, perf. 12.

With the aid of a large quantity of material collected by Mr. Harland, to whom our thanks are due for having kindly allowed us the use of it, we have succeeded in reconstructing many of the sheets of these reprints. We proceed to give under each value the particulars of each setting of that value as far as they are known to us.

5 CENTIMOS. *First setting.* We have seen several blocks of this setting, but not sufficient to determine the size of the sheet. The sheet was evidently made up of five transfers, but of these only No. 2 can be definitely identified by a small break in the right margin of the stamp opposite the angle of the frame round the central oval a short way above the square containing the figure "5" in the right bottom corner. A typical block of this setting in the Hall collection shows this transfer in the positions indicated in the following diagram :—

	2					2		
	2					2		
	2					2		

This points to arrangement of five transfers, repeated in a row, with the same transfers in each vertical column, whence it is probable that the complete sheet contained one hundred stamps in ten rows of ten. Brownish gum, perf. 12. We should mention here that many of these reprints show clearly a fine diagonal line passing through the lower part of the letter "s" of "CENTS" from the left side of the square in the bottom right corner to the bottom margin of the stamp and a short line joining the "s" to the frame below exactly under the full stop after the word "CENTS." This line is not found in the originals, but may be said to be a permanent feature of the reprints, though on many of the settings only the very faintest traces are recognisable. This is the case in the stamps from this setting of the 5 c. value, the diagonal line through the lower part of the "s" being practically absent, but the short line from "s" to the frame below is usually visible.

*Second settings.* We have seen two blocks of fifty, in five rows of ten, of this setting, and as they differ slightly, as will be seen from the diagrams below, we are probably safe in concluding that they are the top and bottom halves of a complete sheet of one hundred, in ten rows of ten, but we have no means of determining which is the top and the bottom half respectively. The blocks are made up of pairs of transfers.

1. No special marks except a minute break in the outer frame line of the central oval at the point above the top of the serif of "s" in "CENTS."
2. The right side of the square containing the figure "5," in the left lower corner, has a break near the top left corner (2a) or else a kink usually covered by a small blot of colour (2b).

These are arranged in the two blocks as follows :—

1	2b	1	2b	1	2b	1	2b	1	2a
1	2a	1	2a	1	2a	1	2a	1	2a
1	2b	1	2b	1	2b	1	2b	1	2b
1	2b	1	2b	1	2b	1	2b	1	2b
1	2a	1	2a	1	2a	1	2b	1	2a

and

1	2b	1	2b	1	2b	1	2b	1	2b
1	2b	1	2b	1	2b	1	2b	1	2b
1	2b	1	2b	1	2b	1	2b	1	2b
1	2b	1	2b	1	2b	1	2b	1	2b
1	2b	1	2b	1	2b	1	2b	1	2a

The stamps are well printed, and free from flaws, on thickish yellowish paper, perf. 11. We have copies with colourless gum and brownish gum. All the stamps show the diagonal line through the lower part of the "s" of "CENTS" more or less clearly.

*Third setting.* We have seen several blocks of sixty of this setting. They are all alike, and from analogy from corresponding settings of the higher values which have similar characteristics we conclude that the complete sheet contained one hundred and twenty stamps in ten rows of twelve, the left and right halves of the sheets being probably the same. The same two transfers were used as for the second setting, but in the case of the second transfer we do not find the variety with the break in the right side of the left square; all the stamps show the blot of colour, and also the lines of the background above "UE" of "VENEZUELA" are very weak, almost amounting to a white flaw. The last two stamps in the ninth row of the block of sixty are *tête-bêche*. These are indicated by a \* in the following diagram which shows the arrangement of the transfers:—

1	2	1	2	1	2
1	2	1	2	1	2
1	2	1	2	1	2
1	2	1	2	1	2
1	2	1	2	1	2
1	2	1	2	1	2
1	2	1	2	1	2
1	2	1	2	1	2
1	2	1	2	2*	1*
1	2	1	2	1	2

The stamps are coarsely printed in pale blue on common thin paper, many of the stamps showing small flaws. Perf. 12. The stamps show the diagonal line through the lower part of the "s" more or less clearly.

10 CENTIMOS. *First setting.* We only have a block of six, a pair and a few singles of this setting. The block shows three different transfers, the same in each vertical column, the pair shows one of these attached to a fourth type, and we find one copy of apparently another type among the singles, so that we conclude that, as in the case of the first setting of the 5 c. value, the sheet was made



The stamps are well printed and fairly free from flaws. They occasionally show traces of the diagonal line through the lower part of the "s" in "CENTS." There are no stamps *tête-bêche*. Yellowish white paper. Carmine and vermilion. Perf. 12.

*Third setting.* We have only seen two blocks of fifty of this setting which appear to be the same. Like the last it is probable that the sheet contained one hundred stamps in ten rows of ten. Four transfers were apparently used in making up the stone. Nos. 1 and 2 show the diagonal line through the lower part of the "s" of "CENTS" strongly marked, only traces of it being visible on Nos. 3 and 4.

1. Fine line under figure "10" on the bottom inner edge of frame of square in right bottom corner. White nick at the bottom of the figure "0," on the right side. The "10" in the left square close to the bottom margin and nick in bottom margin under the figure "1."
2. Dot to left of letter "T" of "CENTS" over the left end of the foot of the letter.
3. Cross mark over the foot of the "1" in the bottom right corner square. A faint dot in the upper right corner of the square and a faint line under the figure "1."
4. Coloured line in top left corner of square on right extending obliquely downwards and inwards.

These appear in the following order :—

1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2

Well printed and free from flaws. Rose-carmine on yellowish white paper and vermilion-red on thicker toned paper. Perf. 11.

*Fourth setting.* We have seen several blocks of sixty stamps of this setting. They are of two kinds, differing in the arrangement of the transfers in the first vertical column. As in the case of the 5 c. we have very little doubt but that these are respectively the left and right halves of a sheet of one hundred and twenty stamps in ten rows of twelve stamps. Two transfers were used in making up the stone, and these appear to be the same as Nos. 1 and 4 of the previous setting, viz. :—

1. Foot of figure "1" in bottom right corner has a short cross stroke.
2. Coloured line in top left corner of square on right.

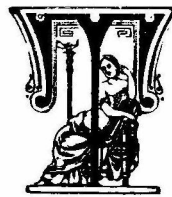
(To be continued.)

# Notes on the Postage Stamps of Denmark. AND IN PARTICULAR WITH REGARD TO THE PERFORA- TIONS 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.

(Continued from page 164.)



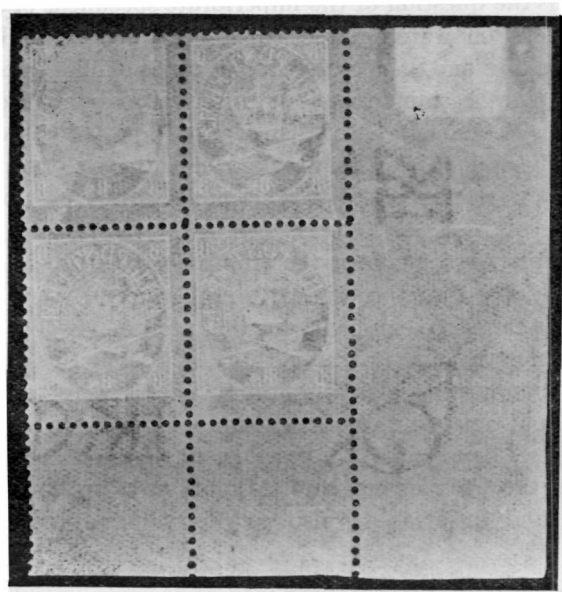
TURNING to the dealers' catalogues I find that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons describe the issue as perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , 13. M. Moens in his catalogue of 1893 simply heads the issue as "piqués 13." Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue says perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to 13, the same description being given in the *Catalogue Officiel de la Société Française de Timbrologie*, each giving the imperforate varieties. In Paul Kohl's *Grosser Katalog* of 1909, the latest edition to which I have access, the perforations are classed as 13;  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , 13; and  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ,\* but it is not suggested to what machines these several perforations were respectively due. In these circumstances it may be convenient that the following information should be published. In my collection are several blocks of this issue of the 2, 3, 4, 8, and 16 skillings in mint condition, most of which have margins, some coming from the corners of the sheets, and an examination of them shows clearly that two different machines were employed for their perforation, namely:—

- (a) A single-line machine gauging about  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .
- (b) A comb machine or triple cutter, having a long horizontal row of pins gauging 13 to  $13\frac{1}{4}$ , and short vertical lines of pins (teeth) gauging  $12\frac{3}{4}$  to 13 projecting at right angles from the horizontal row.



