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**A Notable Work.**



OUR President's book on *The Line Engraved Postage Stamps of Great Britain*, printed by Perkins Bacon & Co., has at last seen the light of day. The work will be fully reviewed later; at the moment it would be idle to suggest that we have as yet had time to take more than a cursory glance at what is probably the most important contribution to philatelic knowledge that has appeared from any Philatelic pen since the *Crawford Catalogue*.

It appears at a peculiarly fortunate period, in the Jubilee year of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and at a time when the demand for the classic stamps of our own country has never stood higher.

The work is noticeable too for various reasons. First the opportunity of free and full access to the unique records of the postage stamp business of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., coupled with the fact that such opportunity was afforded to the most able philatelist of the present day, capable and willing to take the fullest advantages so offered. Furthermore, it is by special permission dedicated to our Royal Patron His Most Gracious Majesty King George the Fifth, who has given our President the privilege of access to and illustration of many treasures contained in the Royal Collection.

We notice Mr. Heath, the Managing Director of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., in his Foreword to the work, bears handsome tribute to our President's "unselfish devotion" and "untiring industry" in its compilation, all of which we, who know him so well, can and do very readily appreciate and confirm.

The work comprises a full history of the production of that eminent firm, so far as British Line Engraved Postage Stamps are concerned, during the forty years from 1840 to 1880.

Our President has most generously presented a copy of the book to every Fellow on the roll at our Jubilee. For the successful materialisation of many years' work and research, we tender to Mr. Bacon our heartiest congratulations, and for his most handsome present our sincere thanks. May he live long and enjoy the health and strength necessary to write many more such works is the earnest wish of his fellow members—and so say all of us.

## The Postage Stamps of Venezuela.

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

(Continued from page 208.)



UNLIKE the corresponding settings of the remaining values in centimos it will be noticed that this contains no stamps *tête-bêche*. The stamps are coarsely printed in reddish brown, most of the stamps showing flaws, and occasionally traces of the diagonal line through the lower part of the "s" of "CENTS" may be seen. Perf. 12.

1 BOLIVAR. *First setting.* We have seen several blocks of this setting, enough to show that the sheet was composed of five transfers, the same in each vertical column, e.g. :—

5	1	2	3	4	5
5	1	2	3	4	5
5	1	2	3	4	5

The transfers are distinguished by the following indications :—

1. No inner frame line at bottom of the square in the lower right corner, under the figure "1," only the short vertical lines being visible.
2. No inner frame, only traces of the short vertical lines, at the bottom of the square in the lower right corner, under the figure "1."
3. Inner frame line wanting under the foot of the figure "1" in the lower right corner.
4. Inner frame wanting entirely under the figure "1" on the lower left corner.
5. The inner frame work in both the squares in the lower corners is complete.

Printed on thick paper, stained buff. Perf. 12. A special feature, which applies equally in the case of all the subsequent reprints, and consequently by means of which the reprints of this value may be readily eliminated, consists in the fact that there is no inner frame line round the word "BOLIVAR" as there is in the originals.

*Second setting.* We have seen what is apparently a complete sheet of one hundred stamps of this setting, though it has no margins. It is characterised by four stamps *tête-bêche* in the eighth row, marked \* in the diagram below. Made up of two transfers :—

1. The base of the figure "1" in the lower right corner forms the inner frame of the square, there being no vertical lines underneath it.
2. The base of the figure "1" in the lower right corner is well above the inner frame work of the bottom of the square, and the bounding line of this is slightly defective under the left end of the foot of the "1."



Coarsely printed in several shades : dark green, green, bright green, yellow-green. Perf. 12.

To sum up, attention to the following rules will enable the collector to detect these reprints :—

1. All stamps perf. 12 are reprints.
2. All the reprints with but very few exceptions show at least traces of 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."
3. In the "CENTS" value in the originals the figures are as a rule much more irregularly placed than in the reprints and show many more adventitious dots or marks. The reprints as a rule are better printed than the originals, except in the case of those printed in sheets of one hundred and twenty. The reprint of the 1 bolivar may be easily detected by the absence of the inner frame round the word "BOLIVAR."

We append a list of the originals and reprints, which will be found a further aid in distinguishing them.

#### ORIGINALS.

##### (1) *Thin paper. Perf. 11.*

- 5 c., blue.
- 5 c., dark blue.
- 5 c., pale blue.
- 10 c., brick-red.
- 10 c., carmine-rose.
- 25 c., yellow.
- 25 c., orange.
- 50 c., black-brown.
- 50 c., purple-brown.
- 1 bol., green.
- 1 bol., dark green.

##### (2) *Thick paper. Perf. 11.*

- 5 c., pale blue.
- 10 c., scarlet.
- 25 c., orange-yellow.
- 50 c., brown.

*Varieties : Printed on both sides.*

##### (a) With normal impression on back.

- 5 c., pale blue.

##### (b) With reversed impression on back.

- 5 c., pale blue.
- 10 c., scarlet? Catalogued by Saldivia.
- 50 c., brown.

## REPRINTS.

- (1) *Thick paper. Perf. 12.*  
 5 c., blue.  
 10 c., red.  
 25 c., orange.  
 25 c., yellow.  
 25 c., lemon-yellow.  
 50 c., chocolate.  
 1 bol., green.  
 1 bol., dark green.
- (2) *Medium to thin paper. Perf. 12.*  
 5 c., blue ?  
 10 c., carmine.  
 10 c., vermilion.  
 25 c., bright yellow.  
 50 c., brown.  
 50 c., pale brown.  
 1 bol., green.  
 1 bol., greyish green.
- (3) *Medium to thin paper. Perf. 11.*  
 5 c., blue.  
 10 c., carmine.  
 10 c., vermilion-red on yellowish.  
 25 c., orange.  
 25 c., orange-yellow.  
 25 c., lemon-yellow.  
 50 c., dark brown.  
 50 c., black-brown.  
 50 c., brown on buff.  
 1 bol., dull green.  
 1 bol., olive-green.  
 1 bol., green on yellowish.  
 1 bol., slate-green.
- Error of colour.*  
 50 c., red.
- (4) *Thin paper, coarse printing. Perf. 12.*  
 5 c., pale blue.  
 10 c., red.  
 10 c., red-carmine.  
 10 c., deep lilac-rose.  
 10 c., pale lilac-rose.  
 25 c., orange.  
 25 c., orange-yellow.  
 25 c., yellow.  
 50 c., red-brown.  
 50 c., chocolate.  
 1 bol., dark green.  
 1 bol., bright green.  
 1 bol., yellow-green.

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

By ERIC W. MANN.

(Continued from page 212.)



OTHER settings may exist but it is improbable that any posthumous varieties were created. There are a number of varieties due to light printing or defective type.

On Setting A, No. 2 appears without stop after "I" (Manus), and No. 5 similarly or with only faint traces of a stop after "G" (on Kieta).

A list is now given of the varieties of these stamps which have been seen. It should be borne in mind that the impression of the surcharge varies considerably, and a broken letter or missing stop may appear on one stamp, whereas the one above or below on the same sheet may closely approximate to the normal. This makes it rather difficult to dogmatize without further blocks for purposes of study.

*1st Setting.* Registration stamps of Rabaul (without hyphen between "DEUTSCH" and "NEUGUINEA"), Kāwieng (in tall letters with no hyphen between "DEUTSCH" and "NEUGUINEA"), Kāwieng (in thick broad letters with hyphen), and Kāwieng (in thick broad letters in deep red and without hyphen between "DEUTSCH" and "NEUGUINEA"), Herbertshohe (with hyphen), Manus, Kieta (with hyphen).

*2nd Setting.* Rabaul (with hyphen), Kieta. Friederich Wilhelmshaven (with hyphen), Herbertshohe (with hyphen).

*3rd Setting.* Rabaul (without hyphen).

There are several minor varieties to be found in the German lettering on the stamps, a prominent one being the absence of the bracket at left of "DEUTSCH NEUGUINEA," which appears on No. 34 (Friedrich-Wilhelmshaven, Rabaul, Kieta) and similar omission to the right on No. 39. There is no hyphen between "DEUTSCH" and "NEUGUINEA" on some sheets. Rabaul is found with a short final "L" on No. 806. The full sheet of registration labels consists of fifty stamps in ten horizontal rows of five.

