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2277

Major Frederick James.

REPORTED ON BY COMMITTEE.

15 NOV. 1916

15 NOV. 1916

15 NOV. 1916

Assessors Report.

321.

Claim No. 2277 Name of Claimant Frederick James, Major, Army Service Corps,

Situation of Property at Hotel Metropole, Lower Sackville Street, Dublin.

| Description | Claim | Insurance (if any) | Commissioners Valuation of Buildings | Assessors Valuation of full Damage | Loss Payable on basis of Insurance | Excess of Loss over and above amount payable under the Policies |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Personal Effects. | £41 -16-6 | Nil | | £ 41-16-6 | Nil | £ 41 -16 -6 |
| Collection of Old Foreign Stamps. | 900- 0-0 | Nil | | 900- 0-0 | Nil | 900 - 0 - 0 |
| TOTALS, £ | 941-16-6 | Nil | | £941-16-6 | Nil | £941-16- 6 |

~~Interests in the buildings~~

See Memorandum attached hereto.

Wm Montgomery
Assessors.

25th October 1916.

Award of Committee: Contents

941.16.6

do. Buildings

REPORTED ON BY COMMITTEE.

MEMORANDUM.RE CLAIM FREDERICK JAMES, MAJOR, ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

The Claimant is a Major in the Army Service Corps and has been stationed in Dublin for a considerable time. He was residing at the Hotel Metropole.

On Easter Saturday last we understand he went for a Motor Tour into the country, and returned to Dublin on the afternoon of Easter Monday after the Disturbances had broken out. He made his way to the Hotel Metropole at considerable personal risk as he was in Uniform. When there he changed into Mufti, and at once proceeded to the Main Supply Depot, Kingsbridge, of which he was Commanding Officer.

Claimant is a well known Stamp Collector, and before leaving the Hotel Metropole on Easter Saturday, handed a Collection of Stamps contained in a book to the Lady Book-keeper, to be placed in the Safe for greater security. The Lady Book-keeper, Miss Marshall, whom we interviewed, confirmed this statement. Another collection was kept in his suit case in his room.

The Hotel was burnt down on 28th April, and with it, all Claimant's belongings.

The charred book of stamps was subsequently recovered from the safe, and was produced for our inspection, but beyond supplying evidence, the collection was so badly destroyed as to be valueless.

Several persons, particularly W. Lane Joynt, who has charge of the Leinster Collection of Stamps at the National Museum, Kildare Street, Dublin, had seen and were acquainted with the Collection. Some of these persons testify that the Collection contained in the Book, was value for at least £ 800. The other Collection which remained in the bedroom was not as well known, as it apparently was only in process of formation.

We have not any evidence to show or even any reason to suspect that the claim has been inflated in any way. Several letters from Philatelists testifying to the genuineness or to the value of the Collection will be found attached hereto.

25th October 1916.

Wm Montgomerie Lyon
Assessor

2277

Property Losses (Ireland) Committee, 1916.

51 ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, EAST, DUBLIN.

Claim for Damages caused during the Disturbances on the 24th April, 1916, and following days.

ack
12/7/16

I Frederick James, Major A.S.C now residing

at Hotel Allen, Harcourt St in the City of Dublin
County of _____

do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that on or about the 28th day of April 1916

1916, damage was done to the undermentioned Property, namely:—* Fire

* State situation of property damaged.

At the Hotel Metropole Sackville Street, Dublin

and such damage was occasioned to the best of my belief by** Fire

** Here state cause of damage.

And I further declare that the Property and Articles specified on the other side were so destroyed or damaged; that the Cost Price of same was as shown in each case; that at the time of the destruction or damage they were respectively of the Values specified under the head "Value of Property at time of Destruction or Damage"; and that, in consequence of such destruction or damage, claim is hereby made for the sums specified under the head "Amount Claimed"; that the Claim is made by me as† Owner; and that no person is interested in the said property except ‡ Myself

† Insert "Owner," "Lessee," or "Mortgagee," as the case may be.

‡ Insert "myself," or "ourselves," and the names of Mortgagees, Lessors, Lessees, or joint owners (if any).

and that it is not insured by me or any other person, § except as follows, namely:—

§ Strike out the words following if the property is not insured.

| Company | Policy No. | Amount £ |
|---------|------------|----------|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

And I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835.

Made and subscribed the fifth day of

July 1916, at _____

Dublin in the said City, County,

before me, a Justice of the Peace for the said

City County.

Signature of Claimant

Frederick James
Major A.S.C.

Hanley M. J. O'Rourke
Sect. D.L. D.P.

NOTE—This Claim should be accompanied by the Policies of Fire Insurance and the last receipt, in each case, or certified copies of same. When completed it is to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Committee, 51 St. Stephen's Green, East, Dublin.

PARTICULARS OF THE CLAIM.

(TO BE GIVEN IN DETAIL.)

| DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY DESTROYED OR DAMAGED. | Cost Price. | | | Value of Property at time of Destruction or Damage. | | | Value of Salvage. | | | Amount Claimed | | |
|--|-------------|----|----|---|----|----|-------------------|----|----|----------------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| * 1 Khaki Tunic | 4 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | Nil | | | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| * 2 Pairs Khaki Trousers(1 pair New) | 2 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | " | | | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| * 1 Service Cap | 1 | 0 | 0 | | 10 | 0 | " | | | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 Loungs Suit (practically new) | 5 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | " | | | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 Shirts (flannel) | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | " | | | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 4 Pants | 1 | 6 | 0 | | 17 | 6 | " | | | 17 | 6 | 0 |
| 4 Vests | 1 | 6 | 0 | | 17 | 6 | " | | | 17 | 6 | 0 |
| 8 Pairs Socks | 1 | 0 | 0 | | 10 | 0 | " | | | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 Collars | | 7 | 6 | | 4 | 0 | " | | | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 Handkerchiefs | | 10 | 0 | | 5 | 0 | " | | | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 Sleeping Suits (2 New) | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | " | | | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Dressing Gown | 2 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | " | | | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 Pair Pumps | | 15 | 0 | | 10 | 0 | " | | | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 Pair Slippers | | 7 | 6 | | 3 | 6 | " | | | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| 2 Pairs Tennis Trousers | 2 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | " | | | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 3 " " Shirts | 1 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | " | | | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 " " Sweater | 1 | 2 | 6 | | 15 | 0 | " | | | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 " " Racquet | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | " | | | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 Pair " Shoes (buckskin) | 1 | 1 | 0 | | 15 | 0 | " | | | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 Razors | | 10 | 0 | | 7 | 6 | " | | | 7 | 6 | 0 |
| 2 Pair Leggings (1 pair New) | 2 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | " | | | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 Pairs Brown Boots(1 pair New) | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | " | | | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Clothes Brush | | 7 | 6 | | 5 | 0 | " | | | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 Pairs boot trees | | 13 | 6 | | 7 | 6 | " | | | 7 | 6 | 0 |
| Leather Trunk | 7 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 | " | | | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Suit Case (Leather) | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | " | | | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Tennis Bag (Leather) | 1 | 10 | 0 | | 17 | 6 | " | | | 17 | 6 | 0 |
| Cigar Case(Crocodile) | 1 | 1 | 0 | | 10 | 0 | " | | | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Carried forward.</i> | 54 | 19 | 0 | 35 | 9 | 0 | " | | | 35 | 9 | 0 |

Metropole cases
to go to
Messrs Montgomery
who have the
Hotel Leo's claim

July 20th 16

PARTICULARS OF THE CLAIM. *(continued).*

(TO BE GIVEN IN DETAIL.)

| DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY DESTROYED OR DAMAGED. | Cost Price. | | | Value of Property at time of Destruction or Damage. | | | Value of Salvage. | | | Amount Claimed | | |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|---|--------------|--------------|-------------------|----|----|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| <i>Brought forward.</i> | 54 | 10 | 0 | 35 | 9 | 0 | | | | 35 | 9 | 0 |
| Cigar Cigarettes Crocodile | 1 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | Nil | | | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Silver Cigarette Box | 1 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | " | | | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Cigarette Case (Crocodile) | | 12 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 0 | " | | | 7 | 6 | 0 |
| Fountain Pen | | 15 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | " | | | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Books Pictures Shaving- Glass and Sundries say:- | 10 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | " | | | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| A valuable specialised collection of old Foreign Stamps contained in a small book. | | | | 800 | 0 | 0 | " | | | 41 | 16 | 6 |
| Twenty envelopes of rare stamps. | | | | 100 | 0 | 0 | " | | | 800 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 67 | 7 | 6 | 941 | 16 | 6 | | | 941 | 16 | 6 |
| | | <i>(excluding Stamps)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |

Note.

The articles marked * have been disallowed in my claim on the Military Authorities: the Tunic being in excess of allowance schedule, (I had 3 and only 2 are allowed), and the slacks (Trousers) being inadmissible. Cap: (I had 2, and only one is allowed.)

PARTICULARS OF THE CLAIM. *(continued).*

(TO BE GIVEN IN DETAIL.)

| DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY DESTROYED OR DAMAGED. | Cost Price. | | | Value of Property at time of Destruction or Damage. | | | Value of Salvage. | | | Amount Claimed | | |
|--|-------------|----|----|---|----|----|-------------------|----|----|----------------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| <p><i>Brought forward,</i></p> <p>With reference to the stamps:- The Book was in the safe of the hotel and was recovered later, charred to a cinder. It is now in my possession and can be produced when desired, together with evidence as to the its identity and value. The envelopes were in a box locked in my wardrobe and were not recovered.</p> <p>I have no evidence of a definite character as regards the value of these envelopes of stamps, only evidence that they were there and were valuable. The circumstances under which my losses were sustained are as follows:-</p> <p>On the afternoon of Easter Monday I returned to the Hotel Metropole where I lived, in uniform, and found an urgent message for me to go to the Main Supply Depot Kingsbridge (of which I am Commanding Officer). I immediately changed into mufti and made my way to Depot where I remained on duty night and day for 14 days. On Friday (April 28th) the Hotel was burnt to the ground, and beyond the suit of mufti I stood up in, I lost all my belongings. Any evidence to substantiate or facilitate my claim, I shall, needless to say, be only too happy to afford you.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Rec'd.
17/10/16.

Main Supply Depot No.5,

Kingsbridge, DUBLIN.

17th October, 1916.

Messrs. Wm. Montgomery & Son,
3, College Green,
Dublin.

Gentlemen,

With reference to our recent interviews relative to my loss of stamps during the Sinn Fein Rebellion, I enclose :-

1. Mr. Lane Joynt's letter to me, with an endorsement added by him, in further support of my claim.
2. A certificate from Lieut. W.R.Cann, A.S.C., which may help the matter. This Officer lived with me at the Metropole Hotel.
3. A copy of the "Stamp Collectors fortnightly" of March 14th, 1914, in which a short notice of one of the occasions on which I exhibited my book, appears.

In view of the fact that Mr. Lane Joynt is the first Philatelic authority in Ireland, I think you will agree that evidence, as regards the identity and market value of the stamps, has been established as completely as the exceptional circumstances attending the loss, permit.

The book in question contained first issues of British Colonials, European, and American stamps, (in many cases in pairs, strips, and blocks) in absolutely the finest possible condition, and purchased over a period of 25 years, and was unique, having regard to the wonderful condition of the stamps throughout.

In the case of the envelopes of stamps, for which I have claimed £100, I regret I am unable to produce the same satisfactory evidence with regard to these, as to their identity and value. I can only swear that the stamps were in a suit case in my bedroom, that they were very valuable stamps which I was going to put in my book when I had time, and that they were lost, (presumably burnt) with the Hotel.

Whilst I have no wish to unduly labour my case, I should like to say :-

- a. That the stamps lost represented money I had saved

and

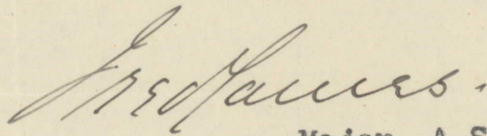
and invested in them, and which I can ill afford to lose.

- b. That my claim is an extremely moderate one; ~~in fact~~, I only claimed what Mr. Lane Joynt offered me for the book. It was worth considerably more: in fact if I were awarded £1500, I could not replace the contents of the book lost.
- c. That I was on duty at my Depot from Monday April 24th, to Monday May 8th, working without a break except for a few hours sleep on the floor, and without getting out of my clothes. I had no opportunity, therefore, of removing the stamps or any of my belongings from the Hotel, had this been possible, which is doubtful.

I am quite willing to produce the book for the inspection of the Committee, or of any Philatelic expert they may appoint.

The book and contents are charred, and consequently very brittle. At the same time, it is possible to recognise the types of some of the stamps, although of course they are shrunk and black, and such features as color, watermarks, and paper are not recognisable.

Yours faithfully,



Major, A.S.C.

CARISBROOK HOUSE,
PEMBROKE ROAD,
DUBLIN.

10 October 1916
June 15th 1916.

Dear Major Sauer,

I read with great regret, that your collection of rare Foreign Postage Stamps, had been destroyed in the fire at the Metropole Hotel, during the Sinn Féin rising. That is a very serious loss & some difficult to replace, even if you are given compensation for it, as such a collection is becoming harder to make a true one.

Your specimens were all so magnificent, that a valuation according to Catalogue Prices is no criterion of its real value, as Catalogue prices are very few & copies in ordinary good condition.

I had an opportunity quite recently of going through it & carefully examining it, & I have no doubt, but that any of the leading Stamp dealers in London would have been ready to give you £800 for it as it stood.

I have never seen such a collection of rare stamps, all stamps, pairs & singles in the pink of condition.

There is nothing in the shape of currency, that I know, that commands as high a price, & can be more readily converted into cash, at its full value; than really fine & rare Postage Stamps. I think I may be taken to know something about this having sold myself upwards of £4000 at different times to Dealers in London.

I hope the Govt will treat you liberally about the loss.

Yr. & v. W. Lane Fox.

in charge of the British Collection of Stamps at the Natural Museum, Historia Pl.

CARRISBROOK HOUSE,
Pembroke Road,
DUBLIN.

15 October 1916.

Major James has shown me the charred Book, containing the stamps which this letter refers, & I can identify it, (& many of the stamps,) as being the same, that I saw & valued previous to their being in the fire at the Metropole Hotel —

It does not in any way overstate their value, I should have been quite willing to give him £800 for the Book — Such stamps are exceedingly difficult to obtain now.

Wm Lane Lyght

15.10.1916

27, NORTH CIRCULAR ROAD,
DUBLIN.

To whom it may concern.

Major James has shown me the charred book taken from the safe after the Metropole Hotel fire and I can swear that it contains Major James' collection of old stamps with which I was well acquainted. I can further certify that during December, 1915 I assisted Major James to value the collection by catalogue: and that the value was between £1000 + £1100. I can also swear that Major James had several Envelopes of stamps locked in a box

which was kept in his bedroom.

I do not know what was the
actual value of these, but knew
that they were very valuable.

W. H. Mann,

Lieutenant. asc

11th Oct 1916

July 1916

Dear Major James,

I was very sorry to hear that your valuable Collection of Foreign Stamps Pictures &c. were destroyed by fire. I heard it first from a friend who told me that you had given them to Mr Oliver manager of the Hotel Metropol to keep safe for you who having put them in the safe with the result that they were destroyed, knowing Mr Oliver I asked him was it Major James Collection he said yes.

Well as regards the Stamps which

you showed me, they were in
the finest condition I think
you'll find it very hard to
replace them again if you ever do.
Having sold you some pounds
worth I found you would take
only the finest specimens, but
would pay good prices for what
you wanted, the collection must
have been worth the best part of
£1,000. Trusting you will start
again, and if there ^{are} ~~are~~ stamps I
have, which you want I shall
be very glad to sell you them.

Yours sincerely
R P Thomson

31, BALDWIN STREET,
BRISTOL.

22nd 6. 1916

My dear James.

I am
most awfully sorry to
hear of the very serious
loss you have sustained
financially owing to the
Revolt in Ireland, especially
with regard to your
valuable collection of
Stamps which you cannot
replace. I do hope you
will get some compensation.

I hope to see you when
you come over here and
then we can have a yarn.
Hoping you are fit and
with kind regards from
my wife and self.

Yours very truly
Alexander

Major G. James
Dublin

TELEPHONE
FOXROCK 23.

VOEWOOD,
FOXROCK,
CO. DUBLIN.

14/7/16

Dear Major James

Today a W. Perrin
told me that you had
lost your stamps in
the fire at Metropole
Hotel at time it was
burnt down, I am
very sorry to hear it -
as I know what trouble
trouble you had spent
in putting those splendid
specimens together, I

heard they were in the
safe but the safe was
no good -

In any case I suppose
you will get their value
but that does not
make up for the stamps
as I am sure you know
each one, they were
such a wonderful nice
lot -

If you had nothing

else to do why not
run out on your bike
see me I have a
few I bought at auction
but nothing like your
fine stamps -

Yours sincerely
W. E. Stearns

BEVAN, HANCOCK, BOUCHER & EBERLE.

SOLICITORS.

G. R. HANCOCK.

G. H. BOUCHER.

G. F. EBERLE.

TELEGRAMS: JURA, BRISTOL.

24, Baldwin Street.

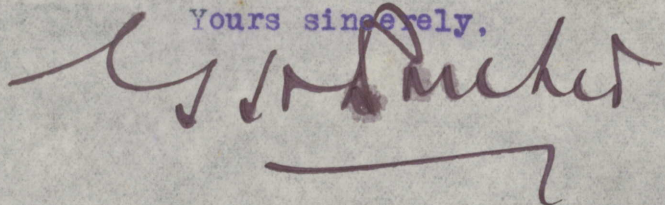
Bristol 17th June 1916.