(a)

\* Senf's catalogue of 1912 gives " $12\frac{1}{2}$  (selten), 13, 13:  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $13\frac{1}{2}$ : 13," but there is no explanation. Yvert and Tellier's catalogue of 1917 merely says, "Dent. 13."



(b)

The accompanying illustrations (a) and (b) taken from two blocks of the 8 skilling show the work of these two machines: (a) in which the perforations run into the sides as well as the bottom margins of the sheet, being produced by the  $12\frac{1}{2}$  single-line machine; (b) is the block perforated by the comb. As the sheet was passed through the machine top part first, the short vertical lines of pins (teeth) perforate the bottom margin; the horizontal row of pins does not project into the side margins.

Judging from the specimens which have come under my observations, the single-line perforation  $12\frac{1}{2}$  is much scarcer than the comb perforation, and occurs only in particular shades of certain values of this series. It was exclusively used for the smaller 48 skilling bi-coloured stamp of 1870, for which the  $13, 13\frac{1}{4} \times 12\frac{3}{4}, 13$  comb was unsuitable; it was also used to a limited extent for the 2 skilling and 4 skilling bi-coloured stamps of the same issue. I imagine that the  $12\frac{1}{2}$  gauge perforations of the first issue of Iceland, and the 3 cents and 4 cents Danish West Indies of 1872 were produced by the same machine. It must not be confused with the perforation  $12\frac{1}{2}, 13$ , occurring on some of the Danish stamps in "øre" currency of 1896, which in all specimens that I have seen was evidently produced by a new comb machine. The shades of the 1864 issue, on which I have so far found the  $12\frac{1}{2}$  single-line gauge perforations, are as follows:—

2	skillings,	pale blue	(also perforated by the comb).
3	„	lilac-rose	„ „
8	„	pale yellow-brown	„ „
16	„	olive-grey	„ „

Kohl's *Grosser Katalog* gives the 4 skilling, vermilion, also as perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , but so far I have never seen a specimen with this gauge.

There remains the question of the imperforate specimens of the 1864-70 issue. Gummed specimens on watermarked paper certainly exist; I show a strip of three of the 2 skilling and a block of four of the 4 skilling, also a block of the same value in a light carmine-rose, but this is probably a proof although it is not mentioned by M. Hanciau in his list of proofs quoted below. The 2 skilling and the 4 skilling and 16 skilling are known with the ordinary obliterations, but whether they were ever on sale to the public at any post office I very much doubt.

In 1885 reprints were made of the stamps of this type. M. Hanciau says (XVIII, S.G.M.J., 57) that the original plates were not then in existence and single *clichés* were therefore employed for the purpose; twelve of such *clichés* in two vertical columns 12 mm. apart for the 2, 3, 8, and 16 skilling, some apparently *tête-bêche*, but for the 4 skilling thirty *clichés* were used "in three horizontal rows without any *tête-bêche*." The impressions were imperforate, without gum and on straw-colour paper. I show a pair of the 16 skilling *tête-bêche* with "NYTTRYK" on the back in magenta. Proofs also are known on white wove paper, surfaced and unsurfaced; also on the watermarked paper gummed in various.

M. Hanciau mentions the following:—

4 skilling in blue, yellow-brown, citron, grey, yellow, black, orange, ochre-brown.

16 skilling in bistre, blue, yellow, vermilion, grey-green.

I have some of these.

In May, 1870, a new value, the 48 skilling of a totally different type, surface printed as before, but in two colours and watermarked Large Crown. The stamps were somewhat smaller than those of the then current type, viz.  $17 \times 20\frac{1}{2}$  mm., as compared with  $18 \times 21\frac{1}{2}$  mm. and were perforated by the single-line machine gauging  $12\frac{1}{2}$  above described; and this was followed in October, 1870, by other values of the same type as the 48 skilling, namely, the 4 skilling in red and grey, and early in 1871 by the 2 skilling in blue and grey. These two values, like the 48 skilling, were first issued perforated by the single-line machine gauging  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , as appears from dated copies. Thus I show a pair of the 2 skillings in blue and grey perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  on an entire dated the 24th June, 1871. The other values, according to M. Hanciau, did not appear until April, 1871, and these and presumably all the later printings of the 2 skilling and 4 skilling were perforated by a new comb machine gauging  $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ . They were all watermarked a Large Crown. M. Hanciau divides the perforation of this group under the two heads of gauges 13 and  $13\frac{1}{2}$ ; the former, under which he classes only the 2 skilling, 4 skilling, and 48 skilling, evidently being the old  $12\frac{1}{2}$  single-line gauge, while his  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , with all values except the 48 skilling, must be the work of a new comb machine gauging  $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ . The old comb machine—13,  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{3}{4}$ , 13—used for the 1864-70 stamps (at any rate without alteration) was unsuitable for the smaller bi-coloured stamps.

I may mention that the  $12\frac{1}{2}$  single-line machine was used for two values of the official stamps with values in skillings which, according to M. Hanciau, were first issued in April, 1871, namely, the 4 skilling and the 16 skilling.

(To be continued.)

# The G.R.I. Stamps of New Britain.

By ERIC W. MANN.

(Continued from p. 170.)

*A. Prominent varieties.*

No. 2. Stop near "d" oblong in shape.

No. 4. Small "I" with straight serif.

No. 6. Tall "I" with straight serif.

No. 8. Broken serif.

No. 9. Tall "I" with straight serif.

This setting is found on the 3 and 5 pfg. New Guinea.

*B. No. 1. "I" with straight serif.*

No. 2. "I" with straight serif.

No. 10. "I" with broken serif.

This occurs on the 3 pfg. New Guinea and Marshall Island stamps, on the 5 pfg. Marshall Islands, and probably also on the New Britain 5 pfg.

*C. No. 2. Straight serif to "I."*

No. 5. Straight serif to "I."

Only Nos. 1-6 in this setting have been proved  
On 5 pfg. New Guinea only.

*D. No. 2. Straight serif to "I."*

No. 5. Broken serif.

No. 8. Broken serif.

On New Guinea, 5 pfg.

*E. No. 7. Thick "I."*

No. 10. Thick "I" broken.

On 3 and 5 pfg. Marshall Islands, and probably 3 pfg. New Guinea.

*F. On 5 pfg. Marshall Islands.*

Setting exactly as before, but the "I" on No. 7 has been changed; on No. 8 the "I" and "d" are now spaced, and the figure "I" on No. 10 has been corrected by a normal figure.

There are probably additional settings to the above, and a copy has been seen of a 1d. on 5 pfg. New Guinea, No. 8, with what appears to be a straight serif which has been broken. This last setting has been surcharged on a piece of paper with four values of the 2d. on 10 pfg. underneath.

As regards the 2d. value, No. 8 on the setting shows a "2" with a long tip at the bottom on the New Guinea stamps (10 and 20 pfg.). In the case of the Marshall Islands, this appears to have been broken off.

No. 5 on the setting of the 2d. on 20 pfg. Marshall Islands is usually characterized by the absence of a stop after the "d," but on a heavily surcharged stamp the stop appears, which seems to prove that the Marshall Islands stamps of this value were overprinted after the New Guinea stamps and after the 10 pfg. stamps of both New Guinea and Marshall Islands.