### HIGH VALUES.

These are all printed in sheets of twenty, arranged in five horizontal rows of four stamps.

A description is given of what is undoubtedly the 1st setting, with a space of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm. to 4 mm. between the bottom of the "R" and the top of the figure of value. The fourth stamp in this setting shows a large letter "S" in the value. This setting is found on the stamps of German New Guinea only.

*The Mark Value.* This setting is of four types (horizontally).

*1st Setting.* Spaced 4 mm. (proved).

No. 1. The stop after "G" and the "I" itself somewhat below the level of the other letters.

No. 2. The top of the "I" bends to the left, thus —and the stop after "I" is somewhat raised. Broken left foot to "R."

No. 3. Comma like stop after " R. " Stop after " G " often faint.

No. 4. Kink in the top of the " R. "

This stamp is characterized by the large " S " in the value surcharge which is from an entirely different fount.

*2nd Setting.* The setting which is usually described as the 2nd setting but which may eventually prove to come later in order, shows a spacing of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  mm. between the bottom of the " R " and the value. There are four distinguishable types, but the order in which they occur has yet to be proved, and an undoubted copy of the 3 mk. in this setting has yet to be seen.

- A. Defect in top left-hand corner of the " R " (*vide* registration stamps).
- B. Stop after " G " broken at bottom on the left. Serif at right foot of " I " faint or broken.
- C. Top left serif of " I " broken off.
- D. Bottom right tip of " R " broken (usually).

This setting appears to occur only on the New Guinea stamps. Copies have been found of the high values of the Marshall Islands stamps with the  $5\frac{1}{2}$  mm. spacing, but these cannot be placed in the setting.

The 3 mk. New Guinea which has been seen with this spacing corresponds in some respects with D, but although the foot of the " R " is broken the stops are rounded, and the appearance of the ink makes it probable that this is a posthumous overprint. Copies of the 1 and 2 mk. New Guinea have also been found with this spacing which do not correspond with the normal types. The distinguishing characteristics of these stamps is that the horizontal line of the " G " is bent in an abnormal fashion. The latter type also occurs in the 3 mk. New Guinea with 4 mm. spacing, so that these were either further regular settings or it is perhaps more probable that such stamps belong to the same category as the later settings of the lower values. It is also probable that such stamps were surcharged singly or in smaller settings than of four at a time. In any case, stamps which show the stops very regular and well rounded, and printed in dull (not necessarily faint) ink should be viewed with suspicion.

Curiously enough the Marshall Islands stamps with  $5\frac{1}{2}$  mm. spacing to which allusion has been made above show the surcharge in a full black ink.

*3rd Setting.* Spaced 4 mm. The same types are found as in setting 2, but the order has been proved in this case. The types have become more damaged.

- No. 1. Defect in the top left corner of the " R " (*vide* registration stamps).
- No. 2. Stop after " G " broken at bottom on the left. Small defective stop after " R " and stop omitted or large stop (probably a correction) after the " I. "
- No. 3. Smaller stop after " G. " Top left serif of the " I " broken off.
- No. 4. Stops uniformly smaller. The foot of the " R " is broken off at right.

The serifs on right-hand side of the " I " both shortened and faint.

The " S " in the value surcharges on this stamp is defective at top.

Owing to the rarity of the stamps it is difficult to identify all examples, but the three settings described above have been actually proved, although, as in the case of the registration stamps, the identifying peculiarities may not occur on the earliest surcharged stamps.

## THE NUMBERS PRINTED.

The majority of catalogues of war issues give what is a semi-official list of the numbers of stamps overprinted. There are some small discrepancies, if the face-value of the stamps is worked out on the basis of this list, and compared with that given at the court-martial of the postmaster, in which he stated that about £700 worth of stamps were surcharged. The officer in charge of the Treasury at Rabaul, who had control of the issue of stamps to the postmaster, said in his evidence that only £505 worth were printed. In any case, the approximate numbers were as follows :—

New Guinea.	1d. on 3 pfg.	. . .	280
	1d. „ 5 „	. . .	4558
	2d. „ 10 „	. . .	5290
	2d. „ 20 „	. . .	5397
	3d. „ 25 „	. . .	309
	3d. „ 30 „	. . .	347
	4d. „ 40 „	. . .	737
	5d. „ 50 „	. . .	282
	8d. „ 80 „	. . .	382
	1s. „ 1 mk.	. . .	63
	2s. „ 2 „	. . .	75
	3s. „ 3 „	. . .	35
	5s. „ 5 „	. . .	30

Another list gives the numbers of the high values as :—

1s. on 1 mk.	. . .	63
2s. „ 2 „	. . .	57
3s. „ 3 „	. . .	48
5s. „ 5 „	. . .	35

It is probable that the first list is the more correct.

The Marshall Islands stamps which were placed on sale on December 16th consisted of the following quantities :—

1d. on 3 pfg.	. . .	2600
1d. „ 5 „	. . .	1,200
2d. „ 10 „	. . .	12,800
2d. „ 20 „	. . .	10,000
3d. „ 25 „	. . .	200
3d. „ 30 „	. . .	203
4d. „ 40 „	. . .	1,020
5d. „ 50 „	. . .	525
8d. „ 80 „	. . .	406
1s. „ 1 mk.	. . .	85
2s. „ 2 „	. . .	200
3s. „ 3 „	. . .	45
5s. „ 5 „	. . .	30

The statement is made that these are the numbers of the issues sold to the Post Office, probably as obtained from the Treasury. It is perhaps possible that a few sets were distributed from the total number surcharged, and are therefore



not included in these numbers. The numbers of the O.S. stamps are given as follows :—

1d. on 3 pfg. . . .	9258
1d. „ 5 „ . . . .	1681

The numbers of the 2½d. stamps issued about the same time are :—

2½d. on 10 pfg. . . .	1675
2½d. „ 20 „ . . . .	1445

These are all probably approximately correct figures of the stamps surcharged and issued *up to a certain date*, but the following extract from the report of the trial throws a certain amount of light on the numbers printed :—

“ ‘ MR. MITCHELL. You were present when the packet of stamps were opened last night, and the figures showed that there were £73 worth of New Guinea stamps and £22 worth of Marshall Islands stamps (face value) ? ’

‘ Yes. ’

‘ If the statements in your letter to a city stamp dealer were correct, that only £290 worth of New Guinea stamps were issued, you brought from New Guinea a fourth of the whole issue ? ’

‘ Yes, that is according to the letter, but that was not all the issue. ’

‘ You say that £290 worth does not represent all that were surcharged while you were in office. How many were ? ’

“ About £700 worth. About £290 worth were from Marshall Islands, and the balance were New Guinea stamps. ’ ”

In the letter referred to, the postmaster states :—

“ Of the New Guinea varieties there were £290 worth placed on sale, the most uncommon variety being the 5 mk. stamps, of which only thirty-five were surcharged. ”

As a matter of fact, the list which is quoted above, and which is supposed to represent the £290 worth, gives the number of 5 mk. stamps overprinted as thirty, but the difference of five may be accounted for by the fact that five of these stamps were given away in the form of a presentation, and not actually sold. On the other hand, the earlier list gives the number of 5 mk. correctly as thirty-five, and states that £235 worth of the New Guinea surcharged stamps were placed on sale. Accounts agree in respect of the Marshall Islands stamps, of which some £290 worth were overprinted.

It is possible that originally some £250 to £300 worth of New Guinea stamps were overprinted, and some £300 worth of Marshall Islands, and that the balance consists of stamps sent in by residents or from Australia for the purpose of surcharging. It is therefore also probable that the numbers given represent the numbers of the first two settings, and on the assumption that catalogue prices are worked out on some sort of a system, they probably represent the true value of stamps belonging undoubtedly to the first two settings.

In connection with the figures given above, it will no doubt be of interest if the figures of the stamps seized by the Australian Government, and which may or may not eventually come on the market, be detailed. These numbers are no doubt part of the numbers set out in the lists, and if these do not come on the market, the numbers of the issued stamps can be correspondingly reduced so far as the collecting public is concerned.

(To be continued.)

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

CAPT. C. W. CRAWFORD.

(Continued from page 215).