My dear James,

I heard to-day a very graphic account of your experience in Dublin during the recent riots. You must have had a perfectly horrible time, but you must regard yourself as fortunate in having escaped with your life. I heard also that you had had your stamps burnt by the rioters. This must have been a very bitter and financially serious blow to you, because I remember when I saw them shortly before the War broke out I thought they were the finest collection of the oldest stamps that I had ever seen. I suppose they must have cost you from first to last some hundreds of pounds and you would never be able to replace them for much less than seven or eight hundred pounds, but I suppose you will get compensation, although compensation can never replace the care and trouble which you took in putting the collection together. Further, stamps as you know have a sentimental value, which now is entirely lost through the action of these blackguards. However, I suppose you must regard yourself as fortunate still being in the land of the living.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,



Major Fredk. James, A.S.C.,
Main Supply Depot,
Dublin.

HERALDRY IN PHILATELY.



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Late, Later, Latest

All unused unless otherwise mentioned.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Holland, 1913, <i>Armenwet</i> , set of 7 | 9d. |
| <i>Postage Due</i> , set of 10 | 1/6 |
| Hong Kong, K.E., 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 20, 30c., <i>used</i> (9) | 1/6 |
| K.G., 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 30c., <i>used</i> (9) | 1/0 |
| Hungary, 1913, <i>Charity</i> , set of 6 | 9d. |
| India, 1909, K.E., <i>Service</i> , 5 rupees, <i>used</i> | 4/0 |
| Ivory Coast, 1913, <i>Pictorial</i> , set of 13 | 4/0 |
| Italy, 1913, <i>Provisionals</i> , set of 3 | 3d. |
| Jaipur, 1912, <i>Provisionals</i> , ½, 1, 2a. | (4) 2/6 |
| Japanese China, with the 1 yen <i>used</i> | (8) 1/0 |
| Kishengarh, 1914, ½ and 2 annas | (2) 5d. |
| Labuan, 1883-86, C.A., 40 cents amber | 4/6 |
| 1892, <i>Engraved</i> , 40 cents amber | 3/0 |
| Leeward Is., 1907-11, K.E., ½d. to 1/- | (8) 5/0 |
| Liberia, 1914, <i>Provisional</i> , 8 on 3 cents | 6d. |
| Libya, 1913, 2 to 50 cents | (7) 1/9 |
| Liechtenstein, 1912, 5, 10, 25 heller | (3) 6d. |
| Mauritania, 1913, <i>Pictorial</i> , set of 13 | 4/0 |
| Mauritius, 1910, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 cents | (7) 8d. |
| Mexico, 1910, <i>Centenary</i> , set of 6 | 1/0 |
| Montenegro, 1910, set of 9, <i>used</i> | 1/9 |
| 1913, set of 9 | 2/0 |
| 1913, <i>Postage Due</i> , set of 4, <i>used</i> | 1/0 |
| Morocco, 1912, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50c. | (6) 1/0 |
| Nabha, 1910, K.E., 2½ annas ultramarine | 6/6 |
| Natal, K.E., <i>Single</i> , ½d. to 1/- | (10) 6/6 |
| 1909, K.E., 1/-, 2/-, 2/6, <i>used</i> | (3) 4/6 |
| New Hebrides, 1911, on <i>Fiji</i> , 2, 2½, 5, 6d., 1/- | (5) 8/0 |
| (French) on New Caledonia, 10, 25, 50c. (3) | 1/6 |
| New Zealand, K.E., ½, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8d., 1/-, <i>used</i> (8) | 2/0 |
| Nicaragua, 1909, 1c. to 2 pesos, <i>used</i> | (12) 1/9 |
| 1911, <i>surcharged on back</i> | (4) 9d. |
| Niue, <i>King Edward</i> , ½d., 6d., 1/- | (3) 2/0 |
| North Borneo, 1904, <i>Postage Due</i> , 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, 24 cents, <i>used</i> | (11) 14/0 |
| Northern Nigeria, 1910-11, K.E., ½d. to 10/- | (11) 38/6 |
| Papua, <i>Official</i> , perf. O.S., ½, 1, 2, 2½d., <i>used</i> (4) | 1/0 |
| Persia, 1911, 1 chahi to 5 krans, <i>used</i> | (12) 2/6 |
| Portuguese India, 1913, <i>Reaper</i> , set of 10 | 8d. |
| 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 12 tangas (6) | 3/9 |

CHAS. J. SMITH,
14, Langdale Gardens, Hove, Sussex.
Member S.T.P.A., I.P.U., etc. Established 1878.

Bargains in Europeans, &c.

All perfect specimens in finest used condition.

| | | |
|---|----------|-----|
| Austria, 1910, Birthday, 50h. | S.G. 428 | 1/0 |
| 1kr. | 430 | 2/0 |
| Austr. Levant, 1908, 5, 10 & 20 piast., set | 1213/3 | 3/0 |
| Bulgaria, 1884/5, 5 on 30 st. | 41 | 5/0 |
| Bavaria, 1867/8, 18 kr. | 50 | 8/0 |
| Brunswick, 1853/6, 1 sgr. | 6 | 3/0 |
| Bengali, 1901, 1 piast. on 25c. | 1271 | 1/0 |
| Danish W. Indies, 1903, half 4c. used | | |
| as 2c., on piece | 42 | 2/0 |
| France, 1877/90, 1 franc. | 251 | 1/0 |
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| 5 fr. | 37 | 5/0 |
| Greece, 1861, 80l., extra fine | 8 | 7/6 |
| 1870/77, 40l. | 61 | 5/0 |
| Hamburg, 1864/5, 7 sch. | 36 | 2/0 |
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| " " 1893, 3d. on 4d., mint block of 4 | ... | 6/6 |
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| Niger Coast, 1897, 2/6, superb | ... | 7/0 |
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| 8c. purple on blue, used | 117 3d. |
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*. The "S.C.F." is the Official Journal of the Scottish Philatelic Society, the Liverpool and Liverpool Junior Philatelic Societies, the Junior Philatelic Society of Scotland, the Manchester Junior Philatelic Society, the Bristol and Clifton Philatelic Society, the South Wales and Monmouthshire Philatelic Society, the North of England Philatelic Society, the Hull Philatelic Association, the Huddersfield Philatelic Society, the Northampton Philatelic Society, the Croydon Philatelic Society, the Bath Philatelic Society, the Weymouth and Portland Philatelic Society, the Dundee and District Philatelic Society, the Bolton Philatelic Society, the South Essex Philatelic Society, the Aberdeen and North of Scotland Philatelic Society, the Swadlincote Philatelic Society, the Nottinghamshire Philatelic Society, the S.T.P.A., and the principal Exchange Clubs.

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No. 496.—Vol. XX.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1914.

ONE PENNY.

Philatelists of To-Day.

XCVIII.—Mr. W. T. BOWMAN.

BORN in the small seaport town of Amble, Northumberland, foreign coins came Mr. Bowman's way more often than stamps, and the collecting of the former was his schoolboy hobby. The introduction to Philately came about a few years ago, through Bowman *filis* being in difficulties over placing his stamps in a shilling album; and in assisting him, the father became interested. The climax came when a friend presented the son with a large "Senf" album, containing a three-cornered Cape. Gifts of stamps from many friends made the boy's collection too valuable to be carelessly treated, and as his interest waned, the father's increased: those were the happiest days in our friend's philatelic experience.

Passing through the various stages, and spending a great deal of time and correspondence in "exchanges", Mr. Bowman finally discarded all but modern British and Colonial, with a distinct preference for Canada.

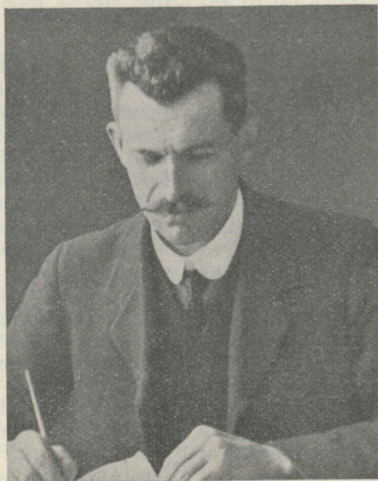
As an Inspector in H.M. Office of Works, and engaged mainly with the erection of Post Offices and

Telephone Exchanges, many regretted opportunities were unthinkingly surrendered to the waste-paper basket, and appreciation of "Officials" did not come until almost too

late; and even then it was little more than lukewarm, and so the waste-paper basket got most of them after all. Mr. Bowman's morning mail sometimes consisting of parcels of plans with Official stamps up to the value of 1s., one can picture O.W. tenpennies and other values, being daily consigned to the flames. Vain regrets and a few recently unearthed copies of the low values are all that now remain of "what might have been."

Our friend dispels the prevalent idea that moving about in Post-offices and amongst P.O. officials a great deal, affords a splendid opportunity to obtain stamps. Never was a greater illusion, he says! A Post Office is

the last place in the world for affording opportunities to the stamp collector. Further, not one P.O. official in a hundred knows what a control-number is, and only about the same percentage knows the difference between Die I. and Die II. of the Georgian stamps!



MR. W. T. BOWMAN.

Notes on Unnecessary Issues.

BY THE REV. C. C. LAMBERT, B.A.

It is quite rightly said that what a man collects is a matter for himself to decide, but in general very few collectors make an original choice: they more usually follow in the main some other collector, and in particular stamp collectors, especially juniors and beginners, follow some catalogue. Now the catalogues, being dealers' lists of goods for sale, do not discriminate between the various issues of stamps as to which are more collectible than others. I think it stands to reason that out of the vast number of varieties of stamps some may be considered more collectible than others. Only novices, I think, will assert that because a stamp exists and is catalogued it should be collected. There are many stamps which, although they may be qualified to be catalogued, yet are not worthy of being collected, except, perhaps, in Society or similar collections. And the vast and growing number of varieties compels us to make a choice as to what we shall collect. The least worthy of being collected are unnecessary issues, those which have been made solely because of the existence of stamp collectors and of the profits accruing therefrom. But not all unnecessary issues have been made for this reason; so some unnecessary are more collectible than others.

Unnecessary stamps may be divided into four classes:—

1. Commemorative.
2. Pictorial other than Commemorative.
3. Seebecks and similar issues.
4. Surcharged or overprinted issues.

The following British Colonies have issued Commemoratives:—Barbados, British Guiana, British South Africa, Canada, Grenada, Hong Kong, Labuan, Leeward Islands, Mauritius, Newfoundland, New South Wales, New Zealand, St. Lucia, and Trinidad.

Of these the Hong Kong, Labuan, and Leeward Islands surcharged Commemoratives could very well have been done without. Barbados and Newfoundland have rather overdone the business; the "Guy" issue of the latter was neither necessary nor ornamental, but the Coronation set is redeemed by its quality. Canada has learnt wisdom in that its "Quebec" set consisted of eight values, the highest being 20c., whilst the Jubilee set had sixteen varieties up to \$5. Little exception can be taken to those issues which consisted of one value such as Grenada, Mauritius, St. Lucia, and Trinidad.

The Foreign Countries that have issued Commemoratives are too numerous to mention. Most of these are little worthy of being collected. Of the many United States Commemoratives most have been issued more with a view to advertisement than for gain, so these stamps rank amongst the most collectible of Commemoratives. Like Canada, the United States have reduced the numbers in and values of their Commemorative sets. The Austrian set of 1908 issued to commemorate the Jubilee proved such a success that it was adopted as the regular issue, and so may legitimately be collected. The Russian Commemorative set of 1913 was issued as a permanent set, and so can hardly be banned as unnecessary.

In the second class (Pictorial other than Commemorative) there are also different degrees of collectibility. The pictorial issues of New Zealand and Tasmania would have ranked high, had they not been spoiled by multiplicity of papers, perforations and watermarks. To the pictorials of Bahamas and Jamaica, being few in number, little exception will be taken. Probably the greatest exception can be taken to the pictorials of Labuan, North Borneo, and Brunei, places where there is only little use for a few stamps; and the large number of postmarked-to-order copies of these put on the market has brought them into further disfavour. The pictorial sets of Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis, and the Virgin Islands are quite unnecessary, as there is a concurrent set in the same Islands inscribed "Leeward Islands." The pictorial or allegorical issue of St. Vincent was not in the least necessary, and the accession of King George provided an opportunity for making another change.

The few pictorials of Malta are neither Commemorative nor unnecessary, but are perfectly legitimate issues.

The many non-commemorative pictorials of Foreign Countries, such as the issues of Bosnia, Montenegro, Bulgaria, and the French Colonies have little to recommend them beyond their appearance. Probably the worst of this class are the issues of Liberia, where the postal service is little more than nominal.

Enough has been written about "Seebecks" to deter most collectors from coveting those many-hued multitudinous varieties. With them we may perhaps classify the issues of the Cayman Islands and of the Virgin Islands of recent years, which would never have been issued had it not been for gullible collectors.

But worst of all are the many totally unnecessary surcharged and overprinted issues.

Lagos stamps could be used up in Southern Nigeria; the stamps of the various units of the South African Union were interchangeable, likewise those of the Australian States; and the British Central Africa Protectorate issue was used until the set inscribed "Nyasaland Protectorate" was ready; but when British New Guinea is named Papua (which name, by the way, it has no sole right to) two surcharged sets are issued, that is, put on the market, and when Labuan is annexed to the Straits Settlements another quite unnecessary set is added by surcharging the Labuan gumpaps "Straits Settlements."

The 4 cents on many values (marked-down prices), of North Borneo and Labuan are beneath contempt. The non-necessity of the 1909 Rhodesia set is too glaring for words, for the country had long been known as Rhodesia without any necessity for having the name on the stamps having been discovered. The Aitutaki, Niue, and Penrhyn Islands overprinted on New Zealand issues are quite superfluous and of no philatelic interest.

The number of surcharged and overprinted stamps of Foreign States is legion. The Portuguese Colonies provisional issues of 1902-5 provided some one hundred and twenty-six unnecessary and uninteresting varieties. The French Colonies provisionals of 1912-13 of some one hundred and forty varieties, consisting of 5c. and 10c. values surcharged on various other denominations of obsolete issues, are on a par with the Portuguese waste paper. Incidentally this shows how little real use there is for any values but the 5c. and 10c.

In 1909 the Italian authorities hit on the idea of overprinting a separate set for every town in the Turkish Dominions where there was an Italian Post Office. This resulted in seven unnecessary sets. The Russian Levant Post Offices followed suit with sets for about twelve towns. The Turco-Italian and Balkan wars have provided excuse for floods of overprinted waste paper. Italy emitted thirteen different sets of seven values for various Aegean Islands, most of them almost unknown. Greece has produced a countless number of varieties for use (nominally) in such places as Icaria, Lemnos, Mytilene, Macedonia, and Samos. The French-Chinese Post Offices have produced superfluous sets for some eight towns: these are on a par with the Italian and Russian Levant rubbish. It should be noted that Hong Kong stamps without any overprint are used in several Chinese towns where there are Hong Kong Post Offices. The Congo and Crete overprinted sets of 1908 were both illegitimate; the Congo was not recognised as a Belgian Colony by the Powers for a long time after that date; and Crete was not acknowledged by the Powers as part of the Greek Dominions until November, 1913, when a Commemorative stamp was issued to mark that event, thereby silently affirming that Crete was not under the Greek flag before that date.

Perhaps the worst of this class are the gumpaps now being produced by the Portuguese authorities for (nominally) the Portuguese Colonies. It would seem as if they were trying to find out how many different sets could be produced by overprinting remainders of the Vasco da Gama rubbish; these are about as collectible as tram-tickets or cigar-bands. Evidently by ringing the changes on the stamps it was intended to wring the change out of some collectors' pockets.

A Zurfeit of Rare Errors,

shewn at the Royal Philatelic Society's Meeting on the 29th January, 1914.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING, the Patron of the Society, sent through Mr. E. D. Bacon a selection of rare stamps comprising the following:—

Mauritius. "Post Paid" 2d., error "Penoe", also two specimens—one unused and the other used—of the first state of the plate, and an unused specimen in a block of five of the second state of the plate.

British Guiana. 1852 issue—a used pair of the 1c., showing error "Patimus" for "Petimus".

New South Wales. Pair of used 1d., Sydney View, Plate II, one stamp being Type No. 15, without clouds. Used 2d., Sydney View, Plate II, Type No. 13, with "Crevit" omitted. Used specimen of the 6d. Laureated issue, Plate I, with error "Walls".

Barbados. 1s., printed in blue instead of black.

Mafeking. 3d., small size with head of Baden-Powell with the whole of the design reversed, postmarked "Mafeking—May 8. 1900."

Gibraltar. The error carmine, Queen's Head, without value.

Straits Settlements. The error 32c., carmine-rose, Queen's Head without surcharge.

Malta. 4d., Queen's Head, pair, imperforate.

Jhind. 8a., error "Jeind" for "Jhind".

Grenada. 1s., error "Shiilling" for "Shilling".

St. Helena. 1d., large size, with head of King Edward, with the whole design printed in red. This stamp is overprinted "Specimen", and no copy is at present known without that word.

St. Helena. 1s., Queen's Head, two vertical strips of ten stamps each, the fifth horizontal row of which has double surcharge, while the two stamps of the bottom row are entirely without surcharge.

St. Helena. 4d., Queen's Head, double surcharge, one measuring 18mm., the other 19mm.

MR. D. C. GRAY showed two used blocks of thirty-two each of the $\frac{3}{4}$ anna, India, 1854, showing one stamp in each block with retouched Chignon.

Norway. 1855, 4 sk., used, being the variety "Lion with double foot."