The same variety occurs on the 3d. on 25 pfg. and on the 3d. on 30 pfg. Marshall Islands. No. 9 of the 3d. on 30 pfg. is found with the 3d. normal and also with the 3d. spaced. No. 5 of the 4d. on 40 pfg. Marshall Islands appears without stop, and No. 6 with the "d" partially or almost wholly absent. Complete settings are not available of the 5d. on 50 pfg. New Guinea or Marshall Islands, but No. 3 of the 5d. New Guinea is found with a broken serif to the "5." This variety is also found on No. 9, but not to such a marked extent, and No. 9 is also found with the "5" normal.

There is a striking variety found in the 5d. value, both on the New Guinea and Marshall Island stamps. The variety appears to be a genuine type variety, and is extremely scarce. The numeral "5" is of an entirely different fount from the normal "5," and is so found on No. 10 of the Marshall Island stamps, and No. 7 of the New Guinea stamps. It is not found on the majority of sheets surcharged.

Complete settings of the 8d. are also not available, but No. 2 of New Guinea is found without stop after the "d"; in the Marshall Island stamps the stop is found touching the "d." No. 7 on New Guinea shows the "d" below the level of the "8"; a similar variety occurs on No. 5 of the Marshall Island stamps.

As regards what has been termed "the worn state of the type," some particulars are now given with regard to the minor varieties which have been found in the setting of the value surcharge. It should first, however, be stated that the 25 pfg. stamps upon which this surcharge is found come invariably in a paler shade than the 25 pfg. with the earlier state of the surcharge. This seems to substantiate that the surcharging in this state of the type was a fresh printing.

No. 5 of the 2d. on New Guinea has only the faintest signs of a stop after the "d." No marked varieties are found on the 3d., either on the 25 pfg. or on the 30 pfg., although Nos. 9 and 10 of the setting have not as yet been seen. In No. 6 the "3" and "d" are spaced. No. 10 on the 5 has apparently no stop after the "d." No. 6 shows the "5" and the "d" spaced, and No. 4 has a broken serif to the "5." It is noteworthy that no Marshall Island stamps appear in this state of the setting, and that the values under the 3d. denomination appear to be scarce. It is indeed doubtful whether the 3 and 5 pfg. appeared with the surcharge in this state.

The next setting in point of priority appears to be that on the O.S. stamps. The "G.R.I." setting is practically identical with the 2nd setting, but is now spaced much nearer ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm.) to the "G.R.I.," owing, no doubt, to the necessity of making room on the stamp for the O.S. surcharge. The letters in the surcharge appear similar, but perhaps not so small or so worn as the late state, described earlier, of the 5 mm. setting on New Guinea. The 1d. O.S. on 5 pfg. is sometimes seen with a "G.R.I." surcharge of quite a different type of appearance from the normal. This is possibly an entirely bogus issue. As regards the setting of the value of the O.S. stamps, this is identical with setting *F* of the 1d. on 5 pfg. Marshall Islands described earlier.

"G.R.I." 3rd Setting. O.S. Stamps. The types are the same as in the second setting but have a more worn appearance and the spacing between the "G.R.I." and value is only  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

The next setting is the ordinary setting of the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp. The "G.R.I." setting is identical with that on the O.S. stamps, although perhaps somewhat more knocked about. The spacing between the top of the "d" and the "R" is, however, once again 6 mm., but it is obvious that these stamps ( $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 20

pfg., 2½d. on 10 pfg.) should not be included, as in the catalogues, in the first setting. The state of the type should be sufficient to make this clear, but we are further informed, that the 2½d. was the last stamp to be surcharged in bulk. There are no varieties in the value setting of this issue.

*"G.R.I." 4th Setting. 2½d. on 10 pfg. only.*

Types as before, but with an even more worn appearance. The spacing is now 6 mm.

It is possible also that at this time some 2½d. stamps were produced with the 5 mm. spacing.

Nos. 1 and 2 have been seen but the "G.R.I." surcharge appears to be the "G.R.I." surcharge of setting 2 in an earlier state than in the 4th setting.

What is apparently No. 8 has also been seen in the more worn state of the type, but the stamp does not exactly correspond as the stop after "G" is smaller.

What is apparently No. 10 has also been seen on the 20 pfg. stamp.

We have come to the end of what are undoubtedly regular Post Office emissions, but before continuing note must be taken of the provisional 1d. stamp issued early in 1915. Owing to the supposed shortage of this value, the 2d. on 10 pfg. Marshall Islands was further surcharged with a large "1." It seems somewhat doubtful as to how many stamps were thus surcharged, but comparatively few can have been used for postal purposes, and it is believed that at one time there were no less than three sheets in London. The surcharge also exists on the 2d. on 20 pfg., and although the copies of this stamp which have been seen are invariably postmarked, there seems to be some doubt as to whether this variety was not issued by favour. It is, however, quite possible that a few of these stamps were surcharged to make up an even quantity.

The remaining stamps to be discussed must probably be placed in a class by themselves, and except perhaps in the case of the first setting in this group (the 5th setting in order) the stamps are almost certainly stamps which were sent up from Australia or other places for the sole purpose of having the surcharge applied, and in the case of such, therefore, some doubt must exist as to whether they are genuine Post Office emissions, i.e. stamps sold over the Post Office counter. The next setting is now described, and stamps thus surcharged can be found with the "G.R.I." separated from the top of the "d" both 6 mm. and 5 mm. The setting is as before of ten stamps, and the values which have been found are :—

*"G.R.I." 5th Setting. New Guinea Stamps only.*

(a) 6 mm.	1d.	on	5 pfg.	
	2d.	"	10	"
	2d.	"	20	"
(b) 5 mm.	1d.	"	3	"
	1d.	"	5	"
	2d.	"	20	"
				and probably 2d. on 10 pfg.
	2½d.	"	10	"
	2½d.	"	20	"
	3d.	"	30	"

These stamps appear to be scarce, except the 1d. on 5 pfg. and 2½d. on 10 pfg. The type is worn, but not so worn as the last setting, and it is possible that in

some cases new letters have been used. Otherwise the type must have been cleaned. As regards the setting of the values, there appear to be no marked varieties, except in the case of the 2½d. stamps, although full settings have not been available of all the values. In the 2½d., however, Nos. 1 and 10 show the large "2" of the value raised almost to the level of the top of the small "1." No. 4 shows a big stop after the "d," and No. 5 a very faint one. No. 3 of the "G.R.I." setting is sometimes (e.g. on the 20 pfg. stamp) found without a stop after the "I."

"G.R.I." 5th Setting. The ten types (a) with 6 mm. spacing, (b) with 5 mm. spacing.

- No. 1. Small round stop after "G." Small stop after "I." Large raised stop after "I."  
Horizontal measurement 10 mm.
- No. 2. Small raised stop after "G." Small raised stop after "R." Large raised stop after "I." The "I" is defective at bottom left and is probably the "I" from No. 5 of previous settings.  
Horizontal measurement 9½ mm.
- No. 3. Practically identical with No. 3 of previous settings but the "I" has full serif and is possibly new.  
Horizontal measurement 10¼ mm.
- No. 4. Small raised stops after all three letters. The "R" is slightly dropped.  
Horizontal measurement 9½ mm.
- No. 5. The stop after "G" has a triangular appearance and is flattened at the bottom. Small raised stops after "R" and "I." The "I" has a nick in the upper left side.  
Horizontal measurement 9½ mm.
- No. 6. Stops after "G" and "R" level with the bottom of the letters. Stop after "G" somewhat flattened at right. No right top serif to "I."  
Horizontal measurement 10½ mm.
- No. 7. Small stop after "G" level with the bottom of the letters. Larger raised stop after "R." The type is practically identical with that of No. 7 on previous settings.  
Horizontal measurement 10 mm.
- No. 8. The "G" is no longer damaged. Stops all slightly raised. Serif to "R" broken.  
Horizontal measurement 10¼ mm.
- No. 9. Right serif of "I" broken, otherwise practically identical with type 9 of last setting. Stop after "G" shows comma-like tendency (this is sometimes found after the "G" on No. 8) and stop after "R" often broken at left.  
Horizontal measurement 10 mm.
- No. 10. Stops after "G" and "R" smaller. No right serif to "I," otherwise identical with No. 10 of last setting.  
Horizontal measurement 10 mm.