IN the One Penny of the 1887 type there is an interesting variety known as the "Pointed Bust," in which the bust is produced through the white oval as far as the "E" of "ONE." This flaw, Type III, No. 93 in the sheet, is found in the printing on *burelé* paper in 1895 and, although I have not been able to trace a copy, it was also in the original plate of the 1887 issue, perf. 12 (*vide Monthly Journal*, Vol. XVI, page 111), and thus giving that particular electro a life of about eight years.

As regards the Twopence of 1894, retouched mould, I have satisfied myself that only one plate was used for the various printings, many of minor varieties being present during the whole period of use, about eighteen months. The "FWO" error is found on the provisional papers of 1895 as well as the ordinary Crown Q paper, and was in the plate for at least a year, my earliest dated copy being 28th June, 1894.

As an example of a flaw in a large electro we will take the "Ear Drop" variety of the One Penny, four figures, which developed in Type IV, No. 94 in the sheet, in 1901 and was corrected in 1904, thus having a life of about three years (*vide P.J.G.B.*, Vol. XXIII, pages 156 and 157).

From the foregoing it would seem that the life of a plate was considerably more than would be expected from copper electros under heavy pressure required for surface printing, and this is accentuated when we remember that postal business was continually on the increase, thus necessitating the printing of much larger quantities of stamps to meet the public demand.

The only information I can find on this subject is given by Mr. Basset Hull in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, Vol. VII, page 141, as follows:

"Between 1882 and 1889 several new plates of the One Penny and Twopenny were prepared. The following particulars are gathered from proof sheets in the Government Engraver's and Post Offices.

### ONE PENNY.

Second block prepared in November, 1882 (same date as first, and similar colour and characteristics).

Third block prepared April 7th, 1884, and spoiled in one month through ink containing mercury; colour, pale red. Period after value.

Fourth block prepared June 14th, 1884, new ink used and colour approved June 17th, 1884; bright and pale vermilion. Period after value.

Fifth (?) block, submitted for approval, 5th May, 1887; colour, vermilion. No period after value, and arabesques as in the Twopence.

Sixth (?) block, submitted for approval, 14th August, 1887; colour, salmon-pink. No period after value, and arabesques as in the Twopence.

## TWO PENCE.

Second block, commenced October 16th, 1883; colour, full blue.

Third block, November 17th, 1886; colour, pale blue.

Fourth (?) block, May 5th, 1887; colour, bright blue.

Fifth (?) block, August 14th, 1887; colour, bright ultramarine.

Sixth (?) block, November 25th, 1889; colour, deep blue."

Mr. Bornefeld in the *Monthly Journal*, Vol. XVIII, pages 165 and 166, considers that as regards the One Penny value, the second "block" was Mould B, which was probably used with Mould A in building up the plate of the One Penny issued on 23rd November, 1882, the third and fourth blocks representing two subsequent plates, the fifth block being undoubtedly the 1887 issue without stop after "PENNY." Of the Twopence (issued 1st August, 1882) Mr. Bornefeld considers the second and third blocks were the second and third plates made up from Moulds A, B, and C, and that the fourth block was the first plate of the Twopence, 1887 issue, with modified design. From these particulars the life of a plate works out at from two to three years, but we notice only three months' interval between the fifth and sixth blocks of the One Penny, and fourth and fifth blocks of the Twopence.

This, however, does not explain what necessity there was for registering a proof sheet (not a colour trial) from a plate on the occasion of Mould B being prepared unless there were two plates, the "first block" being all Mould A, and the "second block" all Mould B. It is exceedingly unlikely that two plates of the One Penny value should be manufactured for use in November, 1882. Mr. Bornefeld does not say definitely that the first plate contained both Moulds A and B; he thinks that such was the case and states definitely that one plate of the One Penny was built up from both moulds, and that one plate of the Twopence had electros from Moulds A, B, and C.

If the proof sheets referred to by Mr. Basset Hull are still in existence an examination of the "make-up" as regards the moulds, etc., would be of the greatest value. In the absence of any such information I venture to offer the following explanation regarding them:

It would seem that it all hinges on the use of the word "prepare," which I take it does not necessarily mean that a new plate was manufactured, but that a plate was cleaned and prepared or adjusted in position in the printing press. The resulting proof sheet would then be evidence of the proper state of the plate and at the same time it might be a proof for a new plate, design, or colour. Thus the dates given are really the dates of various printings, and we also notice that although the design was modified yet the "blocks" were numbered consecutively for each value.

We therefore get two printings of the One Penny in November, 1882, the Six Pence was issued in the same month, and printings, of the One Penny and Twopence, modified types, in May and August, 1887.

As regards the "third block" or third printing of the One Penny, the plate was, presumably, spoiled about the 7th May, 1884, and by June 14th a new plate had been made and the fourth printing commenced. It is interesting to note that the interval of thirty-eight days is just about the time required to produce thirty new electrotypes using two moulds.

We can, therefore, come to no definite conclusions as regards the life of the printing plates. In the issues with small electros, blocks of four, it would seem doubtful if an entirely new plate was built up to replace another of the same

design. It is probable that faulty or worn electros were replaced from time to time, and this would only be known by the fact of a flaw having disappeared from a sheet, or a new variety introduced, or a change of position of the electros in the plate. Thus we see that an added interest attaches to specimens of flaws with dated postmarks or marginal watermarks. The same remarks apply in a modified extent to the later issues with two or three large electros making up the printing plate.

In December, 1907, on the introduction of Crown A paper, which was double size, we find the One Penny being printed from two plates side by side in the printing press, the sheets being cut in half before being issued to the Post Office (*vide P.J.G.B.*, Vol. XXV, page 22). Mr. Dalby mentions that the Twopence, second redrawn type, and probably the Nine Pence, Commonwealth type, were also printed from two plates, and there is a possibility that this method was applied to other denominations.

In most cases it should be possible to find marks to distinguish the twin plates from each other, and such flaws would be of considerable interest to the specialist.

In 1876, when the introduction of surface printing from electrotypes was being considered, Mr. Knight, the Government Engraver, had proposed printing from two plates at the same time so as to compensate for the reduction of the size of the sheets from 240 to 120 impressions. However, in a letter dated the 9th August, 1878, which is reproduced in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, Vol. VII, page 72, Mr. Knight says:

" . . . I have the honour to draw your attention to former correspondence relative to the size of the sheet. In my enclosed letter of the 20th July, 1876, I state in the last paragraph that we shall be able to print two sheets at once; but this, I find from more matured experience, cannot be done in our small press, as much greater power would be required for so large a surface, electrotypes needing greater pressure than type printing. . . ."

Thus the printing of double sheets on Crown A paper was in effect the realization of a proposal made thirty years previously.

In concluding this paper I express the hope that it may arouse further interest in this somewhat intricate subject, and that my conjectures may lead to discussion and new discoveries.

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## Bolivia and Peru during the Chilean Occupation.

A STUDY OF THE POSTAL ISSUES.

By LIEUT. W. HAWORTH.

(*Continued from page 220.*)

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LARGE number of stamps were found in the Post Office when the Chilians took over, and these were sold without any overprint until a supply of the specially earmarked specie could be obtained. This is quite definitely established by documents, published in the *Anales*, which consist of official receipts for stamps sold in December, 1881, and even January, 1882, although these latter are an almost negligible quantity, *without any overprint*.

On the 5th December the Caja Fiscal delivered the first parcel of the special stamps consisting of 40,000 of the 1 c., orange-yellow.

Two days later a supply of the 2 c. value amounting to 50,000 copies was handed over. Señor Irarrázaval definitely states that the 2 c., violet, was first used and the 2 c., carmine, issued later. And this is supported by other evidence, so that it may be taken as correct. I should say here, in order to avoid any possible misconception, that there is no reason to doubt Señor Irarrázaval's good faith in the various statements he has made. But it must be borne in mind that he was speaking from memory of events which occurred more than twenty years before, and it is therefore necessary to test every statement made by the light of such other evidence as is available.

The 1 c., orange-yellow, was put on sale on the 6th December, and the 2 c., violet, on the 8th of the same month. On the 14th was delivered a parcel consisting of 50,000 stamps of 5 c. of the issue overprinted with the horseshoe. The origin of this overprint was as follows:—

Peru had joined the Postal Union in April, 1879, and the American Bank Note Co. of New York were instructed to overprint certain values with a horseshoe enclosing the words "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL," and the name "PERU" across the foot. The supply of these was shipped at the end of August or the beginning of September, 1881, and was on its way to Peru when the vessel, containing, according to Sir Clements Markham, paper money to the value of £100,000, and stamps worth £5100, was captured by Admiral Lynch, who at that time was engaged in a raiding expedition along the northern coast of Peru.

