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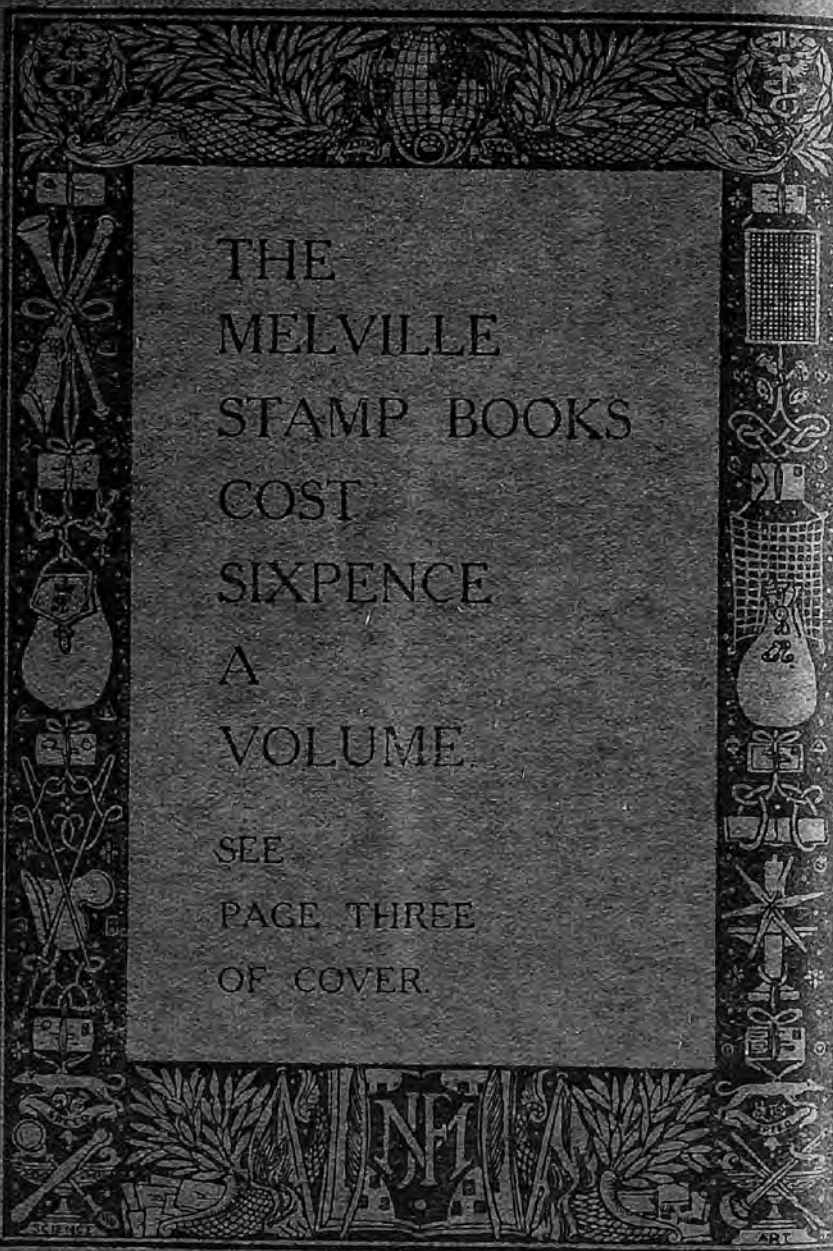
The  
STAMP  
YEAR,  
1912.

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Compiled by \_\_\_\_\_  
FRED J. MELVILLE

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London  
W. H. PECKITT, 47, Strand, W.C.



THE  
MELVILLE  
STAMP BOOKS  
COST  
SIXPENCE  
A  
VOLUME.

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OF COVER.





The New 4d. Stamp.



HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.



The New 1d. Stamp.



# THE STAMP YEAR

1912

AN ANNUAL DIGEST OF POSTAL  
AND PHILATELIC INFORMATION

COMPILED BY  
FRED J. MELVILLE

LONDON:  
W. H. PECKITT, 47 STRAND, W.C.

## CALENDAR, 1912.

JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.	
S	... 7 14 21 28	...	4 11 18 25 ...	...	3 10 17 24 31	...	7 14 21 28 ...
M	1 8 15 22 29	...	5 12 19 26 ...	...	4 11 18 25 ...	...	1 8 15 22 29 ...
T	2 9 16 23 30	...	6 13 20 27 ...	...	5 12 19 26 ...	...	2 9 16 23 30 ...
W	3 10 17 24 31	...	7 14 21 28 ...	...	6 13 20 27 ...	...	3 10 17 24 ...
T	4 11 18 25 ...	1	8 15 22 29 ...	...	7 14 21 28 ...	...	4 11 18 25 ...
F	5 12 19 26 ...	2	9 16 23 ...	1	8 15 22 29 ...	...	5 12 19 26 ...
S	6 13 20 27 ...	3	10 17 24 ...	2	9 16 23 30 ...	...	6 13 20 27 ...
MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.	
S	... 5 12 19 26	...	2 9 16 23 30	...	7 14 21 28	...	4 11 18 25 ...
M	... 6 13 20 27	...	3 10 17 24 ...	1	8 15 22 29 ...	...	5 12 19 26 ...
T	... 7 14 21 28	...	4 11 18 25 ...	2	9 16 23 30 ...	...	6 13 20 27 ...
W	1 8 15 22 29	...	5 12 19 26 ...	3	10 17 24 31 ...	...	7 14 21 28 ...
T	2 9 16 23 30	...	6 13 20 27 ...	4	11 18 25 ...	...	1 8 15 22 29 ...
F	3 10 17 24 31	...	7 14 21 28 ...	5	12 19 26 ...	...	2 9 16 23 30 ...
S	4 11 18 25 ...	1	8 15 22 29 ...	6	13 20 27 ...	...	3 10 17 24 31 ...
SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
S	1 8 15 22 29	...	6 13 20 27 ...	...	3 10 17 24 ...	1	8 15 22 29 ...
M	2 9 16 23 30	...	7 14 21 28 ...	...	4 11 18 25 ...	2	9 16 23 30 ...
T	3 10 17 24 ...	1	8 15 22 29 ...	...	5 12 19 26 ...	3	10 17 24 31 ...
W	4 11 18 25 ...	2	9 16 23 30 ...	...	6 13 20 27 ...	4	11 18 25 ...
T	5 12 19 26 ...	3	10 17 24 31 ...	...	7 14 21 28 ...	5	12 19 26 ...
F	6 13 20 27 ...	4	11 18 25 ...	1	8 15 22 29 ...	6	13 20 27 ...
S	7 14 21 28 ...	5	12 19 26 ...	2	9 16 23 30 ...	7	14 21 28 ...

## CALENDAR, 1913.

JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.	
S	... 5 12 19 26	...	2 9 16 23 ...	...	2 9 16 23 30	...	6 13 20 27 ...
M	... 6 13 20 27	...	3 10 17 24 ...	...	3 10 17 24 31	...	7 14 21 28 ...
T	... 7 14 21 28	...	4 11 18 25 ...	...	4 11 18 25 ...	1	8 15 22 29 ...
W	1 8 15 22 29	...	5 12 19 26 ...	...	5 12 19 26 ...	2	9 16 23 30 ...
T	2 9 16 23 30	...	6 13 20 27 ...	...	6 13 20 27 ...	3	10 17 24 ...
F	3 10 17 24 31	...	7 14 21 28 ...	...	7 14 21 28 ...	4	11 18 25 ...
S	4 11 18 25 ...	1	8 15 22 ...	1	8 15 22 29 ...	5	12 19 26 ...
MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.	
S	... 4 11 18 25	1	8 15 22 29 ...	...	6 13 20 27 ...	...	3 10 17 24 31
M	... 5 12 19 26	2	9 16 23 30 ...	...	7 14 21 28 ...	...	4 11 18 25 ...
T	... 6 13 20 27	3	10 17 24 ...	1	8 15 22 29 ...	...	5 12 19 26 ...
W	... 7 14 21 28	4	11 18 25 ...	2	9 16 23 30 ...	...	6 13 20 27 ...
T	1 8 15 22 29	5	12 19 26 ...	3	10 17 24 31 ...	...	7 14 21 28 ...
F	2 9 16 23 30	6	13 20 27 ...	4	11 18 25 ...	...	1 8 15 22 29 ...
S	3 10 17 24 31	7	14 21 28 ...	5	12 19 26 ...	...	2 9 16 23 30 ...
SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
S	... 7 14 21 28	...	5 12 19 26 ...	...	2 9 16 23 30	...	7 14 21 28 ...
M	1 8 15 22 29	...	6 13 20 27 ...	...	3 10 17 24 ...	1	8 15 22 29 ...
T	2 9 16 23 30	...	7 14 21 28 ...	...	4 11 18 25 ...	2	9 16 23 30 ...
W	3 10 17 24 ...	1	8 15 22 29 ...	...	5 12 19 26 ...	3	10 17 24 31 ...
T	4 11 18 25 ...	2	9 16 23 30 ...	...	6 13 20 27 ...	4	11 18 25 ...
F	5 12 19 26 ...	3	10 17 24 31 ...	...	7 14 21 28 ...	5	12 19 26 ...
S	6 13 20 27 ...	4	11 18 25 ...	1	8 15 22 29 ...	6	13 20 27 ...

# THE STAMP YEAR.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST ISSUE.

THE growing population in a world of postage-stamps, and particularly the multiplication of varieties in our standard catalogues have long since crowded out from those *Biblia philatelica* some of the useful and generally instructive features which they used to contain. It is chiefly to supply this omission that we have inaugurated a new kind of reference work for the use of philatelists, in "The Stamp Year".

Such features of the old catalogues were information as to currencies and to watermarked papers, general details of postal history, and especially a polyglot dictionary. In this last named item we have endeavoured to present a more comprehensively useful dictionary of catalogue "synonyms" if we may use this expression to emphasise that the words are in many cases not literal translations from one language to another, but terms used in philatelic catalogues in each language to describe the same philatelic signification.

The glossary includes many non-philatelic words frequently required in the descriptions of stamps, the purport of the whole being to facilitate exchange with collectors abroad and to simplify to the deficient linguist the use of foreign catalogues and handbooks; if it achieves any success in making these works more accessible and thus broadening for our readers the sphere of their philatelic activities and studies, it will have repaid to us the very considerable labour its compilation has involved.

The other features of this work are mostly of a novel character in a reference book for philatelists; and a few subjects that have been dealt with before are here attempted on more historical and bibliographical lines, *e.g.*, the Philatelic Societies of the Empire, and the Philatelic Press Directory.

A book of this character does not achieve perfection at the first publication; it will develop and mature with successive years, if our readers will be so good as to interest themselves in criticising the present and suggesting new features. Certain sections will not be repeated each year, but only those most indispensable in general philatelic use will be retained. Consequently next year "The Stamp Year" will be practically a new volume, and in due course a series of successive yearly issues should prove of the greatest reference value to every student and lover of stamps.

We have to state that while every endeavour has been made to preserve the strictest accuracy, neither Editor nor Publisher can accept responsibility for errors that may have inadvertently escaped our attention. We shall, however, be very much indebted for corrections

POST



CARD



pointed out to us by readers, as well as for suggestions; we shall also esteem it a favour if the Hon. Secretaries of Philatelic Societies, publishers and others will supply promptly information required to keep us *au fait* with their activities.

All communications concerning the literary contents of "The Stamp Year" should be addressed to

Fred J. Melville, Editor "The Stamp Year",  
14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, S.W.

New matter for the next issue of "The Stamp Year" should reach the Editor not later than November 1, corrections by November 15, 1912.

## LATE ADDITIONS.

### PHILATELIC EXHIBITIONS OF 1911.

(See pages 17 and 18.)

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, October 20, 21.—This was a display held under the auspices of the First Philatelic Congress of Australia. The exhibits were shewn in the King's Hall, Phillip Street, Sydney. There is a printed catalogue (pp. 19), and an extended description of the exhibits appeared in "The Postage Stamp", Vol. IX., p. 123. The chief awards were:

*Gold medals:* Mr. C. A. Macdonald (British Empire); Mr. W. Ridley St. Vincent and St. Christopher); Mr. A. H. Pettifer (France, United States and Brazil); Mr. C. L. Pack (Victoria: medal for the best collection of any kind shewn at the exhibition).

A silver medal was awarded to Mr. T. B. Fulton for the most neatly arranged collection.

GEORGETOWN, BRITISH GUIANA, October 21.—This display was the third organised by the British Guiana Philatelic Society since its foundation. The former exhibitions were held in 1904 and 1907 respectively. The chief awards of this year's exhibition were:

*For Specialised Collections of British Guiana.*—Mr. A. D. Ferguson (gilt medal); Mr. W. A. Abraham (silver).

*Ordinary Collections of the same Colony.*—Mr. L. Vernon Vaughan (silver); Mr. J. K. D. Hill (bronze); Mr. W. H. Pollard (diploma).

*West Indian Islands.*—Capt. C. P. Rogers, Barbados (silver); Mr. W. A. Abraham, St. Vincent (bronze); Mr. A. D. Ferguson, Trinidad (bronze).

*Other awards include:*—Silver gilt medal: Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg (Victoria 1864 plated); silver medals: Mr. T. A. Hinton (Hong Kong), Mr. W. Dorning Beckton (Modena), Mr. A. D. Ferguson (25 rare stamps), Mr. M. P. Castle (British Guiana 1853), Mr. L. Vernon Vaughan (general), Mr. W. H. Peckitt (25 rare stamps), etc., etc.

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## THE NEW STAMP CONTRACT.

**I**N February, 1910, the Government entrusted the production of embossing dies for revenue stamps of Great Britain to the Royal Mint. As the contract for manufacturing postage-stamps, then held by Messrs. T. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., was due to expire on December 31, 1910, the Treasury decided in April of that year, to entrust the preparation of dies and plates for postage-stamps also to the Mint. The dies and plates had until then been provided by the contractors.

The old contract was not renewed; and a new one (for ten years from January 1, 1911) was entered into with Messrs. Harrison & Sons, Limited, printers in ordinary to the King. After the death of King Edward, it was at first expected that the commencement of the new contract would be coincident with the change from the Edwardian to the Georgian series of stamp denominations, but the latter were not ready, and Messrs. Harrison have consequently printed a number of denominations from the plates surrendered by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., whilst other of the Edwardian plates have been put to press in the works at Somerset House.

The new printers have adopted a form of contract number for the halfpenny and one penny stamps similar to that used by the late printers, but they have re-commenced their index-lettering at "A" and the contraction for the first year of their work is "11" (= 1911), the last of the old contractors' controls being "J 10".

As a result of experiments, directed towards the improving of the perforation, the new printers installed comb-machines gauging 15 by 14 (or more exactly,  $14\frac{3}{4}$  by 14); and, although originally it was intended not to use these machines on the new printings of the old issues, all the denominations of the Edwardian set printed by Messrs. Harrison have also been perforated by these machines.

A full list of the stamps of the old series printed by the new contractors, with perforation varieties, is given in "New Issues of 1911" (see page 120) and also the new printings of the old stamps made on the presses in the Stamping Department at Somerset House.

It should be noted that forty-two of the Edwardian plates were handed over to the Mint to be repaired, before sending them to the new printers or to the printing department at Somerset House. The "repairing" is understood to have consisted in re-surfacing (with iron) the old plates, after their old and worn nickel facing had been removed. Every plate so dealt with, and every new plate made at the Mint for the Georgian series, is understood to bear the identifying mark of the Mint, together with the date when it received the electro-deposit of (at first) iron or (subsequently) nickel; there was no nickelling plant at the Mint when the afore-mentioned forty-two plates were repaired. The

dates appear to be indicated by cuts on the "Jubilee" line, that protective rule or series of broken rules extending round the panes of our postage-stamps. The cuts must be regarded in relation to the position of the stamp, usually in the bottom row of the sheet. A cut under the first stamp signifies January, the second February, and so on; then there are under the eleventh stamp two cuts "11" indicating the year, 1911. In this manner we can arrive at the approximate date of the construction of each plate produced at the Mint.

For the new Georgian stamps, the halfpenny and one penny adhesives, the postcards, envelopes and letter-cards, the designs were chiefly prepared by Mr. Bertram Mackennal, A.R.A., Mr. Eve and Mr. J. A. C. Harrison. The selection of the designs, etc., was for the first time in the hands of the Postmaster-General; the preparation of the dies and plates was the first 'prentice work of the Royal Mint in this direction (a class of work having no similarity to embossing or coining dies); and the printing was done by new contractors, who had not hitherto been known as stamp-printers on a large scale.

When the one penny stamp plates were ready, a first trial printing was made at Somerset House: this can be distinguished by the period (.) after the "A" in the control "A.11". The stamps of both the halfpenny and penny values printed by Messrs. Harrison at their works at Hayes, Middlesex, have so far borne the control "A 11" without any period after the "A".

Much adverse criticism has been directed against the new stamps, on nearly every possible count,—design, portrait, colour, printing, gum; and the Postmaster-General, at first steadfast in his refusal to make any alterations, intimated (after several months of Parliamentary questions, and press and public criticisms) that a penny stamp of an improved character would be prepared in place of the first one penny King George stamp, and that this together with some of the other denominations would probably be ready for issue on New Year's Day, 1912.

The new Georgian series of stamps will include an additional denomination, eight-pence.

In all, the Royal Mint had constructed up to August last for the stamps and stationery for the new reign:—


- 13 penny plates (240 stamps).
- 12 halfpenny plates (240 stamps).
- 3 penny book plates (240 stamps).
- 3 halfpenny book plates (240 stamps).
- 206 halfpenny post card stamps, electros.
- 206 halfpenny post card letterpress, electros.
- 48 halfpenny post card stamps, steel.
- 86 letterpress and stamp electros for letter-cards.
- 67 front instruction pieces for letter-cards.
- 68 back instruction pieces for letter-cards.
- 6 steel dies for registered envelopes.



## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN PHILATELY.

**S**OME of the following are in common use; a few are set forth with a hope that the desirability of uniformity may lead to their general adoption.

Contractions for currencies are not included, but they should be distinguished by the use of small ("lower case") letters to prevent confusion, as b. = bani, bolivar, etc., whilst B. = bogus: in most cases there is no necessity to explain abbreviations of the titles of countries, e.g., U.S.A.

- ant.—antique.  
 appro.—approval.  
 A.R.—Acknowledgment of receipt.  
 Asst.—Assistant; assorted.  
 auto-perf.—automatic-machine perforation.  
 B.—bogus.  
 B.C.A.—British Central Africa.  
 bi-col.—bi-coloured.  
 B.N.G.—British New Guinea.  
 B.S.A.—British South Africa.  
 C.—chalky, chalk-surfaced paper.  
 CA., CC.—Crown Agents, Crown Colonies.  
 CAC.—multiple CA watermark.  
 canc.—cancelled.  
 cat., catd.—catalogue, catalogued.  
 cm.—centimetre.  
 C.O.D.—cash on delivery.  
 col.—colour.  
 comm.—commemorative.  
 comp.—compound.  
 Cr., Cr. CA., Cr. CC.—Crown, Crown over CA., CC.  
 ct.—current, courant.  
 cut-sq., cut  —cut square.  
 electro.—electrotype.  
 emb.—embossed.  
 eng., engr.—engraved, engraving.  
 ent.—entire.  
 env.—envelope.  
 ex., exch.—exchange.  
 F.—forgery, fake.  
 fac.—facsimile.  
 F.C.—fiscal cancellation.  
 fisc.—fiscal.  
 F.M.—Franchise militaire.  
 F.R.P.S.L.—Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.  
 G.—genuine.  
 gen.—general, -ise, -ising.  
 govt.—government.  
 G.P.O.—General Post Office.  
 guar.—guaranteed.  
 horiz.—horizontal, -ly.  
 imp., imperf.—imperforate.  
 inv.—inverted.  
 irreg.—irregular.  
 ital.—italic.  
 J.P.S.—Junior Philatelic Society.  
 K.—Knife (envelope-).  
 K.H., K.H.S.—King's Head, King's Head single watermark.  
 lith., litho.—lithograph, -ed.  
 mm.—millimetre.  
 mt.—mount.  
 mult.—multiple.  
 oct.—octagon, -al.  
 obl.—oblong.  
 oblit.—obliterate, obliterated, -ion.  
 obs.—obsolete.  
 O., orig.—original (applied to paper, gum, etc., of stamp; or to whole or part of cover).  
 Off.—official.  
 O.G.—original gum.  
 opt., optd.—overprint, -ed.  
 perf.—perforate, -d, -ion.  
 perp.—perpendicular, -ly.  
 phil.—philatelic.  
 p.c.—postcard.  
 pd.—paid.  
 P.D.—Postage-Due.  
 pin-perf.—pin-perforated.  
 pkt.—packet.  
 pmk.—postmark.  
 pneum.—pneumatic.  
 P.O.—Post-office; P.O.S.—Post-office state = mint.  
 PP.—postage-postage; PR.—postage and revenue (key-plates).  
 p.p.p.—per parcel post.  
 prov.—provisional, -ly.  
 quadr.—quadrillé.  
 qf.—quatrefoil.  
 Q.H.—Queen's Head.  
 R.—rare (degrees of rarity expressed RR, RRR, RRRR).  
 reg.—register, -ed, registration.  
 repr.—reprint.

r.c.—reply-card.  
 R.L.S.—returned-letter stamp; R.L.O.  
     —returned-letter office.  
 rev.—revenue.  
 rom.—roman.  
 roul.—roulette, -d.  
 rt.—right.  
 ry.—railway.  
 serp. roul.—serpentine roulette.  
 S.—“Specimen” (overprint).  
 S.G. No.—the number in Stanley Gibbons catalogue.

spec.—special, -ise, -ist, -ised.  
 stereo.—stereotype.  
 sur.—surcharge, surcharged.  
 tel.—telegraph, -ic, -ically.  
 typo.—typograph, -ed.  
 un.—unused.  
 uncol.—uncoloured.  
 uni-col.—uni-coloured.  
 us.—used.  
 var.—variety.  
 wmk.—watermark.  
 wr.—wrapper.

## CHRONOLOGY OF STAMP ISSUES.

WHEN POSTAGE STAMPS WERE FIRST USED  
 IN EACH OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

**W**HEN the British Post Office introduced the first adhesive postage stamps into this country in 1840, the most ardent of the reformers of that period could scarcely have foreseen the universality of the development of the system thus inaugurated, of prepaying postage by means of little printed slips of paper. The following chronology of stamp issues shews how the Colonies and Foreign Countries adopted the postage stamp system, the year given in each case being that of the issue of the first known postage stamps of each country. As will be noted from the list, it was some years before the Greater Powers moved in this matter; the first followers being the comparatively backward State of Brazil, and certain of the Cantonal authorities of Switzerland before the Federation. It was not until Great Britain had enjoyed the advantages of cheap postage and prepayment by means of stamps for seven years, that the United States adopted stamps, and nine years in the case of France; and it should be remembered that in neither of these cases did the introduction of the stamp bring with it what was the greatest factor in the British Post Office reform of 1840, viz., a low and uniform rate of postage regardless of distance.

The years in which stamps were first issued in the respective countries are:—

1840. Great Britain.  
 1843. Brazil, Geneva, Zurich.  
 1845. Basle, United States (Postmasters’)  
 1847. Mauritius, United States (Governmental).  
 1848. Bermuda.  
 1849. Bavaria, Belgium, France.  
 1850. Austria, Austrian Italy, British

Guiana, Hanover, New South  
 Wales, Prussia, Saxony,  
 Schleswig-Holstein, Spain,  
 Switzerland, Victoria.  
 1851. Baden, Canada, Denmark,  
 Hawaiian Is., New Brunswick,  
 Nova Scotia, Sardinia, Trini-  
 dad, Tuscany, Wurtemberg.

1852. Barbados, Brunswick, Holland, India (Scinde), Luxemburg, Modena, Oldenburg, Parma, Reunion, Roman States, Thurn and Taxis.
1853. Cape Colony, Chili, Portugal, Tasmania.
1854. Philippine Is., Western Australia.
1855. Bremen, Ceylon, Corrientes, Cuba and Porto Rico, Danish West Indies, New Zealand, Norway, South Australia, Sweden.
1856. Finland, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mexico, Poland, St. Helena, Uruguay.
1857. Natal, Newfoundland, Peru, Russia.
1858. Argentine Republic, Buenos Ayres, Cordoba, Naples, Roumania (Moldavia).
1859. Bahamas, Colombian Republic (Granada Confederacy), French Colonies, Hamburg, Ionian Is., Lubeck, Romagna, Sicily, Venezuela.
1860. Jamaica, Liberia, Malta, New Caledonia, Queensland, St. Lucia, Sierra Leone.
1861. Bergedorf, British Columbia and Vancouver's Is., Confederate States, Greece, Grenada, Neapolitan Provinces, Nevis, Prince Edward Is., St. Vincent.
1862. Antigua, Costa Rica, Hong Kong, Italy (Kingdom), Nicaragua.
1863. Bolivar, Levant, Turkey, Wenden.
1864. Dutch Indies, Holstein (separately), Mecklenburg - Strelitz, Soruth.
1865. Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Schleswig (separately), Shanghai.
1866. Bolivia, Brit. Honduras, Egypt, Honduras, Jammu and Kashmir, Servia, Virgin Islands.
1867. Campeche, Chiapas, Guadalaraja, Heligoland, Turkish Empire (Austrian P.O.'s), Salvador, Straits Settlements, Turks' Islands.
1868. Antioquia, Azores, Fernando Poo, Madeira, North German Confederation, Orange River Colony (O. Free State).
1869. Gambia, Hyderabad, St. Thomas and Prince Islands, Sarawak, Transvaal (S.A.R.).
1870. Afghanistan, Alsace and Lorraine, Angola, Cundinamarca, Fiji, Paraguay, Persia, St. Christopher, Tolima.
1871. Guatemala, Hungary, Japan, Portuguese India.
1872. German Empire.
1873. Cuba (separately), Curacao, Iceland, Porto Rico (separately), Surinam.
1874. Dominica, Griqualand, Jhind, Lagos, Montenegro, Turkish Empire (Italian P.O.'s).
1875. Gold Coast.
1876. Bhopal, Montserrat, Poonch.
1877. Alwar, Cape Verd, Mozambique, Nowanuggur, Samoa, San Marino.
1878. China, Falkland Islands, Johor, Panama, Perak, Selangor, Sungei Ujong.
1879. Bhor, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cauca, Faridkot, Labuan, Sirmoor, Tobago.
1880. Cyprus, Rajpepla.
1881. Eastern Roumelia, Hayti, Ne-paul, Portuguese Guinea.
1882. Bangkok (Brit. P.O.'s), Tahiti.
1883. North Borneo, Siam.
1884. Guadeloupe, Macao, Madagascar (B.C.M.), Patiala, Sant-ander, Stellaland, Turkish Empire (German P.O.'s).
1885. Corea, Guanacaste, Gwalior, Monaco, Nabha, St. Pierre and Miquelon, South Bulgaria, Turkish Empire (Brit. P.O.'s), Turkish Emp. (French C.O.'s), Timor.
1886. Bechuanaland, Chamba, Cochin China, Congo State, French Guiana, Gaboon, Gibraltar, Holkar, Martinique, New Republic, Tonga.
1887. Jhalawar, Senegal.
1888. Annam and Tonquin, Travancore, Tunis, Wadhwan, Zululand.
1889. Bamra, French Madagascar, Indo-China, Nossi-Bé, Swazieland.
1890. Brit. East Africa, Brit. South Africa (Rhodesia), Diego

- Suarez, Leeward Is., Pahang, Seychelles.
1891. British Central Africa, French Congo, Morocco (French C.O.'s), Negri Sembilan.
1892. Angra, Anjouan, Benin, Cochin, Cook Islands, French Guinea, Funchal, Horta, Indian Settlements (French), Ivory Coast, Mayotte, Mozambique Co., Niger Coast (Oil Rivers), Obock, Oceanic Settlements, Ponta Delgada.
1893. Duttia, Eritrea, German East Africa, Portuguese Congo, Rajnandgaon.
1894. Abyssinia, Bundi, Charkari, China (French C.O.'s), Djibouti, French Soudan, Lourenzo Marques, Ste. Marie de Madagascar, Zambesia, Zanzibar (French C.O.'s).
1895. Inhambane, Madagascar (French C.O.'s), Uganda, Zanzibar (British).
1896. Bussahir, Honda, Turkish Empire (Roumanian P.O.'s).
1897. Cameroons, China (German P.O.'s), Dhar, German New Guinea, German South-West Africa, Grand Comoro, Las Bela, Marshall Is., Nyassa, Sudan, Togo.
1898. Crete, Morocco (Brit. P.O.'s), Portuguese Africa, Thessaly.
1899. Boyaca, Caroline Is., China (Russian P.O.'s), Dahomey, Egypt (French C.O.'s), Guam, Kishengarh, Morocco (German P.O.'s).
1900. Cayman Is., China (Japanese P.O.'s), Corea (Japanese P.O.'s), Crete (Italian P.O.'s), Federated Malay States, German Samoa, Kiautschou, Marianne Is., Northern Nigeria, Turkish Em. (Russian P.O.'s), Turks' and Caicos Islands.
1901. Magdalena, Papua (B.N.G.), Southern Nigeria.
1902. Australian Commonwealth, Crete (French C.O.'s), French Somali Coast, Niue, Penrhyn Island, Spanish Guinea.
1903. Aitutaki, Brit. Somaliland, Crete (Austrian P.O.'s), East Africa and Uganda, Elobey Annobon and Corisco, Italian Somaliland, Morocco (Spanish P.O.'s), St. Kitts-Nevis, Senegambia and Niger.
1904. Jaipur, Panama Canal Zone.
1905. Rio de Oro.
1906. Brunei, Maldives, Mauritania, Moheli, Upper Senegal and Niger.
1907. Brit. Solomon Islands, Middle Congo.
1908. New Hebrides (Anglo-French), Nyasaland.
1910. Trengganu, Union of South Africa.
1911. Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Kelantan, Tibet (Chinese P.O.'s).

## UNIVERSAL PENNY POSTAGE.

The voting at Rome, 1906, on the motion for the adoption of Universal Penny Postage was :

<i>For.</i>	<i>Against.</i>
United States.	Germany.
Australia (including New Zealand).	Argentine Republic.
Egypt.	Austria.
	Belgium.
<i>Abstained from Voting.</i>	Denmark.
Canada.	Spain.
Great Britain.	France.
India.	Hungary.
Japan.	Italy.
	Mexico.
	Norway.
	Holland.
	Portugal.
	Russia.
	Sweden.
	Switzerland.
	Turkey.
	Uruguay.



## THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

**I**N the following list only philatelic countries are included, and of such several will not be found, being covered by the Colony or Possession to which they are adjacent or have been annexed.

The list, compiled from official sources, comprises the officially recognised members of the Postal Union, except Algeria and Ascension, which have no special stamps. The actual dates of entry into the Union are on the first day of the month, except when otherwise stated.