Russia. 1870, 3 kop., with background of the 5 kop. stamp, and in addition other errors of Mexico, Thibet, and Belgium.

BARON DE WORMS showed a block of four of the 80c., rose colour, of the 1860 issue of France *tête-bêche*, and a South Australian 1d. with double surcharge "O.S."

BARON P. DE WORMS showed a selection of stamps of Ceylon, comprising different values, showing re-entry, including the same re-entry of the 1d. in four consecutive issues.

MR. T. W. HALL showed, amongst others, Colombian stamps including thirteen copies of the error large "De Los" and the 10c. in the type of the 20c. Also Antioquia, 1886 issue—two copies of the 50c., red, error in the colour of the 10c., and an entire sheet of the 10c., including the error and a copy of this error with the centre removed. Two blocks of the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., black on yellow, one showing the central stamp cut out, in which state it was stated to have been issued, and the second showing the central stamp removed from the stone altogether, leaving a blank space. The error originally printed in this space is quite unknown. 1890, three copies of the error 50c., brown, and an entire sheet of the 20c., including the error. Also some Victorian and New South Wales stamps.

MR. J. R. LAING showed the following:—

England. Block of eighteen containing the double star L.K. The same error used on entire, dated June 18, 1849. Block of twelve 2d., unused, Ivory Head. 1d., unused, imperf., with inverted S. Block of four 1d., unused, with Archer perforation.

Denmark. 2s., blue, and 4s., red, pairs, imperf., with full gum. 8 ö for 8 öre. S.G. 97 (very rare).

Turkey, 1865. The 1 piastre, green, found in sheet of the 10 paras. The 25 piastres of 1871 with value inverted in upper left corner.

Finland. 40 pen., rose on blue, rouletted by small perf. on left.

France. 10 on 10c., blue, overprint, used, on entire, addressed to Möens.

Martinique. Strip of three showing error 95c. instead of 05c.

French Colonies. Strip of three 10c., centre stamp turned sideways.

Ceylon. Block of four, one with inverted S over control.

Cape of Good Hope. 2d., bistre, with double watermark.

Uganda. 1 rupee—the rare printing with three stars in line. And other errors of Canada, Argentine, Brazil, Antioquia, New South Wales, Fiji, Queensland, Tasmania, and Victoria.

MR. L. L. R. HAUSBURG showed a very fine selection of errors and varieties of the 1d., Victoria, first type, half-length portrait of Queen Victoria. Also the following:—

Colombia. 1860, 20c., block of fifty in five rows of ten, containing the following noticeable varieties:—

- (1) Whole stamp inverted—the second from the left in the second row.
- (2) A transfer of the 5c. inserted in error for the 20c.—the second stamp from the left in the fourth row.
- (3) The shield and a portion of the lower left part of the stamp re-touched

1863. (1) A vertical strip of three (unused), the top and bottom stamps being the 20c. red, and the centre one the 50c. red (error).

(2) The second type of the 50c. red (error).

Peru. The "medio peso" red (error)

There are five "types" which are shown along with the same types of the "medio peso" yellow.

There is also a severed and rejoined pair (from the Breitfuss Collection), the upper stamp being the normal 1 peseta red, and the lower one the "medio peso" error. Also

Venezuela. 2 reales (first type), coarse printing of 1859, a block of eight consisting of two blocks of four *tête-bêche*, and a large number of other varieties arising from errors caused in taking transfers.

MR. GREEN showed, among others, Great Britain—the Blue Essay on envelope, used.

CAPT. BATES showed a selection of essays and varieties of Great Britain, including the "Sievier Essay" and the 1d. with error of lettering, and also of various British Colonies and Queensland.

CAPT. BERNERS showed a general selection of errors of all countries, including the British Solomon Isles and other British Colonies, together with the "Papua" error, small type vertical surcharge reading upwards.

MR. OLDFIELD showed some of the specimens of the first issue of the Bolivian 5c. stamp from Plate No. 7, being No. 3 on the plate, and also some minor errors of Bosnia—a set of Type II. of the 1896—1900 issue, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. and not catalogued.

MR. CASTLE showed, among others, New South Wales, Sydney View, [2d.] Plate II., a strip of five, two retouched.

New Zealand. 2d., strip of four, red, showing retouches.

Victoria. Too Late—rouletted.

Western Australia. 2d., first print on thick paper, unused; 6d., first print—Swan without head.

New South Wales. The following varieties of the Laureated issue: 6d. "Walls" and 1d. "Wale", unused; 3d. with the watermark 2d.

Diadem Issue: 2d. with the watermark 8d.

From "The London Philatelist" for February, 1914.

Mems. from the Mags.

"TURKEY.—We illustrate the set described last month."

M.J. (February).

At Turks' delights a peeper:
It's getting clear to me,
Tuck's picture-cards come cheaper—
One dozen for twelve D.

"PORTUGUESE COLONIES.—We are informed by
making [this month] 120 varieties [of new issues] in all."

L.P. (February).

The wild Republic's ruse is
The purse-strings to unloose,
Of all the Portuguesees
And every other goose.

"EGYPT.—2 mills., bright green (Cleopatra)."

L.P. (February).

What! This Royal Egypt's Beauty?
How did it come to pass
Great Antony shirked duty,
Unless he was an ass?

(Perhaps *he* also was bright green!)

"EGYPT.—2 mill., orange-yellow (Ras-el-tin Palace).

3
4 ,, vermilion (Pyramids).

West-End Philatelist (January).

Some others call her "Isis."
The *West-End* has a doubt
How best to face the crisis—
So leaves the lady out!

(These 2 mill. Palaces will become scarce some day.)

"BRITISH contract letters and numbers."

Ph. R. (February, p. 22).

We *do* contract them daily,
Like philatelic weasels—
Or babes who trot out gaily,
To contract mumps and measles!

"REFERRING to the recent 'Gibbons-Peckitt' deal, Mr. Wilmot Corfield says, in the *Philatelic Journal of India*: 'The Strand will seem horribly lop-sided.'"

Cornelius Wrinkle in the *P.S.* (7.3.14).

He says the same as I did—
You take the tip from Dâk:
The Strand is now lop-sided;
Be careful how you walk.

"IN Plan I., which is intended to illustrate a single line of seven stamps on the album-page, I am suggesting the placing of the normal stamp, the standard colour, in the centre, with shades lighter and darker placed at the left and right sides of it respectively."

Mr. P. C. Bishop in *S.C.* (7.3.14).

See the seven, fine and formal,
Left and right, in three and three:
Why the normal *is* the normal—
That's the thought that puzzles me!

"IT was decided to publish only one more number of the *World of Stamps*."

S.C. (7.3.14).

The *World of Stamps* is dying—
We need not grieve a lot.
It's just a habit (trying),
The *World of Stamps* has got.

"IT is with much pleasure that we are able to record the grant of this celebrated recognition of philatelic merit [the Lindenberg medal] to M. José Marco del Pont."

L.P. (February).

"THIS year's recipient [of the medal] is S. José Marco del Pont."

F. R. in the *Herts Report* (March).

Doyen he of Buenos Ayres—
For none other would we want it:
"J. M. Pont" or "Pent"—who cares?
That's the truth, depend upon it!

"SIMPLE Wmk., inverted and reversed.—The Georgian Fourpence has been printed not only on the wrong side of the paper, with watermark upright, but also on the wrong side, with watermark inverted. Mr. Stanley Phillips has shewn us a copy."

Ed. British Philatelist (February).

Yes! "Stanley is the cry" again.
Or wmk., control or die;
Shade, touch, or margin; perf. or pane—
It's always "Stanley is the cry!"

"WE have already evidence that 1914 will witness the opening of a Philatelic Congress at London."

Mr. Jno. Godinho in *P.J.I.* (February)

Where will it end? So kindly say.
When will it end? If so it do.
Suppose it reaches far Bombay,
And lasts till 1932!

"THE Rev. E. G. Barber then gave a display of his very complete and highly specialised collection of the stamps of Monaco, including the stamps of Sardinia and France, in use previous to the issue of separate stamps [to Monaco]."

P.J.G.B. (20.2.14)

To '85 from '49—
Two *outside* lands, to my surprise.
Why this should be, I can't divine.
Oh! what it is to specialise!

"PROFESSOR Ridgeway says 'It [the Turkish Crescent] is the result of the base-to-base conjunction of two claws or tusk amulets.'"

F. J. M. in *S.L.* (March).

I always thought the moon we know,
Is verdant cheese, with shining face—
Not claws or tusks. Oh! cheese it, do,
Professor: this is base, too base!

"OUR Spring-Easter number will be published on the 14th March."

S.C.F. (28.2.14).

Well, what of it, if it should?
Why exalt exultant shout?
Autumn-Easter's number would
Be THE thing to brag about!

DÂK.

The Happy Medium.

(Notes from a Paper read by James Marshall, Junr., before the Croydon Philatelic Society).

SPECIALISTS do much good for the science of Philately, for, without their aid, little would be known of the many and interesting varieties which have up to now been chronicled; and we should be in the dark as to the valuable particulars of departmental working, manufacture, output, etc., all of which should be considered in the systematic study of any country's stamps. Apart from this, I do not think that Specialism can exist as the most rational and interesting mode of stamp-collecting.

Take the average Philatelist, who shows an intelligent interest in stamps as a hobby, and not as an investment or as a means of carrying off medals galore. To him Specialism may have charms for a time, but when he has obtained the majority of the stamps in which he is interested, and can only get the remainder by either a large outlay or much search, he tires of his favourite, and ceases to be interested—perhaps gives it up. It is on this point that I wish to lay special stress, for it seems the key-note—judicious choice in the collection, so that a process of alternation can be resorted to, and thus interest kept from flagging.

With regard to Generalism, it is impossible for the average collector to build up a general collection with satisfactory completeness; and therefore that class should be discouraged. The number of absolute varieties eligible for such a collection is enormous. As years pass, the issue of new stamps grows not regularly, but by leaps and bounds. This is a great pity, as a large percentage is issued, not to supply a postal demand, but to replenish the empty Exchequer. Such stamps discourage beginners, and materially damage the hobby by repelling would-be recruits.

With all its faults, however, Generalism has advantages—a general collection gives its possessor a broader outlook, and there is less likelihood of a loss of interest through lack of blanks to fill; though on the other hand, that state may be arrived at through a superabundance of spaces!

Having briefly tried to explain why neither Specialism nor Generalism alone is the ideal, I will suggest a combination of the two, which appears to have certain advantages.

I should divide the collection into halves. The first, which may be called the specialised half, to consist, according to taste, of a group, a single country, a single issue, or even a single stamp. Great care should be taken in this part, and much work put into it.

Apart from the stamps as catalogued, all varieties should be sought after and noted—used and unused; strips and blocks; and differences in postmark, shade, watermark, printing and paper, should be included. Nothing adds so much to the owner's interest in his collection as the discovery of a new variety.

The second half would constitute the generalised division. It may comprise the Colonies of a Power, a geographical group of countries, or a few to be specially selected. These would be treated very differently, the main goal in view being completeness in the "ordinary" sense, not the accumulation of varieties of the same stamp.

Having briefly described my ideal form of stamp collecting, I should like, in a few words, to demonstrate its advantages. It would not, of course, apply to the philatelist whose principal interest in life is his collection; nor would it be of any use to the beginner, who selects the largest and most highly-coloured labels for study and carefully sticks them into an old exercise book with the strongest gum he can obtain; but on the other hand it should appeal to the medium collector, and thus to the majority of collectors.

Moreover, the medium collector, although at times devoted to his collection, has a habit of temporarily losing interest in the face of difficulties, and a period of inertia is good neither for him nor his hobby.

By the adoption of the double form, when Part I. fails to stimulate, Part II. comes along and takes its place. Beyond this, an insight is gained in a larger field than Specialism would allow, and a vast number of absolutely useless and unnecessary varieties avoided.

Correspondence.

"GROSS" OR "NETT" PRICING.

To the Editor of "The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly".

DEAR SIR,

In your issue 31st Jan., in the "At Home and Abroad" column, I was rather struck by the heading of a par, "Gross Pricing Inexplicable."

I have never written anything respecting Gross and Nett pricing in Stamp Exchange Clubs previously, but I thought that, perhaps, the personal experience I have had may throw some light upon the subject, and possibly prove the origin of the matter, and shew that gross and nett pricing are really one and the same thing, only, the settling up for the balance due from members who have taken stamps in excess of those removed from their sheets, being allowed for at a discount.

Many years since—over thirty, I believe—I was on the committee of a Philatelic Society in London (not the Royal), the members of which exchanged stamps at the meetings. At first, members exchanged stamps to fill up their albums, practically regardless of catalogue prices; later, for convenience, and as catalogues were published more frequently, they were referred to for prices. But here a difficulty arose, as each member wished to exchange by his own catalogue, either "Gibbons," "Lincoln," or "Capt. Evans's" published by Pemberton, Wilson & Co.; so it was decided to use one catalogue only for exchange values—*viz.*, the commonest.

This arrangement worked satisfactorily for a time, but owing to several members receiving a considerable amount of correspondence from abroad, and other members taking the stamps from them, few being required in return, a debit account became established, which threatened to put a stop to exchanging.

I recollect that the member to whom the largest amount was due, possessed a great number of one shilling, Trinidad (which had been exchanged at 4d. each) and to keep the exchange going said "Well, as I cannot find any more stamps I want, I am willing to take half the catalogue value in cash for the difference due to me. I do not deal in stamps, and have not to make a profit, or my living on them; I do not have to pay rent, rates or taxes for a shop to sell them in, or pay a salary for a clerk, so I think if I accept half catalogue value that will be fair". This apparently was the origin of the half catalogue price for balance of difference in exchanging.

Later on the idea was mooted for members to exchange stamps through the medium of the post, in the intervals between the meetings, and some crude rules were drawn up, written in ink and forwarded with the sheets, later on being hektographed, and copies supplied to each member. This was one of the earliest—if not the first—of the Exchange Clubs, and was purely an exchange. A nominal amount only was charged for stationery, the secretary's remuneration being the first selection of stamps.

The stamps were priced strictly according to catalogue, members being practically prohibited from pricing above or below; and in those days stamps with perfs. cut and damaged in other ways were generally accepted, provided they filled a blank in the general album.

To a great extent, exchanges were equalized by debit and credit balances being extended for several months, thus enabling members to take enough stamps instead of cash, and little or no money passed, but the rule of half catalogue price for such balance was adhered to.

Since those days, Exchange Clubs have gradually changed owing to many contributing members turning specialists, and disposing of their general collection on the sheets; others join who do not collect so as to enable them to dispose of stamps obtained from cheap sources, such as their own business correspondence. Both of these classes are desirous of disposing of their stamps, and are willing to do so at a very small profit. These are two of the principal reasons which conduce to the keeping down of the value of many stamps, and allow of the 50% reduction for cash in settling up.

I hope you will gather from this rambling letter, that for exchange purposes whatever price is put upon the stamp is the nett price, be it catalogue or otherwise, and that the

settlement of debit and credit account after the exchange has taken place is settled with or without a discount.

So far as I can see, for general convenience the pricing by catalogue value is the better. Each member prices on a general basis, and those who contribute largely, and take little, are quite willing to accept the 50% reduction, or half catalogue price, for the balance due to them. There is only one exception, which in most gross (so called) pricing clubs is provided for.

There is, as you know, an exception to every rule, and the exception in this case is as regards the unused stamps, which, if priced at catalogue and settled for at 50% discount, would entail a loss to the owner; e.g., a 1/- unused current Bermuda, priced, say, 1/10 on the exchange sheet, would in settling up be paid for at 1rd. To obviate this, gross rules are generally worded thus:—

"Current or recently issued unused stamps may be priced to allow of the nett value being a percentage over face value."

Of course, with respect to the prosperity of a Club, nett or gross pricing (so called) has practically nothing to do. The success of a Club is entirely due to three things—(1) The integrity of the secretary; (2) The management by him of the Club in a purely business manner; and (3) The secretary's thorough knowledge of stamps. Unless these three are combined, the Club only lives for a limited period, and the members have to bury it and pay heavy funeral expenses.

Yours truly,

W. MATTHEWS,

Sec. Evesham Stamp Ex. Club.

Evesham, 2nd Feb., 1914.

A Vandal on the Loose.

EVERYWHERE one reads that the proper way to separate stamps from the paper on which they are stuck, is to place them in a shallow dish with the minimum of cold water—cold always emphasized—or preferably on damp cloth or blotting paper, and then, when the moisture has just penetrated to the gum on the back of the stamp, to remove the stamp from the paper.

Now that, doubtless, is the safest way in the majority of cases with delicate stamps, but personally I have found that it is not so with one or two, notably the present issue of Persians. My unutterably vandalistic suggestion is, that, for the great majority of stamps and for some delicate stamps, it is far better to float them on, or even immerse them wholesale for a few seconds in, boiling hot or very hot water! The present Persian issue, which after an hour or two's flotation on cold water get discoloured in patches, and which under that time require about a minute or two each of the most delicate manipulation to separate them from their accompanying paper—time which I cannot give—stand immersion for half-a-minute without showing the least evil effect, to my eye at any rate; whilst the great majority of other stamps come out of their tub as fresh as a baby does from his or hers. Of course, chalkies and fugitives shriek at the treatment; but the average undiseased stamp seems to stand it very well. I think that too much "cotton wool" is sometimes as apt to harm stamps, as much as it does human beings.