(To be continued.)

## Some Considerations Regarding the Flaw Varieties of the Electrotyped Issues of Queensland.

CAPT. C. W. CRAWFORD.



WITH the approaching publication of a new work, *Queensland*, by the Royal Philatelic Society, London, considerable attention is now being devoted to the stamps of that country.

The electrotyped issues have never been in much favour with collectors, largely owing to their poor appearance and the comparative ease in getting a representative collection together. However, taken as a group, they present an unrivalled opening for a specialist when we take into account the various papers, watermarks, and perforations, together with the four type varieties and the possibilities of plating by the aid of the flaw varieties.

Some of these flaws are not of the standard of interest to get "mention" in a catalogue, because they do not cause a mis-spelt inscription or are not so noticeable as to be easily described, and yet they may be just as interesting to philatelists as a *GOE* or *PENCE* "error."

With the exception of articles by Mr. A. F. Basset Hull in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, Vol. VII, Mr. J. Bornefeld in the *Monthly Journal*, Vol. XVIII, and Mr. S. Dalby in the *P.J.G.B.*, Vols. XXIII-XXV, very little has been written about these stamps except for occasional chronicles giving the description of some flaw or other.

Before discussing the relative merits of the different flaws met with I will give a brief account of the process of making an electrotype and then give further details as to the probable method adopted in Queensland.

First of all we have a steel die engraved *en epargne*, i.e. the portions which appear in colour on the stamp are in relief on the die, the uncoloured parts of the stamp being therefore in recess. A mould is then taken by impressing the die on lead, wax, or other suitable material, the mould is then placed in the electrotyping bath and a coating of copper electrically deposited on it. When the copper shell is thick enough to stand the "handling" the mould is removed from the bath, the copper shell is then stripped from the mould and backed with type metal to printing height in the press. It must be remembered that the printing side of the "electro" (copper shell) is that which was in contact with the mould.

The advantage of the lead mould is that it can be used over and over again, and that the lead is more easily retouched to remedy flaws or damage. Obviously, additions cannot be made to the lead mould, but engraving on the mould (if deep enough) would produce a coloured reproduction in the finished stamp. Similarly, engraving on the die or copper electro would produce an uncoloured replica in the finished stamp.

In a letter to the Treasury reproduced in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, Vol. VII, p. 140, Mr. William Knight, the Government Engraver, who initiated the electrotype process in Queensland, writes :

"Impressions are taken in lead by means of a drop hammer. A sufficient number of these are soldered together to form a part, or the whole of a sheet numbering 120 stamps; this mould is then placed in the battery to receive a deposit of copper, which, when sufficiently thick (taking two or three days), is separated from the lead, backed type high with metal, and is then ready for the press."

However, the means at Mr. Knight's disposal only allowed the use of a small bath and thus the electros were prepared in blocks of four, the electric current being derived from a Grove's or other primary battery.

Thus the first or matrix mould would be prepared after striking four impressions in lead from the steel die. The mould might possibly require some retouching to repair inequalities in the impressions, or perhaps there might be some slight damage, and such marks would be reproduced in all electros manufactured from that mould, and thus give the different type varieties running regularly in each block of four throughout the sheet.

In the later medallion types it has not yet been possible to give reliable marks for distinguishing the type varieties, but in the case of the One Shilling value Type II can be identified in each block of four in the sheet, and I see no reason to suppose that the other values of the medallion types were not also produced from quadruple moulds. The Halfpenny (one figure) and the first and second redrawn types of the Twopence with four figures were produced by a photographic process and do not show type varieties.

The first finished electro from the matrix mould, i.e. the first electro completed with type-metal backing, would be retained as a "quadruple die" for use similarly as the steel die in the manufacture of new moulds when required. This procedure, however, was not adopted in the case of the One Penny and Twopence of the 1879 issue, all values being found with the characteristics of the second mould known as Die II (*vide* Mr. Bornefeld in the *Monthly Journal*, Vol. XVIII, pages 11 and 32). In the later issues there is every reason to believe that the retention of a quadruple die was a regular practice.

Should it be required to produce new values a finished electro would be taken, the value label blocked out as necessary with plaster of Paris or other suitable material, and the resulting mould from this would give electros with value labels blank. New values would be then engraved and the electros used to produce the matrix moulds for their respective values.

The sheets contain one hundred and twenty impressions arranged in twelve horizontal rows of ten, and thus thirty electrotypes (blocks of four) were utilized to make up the forme or printing plate and arranged in six rows of five electros each. About 1897 a larger plant was installed and electrotypes of sixty impressions were utilized, thus effecting a saving of time in the preparation of a plate. Each of these large electros was produced from a quadruple die (electro), fifteen impressions being "struck" to form the large mould. In or about 1899, forty stamp electros were in use for certain values; perhaps the smaller electros were found to be more convenient.

As regards keeping the printing plate in a good printing condition the earlier method with thirty *clichés* was the best, as a worn or defective electrotypes could be removed and repaired or replaced by a new one if required. With the large electros, however, it is most probable that faults were allowed to accumulate before it was thought worth while to replace the electro, a considerable amount

of work being required to replace a single impression. This partly explains why the later printings of the issues on Crown A paper are generally rough and defective.

When a defect was noticed in an electrotype, block of four, the general practice seems to have been not to repair it but to replace it by another, as was the case with the Twopence PENGGE error in the 1879 issue.

When faulty printing was caused by dirt on the plate the forme would be taken apart and the electros taken out, cleaned, and replaced. The electrotype was not always put back in the same position and in the case of the Twopence, 1894 "retouched" mould, I have discovered two such occurrences in the plate.

In 1902 the One Penny plate was damaged and five impressions in the upper row of a sixty stamp electro were cut out and replaced, and in 1906 a single impression was similarly replaced in a large electro of the Twopence, *vide P.J.G.B.*, Vol. XXIII, pages 137, 157. It is most interesting to note that in both these cases the proper order of the type varieties was interfered with and consequently abnormal combinations of the types may be found.

It would seem that retouching of an electro was seldom, if ever, resorted to ; I have not seen a specimen of a stamp showing an unmistakable retouch as distinct from a possible flaw.

Two other methods of repairing an electrotype present themselves but, for the reason just given, I very much doubt if either of them was used in Queensland. They both result in adding metal to the damaged portion of the electrotype which can then be engraved or retouched as necessary.

1. The electrotype is coated with a thin layer of paraffin wax except for the part which is damaged. On placing the electro in the electrotyping bath, copper will only be deposited on the part free from wax, and this can be continued until the copper is the requisite thickness.

2. Fresh copper is blown on the electro by means of a blow-pipe (*vide footnote on page 106, Vol. I, Postage Stamps in the Making, by F. J. Melville*).

We will now consider the preparation of a plate for printing. Having obtained a matrix mould, as already described, electrotypes are manufactured from it, backed to the printing height with type metal, and then fitted in place in the forme, care being taken to preserve the correct alignment and distance apart of the blocks of four impressions.

Obviously the time taken to construct the plate would be halved if two moulds were used so that one mould was in the bath while an electro was being stripped from the other.

I think this procedure was generally adopted after the first plate of the Twopence, 1879, in which all the electrotypes were from Die I. In the One Penny, 1879, we find the plate built up of electros from two moulds, Dies I and II, which differ by reason of the curved outlines of the network spandrels having been retouched in the electro utilized to make the latter (*vide Monthly Journal Vol. XVIII, pages 11 and 12*).