On the 20th December a further parcel made up of 50,000 of the 1 c., green, 999 of the 50 c., pink, and 500 of the 1 sol., blue, all with the horseshoe overprint in addition to the Chilean arms, was delivered, and this concluded the supplies for the year 1881.

Admiral Lynch, in his capacity of General-in-Chief of the Army of Occupation, issued the following decree:—

" LIMA,  
" 18th December, 1881.

" From this date it is decreed that :

" The postal administrations will not consider as franked any correspondence unless it bears stamps reissued by order of General Headquarters, which have been delivered by the Caja Fiscal.

" Private persons may make use of the old stamps employed by the Peruvian administration up to the 21st inst., inclusive.

" Take note and publish.

" LYNCH.

" Frederico Cruzat,  
" For Secretary."

Another decree which is of interest with regard to the inner working of the Chilean Postal Department in Lima was published next day.

" LIMA,  
" 19th December, 1881.

" Having taken possession on the 3rd inst. of the General Post Office, which was in succession made a dependency of the Army Post Office,

" It is accorded and decreed :

" The service of the Postal Administration shall depend directly on General

Headquarters. The Superintendent of the army shall proceed to make an adjustment of the employées of the Post Office branch up to the 3rd inst.

" For the sale of stamps, charging of receipts, rendering of accounts and other matters concerning the sale of specie or the receipt of coin, the Postal Administration shall be under the authority of the Caja Fiscal, to which its accounts should be rendered weekly.

" Take note, communicate, publish, and notify the Supreme Government.

" P. LYNCH.

" Frederico Cruzat,

" For Secretary."

The following table is a return made by Señor Irarrázaval on the 31st December, 1881, showing the actual quantity and value of postage stamps reissued under the terms of the decree of the 13th December, 1881 :—

1 cent.	1 cent. U.P.U.	2 cents.	5 cents. U.P.U.	10 cents.	20 cents.	50 cents. U.P.U.	1 Sol. U.P.U.	Value.
289,841	250,000	283,800	500,000	500,000	None available.	95,200	48,300	\$181,874.41

" BERNARDO IRARRÁZAVAL."

" LIMA, 31st December, 1881.

*Note.*—The books also show 4398 stamps of 50 c. and 1599 of 1 sol. which were not overprinted as they were in part sheets.

It will be noted that no 20 c. stamps were to be found at that time.

At the end of 1881 or beginning of 1882 Admiral Lynch wrote to the Chilian Government pointing out that they had not received any supply of Chilian stamps and so perforce had to make use of Peruvian ones suitably overprinted. From this it would seem that the original idea of the Army of Occupation had been to force the enemy to use Chilian stamps only, as they had already done in the provinces of Antofagasta, Tacna, and Tarapacá.

The following particulars as to stamps supplied by the Caja Fiscal are taken from the monthly statements made out by the Army Postmaster, Señor Saldivar :

16th January, 1882	. 10 c., green	. . . . .	50,000
23rd February	„ . blue (without horseshoe)	. . . . .	38,000
1st March	„ . 10 c., green	. . . . .	50,000
	50 c., pink (U.P.U.)	. . . . .	2,000
	1 sol., blue (U.P.U.)	. . . . .	1,000
19th May	„ . 10 c., green	. . . . .	20,000
June, 1882	. . 5 c., blue (U.P.U.)	. . . . .	40,000
	10 c., green	. . . . .	10,000

On the 7th February we find the following letter addressed to Admiral Lynch :—

" No. 7.

" LIMA,

" February 7th, 1882.

" MY LORD GENERAL,

" Among the valuable specie received from the Treasury of Peru was discovered a considerable quantity of postal covers of the following types : 2, 5,

10, and 50 centavos. As these envelopes can be used by our Post Offices they have been overprinted with the special stamp of the Caja Fiscal up to a number sufficient for supply, only awaiting your authority for their sale. This latter should be done exclusively by the Postal Administration in copper money for the 2 centavos value, and in silver for those of higher price.

“ If you consider opportune the matter submitted for your judgment, I beg you will dispose of it as quickly as is convenient.

“ God guard you,  
“ BERNARDO IRARRÁZAVAL.”

As a result Admiral Lynch the same day issued a decree authorising the issue of the stamped envelopes suitably overprinted, and on the 16th of February the following supplies were issued to the Post Office, the work having been done on the 12th or 13th of the month.

2 c., dark green on orange . . .	500
5 c., green on straw } . . .	1,000
5 c., green on white } . . .	
10 c., vermilion on straw } . . .	1,000
10 c., vermilion on white } . . .	
20 c., purple on white . . .	1,000
50 c., carmine on white } . . .	500
50 c., carmine on linen } . . .	

Very few of these were sold, in fact according to the official returns for May but 17 of the 2 c., 116 of the 5 c., 102 of the 10 c., 37 of the 20 c., and 6 of the 50 c. had been got rid of in both the Lima and Chorillos Offices.

Mention may be made here of the envelopes which bear the ordinary date-stamp of Lima (a double circle with “ LIMA ” above, “ PRINCIPAL ” below, and the date in one line in the centre) impressed in the lower left-hand corner. The best authorities considers this to be a species of control mark pure and simple.

Judging from the prices at which these envelopes may be bought it would seem that large numbers of reprints or forgeries must have been made. I have not had sufficient examples through my hands to make any definite statement, but it is perhaps advisable to issue this word of warning in order to put collectors on their guard.

I have given above the numbers issued to the post offices ; it may therefore be well, before leaving the subject, to give the actual quantities overprinted, as shown in the “ Diary ” kept at the Caja Fiscal. The figures are :—

2 c. . . . .	2,500
5 c. . . . .	2,500
10 c. . . . .	9,500
20 c. . . . .	2,500
50 c. . . . .	1,000

(To be continued.)

## Persia.

### THE STAMPS OF THE REIGNS OF MUHAMMAD ALI SHAH AND SULTAN AHMAD SHAH.

By LIEUT.-COL. G. F. NAPIER.

#### HISTORICAL.



MUHAMMAD ALI succeeded his father, Muzaffar-ud-Din Shah, in January, 1907. His father had, in 1906, signed a decree granting constitutional government. Muhammad Ali Shah, on coming to power, used every means to cancel this decree. A series of Nationalist insurrections was the result. The first two he suppressed. The third broke out at Tabriz, in 1908, under a popular Nationalist leader named Sattar Khan. Tabriz resisted a long siege by Royalist troops. Muhammad Ali was forced to abdicate in July, 1909, and was succeeded by his twelve-year-old son, Sultan Ahmad, with Azud-ul-Mulk, head of the Qajar (the Royal) family, as Regent.

Early in 1912 Muhammad Ali, who had been banished to Russia, landed on the Persian shore of the Caspian, and simultaneously his brother, Salar-ed-Dowleh, rose in rebellion in Kurdistan and proclaimed Muhammad Ali Shah.

In August, 1915, a British force occupied Bushire, a port on the Persian Gulf.

In the autumn of 1916 the Turks drove back the Russians and advanced into Western Persia, occupying Kasr-i-Shirin, Kermanshah and Hamadan. In March, 1917, they retreated from Persia, in consequence of the British victories in Mesopotamia. As they fell back the Russians reoccupied the evacuated territory.

During 1915 and the early part of 1916 German military agents had been very active in Southern Persia, but during 1916 almost all were either captured or had to escape from the country. One of the last to remain, Wassmuss by name, took refuge with a Tungistani tribal chieftain at Ahram, in the foothills near Bushire. From here he continued to intrigue and in January, 1917, he persuaded Nasr-i-Divan of Kazerun to raise a rebellion. In December, 1917, Kuchik Khan, the leader of a robber band known as the Jangalis, expelled the Governor of Gilan from Resht, on the shores of the Caspian, and appointed his own nominee in his place.

MONEY TABLE.—20 shahis=1 kran, 10 krans=1 toman, 1000 dinars (an imaginary coin)=1 kran and therefore 50 dinars=1 shahi.

#### I. THE STAMPS OF MUHAMMAD ALI SHAH.

1907. Printed by J. Enschede & Sons, Haarlem.

(a) *Typographed on blue paper. Perf. 12½.*

1	shahi, violet.
2	„ bluish grey.
3	„ deep green.
6	„ crimson.
9	„ ochre.
10	„ sepia.