It is just possible that the exceedingly dry atmosphere of the place—"Bedlam!" I hear my readers exclaiming—in which I discovered and have practised the treatment, may have something to do with its acting so contrarily to all previous philatelic wisdom. In conclusion, I would suggest that the most comfortable way of working would be to have the dish of hot water, on a tripod with a small spirit lamp underneath, so regulated as to keep the water at the temperature desired, which I think should be from about 150° to 180° F. Old and torn stamps may be practised on first, as I am not in the least hopeful of being believed. One of the advantages of the method is that all the gum usually departs, leaving the stamp to dry quite flat, instead of rolling up as if it fancied it were an angel on horseback.

E.G.H.

At Home and Abroad.

By Percy C. Bishop.

Is the "Entente Postale" coming?

WE do not appear to be enthusing much about the Anglo-French penny-postage scheme on this side of the channel, but there is no disguising the cordiality of France as expressed by the French newspapers. For instance, "Le Gaulois" says:

The penny stamp between Great Britain and France will have enormous moral importance, and will be a symbol of that friendship uniting us to our neighbours. It is not to be doubted that it will be received with enthusiasm. Let us hope that we shall see the realization of the idea shortly.

"Le Petit Parisien," on the same subject, is no less enthusiastic, and remarks that the business men of Paris are the more in favour of the reduction that it would necessarily become extended in the near future to French relations with other bordering countries. The journal foresees that the step would mean an increase in postal revenue.

One thing is tolerably certain. Arrange an interchange of correspondence between France and England on a penny basis and Germany would not long be content to remain out in the cold. An Anglo-German penny post would speedily follow, and that would be a deadly blow to the jingols and the war-mongers.

Demonetising French Colonial Stamps.

SOME people view with alarm the threatened demonetisation of French Colonial postage stamps. Others hold that it does not matter a scrap, and among these others is "B.T.K.S.," who has been writing on the subject in "The Bazaar." Now, I agree that demonetisation probably has no terrors for the collector of French Colonial issues. I think the man who has the hardihood to devote himself to this fearful and wonderful section of Philately will probably be able to keep a stiff upper-lip under the most trying conditions conceivable. But I really cannot see eye to eye with "B.T.K.S." when he argues that because demonetisation has not adversely affected the values of stamps like the 1d. black, Great Britain, therefore demonetisation will not affect the philatelic values of French Colonials. He writes in "The Bazaar":—

All, or practically all, the earlier Victorian stamps of Great Britain were demonetized some years ago, and the stamp market was not affected in the slightest degree; nor is the value of such rarities as the "pence" issues of Ceylon, Mauritius and Newfoundland in any way lessened by the fact that they are no longer available for postage.

It is apparently forgotten that the early Victorian stamps of Great Britain in unused state were already worth many times their face value before they were demonetised. In these circumstances demonetisation was no hardship. But I pity the trade in unused current Colonials if the practice of immediate demonetisation became general throughout the British Empire! I think the fact that current Colonials in mint condition are worth "at least their face value" is a great consideration with the vast majority of new issue collectors, and has had a tremendous effect in popularising this form of collecting.

No New Issue Services for Specialists.

DOUBTLESS I shall be corrected if I am wrong, but I believe it is impossible to enjoy the advantages of a New Issue Service restricted to one's own selected countries. I have before me the particulars of only two New Issue Services—those of Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., Ipswich, and Messrs. Bright & Son, London. Neither of these firms will engage to supply new issue services to specialists or group collectors. The most they will do is to restrict the service to British Empire only or Foreign Countries only. Thus, if one collects certain European countries one cannot subscribe for their new emissions without taking also the products of Paraguay, the Portuguese Colonies, Hayti, Liberia, etc., etc. It seems to me that it should not be beyond the wit of man to devise some system of supplying a philatelist with the new issues he requires—and these alone.

Notes on New Issues and Varieties.

BY A. B. CREEKE, JUN.

Albania (495).—It is currently reported that a series of stamps with portrait of Prince Wilhelm I. is already in preparation.

Bolivia (468).—"The Metropolitan Philatelist" for 7th February says:—

This country apparently requires a 2½ or 3c. stamp, as letters are now coming along with bisected five cents: in the great majority of cases the stamp is cut diagonally, leaving about two thirds on the letter. We have only seen the larger portions, which would indicate that it is used as a three cent stamp, the smaller portion not being utilised.

Bosnia (489).—We learn from Mr. Karl Ledermann that, according to the "Post und Telegraphen-Verordnungsblatt", the current stamps (except those for newspapers and parcels-post) are obtainable at the chief Post Office of Vienna, and at those of large towns in Austria.

Gold Coast (488).—So far back as No. 483, we chronicled, on the faith of a contemporary, the £1 of the Georgian series, but the copy was evidently a "specimen", seeing that Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., now shew us this stamp as a new issue.

Head of King George; Wmk., Mult. Crown "CA": perf. 14.
£1, purple & black on red.

Great Britain (492).—We are indebted to Mr. W. T. Wilson for a sight of the current Sixpence, rosy purple (Somerset House print) with inverted watermark.

Hungary (495).—The 5 korona, as foreshadowed in our last number, has now appeared on the new paper; we have a copy from our Ipswich friends.

So far as we know the following values have appeared on the paper with the new watermark:—

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 filler, grey. | 25 filler, blue. |
| 2 " yellow. | 30 " orange-brown. |
| 5 " green. | 35 " purple. |
| 10 " rose. | 60 " olive-green. |
| 12 " lilac. | 1 korona, red-brown. |
| 20 " brown. | 2 " blue. |
| 5 korona, dull claret. | |

Jamaica (487).—Mr. Chas. Davies writes to "The Philatelic Circular":—

I send for your inspection, two blocks of four of the current 3d. Jamaica with white backs, from which you will see that there are two distinct shades in use. I also send a used copy of the 3d., white back. This I soaked in water, with the result that the yellow colouring has run from the chalk and left the stamp simply purple on white.

Our contemporary adds: "The shades are certainly very distinct. The effect of water upon the coloured chalk-surface is to give it a resemblance to the colour of the 6d."

Says "Ewen's Weekly Stamp News":—

A client in Jamaica informs us that the 3d. on yellow tinted is not now obtainable at any of the Post Offices and we gather that a new printing on the yellow throughout paper is in use, but so far copies have not reached us. The ½d. in the Arms type is to be retained in use and not altered to the King George design. The 2s. with Head of King George will probably not be issued for a considerable period as there is a heavy stock on hand of the Queen's Head issue.

New Zealand (494).—"The Australian Stamp Journal" has seen the 3s., mauve, postal-fiscal, printed on chalk-

surfaced paper, perf. 14½ × 14, and watermarked "N.Z." and Star.

Nicaragua (494).—Herman Focke writes to "Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News" as follows:—

It will interest collectors that one of those good-hearted ex-Postmasters from Nicaragua has "come to town," with a batch of uncharged stamps of the two issues of 1911-12 (Liberty and Engine) and amongst them the much-talked-of 6c. chocolate-brown value of the latter series, which was not put on sale at the Atlantic Coast, according to best and reliable information received by me. Still, the stamp is bonâ fide, so far as the printers, Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., are concerned, who produced and delivered it according to contract. Whether it is a postage stamp, good and proper, I leave to the decision of those who got some of the rake-off. The stamp is selling here at from 15 cents up, and is cheap at that, as the issue was very small, and the greater part was surcharged with the "Cordoba" currency.

Norway (481).—"Ewen's Weekly Stamp News" gives, on contemporary authority, some interesting information about the Jubilee stamps, which will be issued on account of the centenary of independence in Norway. There will be three values, 5, 10 and 20 öre, representing a copy of the painting by Wergelang, showing the constitutional assembly of the Imperial States at Eidsvold. These stamps will be issued on May 1st, and the printing works of the Norwegian Bank have already commenced with the manufacture of same. The plate has been engraved by Professor Schirnböck, of Vienna, who was the engraver of the attractive Franz-Joseph set of Austria. In the centre of the picture one sees the Stadtholder of the Danish king, Prince Christian August; around him are seated the deputies of the Norwegian Public who advise the "Grund-lov" (Constitution of the Empire). The colours of the three stamps are in conformity with the condition of the Postal Union: 5 öre green, 10 öre red, 20 öre blue. Originally it was the intention to print altogether 43 million stamps of the three values, but for the present half the quantity will suffice. The most gratifying fact is that this Jubilee issue is to be restricted to the three lowest denominations, which are the values most in demand for general use.

Portuguese Colonies (495).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., send us a set of sixteen values for PORTUGUESE CONGO, of the new Colonial "Ceres" type already illustrated.

1913. Permanent series; wove paper; perf. 14½ × 14.

| | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| ¼c., sepia. | 8c., slate. |
| ½c., black. | 10c., orange-brown. |
| 1c., green. | 15c., lake. |
| 1½c., chocolate. | 20c., yellow-green. |
| 2c., red. | 30c., sepia on green. |
| 2½c., violet. | 40c., brown on pink. |
| 5c., blue. | 50c., orange on salmon. |
| 7½c., brown. | 1esc., green on blue. |

Servia (479).—"Ewen's Weekly Stamp News" translates an extract from the "Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung", to the effect that the following values of the usual type have been issued in different colours:—

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| 5p., yellow-green—formerly green. | |
| 10p., scarlet | " red. |
| 15p., black | " violet. |
| 20p., brown | " yellow. |
| 25p., ultramarine | " blue. |
| 30p., olive | " blue-green. |
| 50p., brown-red | " dark brown. |
| 1d., black-grey | " salmon. |

Straits Settlements (493).—On the authority of the "Philatelisten Zeitung," "Ewen's Weekly Stamp News," chronicles two values on the temporary paper.

| |
|---------------------------------------|
| 45c. black on green-surfaced. |
| \$2 green and red on yellow-surfaced. |

United States' Possessions (494).—With regard to the specially overprinted series of stamps, issued at the U.S. Postal Agency, SHANGHAI, in November, last, Mr. E. Widler kindly writes us:—

The American Post Office in Shanghai issued recently a number of stamps overprinted with all capital letters in two lines

"Shanghai, China" in three different colours, viz., black, deep blue, and red, making a total of forty-one varieties.

The stamps are composed of the usual low values of the current issue, the red oblong parcel post, the green oblong parcel post postage-due, and two obsolete stamps of which the two cents postage due 1895 and the thirteen cents (Harrison) 1902 are also included as well as the registration ten cents blue 1911.

The above stamps were here for sale nearly a month, and probably not over 100 specimens of each kind were sold in all.

No sooner did this become known and a demand for them established, when they were withdrawn and the sale for them ceased on December 20, 1913. It is very difficult to get definite information regarding this issue. May be they were only for trial and are to be the forerunners of a permanent issue, following the same principle as the other foreign post offices in Shanghai, in the overprinting of their respective stamps with "China".

Herewith a list of all the varieties in detail:—

1913.—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 cents red parcel post stamps with black overprint.

1913.—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 cents red parcel post stamps with deep blue overprint.

1913.—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10 and 25 cents green parcel post postage, with red overprint.

1913.—1, 2, 5, 10 and 25 cents green parcel post postage-due, with black overprint.

1912.—10 and 50 cents (Franklin).

1911.—Ten cents registration stamp.

1910.—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 cents (Washington).

1910.—1 cent (Franklin).

1902.—13 cents (Harrison).

1895.—2 cents postage due.

Venezuela (457).—"Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News" has been shown, by Mr. Leonard F. Garbaccio, two values of the 1911 series, with the centre printed in a different colour from the frame.

5c., green & yellow-green.
10c., scarlet & vermilion

The Sixth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain.

LONDON, 1914.

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Held under the Auspices of the Royal Philatelic Society,
London, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,
May 20th, 21st and 22nd, 1914.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:—
FRANZ REICHENHEIM, 29, Holland Villas Road,
Kensington, London, W.

The Hon. Secretary and the Assistant Hon. Secretary of the Royal Philatelic Society, London (Messrs. L. L. R. Hausburg and H. R. Oldfield), have been added to the Executive Committee.

His Majesty's Postmaster-General, the Right Hon. C. E. H. Hobhouse, P.C., M.P., has accepted the invitation of the Committee to become a Vice-Patron of the Congress.

The price of tickets for the Congress Banquet to be held at the Trocadero on Thursday, May 21st, has been fixed at five shillings for the delegates and their friends. An excellent programme for the after dinner entertainment has been arranged.

Only one new item for discussion has so far been sent in and approved of by the Committee. Any other motions to be brought before the Congress by any of the Societies should be sent to the Hon. Secretary without further delay.

About a dozen Societies have, so far, appointed Delegates. Societies are requested to elect their Delegates and to inform the Hon. Secretary of their names and addresses at their earliest possible convenience.

Attention is drawn to the Rules and Regulations—that no Society is entitled to appoint Delegates or to bring any motion before the Congress if their annual contribution towards the

Permanent Congress Committee for the season 1913-14 has not been previously paid to the Hon. Treasurer of the Permanent Congress Committee (Mr. Franz Reichenheim).

The Executive Committee has made the following arrangements for the Delegates with the under-mentioned Hotels:—

The Marble Arch Hotel, Marble Arch, W.—Single rooms, including light, attendance, bath and breakfast, at 5/6 and 6/6.

The Imperial Hotel, Russell Square, W.C.—

Ditto ditto at 6/-

The Bedford Hotel, Southampton Row, W.C.—

Ditto ditto at 5/-

The Premier Hotel (Temperance), Southampton Row, W.C.—

Ditto ditto at 4/6.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

GOVERNING THE

PHILATELIC CONGRESSES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

1.—A Philatelic Congress shall be held once in each succeeding year under the auspices of one or more British Philatelic Societies.

2.—A Philatelic Society is a body whose chief aim is the study of stamps, and which holds Meetings at which papers are read or discussions take place upon subjects connected with Stamp Collecting.

3.—Every Philatelic Society of Great Britain wishing to be represented by Delegates at the yearly Congress *must* pay a small contribution towards the clerical and other expenses of the Permanent Congress Committee under the following scale:—

Societies under 100 Members 5/- per annum.

Societies of 100 Members or over 100 Mem-

bers but not more than 200 Members 10/- per annum.

Societies of over 200 Members 15/- per annum.

4.—Each Society under 100 Members may be represented by two Delegates, each Society from 100 to 200 Members by three Delegates, each Society over and above 200 Members, by four Delegates.

In addition to the above, the Members of the Local Executive and of the Permanent Congress Committees are also entitled to speak and to vote at the Congress.

Each Delegate must register his vote in person, no proxies being allowed.

5.—The arrangement of the Congress shall be left in the hands of the inviting Society or Societies, subject to anything in these Rules which may apply to or govern particular matters.

The expenses incident to each Congress must be defrayed by the inviting Society or Societies, inclusive of those incurred by Sub-Committees.

6.—The inviting Society or Societies shall appoint the Chairman and Honorary Secretary of the Congress.

The Chairman has a right to a casting vote, although he need not be appointed one of the Delegates of his Society.

7.—Delegates reading Papers or opening discussions appearing on the Agenda may occupy ten minutes, but no subsequent speaker shall occupy more than five minutes or speak a second time, except that (a) the mover of the original motion shall have the right to reply, but not for introducing new matter, (b) a Delegate may speak to a point of order.

No Paper intended to be read before a Congress shall be published in the Philatelic or public press, prior to the Congress.

8.—No Auction shall be held under the auspices of or recognized by the Congress except it be held solely for the benefit of the Congress.

9.—A Committee of Nine, of whom at least five shall reside within easy reach of London, shall be appointed to act as a Permanent Congress Committee from one Congress to another, with power to add to their number. Five Members to form a quorum.

The Members of this Committee shall be elected at every succeeding Congress, retiring Members being eligible for re-election.

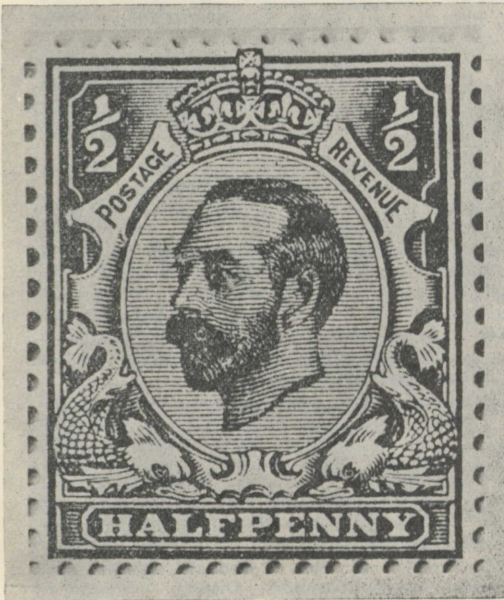
Members of the Permanent Congress Committee shall remain in Office and be entitled to exercise the powers of Office until the close of the last session of the Congress appointing the new Committee.

10.—A Recording Committee shall be appointed by each succeeding Congress, which shall take in hand the printing and publishing of a Verbatim Report of such Congress, the Inviting Society to be responsible for the provision of a transcript of the Shorthand Report.

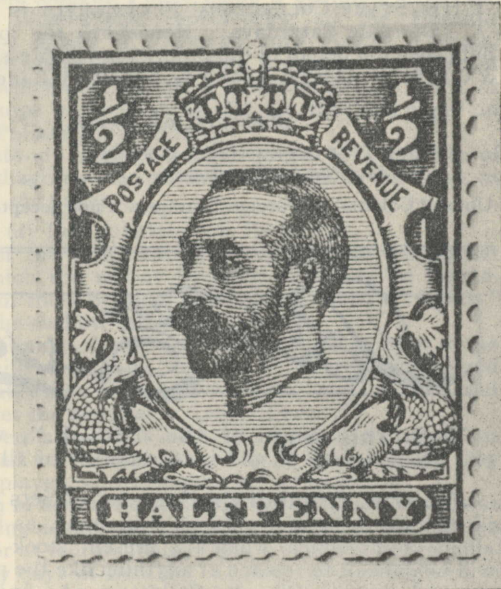
The Deepening of the Dies.