Abyssinia, November, 1908	Cayman Islands, April, 1877
Antigua, July, 1879	Ceylon, April, 1877
Argentine Republic, April, 1878	Chili, April, 1881
Austria, July, 1875	Colombia, July, 1881
Azores, July, 1875	Congo State, January, 1886
Bahamas, July, 1880	Cook Islands, October, 1891
Barbados, September, 1881	Corca, January, 1900
Bechuanaland Protectorate, March, 1901	Costa Rica, January, 1883
Belgium, July, 1875	Crete, July, 1875
Benadir, July, 1904	Cuba, May, 1877
Bermuda, April, 1877	Curacao, May, 1877
Bolivia, April, 1886	Cyprus, July, 1875
Bosnia and Herzegovina, July, 1892	Danish West Indies, September, 1877
Brazil, July, 1877	Denmark, July, 1875
British Guiana, April, 1877	Dominica, July, 1879
British Honduras, January, 1879	Dominican Republic, October, 1880
British New Guinea, October, 1891	Dutch Indies, May, 1877
British Solomon Islands Protectorate, October, 1911	East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, December, 1895
British Somaliland, June, 1903	Ecuador, July, 1880
Bulgaria, July, 1879	Egypt, July, 1875
Cameroons, June, 1887	Eritrea, July, 1904
Canada, July, 1878	Falkland Islands, January, 1879
Caroline Islands, May, 1877	Fiji Islands, October, 1891
Cape of Good Hope, January, 1895	France, July, 1875

- French Colonies, July, 1876  
 Gambia, January, 1879  
 Germany, July, 1875  
 German East Africa, April, 1891  
 German New Guinea, January, 1888  
 Gibraltar, January, 1876  
 Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Oct., 1911  
 Gold Coast, January, 1879  
 German South-West Africa, July, 1888  
 Great Britain, July, 1875  
 Greece, July, 1875  
 Grenada, February, 1881  
 Guam, May, 1877  
 Guatemala, August, 1881  
 Hawaiian Islands, January, 1882  
 Hayti, July, 1881  
 Holland, July, 1875  
 Honduras, April, 1879  
 Hong Kong, April, 1877  
 Hungary, July, 1875  
 Iceland, July, 1875  
 India, July, 1876  
 Indo-China, July, 1876  
 Italy, July, 1875  
 Jamaica, April, 1877  
 Japan, June, 1877  
 Kiautschou, January, 1899  
 Labuan, April, 1877  
 Lagos, January, 1879  
 Liberia, April, 1879  
 Luxemburg, July, 1875  
 Madeira, July, 1875  
 Malta, July, 1875  
 Marianne Islands, May, 1877  
 Marshall Islands, October, 1888  
 Mauritius, April, 1877  
 Mexico, April, 1879  
 Monaco, July, 1875  
 Montenegro, July, 1875  
 Montserrat, July, 1879  
 Natal, July, 1892  
 Nevis, July, 1879  
 Newfoundland, January, 1879  
 New Hebrides Condominium, March, 1911  
 New South Wales, October, 1891  
 New Zealand, October, 1891  
 Nicaragua, May, 1882  
 North Borneo, February, 1891  
 Norway, July, 1875  
 Orange River Colony, January, 1898  
 Panama, July, 1881  
 Paraguay, July, 1881  
 Persia, September, 1877  
 Peru, April, 1879  
 Philippine Islands, May, 1877  
 Porto Rico, May, 1877  
 Portugal, July, 1875  
 Portuguese African Colonies, July, 1877  
 Queensland, October, 1891  
 Rhodesia (Southern), March, 1901  
 Roumania, July, 1875  
 Russia, July, 1875  
 St. Christopher, July, 1879  
 St. Helena, October, 1896  
 St. Lucia, February, 1881  
 St. Vincent, February and Sept., 1881  
 Salvador, April, 1879  
 Samoa, May 8, 1900  
 San Marino, July, 1875  
 Sarawak, July, 1897  
 Serbia, July, 1875  
 Seychelles, April, 1877  
 Siam, July, 1885  
 Sierra Leone, January, 1879  
 Somali Coast (French), July, 1876  
 Soudan (French), July, 1876  
 South Australia, October, 1891  
 Southern Nigeria, January, 1879—Oct., 1903  
 Spain, July, 1875  
 Spanish Guinea, May, 1877  
 Straits Settlements, April, 1877  
 Surinam, May, 1877  
 Sweden, July, 1875  
 Switzerland, July, 1875  
 Tasmania, October, 1891  
 Tobago, February, 1881  
 Togo, June, 1888  
 Transvaal, January, 1893  
 Trinidad, April, 1877  
 Tunis, July, 1888  
 Turkey, July, 1875  
 Turks' Islands, February, 1881  
 United States of America, July, 1875  
 Uruguay, July, 1880  
 Venezuela, January, 1880  
 Victoria, October, 1891  
 Virgin Islands, July, 1879  
 Western Australia, October, 1891  
 Zanzibar, December, 1895  
 Zululand, July, 1892

# PHILATELIC EXHIBITIONS OF 1911.

INCLUDING SHORT LISTS OF THE CHIEF AWARDS.

THE twelve months of 1911 have been remarkable for the number of stamp exhibitions, and for the widely diverse localities in which they have been held. Some were quite small local displays, but several were of international importance. The following is a synopsis of the chief awards at all the exhibitions of the year.

WALTHAMSTOW, February 4-11.—This exhibition in the Walthamstow Public Library, was opened by the Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon, Solicitor-General, and was chiefly interesting by reason of exhibits of original sketches of (a) the first postage stamp, (b) the Mulready envelope, (c) the King's head 1902 stamps; and copies of the unissued 2d. Tyrian-plum sent for display by H.M. King George V. There was a printed catalogue of the exhibits.

JAMAICA, May 18, 19 and 20.—The Kingston exhibition was arranged by the Kingston Philatological Society in the Cowen Music Rooms on May 18, 19 and 20, the chief exhibitors being Mrs. Few (Cayman Islands), Mr. Thos. Sargood (Panama), Mr. Chas. Scott (Seychelles), Mr. Astley Clerk (Jamaica), etc. For descriptions of the exhibits see "The Postage Stamp", Vol. VIII., p. 151.

BIRMINGHAM, June 7, 8 and 9.—The exhibition of rare stamps in Birmingham was a small but highly interesting display arranged in connection with the third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, June 7, 8 and 9. Lord Crawford shewed his Fourpence stamps of Great Britain, Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg his Sydney Views, Baron Anthony de Worms his "Pence" Ceylons, etc. A description of the exhibits appeared in "The Postage Stamp", Vol. VIII., p. 145.

CHICAGO, August 22-25.—This important display was organised in conjunction with the (26th) convention of the American Philatelic Society, and celebrated the completion of its twenty-fifth year. The locale was the Art Institute, and the chief awards were:

*Gold medals:* Mr. George H. Worthington (United States), Major F. L. Palmer (Philippine Islands), Mr. George L. Toppan (Canal Zone and U.S. possessions), Mr. Ernest R. Ackerman (British Guiana), Mr. Casey A. Wood (Greece), Mr. William J. Gardner (China), Mr. F. R. Cornwall (Cape of Good Hope), Mr. George H. Worthington (New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia), Mr. C. L. Pack (Queensland and New Zealand), Mr. Edgar Nelton (100 varieties).

VIENNA, September 7-17.—The International Philatelic Exhibition at Vienna was the most important show of the year, and it was held concurrently with the thirty-first German *Philatelistentag* in September. The chief awards were:

*Class A.* Large gold medals, Mr. Josef Sturany (Austria), and Mirko Poppovits (Hungary); small gold medals, Capt. Emil Conradi (Bosnia), and Dr. Achillito Chiesa (rarities of Austrian Italy).

*Class B.* Large gold medals, Mr. Johannes Elster (German Empire), Mr. Karl Guenther (Saxony), and Mr. R. Holitzsches (Hanover).

*Class C.* Large gold medal, Dr. Achillito Chiesa (Tuscany); small gold medals, the Earl of Crawford (Modena) and Mr. Edemer Khayll (Naples).

*Class D.* Large gold medals, Mr. Sydney Loder (Great Britain) and Mr. C. L. Pack (Cape of Good Hope); small gold medals, Mr. Julius Schieb (Great Britain), Mr. M. Z. Booleman (Transvaal), Mrs. E. Field (British Colonies).

*Class F.* Large gold medals, Mr. R. Kohler (Roumania), Mr. R. Holitscher (Spain and Colonies), Mr. A. Passer (Turkey), Baron Leijonhufvud (Sweden), Mr. A. J. Warren (Dutch Colonies); small gold medals, Mr. W. Von Polansky (Russia), Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg (Greece), Mr. J. M. Bartels (Philippine Islands).

*Class G.* Large gold medal, Mr. C. L. Pack (Brazil); small gold medals, Mr. C. Regelsperger (Mexico), Capt. G. F. S. Napier (Brazil).

*Class H.* Championship. Large gold medals, Dr. Achillito Chiesa (Naples), Mr. Franz Reichenheim (France), Mr. A. J. Warren (Holland).

*Class K.* Single issues. Large gold medal, Mr. C. L. Pack (Uruguay); small gold medals, the Earl of Crawford (U.S.A. 1847), Mr. A. Eid (Egypt), Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg (Victoria, 1s. 1854), Mr. Julius Schieb (Alsace-Lorraine).

*Class M.* Album-collections, general. Large gold medals, Mr. Jorge Rodriguez, and Count S. Géza Mailath; small gold medal, Mr. E. Goldstein.

*Class O.* Rarities. Large gold medal, Mr. H. J. Crocker (135 stamps from 100 countries); small gold medals, Dr. A. Chiesa (Italian States), and Mr. R. Holitscher (general).

*Class P.* Essays and Proofs. Small gold medal, Dr. O. Stiner-Weiss (Switzerland).

There was a printed catalogue of the exhibits; an extended report of the awards will be found in "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal", Vol. XIX., p. 326.

STOCKHOLM, September 16-18.—A small exhibition was held in the club rooms of the Sveriges Filatelist-Foreningen in connection with the celebrations of that Society's twenty-fifth anniversary. The exhibition was non-competitive, the chief exhibitors being Mr. Johann Wulff (general), Mr. Nils Westberg (Sweden), and a large number of small exhibits.

TURIN, October 14-23.—The International Philatelic Exhibition held at Turin from October 14 to 23 in the Palace of the Society for the promotion of the Fine Arts, was organised in connection with the great exposition in progress then. The chief awards were:

"Grand Prix" (large gold medal), Dr. Achillito Chiesa (Italian States); silver gilt medal, Mr. P. F. Rho (Italian stamps on covers); "Grand Prix" (large gold medal), Mr. Jorge Rodriguez (general collection of 32,000 unused stamps); gold medal, Dr. R. Ferrario (general); large gold medals, Mr. A. Passer (Turkey), Mr. F. Schieb (Great Britain), Dr. A. Chiesa (Buenos Aires, and another for rarities), and Mr. J. Rousette (rarities); gold medals, Mr. A. Passer (Bosnia), Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg (Greece), Mr. A. Eid (Egypt), Mr. J. M. Bartels (Philippine Islands).

A fuller list of awards is contained in the "Monthly Journal", Vol. XIX., p. 361.

See also "Late Additions," page 7, for reports of Sydney (Australia) and Georgetown (British Guiana) Philatelic Exhibitions.





ADOLF PASSER, Honorary Organising Secretary of the Vienna International Philatelic Exhibition.



Gilbert and Ellice Islands

Tregganu.



Kelantan.

Siamese Stamp used in Kedah.

Tibet.



Prize Design.

Union of South Africa.

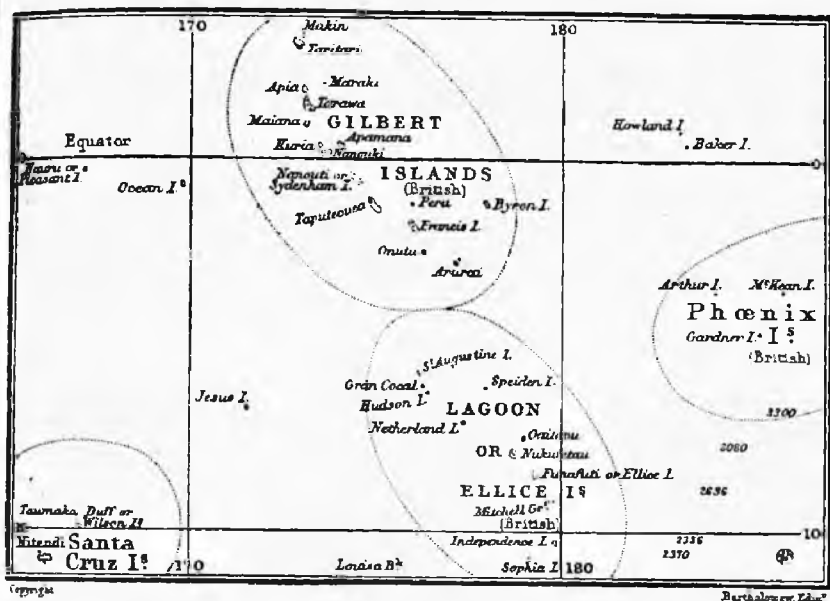
Prize Design.



The three Prize Designs in the Australian Competition.

# NEW STAMP-ISSUING COUNTRIES.

## GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.



**T**WO groups of atolls in the Pacific, on and near the Equator, belonging to Great Britain and administered through the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. The groups were placed under British protection in 1892, and Ocean Island was annexed to the Protectorate in 1900. The area is 166 square miles; population estimated in 1908, foreigners 701, natives 28,775. Other statistics (1908), Rev. 5,734l, exp. 5,974l; exports 36,680l, imports 37,677l. Postal statistics not available.

The first post office was opened at Ocean Island, Jan. 1, 1911; chief postmaster, Mr. Jno. Quayle Dickson. On the same date the first postage stamps were issued and used; these were current Fijian issue overprinted GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS PROTECTORATE in black for all save the 1s., on which the overprint was in red. The denominations were:—

1910. Overprinted on Fijian stamps.

- |              |                       |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| ½d. green.   | 2½d. ultramarine.     |
| 1d. carmine. | 5d. purple and green. |
| 2d. grey.    | 6d. purple.           |

1s. black on green (red overprint).

"Specimen" copies were circulated by the Berne office of the Universal Postal Union circa August, 1910. (*Vide* D.T. 29/9/10; 16/2/11; 13/4/11. P.S. VII. 7. E.W.S.N. 17/9/10.)

Following close upon the issue of the overprinted stamps, a series of engraved stamps in a distinctive design was received at Ocean Island (? February, 1911) and issued. Four values were chronicled and illustrated from "specimen" copies in *Le Bulletin Philatelique*, 5/2/11 (No. 31, p. 46; *vide* also P.S. VII., 197, 216). The design of the new stamps has for its central device a Pandanus or screw pine tree, the whole design being engraved and printed from recess plates in panes of 60 (10 rows of 6). The values are:—

1911. *Watermarked Multiple Crown C.A.*

½d. green.	2½d. ultramarine.
1d. red.	5d. purple and olive.
2d. grey.	6d. purple.

1s. black on green.

There has been considerable fluctuation in the prices obtained in the stamp market for the overprinted stamps, owing to the difficulty experienced in procuring copies of the stamps, early importations being denied to the regular importers; it is said that sets have fetched as much as 60s. when it was uncertain whether any substantial quantities would come on the market in early and middle parts of the year, but in October, 1911, the stamps were fetching 30s. a set exclusive of the ½d. and 1d.

In a letter to a correspondent of the *Postage Stamp* (IX., 37), the "Chief Postmaster" of Ocean Island Post Office, wrote, under date August 9, 1911, that ". . . all surcharged (*sic*) stamps are sold out; surcharged (*sic*) stamps were first issued on 1st of January this year; permanent stamps were first issued about six weeks later." Under date September 13, 1911, the same writer [Jno. Quayle Dickson] signing himself "Resident Commissioner," addressed to the editor of the *Colonial Office Journal* the following request:—

I shall be greatly obliged if you will make it known that we have no stamps of the first issue (Fijian surcharged) for sale to collectors, only a few of the higher values remaining on hand, and they are required for postal purposes.

### KELANTAN, TRENGGANU, KEDAH, ETC.

Under a Treaty signed at Bangkok, March 10, 1909, on behalf of His Britannic Majesty and the King of Siam, Art. 1 declares that

The Siamese Government transfers to the British Government all rights of suzerainty, protection, administration, and control whatsoever which they possess over the States of Kelantan, Trengganu\*, Kedah, Perlis and adjacent islands.

The protocol annexed to the Treaty defines the boundaries of the transferred territories (*see map*), of which Kelantan and Trengganu

\* We adopt the spelling as given on the postage stamps.

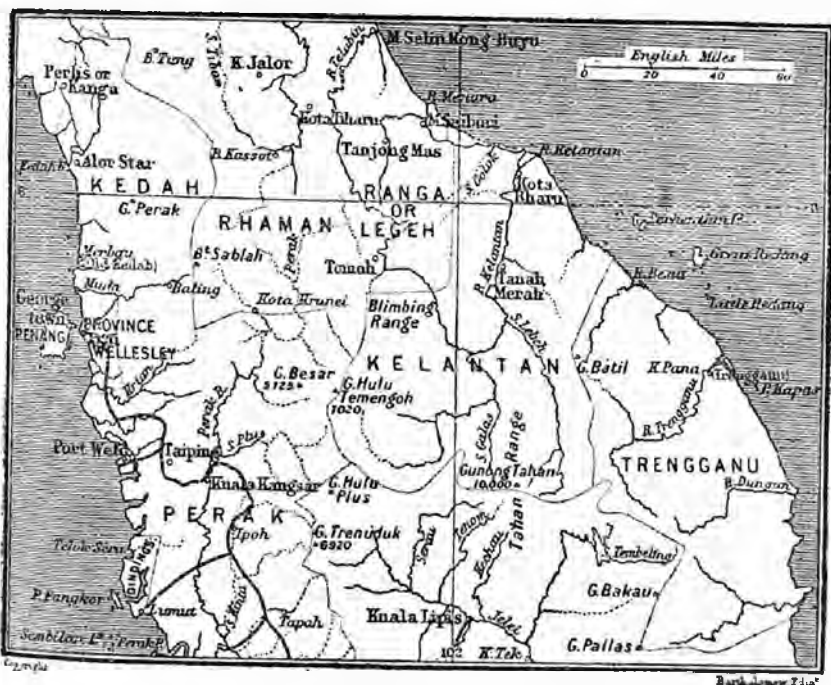
have now become separate stamp-issuing States, and Kedah is included in the following notes, as special stamps are understood to be in or near readiness for issue. The posts of the other State, Perlis, are directed by the postal department of Kedah.

TRENGGANU is on the east of the Malay Peninsula, and has an area of about 4,500 sq. m.; population 115,000. It never acknowledged the suzerainty of Siam, but joined the Federated Malay States in February, 1910, and is privileged even in that Federation, as it is the only State in the Malay Peninsula under British protection where the natives are still allowed to wear *kris*\*, a privilege of which they are proud, it being illegal in all the other States. His Britannic Majesty is represented by a British Agent, not styled, as in the other States, "British Adviser."

Capital—Kuala Trengganu.

Sultan—H.H. Zain ul ab din ibni Nahrum Ahmad.

Postmaster-General—Tunku Khajakee.



\*The *Kris* is a Malay dagger worn in the belt and concealed or nearly so, beneath the sarong; illustrations of the *Kris* figure on the 8 cents, King Edward stamp of the Straits Settlements since 1904.

*Postal.*—The postal organisation in Trengganu is new, the first post office being opened on December 14, 1910, in a small house with sea frontage at the entrance to the Sultan's palace: the office staff consisting of a postmaster and a Chinese clerk; the delivery of letters in the capital is effected by one postman and a boy; the only other receptacle for receiving letters in the early part of 1911 was a wooden pillar box at Kadei Payang, about one mile from the General Post Office. A parcel post was established at the same time as the letter post.

*Postal Rates.*—These are now the rates common to the local postal union of the Straits Settlements.

*Postage Stamps.*—Up to the date of the opening of the Post Office in Trengganu, Straits Settlements stamps were used; these ceased to be valid for use in Kuala Trengganu, the capital and seat of the Government, on January 1, 1911, though they have been continued in use in other parts of the State beyond that date.

Coincident with the opening of the post office at Kuala Trengganu, the new stamps were issued, but there are no records of any being used in the mails until the following day, December 15, 1910; the stamps issued included 9 different denominations of adhesives, available for postage and revenue duties, and 2 postcards; the value of stamps sold daily at the office for both postage and revenue purposes is about \$5.

The stamps, which are printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., in the familiar sheets composed of 120 in two panes of 60 each (10 rows of 6), are printed on the paper watermarked multiple Crown over C.A. They are printed under the two plate system, from a key-plate bearing the effigy of the Sultan, and a duty-plate on which is the frame with the inscriptions in Malay and English uncoloured characters on a ground of colour. The disposition of the Malay characters is shewn in the following diagram, Malay reading backwards:—

	TRENGGANU	
HASIL DAN		POST
1 CEN		

Post dan Hasil = Postage and Revenue.

The portrait in the octagonal opening of the frame is that of His Highness Zain ul ab din.

1910 (December 14). *Watermarked Multiple Crown C.A.*

1 cent green.	8 cents blue.
3 cents red.	10 „ purple on yellow.
4 „ orange.	20 „ purple.
5 „ grey.	50 „ black on green.

\$1 red and black on blue.

KELANTAN is on the east of the Malay Peninsula; area, 5,000 sq. m.; population, 300,000.

General statistics, year 1327 A.H. (i.e., 23rd Jan., 1909, to 12th Jan., 1910)—Rev. \$370,959, exp. \$377,062; trade—imports \$1,175,158, exports \$1,473,413; public debt \$150,000. Railways: arrangements have been made for a flying survey of two possible routes through Kelantan, entering east and west of Gunong Tahan.

*Capital*—Kota Bharu; population, 10,000.

H.E. the High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States (then Sir John Anderson, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Straits Settlements, since appointed to the Colonial Office, London) left Singapore July 17, 1909, to take over the State on behalf of the British Government, arriving on July 19. Under the terms of the Bangkok Treaty the British Government has the right to appoint an Adviser to the Raja. Mr. W. A. Graham was H.S.M.'s Resident Commissioner and Adviser until 15th July, 1909, the date of the transference of Siam's suzerainty over Kelantan to Great Britain, since which date Mr. J. S. Mason has been the first British Adviser.

*Postal*.—In 1327 A.H. there were two post offices in the State, one at Kota Bharu, where postal, telegraph and money order business was transacted; the other at Batu Mengkebang, for postal business only. Between Kota Bharu and Batu Mengkebang there was maintained a weekly mail conveyed in the steamer of the Duff Development Co. The Government launch conveyed mails twice-weekly between Kota Bharu and Kuala Kelantan. From the last-named place the steamers of the Siam Steam Navigation Co. carried mails twice-weekly to Singapore and Bangkok.

The cash on delivery system was instituted Dec. 1, 1909, and from October 1, 1909, money orders between Kelantan and the Federated Malay States were introduced, and the commission on orders to the Straits Settlements was reduced in September, 1909, from 2 per cent. to 1 per cent. Telegraph rates to the Straits and F.M.S. were reduced from 15 cents to 11 cents a word in the year under notice.

*Postal Rates*.—From August 1, 1909, the unit letter rate was reduced to places in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States from 9 cents an ounce to 3 cents an ounce; on November 8 the rate to all places within the scope of the Imperial Penny Postage scheme was reduced to 4 cents an ounce, and it is stated that notwithstanding these reductions in rates the postal revenue is steadily increasing.

## LETTERS AND PARCELS RECEIVED.

	Letters, Postcards, Printed Papers, and Patterns.	Registered Letters.	Parcels.	Total.
Kota Bharu -	41,586	1,125	735	43,703
Batu Mengkebang	...	275	...	...
Total, 1327 A.H.	41,568	1,400	735	43,703
Total, 1326 A.H.	37,481	1,060	580	39,121
Increase -	4,087	340	155	4,582

## LETTERS AND PARCELS DESPATCHED.

Kota Bharu -	31,496	1,555	212	33,263
Batu Mengkebang	2,863	130	...	2,993
Total, 1327 A.H.	34,359	1,685	212	36,256
Total, 1326 A.H.	28,815	1,636	191	30,642
Increase -	5,544	49	21	5,614

*Postage Stamps.*—Kelantan was not slow to follow the example of Trengganu in issuing special stamps for use in its posts, the stamps of a special design being recorded from "specimen" copies in the *Schweizer Philatelistische Nachrichten* (D.T. 12/1/11). The issue was made in January; the stamps are surface-printed, from one key-plate, the duty-plate being printed in the second colour given in the list below. The design is emblematic, and the Malay inscription, "Post dan Hasil", is disposed at the sides in the same manner as shewn in the diagram for TRENGGANU, which see above. The printing was done by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., in London, in the usual sheet of 120 in two panes of 60 (10 rows of 6), on paper watermarked Multiple Crown over C.A., the values from 30 cents upwards being on chalk-surfaced paper. The perforation is 14. The denominations and colours are:—

1911. *Watermarked Crown over C.A.*

1 cent green.	10 cents purple and black.
3 cents brown.	30 ,, black and mauve.
4 ,, carmine and black.	50 ,, orange-brown and black.
5 ,, carmine and green on yellow.	\$1 green and pale green.
8 ,, ultramarine and black	\$2 green and carmine.
	\$5 green and ultramarine.
	\$25 green and orange.



A rumour was current early in 1911 that the Raja having seen the new Trengganu stamps, was dissatisfied that he had not arranged to have his portrait on the Kelantan series. In the words of the correspondent of the *Straits Times* at Kota Bharu, "the Raja of Kelantan wishes to buy up the whole issue and have a new issue bearing an impress of His Highness's head, the idea being suggested by the example of the Rajah of Trengganu." (*Vide D.T. 2/3/11.*) The issue of the stamps, however, took place as already stated, and no difficulties have been experienced in obtaining supplies. Stamps to the value of over \$5,000 are stated to have been sold on the day of issue.

KEDAH is on the west of the Malay Peninsula, between parallels of 5.5' and 6.40' N. latitude and the meridians 99.40' and 100.55' E. longitude. Area (including Langkawi islands), about 3,150 sq. m.; population estimated 219,000. General statistics for 1327 A.H. (1909-10)—Rev. \$1,240,276, exp. \$1,005,328.

*Capital*—Alor Star, in the district of Kota Star.

*Sultan*—H.H. Abdul Hamid Halimshah ibni Ahmad Tajudin, acceded 1881 A.D.

*Postal*.—At the date of the transfer there were post offices at Alor Star, Kuala Muda, Langkawi and Kulim, the first two being also telegraph offices. The posts had until then been carried on as part of the Royal Siamese Posts and Telegraphs Department, which administered them and controlled their revenue and expenditure. There was also a post and telegraph office at the principal town of Perlis, given in the postal guides as "Perlis", but the correct town-name is Kanga. On the transference of Kedah and Perlis and the other States to British suzerainty, the posts of Kedah and Perlis and the entire telegraphic system were presented "with royal generosity" by the Siamese Government to the British Government, and by the British Government to the Kedah Government. Since 1909 the Kedah Posts and Telegraphs Department has prepared lists of officers of the Government, and of the Colonial and Federated Malay States services entitled to frank letters, telegrams, etc.

Post offices are to be established at Changlun, Jitra, Yen, and Baling.

The Kedah mails go through Penang Post Office except in the case of the services to Perlis and Singora. Alor Star, Kuala Muda, and Kulim Post Offices despatch daily to Penang; the service to Singora is carried out by mail runner once a week, to Perlis by overland bicycle mail, for which service there are two carriers who meet and exchange mail bags four times a week at Kodiang on the boundary. There is also a bi-weekly service of steamers for Perlis and Langkawi.

For the period of approximately 8½ months down to the close of the Mohammedan year, January 12, 1910, the departmental receipts

were, Posts \$2514, telegraphs \$2,843, total \$5,357; expenditures for the same period, salaries \$10,567, other charges \$750, total \$11,317, but these figures include with the receipts takings on letters and telegrams going beyond the jurisdiction of the State, and the expenditures do not include charges for materials supplied from Bangkok.

*Postal Rates.*—The unit postal rate in Kedah was, prior to the transfer, 8 cents for a letter to an address in Siam or any of its dependencies, 9 cents for a letter to any other address in the Postal Union, including the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States; telegraph rates were 8 cents a word to Siam, Siamese dependencies, Straits Settlements, and Federated Malay States.

From August 1, 1909, Kedah came within the local postal union of the Straits Settlements (which union comprises the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, Johore, Kelantan, Trengganu, Sarawak, Brunei, British North Borneo and Labuan), the unit of letter postage in that union being 3 cents. To all places within the Imperial Penny Postage scheme, excepting those in the afore-mentioned local union, the rate of 4 cents per ounce came into force on September 1, 1909, the rate not being reciprocated by Great Britain until February 1, 1910.

*Postage Stamps.*—Up to the present no special stamps have been issued for use in Kedah and Perlis, but since July 16, 1909, the stamps of the Federated Malay States were, as a temporary measure, supplied to the Treasury for immediate use at the post office in place of the Siamese stamps, of which the issue was stopped.

Writing early in 1910, the Acting Adviser to the Kedah Government, Mr. W. George Maxwell, states that the issue of Kedah stamps has been approved by the Secretary of State, and designs for the new stamps are now under consideration by the State Council.

PERLIS is a small Malay State north of Kedah on the west coast of the Peninsula. It was formerly part of the ancient Sultanate of Kedah, detached therefrom in 1821 A.D. The country is now governed by H.H. the Raja, assisted by a State Council comprising the Resident Adviser and three other members. Area, roughly 300 sq. m.; population about 27,000.

*Raja*—H.H. Tuan Syed Salim.

The postal arrangements in this State are now controlled by the Kedah Department of Posts and Telegraphs, as stated above (see KEDAH).

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LIECHTENSTEIN.—Three adhesive stamps of 5, 10, and 25 hellers and a postcard of 5 hellers are being prepared for issue during 1912 in this principality. They are to bear the portrait of the ruler, Prince John II.



## TIBET.

This dependency of the Chinese Empire, situated between the Himalaya and Kuen-lun Mountains, has an area of 463,200 square miles, and a population supposed to be 6,500,000. The capital is Lhasa, "the Forbidden City", from which the Dalai Lama, the head of the corrupt form of Buddhism called Lamaism, was expelled by the Chinese. Lhasa has a population of upwards of 15,000.

Little is known of any means of internal postal communication in Tibet prior to the British Mission of 1904, but a pseudo-Tibetan postage stamp was reported by Mr. G. Lindsay Johnson, B.S., M.D., F.R.C.S. (*West End Philatelist*, I. 42), as received by him from a missionary in Tibet "a few years" prior to 1904. The illustration shews a seal bearing a roughly shaped diamond frame enclosing a device or native inscription, the whole being impressed in red sealing wax. It was also stated:—

When a letter requires posting in Tibet the sender takes it to the nearest official post office and pays the amount due for postage. Then this postage stamp seal is impressed on the envelope, and the letter is treated as a fully paid one.

No confirmation has been forthcoming to shew that the impression on sealing wax was employed in the manner of a postage stamp, and, indeed, the existence of any "official post office" in Tibet prior to 1904 is improbable.

In 1904 Colonel Younghusband's mission to negotiate directly with the Tibetan Government for the removal of hindrances to Indian trade, was accompanied by a field postal establishment, which set up its base office in the Chumbi valley, and later, during the occupation of Lhasa, a field post office was set up there. Indian postage stamps were used, without overprint, and one of the postmarks used was the much discussed error with the spelling LAHSSA (see illustration). The Mission reached Lhasa on August 3, 1904, and a Convention was executed on September 7 determining boundaries which had been in dispute, and opening certain marts for British traders. The Mission left Lhasa on September 22. Since then, agencies of the Indian Postal Service have been established and maintained at Yatung in the Chumbi valley, and at Pharijong and Gyantse (see map), using Indian stamps.

In October, 1909, the *Postage Stamp* (V. 13) announced that "the Imperial Chinese Government are on the eve of establishing a postal service in Tibet and maintaining post houses on three roads having a centre in Lhasa", and foretold the probable issue of special stamps. The Chinese service appears to have been duly put into operation, and began by using Chinese stamps without overprint, but these were replaced by a special series of Chinese stamps, surcharged in Indian currency early in 1911. The Imperial Chinese Post Office had been negotiating an arrangement with the Indian Post Office for an exchange of mails from Tibet to China and other countries, but in the interim the Chinese Post Office was to be charged full rates for all articles handed over to the Indian authorities at Gyanste and Yatung. The purpose of overprinting the stamps was to recoup the Chinese Post Office for these charges, which had to be paid by the sender in Tibet in addition to inland postage. An extra  $1\frac{1}{2}$  anna was charged on registered articles if an acknowledgment were required.

The stamps were in 1911 in use in five Chinese post offices in Tibet, viz., at Lhasa, Gyantse, Pharijong, Shigatse and Yatung (see map).