Under the best conditions the second mould would be exactly similar to the first, and it is only by damage or retouching that they can be distinguished. We would thus get a certain type variety only occurring in each block of four in the sheet derived from that particular mould.

A very good example of this is the plate of the Halfpenny of 1890, with lined background, where Types II and IV of one of the moulds sustained damage with

the result that the defect is repeated in eight electros in the plate, besides which, one electro only shows the flaw in Type II, and two electros show the flaw in Type IV (*vide Monthly Journal*, Vol. XVIII, page 222). I have found several similar occurrences in the 1894 and 1895 plates of the Twopence value.

It can be well imagined that stripping the copper electrotype from the lead mould is an operation of some nicety, otherwise one or the other will be damaged. The copper, as deposited by the electric current, is of a fine crystalline composition, hard and brittle, and thus is liable to be broken, and if cracked, the crack may increase during use and a portion break away finally. This latter is more noticeable in the dotted frame portions of the design.

Thus, if a portion of the mould is torn away, we get a flaw occurring in all future electros from that mould. On the other hand, if the electro is damaged we get a flaw occurring only once in the sheet. In both the Twopence plates previously mentioned I have found specimens showing the growth of a flaw in a mould. In my investigations (not yet completed) of the 1890 plate of the Twopence I find many pronounced examples of Types I and II with the top frame damaged, which probably illustrates the growth of a flaw in a mould as well as in an electro.

After a mould had been in use for some time it would become worn and be replaced, as would, of course, be the case if it was damaged. These additional moulds would not necessarily differ from the original mould, and in the case of the later issues it is most probable that more than two moulds were in general use or each denomination. As an example we may take the Twopence of 1882, for which three moulds were used (*vide Monthly Journal*, Vol. XVIII, page 132). In this case Mould C was probably derived from Mould B or vice versa, the distinctive mark in the "w" of "two" in Type III being common to both moulds and neither of them having the "hook" as in Mould A.

In addition to the flaws caused by damage to the plate, or dirt when printing, there is sometimes a flaw noticeable in every stamp in the sheet. Obviously this flaw must have been present in the original steel die or its substitute, a very good example being the white scratch across the network in the S.W. spandrel in all values of the 1879 issue.

The flaws in connection with the printing plates and moulds may be conveniently classified as follows :

#### I. UNCOLOURED FLAWS.

- (a) Caused by dents or other damage to an electro. This produces one constant variety in the sheet during the period of use of that particular electro.
- (b) Caused by dirt or broken metal lodging in the mould and so affecting all subsequent electros from that mould. This produces several similar constant varieties in the sheet which may be sometimes distinguished from each other by other flaws which may be present.

#### II. COLOURED FLAWS.

- (a) Caused by dirt, solid ink, etc., accumulating on the plate until it gets to printing height. This flaw may be expected to develop during the use of the plate and produces one variety in the sheet. It is generally noticed at an early stage and corrected by cleaning the electro.

(To be continued.)

# Bolivia and Peru during the Chilean Occupation.

A STUDY OF THE POSTAL ISSUES.

BY LIEUT. W. HAWORTH.

[Note.—Since writing the first part of this paper I have obtained a specimen of the 5 c., 1877 issue, used in Cobija, cancelled with the first of the four "possible" obliterations, as described in the second paragraph of the notes on this town (Vol. XXVIII, p. 232).]

## MOLLE.



ON looking back I find I have omitted to mention this small port lying just below Iquique. I cannot say what obliteration was in use at the time of the war, but on the 17th October, 1885, a postmark consisting of a single circle, with the word "MOLLE" above, "CHILE" below, and the date in three lines in the centre, was sent out by the Chilean Administration. It is possible, therefore, that specimens of Chilean stamps may turn up cancelled by a Peruvian mark.

ITE.—This port, situated above Arica, may possibly have used Chilean stamps, but up to the present time I have not seen any specimens.

PACOCHA, HOSPICIO and YLO-YLO are likewise very possibly to be found. The last-named was, in 1879, using a mark consisting of an octagon enclosing an oval containing the word "ILO."

MOLLENDU.—This port employed a rectangular obliteration enclosing the name of the town, impressed in black. It is rare. An interesting variety to be searched for is the 10 c., green fiscal stamp of Chile used here. It is known that there was a shortage of the postage stamp of this value in July and August, 1882, and it is therefore probable that the postmaster of Mollendo allowed the fiscal label to be used *faute de mieux*. I have also seen another cancellation consisting of the town name in the centre of an oval. This was brought into use in 1883.

CHALA.—I have seen this postmark, but unfortunately I did not take any notes at the time. As far as I remember it consisted of a double-lined circle with the name above, similar to that employed in 1884 to earmark the Peruvian stamps.

PISCO.—Keeping strictly to the coast the next port is Pisco. Two cancellations are known on Chilean stamps emanating from this town, both impressed in black. The first consists of fifteen squares of solid colour arranged in three rows of five, the whole postmark being a little larger than the stamp.

The other obliteration consists of an oval enclosing the word "PISCO" in block capitals, with a small ornament above and below. It is possible also that a third may be found consisting of the word "PISCO" in the centre of an oval, composed of small dots.

There are a number of small coast towns near Pisco, all of which quite probably may have used Chilian stamps. The most likely ones are: Tambo del Mora, Cañete, Asia, Chilco, Lurin, Chorillos, the Islas de Chilca, the Island of San Lorenzo, Chinchá, Mala, and Curayaco.

CALLAO.—Occupied in January, 1881, this town used a variety of marks, some of which are to be found on Chilian stamps. The one commonly found is a large double circle with the words "ADN DE CORREOS" above, "CALLAO" below, and the date in three lines in the centre. It is always in black, and remained in use after peace was declared.

A fancy obliteration was used also, in conjunction with the date-stamp, consisting of seven lines of thick rule broken up into short lengths.



I only know this in black.

Occasionally the cancellation of the British Post Office may be found. It is impressed in black and consists of the office number, "c. 38," enclosed in an oval made up of thick bars.

From July to December, 1881, there was a dearth of stamps. As a result recourse was had to various "Franca" marks, some of which were common to both Lima and Callao.

1. Outer frame shaped like a diamond (major axis horizontal) with the ends truncated, turning the figure into an irregular hexagon. Within the frame the word "FRANCA" preceded and followed by a large circular dot.
2. Oval frame enclosing the word "FRANCA" in fancy type.
3. Rectangle containing the word "FRANCA" in block letters.
4. Oval frame, shorter and wider than (2), enclosing the word "FRANCA" in block letters.
5. Diamond-shaped frame (major axis horizontal) enclosing the word "FRANCA" in fancy type followed by a large stop, and with a straight line drawn horizontally above and below.
6. A double-lined octagon. "FRANCA" within in block capitals.

The two types which follow are peculiar to Callao and are found usually in black but occasionally, in the case of the first only, in red.

1. A double-lined oval inscribed "FRANCA" above, "CALLAO" below, and the value, "5 CTS." in the centre.
2. A single-lined oval, with similar lettering to the last, but with value "10 CTS."

These two marks are known used together to make up 15 c.

HUACHO.—This small port employed three obliterations, the first consisting of a double circle with "HUACHO" above and "PRAL" below, and the date in one line across the centre.

The second, which is only known in blue, consists of a small uncoloured five-pointed star on a circle of solid colour.

The third consists of a double-lined circle enclosing a large capital letter "T," somewhat larger than that used later to earmark the Peruvian stamps.

SUPÉ.—Above Huacho is Supé, which most probably used Chilean stamps but of which no example has yet been found.

CHIMBOTE and PACASMAYO.—Both these coast towns used their town name enclosed in an oval, and combined in the use of a second oval within which is the word "FRANCA."