From "The British Philatelist" of Oct., 1913, and Feb., 1914.

MR. CHAS. NISSEN is to be congratulated on having found absolute tests for distinguishing between the original and deepened dies of the first Georgian Halfpenny and Penny stamps, issued for the United Kingdom.



ORIGINAL DIE.



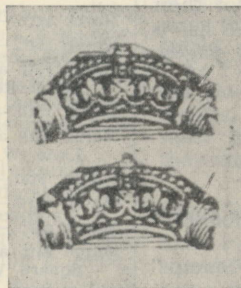
DEEPENED DIE.

The small illustrations shew the body of the right-hand dolphin on the original and the deepened dies. Just on the level where the outline of the dolphin's body crosses the white marginal space, the drawing of the "scales" degenerates into almost horizontal, short lines.

In the left-hand illustration, the top scale is placed above two others, so that the three form a rough triangle: that denotes the original die. In the other illustration, which is from a "deepened" copy of the Halfpenny, the left-hand side of the top scale is entirely wanting.



ORIGINAL DIE.



DEEPENED DIE.

The test is to be found in the shading between the right-hand side of the Crown and the top leaves of the wreath.

In the original die—see the upper of the two small illustrations—there is, next to the Crown, a very short line, and then a long one extending right down to the solid colour below. The lower illustration shews the short line reduced to little more than a dot, and the long line broken into two, with a very considerable space between the pieces.

The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly,

And International Stamp Advertiser.

LONDON, MARCH 14, 1914.

THE STAMP COLLECTORS' FORTNIGHTLY is published on alternate Saturdays. Henceforth the journal will be published (on behalf of the proprietors) by Messrs. Plumridge & Co., at the Offices, 63 and 64, Chancery Lane, London.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. s. d.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|---|---|
| One Year (26 numbers) post free | ... | 3 | 3 |
| Six Months (12 numbers) | ... | 1 | 6 |

Unused Colonial or Foreign Stamps are **not** accepted in payment.



With this issue of the "S.C.F.," we circulate two insets, which should be of interest to all our readers.

Mr. Wm. Bradbury's Price-list of Sets and Rarities is well worth careful perusal, containing, as it does, many choice items which, when the present stock is exhausted, will be difficult to replace at anything like the present prices at which they are offered. Collectors, who find any of their *desiderata* in the List, should make early application to avoid missing obvious bargains. A New Issue service is also one of Mr. Bradbury's special lines.

Mr. Victor Marsh, in his Quarto List, No. 1, gives details of many scarce Philatelic Publications which he has for sale. Stamp Literature is becoming more and more popular, and the time to buy is now, before the great rush takes place.

An omission to include either of the above can be put right through the medium of a postcard to Mr. Bradbury, at Cliff Grange, 36, Constable Road, Ipswich; or to Mr. Victor Marsh, at 389, Brixton Road, London, S.W.—as the case may require.

Messrs. Bright & Son have sent us a copy of their third Wholesale List for the current Season. The list is comprehensive, running to sixteen closely-printed pages; and prices seem very reasonable.

Answers to Correspondents.

G.P.H. (Maidstone).—You are quite welcome: we are always glad to help.

V.P. (Cyprus).—Your £5 English is a forgery. "Stamp" returned 9.3.14.

D.C.G. (London, W.).—Thanks for letter *re* ½ anna, red. As what you stated is not generally known, we purposely refrained from altering the M.S.

F.D.S. (Manor Park).—The present colours of your two 2½d. stamps are dull purple on blue, and plum on blue; but the latter is evidently due to the stamp having been soaked in water.

Stamps returned 9.3.14.

J.S.O. (Lisbon).—We do not know the stamp. Can you let us see it?

Coming Events in Philately.

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

- March 16th.—Hull P.S., at Pryme House, Pryme Street: Sale and Exchange of Stamps.
- March 16th.—Liverpool Junior P.S., at Brown's Café, 35, Cable Street: "Postal Notes", by A. Studley; Display, "Cuba".
- March 17th.—Herts P.S., at 4, Southampton Row, W.C.: Display, with Notes, "Prussia", by Ralph Wedmore.
- March 18th.—Bath P.S., at the Church Institute, Bath: "Great Britain, 1856-1912", by J. E. Heginbottom.
- March 18th.—Junior P.S. of Scotland, at Alexandra Hotel, 148, Bath Street, Glasgow: Display, "King's Heads", by J. Murray Graham.
- March 18th.—Sheffield P.S., at the King's Head Hotel, Change Alley: Competition—12 most Artistic Stamps from 12 different Countries, Catalogue value 6d. to 1s.
- March 19th.—Royal P.S., at 4, Southampton Row, W.C.: Display, "Western Australia", with Notes, by Mr. H. Horsley.
- March 19th.—Birmingham P.S., at 308, Birchfield Road: "French Obliterations", by W. H. M. Marsden.
- March 19th.—Huddersfield and District P.S., at the Lion Restaurant, St. George's Square: Paper and Display, "Gambia", by C. W. Hellawell.
- March 19th.—North London P.S., at Canonbury Tower, Islington, N.: Display, "China", "Japan", and "Siam", by A. W. Merrington.
- March 19th.—North of England P.S.: Visit to Messrs. Andrew Reid & Co.'s Lithographing and Printing Works.
- March 20th.—Nottinghamshire P.S., at Victoria Station Hotel, Nottingham: "Great Britain (King Edward's)", by F. Burton.
- March 21st.—Junior P.S., at the Salisbury Hotel, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.: Ladies' Night—Bourse; Question Time; Display, by Mrs. Field; Display, "Seychelles", by Miss D. Harland.
- March 23rd.—Liverpool P.S., at the St. George's Restaurant, 5, Redcross Street: Notes on "A Few Old Issues", by G. Burrow; Display, "Gibraltar" and "Bulgaria".
- March 24th.—Croydon P.S., at the Y.M.C.A., North End: Borough Secondary School Collection; Display, "Siam", by R. W. Harold Row.
- March 25th.—Aberdeen and North of Scotland P.S., at Marischall College, Aberdeen: Annual General Meeting.
- March 26th.—Dundee and District P.S., at the Y.M.C.A., Constitution Road, Dundee: Display, "African Colonies, Part II." by E. J. Heginbottom.
- March 26th.—Junior P.S. (Brighton Branch), at the Royal Pavilion: Display, "Chili", by G. H. Dannatt.
- March 26th.—Manchester Junior P.S., at the Social Club, Lower Mosley Street: Paper, "The Philosophy of Philately" by R. G. Owen.
- March 28th.—Cinque Ports P.S., at the Free Library, Folkestone: Auction.
- March 30th.—Liverpool Junior P.S., at Brown's Café, 35, Cable Street: "Map Stamps", by T. P. Martin; Display, "Australian Commonwealth" and "Western Australia".

AUCTION SALES.

- March 14th.—Messrs. Harmer, Rooke & Co., at 69, Fleet Street, E.C.
- March 16th.—Messrs. Plumridge & Co., at 63/64, Chancery Lane, W.C.
- March 17th and 18th.—Messrs. Glendining & Co. (Ltd.), at 7, Argyll Street, Regent Street, W.
- March 18th.—Messrs. Harmer, Rooke & Co., at 69, Fleet Street, E.C.
- March 19th and 20th.—Messrs. Plumridge & Co., at 63/64, Chancery Lane, W.C.
- March 21st.—Messrs. Harmer, Rooke & Co., at 69, Fleet Street, E.C.
- March 23rd.—Messrs. Harmer, Rooke & Co., at 69, Fleet Street, E.C.
- March 24th.—Mr. Ostara, at the Deansgate Hotel, Manchester.
- March 24th and 25th.—Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, at 47, Leicester Square, W.C.
- March 26th.—Mr. E. M. Gilbert-Lodge, at the Salisbury Hotel, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.
- March 26th and 27th.—Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper, at the Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, Victoria Street, S.W.
- March 28th.—Messrs. Harmer, Rooke & Co., at 69, Fleet Street, E.C.
- March 30th.—Messrs. Plumridge & Co., at 63/64, Chancery Lane, W.C.

BINDING CASES FOR VOL. XIX.

may be obtained from the Manager, "S.C.F.," 63 & 64, Chancery Lane, W.C. Price 1s. 3d. each, postage extra.

Heraldry in Philately.

A Paper read before the Aberdeen and North of Scotland Philatelic Society, on 14th January, 1914.

BY GEORGE MILNE, J.P.S.

WE Philatelists, by arranging chronologically and studying our specimens, gather information and educate ourselves in subjects which we would otherwise never have occasion or the inclination to study, and so, by collecting and studying stamps, we are continually adding to our store of knowledge. With this view, stamp collecting has a premier place among other hobbies, and is, undoubtedly, a highly educative one.

The "Specialists," or, as we ought to call them, "the Masters of Philately," have undertaken and accomplished a great work. By careful study and research they have given us a basis upon which to work, laid the foundation for general collecting, and made our hobby a scientific one, and not merely the gathering together of pieces of paper in various stages of preservation.

There are many subjects which may be studied by the "General Collector", whether he, or she, collects on simplified lines, or verges on the borders of specialism.

The various stamp journals publish from time to time papers delivered before different Philatelic societies, on the "Educational Value of Philately", and we read, that by collecting stamps we are led to study history, geography, the printing, perforating, and paper-making processes, also the intricate subjects of colour, design, and geometry, and so on, but we rarely find heraldry mentioned in those papers, as a subject for study.

Heraldic Arms and Crests have been introduced into numerous stamp designs, especially on the stamps issued by foreign countries. The designers of the foreign types, seem to have realized more readily, the artistic effect produced by the introduction of Heraldry in their designs, and were not slow therefore in introducing it, hence the numerous examples.

Stamp collectors, who have studied Heraldry, will agree when I say, that a stamp design containing Heraldic Arms, represents more historical information, and is therefore of greater interest than if the design had contained a "Zoological Study," a Landscape in miniature, or possibly a conglomeration of meaningless, and, as is often the case, unnecessary ornamentation.

A very interesting side-line in our hobby would be the collecting of the different stamps containing Heraldry. One copy of each type, and the cheapest variety obtainable, is all that would be necessary, even then, it would be impossible for the ordinary individual to make anything like a complete collection, as many of the older stamps are exceedingly rare.

However, that point need not debar you from giving this suggestion of mine your future consideration, because we know that in every branch of stamp collecting it is impossible to have all we would wish.

But what sense is there in collecting and only looking at our stamps, if we did not try to decipher and understand the different signs and devices incorporated in the designs?

The most unexpected and very often puzzling questions are put to the philatelist, when his or her collection is being inspected by the non-collector. "What is the meaning of this?" or possibly, "What does this 'Arms' represent?"; and so on, and, it would be rather annoying to have to evade the questions and answer apologetically, "I'm sorry, I do not know!" or, "I never thought of that."

This, therefore, has led me to select for my paper, in this our fourth session, the subject of "Heraldry," the title being, "Heraldry in Philately."

Collectors, who are interested, only in the British and British Colonial issues, may perhaps imagine that there are not a sufficient number of Heraldic types among the designs of the British and British Colonial stamps, to justify them in giving this subject of Heraldry in Philately, consideration.

To dispel the thought, I have made a complete collection of catalogue illustrations, representing all the Heraldic stamps to be found in Gibbons 1913 British Colonial Catalogue, the collection numbering well over 100 different types, all of which contain, either Heraldic Arms, device, or crest, and I hope you will agree with me, that this paper on Heraldry in Philately is in order.

To illustrate my subject, I have prepared a number of drawings of diagrams and shields, to which I will refer in the course of my paper.

(a) INTRODUCTION OF HERALDRY.

The end of the 12th century is regarded as the earliest period to which the use of heraldic arms can be traced. Illustrations of those heraldic bearings are found on "seals," which form the earliest records.

In the beginning of the 13th century the ensigns of the different families of nobles, knights, &c., were embroidered on the surcoat, which was worn over the coat of mail, and here originates the expression "coat-of-arms."

"Arms" were also displayed on the banners and pennons of knights, and floated from the shafts of their lances; they were also displayed on ornaments and weapons.

The system of displaying heraldic signs on the surcoat was useful in distinguishing one knight from another when in the battle-field, or at tournaments, which were then fashionable.

In the early days of heraldry no fast rules were given as representing the charges on shields, and whatever fantastic signs or shapes suggested themselves to the bearer, they could be used or added singly or in repetition, and on any position on the shield. There were also no restrictions regarded the colourings.

But, as time advanced "Coats of Arms" got so numerous, that this system of Heraldry only led to confusion, and the different sovereigns found it necessary, within their respective realms, to interfere with this unrestricted method of producing arms, and a rule was established, that no two families in the same kingdom were allowed to use the same Armorial bearings.

(b) SHIELDS.

Shields, as used by the warriors for the purpose of defence, were not always of the same shape. They varied in form at different periods, owing to the changes which took place in the equipment of the warrior, and the changes, which were many, materially affected the size and shape of the shield.

As "Armorial Ensigns" and the "Heraldic devices" on the shields, were originally used to distinguish Sovereigns, Nobles, Knights and Warriors from one another, so, when those Heraldic devices were drawn upon "Rolls of Arms," they continued to be charged upon a shield, or escutcheon.

(c) SHAPE OF SHIELDS.

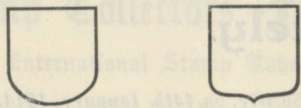
Shields, as depicted on the earliest Armorial seals, were heart-shaped, but soon lost their convexity and a type of shield appeared, heater-shaped in appearance, this shield being flat at the top, gradually curving at the sides and meeting at a point at the foot.

Though simple in appearance, this shield is very artistic in shape and very suitable for displaying a single charge. I have selected the heater-shaped shield for my illustration.



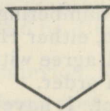
But, for shields which contain elaborate charges, and also quarterings (which I will explain later on) it is best to have

a shield with square top and sides, and rounded off at foot



to allow more room for the Heraldic blazoning.

In the Victorian period, certain types of shield were in use, which were inferior in appearance to the heater-shaped shield already mentioned. One of those Victorian shields was named the "Vair"-shaped.



The combination of straight lines in this shield is far from being artistic.

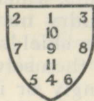
There were many others throughout the different centuries, unsuitable in shape, both from an artistic and heraldic standpoint, especially shields of the Elizabethan and Queen Anne periods.

(d) POINTS OF THE SHIELD OR ESCUTCHEON.

The description of the different parts of a Heraldic shield is necessary at this stage.

To begin with, the dexter and sinister sides of a shield (i.e. the right and left respectively) are named from the position the supposed bearer of the shield would occupy, and not from the right and left of the spectator.

The surface of a heraldic shield, which is termed the "field," is divided into "eleven" points, each having a special name.



- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| No. 1. Middle chief. | No. 7. Dexter flank. |
| " 2. Dexter chief. | " 8. Sinister flank. |
| " 3. Sinister chief. | " 9. Fess point. |
| " 4. Middle base. | " 10. Honour point. |
| " 5. Dexter base. | " 11. Nombriil point. |
| " 6. Sinister base. | |

The shield, therefore, contains 11 points or locations, which are supposed to be named after corresponding positions in the human figure: 7 and 8 would be named after the right and left side (dexter and sinister); 1 is the "middle chief" or "head"; 10 the "collar" or "honour" point; 9 is called the "heart" or "fess" point, being in the middle of the shield; and so on.

It is important that the points of the shield be well noted, because the same heraldic figure, placed on different points of the field, represents many different heraldic arms.

(e) TINCTURES.

We now come to the "Tinctures", comprising metals, colours, and furs, used in the blazoning of heraldic arms.

There are nine tinctures used in British Heraldry: two metals, five colours, and two furs, and as no two shields are charged alike, neither is the same arrangement of tinctures repeated. The following is a list of the tinctures, with their heraldic names and abbreviations:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| Metals: (1) Gold, Heraldic name, <i>or</i> , abbreviated <i>or</i> | (2) Silver, " " <i>argent</i> , " <i>arg.</i> |
| Colours: (1) Black, " " <i>sable</i> , " <i>sa.</i> | (2) Red (vermilion) " " <i>gules</i> , " <i>gu.</i> |
| (3) Blue, " " <i>azure</i> , " <i>az.</i> | (4) Green, " " <i>vert</i> , " <i>vert.</i> |
| (5) Purple, " " <i>purpure</i> , " <i>purp.</i> | |
| Furs: (1) Ermine, " " <i>ermine</i> , { Names of furs | (2) Vair, " " <i>vair</i> . { never abbrev'd. |

You will observe, when reading the heraldic description of an arms, that the heraldic names of the tinctures, either printed in full or abbreviated, are always given in small type, no capital letters being used whatsoever.

In Foreign Heraldry, there are other two colours used in conjunction with the five mentioned above:—

- Colours:** (1) Orange, Heraldic name, *tenny* or *tenné*.
 (2) Murrey " " *sanguiné*.
 (or *crimson*)

(f) "PROPER."

The term "proper," also printed in small type, and abbreviated "ppr." is used to describe the colourings of particular Heraldic objects, when they are to be blazoned in their natural colours, and means that the Heraldic figures in question have to be coloured accordingly, and therefore, "proper," covers every known colour, shade and tint in nature.

Before I proceed to give a description of the two furs, of which there are variations, I wish to explain a method, whereby the tinctures can be represented, without the actual metals and colours being used.

This is important to philatelists, and ought to be given their special attention.

A drawing, or an engraving of a Heraldic Arms, printed in one colour, lacks the necessary metals and colours, and being reproduced in outline only, would appear a confusing illustration, and at the same time, give imperfect information regarding the coat of arms.