The stamps, which it is said will be rendered obsolete on the agreement between the two postal services coming into effect, are:—

*Current Chinese, surcharged with values in Indian currency in Chinese, English and Tibetan, in three lines in black. White wove paper. Perforated 14 to 16. Recess-printed by Waterlow & Sons.*

May, 1911. 3 pies on 1 cent, brownish orange.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  anna on 2 cents, deep green.  
 1 anna on 4 cents, scarlet.  
 2 annas on 7 cents, crimson-lake.  
 $2\frac{1}{2}$  annas on 10 cents, sky-blue.

- 3 annas on 16 cents, olive-green.
- 4 annas on 20 cents, marone.
- 6 annas on 30 cents, vermilion.
- 12 annas on 50 cents, green.
- 1 rupee on 1 dollar, red and flesh.
- 2 rupees on 2 dollars, claret and yellow.

It is stated that the  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 4, 6, and 12 annas are surcharged on blocks of 40 stamps (2 panes side by side, each 5 rows of 4, margins removed on two sides). The 2 and 3 annas are surcharged on blocks of 50 stamps (2 panes side by side, 5 rows of 5), and the 1 rupee and 2 rupees in blocks of 48 (6 rows of 8) not divided into panes.

The eleventh stamp in the right-hand pane of the 3 annas has a so-called inverted capital S in "Annas".

See D.T. 6.7.11, E.W.S.N. 634; also "Turbulent Tibet" P.S. VI. 223.

## UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

By an Act of the Imperial Parliament (The South Africa Act, 1909), the self-governing colonies in South Africa, Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange Free State were to be brought into a legislative union, the Union of South Africa coming into being on May 31, 1910. The capital is Pretoria, the seat of the Government of the Union; Cape Town is the seat of the Union Parliament.

*Governor-General*—His Excellency the Right Hon. Viscount Gladstone.

*Prime Minister*—The Right Hon. L. Botha.

*Minister of Posts and Telegraphs*—Hon. D. P. de v. Graaf.

On the occasion of the opening of the first Parliament of the Union by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, a commemorative stamp of the face value  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., was issued in accordance with the following printed notification:—

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

It is notified that a new postage stamp of the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. denomination will be on sale from the 4th November, the day of the opening of the Union Parliament, and will be practically, therefore, a stamp commemorative of the culminating fact of Union. The denomination represents the Universal Postal Union unit of postage, and the stamp is being issued, in advance of, and apart from, any general issue for the South African Union.

By Order.

Pretoria, 1st October, 1910.

The stamp is the first of the present reign to bear the portrait of H.M. King George, and in the angles are displayed the Arms of the four provinces (formerly separate self-governing colonies) of the Union, the styles of the Boer provinces being inscribed as "Transvaal" and "Orange Free State" respectively. The colour of the stamp is blue, and there are two prominent shades, one, the dull blue, being

regarded as of the printing which was chiefly supplied to applicants for the stamp at the offices of the High Commissioner in London.

1910. November 4. *Head of King George V., with Arms of the four self-governing Colonies.*

2½d. blue.

2½d. dull blue.

The Arms of the four provinces are now incorporated in the Arms granted to the Union, the correct description of which is :—

For Arms :—Quarterly per fesse wavy, First Quarter, Gules, a female figure representing Hope resting the dexter Arm upon a rock and supporting with the sinister hand an Anchor, Argent, Second Quarter, Or, two Black Wildebeesten in full course at random both proper, Third Quarter, Or, upon an Island an Orange tree, Vert, fructed proper, Fourth Quarter, Vert, a Trek Waggon Argent; and for the Crest, On a Wreath of the Colours, a Lion passant guardant, Gules, supporting with the dexter paw four staves erect alternately Argent and Azure and banded Or; and for the Supporters, On the dexter side A Spring buck, and on the sinister side An Oryx (Gemsbuck) both proper, together with this Motto "EX UNITATE VIRES."

In the beginning of 1911 the Postmaster-General invited artists to compete for prizes of £10 each for stamp designs suitable for the new postage stamps of the Union. The conditions of the contest are set forth below :—

The series will comprise eleven separate designs, one for each of the following denominations, namely, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 6d., 5s., and 10s. A premium of £10 is offered for the design selected as being the best in the case of each of these postal values.

All designs sent in must be for an upright stamp, and drawn or reduced to about the size of the present postage stamps in the various provinces. They must show the following :—

1. The King's head and crown.
2. The words "Union of South Africa" and "Unie van Zuid-Afrika."
3. The denomination in figures, and
4. The words "Postage" and "Postzegel".

Any characteristic figures or features specially suitable to represent some aspect of South Africa may be included.

The designs submitted need not be in colours, but those for the ½d., 1d., and 2½d. stamps must be suitable for reproduction in green, red, and blue respectively.

The Government's decision will be final as regards the selection of designs and the award of prizes under this competition.

Competitors are permitted to compete for one or more designs.

The designs selected as being the best shall become the absolute property of the Government. Any design for which a prize has not been awarded may, on the same condition, be purchased by the Government at a price to be agreed upon, but in any case not to exceed £10.

The Government does not bind itself to adopt any of the selected or purchased designs.

The competition closes on March 31st, 1911, and only such designs as are sent in on or before that date will be considered.

The designs should be enclosed in sealed covers addressed to the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa at Cape Town, and marked outside "Competitive Designs for New Union Postage Stamps."

The awards in this contest were duly made, and were communicated to the competitors in the following circular letter :

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Registered No. 57,971/10

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS  
Cape Town  
26th May, 1911

.....  
With reference to the competition for new postage stamps for the Union of South Africa, I beg leave to inform you that the Government has awarded prizes to the following competitors, viz:—

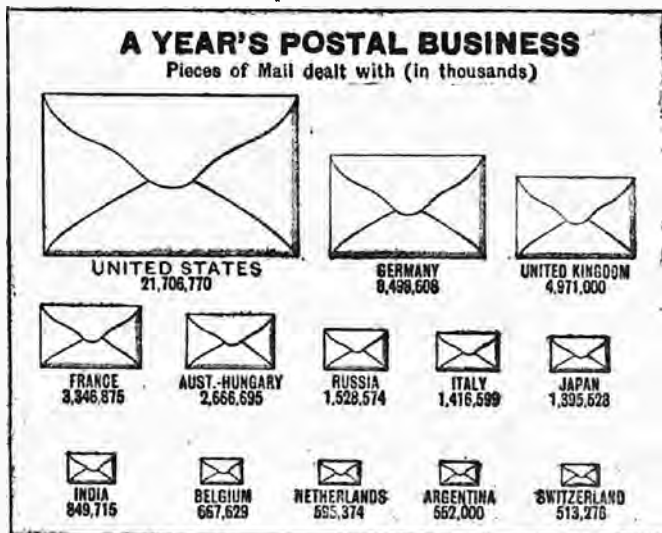
Brunton, Mrs. Guy, Johannesburg  
Cape Times, Ltd., Cape Town  
Greger, Karl, Leigh-on-Sea, England  
Immelman, C. P., Paarl  
Mackay, D., North Finchley, London  
Nicolay, E. A., Cape Town.  
I am,

.....  
Your obedient Servant,

JER. WILSON

Acting for Postmaster-General.

Of the eleven prizes we understand that Mr. Greger secured four, Mr. D. Mackay three, and the others one each. By the courtesy of Mr. Mackay we are able to present photographs of two of his designs taken before they were quite finished to shew the effect of the larger sketches when reduced to stamp size.



# THE CAPE "WOODBLOCKS."

A MYSTERY OF FIFTY YEARS AGO.

UNTIL little more than a year ago, all the available information on these interesting and now rare provisionals of 1861 was comprised in the Royal Society's "Africa," published in 1895, and in a most erudite paper read before the "Royal" in April, 1907: in this paper, the question of dates, shades, quantities printed, errors, etc., was fully discussed, Mr. Castle ante-dating the issue by nearly a month—from April back to March—and expressing an opinion that the total printings were probably about sixfold the officially-given and usually accepted figures. Mr. Castle also stated his belief that the final printings were in brick-red and dark blue respectively, and mentioned that he had never heard of the errors in either of these shades.

In *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* for June 25, 1910, there was an article of considerable interest by Mr. A. B. Creeke, junr., who had heard officially that the blocks of stereotypes, from which the reprints were made in 1883, had been deposited in the South African Museum at Cape Town in 1901, after being defaced by a fine line drawn vertically across each stereo. Photographs of these two groups of stereotypes were reproduced with the article, and shewed that there were sixty-two casts of the One Penny and sixty-three of the Four Pence, but the damaged Four Pence and the errors were absent. By noting certain defects in the *clichés*, Mr. Creeke felt justified in fixing the position of the adventitious Four Pence as the thirteenth stamp in the second row amongst the stereotypes of the lower value; and he believed that the One Penny error was the tenth stamp in the first row of the plate of the Four Pence.

In *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* for July, 1911, appeared an article on these provisionals of the greatest importance and interest: it was contributed by Mr. E. H. L. Gorges, a gentleman of high official status in South Africa, who had access to the archives and was accordingly able to give chapter and verse for the valuable information afforded.

It appears that on January 7, 1861, the face-value of the stock of stamps available for issue was:—

One Penny	-	-	-	£1,243
Four Pence	-	-	-	£812
Six Pence	-	-	-	£10,148
One Shilling	-	-	-	£7,272

This was sufficient to last, so far as the lowest value was concerned, about six months; and as the Four Pence, only a little over three weeks. A large supply of stamps, ordered in January, 1860, had failed to arrive, and the Postmaster-General was not unnaturally anxious, being quite unable not merely to keep a two years' stock on



hand, as had thitherto been the practice, but even to guarantee that the stamps on hand would be sufficient to meet the public requirements until the expected supply was forthcoming; and his anxiety was not relieved by the Attorney-General's opinion that letters could not be legally prepaid except by stamps.

A local firm of printers, Messrs. Saul Solomon & Co., were approached, and on February 23 they delivered the first batch of "woodblocks", the total quantity and number on each sheet being shewn in the following extract from a letter sent by the Colonial Secretary to the Treasury, and covering the supply:—

The stock of Fourpenny postage stamps in your hands having been exhausted, and no further supply being likely to be received for a month or two, His Excellency directed the manufacture of this article in the Colony to meet the temporary deficiency; and I am now instructed to forward to you herewith 150 sheets each containing 24 Fourpenny stamps, in all 3,600, equivalent to £60, and to request that you will hand them over to the Postmaster-General for sale and distribution.

The editor of *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, in commenting (August, 1911) on the small size of the sheets in the first lot of stamps, tells us that February 23, 1861, fell on a Saturday, and gives his opinion that the next supply, on February 26, of the Four Pence was in similarly sized sheets, as there was little time, over the week-end, to alter the plates and at the same time to continue the printing. Mr. Gorges, in reference to this second delivery, points out that "the records make no mention of the number of stamps per sheet in this consignment, but it was possibly made up of 850 sheets of 24, or perhaps of 340 sheets of 60."; and he goes on to relate that "This was followed the next day by a supply of 6,400 One Penny (probably 100 sheets of 64) and on March 1 by 44,800 One Penny (evidently 700 sheets of 64). The archives, unfortunately, contain no statement of the number of stamps per sheet in the deliveries of February 26 and 27, and March 1, but on March 7 a further supply of 49,152 One Penny was made by the printer, and these are distinctly referred to in the letter of advice to the Treasury as being 384 sheets of 128 stamps each. On March 9 another delivery of 12,800 Fourpence was made, which may have consisted either of 100 sheets of 128 or 200 sheets of 64—the records do not state which. March 14th witnessed a further supply of 63,616 Fourpence, which I should say represented an effort on the part of the printer to supply 500 sheets of 128 each."

There is little doubt that the sheets of 128 consisted of two impressions from each complete plate of 64; for, if the plates had been ultimately made up of the larger (128) number of stereotypes, there would have been no necessity, or object, in cutting that number down to, practically, 64 in each case, after their use had been entirely discontinued.

The supplies to March 14 are given in a communication from the Colonial Under-Secretary to the Treasury, dated March 16, 1861 :—

I am directed to acquaint you that the undermentioned quantities of Fourpenny and One Penny postage stamps have been manufactured in this Colony and deposited in your office, and to convey to you His Excellency's authority for their issue on the several dates enumerated below to the Postmaster-General for sale and distribution, namely :—

	100,416 at Fourpence, equal to £1673 12s. 0d.
	100,352 at One Penny, equal to £418 2s. 8d.
deposited and issued as follows :—	
23rd February	- - 3,600 at Fourpence.
26th February	- - 20,400 " "
27th February	- - 6,400 " One Penny.
1st March	- - 44,800 " "
7th March	- - 49,152 " "
9th March	- - 12,800 " Fourpence.
14th March	- - 63,616 " Fourpence.

Now we arrive at the source from which all previous (and erroneous) official information has come, as to the quantities printed, for Mr. Gorges states :—" On April 5 the Postmaster-General reported by letter that the last of the One Penny value had been issued the same day, and he requested that the ' Colonial Manufacturer ' might be instructed to strike off £100 worth with as little delay as possible. The order was communicated to the printer on April the 6th, and on the 10th *idem* the stamps were delivered in the following form, viz., 205 sheets each containing 120 stamps, and one sheet containing 60 stamps, or 24,660 stamps of the face-value of £102 15s. (Colonial Secretary's letter, No. 1010, dated April 10, 1861).

" The Fourpence provisionals ran out on April the 8th, and on that day the Postmaster-General asked that an order for £200 worth might be placed with the printer. These stamps were delivered and issued to the Postmaster-General on April the 12th. The supply consisted of 12,840 stamps of the face value of £214, in 107 sheets each containing 120 stamps (Colonial Secretary's letter, No. 1056, dated April 12, 1861)."

At first sight this repeated change in the number of stamps on the sheet is confusing, but if we remember that the two errors and the "retouched"—or, more correctly, "damaged"—Fourpence are not known in the shades of the last printing of each value, we find no difficulty in accepting the explanation given in our contemporary (August, 1911) that "the sheets of 120, with one odd sheet of 60 of the 1d. . . . were printed from the same plates as the others, that the errors had by that time been noticed, and that the panes of 60 delivered by the printers were the result of removing four stamps from each pane, thus doing away with the errors (and probably the so-called 'retouched' 4d. stamp) and reducing the number to one more convenient for purposes of account."



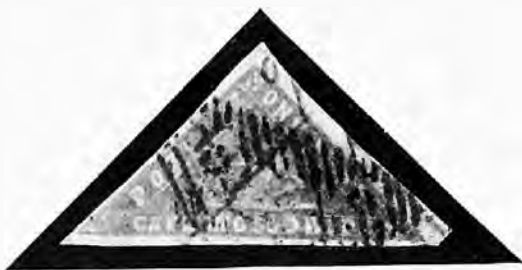
The curious Tibetan postmark error LAHSSA or LHASA.  
A souvenir of Colonel Younghusband's expedition.



Chinese stamp (without overprint) used in Tibet.



TIBET.



CAPE OF GOOD HOPE: the errors of the so-called "Woodblocks." (See page 31.)

We thus get, not an issue of 24,660 One Penny and 12,840 Fourpence, as has always been officially stated, but of 125,012 of the red stamps and 113,256 of the blue stamps—the colours are used advisedly—or 238,268 in all.

The editor of *The Monthly Journal* is of opinion that there were "two printings [27th February to 14th March] of each value with the errors, and one printing [6th April] of the Penny and two [23rd to 26th February and 8th April] of the Fourpence without the errors."; or, in other words, that the only sheets containing the errors were those of 64, or its multiple 128, stamps. There is, however, nothing to shew that the first printing of the Four Pence, in the small sheets of 24, did not contain the error, though we are unable to adduce any evidence that it did; but we may point out that the Four Pence is known in four distinct shades of blue, evidently corresponding to the four printings; that the Penny error is known in the first, second and third shades (the fourth being the last and after removal of the error); and that the first printing (23rd to 26th February) was all in the small sheets of 24, the increase in size of the blue sheets not being made until the 9th March.

If only the large sheets contained the errors and the damaged Four Pence, we get—accepting *The Monthly Journal's* calculation—1,194 One Penny, blue, and 1,568 Four Pence, red; but if the small sheets in blue contained the Penny error, we must increase its number by 1,000, that is one in every 24 of the first two printings of the Four Pence, amounting to 24,000 stamps.

In the valuable paper by Mr. Castle above referred to, *The London Philatelist*, XVI., pp. 160-165 and 182-186, the shades and tones of the Woodblocks are given as:—

- 1d., red, approaching vermilion.
- 1d., rose-red, carmine.
- 1d., brick-red, of a pale tone.
- 4d., blue, of a milky shade, varying in depth.
- 4d., bright blue.
- 4d., greyish blue.
- 4d., dark blue.

and for the errors:—1d., milky blue (two shades), bright blue (two shades) and grey-blue; 4d., red (two shades, one approaching vermilion), rose-red (pale to full). The "damaged corner" Four Pence is found in milky blue and grey-blue.

To summarise the interesting and valuable information in the paper by Mr. Gorges, who deserves the thanks of every philatelist for clearing up this 50-year old mystery, we have:—

#### RED STAMPS.

1861. 27 Feb. - 6,400 in sheets of 64.

1 March -	44,800 in sheets of 64.
7 March -	49,152 in sheets of 128 (2 impressions of 64).
10 April -	24,660 in sheets of 120 (2 impressions of 60, <i>i.e.</i> , after the elimination of the error, and of other stamps to make an even number).

Total, 125,012 in red, *viz.*, 123,444 @ 1d. and 1,568 @ 4d.

#### BLUE STAMPS.

1861. 23 Feb. -	3,600 in sheets of 24.
26 Feb. -	20,400 in sheets of 24.
9 March -	12,800 in sheets of 128 (2 impressions of 64).
14 March -	63,616 in sheets of 128 (2 impressions of 64).
12 April -	12,840 in sheets of 120 (2 impressions of 60, <i>i.e.</i> , after elimination of the error and the "retouch", and of other stamps to make an even number).

Total, 113,256 in blue, *viz.*, 112,062 (or 111,062) @ 4d. and 1,194 (or 2,194) @ 1d.

Also, a point not to be forgotten when "writing up" one's collection of these interesting stamps, is that the date of issue for both values is February, 1861, instead of the hitherto accepted "April".

### NEW SOUTH WALES 2d. DIADEM.

**D**ESPITE the researches of keen specialists in the interesting issues of New South Wales, the discovery of an important variety of a fifty-year old stamp was chronicled in 1911.

Collectors are familiar with the "diadem" series, of which the first values were issued early in 1854, but it was a surprise to all when the announcement appeared in the *Philatelic Press* that lithographic copies of the Twopence were known: the disclosure was apparently somewhat premature, and was made in the course of an after-dinner speech, rather to the chagrin of those in the secret, who were reserving the news as a *bonne bouche* for the Royal Society's forthcoming work on New South Wales.

It appears that on July 21, 1859, the New South Wales Treasury Department approved of a suggestion that a lithographic transfer should be taken from the Perkins-Bacon line-engraved plate of the Twopence, though there is no official record as to when this was actually done.

Naturally, there were sceptics before it was definitely ascertained that a lithographic product had been officially authorised; but, as there is now no doubt as to the facts, careful research has been made for such copies, with but slight success up to the present: the variety appears to be rare, though doubtless specimens are lying hidden and unappreciated in collections, and many may have been discarded under the impression that they were forgeries.

Judge Hamilton, of Sydney, N.S.W., has had the good fortune to add three copies to the very few previously known—two of them on the original envelopes, posted respectively at Shellharbour (Oct. 17, 1859) and Shoalhaven (Jan. 16, 1860), the earlier copy being within three months of the official decision.

# BRITISH POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.

THE SUCCESSION FROM 1667-1911.

Henry Bennett, Earl of Arlington,	-	-	-	1667—1685.
Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester,	-	-	-	1685—1689.
Col. John Wildman,	-	-	-	1689—1690.
Sir Robert Cotton, Kt., <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	1690—1708.
Sir Thomas Franklin, Bart.,	-	-	-	
Sir Thomas Franklin, Bart.,	-	-	-	1708—1715.
Sir John Evelyn, Bart.,	-	-	-	
Charles, Lord Cornwallis,	-	-	-	1715—1721.
James Craggs,	-	-	-	
Edward Carteret,	-	-	-	1721—1725.
Galfridus Walpole,	-	-	-	
Edward Carteret,	-	-	-	1725—1732.
Edward Harrison,	-	-	-	
Edward Carteret,	-	-	-	1732—1733.
Edward Carteret,	-	-	-	
Thomas, Lord Lovell, <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	1733—1739.
Thomas, Lord Lovell,	-	-	-	
Sir John Eyles, Bart.,	-	-	-	1739—1744.
Thomas, Earl of Leicester, <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	
Thomas, Earl of Leicester,	-	-	-	1744—1745.
Sir Everard Fawkener, Kt.,	-	-	-	
Thomas, Earl of Leicester,	-	-	-	1745—1758.
William, Earl of Bessborough,	-	-	-	
Hon. Robert Hampden,	-	-	-	1758—1759.
John, Earl of Egmont,	-	-	-	
Hon. Robert Hampden,	-	-	-	1759—1762.
Thomas, Lord Hyde,	-	-	-	
Hon. Robert Hampden,	-	-	-	1762—1763.
William, Earl of Bessborough,	-	-	-	
Thomas, Lord Grantham,	-	-	-	1763—1765.
Wills, Earl of Hillsborough,	-	-	-	
Francis, Lord Le Despencer,	-	-	-	1765—1766.
John, Earl of Sandwich,	-	-	-	
Francis, Lord Le Despencer,	-	-	-	1766—1768.
Francis, Lord Le Despencer,	-	-	-	
Rt. Hon. Henry Frederick Thynne, <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	1768—1771.
Rt. Hon. Henry Frederick Carteret, <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	
William, Viscount Barrington,	-	-	-	1771—1781.
Rt. Hon. Henry Frederick Carteret,	-	-	-	
Charles, Earl of Tankerville,	-	-	-	Jan.—April, 1782.
Rt. Hon. Henry Frederick Carteret,	-	-	-	
Thomas, Lord Foley,	-	-	-	1782—1783.
Rt. Hon. Henry Frederick Carteret,	-	-	-	
Rt. Hon. Henry Frederick Carteret,	-	-	-	1783—1784.

Charles, Earl of Tankerville, - - - }	-	1784—1786.
Rt. Hon. Henry Frederick Carteret, <sup>5</sup> - - - }	-	
Thomas, Earl of Clarendon, - - - }	Sept.—Dec.,	1786.
Henry Frederick, Lord Carteret, - - - }	-	1786—1787.
Henry Frederick, Lord Carteret, - - - }	-	1787—1789.
Thomas, Lord Walsingham, - - - }	-	1789—1790.
Thomas, Lord Walsingham, - - - }	-	1790—1794.
John, Earl of Westmoreland, - - - }	-	1794—1798.
Thomas, Lord Walsingham, - - - }	-	1798—1799.
Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, - - - }	-	1799—1801.
Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, - - - }	-	1801—1804.
George, Earl of Leicester, - - - }	-	1804—1806.
George, Earl of Leicester, - - - }	-	1806—1807.
William, Lord Auckland, - - - }	-	1807—1814.
William, Lord Auckland, - - - }	-	1814—1816.
George, Lord Gower, - - - }	-	1816—1823.
William, Lord Auckland, - - - }	-	1823—1826.
Lord Charles Spencer, - - - }	-	1826—1827.
Lord Charles Spencer, - - - }	-	1827—1830.
James, Duke of Montrose, - - - }	-	1830—1834.
Robert, Earl of Buckinghamshire, - - - }	July—Dec.,	1834.
John Joshua, Earl of Carysfort, - - - }	-	1834—1835.
John, Earl of Sandwich, - - - }	May 8—May 30,	1835.
Thomas, Earl of Chichester, - - - }	-	1835—1841.
Thomas, Earl of Chichester, - - - }	-	1841—1846.
Richard, Earl of Clancarty, - - - }	-	1846—1852.
Thomas, Earl of Chichester, - - - }	-	1852—1853.
James, Marquess of Salisbury, <sup>6</sup> - - - }	-	1853—1855.
Thomas, Earl of Chichester, - - - }	-	1855—1858.
Lord Frederick Montague, - - - }	-	1858—1859.
William, Duke of Manchester, - - - }	-	
Charles, Duke of Richmond, <sup>7</sup> - - - }	-	
Francis Nathaniel, Marquess Conyngham, - - - }	Jan.—July,	1846.
William, Lord Maryborough, - - - }	-	1846—1852.
Francis Nathaniel, Marquess Conyngham, - - - }	-	1852—1853.
Thomas William, Earl of Lichfield, <sup>8</sup> - - - }	-	1853—1855.
Viscount Lowther, - - - }	-	1855—1858.
Earl of St. Germans, - - - }	-	1858—1859.
Marquis of Clanricarde, - - - }	-	
Earl of Hardwicke, - - - }	-	
Viscount Canning, <sup>9</sup> - - - }	-	
Duke of Argyll, - - - }	-	
Lord Colchester, - - - }	-	



Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, - - - -	1859—1860.
Lord Stanley of Alderley, - - - -	1860—1866.
Duke of Montrose, - - - -	1866—1868.
Marquis of Hartington, <sup>10</sup> - - - -	1868—1871.
William Monsell, <sup>11</sup> - - - -	1871—1873.
Dr. Lyon Playfair, <sup>12</sup> - - - -	1873—1874.
Lord John Manners, <sup>13</sup> - - - -	1874—1880.
Rt. Hon. Henry Fawcett, <sup>14</sup> - - - -	1880—1884.
Rt. Hon. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre, <sup>15</sup> - - - -	1880—1885.
Rt. Hon. Lord John Manners, <sup>13</sup> - - - -	1885—1886.
Rt. Hon. Lord Wolverton, - - - -	Feb.—Aug., 1886.
Rt. Hon. Henry Cecil Raikes, <sup>16</sup> - - - -	1886—1891.
Rt. Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., - - - -	1891—1892.
Rt. Hon. Arnold Morley, <sup>17</sup> - - - -	1892—1895.
Duke of Norfolk, K.G., - - - -	1895—1900.
Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., - - - -	1900—1902.
Rt. Hon. J. Austen Chamberlain, - - - -	1902—1903.
Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley, K.C.V.O., C.B., <sup>18</sup> - - - -	1903—1905.
Rt. Hon. Sydney C. Buxton, - - - -	1905—1910.
Rt. Hon. H. L. Samuel, <sup>19</sup> - - - -	1910—

<sup>1</sup> From 1690 to 1823, with a few short intervals, the office was held jointly by two Postmasters-General; the names of the joint holders of the office being bracketed.

<sup>2</sup> Afterwards Earl of Leicester.

<sup>3</sup> Formerly Lord Lovell.

<sup>4</sup> The Rt. Hon. Frederick Thynne, afterwards Carteret, afterwards Baron Carteret.

<sup>5</sup> Created Baron Carteret, 1784.

<sup>6</sup> Lord Salisbury died in office, June 13, 1823; the joint system was abolished in that year.

<sup>7</sup> By patent, dated April 14, 1831, the office was that of Postmaster-General of Great Britain and Ireland, since continued.

<sup>8</sup> In office at the Reform period, and when the first stamps and the Mulready Envelopes were introduced.

<sup>9</sup> Afterwards Earl Canning; Governor-General of India.

<sup>10</sup> Afterwards Duke of Devonshire.

<sup>11</sup> Afterwards Lord Emly.

<sup>12</sup> Afterwards Sir Lyon Playfair, K.C.B.

<sup>13</sup> Afterwards Duke of Rutland.

<sup>14</sup> Died in office, November 6, 1884.

<sup>15</sup> Afterwards Lord Eversley; acting Postmaster-General in two periods during Mr. Fawcett's tenure of office.

<sup>16</sup> Died in office, August 24, 1891.

<sup>17</sup> Now Viscount Morley.

<sup>18</sup> Now Earl of Derby.

<sup>19</sup> The 57th report of the Postmaster-General on the Post Office, presented by Mr. Samuel (1911) shows the following numbers of postal packets delivered in the United Kingdom in the twelve months ending March 31, 1911:—Letters, 3,047,500,000; postcards, 871,400,000; halfpenny packets, 1,044,100,000; newspapers, 196,300,000; parcels (including those sent abroad), 121,800,000; express delivery services, 2,257,735.

## THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

**T**HIS department of the Government, with offices in Downing Street, S.W., has for its head the Secretary of State for the Colonies, an office subject to changes in the Ministry; one Permanent and one Parliamentary Under-Secretary, etc. The powers of the Colonial Secretary are wide, but they chiefly concern the Crown Colonies, though his influence extends to self-governing dominions in certain cases. The Colonial Secretary has occasionally taken steps in connection with the output of unnecessary postage stamps, at his own instance or on the initiative of philatelists. The outstanding cases are:

The Marquis of Ripon, appointed to the office in 1892, issued a circular letter to the Colonies in the following year:

DOWNING STREET, 18th August, 1893.

Sir.—My attention has been called to the practice of issuing surcharged postage stamps, and to the temptations which it affords to postmasters and treasurers and other public officers, of making irregular profits by dealing with stamp-dealers and collectors.

If proper care is taken to maintain a sufficient supply of stamps, the practice of surcharging is unnecessary, and it should never be resorted to unless absolutely required for the convenience of the public, and in every such case the officer responsible for keeping up the supply of stamps should be liable to be fined.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) RIPON.

In 1895, Major E. B. Evans drew the attention of the Colonial Secretary to the fact that the New South Wales Government was selling postmarked-to-order reprints, justly likening the fraud to labelling margarine as butter; the letter was communicated to the New South Wales authorities and had the effect of terminating an improper practice.

This was during the tenure of office of the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain; and in the following year, on September 27, 1896, and again during the term of office of the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, on September 19, 1905, it was found necessary to issue further circulars to the Colonies on the subject of unnecessary varieties of stamps.

These official protests, for that is what they were, had for their object the suppression not merely of irregular but all unnecessary surcharging and overprinting, a fact which was further emphasised several years later by the Earl of Crewe. The Colonial Office does not appear to have included in any of its protests an objection to the commemorative use of the postage stamp in the Colonies, and instances may be quoted of the expressed acquiescence of the Secretary of State in such a use, e.g., the "stained glass window" stamp of Trinidad (commemorating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the island by Columbus), for which the Governor, Sir Hubert E. H. Jerningham, sent a photograph to be incorporated in the design, and wrote

[22.12.97] "I beg that, should you approve the proposal, as I sincerely trust you may, the Crown Agents will be at once instructed to take the necessary steps to give it effect." The reply of the Colonial Secretary was :

DOWNING STREET, 25th January, 1898.

Trinidad, No. 20.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 463, of the 22nd December, respecting a proposed issue of stamps to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Trinidad by Columbus.

Nothing is settled yet with regard to the reduction of the Postal Union unit-rate of postage within the British Empire; but I have not thought it necessary on that account to delay the proposed special issue of 500,000 twopenny\* stamps to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the island. The Crown Agents have accordingly been authorised to comply with your requisition with as little delay as possible.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) J. CHAMBERLAIN.

The latest instance of a circular communication being sent to various Crown Colonies respecting stamps occurred during the *régime* of the Earl of Crewe, K.G., who almost immediately upon his appointment to the Colonial Office in 1908, found it necessary to deal with complicated questions concerning the issues of the Cayman Islands and Gambia and with other provisionals. In 1910, the results of these inquiries were followed up by a circular despatch, of which the following is the full text :

DOWNING STREET, 13th July, 1910.

Sir.—I have the honour to inform you that my attention has recently been called on several occasions to disputes and irregularities in various Crown Colonies arising in connection with the sale of postage stamps to persons who deal in them for purposes of trade.

2. The more serious difficulties which have recently been experienced have been connected with issues of surcharged stamps. Attention was called to the objections to such issues in Lord Ripon's circular despatch of Aug. 18, 1893, in which it was pointed out that surcharging should be unnecessary if proper care is taken to maintain a sufficient supply of stamps. I concur in this view, and, with the object of avoiding such issues for the future, I have decided that the officer administering the Government, the Colonial Secretary, and the Colonial Postmaster of the various Crown Colonies and the Protectorates, should be held collectively and individually responsible for ensuring that an adequate stock of stamps is kept in the Colony or Protectorate, and for ordering a fresh supply as soon as the stock in hand falls below the amount normally required for a period of, say, six months.