*Note.*—The 1 and 2 shahi were overprinted “ P.L. TEHRAN,” for use on local letters.

(b) *Line-engraved on white unwatermarked paper.* Perf.  $11\frac{1}{2}$  and  $11 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ .

13	shahis,	indigo.
26	„	chestnut.
1	kran,	vermilion.
2	„	deep green.
3	„	pale blue.
4	„	lemon-yellow.
5	„	deep brown.
10	„	pink.
20	„	sepia.
30	„	dull purple.

1908. Colour changed. Perf.  $11 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$  only.

4 kran, ochre.

*Note.*—The perforation was apparently changed from  $11\frac{1}{2}$  to  $11 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$  just before the change of colour of the 4 kran stamp, and the 4 kran yellow with the latter perforation is a scarce stamp.

1909. New value. Centre engraved in *taille douce*, frame typographed. Paper as before. Perf.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ .

50 kran, black, vermilion and gold.

*Note.*—The die of the centre was engraved by “ Le Directeur de l'école des beaux arts ” at Amsterdam at a cost of 3500 francs.

## II. THE STAMPS OF SULTAN AHMAD SHAH.

1909. Officially known as “ l'émission provisoire ” because it was hastily ordered from Haarlem by cable, the Majlis (National Assembly) having insisted that stamps bearing the effigy of Muhammad Ali, late Shah, should be withdrawn from circulation. Lion and sun in centre. Typographed by Messrs Enschede on unwatermarked paper. Perf.  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ .

1	shahi,	orange and marone.
2	„	violet „ „
3	„	yellow-green and marone.
6	„	scarlet „ „
9	„	slate-grey „ „
10	„	magenta „ „
13	„	deep blue „ „
26	„	blue-green „ „
1	kran,	violet, silver and sepia.
2	„	deep green, silver and sepia.
3	„	grey, silver and sepia.
4	„	blue „ „ „
5	„	chocolate, gold and sepia.
10	„	orange „ „ „
20	„	sage-green „ „ „
30	„	carmine „ „ „

1910. Provisional issue. A number of imperforate proof sheets of the 1907-08 issues were surcharged "1" and "2 SHAHIS" to meet a shortage of low-value stamps for newspapers. The 1 to 10 shahi values were overprinted "1 CHAHI," and the values from 13 shahis to 30 krans "2 CHAHIS" in English and Persian characters. Both colours of the 4 krans stamp were included, making a set of seventeen varieties. The bulk of the issue was cornered by a local speculator and sold to a Paris dealer.

1911. Permanent issue with head of Shah, printed by Enschede. Centre engraved, frame surface printed, unwatermarked paper.

(a) *Perf.*  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

1 shahi,	orange and green.
2 „	sepia and carmine.
3 „	green and grey.
6 „	carmine and grey.
9 „	indigo-lilac and brown.
13 „	blue and violet.
26 „	green and blue.
2 krans,	claret and green.
5 „	blue and red.
10 „	rose and sepia.
30 „	green and carmine.

(b) *Perf.*  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ .

10 shahis,	brown and carmine.
13 „	blue and violet.
26 „	green and blue.
2 krans,	claret and green.
3 „	black and lilac.
5 „	blue and red.
10 „	rose and sepia.

(c) *Perf.*  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ .

1 shahi,	orange and green.
2 „	sepia and carmine.
3 „	green and grey.
6 „	carmine and grey.
9 „	indigo-lilac and brown.
10 „	brown and carmine.
13 „	blue and violet.
26 „	green and blue.
1 kran,	carmine and blue.
2 „	claret and green.
3 „	black and lilac.
5 „	blue and red.
10 „	rose and sepia.
20 „	yellow and chocolate.
30 „	green and carmine.

*Note.*—In 1912 Russian troops looted 3000 tomans worth of postage stamps in Tabriz. To prevent these stolen stamps from being used for postage all

Government stocks of postage stamps in the province of Azerbaijan were immediately hand-stamped "OFFICIAL."

1912. Preceding issue overprinted "OFFICIAL."

(a) *Perf.*  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

- 2 shahis, sepia and carmine.
- 3 „ green and grey.
- 6 „ carmine and grey.
- 9 „ indigo-lilac and brown.
- 13 „ blue and violet.
- 26 „ green and blue.
- 2 krans, claret and green.
- 5 „ blue and red.
- 10 „ rose and sepia.
- 30 „ green and carmine.

(b) *Perf.*  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ .

- 10 shahis, brown and carmine

(c) *Perf.*  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ .

- 1 shahi, orange and green.
- 2 „ sepia and carmine.
- 3 „ green and grey.
- 6 „ carmine and grey.
- 9 „ indigo-lilac and brown.
- 10 „ brown and carmine.
- 13 „ blue and violet.
- 26 „ green and blue.
- 1 kran, carmine and blue.
- 2 „ claret and green.
- 3 „ black and lilac.
- 5 „ blue and red.
- 10 „ rose and sepia.
- 20 „ yellow and chocolate.
- 30 „ green and carmine.

(To be continued.)

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## Occasional Notes.

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THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

**T**HE second and third meetings of the Society will be held in the *Committee Room*, at 4 *Southampton Row*, *Holborn*, *London*, *W.C. 1*, on *Thursday*, *November 4th* and *18th* respectively, at 5.45 p.m.

*November 4th.* Notes and Display: "Sydney Views and Laureated Issues of N.S.W.," by M. H. Horsley, J.P.

*November 18th.* Paper and Display: "Some Modern Line-engraved Colonial Stamps, with special reference to Retouched Varieties," by E. W. Mann,

**T**HE next meeting of the Expert Committee of the Society will be held on Thursday, November 18th.

*No stamps can be dealt with on November 18th unless they are received by or before Monday, November 15th.*

**I**t is with sincere regret we have to announce the deaths of three Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society London.

Mr. W. McA. Steuart, our fifth oldest Member, who was elected as far back as 1881.

Mr. G. F. Rotherham, who was elected in 1907 and who died at Leeds on July 28th last after a serious operation, at the early age of 49.

Dr. E. Deveridge, LL.D., who was elected in 1892.

We tender to the members of their respective families our deep and heartfelt sympathy.

We also regret to hear of the death of Mr. Sassoon Gubbay, one of the original Members of the Philatelic Society of India.

**I**N order to obviate the inconvenience of the clashing of sale fixtures Messrs. Harmer, Rooke & Co., Ltd., are holding auctions, lasting from 12 noon to 1.30 p.m. We wish them all the success their enterprise deserves.

**T**HE Stamp Trade Protection Association has appointed an Expert Committee consisting of Messrs. W. Hadlow, F. R. Oliver, W. Houtzamer and A. B. Kay, all well-known authorities. We understand the projected guarantee has been abandoned, and that their labours will be conducted very much on the lines of the existing Expert Committee of the R.P.S.L.

**W**E congratulate our fellow member, Major C. L. Bagnall, on recovering his collection of the stamps of Papua which were sent to the Philatelic Exhibition at Cassel, Germany, just before the war, and of which nothing was heard until a few weeks ago, when it was returned intact and undamaged *and accompanied by a gold medal and diploma!!*

**T**HE *Philatelic Magazine* reports that the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. has again changed hands.

**Y**OUR Editor has queer duties thrust on him at times. Amongst the latest he has been asked to dispose of a unique collection of food coupons from a friend in Belgium who wishes to dispose of same to the best advantage. The collection consists of 2689 coupons, from 548 towns in Belgium, with a face value of 1788 francs. Any bidders?

## Correspondence.

*The Secretary, Royal Philatelic Society,*

DEAR SIR,—Some dangerous reprints of Mexican Eagles are being circulated. It appears the original plates have been discovered, and I have seen a photograph of a block of ninety of the medio real—name only—which I am satisfied is a reprint. (For obvious reasons I do not mention the name.)

Rare district names are being overprinted on low values of the 1856, 1861 and Eagle issues with considerable skill, but fortunately the operators are not possessed of sufficient information in other respects, and I am hopeful, therefore, that their efforts may not meet with much success.

These new productions are being circulated along with others which are quite genuine, and I recommend that anyone receiving an apparently attractive selection of rarities should send back the lot.