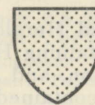
A few centuries ago, an idea suggested itself to the Heraldic artists of the time; that of representing the tinctures, by numbers, points, dots and lines. However, like a great many more innovations, it soon became unworkable, owing to the numerous systems that sprang into existence, and which only led to confusion.

But a system attributed to an Italian "Petra Sancta," superseded all others, owing to its simplicity and clearness. By it, Heraldic Arms, printed in one colour have the metals, colours and furs, represented by dots and lines arranged in various positions and a shield with the tinctures thus represented, is said to be "tricked" or "in trick."

The following is an explanation of the system:—

Metals and Colours.

(g) "TRICKED" OR "IN TRICK."



(1) Or.



(2) Argent.

- Metals:** (1) Gold (*or*), is represented by *dots*.
 " (2) Silver (*arg.*), being a white metal is *left blank*, or *plain*.



(1) Sable.



(2) Gules.



(3) Azure.



(4) Vert.



(5) Purpure.

- Colours:** (1) (*Black*) (*sa.*), expressed by *horizontal and perpendicular lines*, crossing one another.
 (2) (*Red*) (*gu.*), denoted by *perpendicular lines*.
 (3) (*Blue*) (*az.*), by *horizontal lines*.
 (4) (*Green*) (*vert*), a colour represented by *diagonal lines from the dexter to the sinister*.
 (5) (*Purple*) (*purp.*), by *diagonal lines from sinister to the dexter*.

The other two colours used in Foreign Heraldry in conjunction with the above list are represented thus:—



(1) Tenny.



(2) Murrey.

- (1) *Orange*, (tenny): by horizontal lines and by diagonal lines, from the sinister to the dexter, crossing each other.
- (2) *Murrey*, (sanguiné): by the crossing of diagonal lines from the dexter to the sinister and from the sinister to the dexter.

The pigment "yellow" is very often purposely used to represent the metal gold upon lithographed heraldic shields, even although "gold bronze" could have been used, expense being no object. The reason for this is: "Gold bronze", even of the best quality, when exposed to the atmosphere soon loses its original brilliancy, and in the course of time would become a dull blackish-brown shade. The pigment "yellow" being more permanent is substituted.

(h) FURS.

Ermine and vair were the only two furs in use in the early days of heraldry, but as the number of coats-of-arms rapidly increased it was found necessary to introduce varieties of these two.

In the following description of the furs and their variations you will observe a similarity between each of them. The three varieties of ermine (a, b, and c) are produced by a counter-changing of the black, white and gold ermine spots, with the backgrounds, the same shape of spot being retained throughout.

To produce the vair fur and its variations, two different shapes are used.

The vair is composed of small shields or inescutcheons, hence the expression "vair-shaped shield" to which I referred and illustrated under the shape of shields.

The fur called potent (which is really a variation of vair), is composed of shapes like crutch heads, counterchanged. My illustrations will explain.

The following are the furs with their variations:—



- (1) *ermine*, white ground or field with black ermine spots.
- Variations. { (a) *ermine*, black " " field " white " spots.
- { (b) *ermine*, gold " " field " black " spots.
- { (c) *pean*, black " " field " gold " spots.
- (2) *vair* { Composed of silver and blue inescutcheons (or small shields) so arranged, that the base of the silver (argent) shield is opposite the base of the blue (azure) shield.



- Variations of vair. { (d) *counter-vair* } The 3 varieties (d, e and f) are composed of the same shields but differently arranged (they are also tintured silver and blue).
- { (e) *vair-in-pale* } Same as vair for arrangement of shields but tintured red and gold instead of blue and silver as in vair.
- { (f) *vair undy* }
- { (g) *vairy* }



- Other variations of vair. { (h) *potent* } Is composed of figures shaped like crutch heads and arranged similar to the shields in vair.
- { (i) *counter-potent* } Also crutch heads but arranged like counter-vair.

The "ermine" fur (white ground with black spots) was supposed to represent the white fur and black tail of an animal called "ermine."

The story goes that Brutus, son of Silvius, having accidentally committed patricide, left for France, and one day, being foot-sore and weary with travelling, fell asleep. When he awoke he discovered a little animal (called an ermine) lying upon his shield, and ever after, as long as he lived, he bore a shield of ermine.

(I have related the story as near as I can remember. I forget where I came across it.)

"Vair" is supposed to represent the fur of a squirrel, of which a particular species was much used in olden times for lining mantles and cloaks. The furriers in the days gone past, used little vessels of a "blue" colour in which to bleach or "whiten" the furs, and this suggested to their heralds, the tinctures of silver and blue in relation to vair (silver being a whitish metal).

Having described the shield and its locations, colours, metals and furs, and the system of tricking, I now proceed to explain the methods of dividing the surface of shields into different parts, previous to their receiving the various charges.

(j) DIVISIONS OF THE SHIELD.

(1) *The lines of partition*, used to divide the surface of a heraldic shield into sections, are either "straight," or composed of "indentations" or "curves."

The curved and indented lines are used to difference bearings, which would otherwise be the same except for the lines of partition.

(2) *The modes of partition* are the various directions in which the surface of the shield may be divided by these partition lines.

The partition or dividing lines also influence, what are known as the "Ordinaries" (which I will explain later), as they (the Ordinaries) follow the same directions and occupy the same positions on the shields, as do the various partition lines.

The "straight" partition line, as may be expected, is the most common of all, but nevertheless, the other forms, as "indented," "engrailed," and "wavy" are perhaps older, and are still very often used.

I.—LINES OF PARTITION.

- most common of all.
- (1) Straight.
- ~~~~~ small semi-circles, "the points" always "turned outwards."
- (2) Engrailed.
- ~~~~~ converse of the above, the difference being, the "convex part" of the indentations is "turned outwards."
- (3) Invected.
- ~~~~~ wavy lines, hence the name.
- (4) Wavy (2 examples).
- ▬▬▬▬▬ the form of battlements.
- (5) Embattled.
- ~~~~~ like the teeth of a saw.
- (6) Indented.

There are other varieties, but it is not necessary to mention them here, as they are of rare occurrence.

(To be continued.)

The Australian 1d. King George.

By COURTENAY SMITH.

THE following cutting from the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" gives the latest phase of the remarkable history, up-to-date, of this remarkable stamp.

There is a conflict of opinion between the P.M.G. and the Federal Treasury officials regarding the manner in which the new stamp should be printed. Mr. Wynne has all along made no secret of his preference for steel engraved plates, which are a little more costly than the ordinary electrotyping process by which the present stamps are printed. He considers that the improved appearance of the stamp justifies the additional expense. The recent issue of 1,000,000 stamps was printed from steel plates, but the Treasury officials decline to allow the note-printer to devote any more time to this work. They have gone further, and in placing the order for the die for the new stamps they have provided for a continuation of the present electrotyping process. Mr. Wynne, however, intends that the improved method shall also be adopted, and the two stamps will, therefore, be in circulation at the same time. He does not intend to have the design altered as the result of English criticism. He points out that the King's head, at which the criticism has been mainly directed, was taken from a photograph at Federal Government House. The postal authorities notify that complete sets of the current issue of Commonwealth postage stamps, lightly marked, may now be purchased on application at the General Post Office, Sydney, at a cost of 10s. per set. The stamps include 15 denominations ($\frac{1}{4}$ d. to £2) of the kangaroo design and the new issue, King's head, 1d. The values above 5s. are marked "specimen."

The writer says that the two stamps (that is the printing from the engraved steel plates (4) and that from electrotypes to be) will be in circulation at the same time! How is that? For, we read that the Treasury (?) officials have placed an order (with Perkins, Bacon & Co., London) for the die—merely a new die of the same design, without alteration—and have provided for a continuation of the present electrotyping process, as in use for the Kangaroos.

But the 1 million, or, as we now learn, 1,300,000 experimental stamps, have already been issued, and are now practically absorbed, and may be called "obsolete," because the Treasury officials decline to allow the note-printer to devote any more time to stamp production. The electrotyping will be done either in London and the stock sent out here—which is unlikely—or else in Melbourne, as heretofore, suitable alterations being made in size of sheets and in perforating to allow for the larger dimensions of the new stamp.

Thus, how can there be two stamps, the engraved and the electrotyped, in circulation at the same time? No! Mr. Wynne's "experiment" has reached its natural end, merely giving us a sample edition of the design. The bulk will follow in due course, but from electros, as there are no facilities in Melbourne (other than the Bank Note Dept.) for production from the steel plates.

A further and important distinction will be the use of watermarked paper for the bulk issue. So that the present issue will, in my opinion (though some differ), be comparatively scarce, for the vast majority of the buyers are not philatelists, or dealers, and are keeping their little blocks of six as curios. Also, as a very small proportion (not one in ten at present) are being used postally, the natural inference is that "used" copies will be very much scarcer than unused. At all events it is certain that they are so now. A few sheets of "mint" have been obtained by collectors, as to which the postmaster concerned may get into trouble, but the great bulk have been sold in the orthodox blocks of six, as per special instructions from the P.M.G., and they have thus been issued throughout the whole length and breadth of this vast island-continent.

Therefore, it is almost an impossibility to obtain appreciable quantities of this historical stamp—owing to the unprecedented manner of disposal of its million, or so, of copies—and more especially of those in "used" condition. What the dealers think about it I don't know. But the stamp is with us; it is a genuine postage stamp, issued for postal and not for speculative purposes, and there will be continuity in issue in its future watermarked condition, provided the present government remain in power.

The Philatelic Issues of Turkey.

By T. STEWART ADAIR, M.D., T.D.

(Concluded from page 2).

We now come to "c," the printing of the stamps, and on this subject it is difficult to glean much information. The first issue was lithographed in the mint at Constantinople. The ordinary printing was *tête-bêche*, each alternate row of stamps being inverted with respect to the adjacent rows. The space between the rows was wider where they were foot to foot than where they were head to head. This wider space was occupied by a band of colour—red or blue—containing an uncoloured inscription in Turkish characters. These control bands were added under the superintendence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and read "Nazarete malré devléte alie"—the Imperial Ottoman Ministry of Finance. The coloured band may sometimes be found at the top of the stamp, and sometimes it is absent altogether. Numerous colours besides those mentioned, red and blue, are met with, but they are of very doubtful character apparently. A second printing occurs in the case of the 2 and 5 piastres, in which the stamps are normally placed and are not *tête-bêche*. The stamps are printed closer together and the coloured band extends on to the stamps. They are somewhat rare.

Proofs of several values are known on paper shewing a mesh on the surface.

The design of the stamps of the second type—crescent and star—was engraved by M. Duloz; the stamps of the 1865 issue were lithographed in sheets of 150 by M. Poitevin in Paris. After the issue of Jan. 1st., 1867, it would appear that the plates were sent to Constantinople and subsequent printings made there. Many of the stamps of these issues may be found printed from worn or badly-inked stones.

From 1869 to 1873 the impressions vary very much, from clear and distinct to crude smudges in which scarcely any of the design is traceable. So noticeable is this that they have been classified with their perforations under three heads:—

- a. Both impressions and perforations clear and good.
- b. Both impressions and perforations very irregular and inferior.
- c. Impressions indistinct, perforations clear.

These stamps are not infrequently found with an impression on each side.

The Tughra type of 1901 was designed by M. Demirdjian, and engraved by Nazmi Effendi; whilst that of 1908 was designed by Nazim Bey.

I have already referred incidentally to the overprint which appears on the Crescent and Star issues of 1865 to 1876; we must now consider this more in detail. This overprint looks very formidable at first sight, but when once grasped it is not so terrible as it looks. There may be said to be five chief types with several minor variations. The first type is complex and shews a minor variation in the case of the 2 piastres blue. The second and third types are more simple, the latter showing four variations in the case of the 10 paras. The fourth type is the simplest of all and shews three varieties in the 1 piastre, whilst the fifth type is the most elaborate and complicated looking.

If these five types be analysed it will be found that the same consonantal characters occur in each, the simplicity or elaborateness being due to the absence or presence of various vowel points and signs. The whole overprint in fact consists of four groups of Turkish characters, one at the top of the stamp, one at the bottom, and one at each side, printed in black as a rule. The overprint falls, or should, on the oval band surrounding the crescent and star, and reads on the right "Posta," at the top "Devléte," and on the left "Osmanie"—Post of the Government of Turkey. The group at the bottom consists of the value expressed in words, and varies of course for each value. The overprint may be found inverted, or double, or impressed on each side of the stamp. It may also be omitted. Sometimes it is irregularly placed and does not fall on the oval band.

In type three the Turkish character for "t" in the top group may be long and thin or it may be short and much

thicker—in the latter case there are three further varieties formed by differences of a slight nature in the group at the foot of the stamp. In the first case the varieties are on different plates, in the second they are probably varieties on the thick "t" plate only. These varieties only occur on the 10 paras stamps.

In the case of overprint type four, the three varieties on the 1 piastre are from different plates and differ from each other in all four groups.

With regard to the printing of the 1909 issue, the plates for all the values were made by erasing the inscriptions, etc., from the central circles of the plates of the 1908 issue, and inserting the new inscription. The lower edge of the crescent was often damaged in doing so, the amount of which varies. Second plates were made later for some of the values: in these the crescent has the lower edge intact.

Between 1887 and 1892 many of the stamps were divided diagonally by perforation or otherwise, and overprinted in blue or black with a new value corresponding to half the value of the original stamp. Two of these surcharged types are said to have been issued at Bagdad in Asia Minor. In 1897 the 10 paras green was surcharged 5+5 paras in red in Turkish and French: this does not appear, however, to have been used in a divided condition. An error occurs in this, in which the French word "cinq" is spelt "cniq". The same surcharge and error occur in black on stamps for printed matter.

In 1906 some of the current stamps were overprinted with a Turkish letter "b." It would appear that these stamps were sold to business firms at a reduction of 20% off the face value for use upon foreign correspondence, the object being to induce people to use the Turkish Post Offices in preference to those established by the European Powers. This overprint is still in use. It is interesting to note in connection with this a remark made in 1899:—"The recent action of the Turkish Government in again raising the question of abolishing the foreign post offices in Turkey is certainly inexplicable. However, it is some consolation to learn that the Powers affected will not accede to the demands on the part of the Turkish Government. It is a foregone conclusion that if the various countries agreed to transfer their respective postal offices in Turkey to the tender care, or rather typical want of care, of the average Turkish official the outside world would very soon be cut off literally from correspondence with Turkey." It would look as if they were now trying to undersell them. In 1911 various stamps of the issues of 1901 and 1905 were overprinted in red or blue, in celebration of the Sultan's tour in Roumelia and Albania. The overprint consists of a Turkish inscription in two lines, the date and the name in Roman capitals of one of the four towns, Monastir, Pristina, Salonika, and Uskub. The translation of the Turkish inscription reads:—"Souvenir of the Sultan's Tour, 1329" (A.D. 1911). The stamps were in use for fifteen days in the districts of which they bear the names. It would be interesting to know if this were a speculative issue got up for the benefit, or otherwise, of philatelists.

Various issues from 1901 onwards were overprinted with the capital letter T in a rectangle or circle, and with or without the corresponding Turkish letter. These are said to have been used in Pera and Galata. A number of stamps of the crescent and star and crescent types were overprinted with a hand-stamped impression, known as the Catchak or contraband mark. There were four types of this: two are stated to have been impressed upon letters discovered being conveyed by private individuals instead of being sent through the post. These letters were subjected to an additional charge, part of which would appear to have gone to the Custom-house officials discovering them. The other two are said to have been impressed on stamps for use on the contraband letters to denote the amount charged on them. Probably a good many of the stamps surcharged were made for the benefit of collectors.

There are numerous errors to be found in connection with the Turkish stamps. In some cases the stamps have been printed in the colour of another value, or on the wrong coloured paper. In the 10 paras stamp of 1865 a dot omitted in number 33 on the sheet made this into a 1 para

stamp apparently. The 1 piastre stamp of 1867 is found in an imperforate state with the overprint of the 5 piastres.

Perhaps the most interesting of the Turkish errors, however, occurs in the issue of 1880 when the 1 piastre stamp in black and slate appeared as 1 piastres—the word being in the plural. This was corrected in 1881, the correction being made on the plate. Hence many varieties of the ending of the word piastre may be found—the E may be F or L or I, and portions of the S may be seen.

In the 1892 issue the two piastres stamp occurs *tête-bêche*, and the 5 piastres stamp sometimes shews a dot on one side which makes it read 50.

We now come to the second class—the stamps for Printed Matter. These were simply the stamps of the ordinary issues overprinted in various ways. They were issued first in 1879, the current stamps being overprinted with a fancy scroll containing the French word IMPRIMES. This was changed in 1891 to an oblong enclosing a Turkish inscription and the word IMPRIME impressed in black, red or blue. In 1893 the current stamps were overprinted with two words "mat bouse" (printed matter) in black. In 1901 a more complex overprint in black was used, and this was again changed in 1908 to a smaller one in carmine or blue.

The third class comprises the Postage Due stamps, or stamps for unpaid letters. In these the same designs are retained as in the ordinary issues, but they are peculiar in the fact that in each issue the same colour is retained for all the values.

The stamps are said to have been used on letters from districts in Turkey where there were no post offices. The public delivered their correspondence to the local authorities—the Kaimakams or Mudirs—who in their turn passed on the letters to the Surudjis (couriers) or to the Zapticks (police) who conveyed them to the nearest post office, where these stamps were affixed to the letters, and the receivers had to pay the amount indicated by the stamps on the letters.

The first issue—the crescent and tughra type—was in two series, red and brown, all values appearing in both colours. A blue control band separated the stamps—sometimes the band is absent.