3. It will, I believe, be found in practice that no difficulties will arise if a large supply of halfpenny and penny stamps is always kept in hand. Multiples of these could always be used, either separately or in combination with other stamps, in the event of a temporary shortage in any stamp of a higher denomination.

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\* The reduction was ultimately made as from December 25, 1898, and was to a penny unit rate, not twopence, the denomination of the commemorative stamp under notice.

4. I find that in certain cases Colonial Governors have accepted from dealers standing orders for the supply of new issues, etc. Such arrangements are calculated to lead to irregularities and complaints, and should be discontinued. They are quite outside the ordinary functions of a post office, and I consider that any dealer making such a proposal should be informed that his order can only be accepted if it is for a definite supply of stamps in current use.

5. While it is, no doubt, generally understood by members of the Civil Service of the Colonies and Protectorates that dealings in postage stamps for purposes of private profit are not allowed, I desire to impress on all postmasters, treasurers, or other financial officers, that they will render themselves liable to grave censure if they engage in any transactions of this nature.

6. In this connection, I think it well to lay down, following the practice of the General Post Office in this country, that all officials should refuse to comply with requests to affix stamps to letters or to cancel stamps which are not affixed to letters. You will be good enough to see that this rule is adopted throughout the territory under your Government.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) CREWE.

The effect of this circular has not been uniform in the various colonies. Some postmasters appear to consider it an absolute prohibition of the sale of any stamps to philatelists; but paragraph 4 is directed, not against the sales of such stamps, but against the system of deposits placed by dealers and others with a view to future issues. In certain colonies, it is the practice for the postmaster to submit all orders from philatelists to the Governor, or Secretary, in the Colony, for approval, the approval being sought and given as a matter of form. The most vital clause in the circular is paragraph 5, and it must be conceded that, if effective in stopping officials in the colonies from private dealings in postage stamps for their private profit, Lord Crewe's circular will greatly improve the conditions under which the collector of modern stamp issues has to work.

The present Colonial Secretary is the Rt. Hon. L. V. Harcourt, appointed 1910; and the Permanent Under-Secretary, Sir John Anderson, K.C.M.G.

## THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

**T**HE offices of the Crown Agents are at Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W. There are three Crown Agents at present—R. L. Antrobus, C.B., Major M. A. Cameron, C.M.G., and W. H. Mercer, C.M.G. Appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, their function is to transact financial, commercial, and other business in London for those Colonial Governments not represented by Agents-General, and also for the British Protectorates.

The Colonial Governments, etc., contribute sums, fixed by the Secretary of State, towards the salaries and expenses of the office, and a charge of 1 per cent. is made on stores purchased for and

shipped to colonies, yielding in 1910 as little as 1d. from the Bombay Agency of the East African Protectorates, and as much as £5,168 16s. 6d. in the case of Ceylon. The total commission to the Crown Agents for stores in 1910 was £21,541 15s. 9d. on stores costing £2,104,104 4s. 7d.; total payments to Crown Agents in 1910 amounted to £72,714 5s. 0d.

Receipts for the year ending December 31, 1910, £110,615 5s. 3d.; expenditure, £86,348 19s. 2d.; balance in hand, £24,266 6s. 1d. These figures include—Stamp paper issued to colonies, £129 3s. 0d.; stamp paper bought for issue to colonies, £114 15s. 11d.

In addition to the three Crown Agents on the establishment, receiving respectively £1800, £1800, and £1500, there are a Secretary, £716 13s. 4d., maximum £1000; Chief Clerk and Accountant, £860, maximum £950; there are also technical and clerical staffs, and an assistant establishment; a temporary establishment, including *inter alia* Women Examiners—Stamp Inspection Department—at 21s. per week (amount expended in 1910, £166 19s. 0d.), and a sub-ordinate establishment.

### THE COLONIAL COLOUR SCHEME.

THE confusion likely to arise from stamps of similar values being printed in different colours by various countries had long been appreciated, but it was left to the Washington Convention of the Postal Union, held in 1898, to recommend that stamps of the facial equivalent of Halfpenny, Penny and Twopence Halfpenny of all countries should be printed in green, red, and blue respectively; and this recommendation was confirmed at the Convention held in Rome in 1906.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies, recognising the advantages of systematisation of the colours of postage-stamps on a more comprehensive scale, formulated an elaborate scheme in 1908, which most of the British Colonies and Protectorates have now adopted; though in many cases the existing colours were already in accordance with the more recent requirements of the Crown Agents.

It will be obvious, from a perusal of the following list, that for all the values (except the Six Pence and One Shilling) over Twopence Halfpenny, two plates are necessary: of these, one is of course the Key- or Head-plate, and the other the Duty- or Border-plate. The colours selected invariably consist of, or include, at least one of the doubly-fugitive inks at present available only in green, purple, and black: this protection is not, however, extended to stamps of less denomination than Three Pence.

The result of this Scheme, doubtless of great practical utility, has been the issue of several stamps in colours of a most striking contrast,

frequently intensified by the use of a prescribed colour paper—red and green on yellow, for instance, give a combination at first sight absolutely startling; and a page of the medium values (say, from Six Pence to Ten Shillings) presents a bewildering array of colours.

The list for surface-printed stamps stands as follows, the colours being given as officially designated, the first being that of the Duty or Border, the second that of the Head:—

Under ¼d., black.

¼d., brown.	1s., black on <i>green</i> .
½d., green.	1s. 6d., blue and green.
1d., red.	2s., blue and purple on <i>blue</i> .
1½d., orange.	2s. 6d., red and black on <i>blue</i> .
2d., grey.	3s., violet and green.
2½d., blue.	4s., red and black.
3d., purple on <i>yellow</i> .	5s., red and green on <i>yellow</i> .
4d., red and black on <i>yellow</i> .	6s., emerald-green and purple.
5d., sage-green and purple.	10s., red and green on <i>green</i> .
6d., purple.	£1, black and purple on <i>red</i> .
7½d., yellow and purple.	£5, yellow and green.
8d., black and purple.	£10, blue and purple.
10d., red and purple.	£25, red and green.

It should be noted that the colours, though as given for the two component parts of the design they are correct in the case of printings from the old universal King's Head key-plate, are to be found transposed in the Eightpence, Tenpence, One Shilling and Sixpence, Four Shillings and Eight Shillings stamps printed from the more recent King's Head key-plate—e.g., the Eightpence from the old key-plate shews the head and the words "POSTAGE & REVENUE" in purple, and the name and value in red, but the same value stamp from the newer key-plate would have the head in red and the border in purple.

In the case of stamps bearing some other design instead of the King's head, it seems to be optional to use either the Head-plate or the Border colour for the constant part of the design so long as the two colours appear on the stamp.

This scheme had, however, to be somewhat modified, in order to get over the obvious impossibility of printing in two colours from a single plate engraved in recess, a process still favoured by several of the Colonies; further, even if two recess-plates were available, there is always a difficulty with the first colour, which, except in the case of black, is apt to run when the paper is damped for the second printing. The supplementary Scheme for recess-printed stamps is:

3d., brown on <i>yellow</i> .	2s. 6d., red on <i>blue</i> .
4d., red on <i>yellow</i> .	3s., violet.
4½d., orange.	5s., green on <i>yellow</i> .
5d., sage-green.	10s., red on <i>green</i> .
2s., purple on <i>blue</i> .	£1, black on <i>red</i> .

The Threepence, it will be noticed, is in brown, not purple as for the same value surface-printed: the reason for this was that the film of purple ink in a surface-printed stamp on yellow paper is affected thereby and *looks* brown; whereas the comparative thickness of the ink from a recess-plate would not be so affected—hence the choice of brown.

The only Fourpence-halfpenny stamp is to be found in the issues of Malta, so the danger of its being mistaken for the orange surface-printed value (1½d.) is slight, especially as it is of a very distinctive design.

In the Two Shillings, we get both the colours, purple and blue, the latter of which is, in the surface-printed stamp, allocated to one of the impressions (*viz.*, the Head) as well as the paper.

The Five Shillings value retains the colour of the Head, and the paper used is similar in colour to that used for the surface-printed stamp.

For all the other values from recess-plates, the discarded colour is that of the doubly-fugitive ink—purple, green or black—used for printing the Head on the bi-coloured surface-printed stamps; and the practical risk of confusion is very slight, the principal colours being similar in both cases.

### WATERMARKED PAPERS

*Manufactured to the order of the Crown Agents for the Colonies.*



(1) In use *circa*  
1863-1882.



(2) In use  
1882-1904.



(3) In use since  
1904.

1. Termed "Crown CC"; there are two sizes of the watermark, one for the normal stamps of low denomination, the other for the large sized higher values.

2. "Crown over CA". This is the "single" watermark, *cf.* No. 3. This is not to be confused with the "CA over Crown" where the letters are above the crown and more distant from it, a paper chiefly used for fiscal stamps, but it was also used for postage stamps, e.g., Labuan 1879, where it is found sideways.

3. The "Multiple Crown over CA", sometimes described as "Crown C.A.C." or "Cr. C.A.C."

# BRITISH OVERSEAS POST-OFFICES.

THEIR POSTAL STATISTICS AND POSTAGE STAMP FINANCE,  
CHIEFLY DURING THE DECENNIAL PERIOD 1900-1909.

THE reception of our notes on the profits of stamp-issuing Colonial post offices, first published in the *Postage Stamp* (Vol. V., pp. 280, 291), has led us to bring them up to date, and to amplify them so as to include practically all the overseas postal departments associated with the British Empire.

The statistics shew the postal revenue and expenditure of each oversea postal department, for each year from 1900 to 1909 (and in some cases to 1910-11), the quantities of mail matter handled, and so far as is possible the quantities of stamps sold for postage.

In the statistics of mail matter, to avoid unnecessary repetition, the term "Letters", unless otherwise indicated, includes "Letters and Postcards"; and similarly the term "News" includes "Newspapers, Book Packets and Circulars".

## AUSTRALIA, COMMONWEALTH OF.

Since the proclamation of the Commonwealth, on January 1, 1901, the postal revenue and expenditure has been:

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1901 ...	£1,567,254	£2,287,254
1902 ...	1,591,898	2,329,984
1903 ...	1,657,852	2,524,531
1904 ...	1,776,081	2,630,869
1905 ...	1,867,814	2,685,158
1906 ...	2,026,880	2,770,745
1907 ...	2,181,427	3,116,298
1908 ...	2,239,377	3,358,501
1909 ...	3,729,894	3,203,017

All the expenditure figures, 1901-9, but *only* the revenue figures for 1909, include the telegraphs as well as the posts.

Letters in 1909—372,501,343; news—201,839,873; parcels—2,917,464; telegrams—13,890,277; post offices—5,387.

## BAHAMAS.

The figures given, though not very encouraging, shew a marked improvement; and it must be borne in mind that the cost of carrying a series of small mails is proportionately far greater than in the case of a colony with a large correspondence.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1900 ...	£2,629	£7,086
1901 ...	4,128	10,219
1902 ...	4,303	7,699

1903 ...	3,253	6,945
1904 ...	3,367	7,412
1905 ...	3,694	7,531
1906 ...	3,831	6,796
1907 ...	3,820	7,396
1908 ...	3,485	7,242
1909 ...	3,432	6,389

The figures in 1901 are for fifteen, not twelve, months.

Letters in 1909—568,615; news—143,949; parcels—7,514; telegrams—3,787; post offices—41.

Sales of stamps in 1910-11 were £2,357, as against £2,016 in 1909-10; this source of revenue has not yet recovered the loss due to the reduction of the postage rate to the United States from 2½d. to 1d. in 1909, a reduction not yet reciprocated by the United States. Up to March 31, 1909, the rate was 2½d. per oz., and 236,733 stamps of the value ½d. and 2½d., aggregating £1,445 were sold; in 1910, 276,193 "of like values" aggregated but £1,122.

## BARBADOS.

This Colony has a very considerable postal traffic, handling nearly two millions of letters, and three-quarters of a million newspapers per annum. Up till 1905 there has been a postal deficit; to what cause it may be due I am not able to say, though in all island Colonies there are generally substantial subsidies to steamship concerns to be reckoned with.



The Colonial Post Office was just beginning to turn the corner in the Tercentenary year (1905), and in the year of issue of the Olive Blossom stamp (1906) and of the Nelson series the first profit is shewn; though this has disappeared in the last year, 1909.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1900 ... ..	£5,566	£8,821
1901 ... ..	6,213	9,209
1902 ... ..	6,228	9,027
1903 ... ..	6,042	9,621
1904 ... ..	6,665	9,208
1905 ... ..	7,172	7,744
1906 ... ..	8,590	7,353
1907 ... ..	8,248	6,877
1908 ... ..	8,106	7,514
1909 ... ..	7,641	7,820

Letters in 1909—1,965,185; news—790,866; parcels—18,097; post offices—11.

#### BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

The figures for this Protectorate, which has always used makeshift stamps, are :

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1900 ... ..	£5,121	£4,188
1901 ... ..	4,684	3,667
1902 ... ..	3,533	2,624
1903 ... ..	3,833	2,613
1904 ... ..	3,351	2,994
1905 ... ..	3,387	2,490
1906 ... ..	3,349	2,546
1907 ... ..	3,238	2,500
1908 ... ..	3,074	2,492
1909 ... ..	4,879	2,640

Letters in 1909—313,014; news—44,824; parcels—1,742; post offices—16.

#### BERMUDA.

The expense of providing postal facilities is proportionately small, as compared with that of Bahamas, for the figures shew a profit, except in 1906.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1900 ... ..	£4,493	£4,316
1901 ... ..	5,733	4,535
1902 ... ..	6,223	4,806
1903 ... ..	6,516	5,336
1904 ... ..	6,307	5,034
1905 ... ..	5,936	5,596
1906 ... ..	5,582	5,749
1907 ... ..	6,022	5,556
1908 ... ..	?	?
1909 ... ..	?	?

Letters in 1907—1,588,808; news—397,679; parcels—10,637; post offices 19.

#### BRITISH GUIANA.

No philatelist ever passes an item relating to this land of *rarissimæ aves*, and, judging from present-time statistics, the Colony's mail bag in the romantic 'fifties must have been small indeed.

	Revenue.	Expenditure
1900 ... ..	?	£19,815
1901 ... ..	?	19,069
1902 ... ..	£10,845	17,038
1903 ... ..	11,523	16,458
1904 ... ..	11,807	16,621
1905 ... ..	12,160	16,407
1906 ... ..	13,631	16,752
1907 ... ..	13,458	17,410
1908 ... ..	13,718	18,421
1909 ... ..	13,760	18,701

Letters in 1909—2,670,824; news—330,772 (the foregoing posted in the Colony); foreign parcel post received and despatched parcels—14,030; post offices—73.

Stamps to the face value of \$110,232.25 were issued at the G.P.O. in 1908-9. (For further statistics see separate article.)

#### BRITISH HONDURAS.

Sandwiched in between Guatemala, Salvador and Nicaragua, but with an extensive northern coast-line, this far-away colony is known for the beauty of its 1866-87 issues.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1900 ... ..	£2,272	£4,948
1901 ... ..	2,030	4,949
1902 ... ..	2,245	4,544
1903 ... ..	2,174	4,619
1904 ... ..	1,933	4,689
1905 ... ..	2,069	4,483
1906 ... ..	2,353	4,502
1907 ... ..	3,167	4,592
1908 ... ..	2,929	4,981
1909 ... ..	2,472	5,056

Letters in 1909—351,866; news—168,651; parcels—9,459; telegrams—16,595; post offices—24.

#### BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.

The Southern Solomon Islands, consisting of Guadalcanar, Malaita, San Christoval, New Georgia, etc., were

placed under British protection, 1893; the Santa Cruz Islands, etc., in 1898-9; Isobel, Choiseul, and the islands of Bougainville Straits were transferred by Treaty from Germany by the Convention of November 14, 1899. Area—12,000; pop.—150,000 natives, 310 foreigners; revenue—£11,356; expend.—£8,456; imports—£58,575; exports—£57,375.

The Protectorate does not issue a dissected statement of revenue, which has grown considerably since the stamps came along. £6,000 was spent in 1908-9 on the purchase of a Government steamer.

We may look into the philatelic affairs of these Islands in a different way, however. The foreign population is small; in 1907 it was 204; 1908, 215; 1909, 247; 1910, 310. The native population is estimated at 150,000, but they scarcely come heavily into the count of users of the stamps. The average monthly mail was recently stated to be 1,000 letters. If we doubled that number to include other mail matter (an outside estimate), we get 24,000 pieces of mail matter in the year.

In February, of 1907, we got the lithographed stamps in a total edition of 330,000 stamps, yet in June, 1908, "the authorities were compelled to harvest their stocks" a philatelic writer informs us, "of the lithographed issue." In June there were on hand:

½d., 1d. and 2d.—Practically nil.  
nearly all sold.

2½d.—42,000.

5d., 6d. and 1s.—About 18,000 of each.

In October, 1908 (although it is said that numbers of the lithographed series were then destroyed officially), we get a huge edition, 505,680 stamps, of a new series.

#### CANADA.

What Canada makes on strictly postal business is partly swallowed up by losses on the telegraphs. The revenue, which dropped £170,000 to £1,040,493 in 1907, increased heavily in the year of the Quebec Centennial issue to £1,461,039. Of this increase of £420,546, over one-half is represented by the face value of the 62,634,200 Quebec Centenary stamps

issued to postmasters, the face value of which was £240,428. The expenditure was increased from £817,609 in 1907, to £1,234,552 in 1908. The increases on both sides of the account have been maintained.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1900 ...	£658,759	£772,481
1901 ...	707,577	812,827
1902 ...	805,452	822,385
1903 ...	903,999	843,842
1904 ...	956,311	893,661
1905 ...	1,053,548	952,652
1906 ...	1,219,631	1,011,657
1907 ...	1,040,493	817,609
		(9 months only.)
1908 ...	1,461,039	1,234,552
1909 ...	1,521,445	1,355,102

Letters in 1909—479,670,000; news—85,940,800; parcels—86,640; post offices—12,479.

#### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A "Cape Colony" triangular" belies the proverb that a rose by any other name ... A favourite with all collectors, the Cape's postal statistics are ever interesting.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1900 ...	£342,431	£346,979
1901 ...	490,694	426,735
1902 ...	505,736	479,313
1903 ...	521,077	513,968
1904 ...	488,674	536,901
1905 ...	423,056	456,171
1906 ...	357,625	382,296
1907 ...	348,969	381,500
1908 ...	380,707	427,368
1909 ...	471,227	468,305

Letters in 1908—6,432,800; news—2,421,980; parcels in 1909—913,471; telegrams—4,554,048; post offices in 1909—1087.

See "Cape of Good Hope," Postage Stamp Handbook No. 2.

#### CAYMAN ISLANDS.

While Jamaica has observed an almost unbroken firmness in adhering to its old familiar designs, with as little deviation in matters of philatelic detail as possible, the dependency, the Caymans, in the ten years of its stamp issuing career has gone to the opposite extreme.

The growth of the profits shewn in the following figures is continuous, and may point a little lesson for those who would

raise their voices high and loud over scandals in postage stamp issuing. It will be fairly clear—if not immediately obvious—that the growth in the postal revenue of the Cayman Islands has been due more to the detractors of these stamps than to the more temperate philatelists who have been content to pass them by with just a word or two of warning to the would-be speculative philatelist.

It has been well said that if you want to sell an article all you have to care about is to make people talk about it—it matters little what they say—whether their talk is favourable or otherwise. By this same token, in beating the big drums of denunciation some writers have played music that must have been a sweet sound in the ears of those interested in Caymanian finance. And all the time no doubt (their intentions being beyond question) they thought they were playing a dirge.

The figures are :

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1904-5 ...	£307	£75
1905-6 ...	282	88
1906-7 ...	805	80
1907-8 ...	2192	—

The sales of stamps represent nearly the whole of the revenue, viz., £280 in 1904-5; £260 in 1905-6; and £2,141 in the milk and honey year.

See "Jamaica and Cayman Islands," Postage Stamp Handbook No. 1.

#### CEYLON.

Ceylon had a net loss of £13,165 in 1908, and a loss has been usual to the colony's postal operations. The Post Office revenue was £77,623 in 1909 (not telegraphs £19,515); expenditure (posts and telegraphs)—£112,979; letters 1909—26,919,405; news—8,412,066; parcels—484,703; telegrams—744,175; post offices—419.

We are not informed as to the profits accruing from the sales of the stamp issues for the Maldives.

#### CYPRUS.

First issuing stamps—British overprinted—in 1880, this Asiatic dependency in the far east end of the Mediterranean presents many philatelic difficulties in its earlier series.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1900 ... ..	£4,697	£2,666
1901 ... ..	4,809	2,826
1902 ... ..	4,985	2,827
1903 ... ..	5,721	3,205
1904 ... ..	7,768	3,194
1905 ... ..	6,375	3,516
1906 ... ..	5,358	3,552
1907 ... ..	6,236	4,538
1908 ... ..	6,135	4,895
1909 ... ..	6,570	5,645

Letters in 1909—1,160,576; news—573,766; parcels—26,086; post offices—62.

#### DOMINICA.

See "Dominica," Postage Stamp Handbook No. 4.

#### EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA PROTECTORATES.

Uganda will ever be remembered as the home of the type-written stamps—a product of a modern piece of clever mechanism in a once barbarous country—expressed in the quaint currency of "cowries."

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1903 ... ..	£7,682	£16,750
1904 ... ..	7,674	10,296
1905 ... ..	9,680	16,098
1906 ... ..	9,922	20,804
1907 ... ..	12,776	22,858
1908 ... ..	12,662	23,805
1909 ... ..	13,324	28,417

The revenue is postal only; the expenditure, except for 1904, is for both posts and telegraphs.

Letters in 1909—2,281,697; news—630,203; parcels—39,544; telegrams—117,324; post-offices—50.

#### FALKLAND ISLANDS.

There has not been the fluctuation here due to stamp dealers' purchases that has been noticeable in other of the smaller possessions. The highest point of revenue is 1908, £1,303 against an expenditure of £3,301, the deficiency including a fairly substantial mail subsidy. The income dropped in 1909 to £975, but expenditure increased in the same period.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1900 ... ..	£832	£2,991
1901 ... ..	1,137	4,267
1902 ... ..	1,211	3,091

1903 ... ..	1,134	3,025
1904 ... ..	1,110	2,554
1905 ... ..	1,301	3,191
1906 ... ..	1,129	3,207
1907 ... ..	1,145	3,457
1908 ... ..	1,303	3,301
1909 ... ..	975	3,433

Part (£625) of the mail subsidy in 1904 was not paid until 1905. Letters and cards in 1909 for and from abroad—67,257; news—60,211; parcels—4,756; no particulars of inland letters, etc.; post offices—3.

#### FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

These comprise those native States which, until 1900, had separate issues, some famous for the multitude and variety of their surcharges and overprints.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1905 ... ..	£25,782	£33,747
1906 ... ..	43,306	31,115
1907 ... ..	44,239	33,679
1908 ... ..	37,054	37,775
1909 ... ..	51,875	38,082

Letters in 1909—7,636,122; news—1,354,834; parcels—65,130; telegrams—530,579; post offices—61.

#### FIJI ISLANDS.

Fiji, which supports an interinsular mail service at an annual cost of £3,552, loses heavily on its postal organisation. Against an expenditure of £8,536 there was of revenue £4,885 in 1908. The King's head series being issued early in 1903 is doubtless the chief cause of the increase in that year.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1900 ... ..	£2,680	£1,192
1901 ... ..	3,076	1,217
1902 ... ..	3,484	2,825
1903 ... ..	4,809	3,897
1904 ... ..	3,613	7,325
1905 ... ..	4,323	7,244
1906 ... ..	4,259	8,170
1907 ... ..	4,411	8,772
1908 ... ..	4,885	8,536
1909 ... ..	5,453	8,816

Letters in 1909—1,272,392; news—718,606; parcels—10,940; telegrams—6,568; post offices—50.

#### GAMBIA.

The coming of the King's head issue for Gambia, in 1902, nearly doubled that colony's postal income from £770

in 1901 to £1,453 in 1902, and only increased expenditure by £80. The appearance of the 5d., 7½d., and 10d. stamps in 1905, and the introduction of the multiple watermark nearly quadrupled the revenue of 1904 in the year of the issue of those novelties.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1900 ... ..	£295	£370
1901 ... ..	770	450
1902 ... ..	1,453	530
1903 ... ..	553	620
1904 ... ..	596	671
1905 ... ..	2,730	808
1906 ... ..	1,317	713
1907 ... ..	745	770
1908 ... ..	684	757
1909 ... ..	2,325	820

Letters in 1909—81,620; news—26,549; parcels—2513; post offices—2.

See also "Gambia", Melville Stamp Book, No. IV.

#### GIBRALTAR.

The first issue of this rocky fortress, the western key to the Mediterranean, was made from the adhesives of Bermuda, the postcards of Natal and St. Vincent, the wrapper of Natal, and the registration envelopes of Barbados, all suitably overprinted: a most heterogeneous selection.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1900 ... ..	£8,211	£6,224
1901 ... ..	9,028	6,281
1902 ... ..	8,850	6,274
1903 ... ..	11,911	7,164
1904 ... ..	12,788	6,651
1905 ... ..	16,251	7,359
1906 ... ..	16,029	7,627
1907 ... ..	12,739	6,389
1908 ... ..	12,248	5,746
1909 ... ..	11,927	5,335

Letters reached their highest totals in 1905 and 1906 (2,728,530 and 3,404,530) before the British Agencies in Morocco were transferred to the Imperial Government (Jan. 1, 1907); there were at that time 10 post offices.

Letters in 1909—2,324,492; news—481,603; parcels—30,564; post offices—2.

#### GOLD COAST.

The accounts of matters postal are, as might be expected from a colony

# POST

Write Here.



A Philatelic Souvenir of the King's former visit to India, post

CARD.

The Address to be written this side.



W. Clarkson Esq  
41 & 43 Wardour St  
Shaftesbury Avenue  
London W.  
England

ed at "Prince of Wales Camp P.O.", 4th January, 1906.



Postcard sent by the first aeroplane post, Allahabad, February 18, 1911

with such an auriferous name, generally on the right side:

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1900 ... ..	£15,591	£11,557
1901 ... ..	52,435	15,988
1902 ... ..	26,214	21,984
1903 ... ..	22,530	21,623
1904 ... ..	31,822	23,400
1905 ... ..	23,100	25,063
1906 ... ..	24,075	22,568
1907 ... ..	25,984	27,970
1908 ... ..	27,458	24,490
1909 ... ..	32,533	27,000
1910 ... ..	35,536	27,644

The figures are those for combined posts and telegraphs, and include estimates of official matter handled.

Letters in 1909—3,923,662; news—1,136,528; parcels—62,358; telegrams 261,267; post offices—61.

Sales of stamps: 1909—£17,355; 1910—£18,645.

#### GRENADA.

A peculiar issue of this colony is that of 1883, for it was printed in alternately inverted rows, producing vertical *tête-bêche* pairs throughout the sheet.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1900 ... ..	£1,089	?
1901 ... ..	1,035	?
1902 ... ..	2,168	£2,949
1903 ... ..	1,316	2,233
1904 ... ..	1,397	2,432
1905 ... ..	1,913	1,858
1906 ... ..	2,123	1,710
1907 ... ..	1,562	2,323
1908 ... ..	2,270	2,863
1909 ... ..	1,395	2,548

Letters in 1909—509,510; news—201,721; parcels—7,702; post offices—15.

#### HONG KONG.

For the first few years of King's heads Hong Kong shewed an increase of revenue, but this has dropped. The high expenditure of 1905 was due to an increased subsidy on account of an Eastern mail service in that year, and to arrears.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1900 ... ..	£32,560	£23,526
1901 ... ..	34,108	26,228
1902 ... ..	33,062	27,012
1903 ... ..	36,301	29,240
1904 ... ..	38,293	29,696

1905 ... ..	£41,484	£58,545
1906 ... ..	45,987	39,319
1907 ... ..	47,790	39,317
1908 ... ..	35,658	32,118
1909 ... ..	37,312	42,916

Insured letters in 1909—1,549; registered news—833,450; registered parcels—116,102; these figures not including articles dealt with at the Chinese agencies; post offices—5. On the last day of 1910, the Hong Kong Government was relieved by the Imperial authorities of the charge of the postal agencies in China.

#### INDIA.

In British India, which follows the Home Government closely in its avoidance of anything in the nature of speculative philately, and whose Director-General of Posts is a philatelist of the first order, we find the enormous postal business yields a revenue of £1,825,620; expenditure £1,896,753; the former profit on the postal business being turned in 1909 to a loss.

Letters in 1909—767,922,728; news—101,192,285; parcels—6,140,819; telegrams—13,244,097; post offices—18,399.

In 1910-11, the receipts were 2 crores 99½ lakhs of rupees; expenditure 2 crores 84 lakhs of rupees; 945 millions of articles were handled, including 26¼ millions of registered articles; post offices—18,813; staff—93,062; mileage of mail routes—157,759, representing an annual travel of 133,000,000 miles.

£1,580,000 worth of stamps were sold in the twelve months ending March 31, 1911, for postage purposes alone.

*Vide also The Postage Stamp, Vol. IX., p. 101.*

#### JAMAICA.

Up to 1901 the Jamaica Post Office was, we believe, carried on at a loss. But since then there has been a profit, which is, however, difficult to analyse, as while the revenue is shewn separately for postal business and for telegraph operations, the expenditure of the two is lumped together. Philatelic speculation cannot be said to have been rife in the colony's postal arrangements, and we find no surprising fluctuations in the revenue. In counting Jamaica's postal



profit, consideration should be taken of the comparatively small sum, £2,067 in 1906-7, charged against the department as its share of the chief steamship subsidy of £20,000, the main object in which subsidy, however, was the development of the fruit industry. Ocean postages collected in that year amounted to £7,659; inland postages amounted to £24,400.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1900 ... ..	£22,859	£28,390
1901 ... ..	22,642	25,517
1902 ... ..	27,483	26,562
1903 ... ..	28,129	36,217
1904 ... ..	28,655	31,725
1905 ... ..	31,601	32,116
1906 ... ..	33,277	32,194
1907 ... ..	34,673	33,472
1908 ... ..	34,574	34,233
1909 ... ..	35,640	36,034

The figures for expenditure since 1903, inclusive, include both posts and telegraphs.

Letters and cards, 1909—10,166,027; post offices—175.

See "Jamaica", Melville Stamp Book, No. XII.

#### LABUAN.

Labuan appears to have always conducted a fairly large postal business, but the figures are somewhat misleading at first sight, as up till 1905 the returns include a very large proportion of North Borneo mails, which were sorted in Labuan. In 1905, 138,423 letters and postcards were dealt with, and the previous two years the number had run into six figures. But in 1906, after the exclusion of the North Borneo mails, the number dropped to 38,096. Parcels, of which there were 72,432 in 1905, are only returned as 16,181 in 1906.

There has been a substantial profit on the Post Office, a matter which will probably not surprise the stamp collector.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1900 ... ..	£708	£215
1901 ... ..	434	220
1902 ... ..	469	259
1903 ... ..	592	355
1904 ... ..	632	292
1905 ... ..	780	371

1906 ... ..	£732	£186
1907 ... ..	3,298	136

The revenue for 1900 probably included a large revenue from the variety of 4c. surcharges of 1899. After a drop for two years we find a recovery in 1903. In this year we find also the expenditure increased by £96, which may have been due (chiefly) to the production of a series of stamps specially for use in Labuan, produced by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, and issued 1902-3. The sales of these and of the 1904 and 1905 overprints will account for the continued increases in 1904-1906. But the most profitable deal was the conversion of the 1902-3 set into Straits Settlements stamps by overprinting in 1907, the stamps thus overprinted being reserved in Labuan for use in that colony after incorporation with the Straits Settlements. Later statistics are included with those of the Straits.

For several reasons the returns from the Straits Settlements for 1908 afford no guide to the state of affairs in Labuan, the statistics for which are massed with those of the Straits Settlements.

Letters in 1906—38,096; news—16,181; parcels—637; post office—1.

#### LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The issues under this comprehensive title were supposed to supersede the separate emissions of several Islands, of which, however, some began to again employ special stamps.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1900 ... ..	£3,771	£5,298
1901 ... ..	4,008	5,454
1902 ... ..	5,799	5,407
1903 ... ..	7,762	6,835
1904 ... ..	5,925	4,980
1905 ... ..	6,353	3,835
1906 ... ..	5,372	3,384
1907 ... ..	6,689	4,518
1908 ... ..	6,520	5,357
1909 ... ..	6,620	5,431

The figures for 1909 do not include the Virgin Is.

Letters in 1909 (ex. Virgin Is.)—476,713; news—179,188; parcels—10,161; post offices—33.

#### MALTA.

For twenty-five years this Scripturally-famed island had one stamp only—one

halfpenny, for inland postage—using British stamps for external correspondence, known by the postmark "A 25".

Revenue. Expenditure.

1900	... ..	£15,220	£14,730
1901	... ..	17,157	14,664
1902	... ..	21,360	13,951
1903	... ..	19,620	16,277
1904	... ..	22,547	16,387
1905	... ..	19,968	16,843
1906	... ..	19,154	16,928
1907	... ..	18,325	17,058
1908	... ..	18,487	15,209
1909	... ..	19,367	18,316

Letters in 1909—4,294,459; news—1,271,062; parcels—62,730; post offices—6.

#### MAURITIUS.

Mauritius loses on its postal operations. But for the sales to collectors of postage stamps a strictly postal (*i.e.*, not including telegraphs) loss of nearly £2,000 per annum would be very considerably increased.

Revenue. Expenditure.

1900	... ..	£6,270	£6,106
1901	... ..	7,796	9,027
1902	... ..	8,363	7,030
1903	... ..	6,831	6,328
1904	... ..	7,778	7,745
1905	... ..	6,888	6,202
1906	... ..	7,443	9,489
1907	... ..	7,359	9,274
1908	... ..	8,087	10,216
1909	... ..	8,226	9,441

The expenditure given for 1906, 1908 and 1909 includes telegraphs.

Letters in 1909—1,607,561; news—1,425,203; parcels—14,303; telegrams—165,891; post offices—63.

#### NATAL.

The embossed stamps of 1857-1858 are amongst the quaint issues of the world, and are rare in fine condition.

Revenue. Expenditure.

1900	... ..	£89,057	£52,351
1901	... ..	115,778	97,518
1902	... ..	162,541	152,586
1903	... ..	202,361	171,537
1904	... ..	164,882	194,277
1905	... ..	170,749	211,712
1906	... ..	238,401	196,156
1907	... ..	222,485	187,985
1908	... ..	212,986	185,499
1909	... ..	193,236	181,877

From 1901 the expenditures, and from 1906 (both inclusive) the revenues, of posts and telegraphs are combined in above table.

Letters in 1909—15,403,804; news—5,628,908; parcels—240,396; telegrams—1,963,301; post offices—404.

#### NEVIS.

See "Nevis", Melville Stamp Book, No. V., second edition 1911.

#### NEWFOUNDLAND.

Newfoundland loses heavily on its postal arrangements. Its income (postal) has fluctuated between £14,000 and £16,000 during the past five years, while the expenditure has each year been in excess of £60,000.

Revenue. Expenditure.

1901	... ..	£11,428	£46,017
1902	... ..	12,626	48,159
1903	... ..	12,959	48,409
1904	... ..	13,526	50,114
1905	... ..	14,639	61,236
1906	... ..	16,087	61,976
1907	... ..	14,741	63,356
1908	... ..	16,115	64,832
1909	... ..	16,441	68,846

The receipts for the next years will doubtless shew some returns for the "Guy" issue of stamps of 1910 and the Royal Family series of 1911.

Letters in 1909—2,700,000; news—3,200,000; parcels—86,702; post offices—549.

#### NEW HEBRIDES.

See "New Hebrides", Postage Stamp Handbook, No. 6.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

The postal organisation of this dominion is now established on a firm and prosperous basis.

Revenue. Expenditure.

1900	... ..	£316,858	£223,257
1901	... ..	281,097	253,340
1902	... ..	302,604	259,448
1903	... ..	343,207	270,884
1904	... ..	383,243	300,943
1905	... ..	410,968	302,146
1906	... ..	438,729	327,761
1907	... ..	478,388	351,444
1908	... ..	544,642	413,003
1909	... ..	566,990	446,763
1910	... ..	603,149	467,359

Letters in 1909—201,114,979; news—92,609,569; parcels—2,161,634; post offices—2,194. The figures for letters and newspapers are the numbers posted and delivered in New Zealand.

New Zealand sold postage stamps to the value of £556,804 11s. 9d. for postage purposes in the financial year 1910-11.

The number of letters and postcards per head is higher in New Zealand than in any other country in the Postal Union, being 93: the number of all articles per head is 139. [The figures for Great Britain are 84—111, Germany 71—100 respectively per head of population.]

#### NORTH BORNEO.

The postal affairs, or rather the philatelic affairs, of the protected State of North Borneo have been very much in the public eye of late. The Post Office revenue shews a very handsome profit, but whether this shews profits arising from the sale of stamps sold at the London headquarters we are not able to state.

The figures are given as follows:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1900 ... ..	\$12,251	\$7,715
1901 ... ..	14,795	7,675
1902 ... ..	10,759	6,127
1903 ... ..	11,967	8,553
1904 ... ..	17,807	7,197
1905 ... ..	14,227	9,193
1906 ... ..	10,495	6,015
1907 ... ..	11,314	6,387
1908 ... ..	12,407	5,802
1909 ... ..	16,473	6,025

We shall be glad of information respecting volume of business transacted, number of post offices, etc.

#### NORTHERN NIGERIA.

A modern colony, philatelically speaking, the first issue being in the final year of the last century.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1900 ... ..	£641	£5,530
1901 ... ..	1,283	5,726
1902 ... ..	2,051	6,201
1903 ... ..	935	7,155
1904 ... ..	1,709	7,580
1905 ... ..	2,673	8,553
1906 ... ..	5,843	12,118
1907 ... ..	6,178	13,846

1908 ... ..	£8,597	£14,191
1909 ... ..	8,600	16,282

The above figures are all combined for postal and telegraph services.

Letters in 1909—375,824; news—104,578; parcels—23,987; telegrams—138,893; post offices—33.

#### NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

So far, the issue is straightforward, and comprises stamps of handsome designs.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1900 ... ..	£2,301	£2,305
1901 ... ..	2,675	2,665
1902 ... ..	2,632	3,304
1903 ... ..	3,511	4,020
1904 ... ..	3,442	3,517
1905 ... ..	2,985	3,485
1906 ... ..	2,663	4,470
1907 ... ..	3,003	4,264
1908 ... ..	4,641	4,903
1909 ... ..	2,371	5,198

Letters in 1909—790,811; news—254,830; parcels—19,218; telegrams—11,453; post offices—24. The statistics for 1910-11 shew the mail matter dealt with:

Letters ... ..	1,106,496
Postcards ... ..	21,919
Newspapers ... ..	181,628
Books and samples ... ..	104,375
Parcels ... ..	8,888
Closed bags ... ..	80

The sales of stamps to dealers and collectors amounted in 1910-11 (twelve months) to £665.

*Vide* also "British Central Africa and Nyasaland Protectorate", Melville Stamp Book, No. II.

#### ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

Formerly the Orange Free State, this is now a loyal part of the great Union of South Africa.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1902 ... ..	£23,379	£18,800
1903 ... ..	50,705	48,602
1904 ... ..	55,112	82,356
1905 ... ..	51,061	82,682
1906 ... ..	59,085	78,979
1907 ... ..	58,293	78,726
1908 ... ..	59,329	77,012
1909 ... ..	62,906	70,629

Letters in 1909—20,214,931; news—8,767,814; parcels—214,859; telegrams—760,100; post offices—233.

## PAPUA (BRITISH NEW GUINEA).

Papua's postal officials are officials of the Treasury, and their salaries do not come into the postal expenditure. It is highly instructive to note that a sum of £49 invested in Post Office expenditure in 1908 is repaid by an income of £2,339. The figures throughout in the case of British New Guinea are interesting.

In 1900 and 1901 £50 a year was the expenditure of the Post Office. So much for capital sunk in the enterprise. The next year things begin to move. Stamps have meanwhile been issued. The absence of revenue in the two previous years is treated in business-like fashion, more capital is put in, stamps issued, and we find:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1902 ... ..	£829	£337
1903 ... ..	1,094	252
1904 ... ..	332	112
1905 ... ..	416	117
1906 ... ..	512	192
1907 ... ..	1,318	166
1908 ... ..	2,339	49
1909 ... ..	1,733	150

Here indeed is a profitable concern, and if there were an opportunity for putting money into it in a private sort of way it should be as good as rubber. Counting the two £50 items for 1900 and 1901, £1,475 was spent in ten years, yielding £8,573, or a profit of £7,098.

A detailed enquiry shews which were the most profitable speculations. Part of the £337 expended in 1902 was probably for the engraved De La Rue first issue. Once you have got your dies and your plates your expenses drop, and if your stamps are pretty there's no reason why your sales should not grow to over a thousand pounds as happened in British New Guinea in 1903. It was late in 1906 when the overprinting of the name Papua began, and the sales jump up again in still better style to £1,318 in 1907.

As happens often enough in commercial enterprises when big profits are being made, the proprietors imagine that they can still further fill their pockets by cheapening the class of goods. We

now get paltry lithographs in place of the handsome engravings. The expenses go down, and with the varieties which the eagle-eyed philatelist discovers on lithos., sales nearly double, and we get the phenomenon of a £49 expenditure and a £2,339 revenue.

In spite of the successful philatelic finance of the Papuan authorities, collectors are, we believe, very satisfied with new issue purchases, and have some occasion to congratulate themselves on the rise in philatelic market value of a number of their acquisitions.

Letters in 1909—108,314; news—74,993; parcels—2,031; post offices—8.

See "British New Guinea and Papua"; Melville Stamp Book, No. VIII.

## RHODESIA, SOUTHERN.

An Empire-maker in the best sense of the word, Cecil Rhodes will ever be remembered in the name of this immense territory.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1900 ... ..	£16,730	£27,237
1901 ... ..	25,498	28,465
1902 ... ..	25,000	29,670
1903 ... ..	23,430	25,501
1904 ... ..	20,668	23,589
1905 ... ..	24,876	22,466
1906 ... ..	24,391	22,487
1907 ... ..	24,968	23,094
1908 ... ..	27,802	22,993
1909 ... ..	34,314	23,828

Letters in 1909—6,297,642; news—2,554,968; parcels—51,454; telegrams—792,693; post offices—80.

## ST. HELENA.

St. Helena appears to have done better on its simple Colonial key plate designs than with the more elaborate picture stamps. The cost of the dies and plates was a big item, which is mainly responsible (together with the printing from the new plates) for increasing the expenditure from £513 in 1902 to £1,422 in 1903. The figures are:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1900 ... ..	£1,470	£328
1901 ... ..	2,090	452
1902 ... ..	2,030	513
1903 ... ..	1,489	1,422
1904 ... ..	1,701	415

1905 ... ..	£767	£400
1906 ... ..	629	362
1907 ... ..	559	328
1908 ... ..	1,290	409
1909 ... ..	609	395

The increased expenditure in 1903 was due to the purchase of a new postage stamp die and to a supply of the new issue in that year. The increase in 1908 is a heavy one. The actual revenue was £1,290 0s. 3d., being an increase of £731 4s. 5d. over 1907, and is attributed almost entirely to the sale of stamps to non-resident stamp collectors, consequent on the issue of the 2½d., 4d., 6d., and 10s. values of the King's heads. The amount of the total sales of stamps and postcards was £1,201 9s. 1d., of which stamp dealers and collectors provided £766 16s. 3d. The previous year only £176 11s. 2d. had been netted in the philatelic market, so that these four new values were responsible for an increase of £600 in 1908. The Postmaster gets a commission of 2½ per cent. on sales of stamps to collectors outside the Island. There was an increase in the postal traffic in 1908, but it was only of a temporary and exceptional nature, due mainly to the despatching of the Christmas mail of the officers and men of the Second Cruiser Squadron of His Majesty's Navy from the Island.

Letters in 1909—30,444; news—3,055; parcels—2,625; post office—1.

"St. Helena". Melville Stamp Book, No. XVI., ready shortly.

#### ST. LUCIA.

This island colony probably did very well out of its King's heads and its effective "Pitons" stamp, but we find the Island transacting a very substantial postal business. The biggest year of postal business was 1904; 360,789 letters and cards, 139,837 newspapers, etc., and 4,201 parcels, yet the revenue that year was only £2,629. A much smaller postal business was done the previous year, but the revenue was £6,752.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1900 ... ..	£1,525	£2,267
1901 ... ..	1,689	2,361

1902 ... ..	£3,087	£2,507
1903 ... ..	6,752	2,782
1904 ... ..	2,629	2,069
1905 ... ..	2,019	1,356
1906 ... ..	1,330	1,014
1907 ... ..	1,359	1,078
1908 ... ..	1,522	1,711
1909 ... ..	1,600	1,688

Letters in 1909—300,191; news—98,472; parcels—2,924; post offices—10.

#### ST. VINCENT.

Up to the present the new allegorical design for this colony does not seem to have enjoyed the success which greeted the King's head series on its first appearance in 1902:

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1900 ... ..	£1,263	£1,361
1901 ... ..	1,221	1,212
1902 ... ..	2,145	1,306
1903 ... ..	824	1,224
1904 ... ..	906	973
1905 ... ..	1,091	719
1906 ... ..	884	758
1907 ... ..	1,011	957
1908 ... ..	1,232	1,247
1909 ... ..	1,616	1,157

Letters in 1909—238,745; news—72,999; parcels—2,784; post offices—14.

#### SARAWAK.

Sarawak for a considerable time past has not been encouraging the artificial revenue to be got from pandering to philatelic demands.

In 1901 the revenue from the sale of stamps dropped to \$7,615.57 from \$9,058.16 in 1900, and the Treasurer of Sarawak stated in his report "stamp sales to philatelists more than account for the decrease under this head (i.e., 'Sale of Stamps'), foreign purchases in 1900 having amounted to \$4,995.35 as against \$2,767.88 in the year under review (i.e., 1901); this source of revenue being neither desirable nor reliable will, I trust, show a further reduction in 1902."

The drop in revenue during 1904 is attributed to the stoppage of the sale of old issues of stamps to philatelists which took place July 1st, 1904, with the sanction of His Highness the Rajah.

## Revenue. Expenditure.

1900 ... ..	£1,250	£741
1901 ... ..	1,145	757
1902 ... ..	1,123	747
1903 ... ..	1,195	1,048
1904 ... ..	1,060	1,025
1905 ... ..	1,015	880
1906 ... ..	1,207	1,078
1907 ... ..	1,261	1,091
1908 ... ..	1,141	979
1909 ... ..	1,224	1,011

Letters in 1909—212,032; news—  
76,228; parcels—3,371; post offices—  
23.

## SEYCHELLES.

Seychelles is an interesting example of the philatelic influence on colonial post office finance. The figures are:—

## Revenue. Expenditure.

1900 ... ..	£1,003	£445
1901 ... ..	1,559	2,633
1902 ... ..	1,984	2,513
1903 ... ..	2,345	2,838
1904 ... ..	850	2,193
1905 ... ..	1,151	2,521
1906 ... ..	1,469	2,718
1907 ... ..	1,147	2,577
1908 ... ..	1,228	3,139
1909 ... ..	944	3,571

It is noteworthy that in 1903 the King's head issue made its appearance, and was responsible for the big increase, and the 3 cents provisionals of July and September of that year. The philatelic market was admittedly satiated by 1904, and we get down to an approximate legitimate revenue from postal business. It is deplored that "Departmental receipts vary very greatly, according to the orders from stamp dealers. Purchases by dealers fell from Rs.10,166 in 1906 to Rs.2,240 in 1907, but the legitimate revenue from stamps rose from Rs.11,867 to Rs.14,966."

Letters in 1909—205,000; news—  
104,000; parcels—2,316; post offices—  
3.

## SIERRA LEONE.

As in most colonies, there are at least two or three rare stamps—the first provisionals of 1893 and some of the converted fiscals used in 1897.

## Revenue. Expenditure.

1900 ... ..	£2,876	£4,431
1901 ... ..	5,321	4,828
1902 ... ..	7,574	5,550
1903 ... ..	8,666	6,922
1904 ... ..	8,625	8,302
1905 ... ..	10,188	8,626
1906 ... ..	8,179	9,043
1907 ... ..	8,767	9,792
1908 ... ..	8,967	10,761
1909 ... ..	10,176	11,781

Letters in 1909—969,280; news—  
326,258; parcels—33,385; post offices—  
54.

## SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.

The Post Office in this Protectorate was established in June, 1903, and there was a roaring trade done straight away in the overprinted stamps. The figures for 1903 (representing only the months June to December) amounted to £7,234. King's heads raised the income high again in 1905, but the figures shew how artificial this revenue is to the Protectorate:

## Revenue. Expenditure.

1903 ... ..	£7,234	£918
1904 ... ..	2,460	1,224
1905 ... ..	5,764	1,586
1906 ... ..	2,191	945
1907 ... ..	737	1,073
1908 ... ..	779	1,032
1909 ... ..	1,064	1,022

British Somaliland, it should be mentioned, is one of the instances which provide the new issue collector with matter for self-congratulation.

Letters in 1909—217,354; news—  
32,285; parcels—5,960; post offices—5.

## SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

Here there have been administrative changes during the decennial period under notice, and our figures are given separately for the Protectorate and for the Colony up to 1906, when the returns for both were amalgamated consequent upon the joint administration.

## The Protectorate.

## Revenue. Expenditure.

1900 ... ..	£1,932	£3,291
1901 ... ..	2,324	3,676
1902 ... ..	4,846	4,173
1903 ... ..	4,605	4,902
1904 ... ..	4,294	8,024
1905 ... ..	4,855	8,876

The expenditure stated for 1904 and 1905 includes that of the telegraph department.

*The Colony.*

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1900 ... ..	£1,574	£1,844
1901 ... ..	1,991	1,456
1902 ... ..	2,356	2,105
1903 ... ..	3,178	2,160
1904 ... ..	3,868	2,283
1905 ... ..	3,658	2,167

*The Colony and Protectorate.*

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1906 ... ..	£13,616	£13,484
1907 ... ..	15,834	11,730
1908 ... ..	10,066	12,101
1909 ... ..	13,384	51,160

Letters in 1909—2,159,844; news—593,853; parcels—76,117; telegrams—414,493; post offices—23.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The first issue was a curious makeshift—Indian stamps overprinted with a crown, and surcharged with new values in cents.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1900 ... ..	£23,348	£20,970
1901 ... ..	23,528	21,417
1902 ... ..	26,332	26,718
1903 ... ..	37,385	28,606
1904 ... ..	43,725	31,478
1905 ... ..	51,440	43,025
1906 ... ..	62,207	44,302
1907 ... ..	65,956	43,747
1908 ... ..	64,104	45,637
1909 ... ..	61,946	46,133

Letters in 1909—9,433,664; news—2,539,343; the foregoing exclusive of those in transit; parcels—139,703; telegrams—133,261; post offices—23.

About 23,000 articles returned to other countries as not deliverable were addressed to one lady, and emanated from nearly every country in Europe in response to an appeal for used stamps for sale for a charitable purpose. "The name of the lady was so mutilated, owing to the system by which the persons who received the appeal passed it on to their friends, that the packets could not be delivered until the assistance of the police was obtained. Although the addressee has now decided to refuse such packets, large numbers are still being received and returned as

undeliverable to the countries in which they were posted."

Sales of postage stamps, 1909—\$423,210.49; 1910—\$502,383.79.

TONGA.

See "Tonga", Melville Stamp Book, No. VII.

TRANSVAAL.

Formerly the South African Republic until July, 1877, and again from 1882 till June, 1900, this now loyal part of southern Africa is a member of the great Union.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1902 ... ..	£81,219	£63,416
1903 ... ..	175,348	150,122
1904 ... ..	220,152	208,139
1905 ... ..	250,907	184,164
1906 ... ..	264,319	205,538
1907 ... ..	256,184	208,645
1908 ... ..	244,748	206,662
1909 ... ..	237,454	230,457

Letters in 1909—37,856,031; news—12,797,712; parcels—411,608; telegrams—3,422,641; post offices—507.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

The separate issues of Tobago extend from 1879 to 1896, but the island is now postally joined with Trinidad and uses its stamps.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1900 ... ..	£9,959	£19,490
1901 ... ..	10,214	20,815
1902 ... ..	10,272	25,534
1903 ... ..	10,219	27,191
1904 ... ..	10,727	27,892
1905 ... ..	10,622	18,766
1906 ... ..	11,049	19,852
1907 ... ..	10,625	20,461
1908 ... ..	11,092	22,038
1909 ... ..	11,413	22,510

Letters in 1909—2,594,112; news—999,628; parcels—30,333; telegrams—8,563; post offices—75.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

Here we find how the philatelic market can become satiated with a Colonial stamp design after a few years. In 1900 a capital business in the then new ship design yielded some grist to the postal mill, and the following year a high revenue was obtained. Then there is a steady drop, with a slight revival in the year of the multiple watermark.

During several of the lean years the Post Office shewed a loss, the heavy expenses in some years being probably due to the expense in maintaining inter-island mail services.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1900 ... ..	£1,283	£749
1901 ... ..	869	533
1902 ... ..	493	529
1903 ... ..	361	540
1904 ... ..	311	572
1905 ... ..	433	539
1906 ... ..	406	259
1907 ... ..	341	158
1908 ... ..	432	185
1909 ... ..	1,458	372

Letters in 1909—35,250; news—21,300; parcels—695; post office—1.

#### UGANDA.

The Uganda Postal System is merged in that of the British East Africa Protectorate; *q.v.*

#### ZANZIBAR.

Zanzibar's post is profitable, and it

has a very considerable legitimate business to transact. The figures are given thus:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1900 ... ..	£2,954	£1,986
1901 ... ..	2,837	1,905
1902 ... ..	3,217	2,155
1903 ... ..	4,215	1,877
1904 ... ..	3,792	2,493
1905 ... ..	3,091	2,004
1906 ... ..	2,849	2,152
1907 ... ..	3,045	2,186
1908 ... ..	4,486	3,501
1909 ... ..	3,741	2,320

Letters in 1909—486,854; news—136,604; parcels—4,955; post offices—7.

The young Sultan Seyyid Ali, has abdicated during the year, and his cousin Seyyid Khalifa has been proclaimed Sultan in his stead, so the present portrait series of stamps may be superseded in due course by stamps bearing the effigy of the new native ruler of this protectorate.

**NOTICE.**—In "The Stamp Year" for 1913 we shall publish a similar statistical article dealing with the postal arrangements, quantities of mail matter handled, and numbers of postage stamps printed or issued. The Editor will be much obliged if readers residing abroad will assist him by forwarding copies of official reports from their respective countries on (a) the Postal Department, and (b) the Government Printing Department, or other establishment where the stamps are manufactured.

## PROGRESS OF THE BRITISH GUIANA POST OFFICE.

**T**HE following statistics shewing part of the progress of the Post Office in British Guiana during the past 50 years, have been collected by the *British Guiana Philatelic Journal*. From 1860, when the Post Office passed from the hands of the Imperial Post Office of Great Britain and became a locally controlled institution with six offices, to the present day, when the number of offices is 74, with an estimated delivery of three million letters, etc., there has been a continual development in all directions—Postal Orders, Savings Department, Telegraph Department, Telephones, etc., under the progressive administration of the Postmasters-General—E. T. E. Dalton, E. D. Wight, F. M. Hodgson (now Sir F. M.), F. W. Collier, and the present chief, A. W. Swain.

The summary of stamps issued during the past twenty years is also given. (See also under British Overseas Post Offices.)



## 1860-1908 POSTAL MATTERS ONLY.

Year.	Number of Offices.	Estimated No. of Letters, etc., Posted.	Parcels.
1860	6	42,821	—
1865	28	86,720	—
1870	36	184,000	—
1875	37	341,070	—
1880	49	688,266	—
1885	56	1,062,394	—
1890	60	1,532,462	—
1891-2	61	1,547,565	—
1892-3	62	1,581,164	10,515
1893-4	64	1,835,087	11,429
1894-5	66	1,932,454	12,004
1895-6	67	1,949,878	12,531
1896-7	70	1,984,180	13,426
1897-8	73	1,897,236	15,700
1898-9	73	2,016,020	16,597
1899-0	74	2,094,467	17,312
1900-1	73	2,145,788	17,314
1901-2	69	2,264,355	18,400
1902-3	69	2,400,949	19,147
1903-4	69	2,590,516	23,336
1904-5	71	2,773,726	23,915
1905-6	74	2,761,168	24,562
1906-7	74	2,829,018	26,320
1907-8	74	2,803,509	27,058
1908-9	74	2,928,610	27,503

### SUMMARY OF STAMPS ISSUED. 1891-1899.

	1891-2.	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5.	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
1 Cent	609,000	740,717	744,014	738,728	723,868	705,937	728,815	
2 "	1,104,000	1,165,395	1,214,835	1,180,319	1,182,147	1,194,929	1,541,685	
3 "	120	1,325	3,592	4,491	3,769	3,617	2,444	
4 "	45,480	18,528	17,643	16,699	15,560	14,089	13,928	
5 "	174,000	198,329	206,800	201,436	195,048	191,582	162,053	
6 "	3,480	16,136	17,183	18,387	19,467	13,032	10,729	
8 "	312	10,283	8,225	7,978	8,439	6,120	5,227	
10 "	240	1,127	3,031	3,800	4,016	4,013	14,301	
12 "	20,400	18,165	19,732	22,451	20,670	20,184	19,853	
20 "	3	471	1,660	1,742	1,784	1,750	1,081	
24 "	9,600	14,026	12,824	11,424	10,631	12,939	13,719	
40 "	2	477	1,184	887	951	842	581	
48 "	300	6,694	6,860	5,934	4,864	4,895	5,218	
72 "	32	3,403	3,784	3,513	3,152	2,065	1,940	
96 "	60	4,350	4,571	4,358	3,402	3,352	3,601	
\$1.00	— 1	137	6	—	—	—	—	
2.00	—	59	76	39	124	122	145	
3.00	—	153	279	205	321	436	356	
4.00	—	42	53	44	69	54	63	
5.00	— 64	1,097	1,076	1,161	741	557	642	
15 Cent							11,933	
<b>Tl. Val.</b>	<b>\$44,267.60</b>	<b>64,915.76</b>	<b>78,486.84</b>	<b>77,514.55</b>	<b>70,773.35</b>	<b>68,381.82</b>	<b>82,982.03</b>	

SUMMARY OF STAMPS ISSUED. 1899-1909.

	1899-1900.	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.
1 Cent	622,125	665,537	667,864	653,791	672,755	683,234	708,485	719,640	794,811	881,948
2 Cents	1,610,200	1,591,634	1,727,430	1,754,148	1,797,298	1,882,920	1,938,529	1,952,352	1,941,811	2,078,542
3 "	1,347	959	833	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 "	16,327	29,949	25,719	19,224	19,649	18,156	20,105	28,445	29,589	33,821
5 "	48,906	46,909	49,286	46,590	48,981	51,273	56,232	64,301	59,692	61,401
6 "	84,844	55,566	47,353	49,969	34,263	32,443	37,624	46,709	45,635	39,544
8 "	9,743	14,841	18,094	31,483	25,228	7,301	8,170	4,443	—	—
10 "	7,132	1,107	512	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 "	40,451	38,453	39,760	36,686	48,307	51,219	54,877	63,021	63,839	64,662
15 "	4,123	1,207	381	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 "	642	355	287	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24 "	25,757	23,166	20,017	16,748	25,543	20,739	26,254	26,638	28,135	28,895
40 "	365	180	212	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48 "	5,124	5,466	4,728	3,381	18,832	17,311	17,950	17,872	19,155	18,066
60 "	—	—	—	—	4,114	5,611	6,721	6,056	6,665	6,493
72 "	2,195	1,763	1,557	1,164	12,600	15,280	13,779	13,750	13,880	13,372
96 "	3,865	3,137	2,860	2,504	4,201	3,677	5,166	4,767	5,366	4,874
\$2.00	246	98	167	98	80	25	—	—	—	—
3.00	569	438	458	364	405	468	672	650	767	822
4.00	72	42	47	89	53	27	—	—	—	—
5.00	343	328	404	1,158	758	117	171	134	268	281
2.40	1,356	1,317	1,281	1,158	1,044	950	1,298	1,173	1,350	1,240
4.80	179	166	176	184	210	278	237	185	269	343
9.60	27	10	77	6	13	50	—	—	—	—
12.00	431	658	551	261	302	195	159	117	235	249
Tl. Val.	\$81,569.45	79,362.58	80,184.70	78,051.65	99,161.82	96,223.73	101,829.11	102,125.59	107,435.23	110,232.25

The last four values were used for revenue only ; also the 60 cents has been used mostly for writs.

# POSTAGE STAMP LAW.

CONCERNING FORGERIES, FACSIMILES AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF STAMPS.

**A**MONGST the numerous instances of meddlesome and mischievous legislation, prompted doubtless by a desire to do away with some abuse or put an end to a wide-spread system of fraud, but conceived without any regard to the interests of those who neither abuse their privileges nor descend to roguery, there is one Act of Parliament which is of special interest both to philatelists and to dealers in postage stamps.

This Act is legally known as The Post Office (Protection) Act, 1884 [47 & 48 Vict., Ch. 76]; and it was claimed at the time by a certain dealer, that the section, which we are going to discuss, was inserted at his instigation, and was the natural and only possible result of his "efforts to suppress the forger."

The 7th section of the Act, the gist of which is well known, is as follows:—

"A person shall not—

"(a) Make, knowingly utter, deal in or sell any fictitious stamp, or knowingly use for any postal purpose any fictitious stamp; or

"(b) Have in his possession, unless he shows a lawful excuse, any fictitious stamp; or

"(c) Make, or, unless he shows a lawful excuse, have in his possession, any die, plate, instrument, or materials for making any fictitious stamp.

"Any person who acts in contravention of this section shall be liable, on summary conviction on a prosecution by order of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, subject to the like right of appeal as in the case of a penalty under the Acts relating to the Excise.

"Any stamp, die, plate, instrument, or materials found in the possession of any person in contravention of this section, may be seized and shall be forfeited.

"For the purposes of this section, 'fictitious stamp' means any facsimile, or imitation or representation, whether on paper or otherwise, of any stamp for denoting any rate of postage, including any stamp for denoting a rate of postage of any of Her Majesty's colonies, or of any foreign country."\*

With sub-section (a), no one can quarrel: it aims solely at forgeries as known to the philatelist, but the word "sell" is, if taken literally, a prohibition against parting with, whether for a price or not, a fictitious stamp. No one, of course, in this country at all events, "deals in" forgeries as such; but the selling or giving of a forgery, by one enthusiast in that philatelic side-line to a brother enthusiast, is no uncommon transaction, and occasionally scarce forgeries are advertised by dealers or sold at auctions—as witness, the rare plate 6 of the famous One Shilling, green, of Stock Exchange fame.

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\*The greater part (including Section seven) of the 1884 Act was repealed by the Post Office Act, 1908 (8 Edw., c. 7), which latter re-enacted (sec. 64) the provisions just quoted, using the same language, except that sub-section 2 commences "If any person acts in contravention of this section, he . . ."

To "make" or "utter" (*i.e.*, pass off as a genuine article) a fictitious stamp is an offence of great philatelic heinousness; whilst to use one "for any postal purpose" is, in the opinion of every philatelist, equally reprehensible, though—it must be confessed—successful attempts (as in the case of Spain, several old Italian States, and many other countries in a lesser degree) especially when "on the original" are of great, if somewhat unholy, interest to the specialist!

Sub-section (*b*) is directed against the owner of a "fictitious stamp", but a *sine quâ non* to conviction would be guilty knowledge, otherwise every unfortunate, though ignorantly happy, collector, who treasures as genuine a cleverly made "Pound anchor" or other rarity, would be liable to pains and penalties. As to whether the owner of a "forgery-collection," formed, at great trouble and often considerable expense, as an aid to the detection of counterfeits, would be able to successfully argue that his meritorious reason was a lawful excuse, we cannot say definitely: probably not, but we cannot imagine even Somerset House prosecuting anyone for owning a private collection of admitted forgeries, in themselves a guard against the "uttering" of similar frauds.