Pacasmayo also used a square-shaped mark composed of a number of thin horizontal lines.

All these are found impressed in black only.

TRUXILLO.—This town lies about midway between the two last described. Two marks were used. The first I have on a specimen of 10 c., green, of Peru overprinted with the Chilean arms. Unfortunately the upper part of obliteration is missing; the lower part, however, proves that it is a double circle with the date in the centre, and the word "TRUJILLO" at the foot flanked by two stars. In all probability the inscription round the upper half reads "ADN DEL CORREOS," similar to the mark used in Callao. It is impressed in violet.

The second cancellation likewise consists of a double circle, with the words "TRUJILLO CORREOS" above and "CHILE" below, and the date in three lines in the centre. It is found only in black.

ETEN.—Two different types of the cancellation employed here are known. Both consist of the town name enclosed in an oval, but whereas the first type has rounded ends and is impressed in black, the second type is pointed (like two segments of a circle put together) and is usually found in violet.

A third variety I have recently inspected is the word "ETEN" in fancy capitals, with no frame, impressed in blue.

ISLAS DE LOBOS DE AFUERA.—Just off the coast line opposite Eten are these small islands which were occupied by the Chilean forces. The postmark employed consists of a large single-lined circle with the words "LOBOS DE AFUERA" above and "CORREOS" below. Beyond this I am unable to speak with certainty. The late Mr. S. C. Barnett states that across the centre of the obliteration is the word "CHILE," and I have recently seen a specimen of the 5 c. of the 1881 issue of Chile showing this. My own copy of the same stamp shows no trace of the word but does show parts of a large five-pointed star. The copy in the Hall collection of the 10 c., blue, 1877, although heavily impressed, shows no sign of either word or star.

CHICLAYO.—Although up to the present I have not been able to discover a specimen of a Chilean stamp used in this small town, yet it is almost certain that they exist. The probability is that the marks used for overprinting Peruvian stamps in April, 1884, will be found by a diligent search, just as they have been in the cases of Pisco, Yca, and other towns. There are two of these, the first consisting of the word "FRANCA" in block letters, with no frame, and the second, the same word in somewhat smaller and thicker type enclosed in an ellipse. Two other "possible" marks are: (1) "CHICL" in the centre of an oval made up of dots, and (2) "CHICLAYO" within an oblong frame with rounded corners,

LAMBAYAQUE.—It is known that Chilian stamps were in use in this town but up to the present no copies have been found. The postmark in use in the "seventies" consisted of the word "LAMB" enclosed in a triple oval of dots, and it is possible that this obliteration was made use of by the Chilians.

PAITA.—The only cancellation at present known is that subsequently overprinted on the Peruvian stamps in 1884. It consists of an oval within which is the town name with ornaments above and below. It is, however, just possible that the town name alone, without any frame, may be found.

PIURA.—Although I have not been able to trace that Chilian stamps were ever used here, it would seem probable that Admiral Lynch occupied the town while he was at Paita. Should this surmise prove correct, and I look to those who are better acquainted with the facts of the war for further information, it is possible that cancellations may be found consisting of the town name in block letters with, or without, an oval frame. I also know a postmark showing a double circle with "PIURA" above, "PRAL" (=Principal) below and the date in one line across the centre. This date stamp is often used in conjunction with a fancy obliteration two types of which I will try and describe. One consists of nine equilateral triangles of solid colour arranged in the form of a circle with the apices pointing outwards, and enclosing a thick ring. The other is a solid circle divided into four parts by broad white lines, and in each segment is a colourless oval arranged so that one end of the major axis points to the centre of the circle.

We must now turn inland, and retrace our steps southwards.

CAXAMARCA.—It is more than possible that Admiral Lynch took possession of this town at the time of his raids on Pacasmayo, Eten and other northern towns. Should this have been the case it might be possible to find an obliteration showing the contraction of the town name "CAXAM" within a triple oval, the outer line of which is continuous and the others broken up into short lengths.

HUARAS.—The Chilians were certainly here at one time and either of two marks might be found. The first consists of a rectangle divided diagonally into a number of small diamonds. The second is a small double circle with the town name above, the letter "T" at the foot and the date in three lines in the centre.

HUANUCO.—This town was raided by the Chilians, and in accordance with their usual custom, they most probably left a garrison. If this is the case Chilian stamps will be found used there. The only postmarks I have been able to trace up to the present consist: (1) the word "HUANO," a contracted form of the town name, in a circle of dots, and (2) the name in full with heavy bars above and below making an oval.

CERRO DE PASCO.—This town, famous for its silver mines, was also occupied by the Chilian forces for a short time.

The well-known "PASCO" in a fancy octagonal frame may perhaps be found in time, as may also a small double circle with the word "PASCO" above, "T" at the foot, and the date in three lines in the centre.

(To be continued.)

## Occasional Notes.

**T**HE Queensland Reference Committee would esteem it a great favour if all members and readers, possessed of such, would loan to them specimens of the Queensland 1d., first type printed in the Colony on the Perkins Bacon star paper in vermilion, on entires, or with dated postmarks.

Will our readers having such, please forward them to the Chairman, R. B. Yardley, Esq., The Birches, Worcester Park, Surrey.

**P**HILATELIC Auctioneers generally must have had the time of their lives during last season. We notice Messrs. Harmer, Rooke and Co. alone have disposed of 47,370 lots, averaging "over" 1000 lots a week.

## Correspondence.

STILLYANS, HOREHAM ROAD, SUSSEX,  
July 17th, 1920.

SIR,—Would you kindly allow me to make an appeal, through your columns, to any Old Carthusian readers for stamps that they might be able to spare for the Charterhouse School Collection.

The nucleus of a General Collection has been formed by the presentation of two or three small collections, and these have been mounted and written up, but leave a great deal of room for additions before we can

reach a general representative collection which we aim at.

Any stamps would be gratefully accepted and acknowledged from Old Carthusians or other friends; they can be sent to me direct, or to N. F. Chignell, Esq., Charterhouse, Godalming.

Yours truly,

FRANK YOUNG.

(Major.)

To the Editor, "London Philatelist."

## 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, 1 MITRE COURT BUILDINGS, TEMPLE, E.C. 4.*

### BRITISH EMPIRE.

AITUTAKI.—Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Ltd., and Mr. R. Roberts have sent us the 1d. Universal New Zealand stamp overprinted "AITUTAKI," in blue, *without* native value.

MESOPOTAMIA.—Some official stamps are chronicled in the *West-End Philatelist*.

Turkish postage types 1914, overprinted "IRAQ IN BRITISH OCCUPATION," additionally overprinted "ON STATE SERVICE" in a semi-circle in black at the top of the stamps, for departmental use.

#### Officials.

1 anna on 2 pa., carmine.  
3 annas on 1½ pi., rose and black.  
4 " on 1½ pi., grey and copper.  
8 " on 2½ pi., orange and green.  
1 rupee on 10 pi., brown.  
5 rupees on 50 pi., carmine.

TONGA.—The new 2d. stamp chronicled on page 37 is to hand from Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Ltd.

### EUROPE.

BELGIUM.—Modifications in the colours of parcel post stamps are chronicled in the *S.C.F.*

50 c., formerly bistre, now rose.  
60 c., " lilac, " pale rose.  
1 fr., " olive, " brown.  
2 fr., " carmine, " rose.  
3 fr., " lilac, " carmine.

In the redrawn type the words "CHEMINS DE FER SPOORWEGEN" are in smaller letters, as also are "FRANK" and "FRANC."

DENMARK.—A 25 öre, brown and grey stamp is chronicled in the *West-End Philatelist*.

*Adhesive.*

25 öre, brown and grey. Crosses, perf.  $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$ .

FRANCE.—The *West-End Philatelist* chronicles three new stamps.

*Adhesives.*

60 centimes, lilac and blue, perf.  $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ .  
2 fcs., orange and green, do.

*Air Post.*

No value, red and blue, perf.  $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ .

HOLLAND.—The *West-End Philatelist* chronicles a new 40 c., green and orange, stamp, and on page 144 we listed a 60 c., olive and green stamp. We hope a mistake has not been made in the denomination.

*Adhesive.*

40 c., green and orange, no wmk., perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

### AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—A set of three commemorative stamps is reported in the *S.C.F.* as follows: 2 c., 5 c., and 12 c., inscribed "REPUBLICA ARGENTINA" at top, with the denomination in each lower corner, and "1820-1920" at the bottom: the 5 c. is oblong, the others upright rectangular.

The two centavos depicts the "MAUSOLEO DEL GRAL BELGRANO" and is so inscribed, with the addition of "CENTENARIO DE SU MUERTE."

The five centavos has a picture of the "CREACION DE LA BANDERA NACIONAL," with that title and "CENTENARIO DE BELGRANO" below.

The twelve centavos has a portrait of the national hero, "GRAL. MANUEL BELGRANO," in the old costume of a hundred years ago. The additional inscription is "CENTENARIO DE SU MUERTE." For local use only.

*Adhesives.*

2 c., rose-red.  
5 c., rosy lake and blue.  
12 c., pale green and blue.  
Watermark? Perf.  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .

GUATEMALA.—Another provisional is listed in the *West-End Philatelist*.

*Provisional.*

25 centavos on 2 p., red and black. Type of 1902, perf. 12.

PARAGUAY.—Another provisional is reported in the *West-End Philatelist*.

New value surcharged locally on type of 1913, "HABILITADO EN 0.50 1920" in three lines in black.

*Provisional.*

50 c. on 80 c., yellow.

### OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA (Italian Post Office).—Contemporary postage stamps of the Kingdom of Italy diagonally overprinted "SHANGHAI" in Roman capitals, and surcharged with new values in Chinese currency are listed in the *West-End Philatelist*.

*Adhesives.*

2 cents on 5 c., green.  
1 " 10 c., rose.  
8 " 20 c., slate.  
20 " 50 c., violet.

## 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.

		* Unused, other than Mint.			£	s.	d.
MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.		Wurtemberg, ditto, another, slight crease . . . . .					
Sale of June 29th, and 30th, 1920.		Ditto, ditto, 18 k., deep blue, small margins, on entire . . . . .					
		Ditto, thin paper, perf. 13½, 18 k., blue . . . . .					
		Ceylon, imperf., 4d., dull rose . . . . .					
		Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, thinned and tear . . . . .					
		India, 1854, Die 1, 1 a., strip of 3* . . . . .					
		Ditto, strip of 4* . . . . .					
		Ditto, ditto, Die 1, 4 as., pair, one defective . . . . .					
		Straits Settlements, 1899, C A, 4 c., carmine, surcharge omitted, mint . . . . .					