There have been no recent "finds" to warrant this appearance of rare overprints on the market. The present productions come on letters as well as in singles, pairs and blocks.

Yours faithfully,  
S. CHAPMAN.

STANLEY HOUSE,  
GRANVILLE ROAD,  
SEVENOAKS.

## Manchester Philatelic Society.

The Syllabus for the 30th Session of The Manchester Philatelic Society is as follows:—

### SESSION, 1920-21.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| OCT. 8. Paper: "Early Roumanians." By the President.   | JAN. 7. Display (with notes): "The Triangular Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope." By W. H. Lawson (Liverpool Phil. Soc.).       |
| OCT. 22. Paper: "The Early Issues of the Colony of Victoria." By B. Goodfellow.  | JAN. 21. Display (with notes): "Great Britain." By J. S. Higgins.   |
| NOV. 5. Display (with notes): "A few countries from my general collection" (Early British Colonials). By Geo. Ginger.                            | FEB. 4. Paper: "The early issues of Venezuela." By Thos. W. Hall (Royal Phil. Soc.).  |
| NOV. 19. Display (with notes): "Chile, 1853 to date." By G. H. Dannatt (Otterdale Club).   | FEB. 18. Display (with notes): "Argentine Republic: The Rivadavian Issues." By W. J. Cochrane (President N. of Enghd. P. S.). |
| DEC. 3. Paper: "Sarawak." By R. H. D. Lockhart.  | MAR. 4. Paper: "The Escuelas of Venezuela." By C. H. Schill.  |
| DEC. 17. Short Papers (each not to exceed 10 minutes): J. S. Higgins. Dr. E. W. Floyd. W. G. Hamersley. R. W. T. Jones. D. A. Berry. W. W. Munn. | MAR. 18. Display (with notes): "Sicily." By J. Alan Walker.   |

## 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, NIUE, PENRHYN AND RAROTONGA.—Sets of pictorial stamps for these islands are to hand from Mr. R. Roberts.

The designs, six in number, are similar in each set though the colours are different.

The 1½d. stamp has a portrait of Capt. Cook in the centre, and all have the name of the island and "POSTAGE" at top, with values in figures and words at foot.]

The 6d. and 1s. denominations are oblong in shape, and the other values are upright rectangular.

## Adhesives.

AITUTAKI.	NIUE.
½d., dark green and black	yellow-green and black
1d., carmine and black	carmine and black
1½d., brown and black	red and black
3d., deep blue and black	pale blue and black
6d., violet-blue and brown	dark green and brown
1s., plum and black	brown and black
PENRHYN.	RAROTONGA.
½d., emerald and black	yellow-green and black.
1d., red and black	carmine and black.
1½d., violet and black	blue and black.
3d., orange-vert. and black	brown and black.
6d., dark and light brown	orange and brown.
1s., blue and black	violet and black.

(No wmk.; perf. 14.)

BARBADOS.—A very handsome set of Victory stamps is to hand from Mr. R. Roberts. Emblematical figures are shown in the centre "PEACE" or "VICTORY" on the values ½d. to 6d., and "VICTORY" on the three higher denominations.

Large size, upright rectangle, "BARBADOS" at top, "POSTAGE" at foot, "VICTORY" at left, and "1919" at right below the central figure. Value in uncoloured figures each side at foot. Multiple Crown CA watermark (sideways on the three highest values), perf. 14.

## Adhesives.

½d., brown and black.
1d., yellow-green and black.
1d., vermilion and black.
2d., grey and black.
2½d., blue and black.
3d., mauve and black.
4d., green and black.
6d., yellow-brown and black.
1s., yellow-green and black.
2s., brown and black.
3s., orange and black.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Mr. W. T. Wilson sent us the 15 c. and 35 c. stamps of the Cabot, 1897 issue surcharged **THREE CENTS** in black, and informed us that "none were sold to the public, letters were taken and stamped by the clerks." The 3 c. on 15 c. did not last long; the Outport Post Office absorbed them quickly.

On the 14th September, however, the 3 c. on 35 c. appeared. The same orders as in the case of the 3 c. on 15 c. were issued by the P.M.G.

PALESTINE.—A provisional issue consisting of stamps in the former EEF type overprinted "PALESTINE" in English, Hebrew and Arabic, is reported by the *Philatelic Magazine*.

## Adhesives.

1 m., brown.	1 p., blue.
2 m., green.	2 p., olive.
3 m., pale brown.	5 p., purple.
4 m., carmine.	9 p., ochre.
5 m., orange.	10 p., ultramarine.
	20 p., grey.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—The new 1½d. stamp is to hand from Mr. J. H. H. Chamberlain, and it appears to have been put on sale at Cape Town on August 23rd.

It is difficult to describe the colour, but we should think red-brown would not be very far out, and marked shades of colour of the first copies issued have been noticed.

## Adhesive.

1½d., red-brown? Type 2.

## EUROPE.

DENMARK.—Three stamps commemorating the reunion of North Schleswig to Denmark are to hand from Mr. W. T. Wilson, all dated 1920; perf. 14½ × 14 or 14 × 14½.

## Adhesives.

10 öre, red, Kronborg Castle; perf. 14½ × 14.
20 öre, slate blue, Sonderburg Castle; perf. 14½ × 14.
40 öre, brown, Roskilde Cathedral; perf. 14 × 14½.

HOLLAND.—The *Philatelic Magazine* informs us that in addition to the provisional we chronicled on page 225, the current 10 gulden stamp was similarly treated and 40,000 copies issued.

## Provisional.

2.50 on 10 gulden, orange-red. (1898.)

SWEDEN.—A new 40 öre stamp was chronicled on page 225, and now the 60 öre and 80 öre denominations of the new Crown and post-horn design are to hand from Mr. R. Roberts.

## Adhesives.

60 öre, dull purple; imperf. × 10.
80 öre, deep green "

Mr. W. T. Wilson sent us three Air Post stamps made by surcharging the 3, 2 and 4 öre Official stamps of 1910-11 "LUFTPOST" and new values in blue. Issued September 18th, and available for ordinary letters as well.

## Air Post.

10 on 3 öre, chestnut.
20 on 2 öre, orange.
50 on 4 öre, lilac.

## AMERICA.

BRAZIL.—A new 100 reis stamp of allegorical design (aviation) has reached us on correspondence and we believe it belongs to a new set.

## Adhesive.

100 reis, red; perf. 13 × 13½.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA (French Post Offices).—The *West-End Philatelist* chronicles some provisional Postage Dues. Overprinted with large "T" on contemporary postage stamps.

- 5 c., green.
- 10 c., carmine.
- 15 c., violet.

RIO DE ORO.—Apparently a new set has appeared, according to the *Philatelic Magazine*, reporting on Continental advice.

Similar in design to those for the Gulf of Guinea

<i>Adhesives.</i>	
1 c., lilac-brown.	30 c., blue.
2 c., rose.	40 c., carmine.
5 c., red.	50 c. (? colour).
10 c., lilac.	1 peseta, blue-green.
20 c., green.	4 pesetas, rose.
25 c., orange.	10 ,, brown.

SPANISH GUINEA.—A new set is chronicled by the *Philatelic Magazine* on Continental authority.

A profile portrait of King Alphonso in State dress adorns the new stamps which are dated 1920; perf. 14.

*Adhesives.*

1 centavo, brown.
2 centesimos, carmine.
5 ,, green.
10 ,, carmine.
15 ,, orange.
25 ,, yellow.
25 centavos, azure.
30 centesimos, blue-green.
40 ,, brown.
50 ,, lilac.
1 peseta, red.
4 pesetas, rose.
10 ,, lilac-brown.