The third sub-section is apparently the natural complement to the preceding parts of the section, but the subsequent definition of "fictitious stamp"—"any *facsimile*, or imitation or representation" on any material—gives a wider meaning to that term, and one which no philatelist would assume. In short, the definition includes not only a fraudulent forgery—a "*facsimile*" (=an exact copy), or an "imitation" (=a likeness)—but a harmless illustration as well: the former is certainly a fictitious stamp—that is a stamp, not real, but counterfeit; but an illustration, or to quote the definition, a "representation", is a pictorial explanation, which is something that no ordinary individual would ever consider to be "fictitious."

True, every forgery is a "representation," but the converse is not necessarily of equal truth, because forgery presupposes fraud; and whilst "*facsimile*" is a somewhat euphemistic term, it is a matter for congratulation that a forgery is very seldom a *facsimile*—that is, an "exact copy", but usually only a "likeness", though often the points of difference are extremely slight.

The second alternative definition, however, of "fictitious stamp" is wide enough, and was presumably intended to include not only any copy (whether absolute or comparative) but even the roughest of sketches, if sufficient to identify the original.

Though what we have said is justified by the title to our remarks, our principal object is to discuss the legality or otherwise of illustrations, by which we mean those representations in journal, catalogue, album, or price-list, serving as necessary aids to the reader, student,

collector or purchaser, and without which Philately would be an almost impossible pursuit.

If we eliminate from the section, as above cited, everything which does not refer to illustrations as ordinarily understood, we get:—

“A person shall not . . . make . . . or, unless he shows a lawful excuse, have . . . any materials for making, any . . . representation . . . of any stamp for denoting any rate of postage, including any stamp for denoting a rate of postage of any of Her Majesty's colonies or of any foreign country.”

This, at first glance, seems plain sailing, but the Law often places upon words or phrases a construction which, to a non-legal mind, is difficult to grasp; and in this case, the points for our consideration are the legal meaning of “lawful excuse”, a “stamp” and “denoting a rate of postage”.

A few months after this Post Office Act came into operation, namely, in November, 1885, the Commissioners of Inland Revenue gave public notice to all known stamp dealers of the effect of the Section, and warned them against any infringement thereof; but, though some publishers of philatelic literature and of price-catalogues, etc., for a time fought shy of illustrations of any kind, the *consensus* of opinion was that the *bonâ fide* use of illustrations for literary or advertising purposes was an absolutely “lawful excuse”, and matters soon drifted into the old channel, with the result that this part of the Section was entirely and unanimously ignored.

It was certainly unfortunate that Parliament did not give a definition—limited so as to permit of *bonâ fide* illustration—of “lawful excuse”; but, as frequently happens, the Legislature (or the draughtsman!) considered it advisable to leave it to the Judges to decide the question when occasion arose: a most reprehensible practice, because no definition (until legally given) can be accepted as correct, and an innocent individual may, through an erroneous but perfectly reasonable view, be put to heavy expense, even if he escape fine or imprisonment.

The official objection to illustrating stamps dates back many years, probably thirty or even more; but the first active step towards suppressing philatelic illustrations was taken early in 1883 by the United States Post-Office Department, the climax being caused, as a correspondent of *The Philatelic Record* wrote, “by too much ‘United States-ately’, that insane and morbid hankering after nothing but United States stamps in all their phases. Some idiot went to work and printed, in their proper colour, the 5 cent Garfield stamps on his envelopes. This came to the notice of the Post-Office Department, and they promptly called on him and seized his stuff as counterfeit, which technically it was. . . .”

Of course, the view taken in the States does not affect, directly at all events, the authorities in this country; but, as will be seen, the steps taken here some two years subsequently were possibly the indirect result of the scare in America, which is graphically described in the head-lines to an article in *The Boston Daily Globe* of April 16, 1883—"Philately. The result of the stamp-collecting mania. The sale of fac-similes stopped by the United States authorities. Dismay in the camp of the postage stamp dealers."

Whether or not the "certain dealer" had these possibilities in mind when he induced Parliament to second his "efforts to suppress the forger", history sayeth not; and it matters little as to the why and wherefore of an Act—it is the Law and must be complied with, or punishment will probably follow.

For many years, the Post Office (Protection) Act, 1884, appears to have occupied a purely ornamental place amongst the British Statutes, but in the summer of 1897 rumours got about that some of the higher officials at the Post-Office or Inland Revenue Department were violent anti-philatelists—we know, as a fact, that a then very prominent I.R. official entertained most rabid feelings against our harmless hobby, though on other subjects he was quite sane—and were contemplating steps intended to harass collectors and dealers alike.

After a rest of ten years, and acting, so it was said, on pressure from the American Ambassador—whence our remarks on the United States raid of 1883—the Solicitor to the Board of Inland Revenue wrote to a prominent firm (and perhaps to other firms as well) demanding the delivery up of certain dies used for illustrative purposes.

The firm in question obtained a very high legal opinion that the *bonâ fide* use of dies for illustrating philatelic literature, catalogues, etc., did not entail any liability under the 1884 Act, and thereupon replied to the authorities that they were "prepared to test the case, and that we believed we were strictly and legally within our rights in using these dies for illustrating our Albums, Catalogues, etc.", at the same time informing them of Counsel's views on the construction of the Section.

This was early in 1895, and evidently the legal opinion was, temporarily at all events, sufficiently decided to deter even the most rabid anti-philatelic official from the risk of getting an adverse decision on a specially included pet subject; and so matters drifted on until the inevitable bolt from the blue startled the philatelic world.

On the 7th November, 1895, Mr. L. Upcott Gill, proprietor and editor of *The Bazaar*, appeared at Bow Street before Sir John

Bridge, to answer a Summons taken out under Section 7 of The Post Office (Protection) Act, 1884, at the instance of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, the charge being that he had had, between May 18 and June 11, a certain block or instrument for making a fictitious stamp; to wit, the current Cape of Good Hope, Twopence Half-penny.

Evidence was given of the facts, which were not denied—that Mr. Gill had possessed this block, and that it was capable of reproducing a representation of a current Colonial stamp; but it was argued, on behalf of the defendant, that the use of this and similar blocks for illustrative purposes was covered by the proviso in the Act—a “lawful excuse”.

Sir John Bridge accepted this view, and dismissed the Summons, giving the Inland Revenue leave to appeal, the learned Magistrate agreeing to state a special case for the opinion of a higher Court.

The Appeal\* was heard on May 18, 1896, and was allowed, the Court (Grantham and Collins, JJ.) remitting the case back to the Magistrate, with a direction to convict.

The Court was asked whether it appeared, on the evidence, as a matter of law, that there was no lawful excuse, and that consequently the Magistrate was not entitled to find, as a fact, that there was a legal excuse.

Counsel for the Crown submitted that by “lawful excuse” was meant such a case as that of a Customs House officer who seized an important die, or a Magistrate having a die in his possession during the hearing of a case, but that the mere fact that there was an absence of guilty purpose did not constitute a lawful excuse, within the meaning of the Section.

The Defendant’s Counsel argued that authority from the Crown, such as suggested in the case of the Officer or Magistrate, was not necessary, as “lawful excuse” meant something less than “authority”.

The Court, in allowing the appeal, pointed out that the Defendant had had this particular die made abroad, and that that fact alone precluded his plea of innocence.

Whether or not the fact of the die having—quite without any reference to the Act—been made abroad, influenced the Court it is difficult to say, though it appears to have done so: we say “appears” because in our opinion a “lawful excuse” must be a plea which is a sufficient answer *in law* to a well-founded accusation, and we think that the ruling of the Court was absolutely correct—the mistake was in the mischievous phraseology of the Section, and the failure to put a reasonable statutory definition on the fatal words.

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\*The gist of the Appeal proceedings is taken from *The Times* of May 19, 1896.



Normal.



Inverted.



REPÚBLICA DE PORTUGAL E ALGARVES.

Types of Overprinted Stamps issued since the proclamation of the Republic on October 5, 1910.





The Somerset House "Control" with dot



Uncoloured mark on Jubilee line



The Harrison "Control," no dot (page 9).



The year mark 11 on Jubilee line (page 9).



Italian stamps overprinted for Tripoli and Bengasi (see page 149).

Following on this decision, came a notice (in May, 1897) from Somerset House, warning the public, and stamp dealers in particular—they had a further notice in June—that the possession of dies from which representations of postage stamps could be made, and also the issue of such representations, were a contravention of the Act; and cautioning all persons accordingly.

The "eminent firm"—Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., as a fact—were subsequently honoured with a special communication, threatening proceedings for possession of such dies.

The reply of Messrs. Gibbons, in August, 1897, pointed out (1) the favourable opinion of eminent Counsel; (2) that, apart from the differences between *The Bazaar* case and their own, the facts relied on by their Counsel had apparently not been brought properly before the Court; (3) that the stoppage of illustrations would seriously affect the trade, and that the decision of a still higher Court might advantageously be obtained; (4) that proceedings would not benefit the Government; (5) that illustrations had been *bonâ fide* used for thirty years; (6) that no fraud on any Government had arisen from such illustrations; (7) that illustrations were imported from abroad with impunity; and (8) that further proceedings would drive a great deal of trade out of the country.

Messrs. Gibbons concluded their letter by a suggestion that the authorities should either not further raise the question, or should do so in a manner allowing the highest legal opinion to be obtained.

Other trades affected—process-block makers and printers—had meanwhile not refrained from protesting; and (to go back a few days before the letter just referred to) at the Fourth Annual Conference of the Southern and South-Western Branches of the Typographical Association, held at Plymouth on July 17, 1897, the position was fully discussed, and a Resolution moved and seconded—"That this Conference views with dismay the recent decision of the Post Office Department, regarding the printing of pictures of postage stamps in philatelic literature, and pledges itself to do its utmost to get the decision set aside."

Apparently, the Resolution was not further proceeded with, but it was agreed that the delegates should bring the matter before their respective societies, with a view to making representations to the Members of Parliament for their districts.

To return to the correspondence between the Inland Revenue and Messrs. Gibbons—the Board's reply, which did not come to hand until early in January, 1898, whilst insisting that stamp-illustrations were an infringement of the law, intimated their intention "to abstain from interfering in all cases in which the following regulations are complied with:—

" 1. Illustrations must be in black alone. The Board will not abstain from interfering where the same are in colour, no matter what may be the size of the illustration.\* 2. The Board of Inland Revenue must be consulted before any black illustrations are made; and, if they decide not to interfere, it will be on condition that they are satisfied as to the proper custody of the dies, blocks, plates, etc., and that their officers are to be always free to visit the premises where the same are kept. 3. This concession will be limited to certain special classes of publications, such as stamp dealers' catalogues, books on stamps, stamp albums, articles in newspapers, periodicals, etc. Permission will not be given in any circumstances for ordinary advertisement purposes."

The communication concluded with a reservation of the Board's right to withdraw the concession.

In practice, it seems sufficient to obtain a general permission to illustrate, and to supply details after the illustrations have appeared—it is obviously impossible to write for and obtain permission to illustrate some new stamp, received only a few days before publication of the journal, in time for it to be used; and therefore the general permission is applied retrospectively to each individual "infringement", and, so far as our experience goes, there is no difficulty or trouble, if the Board is from time to time advised of the illustrations used, and satisfied that the blocks are safely kept under lock and key.

So far so good, and everyone seems satisfied.

There remains, however, in the ordinary British mind a kind of objection to being granted permission, as a great concession, to do something as to which it is believed a right exists; and we purpose shortly discussing the further points originally selected—we know now what a "lawful excuse" does *not* mean—and we shall do so without any intention of scorning the Board's concession, or of inciting any "kicking against the perforations", because we feel that the Board of Inland Revenue, having obtained a favourable legal decision, have acted, and still act, most reasonably and courteously in every case of a *bonâ fide* request for permission to illustrate.

The other points—there were three in all—are what is a "stamp", and what is the meaning of "denoting any rate of postage": the two may conveniently be taken together.

Practically all stamps purport to denote a rate of postage, which is expressed in words or figures, or both, as part of the design; and the exceptions—e.g., the three stamps of the Ionian Islands—were known to represent certain values. We may, therefore, admit that all postage stamps ostensibly "denote a rate of postage."

But, in this connection, we must consider what is a postage stamp, for it is not, like the proverbial charge on property to secure repay-

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\*We have recently seen an advertisement at a London suburban station, consisting of the representation of a British post-card, printed in colour—size about 9 ft. by 6 ft.; material sheet iron!

ment of a loan, "once a stamp always a stamp": true, its substance and appearance, barring accidents, remain the same; but it may, from extraneous causes, cease to be a stamp and become incapable of legally, or efficiently, "denoting any rate of postage"—in other words, it may not only be obsolete, but may have been demonetised.

We are of opinion, though we do not advocate the point as an argument with Somerset House in its present concessory mood, that, for the purposes of the 1884 Act, demonetised "stamps" are not "stamps for denoting any rate of postage" at all: they are legally, postally and intrinsically, worthless pieces of paper, though philatelically often priceless.

We very much doubt if success would attend a prosecution, under the famous Section 7, in respect of the illustration—for forgeries there are other remedies—*bonâ fide* made and "uttered", of the Penny black, Shilling embossed, Pound anchor, or any other demonetised British stamp, and whether printed in black or in colour; but, we add, don't disturb the peace by trying or even advocating it.

Probably the authorities would, if their opinion could be obtained on that point alone, agree with our contention, which is indirectly supported by the fact that Great Britain's entering into Article XVIII of the Universal Postal Union Convention of Vienna, 1891, lays an obligation on our Government to suppress all forgeries of foreign or colonial stamps *available for postage*; and, in a recent prosecution, only forgeries of such stamps were dealt with, evidence being given as to their legal availability for payment of a rate of postage.

However, all's well that ends well; and if there is a little latent irritation at having to ask for permission, the readiness with which it is accorded should go a long way in convincing any grumbler that the "efforts to suppress the forger" have not resulted so disastrously as we were once led to fear they would, on the decision in the famous case of "Dickens *v.* Gill."

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INSURANCE OF STAMPS IN THE POST.—During the last seven years a new, and we think valuable, system of insuring Letter Packets and Parcels of small value has been introduced to the Trade by the Parcels and General Assurance Association of Birmingham.

By this method a packet sent by ordinary Letter Post, Parcel Post or Rail of under £3 in value can be insured against loss or damage at a premium of under one halfpenny per packet.

The system adopted by this Company is by selling to the Insurer a packet of numbered labels, one of which has to be placed inside the envelope with the Stamps—the packet is then covered, as stated above, against loss or damage. This, for packets of small value, appears to us to be a very convenient system, and we also understand that the same Company will insure Letters containing Postage Stamps up to any amount at the rate of sixpence per cent., if registered first at the Post Office.

This system has been adopted by many of the leading houses in the trade.

## REGISTRATION AND INSURANCE OF STAMPS.

THE WORKING OF THE PRESENT POST-OFFICE SYSTEM OF  
REGISTRATION AND ITS DEFECTS.

THE Philatelist has a decided advantage over collectors of other objects of interest: nothing can well be more portable than a postage-stamp, and though it is dangerously frail in clumsy fingers, it suffers no damage from jars or jolts, nor is it liable to breakage through being dropped on the floor. In fact, the principal dangers to which a stamp can conceivably be exposed are fire and damp, and the possibility of total loss; and it is this last, the most serious of all, which we purpose to discuss in so far as it may arise during transmission from one person to another, through the medium of the post.

The very portability of postage-stamps renders it a matter of the greatest ease for collectors to exchange with each other, or to purchase from a dealer; for the trade to send out large and valuable quantities of stamps on approval; for Exchange Societies to exist; for the regular importation of new issues, etc. All this bartering, trading and importing can be and is done almost entirely through the post-office, which provides a cheap, speedy and reliable service practically all over the world.

But this advantage of portability has one great drawback—the risk of loss, or damage, in the course of transit: it is a risk which we believe very seldom materialises, but that is small comfort for the loss of a rare specimen consigned, with the accompanying letter, to the nearest red pillar-box, in that almost implicit trust and faith which the ordinary British citizen has in the post-office.

The postal authorities are, however, only "carriers," and their hard-working and very competent staff are merely human after all: mistakes occur, and an inland letter is sent abroad or wrongly delivered, perhaps dropped by the postman on his rounds, possibly destroyed in a railway smash or irretrievably damaged in a shipwreck—anything may happen to our own particular letter out of the millions which daily go through the post; and it is this remote possibility which should, as a matter of business precaution, be guarded against under the post-office system of registration and insurance, for the British Postmaster-General is not legally liable for loss or damage to postal matter, but, under this system, is willing to pay "compensation voluntarily and as an act of grace."

Let us see what that wonderful compilation, the *Post Office Guide*, tells us, and how we are to proceed if we wish to assure, as far as possible, the safe delivery of our letter, and what pitfalls are to be avoided, so that, should it unfortunately be lost, there may be no grounds for a refusal to entertain a claim for compensation. We

assume that the stamps, whether loose or in a book, have been packed securely—if loose, in an envelope, within a protective sheet of paper or piece of card, to guard them against damage from the obliterating stamp wielded with such dexterity and vigour by the post-office clerks; if in a book, then securely wrapped up and firmly tied with reliable string. This is an every-day matter, and an ordinarily careful individual does not need telling how his letter or parcel should be made up, so as to minimise any risk of damage as apart from loss.

In the *Guide*, the announcement that registration is possible and what fee is payable is immediately followed by concise directions, for we read :

[Inland] Correspondence of any kind (including parcels) can be registered.

The ordinary registration fee is 2d. in addition to the postage.

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR [INLAND] REGISTERING.

Everything intended for registration must be handed to an Officer of the Post Office, and a certificate of posting, bearing an acknowledgment that the fee for registration and compensation has been paid, must be obtained. Nothing intended for registration must be dropped into a letter box. If, contrary to this rule, a packet bearing the word, "Registered", or any other word, phrase, or mark to the like effect, is dropped into a letter box, it will be compulsorily registered.

So far we are all right, but if our "postal packet" is not contained in an envelope, we probably get our first rebuff—"You must seal this, please, so that it cannot be opened without breaking the seals"—and we take that packet home again and hunt up the sealing-wax and matches. A seal with some kind of a device on it—crest, initial, monogram—should be used: coins, latch-keys, buttons, the thumb (!), etc., are not regarded as seals, though in olden days the last-named was used for that purpose—not on hot sealing-wax—and even to-day a man, when he executes a deed, is supposed to place his finger on the seal, as though he were making an impression.

At last, we have the letter or other "postal packet" securely done up to the satisfaction of the post-office clerk, and then the question arises as to how much will be paid if the packet be lost. Twopence does not impose an unlimited liability on the part of the Postmaster-General.

On turning over another page or so of the *Guide*, we find definite information on the subject; and, after mentally appraising the value of the packet, we pay the proportionate fee, probably feeling all the time that it is money thrown away to pay more than the minimum twopence :—

#### COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OR DAMAGE.

The Postmaster General is not legally liable for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the loss, damage, delay, non-delivery, or mis-delivery of anything sent by post, and he does not, in any circumstances, pay compensation in respect of unregistered letters, post-cards,

halfpenny packets, or newspapers. But, subject to the rules stated below, he pays compensation voluntarily and as an act of grace for correspondence of the following descriptions:—

1.—Registered [Inland] Correspondence (including Parcels).

The fees payable over and above the postage, and the respective limits of compensation, are as follows:—

Fee.	Limit of Compensation.	Fee.	Limit of Compensation.
2d.	£5.	1s. 1d.	£220.
3d.	£20.	1s. 2d.	£240.
4d.	£40.	1s. 3d.	£260.
5d.	£60.	1s. 4d.	£280.
6d.	£80.	1s. 5d.	£300.
7d.	£100.	1s. 6d.	£320.
8d.	£120.	1s. 7d.	£340.
9d.	£140.	1s. 8d.	£360.
10d.	£160.	1s. 9d.	£380.
11d.	£180.	1s. 10d.	£400.
1s.	£200.		

Though we are concerned principally with the registration or insurance of letters and parcels containing philatelic treasure, it may be as well to quote the regulations which apply to "money of any kind (coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, etc.)," because it is generally understood that only money (in the ordinary sense of the word) need be enclosed in a post-office registration envelope, if compensation for loss be required, and this apart from the rule that coin would not be registered except in such envelopes. Of course, in a packet the presence of coin would probably not be noticed, if packed so as not to rattle, and notes, orders, cheques, stamps, etc., are not so easily detected, whether registered or not, even when in plain envelopes.

After the regulation as to the use of registered envelopes for money of any kind, we get a definition paragraph, which possibly escapes general notice, but might have an important bearing in the case of loss.

In the Rules as to Registration and Compensation—

The term "money" means and includes—

(a) Coin. (b) Paper money.

.....

The term "paper money" means and includes—

.....

(c) Unobliterated postage or revenue stamps.

.....

Though there does not appear to be any definition as to "unobliterated postage . . . stamps", included in the term "paper money", it is fairly safe to assume that *all* stamps, capable of paying postage or exchangeable at a post-office for other (and perhaps more recent) stamps, are intended: they are, as is known to the postal authorities, frequently used as a means of remitting small sums.

Evidently postage-stamps, whether unused or used, are regarded by the post-office as articles of value, because, after stating that

The prepaid rate of postage on Printed Papers for all places abroad is  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz., and on Commercial Papers is  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the first 10 oz. and  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz. thereafter.

the *Guide* informs us, in most explicit language, that

The undermentioned articles are excluded from transmission [abroad] at the rate applicable to printed papers :—

Postage stamps, whether obliterated or not, and in general all printed articles constituting the sign of a monetary value. . . . .

*Commercial Papers* comprise all papers or documents written or drawn wholly or partly by hand (except letters or communications in the nature of letters, or other papers or documents having the character of an actual and personal correspondence), . . . . . and . . . . . letters and post-cards of old date which have already served their original purpose. . . . .

This difference, however, disappears after the first 8 oz. in weight. Suppose our postal packet is going ABROAD, and we wish to be indemnified against loss, we can register certainly—more to ensure delivery than with an eye to prospective compensation—but only a letter and not a parcel; and even for a letter the sole rate for registration is 2d., covering a possible claim to the extent of 50 francs and no more. Says the *Guide*:

#### INDEMNITY FOR LOSS [OF FOREIGN LETTERS].

Except in cases beyond control (e.g., tempest, shipwreck, earthquake, and war) the Postmaster General and the Postal Administrations of all countries and colonies included in the Postal Union undertake to pay an indemnity of 50 francs when it is proved to their satisfaction that a letter or packet duly admitted to Registration has been entirely lost while in their custody. Countries, colonies, dependencies, and Postal Agencies not included in the Postal Union are under no obligation to pay such compensation or indemnity; nor do Administrations comprised in the Union undertake to pay compensation in any case other than that of the loss of the entire letter or packet.

We can, however, insure both letters and parcels going abroad, the fee payable obviously including the usual 2d. charged for registration, and the procedure being practically the same.

The rates for insurance are 4d. for the first £12 value, and 2d. for each subsequent £12, so getting away from the extremely low maximum of 50 francs payable in respect of a letter, registered only; but there are "Limits of Insured Value for Letters" in the services of most of the Colonies and of many Foreign Countries—a good many, as a fact, have no insurance service at all. As regards letters going abroad, it therefore amounts to this: you can register for 2d. (and no more) with a limit of 50 francs compensation, or you can register and insure at a further cost of 2d. per £12 up to certain limits.

For those colonies and countries abroad which do recognise insurance, the maximum seems to be either £120 or (generally) £400;



but there are three exceptions—Falkland Islands, £50; and Gold Coast and Malay States, £60: a full list of countries, shewing the limits, will be found on pages 710-763 in the *Guide*, the preliminary announcement being 600 odd pages earlier:—

## INSURANCE.

## Letters.

Letters for places [abroad] against which a limit of insured value is entered in col. 6 of the Table of Rates on pages 710-763\*, can be insured subject to the limitations [as to prohibited articles] shown in col. 9 of the Table.

The letters to which the insurance system is applicable are those which contain bank-notes, bonds, coupons, securities, and other documents of the kind. Post-cards, packets of "Printed Papers," or "Commercial Papers," Sample Packets, or Letters which contain articles other than documents, cannot be insured. Objects of value which cannot be sent in insured letters may generally be sent either in insured boxes or insured parcels.

There only remains to be considered the foreign parcel post, for which (as we stated) there is officially no registration except as an accompaniment to insurance. The rates for this are given in the *Guide*:—

## Foreign and Colonial Post—Insurance.

The sums payable for insurance, including registration, are as follows:—

Limit of Compensation.		Limit of Compensation.		Limit of Compensation.	
Fee.	£	Fee.	£	Fee.	£
s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
0 4	12	2 4	156	4 2	288
0 6	24	2 6	168	4 4	300
0 8	36	2 8	180	4 6	312
0 10	48	2 10	192	4 8	324
1 0	60	3 0	204	4 10	336
1 2	72	3 2	216	5 0	348
1 4	84	3 4	228	5 2	360
1 6	96	3 6	240	5 4	372
1 8	108	3 8	252	5 6	384
1 10	120	3 10	264	5 8	396
2 0	132	4 0	276	5 10	400
2 2	144				

For the insurance of Parcels to the United States by the semi-official service, [special sums are payable].

For parcels, too, there is a limit of insured value: it varies very much in different colonies and foreign countries. Often £400, sometimes £120, it drops to £50, £40, and (as the lowest) to £20 for some of the Portuguese possessions.

As in the case of letters, there are various articles prohibited from being imported, but a cursory glance through the schedule discloses only one instance which affects Philately—Brazil prohibits "unobliterated postage or other stamps", but (like several other countries) does not possess an insured parcel service, so we can afford to disregard the parcel post to Brazil for philatelic purposes.

\*The pages are as stated in the *Guide* for Oct.-Dec., 1911.

We have now seen what we can, and to some extent what we can not, do in the way of registration or insurance; and, having complied with all necessary regulations and handed over the postal packet in exchange for an official acknowledgment, we feel fairly confident that we shall be duly compensated for any loss through the fault of the post-office.

Loss in transit is, unfortunately, not the only risk to be guarded against, for *the* risk, which cannot at present be insured against, occurs at the instant when the post-office hands over the packet at the address indicated and obtains a receipt—that is the crux, “a receipt”; but from whom?

The post-office accepts our registered or insured letter, pockets the fee, and hands our valuables over to (in this country) the person who “answers the door”—servant (careless or dishonest, perhaps), office-boy, “boots,” anybody in fact who may respond to the postman’s double-knock. And the post-office, through its representative, accepts a receipt from anybody—maybe, the addressee; maybe, a servant or other representative, signing the addressee’s name; maybe, a third party signing his own name. Still the postman is quite satisfied: he has delivered the packet at the address, to *someone*, and has got a receipt for it from *someone*; and there his liability and trouble end.

Possibly, even probably, it is all right and the addressee gets his packet; but suppose he doesn’t, what then?

If the person who gave the receipt was authorised verbally or in writing—we don’t suggest a Power of Attorney—or had, by virtue of an office (*e.g.*, a secretary) or position (*e.g.*, a wife) an implied authority, clearly the addressee is estopped from complaining to the post-office or at all.

Compensation, after due registration or (and) insurance and subsequent loss *in transit*, is a question between the sender of the packet and the post-office; but, if the post-office delivers to an unauthorised, dishonest or wrong party, there may be trouble as between the sender and the addressee. The one says, “I sent the letter registered, and it was delivered.”; the other, “It may have been delivered, but I don’t know: certainly I never had it.”

Then enquiries are made—who received the letter and gave a receipt, what was the practice at the address with regard to registered letters. This latter seems to be most important, for if the addressee’s custom was to leave possibly valuable letters lying about, or tacitly sanction a similar want of care on the part of other people in his house or office, then it would seem that he was responsible through not having exercised reasonable care.

Doubtless, some careful individuals give careful and explicit in-

structions with regard to the receipt of registered packets, and, if on the premises when the postman arrives, he may make a point of personally answering the knock: this, however, is obviously not always possible, even when "in."

Though peremptory orders may be given that the signature of the addressee, or (failing him) a member of his family, there is no way of enforcing those orders—and a packet may be lost or stolen.

It is difficult to suggest a practical remedy for what is undoubtedly a most unfortunate state of the law and the post-office regulations. We shrink from the practice on the Continent (particularly France), where the postman insists on seeing the addressee in person, wherever he may be—bed or bath—and whatever he may be doing—dressing, shaving, dining, etc.; and not content with seeing the "alleged" addressee, cross-examines him in inquisitorial style to ascertain if the allegation be true!

The system has its merits, it is true.

Suppose the packet be lost through the dishonesty of an employé or domestic servant, always supposed to be honest: we doubt very much if the addressee would be liable—he had acted with reasonable care, so far as he knew, and had actually entrusted his own goods to the recipient of the registered letter.

On the assumption that the letter is delivered at the proper address, it seems that the post-office considers it has earned the registration or insurance fee; but the sender of the packet (on whom the loss falls unless he can shew want of care by the addressee) will hardly agree. Says he, "I paid you what you asked to deliver my letter to A, and you have not done so. Receipt; Yes, but that is not A's writing, even if it is his full name."

It reminds us of the case of a banker—he is protected on paying an "order" cheque with, as a matter of fact, a forged endorsement; and the post-office seems to be similarly protected on giving up a registered letter in exchange for a receipt: but there the similarity ends, for a banker cannot reasonably be supposed to know the signatures of endorsees, whilst the post-office can enquire at the address for the intended recipient of the packet. The practice, legal or otherwise, is entirely to the benefit of the post-office, not the public.

Though the Postmaster-General "does not, in any circumstances, pay compensation in respect of unregistered letters, post-cards, half-penny packets or newspapers," he makes an exception in the case of

#### II.—Unregistered Parcels.

The maximum limit of compensation is £2.

In order to secure compensation in respect of the loss of a Parcel a Certificate of Posting should be obtained by the sender when the parcel is posted.

It is also worth noting that

Compensation according to the ordinary scale is paid in respect of correspondence of the kinds specified in Sections I. and II. when sent by the Express Service; and up to £2 for the loss or damage of Unregistered Packets (other than those containing money or jewellery) conveyed by special messenger throughout their whole course.

The following regulation, though *prima facie* applicable to stamps, evidently is not intended to extend to what the philistine terms "foreign stamps", as it is often quite impossible to enclose the stamps sent in an official "Registered Letter envelope"; and the concluding paragraph as to damage, apart from loss, should be borne in mind:—

Compensation in respect of money of any kind (coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, etc.) will only be given in those cases in which the money is enclosed in one of the Registered Letter envelopes sold by the Post Office and the packet is tendered for transmission by Registered Letter Post. The compensation given in respect of coin, which should be packed in such a way that it cannot move about, will in no case exceed £5.

Compensation for damage to a packet sent by Registered Letter Post will only be given in those cases in which the packet is conspicuously marked with the words "Fragile, with care."

The following rules are also worth recording: the first is fairly well known, but the second, as to compulsory registration of an ordinary letter found to contain cheques, etc., will come as a surprise to some of our readers.

Packets which contain coin or jewellery and also all inland correspondence bearing the word "Registered", or any other word, phrase, or mark to the like effect, written or impressed on the cover, are, if posted otherwise than in accordance with the regulations, subjected to compulsory registration, and are charged on delivery with a registration fee of 4d., less any amount prepaid in excess of the postage.

Any packet which is found open in the post, or cannot be delivered, and which is found to contain an uncrossed postal order in which the name of the payee has not been inserted, a cheque or dividend warrant not crossed or made payable to order, a banknote, postage stamps, or any article (other than coin or jewellery), of a value in each case exceeding 10s., will be subject to registration, and be chargeable with a registration fee of 2d.

No compensation is given in respect of correspondence compulsorily registered.