In the crescent and star type the colour is invariably brown for all the values: it varies, however, very much in shade. The earlier stamps were issued without, and the later with, a deeper brown border. The overprint was at first in black, and afterwards was changed to brown. These stamps may be found used bisected. In the 1867 issue the 1 piastre is found imperforate with the overprint of the 5 piastres. In this issue also only one stamp—the 20 paras—appeared: the others were prepared but never issued. The 25 piastres of this issue is stated to be the rarest Turkish stamp.

The crescent type appeared in 1888 in black on white in three values, and in 1892 we see the small tughra type in the same. This latter was changed in 1901 to black on crimson, and since that date this has been the statutory colour for the postage-due stamps.

Two values, 1 and 2 piastres, appear to be all that are now considered necessary.

In the fourth class are included such stamps as Government Locals, etc. These locals were formed by overprinting various stamps of the crescent and star type with a Turkish inscription enclosed in a circle or oval, or with the inscription and the word LOCAL in an irregular octagon. The circle may be entire or dotted, and in the latter form may be complete or broken. The inscription is said to express the word "cheir" or "local." One writer says "the use of the French word 'cheir' to denote the surcharge upon the local stamps for Constantinople is quite incorrect. The characters represent the word 'shakr' which means 'city,' signifying that the stamps are for city or local service." The overprint occurs on both the ordinary stamps and the postage-due stamps, and may be found in black, red, blue or violet. It is said that some of the varieties were made more for collectors than to meet any postal requirements.

The same issues were also overprinted with the Greek letters ΣΧΙΙ in a triangle for use at Mount Athos.

Private locals were used in 1865 for Constantinople. There were three values, 5, 20 and 40 paras, printed in black on

coloured paper, blue, green or pink, and either perforate or imperforate. We may mention here a series of stamps which was used by the Turkish Army of Occupation in the Græco-Turkish War of 1898, and which is usually known as the stamps of Thessaly. The design of these stamps was in the shape of a large octagon, showing the tughra over a picture of the Bridge of Larissa. There were five values perforated 13½. The method of printing and perforating is interesting.

It was at first intended that this paper should cover the whole of the philatelic issues of Turkey, but as it is already somewhat lengthy, I shall not do more than briefly mention the postal stationery. This consists of the usual envelopes, wrappers, post-cards and letter-cards.

The first issue of envelopes, that of 1870, had a special design of stamp impressed on the flap, whilst on the front a colourless device in Turkish was embossed. No further type of envelope appears to have been issued till 1901, from which date the designs of the adhesive stamps have been used. The first type of post-card, issued in 1876, had no stamp, but

a space was arranged for an adhesive stamp to be applied. In 1877 the stamp was printed with the rest of the design, and has followed the type of the adhesive from this date. Post-cards were overprinted for local use in the same way as the stamps.

There is nothing special to note as regards the letter-cards and wrappers; they conformed to the adhesive stamp of corresponding date.

In closing this paper, which I fear has been somewhat lengthy and tedious, I must thank you for your kind attention and interest. Much more might have been said and one might have enlarged upon many points, but it was necessary to curtail it wherever possible. Turkey is a country in which, philatelically, there is plenty of scope for investigation and a fascination lying latent for anyone who is willing to pursue it.

I am indebted to the leading British and Continental catalogues, to various Philatelic Journals, to the Encyclopædia Britannica, and to other sources for much of the information contained in this paper.

Auction Reports.

* Signifies Unused.

Messrs. PLUMRIDGE & Co.'s Sale, Dec. 11th and 12th, 1913.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|---|----|----|
| British Columbia, 1867, C.C. 12½, 50c. | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| British Guiana, 1860, 4c., blue, variety corners framed | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Cape of Good Hope, Mafeking, 6d. on 3d., magenta, S.G. 4, on piece | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Great Britain, 1858-49, 1d., rose-red, plate 92, imperf. | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| Do., 1d., red on blued, plate 136, mint pair | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| 1867, 2s., blue, mint | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| Do., 2s., brown | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Do., Cross, £1, brown-lilac | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| Do., Anchor, on blued, £5, orange, mint, "Specimen" | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Do., Anchor, on white, £5, orange, mint | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| 1884, £1, brown, letters, Q.D. | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 1888, Orbs, £1, brn., letters, S.D. | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| 1887, £1, green, mint | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Official, I.R. Official, 1884, 5s., carmine | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., do., 1884, 5s., carmine, mint, surcharged "Specimen" | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| Do., do., do., 10s., blue | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., do., do., do., mint, surcharged "Specimen" | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| Do., do., do., Crowns, £1, brown, mint, "Specimen" | 9 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., do., 1s., green and carmine, mint | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| Do., do., do., used copy of same | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., O.W. Official, Queen, 5d. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., do., Queen, 10d. | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., Board of Education, Feb., 1902, 1s., green and carmine | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., Admiralty, type 1, 2½d., blue, mint | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Leeward Islands, 1897, Sexagenary, 5s., green and blue, mint | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| Nevis, 1867, 1s., yellow-green, variety Cross on Hill | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| New Brunswick, 3d., red | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| New South Wales, Sydney Views, 1d., lake on yellowish, pl. 2, a pair, one is variety Hill unshaded | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Do., 3d., green, no whip variety | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 1854-5, 6d., greenish-grey* | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Do., 8d., orange* | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Do., 8d., yellow* | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| New Zealand, 1855, London Print, 2d., deep blue* | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Northern Nigeria, 1900, 10s., mint | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Nova Scotia, 6d., deep green* | 2 | 17 | 6 |
| Do., 6d., yellow-green* | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Queensland, 1861, rough perfs., 1d., rose-red, mint block of four | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| Do., do., 3d., brown, mint block of four | 4 | 15 | 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|----|
| St. Vincent, 1866, 1s., grey, mint | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| 1911, £1, black on red, mint | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Sierra Leone, 1897, 2½d. on 2s., type A, mint | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Trinidad, 1896, 10s., green and ultramarine, mint | 1 | 11 | 0 |
| Victoria, 1850, 1d., orange-verm., pair | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| Do., 2d., lilac, fine background and border | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Do., 2d., grey-lilac, coarse back, pair | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., 3d., pale blue, type A, on piece | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 1854, 6d., orange-yellow, serrated perfs. | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| 1858, imperf., 2s., green | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| Do., do., 2s., green, strip of three on piece | 14 | 10 | 0 |
| 1863, 4d., rose, variety imperf. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 1865-75, V and Crown, 1s., blue on blue, mint | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| Western Australia, 1854, 1s., brown | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 1857, 6d., golden-bronze | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Zululand, 1888, 5s., carmine* | 1 | 18 | 0 |

Messrs. HARMER, ROOKE & Co.'s Sale, Dec. 13th, 1913.

| | | | |
|--|---|----|---|
| British Guiana, Jan. 1852, 1c., black on magenta | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| 1853, 4c., blue | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Canada, 1851, 6d., purple-black | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| 1852, very thick paper, 6d., dull purple | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| Do., 7½d., green | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Do., 10d., blue | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 1858, perf. 12, 6d., pur.-brn., mint | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 1859, 10c., black-brown | 1 | 11 | 0 |
| Cape of Good Hope, 1853, 1d., brick-red on blued, block of four on piece | 4 | 12 | 0 |
| 1855, 1s., deep green* | 1 | 19 | 0 |
| Woodblock, 1861, 1d., brick-red | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., do., 1d., scarlet | 3 | 16 | 0 |
| Do., do., 4d., blue | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Ceylon, 1857, no wmk., blued paper, ½d., lilac, pair | 3 | 12 | 6 |
| 1857, imperf., 8d., brown | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., do., 8d., brown | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., do., 9d., purple-brown | 4 | 14 | 0 |
| Do., do., 2s., blue | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| 1861, clean-cut, perf., 4d., dull rose | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., rough perfs., 4d., rose | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Do., do., 8d., yellow-brown | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| 1863, 2d., emerald-green, mint | 1 | 18 | 0 |

Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON'S Sale, Dec. 16th, 1913.

| | | | |
|---|---|----|---|
| British Guiana, 1876, wmk. C.C., 96c., olive | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| 1878, 2 on 8c., rose, Official, mint | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Buenos Aires, 1858, 5 pesos, orange | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| Canada, 12d., black, proof on thin paper, block of four | 4 | 15 | 0 |
| Cape of Good Hope, 1861, 4d., blue | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| Ceylon, 1855-9, 1s. 9d., green | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Great Britain, 1867-78, 10s., grey | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Telegraph, £5, orange | 1 | 0 | 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|---|----|----|
| Mauritius, 1854, Britannia, Four Pence, black and green* | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| New South Wales, 1850-1, 2d., lilac-blue on laid | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Portugal, 1853, 100 reis, lilac | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Sicily, 1859, 50 grana, lake | 4 | 5 | 0 |

Mr. E. M. GILBERT-LODGE'S Sale, Dec. 18th, 1913.

| | | | |
|--|---|----|---|
| Great Britain, 1870, proof on card of the ½d., in black | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Do., proof on India paper of the ½d., in black | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| New South Wales, Sydney Views, 2d., plate III., grey-blue | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Niger Coast, 1894, ½d. on 2½d., blue, S.G. 62, mint | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Norway, 1855, 4 sk., blue, mint | 2 | 17 | 0 |
| Do., 4 sk., blue, Lion shewing double foot | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 1882-6, 10 öre, rose, imperf., pair | 4 | 16 | 0 |
| Do., 20 öre, blue, imperf. | 4 | 12 | 0 |
| Sweden, 1889, 10 öre on 12 öre, blue, inverted overprint, mint | 3 | 6 | 0 |

Mr. E. M. GILBERT-LODGE'S Sale, Jan. 2nd, 1914.

| | | | |
|--|---|----|---|
| Cape of Good Hope, Woodblock, 4d., blue, on small piece | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Great Britain, 1840, 1d., black, mint pair showing defective "D" lettering | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| Admiralty Official, type II., 2½d., blue, mint | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Board of Education, 2½d., bright blue, mint | 2 | 12 | 0 |

Messrs. YENTOM, BULL & COOPER'S Sale, Jan. 2nd, 1914.

| | | | |
|--|---|----|---|
| Barbados, 1878, 1d. on half 5s., dull rose | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| British East Africa, 1891, provisional, ranna (V.H.M.) on 3a., black on dull red | 4 | 15 | 0 |
| 1897, 50 rupees, mauve, mint | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| British Guiana, 1862, provl., 1c., black on rose, border of crossed ovals | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Cape of Good Hope, Woodblock, 1d., brick-red, error "CAPF" | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| Do., 1d., carmine | 9 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., 4d., deep blue | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Gambia, 1874, wmk. C. and CC., 4d., brown, imperf. | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Germany, Wurtemberg, 1873, 70 kr., purple | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Gibraltar, 1st issue, 1s. yellow-brown, mint | 2 | 17 | 0 |
| Great Britain, 1854-7, wmk. small Crown, perf. 16, 2d., blue, mint | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 1867-83, wmk. Maltese Cross, 10s., grey-green | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., wmk. Anchor, £1, brn.-lilac | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 1881, wmk. Crown, 1s., lilac, plate 14, mint | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1882, imperf., 1d., lilac, mint | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Do., 10s., ultramarine | 6 | 7 | 6 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|----|
| Italy, Sicily, 1859, 5 grana, vermilion, mint .. | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Tuscany, 1851, 1 soldo, lemon on azure .. | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Natal, 1st issue, rd., buff on piece .. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| New South Wales, Sydney Views, rd., red, plate 1 .. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., do., 3d., emerald-green .. | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Do., Laureated issue, 6d., brown, twice printed .. | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Northern Nigeria, 1st issue, 10s., green and brown, mint .. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Roumania, Moldavia, 1st issue, 54 paras, green on blue .. | 13 | 10 | 0 |
| Russia, The Levant, 1st issue, 6 kopeks, blue, on thick paper, mint .. | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Southern Nigeria, 1907, £1, purple and black on red* .. | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Spain, 1850, 6 reales, blue* .. | 7 | 6 | 0 |
| 1851, 2 reales, red .. | 15 | 15 | 0 |
| 1852, 2 reales, pale red .. | 8 | 5 | 0 |
| 1853, 2 reales, vermilion .. | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, 1900-01, 25 dollars, green and orange .. | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| Sweden, 1872-76, the error "TRETIO," 20 öre, vermilion* .. | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Switzerland, Zurich, 4 rappen, black, on piece .. | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Virgin Islands, 1867-8, 1s., rose-carm., with double-lined frame, mint .. | 2 | 0 | 0 |

**Messrs. GLENDINING & Co.'s Sale,
Jan. 6th, 1914.**

| | | | |
|---|---|----|---|
| British Bechuanaland, Oct. 1887, £1, lilac and black, mint .. | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Aug. 1888, 4d. in red on 4d., lilac, mint .. | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| British Guiana, 1862, 1c., brn., S.G. 41 .. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Canada, 1852-7, ribbed paper, imperf., ½d., rose* .. | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Cape of Good Hope, 1853, rd., brick-red on blue* .. | 3 | 5 | 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|----|
| Cape of Good Hope, 1855-9, 1s., deep green, mint pair .. | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 1861, 1d., carmine .. | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Do., rd., vermilion .. | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., rd., brick-red .. | 8 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., 4d., grey-blue .. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Do., 4d., pale blue .. | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., 4d., blue .. | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Do., 4d., deep blue .. | 9 | 5 | 0 |
| 1863-4, 1s., pale emerald-green, mint pair .. | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 1874-80, Three pence on 4d., variety PENCB, S.G. 50 .. | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| Ceylon, 1857-59, 8d., deep yellow-brn. Do., gd., purple-brown .. | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Do., 1s. 9d., green* .. | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 1861, clean cut perfs., 8d., brown .. | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| China, 1894, 9c., yell.-grn., mint pair .. | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| Do., 24c., deep rose-red, mint pair .. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 1897, 4c. on 4c., pink, double surcharge .. | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Feb. 1897, 5 dollars on 3c., red, surcharge inverted, mint .. | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Do., 1 dollar on 3c., red, S.G. 133, mint .. | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug. 1897, 2 dollars, orange and yellow, mint pair .. | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Do., 5 dollars rose and grn., mint .. | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Republican, Provisionals, 1912, 1 dollar rose, mint .. | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., do., 2 dollars, claret and yellow, mint .. | 11 | 15 | 0 |
| Do., do., 5 dollars, myrtle and salmon, mint .. | 10 | 15 | 0 |
| Do., overprint horizontally and vertically, 1c., brownish orange, S.G. 207, mint .. | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Do., do., 3c., deep green, mint .. | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Do., do., 7c., crimson-lake, uncatalogued, mint .. | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Do., 16c., olive-green, mint .. | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., 50c., green, mint .. | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., 1 dollar, red and flesh, S.G. 210, mint .. | 7 | 5 | 0 |
| Do., 2 dollars, claret & yell., mint .. | 14 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., 2 dollars, mint block of four .. | 5 | 15 | 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|----|
| Denmark, 1851, 2 rbs., S.G. 1* .. | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| Danish West Indies, 1873-9, 14c., green and lilac, mint .. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Great Britain. "I.R. Official", 5s., rose, S.G. O.8 .. | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Hong Kong, 1863-71, wmk. Crown CC., 96c., olive-brown .. | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| India, 1856-64, 2a., green, mint .. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Mauritius, 1848, intermediate state of plate, rd. .. | 8 | 10 | 0 |
| Oct. 1859, 2d., deep blue, S.G. 30 .. | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Dec. 1859, 2d., blue, on small piece .. | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| April, 1854, 4d., deep grn., S.G. 35 .. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Newfoundland, 1857, 6½d., scarlet-vermilion, mint .. | 8 | 15 | 0 |
| New South Wales, 1850, rd., red, on yellowish paper .. | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| July, 1850, rd., lake, on bluish paper .. | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| April 1850, plate II, 2d., blue .. | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| 1852, 6d., black-brown .. | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| New Zealand, 1864, wmk. N.Z., imperf., 6d., red-brown .. | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Norway, 1856-7, imperf., 4 sk. blue, S.G. 11 .. | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Nova Scotia, 1851, 1s., mauve .. | 12 | 10 | 0 |
| Rhodesia, March 1891, 2d. on 6d., blue .. | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| Do., 8d. on 1s., brown, mint .. | 1 | 13 | 0 |
| 1897, £1, black on green .. | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 1898-1908, £1, purple, mint .. | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| St. Lucia, 1883-4, 1s., orange* .. | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| South Australia, 1856-59, imperf., rd., yellow-green, mint .. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Spain, Jan. 1852, 12c., purple-brown* .. | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Sweden, 1855, 24 skb., green .. | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Do., 8 skb., orange* .. | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Do., on thicker paper, 24 skb., vermilion* .. | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| 1866, 17 öre, grey, S.G. 42, mint .. | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Tasmania, 1853, rd., blue .. | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| 1864-9, compound perf., 4d., blue .. | 1 | 11 | 0 |
| Trinidad, 1860, rd., slate .. | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 1896-1900, 10s., green and blue .. | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| United States of America, Aug. 1847, 10c., black* .. | 2 | 10 | 0 |

Societies & Clubs.

Bath Philatelic Society.

Hon. Sec.: W. C. Elwood, 43, Milson Street.
The tenth meeting of the Session was held on Wednesday, February 18th at the Church Institute. Mr. B. D. Pope presided and there were present: Dr. Fuller, Messrs. A. E. Meyer, H. J. Norman, F. J. Nokes, W. G. Olds, F. J. Robinson, F. G. Warwick, and W. C. Elwood (Hon. Sec.).
Mr. A. E. Meyer gave a very fine display of the stamps of Switzerland with notes. A very hearty vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. B. D. Pope and seconded by Mr. F. G. Warwick.