## The Market.

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

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of September 28th and 29th, 1920.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Spain, 1850, 10 reales, slightly thinned . . . . .	4	4	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r., cut into at top and thinned . . . . .	3	5	0
Baghdad, 1917 (Sept.), on Turkish Pictorial, 1 a. on 20 paras, red* . . . . .	4	15	0
India, 1854, 4 as., pair, rather heavy obliteration . . . . .	5	0	0
Cameroons, 1915, set of 19, mint . . . . .	9	0	0
Cape, 1863-4, 1d., deep carmine red, blocks of 4, mint £6 and Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, blocks of 4, mint . . . . . £5 10s. and	6	5	0
Natal, 1908-9, £1 . . . . .	3	10	0
Bermuda, 1874, 3d. on 1d., rose-red	5	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 4, 2d., Prussian blue (No. 8 on plate), on piece . . . . .	5	0	0
Ditto, 1852, 6d., brown, course background (No. 5 on plate)	3	7	6
Ditto, 1854, watermarked, 1d. red-orange, 46 copies, including no leaves, two leaves, and "WALE," latter damaged, 6 pairs and strip of 3 included . . . . .	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d. yellow-green, 42 copies, including block of 4 and two pairs, no wmk., and including the error "WACES" . . . . .	12	10	0
Samoa, 1914 (Sept.), 3s., on 3 marks, violet-black, mint . . . . .	13	0	0

\* Unused, other than Mint.

	£	s.	d.
South Australia, 1869, perf. 11½, 12½, 6d., indigo, strip of 4,* slightly creased . . . . .	7	15	0
Ditto, 1906-13, Crown and A, perf. 11, 3d., olive-green, block of 4, mint . . . . .	16	0	0
Collection, Imperial, 3721 . . . . .	43	0	0
Ditto, Permanent, 2000 . . . . .	22	0	0
Ditto, Acme, 934 (Colonials) . . . . .	19	0	0

\* \* \*

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of September 23rd and 24th, 1920.

Belgium, 1850, 10 c., brown,* pair, partly severed in centre . . . . .	18	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 c., blue* . £7, £4, £8 10s. and £6 10s., £6, £6 . . . . .	6	10	0
Ditto, LL, without frame, 20 c., blue, pairs, mint . . . . . £5 and	5	10	0
Canada, 1851-7, 6d., greenish black	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., purple-black . . . . .	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., brownish black	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., deep blue, stout hard paper . . . . .	5	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, thin wove* . . . . .	6	0	0
Cape, 1853, deeply blued, 1d., deep red, pair . . . . .	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., brick-red, block of 4 on entire, slight crease . . . . .	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, faintly blued., 1d. brick-red, block of 4 . . . . .	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, white paper, 1d., pale rose, pair . . . . .	5	5	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.	* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Cape, ditto, ditto, 1d., deep brick-red, block of 4, slight crease	14	0	0	New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., grey-blue, plate 3	5	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., deep rose, block of 4, minute defects	12	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 3d., yellow-green, on laid	£6 and	9	10
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., deep blue, block of 6, slightly cut into	8	0	0	Ditto, laureated, 6d., chocolate-brown, "WALLS"	17	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac, pair	5	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 8d., orange,* probably repaired	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, pair	9	0	0	Trinidad, 1859, 1s., indigo, block of 4, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., dark green, pair, mint	10	0	0	Sale of September 29th and 30th, and October 1st, 1920.			
Ditto, 1861, 1d., slightly thinned	15	0	0	British Bechuanaland, 1887, £5, mint	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., deep shade	24	0	0	Cape, 1853, 1d., block of 4, cut into at left, on piece	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue, pair,* ? creased	28	0	0	Ditto, ditto, another block of 4, and a single, on piece	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., bright blue, pair, paper crease	58	0	0	Ditto, ditto, another block of 4	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., bright blue, slight crease	£10 and	10	0	Ditto, ditto, another block of 4, on deeply blued	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, other copies	£18, £14 10s. and	10	10	Ditto, ditto, a pair, on faintly blued*	5	10	0
The latter minute thinning.				Ditto, ditto, on white, 1d., dull rose, block of 8*, wmk. sideways	24	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, corner retouched, slight defect	10	10	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., block of 4, slightly creased	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dark blue, defective	17	0	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, pair	9	10	0
Ditto, 1863-4, 1d., block of 4, mint	12	10	0	Ditto, 1861, 1d., vermilion	£6 and	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., block of 4, mint	6	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine	£5 10s., £6 and	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., block of 8, mint	22	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 1d., brick-red	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., block of 3	5	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 4d., dull slate-blue	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., bright mauve, pairs, mint, . . . each	5	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 4d., dark blue	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald, block of 4, mint	29	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep bright blue	£5 10s. and	6	5
Ditto, C.A., 5s., orange, block of 4, mint	130	0	0	Ditto, De la Rue, 4d., blue, block of 4, on piece	6	15	0
Ditto, Mafeking, set of 19, on pieces	9	10	0	Ceylon, 1857, ½d., on blue glazed,* slight thinning	6	5	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown	40	0	0	Ditto, 1857-8, imperf., 4d., dull rose	26	0	0
Ditto, rough perfs., 8d., brown, slight defect	7	0	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5d., chestnut, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., yellow-brown, slight defect*	7	10	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d., brown	19	0	0
Ditto, C.A., 24 c., purple-brown*	12	10	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	7	0	0
Great Britain, 1856, 4d., medium garter, in blue safety paper, with control,* slightly creased	19	0	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., dull violet*	20	0	0
Ditto, 2s., red-brown	6	0	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green*	9	0	0
Ditto, Maltese cross, £1, purple-brown	£5 10s., £5 10s. and	5	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, another copy, used, slight thinning	7	5	0
Ditto, anchor, 5s., plate 4, on blued, pair,* slightly creased	15	15	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	27	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10s., on blue, £5 and	5	15	0	Ditto, ditto, clean-cut perfs., 4d., dull rose*	16	10	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, on deep blued paper	7	10	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, another copy, used	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, on nearly white paper	8	0	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., dull violet, pair, mint	7	0	0
Ditto, 1877, 4d., sage-green, plate 15, block of 12, mint	5	0	0	Ditto, ditto, rough perfs., 8d., yellow-brown,* trimmed at top	6	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. queen, 5s., rose, OFFICIAL," pair, mint	13	10	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, another copy, used	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1901, 1s., green and carmine, strip of 3, mint	17	10	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., dull violet, block of 4, mint	10	15	0
Ditto, "O.W." 5d., block of 4, OFFICIAL," mint	7	0	0	Ditto, ditto, perf. 13, 9d., brown, mint	10	10	0
Natal, 1908-9, £1, mint	5	15	0	Ditto, ditto, C.C., 2d., emerald, pair, mint	8	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., reddish-rose on slightly bluish, plate 1	7	0	0	Ditto, perf. 12½ x 14, 2 rs. 50 c.*	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, plate 2, 1d., crimson lake on bluish	5	15	0				



* Unused other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
India, 1854, 1 a., strip of 8*	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 as., close setting, pair, on entire	7	10	0
Mauritius, 1847, 1d., bright vermilion, very early	67	0	0
Ditto, ditto, others, but closer cut, (2) . . . . . each	21	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., dull vermilion, a few vert. lines . . . . .	21	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., orange-red, later state, pair . . . . .	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single copy	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, other copies £7 and	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, "PENOE"	36	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy	22	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, rather late . . . . .	20	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, "PENOE" . . . . .	15	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, in pale blue on piece . . . . .	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another in bright blue, "PENOE" . . . . .	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another in dull blue, slightly thinned . . . . .	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, close	8	0	0
Ditto, 1859, large fillet, 2d., deep blue, on entire . . . . .	24	0	0
Ditto, Greek border, 1d., vermilion . . . . .	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., deep red, close right . . . . .	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., bright blue, pair	23	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single copy	9	0	0
Prince Edward Island, perf. 12, 2d. and half 2d., used as 3d., on entire . . . . .	13	0	0
Sicily, ½ gr., orange-yellow*	5	5	0
Ditto, 50 gr., pale dull lake*	5	0	0
Ditto, 50 gr., deep dull lake*	5	0	0

\* \* \*

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of September 15th, 16th and 18th, 1920