The cynic will probably suggest that *the* way to ensure a valuable packet reaching the addressee's own hands, is to mark it "Registered" and drop it, entirely unstamped, in the nearest pillar-box: apart from any dishonesty on the part of the collecting postman, the intended recipient is sure to be applied to for the double postage and special fee, extra care being naturally taken in the case of a parcel charged with "postage-due," for which at present we have no special stamps.

# DICTIONARY OF CURRENCIES.

**T**HIS dictionary of currencies and their units has been prepared as a guide to their approximate values, which, however, are subject in many cases to the fluctuations of the exchange rate.

- ABASI**: 3 abasi—1 rupee—1s. 4d. (Afghanistan.) *And see* SUNAR.
- ANNA**: 16 annas—1 rupee—1s. 4d. (Benadir, B. East Africa, B. Somaliland, India and some States, Uganda, Zanzibar.) *And see* BESA, CHUCKRAM, DOORA, FOLUS, PAISA, PICE, PIE, PUTTAN.
- ANNA OF A KOREE**: 20 annas of a koree—1 koree—6½d. (Soruth.)
- ATT**: 64 atts—1 tical—2s. 1d. to 1s. 8d. (1906). (Siam.)
- AUR**: *See* EYR.
- AVO**: 100 avos—1 pataca—1s. 9d. (Macao, Timor.)
- 78 avos—1 rupee—1s. 4d. (Macao, Timor.)
- BAJOCO**: 100 bajocchi—1 scudo—4s. 2d. (Romagna, Roman States.)
- BANU**: 100 bani—1 leu—10d. (Roumania.)
- BESA**: 4 besas—1 anna—1d. (Benadir.)
- BIT**: 100 bit—1 franc—10d. (Danish West Indies.)
- BOLIVAR**: (—10d.) *See* CENTIMO.
- BOLIVIANO**: (—1s. 9d.) *See* CENTAVO.
- CANDAREEN**: 100 candareens—10 mace—3s. (China, Shanghai.) *And see* CASH.
- CASH**: 16 cash—1 candareen—½d. (Shanghai.)
- CENT**: 100 cents—1 dollar—1s. 9d. (Hong Kong.)
- 100 cents—1 dollar—2s. 4d. (Kelantan, Kiautschou, Labuan, Malay States, North Borneo, Sarawak, Straits Settlements, Trengganu.)
- 100 cents—1 dollar—4s. 2d. (B. Guiana, B. Honduras, B. North America, Canada, Confederate States, Cuba, Danish West Indies, Fiji, Guam, Hawaii, Liberia, Philippines, Porto Rico, U.S. of America.)
- 100 cents—1 florin or gulden—1s. 8d. (Curaçao, Dutch Indies, Holland, Surinam.)
- 100 cents—1 rupee—1s. 4d. (B. East Africa, Ceylon, E. Africa and Uganda, Mauritius, Seychelles, Zanzibar.)
- 100 cents—1 tael—2s. 6d. (China, Shanghai.)
- CENT DE ESCUDO**: 100 cents de escudo—1 escudo—2s. 2d. (Spain before 1866; and Colonies.)
- CENT DE PESETA**: 100 cents de peseta—1 peseta—4s. 4d. (Spain and Colonies, before 1871.)
- CENT DE PESO**: 100 cents de peso—1 peso—10d. (Spanish Colonies, after 1871.)
- CENTAVO**: 100 centavos—1 boliviano—1s. 9d. (Bolivia.)
- 100 centavos—1 dollar—2s. (Mexico.)
- 100 centavos—1 peso—3d. (Paraguay.)
- 100 centavos—1 peso—10d. (Spanish Colonies.)
- 100 centavos—1 peso—1s. 6d. (Chili.)
- 100 centavos—1 peso—1s. 8d., nominally. (Argentine before 1860, Chili, Colombia before 1904, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador.)
- 100 centavos—1 peso—2s. 1d. (Peru.)
- 100 centavos—1 peso—2s. 6d. (Venezuela.)
- 100 centavos—1 peso—4s. (Argentine, Colombia, Dominican Republic.)
- 100 centavos—1 peso—4s. 2d. (Colombia 1904, Cuba after 1898, Porto Rico after 1906.)
- 100 centavos—1 real—6d. (Uruguay, before 1864.)
- 100 centavos—1 sol—2s. (Peru.)
- 100 centavos—1 sucre—2s. (Ecuador.)
- 100 centavos—1 venezolano—4s. 2d. (Venezuela.)
- CENTESIMO**: 100 centesimi—1 lira—10d. (Italy and Colonies, San Marino.)
- 100 centesimos—1 peso—4s. 3d. (Uruguay, after 1864.)
- 100 centesimos—1 venezolano—4s. 2d. (Venezuela.)
- CENTIME**: 100 centimes—1 franc—10d. (Belgium, Bulgaria, Congo, France and Colonies, Luxemburg, Monaco, Persia, Switzerland.)
- CENTIME DE GOURDE**: 100 centimes de gourde—1 gourde—4s. (Hayti.)

- CENTIME DE PIASTRE : 100 centimes de piastre—1 piastre—4s. (Hayti.)
- CENTIMO : 100 centimos—1 bolivar—10d. (Venezuela.)
- 100 centimos—1 colon—2s. (Costa Rica.)
- 100 centimos—1 escudo—2s. 2d. (Spain and Colonies before 1866.)
- 100 centimos—1 escudo—4s. 4d. (Spain and Colonies, 1866-1871.)
- 100 centimos—1 franco—9d. (Dominican Republic.)
- 100 centimos—1 peseta—10d., nominally. (Gibraltar, Spain and Colonies after 1871.)
- CHEUN : 100 cheun—1 wen—1s. 8d. (Corea.) *And see POON.*
- CHUCKRAM : 2 chuckrams—1 anna—1d. (Travancore.)
- COLON : (—2s.) *And see CENTIMO.*
- COWRY : 50 cowries—1d. (Uganda.)
- CRAZIA : 12 crazie—1 lira—10d. (Tuscany.)
- CUARTO : 8 cuartos—1 real—2½d. (Spain and Colonies.)
- DINAR : (—10d.) *And see PARA.*
- DINERO : 2 dineros—1 peseta—5d. (Peru.)
- 10 dineros—1 peso—2s. (Peru.)
- DOCRA : 6 docras—1 anna—1d. (Nowanuggur.)
- DOLLAR : *See CENT, CENTAVO.*
- DRACHMA : *See LEPTON.*
- ESCUDO : (—2s. 2d.) *And see CENT DE ESCUDO, CENTIMO, MILESIMA.*
- EYR : 100 aur—1 krona—1s. 1d. (Iceland.)
- FARTHING : 4 farthings—1d. (a few British Colonies.)
- FILLER : 100 filler—1 korona—10d. (Hungary.)
- FLORIN : *See CENT, KREUZER, NOVCIK, SOLDO—also GULDEN.*
- FOLUS : 4 folus—1 anna—1d. (Faridkot.)
- FRANC : (—10d.) *And see BIT, CENTIME, RAP.*
- FRANCO : (—9d.) *And see CENTIMO.*
- GOURDE : (—4s.) *And see CENTIME DE GOURDE.*
- GRANO : 100 grana—1 ducat—3s. 4d. (Naples, Neapolitan Provinces, Sicily.) *And see TORNESE.*
- GROSCHEN : 30 groschen—1 thaler—3s. (Brunswick, German Empire, North German Confederation, Hanover, Oldenburg.)
- GROTE : 72 grote—1 reichsthaler—3s. (Bremen.)
- GUERCHE : 16 guerche—1 taler—2s. (Abyssinia.)
- GULDEN : (—1s. 8d.) *And see CENT, KREUZER—also FLORIN.*
- GUTER-GROSCHEN : 24 guter-groschen—1 reichsthaler—3s. 3d. (Brunswick, Hanover.)
- HELLER : 100 heller—1 krone—10d. (Austria, Bosnia, Montenegro.)
- KOPEC : 100 kopecs—1 rouble—2s. 2d. (Finland, Poland, Russia.)
- KOREE : (—6½d.) *And see ANNA OF A KOREE.*
- KORONA : (—10d.) *And see FILLER.*
- KRAN : 10 kran—1 toman—3s. 6d. (Persia.) *And see SHAKI.*
- KREUZER : 100 kreuzer—1 florin (gulden) 2s. (Austria after 1858, Hungary.)
- 60 kreuzer—1 florin (gulden)—2s. 1d. (Austria until 1858.)
- 60 kreuzer—1 gulden (florin)—1s. 8d. (Baden, Bavaria, Wurtemberg.)
- KRONA : *See EYR (AUR), ORE.*
- KRONE : *See HELLER, ORE.*
- LEPTON : 100 lepta—1 drachma—9d. (old), 10d. (new). (Crete, Greece.)
- LEU : (—10d.) *And see BANU.*
- LEVA : (—10d.) *And see STOTINKA.*
- LIRA : (—10d.) *And see CENTESIMO, CRAZIA, QUATTRINO, SOLDO.*
- MACE : (—3½d.) *And see CANDAREEN.*
- MARAVEDI : 32 maravedis—1 real—2½d. (Spain.)
- MARK : *See PFENNIG, PENNI, SCHILLING.*
- METALLIK : 4 metallik—1 grosion—10d. (Crete.)
- MILESIMA DE ESCUDO : 1000 milesimas de escudo—1 escudo—2s. 2d. (Spain after 1866, and Philippines.)
- MILESIMA DE PESO : 1000 milesimas de peso—1 peso—10d. (Spanish Colonies.)
- MILESIMO : 1000 milesimos—1 peso—4s. 2d. (Uruguay.)
- MILLIEME : 10 millièmes—1 piastre—2½d. (Egypt, Sudan.)
- MILREIS : *See REIS.*
- MON : 100 mons—1 tenpo—½d. (Corea.)
- 1000 mons—1 yen—2s. (Japan.)

- NEU-GROSCHEN : 30 neu-groschen—1 thaler—3s. (Saxony.)
- NOVCIC : 100 novcica—1 florin—1s. 8d. (Montenegro.)
- ORE : 100 öre—1 krona—1s. 1d. (Sweden.)  
100 öre—1 krone—1s. 1d. (Denmark, Norway.)
- PAISA : 4 paisas—1 anna—1d. (Faridkot, Rajppeepla.)
- PARA : 100 paras—1 dinar—10d. (Serbia.)  
100 paras—1 perper—10d. (Montenegro.)  
40 paras—1 piastre—1½d. (Cyprus, E. Roumelia, S. Bulgaria, Turkey.)  
20 parades—1 piastre—2½d. (Crete.)  
40 paras—1 piastre—2½d. (Egypt.)
- PARALE : 40 parales—1 piastra—3½d. (Moldavia, Roumania.)
- PATACA : (—1s. 9d.) *And see AVO.*
- PENNI : 100 pennia—1 mark—10d. (Finland.)
- PENNY : 12 pence—1 shilling. (Great Britain and most Colonies.) *And see FARTHING.*
- PERPER : (—10d.) *And see PARA.*
- PESA : 64 pesas—1 rupie—1s. 4d. (German E. Africa.)
- PESETA : *See CENT DE PESETA, CENTIMO, DINERO.*
- PESO : *See CENT DE PESO, CENTAVO, CENTESIMO, DINERO, MILESIMA DE PESO, MILESIMO, REAL, REAL PLATA.*
- PFENNIG : 12 pfennig—1 groschen—1d. (Hanover.)  
100 pfennig—1 mark—1s. (Germany and most Colonies, Heligoland.)  
10 pfennig—1 neu-groschen—1d. (Saxony.)  
12 pfennig—1 silber-groschen—1¼d. (Prussia.)
- PIASTRA : (—3½d.) *And see PARALE.*
- PIASTRE : *See CENTIME DE PIASTRE, MILLIEME, PARA.*
- PICE : 4 pice—1 anna—1d. (some Indian States.)
- PIE : 12 pies—1 anna—1d. (B. East Africa, B. Somaliland, India, Zanzibar.)  
10 pies—1puttan—¾d. (Cochin.)
- POON : 5 poons—1 cheun—⅓d. (Corea.)
- POUND : (—£1). *And see SHILLING.*
- PUTTAN : 6 puttans—5 annas—5d. (Cochin.) *And see PUTTAN.*
- QUATTRINO : 60 quattrini—1 lira—10d. (Tuscany.)
- RAP : 100 rappen—1 franc—10d. (Switzerland.)
- REAL : 20 reales—1 duro—4s. 2d. (Spain.)  
1000 reis—1 milreis—1s. 4d. (Brazil.)  
1000 reis—1 milreis—4s. 1d. (Portugal and Colonies.)  
8 reales—1 peso—2d. (Buenos Aires.)  
8 reales—1 peso—3d. (Paraguay.)  
8 reales—1 peso—1s. 8d. (Central and S. America, Dominican Republic, Mexico.)  
8 reales—1 peso—2s. 4d. (Corrientes till 1860.)  
12 reis—1 tanga—1d. (Portuguese India.) *And see CENTAVO, CUARTO, MARAVEDI.*
- REAL PLATA : 8 reales plata—1 peso—6½d. (Cuba, Philippines.)
- REIS : 1000 reis—1 milreis—4s. 1d. (Portugal and most Colonies.) *And see REAL.*
- RI : 1000 re—1 wen—1s. 8d. (Corea.)
- RIGSDALER : (—2s. 3d.) *And see RIGSBANK-SKILLING, SKILLING-BANCO.*
- RIGSBANKSKILLING : 96 rigsbankskilling—1 rigsdaler—2s. 3d. (Denmark.)
- RIN : 10 rin—1 sen—¼d. (Japan.)
- RIXDALER : *See SKILLING, SKILLING-BANCO.*
- ROUBLE : (—2s. 2d.) *And see KOPEK.*
- RUPEE : (—1s. 4d.) *See ABASI, ANNA, AVO, CENT.*
- RUPIA : (—1s. 4d.) *And see TANGA.*
- RUPIE : (—1s. 4d.) *And see PESA.*
- SATANG : 100 satangs—1 tical—1s. 6½d. (Siam.)
- SALUNG : 4 salungs—1 tical—1s. 2d. (Siam.)
- SCUDO : (—4s. 2d.) *And see BAJOCOCCO.*
- SCHILLING : 16 schillings—1 mark—1s. (some German States, Heligoland.)  
48 schillings—1 thaler—3s. (Holstein, Mecklenburg.)
- SEN : 100 sen—1 yen—2s. (Japan.) *And see RIN.*
- SHAHI : 20 shahis—1 kran—4¼d. (Persia.)  
12 shahis—1 rupee—1s. 4d. (Afghanistan.)

- 2 shahis—1 sunar— $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. (Afghanistan.)
- SHILLING: 20 shillings—£1. (Great Britain and most Colonies.) *And see PENNY.*
- SILBERGROSCHEN: 30 silbergroschen—1 thaler—3s. (Northern Germany.) *And see PFENNIG.*
- SKILLING: 96 skillings—1 rigsdaler—2s. 3d. (Denmark.)
- 96 skillings—1 rixdaler—2s. 3d. (Iceland, Norway.)
- SKILLING BANCO: 48 skillings banco—1 rixdaler—1s. 9d. (Sweden till 1857.)
- SOL: (—2s.) *And see CENTAVO.*
- SOLDO: 100 soldi—1 florin—1s. 8d. (Austrian Italy.)
- 20 soldi—1 lira—10d. (Tuscany.) *And see QUATTRINO.*
- STOTINKA: 100 stotinki—1 leva—10d. (Bulgaria.)
- SUCRE: (—2s.) *And see CENTAVO.*
- SUNAR: 2 sunars—1 abasi— $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. (Afghanistan.) *And see SHAHI.*
- TÆL: (—2s. 6d.) *See CENT.*
- TALER: (—2s.) *And see GUERCHE.*
- TANGA: 16 tangas—1 rupia—1s. 4d. (Portuguese India.) *And see REAL.*
- TENPO: (— $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) *And see MON.*
- THALER: (—3s.) *And see GROSCHEN, NEU-GROSCHEN, SCHILLING.*
- TICAL: *See ATT, SATANG.*
- TOMAN: (—3s. 6d.) *And see KRAN.*
- TORNESE: 300 tornesi—1 ducat—3s. 4d. (Naples, Two Sicilies.)
- VENEZOLANO: (—4s. 2d.) *And see CENTAVO, CENTESIMO.*
- WEN: (—1s. 8d.) *And see CHEUN.*
- YEN: (—2s.) *And see SEN.*

## THE LINDENBERG MEDAL.

**I**NSTITUTED by the Berliner Philatelisten-Club at its annual general meeting on February 6, 1905, the Lindenberg Medal is awarded annually "for conspicuous service to Philately." The honour of receiving the award is not restricted to members of the Club, or to philatelists of German nationality.

The medal is named after the founder of the Club, the eminent Landesgericht President Carl Lindenberg, author of monographs on the stamps of the German States, and the compiler of the "Katalog der Marken-Sammlung des Reichs-Postmuseums" (1888). The medal, which bears the portrait of Judge Lindenberg, is of considerable artistic merit, and was modelled by Herr Max von Kawaczinski, medallist to the Court of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

The award is made for conspicuous services, which may be either in the matter of scientific philatelic researches or of authorship: generally speaking, these two kinds of services are inseparable, as researches without publication can scarcely come to the ken of the jury, and authorship without research would lack the necessary qualifications. The medal is awarded annually by a jury comprising (1) the recipients of the medal, (2) honorary members of the Berliner Philatelisten-Club, and (3) past and present Presidents of the Club.

In the first year, with the object of providing for the representation of the first section of the jury, four preliminary awards were made, as noted below; since then the honour has been conferred on one philatelist each year, except in 1909, when two medals were bestowed.



The impartiality of the jury is evidenced both in the high standard of philatelic merit of the recipients, and in their several nationalities. The outstanding quality of the work of British philatelists has been acknowledged in no ungenerous spirit, for of the ten philatelists who have so far received this distinction, there have been three British, two German, two French, one Belgian, one Italian, and one Austrian.

The recipient for the present year is Dr. Franz Kalckhoff (see portrait), born November 10, 1860, at Berlin, graduated Doctor of Philosophy 1883, Imperial Counsellor (Regierungsrat) 1901. His contributions to philatelic literature appeared chiefly in the "Grosses Handbuch der Philatelie," begun by Otto Teltz and continued afterwards by Carl Lindenberg, Franz Kalckhoff, and others. He was also the author of a catalogue of reprints, of which an English edition (translated and enlarged by Harry Hilckes, and revised by Major Evans) appeared in 1892. He has also contributed to *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal*, *Illustrierte Briefmarken-Zeitung*, *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung*, and other German journals (pseudonyms, "A. Franz" and "F. Andreas"), and to *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*. He has held successively the honorary posts of Librarian, Secretary, Vice-President, and President of the Berliner Philatelisten-Club, and is a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London (*vide Philatelic Record*, XXV., 88).

The recipients of the Lindenberg Medal since its institution are named below; of these, two (Theodor Haas and Hans Kropf) have died during the past year, leaving the surviving medallists distributed as follows:—Great Britain, three; Germany, one; France, two; Belgium, one; and Italy, one.

1906	Theodor Haas (the late), Leipzig.
..	Dr. A. Legrand, Paris.
..	E. D. Bacon, London.
..	Dr. E. Diena, Rome.
1907	L. F. Hanciau, Brussels.
1908	Major E. B. Evans, London.
1909	M. P. Castle, J.P., Brighton.
..	Hans Kropf (the late), Prague.
1910	Pierre Mahé, Paris.
1911	Dr. Franz Kalckhoff, Berlin.

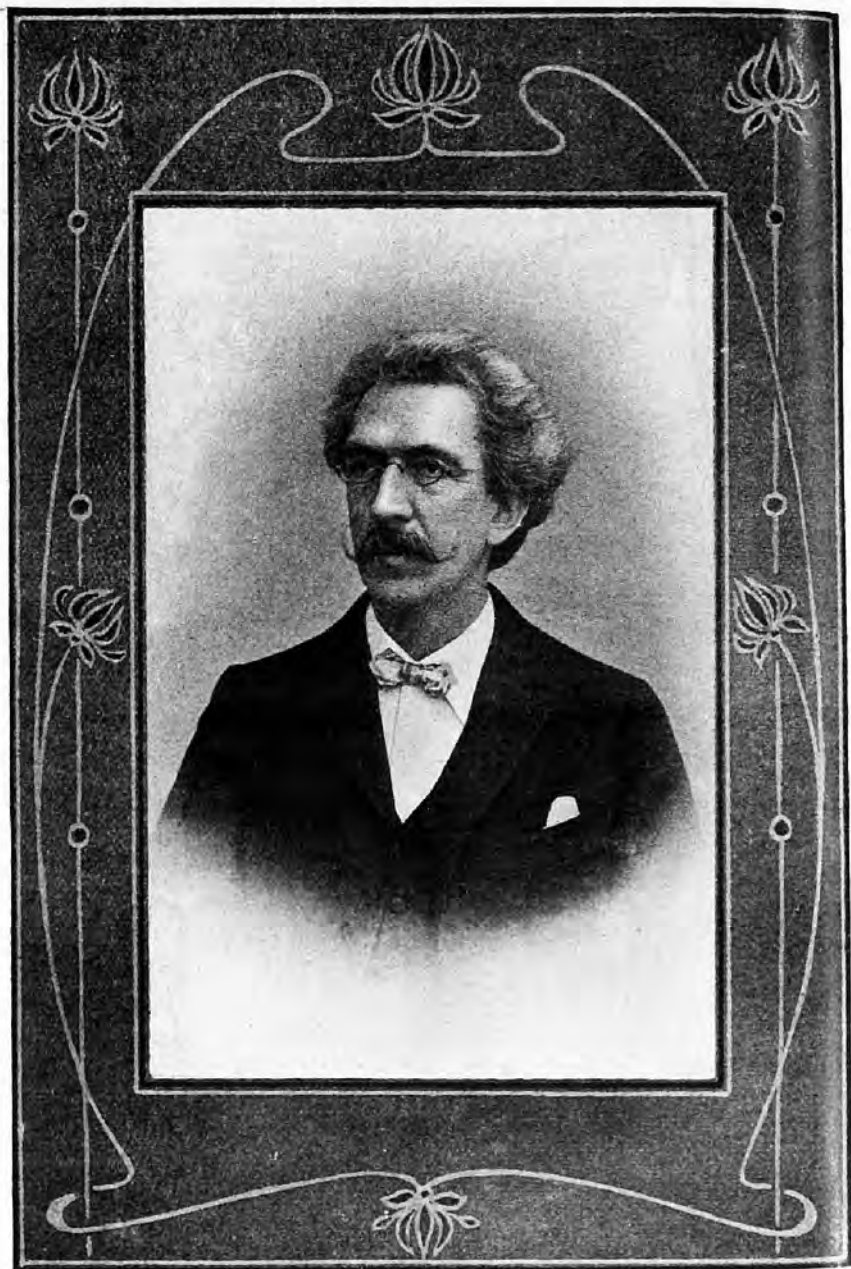
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CORONATION YEAR HONOURS.—During the past year His Majesty the King has conferred the following honours on distinguished philatelists:—The Hon. C. Stewart-Wilson, I.C.S., to be Knight Commander of the Indian Empire (K.C.I.E.), and M. P. Castle, Esq., J.P., and Mr. John Alexander Tilleard to be Members of the Royal Victorian Order of the Fourth Class.



DR. FRANZ KALCHHOFF.

*To whom the Lindenberg Medal for 1911  
was presented.*



*Died July 8 1911.*

THEODOR HAAS.

## OBITUARY.

*Notices intended for this section in subsequent annual editions should be addressed to the Editor, "The Stamp Year," 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, S.W.*

DORSAN ASTRUC.

*Died July 11, 1911.*

M. Astruc, a Parisian banker, combined with that business a flourishing trade in valuable stamps, and in his capacity as stamp dealer was well known to collectors in Great Britain, as well as on the Continent. He possessed a remarkably fine stock of British Colonials, and of rarities of all countries. He is understood to have speculated largely in French Colonials; and some idea of the magnitude of his transactions may be suggested by the reminder that on one day—May 26, 1896—he sold the late Sir William B. Avery, Bart., three complete sets of the first issue of Moldavia—27, 54, 81, and 108 paras—at a price of £2,000 for the twelve stamps. He is understood to have left a stock of unused stamps valued at 200,000 francs.

"M. Astruc, without being a thorough Philatelist, had a wide knowledge of stamps and a marvellous power of discrimination, both as to condition and rarity, and his customers included nearly all the great collectors."\*

JULES ANTHOINE BERNICHON.

*Died June 5, 1911, aged 47.*

French collectors have lost, at the early age of forty-seven and with almost dramatic suddenness, their leading dealer, and one whose record for scrupulous honesty and business integrity can hardly be excelled.

M. Bernichon, following the trend of opinion on the Continent, devoted his energies to dealing in the issues of European countries, especially France, and their respective possessions; and he has left behind a fine specialised stock of these stamps, particularly of the medium class as regards scarcity, but not as regards condition which is unusually fine. For the same reason that he preferred Europeans M. Bernichon did not extend his activities amongst the stamps of Great Britain and her colonies, a class more sought after on this side of the Channel.

To M. Bernichon is due, we believe, the originating of auction sales in Paris, since attained to considerable importance.

I. BLANCO.

*Died May 7, 1911, aged 45 years.*

Mr. Isaac Blanco, a well-known specialist in the stamps of Spain and Colonies, died suddenly on May 7, at Bligny (S. et O.). His specialised collection of Spain, etc., was rich in rarities, errors, blocks

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\* *London Philatelist*, XX., 211.

and re-constructed sheets. At the Valencia Philatelic Exhibition he shewed 148 sheets, and his stamps included an unused block of four of the 3 cuartos Madrid "Bear", the 12 cuartos, 1865, inverted centre on original envelopes, the 2 reales error of 1855, pairs of the 2 reales of 1851, 1852 and 1853, etc.

FREDERICK BREITFUSS.

*Born September 17, 1851; died September 7, 1911.*

For many years the accredited owner of the third most extensive collection of postage-stamps, Mr. Frederick Breitfuss occupied a foremost position in international philately. He was the son of the Court jeweller at St. Petersburg, and, starting to collect stamps at school at the age of thirteen (1864), he was one of the earliest of collectors in Russia. His father aided him at the outset by ordering from a German dealer (Ernst Paul Wüttig of Leipzig) all stamps quoted at less than 10 silbergroschen (1s.) each, the result being the supply of about 300 thalers' worth (= £45), and including such stamps as the 1 cent and 2 cents provisionals of British Guiana, 1862.

Taking a position in a business at Marseilles in 1872, Mr. Breitfuss acquired there some small collections to add to his own, and in the following year he moved on to London. He visited the (now Royal) Philatelic Society in 1874 at the introduction of Dr. Viner, and in the following year was admitted to corresponding membership on the proposal of M. Raffalovich, so that after Philbrick's death he was the senior member of the Royal Philatelic Society.

He left London for his native country in 1875, spending two years in Odessa, and returning to St. Petersburg in 1877. The collection grew from its original nucleus without any of the set-backs of selling and re-commencing, and the result of the many years of systematic accumulation was the high status attained by the Breitfuss collection, which was only parted with in 1907, after being in process of formation for over forty years. The collection was too extensive to admit of more than the briefest survey below; it was for the most part disposed of to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

Among his chief large acquisitions were the collections of Theodor Notthafft (1898)\* and H.R.H. Prince Galitzin-Ostermann (1887)†. From these and many other lesser purchases he extracted what he required for incorporation with his own collection, into which he admitted, in addition to ordinary postage-stamps, proofs, essays, reprints, forgeries postally used, errors, stamps on original letters, stamped stationery, and locals. When parting with his collection in 1907, Mr. Breitfuss retained those parts of it comprising stamped stationery.

\* Purchase price not known.

† Purchase price. £1,500.

local stamps, the collections of Russia, Levant, Poland and Finland, and certain Spanish-American countries. The balance of the collection is stated to have been contained in upwards of seventy large volumes.

The purchaser of the Breitfuss collection has given some comparisons of the prices this Russian collector paid, and the values of the same stamps in 1907 when he sold out. The following are notable examples\* :—

	Bought in	Price paid.	Value in 1907.
Zurich, 4 rappen, horizontal pair, -	1881	£4	£125
Saxony, error ½ ngr. on blue, -	1879	£3	£100
New Zealand, 1s. green on blue, unused, - - - - -	1873	10s.	£90
Victoria, 5s. blue on yellow, mint, -	1881	28s.	£16
Spain, 1865, mint pair, one with frame inverted, - - - - -	1882	5s.	unique
Turks' 1s., 2½d. on 1s. prune, block of nine, - - - - -	1881	6s.	£120
Turks' 1s., 2½d. on 1s. blue, strip, -	1881	2s.	£100
Do., 1s. prune, unused, - - - - -	1880	2s.	£30
Nevis, mint sheet 4d., engraved, -	1883	12s.	£100
Do., do. 6d., lithographed, -	1885	24s.	£110

It was hoped that this great collection would become the national collection of Russia, the late Grand Duke Alexis Michaelovitch, a young collector of great eminence in Russia, having intimated his desire to purchase it for the Russian nation, and to place it under the care of Mr. Breitfuss in one of the museums of St. Petersburg; this project was, however, never consummated, owing to the death of the Grand Duke at the early age of nineteen (1895).

Mr. Breitfuss was engaged in many philatelic activities in addition to the extension of his personal collection. He attended many of the great gatherings of philatelists, and was regularly at his post as a member of the jury at most of the international stamp exhibitions. He was appointed to the jury of the recent Vienna Exhibition, but his death occurred suddenly on September 7, 1911.

As a contributor to the literature of the pursuit, the work of Mr. Breitfuss appeared chiefly in the columns of *Le Timbre-Poste* (Moëns) and in the *Philatelic Record*. His last literary work was in assisting with the preparation of the sumptuous serial publication, "Die Postwertzeichen der Russischen Landschaftsaemter" (gesammelt & bearbeitet von C. Schmidt & A. Fabergé.—*in progress*), now being issued by the St. Petersburg section of the Internationaler Philatelisten Vereins, of Dresden.

A more extended notice of the collection will be found in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, VI., 25 *et seq.*

\* *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, VI., 23 *et seq.*

## CHULALONGKORN I., KING OF SIAM.

*Born September 20, 1853 ; died October 23, 1910.*

Somdetch Phra Paramindr Maha Chulalongkorn, eldest son of the previous King, Maha Mongkut, acceded to the throne on October 1, 1868 ; he was crowned November 11, 1868, and again on November 16, 1873, after having completed his twentieth year and been admitted to priesthood. His long and prosperous reign witnessed the development of Western methods in Siam, including the establishment of a postal organisation, the postage stamps from the first bearing his portrait ; and it was only shortly before his death that the present stamps (satangs currency) were issued bearing a modern portrait of Chulalongkorn by Signor K. M. Tamagno. The fortieth year of His late Majesty's reign was celebrated by the issue of stamps on November 11, 1908, overprinted " Jubilee 1868-1908 " in English and Siamese. His eldest surviving son, and successor, Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh, born January 1, 1881, was educated in England.

## SIR T. A. DE LA RUE.

*Born May 26, 1849 ; died April 10, 1911.*

Sir Thomas Andros De La Rue was the second son of Warren De La Rue, D.C.L., F.R.S., who in his turn was the son of the Thomas De La Rue who founded the great printing firm of Thomas De La Rue & Co., Limited. The late Sir Thomas was the first baronet, created 1898 ; he was educated at Rugby and St. John's, Cambridge, and married in 1876 Emily Maria, daughter of the late Mr. William Speed, Q.C. ; Lady De La Rue died in 1904. His eldest son and successor, Evelyn Andros, was born in 1879.

The firm of Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd., was associated with the production of British, Colonial and Foreign stamps for many years prior to the entry of the late Sir Thomas into the firm. His father, Dr. Warren De La Rue, was engraver to the Board of Inland Revenue, and was the inventor of the perfected envelope-folding machine which created a sensation at the 1851 Exhibition. The first of these machines, said to have been constructed from a model by Edwin Hill, was set up in the De La Rue works about 1845, and cut and folded the envelope-blanks from " Dickinson " paper, the flaps being then gummed by hand, but the machine shewn at the Exhibition was a considerable improvement and embodied a gumming apparatus ; Dr. Warren and his father, Mr. Thomas, also devoted much of their attention to papers suited for the surface-printing of postage-stamps in fugitive inks. Dr. Warren De La Rue, although his scientific interests were numerous, was active in the business, his chemical knowledge proving of the greatest utility in securing the stamp contracts ; in 1869 his eldest son, Mr. Warren De La Rue,

assumed the management, which he retained until his retirement in 1889, when his brother Sir Thomas, the subject of this notice, became senior partner and later Director of the limited company.