Bristol and Clifton Philatelic Society.

Hon. Sec. and Treas.: A. E. Hopkins, 6, Worcester Terrace, Clifton.
On Wednesday, February 4th, a party of members accepted the invitation of the Bath Philatelic Society to be present at their meeting at the Church Institute, Bath. The displays were "Seychelles," by Mr. B. D. Pope, and "Argentine," by Dr. Lace, both of which were much appreciated. The new set of Egyptian stamps, and an albino impression of the Edwardian Registration Envelope were displayed by Bristol members.

On Thursday, February 12th, Mr. J. H. Reynolds presided over a small meeting at 6, Worcester Terrace, Clifton. Mr. F. James displayed part of his superb collection, which might be called "A Collection of Rarities in the finest possible Condition." Imperf. stamps are Mr. James's speciality, and hence Ceylons, the first New Zealand, Buenos Ayres, Sicily, Barbados and other gems were shown in quantity.

The February Exchange Packet was sent out on the 13th inst, its value being £50 10s. 10d. Although a small packet, good sales may be expected, as the majority of the stamps are saleable.

Croydon Philatelic Society.

Hon. Sec.: James Marshall, Junr., "White House," 40, Normanton Road, S. Croydon.
At the seventh ordinary meeting of the session, held at the Y.M.C.A., North Road, Croydon, on February 10th, 1914, at 7 p.m., special exhibits by Juniors were shown. A fair number of members brought

specimens, and several interesting stamps were seen. At 8 p.m. the President took the chair, and for all business was proceeded with. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and the Curator's and Librarian's reports taken, two new members were elected. The main display of the evening was then begun—this consisted of a remarkably fine collection of entires shown by Mr. G. R. Turner. It comprised many items of exceptional interest, and was particularly rich in fine copies. Amongst other entires shown were some superb early Victorian, a very complete series of German and Italian States, and some very interesting early postmarks of Jersey.
Mr. Turner provided a most interesting evening, and amply proved to members the beauties and interests connected with the collection of entires.

At the close of the meeting a very hearty vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. Hewitt and seconded by Mr. Hall, was carried unanimously.
19 Members and 3 Visitors present.

Herts Philatelic Society.

President: Franz Reichenheim.
Hon. Secretary: H. A. Slade, "Killaha," St. Albans.
The fourth meeting of the session 1913-14 was held at No. 4, Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, Jan. 20th, 1914, at 6.30 p.m.
Present: Messrs. H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), S. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, W. A. Boyes, Baron de Worms, Messrs. W. T. Standen, J. R. Laing, S. R. Turner, J. J. Hoddinott, Rev. G. E. Barber, Messrs. L. Loewenthal, G. E. Booth, W. Busch, T. E. Sansom, D. Thomson, F. A. Robinson, R. H. Newton, D. Field, C. L. Bagnall, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and two visitors.

In the absence of the President, the chair was taken by the Vice-President.

The minutes of the meeting held on Dec. 16th, 1913, were read and signed as correct.

Messrs. F. Genth, L. E. Hall, B. P. Tucker and L. Loewenthal were elected ordinary members of the Society.

The Hon. Librarian reported several presentations to the Library during the last month from the President, Messrs. G. T. and Sydney R. Turner, Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd., Albert H. Harris, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., A. Friedemann, Whitfield King & Co., and W. R. Ricketts.

Dr. Paul Pirl presented some Forgeries, and Mrs. Young some Entires for the Society's Collections.

At the conclusion of formal business, Mr. C. H. Bagnall gave a display of part of his unique collection of Queensland stamps used in British New Guinea, from 1880 to 1901, and of British New Guinea stamps, 1901-1905 issues.

As a highly specialised collection, arranged on scientific lines, it is an object lesson to all philatelists in neatness, accuracy and completeness. As such, it worthily deserved the hearty vote of thanks proposed by the Rev. G. E. Barber, seconded by Mr. W. G. Cool, and passed with acclamation.

Mr. Bagnall modestly responded to the vote, and an interesting and enjoyable meeting terminated at 8.10 p.m.

The fifth general meeting of the season 1913-1914 was held at 4, Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, February 17th, 1914, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, W. Archibald Boyes, R. Frenzelt, Baron de Worms, Messrs. J. R. Laing, Charles Nissen, J. J. Hoddinott, J. A. Robinson, J. J. Darlow, A. G. Wane, Sydney R. Turner, F. Dury, T. G. Wayman, M. Weinberg, W. Busch, A. J. Scif, T. F. Stafford, T. E. Sansom, B. Pinner, Rev. G. E. Barber, Messrs. Leslie H. Boothby, Wilmot Corfield, D. Thomson, E. H. Collins, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and one visitor.

The President took the Chair.
The minutes of the meeting held on January 20th were read and signed as correct.

Messrs. Julian Park and Thomas Allen were duly elected ordinary members of the Society.

The President passed round for the inspection of the members a photo of a block of ten stamps of Jamaica, 1890, ½d., showing double surcharge (one slanting) of the word "Official" in "thin" letters. This was sent by Dr. R. Stanley Taylor, who furnished a short notice referring to these stamps.

For the Society's collections, stamps and entires were presented by the President, who also handed over to the Curators, copies of the new Penny Commonwealth Stamp sent to him by Mr. E. D. E. van Weenen. Other stamps were presented by the Vice-President: Durbar Coronation Envelopes by Mrs. Young; and Forgeries by Mr. A. J. Séfi.

The Hon. Librarian reported the several donations to the Library received during the past month.

At the conclusion of formal business, it was decided to start with the Stamp Auction. This was conducted

by the Hon. Auctioneer, Mr. J. J. Darlow, who was assisted by Mr. W. G. Cool. One hundred and three lots were offered for sale, among them a nice collection of French Colonial Stamps from the Vice-President, who generously promised to hand over half the proceeds of the lots to the Society's funds. £33 17s. 9d. was realised. The commission on this amount, plus half the proceeds of the lots sent by the Vice-President, totalled £4 5s. 10d., which will be devoted to increasing the Society's collections, and will be handed over to the Hon. Treasurer in due course.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. Darlow and Cool for their kindness.

In replying to the vote, Mr. Darlow modestly returned thanks, and promised to give his display at some meeting next season; also he most kindly volunteered to come up to town for another meeting for the purpose of conducting an auction for the Society, should he be requested to do so.

Huddersfield and District Philatelic Society.

Hon. Sec.: W. D. Haigh, 13, Bentley Street, Lockwood, Huddersfield.

THE seventh meeting of the session was held at the Cherry Tree Hotel, Huddersfield (by kind permission of Mr. George R. Lunn) on Thursday, January 29th, when the Rev. G. C. B. Madden presided over a fair attendance of members.

After the minutes and correspondence had been read, Mr. T. W. Senior, of Primrose Hill, was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Alex. J. Sefi, of London, then displayed his wonderful collection of the stamps of Kashmir, comprising about 11,000 specimens, and explained the various points of interest connected with them. The display was quite a revelation to those assembled, as to what can be accomplished in such an unknown country, and it was greatly enjoyed by all present. Dr. Adair moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Sefi for his magnificent display, which was seconded by the Secretary, and in returning thanks, Mr. Sefi hoped he would receive another invitation to visit the Huddersfield Society.

On Thursday, February 5th, the eighth meeting was held at the Lion Restaurant, Dr. Adair presiding in the absence of Mr. Madden. The only members present in addition were Messrs. Hellawell, Mellor, and the Secretary, all of whom gave a five-minutes' paper on a single stamp, whilst two papers, written by gentlemen who were unable to be present, were read by the Secretary. Mr. Hellawell selected the "Prince Henry" stamp of Portugal; Mr. G. L. Tinker, the Penny Stamp of King Edward VII. Land; Dr. Adair, "An Egyptian Stamp"; Mr. W. D. Haigh the Fivepence Green of New South Wales; Mr. G. Mellor, the Fourpence Stamp of Great Britain, 1855; and Mr. J. C. North, the stamp of the Scinde Dawk. A very enjoyable evening was spent by the members present.

The ninth meeting of the session was held at the Lion Restaurant on Friday, February 20th, 1914, when the Rev. G. C. B. Madden presided over a good number of members and visitors. The occasion was the display of stamps of Falkland Islands, Sudan, and Mafeking Beseid, by Mrs. Edith Field, of London, these being shown by Mr. Greenwood, late Secretary of the Huddersfield Society, who relinquished the post on taking up an appointment in London. The display was greatly enjoyed, and at the close, Mr. H. S. Cheavin moved a vote of thanks be accorded to Mrs. Field for her kindness in sending such a nice selection of stamps for our inspection. The Secretary, in seconding, included the name of Mr. Greenwood, and expressed the pleasure it gave to all present to see him in Huddersfield again. Mr. Greenwood acknowledged the vote.

Junior Philatelic Society.

BRIGHTON BRANCH.

Hon. Sec.: J. Ireland, 203a, Western Road.

THURSDAY, February 12th, was a "red letter" day in this season's session. Mr. H. G. Walder came down on his first visit to the Branch, to show us his collection of Argentine—or rather, so much of it as was possible in the time that fled all too swiftly. For some time past our displays down here have been practically confined to British Colonials, and it was a most refreshing change to gaze upon stamps that did not bear portraits of our present and past sovereigns.

The earlier issues of Argentine are supreme in their interest, and page after page literally held us enthralled. As the stamps were being passed round, Mr. Walder talked entertainingly and instructively and he was dense indeed who did not depart more enlightened than he came, concerning the postal issues and intricacies of this most philatelically fascinating country.

Never have I seen a specialist's collection more beautifully and fully written up. It was a joy to look at. An interesting innovation, too, was a short biographical note of the various individuals who adorn the stamps of the Argentine. If, as Mr. Walder argued, a person is worthy of being per-

petuated on a postage-stamp, he is worth knowing something about. Although not strictly speaking philately, it all added to the interest of the collection.

What most took my fancy was the "Rivadavia" issue of 1864—surely among the most interesting stamps ever issued. Mr. Walder had a wonderful show of these: shades galore, varieties well perforated, badly perforated, and very badly perforated, ribbed paper varieties, a copy of the 5c. with watermark reversed, and what was perhaps the gem of the whole collection, a beautiful copy of the 15c. no wmk. imperf.

Altogether one of the most enjoyable and informative philatelic evenings we have passed for many a long day.

DOUGLAS C. SMITH.

Philatelic Society of Natal.

Hon. Sec.: Norman Welsford, Box 588, Durban.

At the meeting held at the Y.M.C.A., Durban, on the 5th February, 1914, Mr. W. P. Williams was elected to the Chair, in the absence of Mr. Mackeurtan, who was unable to be present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were then read and confirmed.

Letters were then read from the following:—Mr. Porter, New York; Royal Philatelic Society, London; Keeper of his Majesty's Privy Purse, thanking the Society for the special programme of the Exhibition; W. Thomson, applying for membership; Mr. H. V. Burdon, resigning. Mr. Thomson was duly elected.

The following resolution was carried:—"That a sub-committee be appointed to consist of two members and the Exchange Superintendent, to amend and revise the rules of the Society as regards Exchange Packets, with a view to safeguarding members and the Exchange Superintendent, and that any amendments or revisions shall be carried into effect by the Exchange Superintendent at once." Messrs. Williams and Law, and the Exchange Superintendent, Mr. Posner, were appointed the Committee.

Mr. W. Fosbrooke exhibited a set of the 1910-12 Rhodesian issue, showing a number of shades.

Mr. W. P. Williams exhibited his collection of St. Helena.

Northampton Philatelic Society.

Hon. Sec.: W. Nichols, 70, Stimpson Avenue.

At the February meeting, the programme for the evening consisted of a display with notes of the stamps of British Guiana, British Honduras and Falkland Island, kindly sent by Mr. J. E. Heginbottom, of Rochdale. The notes were read by the Hon. Secretary, and the collections included a number of rare and interesting specimens.

The President (Mr. H. E. Archer), and the Hon. Secretary (Mr. W. Nichols), were nominated to represent the Society at the Sixth Annual Philatelic Congress, London, 1914.

North of England Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary: Hugh R. Viall, 39, Lish Avenue, Whitley Bay, Northumberland.

At the meeting held on January 10th, 1914, there was a good attendance of members assembled to witness the President's display of the "Head Issues" of Saxony. With the exception of a type set of each issue, the whole of this collection is in fine used condition, and includes a remarkable variety of shades. Mr. Cochrane has also devoted a good deal of attention to the classification of the obliterations in use during the lifetime of these issues. A number of very fine entires lent additional interest to the display.

At this meeting the Society elected its delegates to the Congress to be held in London in May. They are the President (Mr. W. J. Cochrane), and Messrs. C. L. Bagnall and J. Coltman.

On the 22nd January, the item on the programme, "General Collections" by members, brought a very meagre response, and one can only conclude that our members are all specialists, or else hiding their lights under bushels. At any rate they did not shine on this evening.

February 5th was an improvement on the previous meeting, but there were not the number there should have been, considering that Mr. A. Oxley had taken the trouble to come from Leeds, to show us his very fine collections of Grenada and Nevis. The former display was accompanied by a very interesting paper setting out the story of the Island, both historically and philatelically. The stamps were shown both used and unused, and included many superb pairs, blocks, and strips. The various surcharges and rare values were well represented, and the method of mounting in the "Passépartout" fashion facilitated the handling of sheets without any fear of damage.

On February 19th we had the pleasure of a "miscellaneous" display by Mr. O. K. Trechmann. This consisted of South Australia, Western Australia, West Indies and the whole of the German States. These were all up to Mr. Trechmann's usual standard of excellence, and provided a most interesting evening

Nottinghamshire Philatelic Society.

Hon. Sec.: F. D. Mellors, Burleigh House, Mapperley Hall Drive, Nottingham.

The Society spent a highly-interesting time at the Victoria Station Hotel on February 20th, when Mr. F. D. Mellors, the hon. secretary, delivered an address on the subject of "Entires."

In addition to an extremely able dissertation Mr. Mellors delighted the company with his exhibition of a collection of an instructive order.

Commencing with the historic 1d. black, of Great Britain (the first postage stamp ever issued) it comprised stamps in the intense block colour, varieties of printing, coloured postmarks, &c., and in chronological order the change of colour from black to red; the first attempt by Archer to facilitate separation by perforation; a grand lot of 2d. blues, without lines; 4d. small, medium, and large garter; the embossed 1s., 10d. and 6d., in very fine condition; the 3d., 1d., 1½d. and 2d., 4d., 6d. and 8d., plate numbers complete and probably a unique copy on entire of the error of lettering O.P.P.C. of the three-halfpenny.

The Society of Stamp Collectors.

President: Percy C. Bishop.

Hon. Secretary: D. B. Armstrong, 22, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

THE meeting held on Tuesday evening last, March 10th, was attended by sixteen members and visitors, with the President in the chair. Mr. A. Hugh Double, favoured the meeting with a display of his collections of Argentine and New Zealand, and received a cordial vote of thanks, moved by Mr. J. B. Porter and seconded by Mr. Comper.

A resolution calling upon the Sixth Philatelic Congress to admit representatives of the newspaper press to the Congress debates was moved by Mr. Sadezky, seconded by Mr. Lenton, and carried with one dissentient vote.

The next meeting of the S.S.C. will be held at the same rendezvous on Tuesday, April 21st.

British Empire Stamp Exchange Club.

Sec.: W. Pugsley, 9, Mincing Lane, London, E.C.

THE October Packet has just (February 6th) completed circuit, having been seen by sixty members, which speaks well for the expedition in circulation. Sales over £45 nett. The membership is increasing month by month with both good buying and selling members. The Secretary will be pleased to send copy of rules on receipt of a postcard.

The County Stamp Exchange Club.

Sec. and Treas.: F. Leonard Brown, 44, Higson Avenue, Chorlton-Cum-Hardy, Manchester.

OUR February Packet is double the size and value of the January Packet, and contains some really exceptional bargains in medium Colonial and Foreign varieties, whilst the section containing stamps of Great Britain is alone of great merit and covers a wide range in date of issue—all in splendid condition—Mint and Postally used.

Midland Exchange Club.

Secretary: H. G. Denton, Eastfields, Rushden, Northants.

JANUARY Packet, value £175 8s. 2½d. nett, returned on February 28th. Nett sales, £32 13s. 3d. Settlements and sheets returned March 2nd.

I still want a few really good contributing and also a few buying members. Two Packets are now sent out monthly—"Junior" (common and medium class stamps), and "Senior" (better class and rare stamps). Rules and particulars from Secretary, as above.

Palace Philatelic Exchange Society.

A NETT CLUB. THREE SECTIONS.

Secretary, C. A. Squire Cox, 3, Seymour Terrace, Anerley, London, S.E.

SINCE my last report in No. 490 of "S.C.F." the following Month's Packets have been returned from circulation, and all sheets with credits where due have been returned to members:—
September—Sales, £39 10—13.69% of total value of Packets.

October—Sales, £34 5s. 0½d.—12.88% of total value of interesting Packets.

With the October Packets, the Society concluded its financial year, and the total sales amounted to £471 18s. 9d. nett, or 15.35% of total value of Packets, as against £321 10s. 4d. for 1912, an increase of no less than £150 8s. 5d., or 50%.

The Society makes a point of returning sheets promptly, directly a packet is returned from circulation it is broken up, and sheets returned at once. Three packets are circulated each month—Foreign, Colonial and Junior—and there are a few vacancies for buyers or contributors. Collectors having good duplicates for sale should write for copy of rules, which will be sent on receipt of stamped addressed envelope by the Secretary and Owner, as above.

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

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