Barbados, 1861, 1d., blue, double print . . . . .	4	0	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., slight defect . . . . .	4	10	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., strip of 8	5	10	0
Ditto, 1882, Anchor, £1, on blued	10	10	0
Ditto, £5, on slightly blue, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, £5 . . . . .	5	15	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., orange, earliest	28	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, very early, slight repair . . . . .	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, all diagonal lines . . . . .	7	10	0
Ditto, 1859, 2d., blue, pair, early	16	0	0
Ditto, Greek border, 2d., blue, pair . . . . .	15	0	0
Natal, 1857, 1d., blue, on entire but uncanceled . . . . .	8	10	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve £14 and	17	10	0
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet-vermilion . . . . .	9	0	0
Ditto, 6d., scarlet-vermilion . . . . .	9	0	0
Ditto, 6d., orange-vermilion*	9	10	0
Ditto, 1s., orange-vermilion . . . . .	25	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., green . . . . .	10	0	0
New Zealand, 1855, London print, 2d., blue on <i>blueté</i> , pair . . . . .	12	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple . . . . .	11	10	0
St. Vincent, 1880, star, 5s.* . . . .	22	0	0
France, 1853-61, 1 fc., pair . . . . .	7	15	0
Belgian Congo, 1895, 10 c., inverted centre, mint . . . . .	6	10	0
Ditto, 1885-92, 3 50 on 5 fcs., S.G. 108* . . . . .	4	12	0
Bushire, 5 ch. . . . .	8	0	0
Cape, 1861, 1d., brick-red . . . . .	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine . . . . .	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue . . . . .	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, retouched	20	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 2s., blue . . . . .	24	10	0
Mauritius, large fillet, 2d., blue, repaired . . . . .	16	0	0
Ditto, March, 1859, 2d., blue . . . . .	7	0	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, repaired . . . . .	6	15	0
Russian Levant, 6 k., blue, used . . . . .	5	15	0
Cayman Islands, 1908, 2½d. on 4d., mint . . . . .	5	10	0
Ceylon, imperf., 1s. 9d., green . . . . .	5	17	6
Gibraltar, 1903, single C A, £1, mint . . . . .	7	10	0
Nyasaland Protectorate, 1897, £10, yellow, mint . . . . .	20	0	0
Transvaal, 1905, anchor, 1d., red . . . . .	10	0	0

Sale of September 22nd and 23rd, 1920.

British Columbia, 1865, 10 c., imperf.* . . . . .	4	12	0
Buenos Ayres, 4 p., red . . . . .	16	0	0
Canada, 1897, mint, set of 16 . . . . .	3	17	6
Cape, 1861, 4d., blue . . . . .	£5 and	6	0
Ditto, 1863-4, 1d., block of 4, mint . . . . .	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue, block of 4, mint . . . . .	£8 and	8	10
Ditto, C A, 5s., orange, mint . . . . .	20	0	0
Cayman Islands, Feb., 1908, 2½d. on 4d., on entire . . . . .	7	15	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., violet . . . . .	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green* . . . . .	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, used	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue £6 10s., £7 5s., £9 and	9	0	0
Ditto, clean cut, 4d., dull rose . . . . .	4	4	0
Great Britain, "V.R.," 1d., black, strip of 3, slight repair . . . . .	28	0	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., blue, strip of 4,* slight crease . . . . .	18	0	0
Ditto, 1862, 9d., straw, hair lines, slightly repaired, with certificate . . . . .	9	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange, mint . . . . .	8	10	0
Ditto, other copies, used £5 5s., £5 10s. and	5	10	0
Ditto, "I.R. Edwardian, £1, OFFICIAL," green, slight defect . . . . .	75	0	0
Ditto, Beyrout, 1906, 1 p. on 2d., mint . . . . .	12	10	0
Tuscany, 60 crazie, slight defect . . . . .	15	0	0
Ditto, 1853, 9 crazie, purple-brown, repaired . . . . .	5	0	0
Lagos, 5s., blue . . . . .	4	8	0

* Unused, other than Mint	£	s.	d.	* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.	
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., red on blue, S.G. 14	15	0	0	Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet-vermilion	9	0	0	
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, late state	6	10	0	Ditto, 6½d., scarlet-vermilion	6	10	0	
Ditto, 1859, large fillet, 2d., deep blue, slight thinning	24	0	0	Ditto, another copy*	10	10	0	
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve	14	0	0	Ditto, 1s., scarlet-vermilion	54	0	0	
New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate 1, 1d., red, strip of 3	42	0	0	New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., Plate 2, dull carmine on yellowish	12	10	0	
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple, minute tear	10	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate (?)	9	10	0	
Oldenburg, 1858, 3 gros, black on yellow	8	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 3d., green	8	15	0	
Saxony, 3 pf., red, minute thin spot	30	0	0	New Zealand, 1855, 1d., red on blue	11	11	0	
Ditto, another copy, slight defect	36	0	0	Moldavia, 1858, 54 para	21	0	0	
Uruguay, Diligencia, 60 c., pale-blue*	16	0	0	St. Lucia, 1883-4, 1s., orange	5	12	6	
Ditto, ditto, 60 c., deep blue*	15	0	0	St. Vincent, 1880, 5s., rose-red, mint	22	0	0	
Ditto, ditto, 80 c., pale green*	7	0	0	Saxony, 3 pf., red	34	0	0	
Sale of October 6th and 7th, 1920.				Schleswig-Holstein, 1850, 2 sch., rose, pair*	8	15	0	
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., minute tear	7	5	0	Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r., mint	40	0	0	
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta	11	0	0	Ditto, ditto, a used copy	9	10	0	
Ditto, 1853, 1 c., vermilion	13	0	0	Ditto, Geneva, 1847, 5 c., blue-green, mint	10	10	0	
Ditto, 1853-60, 4 c., blue, on piece	7	10	0	Trinidad, 1852, litho, 1d., blue, early	£9 10s. and	11	0	0
Canada, 1851-7, 6d., brownish-black	7	10	0	Ditto, 1854-57, white paper, 1d., rose-red, strip of 6	13	0	0	
Cape, 1861, 1d., vermilion	£7 10s., £8, £10 and	35	0	0	Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown-black on red	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue	£6 15s. and	14	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 6d., golden bronze	13	10	0
Ceylon, 1857-8, imperf., 5d., chestnut, pair, mint	42	0	0	Württemberg, 1873, 70 k.	9	0	0	
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., pair*	9	10	0	Naples, cross, ½ T., dark blue	30	0	0	
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d.	19	0	0	Sicily, 1 gr., olive-brown, re-touched*	6	10	0	
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 9d.	7	5	0	Ditto, 50 gr., brown-lake, mint	£8 and	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d.*	12	0	0	* * *				
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another copy, used	7	10	0	MR. A. H. THOMPSON				
Gibraltar, 1903, £1, mint	6	10	0	Sale of September 14th and 17th, 1920.				
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, block of 6	12	10	0	Oldenburg, 1859, 2 gr.	4	10	0	
Hamburg, imperf., 4 sch., green	6	0	0	Great Britain, 1847-54, 10d., brown, pair	3	17	6	
Naples, cross, ½ T., on wrapper	42	0	0	Ditto, £5, orange	4	8	0	
Sicily, ½ gr., yellow* £4, £5 and	5	5	0	New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 1d., carmine on soft yellowish	3	17	6	
Ditto, 5 gr., vermilion,* 2, each	4	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 3d., yellow-green on yellowish, no whip	3	12	6	
Ditto, 5 gr., brick-red	6	10	0	Gambia, 1874, 4d., brown	3	5	0	
Ditto, 50 gr. £5 5s., £7 10s. and	7	15	0	Great Britain, 1867-83, cross, £1, brown-lilac	3	12	6	
Tuscany, 60 crazie	14	10	0	Ditto, ditto, anchor, 10s., grey-green	3	3	0	
Lagos, 10s., purple-brown	17	10	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, on <i>bleuté</i> , thin spot	4	8	0	
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., red, strip of 4	44	0	0	Ditto, Georgians, 1d., original die-control A11, in strip of 3, mint	3	17	6	
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on bluish, strip of 3	40	0	0	Nevis, 1883-90, 6d., green, mint	3	10	0	
Ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 4, worn plate	30	0	0	Papua, 1901-5, thin paper, 2s. 6d., vert. wmk., mint	5	0	0	
Ditto, ditto, another strip of 3	27	0	0	Sale of September 28th and 30th, 1920.				
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, earliest	80	0	0	France, 1849, 40 c., pair, on piece	3	15	0	
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, very early	£60 and	65	0	Mecklenburg-Schwerin, ¼ sch., rouletted	10	0	0	
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, early	£50 and	55	0	United States, 1847, 10 c., pen cancelled, on entire	3	7	6	
Ditto, March, 1859, 2d., blue, strip of 4	42	0	0					
Ditto, Greek border, 1d., deep red	14	0	0					
Ditto ditto, 2d., blue, pair	12	12	0					
New Brunswick, 1s.	£18 and	32	0					
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet-vermilion	8	0	0					