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s	d.	* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s	d.
Cape, 1853, 1d., pale brick-red on blue, strip of 4, close at bottom . . . . .	6	0	0	Bushire, Coronation issue, 10 k. . . . .	9	0	0
Ditto, 1861, 1d., vermilion, apparently,* but torn at bottom . . . . .	4	10	0	Ditto, 5 ch., used . . . . .	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, close at bottom, on piece . . . . .	7	10	0	Cape, 1861, 1d., carmine, possibly defective . . . . .	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, on piece, torn at corner . . . . .	3	15	0	Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep blue . . . . .	4	12	0
Ditto, ditto, another, close at right and slight tear . . . . .	3	5	0	Ditto, 1863-4, 1d., brown-red, block of 4,* torn . . . . .	6	0	0
Transvaal, 1876, fine roulette, pelure, 6d., blue* . . . . .	3	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 1d., deep carmine-red, block of 4, mint . . . . .	9	0	0
Canada, perf. 12, 6d., brown-purple . . . . .	10	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine-red, strip of 4,* one small tear . . . . .	7	0	0
Ditto, 1868, perf. 12, 1 c., brown-red, laid . . . . .	2	15	0	Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue, blocks of 4, mint . . . . .	8	10	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion, thinned . . . . .	11	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 4d., dark blue, block of 3, mint . . . . .	5	5s., £8 and	9
Ditto, 1s., orange-vermilion, cut into and thinned . . . . .	11	0	0	Ditto, C A, 5s., orange, mint . . . . .	25	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1d., red-brown, strip of 3, cut close . . . . .	5	0	0	Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown . . . . .	£8 and	27	0
Barbados, 1858, imperf., 6d., rose-red, mint . . . . .	4	15	0	Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown . . . . .	11	0	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., cut close* . . . . .	4	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue . . . . .	9	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, plate 1, 1d., on yellowish, no margins . . . . .	3	15	0	Great Britain, 2s., brown,* slight mark . . . . .	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, plate 2, 2d., deep blue, close and thinned . . . . .	3	10	0	Ditto, another copy, repaired . . . . .	4	0	0
Ditto, 1852, on bluish wove, pair, 1d., brick-red, no margins and cut into, one stamp, "WALE" . . . . .	4	0	0	Ditto, £5, on bleuté . . . . .	8	0	0
Ditto, 1859 (Sept.), Litho., 2d., pale cobalt blue, cut at right . . . . .	3	15	0	Ditto, 1883, Anchor, 10s., grey-green . . . . .	4	8	0
Collections Paragon, 4177 . . . . .	24	0	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac . . . . .	6	0	0
Ditto, Imperial, 1007 . . . . .	60	0	0	Ditto, 1888, Orbs, £1 . . . . .	77s. 6d. and	4	10
Ditto, ditto, Vol. I, 1980 . . . . .	20	0	0	Hamburg, Jan., 1859, 4 sch., green, slight thinning . . . . .	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, Vol. II, 4240 . . . . .	33	0	0	Naples, ½ t., deep blue, Arms . . . . .	30	0	0
Ditto, Plain, 4320 . . . . .	40	0	0	Ditto, ½ t., blue,* Cross . . . . .	10	0	0
Sale of July 13th and 14th, 1920.				Sicily, ½ gra* . . . . .	4	4	0
Belgium, 1850, wmk. in frame, imperf., 40 c.* . . . .	2	10	0	Marshall Islands, 1915, 1d. on 2d., on 10 pf., block of 4,* one defective . . . . .	12	10	0
Gibraltar, 1903, £1* . . . . .	7	15	0	Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., red on blue, S.G. 14 . . . . .	14	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown, torn . . . . .	4	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, intermediate . . . . .	10	0	0
Lagos, 1904, 10s., green and brown . . . . .	9	5	0	Ditto, 1859, 2d., blue, pair, and is., on entire . . . . .	16	10	0
Cayman Islands, 1908, 1d. on 4d., mint . . . . .	8	0	0	Nevis, 1883-90, 6d., green . . . . .	4	8	0
Fiji, 1903, £1, grey-black, and ultramarine, on piece . . . . .	3	5	0	Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet-vermilion, defective . . . . .	5	0	0
New Britain, 1914 (Dec.), wide printing, on Marshall Islands, 1d., on 5 pf., mint . . . . .	8	0	0	Oldenburg, 1861, ¼ g., orange-yellow . . . . .	12	10	0
Collections, Victoria issues only, 4844 . . . . .	44	0	0	Saxony, 3 pf., pair, on piece . . . . .	125	0	0
Ditto, Smith's Album, 1392 . . . . .	25	0	0	Spain, 1851, 10 rs., green* . . . . .	5	15	0
Ditto, Lallier, 692 . . . . .	20	0	0	Ditto, 1868, 19 c., brown* . . . . .	3	10	0
Ditto, Foreign, 2716 . . . . .	31	0	0	Switzerland, Geneva, double stamp . . . . .	105	0	0
Ditto, Lallier, 1059 . . . . .	38	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 1847-8, 5 c., yellow-green* . . . . .	5	0	0
MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.				Ditto, ditto, 5 c., dark green . . . . .	6	15	0
Sale of June 30th and July 3rd, 1920.				Ditto, Vaud, 4 c. . . . .	75	0	0
Bushire, 5 ch., mint . . . . .	9	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 5 c. . . . .	8	0	0
Ditto, 2 k., mint . . . . .	9	0	0	Ditto, Basle, 2½ r.* . . . .	24	0	0
Ditto, 3 k., mint . . . . .	10	0	0	Ditto, Winterthur, 2½ r., pair, on piece . . . . .	35	0	0
Ditto, 5 k., mint . . . . .	8	5	0	Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue . . . . .	£3 15s. and	6	0
Ditto, Coronation issue, 5 k.* . . . .	17	10	0	Turks Islands, 2½ on 1d., Type 24 . . . . .	6	5	0
				Uruguay, Oct., 1856, 1 r., deep vermilion* . . . . .	5	0	0
				Baghdad, S.G. 6, block of 4, on entire . . . . .	12	5	0
				Ditto, S.G. 9, on piece, slight defect . . . . .	10	10	0
				Ditto, S.G. 10 . . . . .	19	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.				* Unused, other than Mint.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Baghdad, S.G. 11, block of 4, on entire . . . . .	10	10	0	Oldenburg, 1859, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.* . . . . .	20	0	0
Ditto, S.G. 14, on piece . . . . .	14	0	0	Ditto, 3 gr., black on yellow . . . . .	5	10	0
Ditto, S.G. 23 . . . . .	10	0	0	Parma, 1854, 5 c., pale yellow, strip of 3 . . . . .	5	0	0
Ditto, S.G. 3, mint . . . . .	18	5	0	Ditto, ditto, 5 c., orange-yellow, strip of 3 . . . . .	6	0	0
Ditto, S.G. 7, mint . . . . .	12	0	0	Ditto, Aug., 1859, 80 c., olive-yellow,* thinned . . . . .	6	5	0
Ditto, S.G. 9* slight crease . . . . .	15	0	0	Peru, 1858, $\frac{1}{2}$ p., yellow-buff . . . . .	10	10	0
Ditto, S.G. 12, mint . . . . .	12	0	0	Queensland, 1860, 1d., carmine-rose . . . . .	4	8	0
Ditto, S.G. 14, mint . . . . .	16	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue . . . . .	13	10	0
Ditto, S.G. 20, mint . . . . .	4 and 5	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 6d., green . . . . .	7	10	0
Ditto, S.G. 22, mint . . . . .	16	0	0	Russia, 1857-8, 20 k., with wmk* . . . . .	8	0	0
Ditto, S.G. 24, mint . . . . .	8	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 30 k., with wmk.* . . . . .	10	0	0
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., S.G. 87 . . . . .	5	15	0	Saxony, 3 pf., red £30, £38, and pair . . . . .	38	0	0
British Guiana, 1852, 4 c. . . . .	7	10	0	Ditto, ditto, pair on piece . . . . .	62	0	0
Cape, 1855-8, 1d., deep rose-red, pair . . . . .	3	12	6	Sicily, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., deep orange . . . . .	5	5	0
France, 1849-50, 1 fc., carmine, strips of 3 . . . . .	4 and 6	15	0	Ditto, another copy* . . . . .	3	15	0
Ditto, 1863-71, 5 fr.,* with gum . . . . .	4	4	0	Ditto, 50 gr., lake . . . . .	5	10	0
Great Britain, £5, orange on blued . . . . .	7	0	0	Sweden, 1855, 3s., 4s., 6s., 24s. (2), used together, on entire . . . . .	76	0	0
Ditto, 1882, £1, on blued . . . . .	6	0	0	Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r., crease and defect . . . . .	7	10	0
Lagos, ros., purple-brown, mint . . . . .	20	0	0	Ditto, Geneva, 5 c., yellow-green, Large Eagle . . . . .	4	10	0
New Zealand, 1856-9, no wmk., 2d., blue, strip of 3 . . . . .	3	10	0	Ditto, ditto, Jan., 1850, 5 c., black and red* . . . . .	60	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple . . . . .	14	0	0	Ditto, Dec., 1849, Vaud, 4 c. . . . .	4	12	(?)
Sale of July 7th and 8th, 1920.				Ditto, 1850, Vaud, 5 c. . . . .	11	0	0
Argentina, 1864, 15 c., blue . . . . .	8	0	0	Ditto, Neuchatel, 5 c., on piece . . . . .	9	0	0
Bavaria, 1 k., grey-black* . . . . .	4	10	0	Ditto, Winterthur, 2½ r. . . . .	3	3	0
Ditto, another, used, thin spot . . . . .	4	4	0	Tuscany, 2 soldi . . . . .	22	0	0
Brazil, 1843, 90 c. . . . .	4	4	0	Ditto, 60 crazie . . . . .	29	0	0
Bremen, 1867, 2 gr., brownish orange . . . . .	4	0	0	Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown-black on Indian red . . . . .	6	0	0
British Guiana, 1862, 4 c., blue, roulettes two sides . . . . .	7	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey-black, 70s., £5 . . . . .	5	10	0
Canada, 6d., dull purple, thin paper . . . . .	5	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 6d., rouletted, poor colour . . . . .	3	15	0
Cape, 1855-8, 6d., slate-lilac, pair . . . . .	4	8	0	Wurtemberg, 70 k., purple, mint . . . . .	12	0	0
Ditto, 1863-4, 1d., block of 4, mint . . . . .	8	10	0	Mr. A. H. THOMPSON.			
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue, block of 4, mint . . . . .	10	0	0	Sale of July 6th and 9th, 1920.			
Ceylon, 1857, 2d., yellow-green, pair, mint . . . . .	4	4	0	Ceylon, rough perms., 2s., blue . . . . .	4	0	0
France, 1853-61, 1 fc., pair . . . . .	9	0	0	Great Britain, 1858-79, 1d., red, plate 208, mint, lower half sheet (except 5), portion of block shows worn state of plate . . . . .	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., carmine . . . . .	6	10	0	Ditto, 1911-12, 1d., aniline-scarlet, Die B, block of 4, with inverted wmk., mint . . . . .	3	5	0
Ditto, 1869, 5 fcs., mint . . . . .	2	17	6	India, 1854, $\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue, Die I, block of 12* . . . . .	5	7	6
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., red-brown, S.G. 23A . . . . .	4 and 5	10	0	Sweden, 24 sbo., slightly thinned . . . . .	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, S.G. 8, pair . . . . .	170	0	0	Zululand, 1888, 5s., rose . . . . .	2	17	6
Ditto, Oct., 1859, large fillet, 2d., blue, S.G. 30 . . . . .	30	0	0	Cayman Islands, 2½d. on 4d., brown and blue, on piece . . . . .	8	0	0
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, July, 1864, 4/4th rouletted* . . . . .	19	0	0	Ceylon, 1857-8, 6d., purple-brown . . . . .	2	12	6
Naples, 50 gr.* . . . . .	3	7	6	Jamaica, 1860-3, the complete set with shades, mint . . . . .	12	15	0
New Brunswick, 1s. . . . .	19	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 3 shades of the 6d., all mint . . . . .	5	5	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion, little close . . . . .	18	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 3 shades of the 1s., all mint . . . . .	6	0	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, plate 3, 2d., ultramarine . . . . .	7	10	0	Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black* . . . . .	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, plate 1, 2d., deep blue . . . . .	5	15	0	Portugal, 1862-4, 100 reis, lilac, strip of 4 . . . . .	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, plate 2, 2d., indigo . . . . .	6	0	0	Virgin Islands, 4d., brown, "Perici," in strip of 3, mint . . . . .	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., on laid, pair . . . . .	18	10	0				
Ditto, ditto, 3d., on greyish . . . . .	6	6	0				
Ditto, ditto, 3d., on laid . . . . .	7	0	0				
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple, heavy cancellation . . . . .	11	0	0				