The private office of the late Director contained amongst other souvenirs sheets of first issues of the postage-stamps printed by his firm, duly paid for; amongst other items the first sheet of the stamps of the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund initialled "A.E., June 23, 1897" by the late King while the sheet was still wet, his Majesty having witnessed the commencement of the printing.

Sir Thomas was extremely courteous and attentive to serious requests for information from philatelists, though in many cases he was precluded by his contracts from imparting information respecting stamps printed for British and Colonial authorities.

#### ADOLPHUS THEODORE GAEDECHENS.

*Died October, 1911, aged 69.*

A well-known figure in the stamp-trade, Mr. Gaedechens carried on for considerably over a quarter of a century a wholesale business at Clapham, as "Gaedechens & Co."

It was the unique experience of the deceased gentleman, in the earlier part of his career, to be the consular representative in Australia of three different countries; and his residence there afforded special opportunities for acquiring the rare old stamps of from 1851 to 1870.

In 1881, when Mr. Gaedechens settled in England, he held a very considerable general stock, but of late years devoted his energies to British and Colonial issues only.

He was the possessor of a remarkable Venezuelan error, which he always termed "The King of Stamps".

#### A. H. L. GILES, R.N.

*Born July 2, 1850; died September 27, 1911.*

Starting to collect stamps about 1862, Mr. A. H. L. Giles was a collector of the "general" school, and his albums were most comprehensive. His early collection started at school was continued after he joined the Navy in 1867, his profession giving him exceptional advantages of obtaining many interesting and out-of-the-way additions. His early travels took him to most of the chief ports in the Mediterranean, and afterwards to Australia, the West Indies, and Central and South America. In Australia in 1882, he sold his first collection of upwards of 5000 stamps for the modest sum of £28, the purchaser being an official of the Treasury Department in Melbourne, Mr. H. Hill. Mr. Giles soon felt the want of his old friends, his stamps, on the long voyages, and re-commenced to collect in December of the same year. At Cape Town the next summer, he bought triangular Capes at a shilling the dozen, finding amongst them an unused



4d. "wood block." On retiring from the Navy in 1897, Mr. Giles was Chief-Paymaster, later being advanced to Fleet-Paymaster; and this new collection, which was continued to the last, was a great source of pleasurable occupation in his retirement; he was a frequent visitor to the London sale-rooms, and for about ten years had been a regular attendant at the meetings of the Junior Philatelic Society, at which, except when prevented by ill-health, he gave annually a display from his great treasure-store of stamps. He was also a member of the Herts and other philatelic societies.

#### THEODOR HAAS.

*Born September 22, 1848; died July 8, 1911.*

This distinguished philatelist, an enthusiastic collector from the age of eleven years, was well known for his literary abilities, the fruits of which occupy a high position in the extensive domain of philatelic literature. For many years Herr Theodor Haas was the editor of that reliable periodical, the *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal*, to which, during a full generation, he contributed many valuable articles; he was also responsible for the production of Larisch's "Postkarten Catalog", and for the "Handbuch Sämtlicher Postkarten, Kartenbriefe, u.s.w.", familiar to collectors as forming the second volume to the 7th edition of Moschkau's Catalogue. Amongst the numerous works of which he was the author, and of which several are justly celebrated, may be mentioned "Leitfaden der Briefmarkenkunde" and "Lehrbuch der Briefmarkenkunde."

For the last twenty years of his life, Herr Haas was intimately connected with the great continental firm of stamp-dealers, Gebrüder Senf.

Of the honours of which he was the worthy recipient, the award of the Lindenberg Medal was perhaps the one which Herr Haas most valued: he was the first German philatelist to be included in that roll of honour, inaugurated by one of his own countrymen.

#### H. E. KROPF.

*Born June 8, 1856; died October 9, 1911.*

Hans Erdmann Kropf, a native of Bodenbach, Bohemia, was an engineer by profession, and the founder of a great concern for the erecting of waterworks. In recognition of his public services he received the title of Imperial Counsellor (Kaiserl. Rat.) 1906. His interest in philately dated from about 1881. In 1886 he became President, and later honorary member, of the *Deutscher Verein für Briefmarkenkunde* in Prague. He was a contributor to the "Grosses Handbuch der Philatelie" (Teltz-Lindenberg), and in 1899 published his first important monograph "Die Abstempelungen der Marken

von Oesterreich-Ungarn und Lombardei-Venetien." This was followed by his most notable work "Die Postwertzeichen der Oesterr.-ungar. Monarchie . . . .", 1902, of which an improved edition in the nature of a diamond jubilee record appeared in 1908, the sixtieth year of the reign of the Emperor Francis Joseph. It was probably this enormous work which gained him the Lindenberg medal in 1908-9, a very considerable and interesting addition to the philatelic library, but one which was unfortunately entirely void of bibliographical references, and in which the use of the privilege of examining the official records was not so complete as the student could have wished. The able and just *critique* of this work which appeared in the *Journal of the Philatelic Literature Society*, from the pen of Dr. Emilio Diena (Vol. II., p. 78), is of a very high degree of interest and may be consulted with profit by other philatelic writers. Herr Kropf's last work received the small gold medal in the literature section of the Vienna Exhibition, 1911.

#### HARRY LEE.

*Died November 25, 1910, aged 26.*

Mr. Lee was a prominent member of and worker in the Junior Philatelic Society, which he joined shortly after its organisation; he was elected to the committee in 1904 and to the secretaryship of the expert committee in 1905, afterwards joining with this office that of curator of the society's permanent collection, which offices he continued to hold until his death at the early age of twenty-six. He was also for a period hon. assistant secretary. As a collector and student of stamps, he favoured the unpopular countries, finding his chief outlets for research and interest in the stamps of South America: and in the wide field of the neglected "local stamps." He possessed a small but well-selected philatelic library, and was one of the founders of the The Philatelic Literature Society.

#### PROFESSOR A. LINDSTROM.

*Born December 19, 1853; died November, 1910.*

Professor Albert Lindström was a native of Härnösand, Sweden; he studied at Uppsala and graduated M.D. in 1888. In 1902 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy at the Academy of Art, Stockholm, in which capital he resided, and was from the first year (1886) a member of the Sveriges Filatelist-Förening. He formed probably the greatest general collection of stamps in Scandinavia, valued after his death at about 300,000 kr. (Swedish), the collection being advertised on behalf of the trustees for bids to be tendered during October, 1911.

## JOHN MACWHIRTER.

*Born March 27, 1839; died January 28, 1911.*

The late Mr. MacWhirter was the artist whose picture was utilised by the United States Government for one of the subjects of the Trans-Mississippi (Omaha) issue of 1898, entitled on the stamp "Western Cattle in Storm", the original title given to the picture being "The Vanguard". A letter from Mr. MacWhirter giving the history of this picture was recently published.\*

## MAKEA, QUEEN OF RAROTONGA.

*Died May 1, 1911.*

Familiar to philatelists, through her portrait on several of the values of the permanent series of stamps for the Cook Islands, Makea Takau, Ariki Vaine (Queen) of Avarua in Rarotonga, one of the principal islands in the group, reigned for forty years; though since 1901, when the Cook Islands became part of the Dominion of New Zealand, her sovereignty has been nominal only, as Chief of the Federal Government. Queen Makea died at the age of 72, after a long illness.

## C. H. NUNN.

*Born April 23, 1863; died June 22, 1911.*

Mr. Charlie Hearn Nunn, for many years associated with philately as stamp dealer and publisher, was a son of the late Alderman Frederick Nunn; he married the eldest daughter of Mr. F. C. Andrews about a quarter of a century ago, and leaves several children.

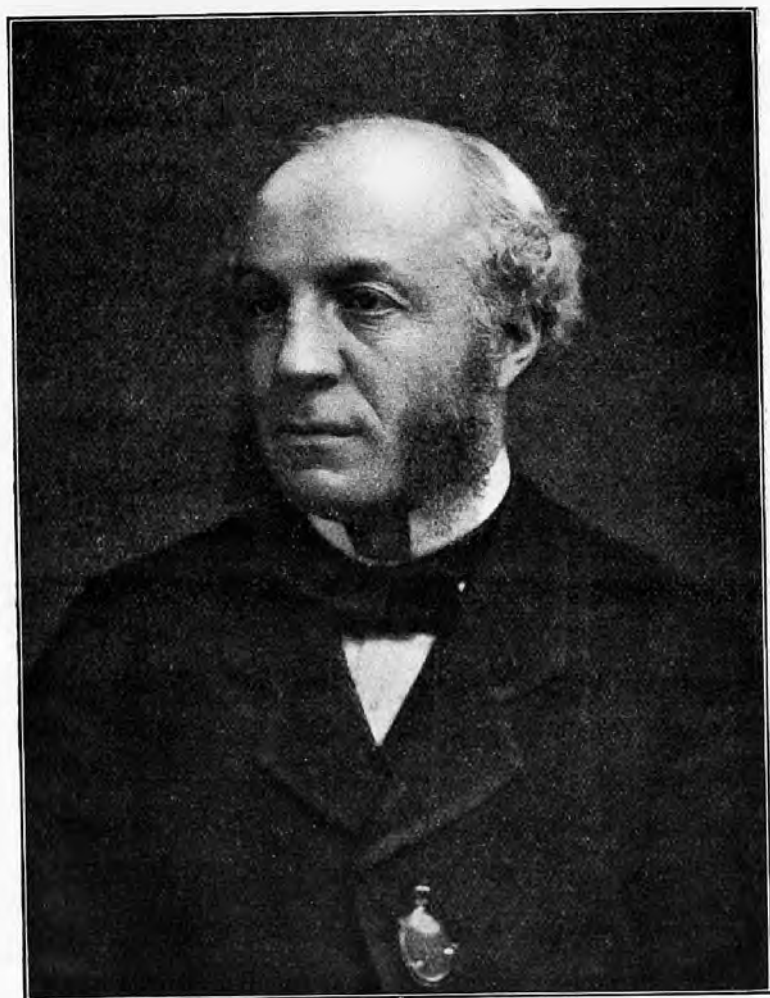
Interested in stamps from school-days, he started business as a dealer in stamps in Guildhall Street, Bury St. Edmund's, in 1885, but later took to other businesses when his trade in stamps and philatelic publishing became, as we understand, side issues. He was, we now know, midway between fifteen and sixteen when in November, 1878, he issued the first number of his long-sustained *Foreign Stamp Collectors' Journal*, a monthly of which he published 270 numbers in all from 1878 to 1901; the periodical was latterly familiar as the *Stamp Collector's Journal*, the prefix "Foreign" having been dropped with the issue for November, 1882. His name is still associated with "Nunn's Directory", the first edition of his directory of "The Stamp Dealers of Great Britain" being issued in February, 1880; the eleventh, which was the last published by him, in 1898; the successive editions up to the twentieth were published by C. J. Endle & Co., of Boscombe, the present owners of the publication. He also published a "Philatelic Annual" in 1881 and 1884, and small booklets by various authors, mostly reprinted from the *Stamp Collector's Journal*.

\* "Chats on Postage Stamps," by Fred J. Melville. London, 1911, p. 169.



*Died April 10, 1911.*

B. W. WARHURST.



HIS HONOUR JUDGE PHILBRICK, K.C.

*Died Christmas Day, 1910.*

*(Taken in his active collecting days, circa 188c.—From the Philatelic Record.)*



*Died September 7, 1911.*

FREDERICK BREITFUSS.



A. LEON ADUTT, CC.

President of the Fourth Congress of Philatelic Societies  
of Great Britain and Ireland, to meet at Margate,  
May 1-3, 1912. (*See page 109.*)

Mr. Nunn's local interests were numerous—he was a player in his younger days for the Bury Town Football Club; and captain of the old Bury Bicycle and Athletic Club. Although starting business as a dealer in stamps, he took up that of auctioneer, valuer, and estate agent (firm of Wells & Nunn, Bury St. Edmund's, Thetford, and Ixworth); he was lessee of the Theatre Royal in Bury St. Edmund's for some years; was for upwards of twenty years Secretary of the Constitutional Club in that town; and served on the Town Council and various Committees.

FREDERICK ADOLPHUS PHILBRICK.

*Born June 30, 1835; died December 25, 1910.*

This eminent philatelist was one of the very early pioneers of our science, and was a collector probably in the late 'fifties, certainly in the first year or so of the next decade. During the thirty odd years prior to 1882, Judge Philbrick amassed what was then the most complete collection, not only of adhesives but also of "entires", locals, etc.: practically, every known stamp was represented in his albums, all the great rarities being present; and of the stamps which are rare nowadays in single copies, there was profusion in not only pairs but large strips and blocks.

There were Post Office "Mauritius"; Hawaiian "Missionaries"; "Woodblocks"; British Guiana, 1862, in entire or made-up sheets, and "circulars" in quantity—he had 32 of the 12 cents; gems of the old Italian States; early Ceylons, Canadians, Nova Scotias; and on through the entire range of what were even then scarce, but are now of great rarity and practically unobtainable as he had them, except on the breaking-up of some large collection. This wonderful accumulation was, to the sorrow of all English philatelists, sold in 1882 for the then large sum of £8,000: one wonders what it would fetch now, probably seven or eight times as much.

Even the loss of his treasures did not sever Judge Philbrick from philately, for he formed a very fine unused collection of British stamps, which he parted with in 1894 for £1,500.

As may be expected, such a great collector was a prominent member of the premier Society; and in fact not merely one of the leading amateurs connected with the Philatelic Society, London, but actually the last survivor of its original founders, who, on the 10th April, 1869, met at 93, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, and formed themselves into the nucleus of what is now one of the Royal Societies, under the patronage of His Majesty, King George V.

The numerous articles which have emanated from the pen of Judge Philbrick are not merely valuable additions to the sum of philatelic



knowledge, but are mostly examples of literary style, polished, convincing and interesting to the end, which one reaches with a feeling of regret.

Writing sometimes under his own name, but oftener under a *nom-de-plume* ("An Amateur", "Damus petimusque vicissim", etc.), Judge Philbrick's contributions may be found scattered throughout the volumes of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, the *Philatelic Record* and the *London Philatelist*; and his assistance in compiling the Royal Society's "Oceania" is generally acknowledged to have been invaluable, and worthy of his philatelic reputation. His Honour's greatest work, however, was "The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain", written by him in 1881, in conjunction with the late Mr. W. A. S. Westoby: although perhaps somewhat now out-of-date, the book is one that may be taken up with pleasurable anticipation, which, on laying it down, the reader must admit has been fully realised.

In addition, Judge Philbrick was a prominent Mason, a well-known bibliophile and a justly celebrated horticulturist, his orchids being famous throughout the kingdom. His valuable library included, in addition to a philatelic section, specimens from the presses of Aldus, Fyner, John of Westphalia, Jenson, Schoeffer, Valdarfer and the Elzevirs, and extensive collections of editions of "The Complete Angler" and "Eikon Basilike", etc.: it was dispersed by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, on May 29, 1905, and the two following days.

As a host, Judge Philbrick had few equals, and welcomed many philatelic visitors to his beautiful home at Bickley Park, where philatelic and horticultural treasures were freely shewn and expatiated on with a lucidity which left no excuse for misunderstanding or doubt.

*Vide* "The Philatelic Writings of Judge F. A. Philbrick, K.C.", by E. D. Bacon, *The Journal of the Philatelic Literature Society*, IV., 23.

ADOLF REINHEIMER.

*Died December 11, 1910.*

Mr. Reinheimer, of Frankfort-on-Maine, was best known to English readers by his volume containing a "Concise Description of the Collection of Essays of Martin Schroeder, Leipzig" [1904], an English translation of his "Kurzgefasste Beschreibung der Essaysammlung von Martin Schroeder, Leipzig" [1903], each edition having seventy-two fine illustrative collotype plates. Mr. Reinheimer had published several works since 1891-92, and was a contributor to *Der Philatelist* and other German periodicals, and to *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*.

## LOUIS OSCAR ROTY.

*Born June 12, 1846; died March 23, 1911.*

The late M. Roty was a noted Parisian sculptor and engraver, a pupil of Augustin Dumont at l'Ecole des Beaux Arts. His association with philately was in the execution of his profession, that of an engraver of coins and medals, his silver 50 centimes for the French coinage being adopted as the design for the "Sower" type of French stamps.

## F. STEENACKERS.

In this venerable Frenchman, who died at Rouen at the age of 81, there has passed away one of the historic figures of the Franco-Prussian war, and one whom philatelists remember as the newly appointed Director-General of Telegraphs, who shortly after his appointment travelled to Tours with cages of carrier-pigeons amongst his luggage, for carrying on communications with besieged Paris; later he was also Director-General of Posts, in which capacity he issued the instructions to the Mint at Bordeaux for the provisional manufacture of the stamps there, since known to philatelists as the Bordeaux issue of France. He has told much of the history of this exciting period in his "Memoires historiques," and the late M. Arthur Maury's "Histoire des Timbres-Poste Francais" (Vol. I., pp. 203-221) contains a record of his association with the ingenious contrivances to maintain postal communication during the war.

## CARL STERNHEIM.

*Died October 20, 1910.*

Herr Sternheim was well known to German philatelists as Secretary of the "Internationaler Postwertzeichen-Händler-Verein", Berlin, and editor of *Der Briefmarkenhändler*. He was the author of a catalogue of German local stamps, "Katalog der Deutschen Privatpost-Marken" (1902), of which a second edition was published in 1909.

## A. STEUDEL.

*Died July 27, 1911.*

Another of the old members of the Royal Society, a German philatelist, Consul Albert Steudel, died during the past summer. He was introduced to the membership of the Philatelic Society by Mr. J. Siewert, and seconded by Mr. Gibbons, at the meeting on May 1, 1886. He formed some very fine collections, and was the owner of many stamps of singular interest and great rarity.\*

\* *The London Philatelist*, XX., 235.

B. W. WARHURST.

*Born 1845 ; died April 10, 1911.*

A native of Manchester, Mr. Warhurst came to London in 1862, to the offices of the late Sir Joseph Paxton, studying horticultural and other engineering. About this time (1862) he started on his long connection with philately, at the time when the pursuit was first beginning to gain a firm ground of public interest. The start in Mr. Warhurst's case was the result of a gift of various American stamps from an exhibitor at the 1862 Exposition, a gift which was subsequently developed by purchases from the Smiths of Brighton and Bath, Mr. Gibbons of Plymouth, Young & Stockall of Liverpool, and Mrs. Smith's little shop in Nicholas Lane, London. Mr. Warhurst formed a collection of upwards of 15,000 varieties, for the first twenty years taking used stamps, but about 1880 he commenced to add unused pairs and blocks. Latterly his active collecting mainly centred around the neglected postal stationery, and he founded the "Chelsea 'Entires' Exchange Club."

In his earlier years Mr. Warhurst had a varied experience of journalistic life as contributor, editor, publisher and part proprietor. His talents as a writer and his extensive correspondence made him and his work well known to philatelists, though personally he was only known to a very few, as, through a veritable series of calamities, he was for a good many years a cripple and latterly was entirely confined to his house. It was in these conditions that philately provided him with one of the outlets necessary to his active and unimpaired mental faculties. During his association with the philatelic press he edited at different periods the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, *Stamps*, and the *Stamp Collector* (of Birmingham); and for a long time conducted the beginners' section of the monthly *Stamps* under the pseudonyms of "The Veteran" and "The Senior." He also used the *nom de plume* "Hawk-Eye" in *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, and under his initials "B W W" as the signature, he contributed to the *Monthly Journal* and the *Stamp Lover*, and numerous other philatelic journals on the Colour Question, in which he took a very active interest. His published works include: "A Colour Dictionary" [1899; 2nd edition, 1908] and a pamphlet, "Some Notes on South African Postcards . . ." [1906].

## THE PHILATELIC CONGRESS.

**T**HE first of these annual "Parliaments" of the philatelic societies of Great Britain was held in Manchester in 1909; subsequent sessions being held in London (1910) and Birmingham (1911). The Congress is intended to give opportunity for the discussion of questions affecting the general interests of philatelists. At present there are but two rulings of the Congress which bear upon the constitution of the gathering. The first was the recommendation of a Committee of Procedure, appointed 1909, that:

1. Each Society under 100 members may be represented by two Delegates; each Society of 100 to 200 members by three Delegates; each Society over and above 200 members by four Delegates.

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

3. Each subject for discussion must be notified to the Honorary Secretary of the Congress, at least two months before the opening date of the Congress. It is left to the discretion of the Executive Committee to make a selection from the subjects proposed.

4. The Chairman of the Executive Committee appointed by the Society under whose auspices the Congress is held, shall be the Chairman of that Congress, and has the right to a casting vote, although he need not be appointed one of the Delegates of his Society. The other members of the Executive Committee are admitted to the Conference, but shall have no votes unless they are Delegates.

At the third (Birmingham) Congress in June, 1911, the Delegates voted for the creation of a "Permanent Congress Committee" and adopted the following regulations:

1. That a Committee of Seven be appointed to act as a Permanent Committee from one Congress to another, with power to add to their number. Three members to form a quorum.

2. That the headquarters of this Committee be in London.

3. That the Members should elect from among their number a Chairman and Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

4. That any vacancy that may be created for various reasons during the session should be filled up by the other Members of the Committee.

5. That the Members of this Committee be elected at every succeeding Congress, retiring Members being eligible for re-election.

6. That the majority of votes of those present should decide every question brought before this Committee. In case of an even number of votes, the Chairman to have the casting vote.

7. That every Society of Great Britain and Ireland, willing to support the holding of Philatelic Congresses, should pay a small contribution towards the clerical and other expenses of this Committee under the following scale:

Societies under 100 Members,	-	-	-	-	5s. per annum.
.. of 100 Members or over 100, but not more than 200 Members,	-	-	-	-	10s. ..
.. over 200 Members,	-	-	-	-	15s. ..

8. That Accounts should be submitted to every Congress and should be properly audited by Auditors appointed by the Congress. Accounts to be published in the Philatelic Press, and copies to be sent to every contributing Society.

The next Congress (the fourth) will be held at Margate, May 1, 2 and 3, 1912, under the auspices of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society—President, Mr. A. Léon Adutt; the subjects for discussion have not yet been announced. Invitations to hold the fifth, sixth and seventh Congresses have been announced from Edinburgh, 1913 (Scottish Philatelic Society); London, 1914 (Royal Philatelic Society); Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1915 (North of England Philatelic Society).

## BRITISH PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

The following record of the present state (circa December 1, 1911) of the philatelic societies and institutions of the British Empire has been compiled from information supplied by the Hon. Secretaries or other qualified officials.

In subsequent editions of "The Stamp Year" it is proposed to extend the directory to include the philatelic societies of foreign countries; the assistance of Hon. Secretaries is solicited with the object of maintaining the accuracy of the directory.

Communications should be addressed to The Editor, "The Stamp Year", 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

### GREAT BRITAIN—LONDON.

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY (London).—Founded April 10, 1869, as "The Philatelic Society, London." Patron—His Majesty the King. President—The Earl of Crawford, K.T. Entrance fee—One guinea. Annual subscription—Town, two guineas; country, one guinea. Life subscription—Town, £21; country and foreign, twelve guineas. Membership—287 Fellows and 4 Associates. The Library is extensive, including nearly all the standard works, many of the rare early English and some early foreign catalogues and pamphlets; also about 900 files of periodicals. There is an author card catalogue of about 500 cards. Fellows are permitted to borrow all except works of special rarity, or *collectanea* interesting from their associations. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher, B.Sc. Hon. Assistant-Librarian—F. J. Peplow. There is a *Permanent Collection*, not yet arranged. Meetings are held on the first and third Thursdays from October to May inclusive, at 4, Southampton Row, London, W.C. Organ—"The London Philatelist" (monthly; Editor, M. P. Castle, M.V.O.). Publications—"Catalogue of Postage Stamps . . . Spain and Colonies" (1879); "The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain" (1881); "The Postage Stamps . . . of Australia and the British Colonies of Oceania" (1887), with 2 supplements (1888); "The Postage Stamps . . . of the North American Colonies of Great Britain" (1889); "The Stamps of Tasmania. A History . . ." (1890); "The Postage Stamps . . . of the British Colonies in the West Indies, together with British Honduras and the Colonies in South America" (1891); "The Postage Stamps . . . and Telegraph Stamps of British India and Ceylon" (1892); "Notes on the De La Rue Series of the Adhesive Postage and Telegraph Stamps of India" (1896); "The Postage Stamps . . . and Telegraph Stamps of the British Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates in Africa", Parts 1 (1895), 2 (1900), and 3 (1906); "A History of the Adhesive Stamps of the British Isles . . ." (1899), with a supplement (1903); "The Postage Stamps . . . of New South Wales", 2 vols. (1911). Hon. Secretary—John Alexander Tilleard, M.V.O., 10, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY (London).—Founded 1899. President—Fred J. Melville. Entrance fee—2s. 6d. (none for members under 21 years or for ladies). Annual subscription—2s. 6d. Life subscription—Two guineas. Membership—1000. Exchange packets—Ordinary monthly packets; a special packet is made up for and another received from Rhodesia; the prices are nett. Superintendent—D. S. Darkin, St. John's College, 303, Green Lanes, London, N. There is also a *Beginners' Exchange*, on lines of exchange pure and simple, without a cash medium; this is in charge of F. C. Graham, 72, Bushwood Road, Kew, Surrey. Library—A fair collection of useful works and periodicals. Librarian—A. C. Tatham, 25, Leigham Court Road, Streatham, London, S.W. There is a *Permanent* and a *Forgery Collection*, and an *Expert Committee* which passes opinions on the authenticity of specimens submitted by members. The Curator of the Collections and Secretary of the Expert Committee is H. P. Ereaut, 37, Norland Square, Holland Park, London, W. Meetings are held on the first and third

Saturdays each month from October to May inclusive, time 6-8 Auction or Bourse, 8 p.m. formal meeting. *Meeting place*—Prince Henry's Council Chamber, 17, Fleet Street, E.C. *Organ*—"The Stamp Lover" (monthly). *Publications*—"The Postage Stamps of Great Britain" (1904); "The Postage Stamps of the United States" (1905); "Postage Stamps of the Hawaiian Islands in the Collection of Henry J. Crocker, Esq., of San Francisco" (1908); "Fiscal Stamps of the United States" (1909); and "The Cayman Islands, etc." (1910). *Hon. Secretary*—Ralph Wedmore, 54, Park Road, West Dulwich, London, S.E.

**CITY OF LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**—Founded 1902. *President*—H. W. Westcott. *Annual subscription*—3s. 6d. *Membership*—114. *Exchange packet*—nett prices. *Superintendent*—A. G. Kerrison, 143, Culverley Road, Catford, S.E. *Library*—Sixty titles figure in the printed list appended to the annual report for the year ending September, 1911. *Librarian*—H. V. Brand, 8, Broad Street Station, E.C. *Meetings*—Second Wednesdays at 7 p.m. at 14, Broad Street Place, E.C. *Hon. Secretary*—A. C. Constantinides, 1, Lloyds Avenue, E.C.

**FISCAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY (London).**—Founded 1902. *Objects*—Though started for collectors of fiscals, it was decided at a meeting on November 9, 1911, to extend the scope of the Society's interest to local and railway stamps. *President*—W. Schwabacher. *Annual subscription*—5s.; under 21 years of age, 2s. 6d. *Membership*—58. *Exchange packet*—gross prices. There is a *Library* of fiscal philatelic publications. *Librarian*—L. W. Fulcher. *Meetings*—First Friday each month at 6.30 p.m. at 71, Fleet Street, E.C. *Publications (Organ)*—"Bulletin of the Fiscal Philatelic Society." *Hon. Secretary*—A. B. Kay, 18, Melrose Gardens, Hammersmith, London, W.

**HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**—Founded 1897. *President*—Franz Reichenheim. *Entrance fee*—5s. *Annual subscription*—5s. *Life subscription*—Two guineas. *Membership*—265. *Exchange*—Ordinary packet, gross prices; advanced packet, nett prices; no stamps under 1s. *Library*—390 vols. and pamphlets, of which there is a separate printed catalogue. *Librarian*—J. C. Sidebotham, 28, Great Ormond Street, London, W.C. A *Forgery Collection* and a *Permanent Collection* are being formed. *Meetings*—Third Tuesdays from October to May, 6.30 p.m., at 4, Southampton Row, W.C. *Publications (Organ)*—"Monthly Report of the H.P.S." *Hon. Secretary*—H. A. Slade, Killaha, St. Albans.

**INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION, THE (London).**—Founded 1881. *Hon. President*—H. R. Oldfield. *President*—J. C. Sidebotham. *Entrance fee*—2s. 6d. *Annual subscription*—5s. *Life subscription*—Two guineas. *Membership*—Over 100. This is stated to be the oldest Exchange Club; packets are circulated monthly. *Superintendent*—J. E. Joselin, F.R.P.S.L., 81, Bennerley Road, New Wandsworth, S.W. *Librarian*—W. S. King, 65, Cadogan Street, Chelsea, S.W. *Forgery Collection*—This is produced at all meetings. *Meetings* are held on the second Thursday in each month from October to May, at Essex Hall, Essex Street, W.C. *Hon. Secretary*—T. H. Hinton, 26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.

**NORTH LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**—Founded 1907. *President*—A. J. Séfi. *Annual subscription*—2s. 6d. *Life subscription*—One guinea. *Membership*—43. *Exchange packet*—nett prices. *Superintendent*—M. K. Clarke, 15, Victoria Street, King Edward's Road, E. *Library*—54 vols. *Meetings* are held on the first and third Tuesdays at 7.30 p.m., at 7 Canonbury Square, Upper Street, Islington. *Hon. Secretary*—C. S. Muratori, 31, Fletching Road, Lower Clapton, N.E.

**PHILATELIC LITERATURE SOCIETY (London).**—Founded 1908. *President*—E. D. Bacon. *Annual subscription*—21s. *Membership*—84. Occasional *Meetings* are arranged. *Publications*—"Journal of the Philatelic Literature Society" (quarterly). *Hon. Secretary*—F. J. Peplow, Grottesby, Blackheath, London, S.E.

**SOCIETY OF STAMP COLLECTORS, THE.**—Founded as the *Chams Society of Stamp Collectors, 1909.* *President*—Percy C. Bishop. *Annual subscription*—1s. 6d. There is a *Forgery Collection* in charge of Mr. L. S. Goldsmith. *Publication*—"The World of Stamps" (monthly). *General Secretary*—E. H. Robinson, care of Cassell & Co., La Belle Sauvage, E.C.

**SOUTH ESSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**—Founded January, 1910. *Patron*—Sir John Simon, K.C., M.P. *Vice-Patron*—L. Stanley-Johnson. *President*—Albert H. Clark. *Entrance fee*—2s. 6d. (none for juniors under 21, or ladies). *Annual subscription*—2s. 6d.; juniors under 17, 1s. 6d. *Life subscription*—21s. *Membership*—33. *Exchange packet*—nett prices. *Superintendent*—M. J. Elsbury, 3, Coppermill Lane, Walthamstow, N.E. *Library*—39 vols. *Hon. Librarian*—C. V. Brocklehurst. There is a *Forgery Collection.* *Meetings*—First and third Thursdays in the month, at the "Pioneer" Institute, Hoe Street, N. Walthamstow, and Mills Restaurant, Broad St. Place, E.C. *Hon. Secretary*—A. B. C. Dyer, 133, Hoe Street, Walthamstow, N.E.

**STAMP TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION, LIMITED (London).**—*Entrance fee*—21s. *Annual subscription*—21s. *Hon. Secretary*—J. S. G. Telfer, 63, Chancery Lane, W.C. *Acting Secretary*—E. Rawkins, 11, Shirlock Rd., Gospel Oak, N.W.

### THE PROVINCES.

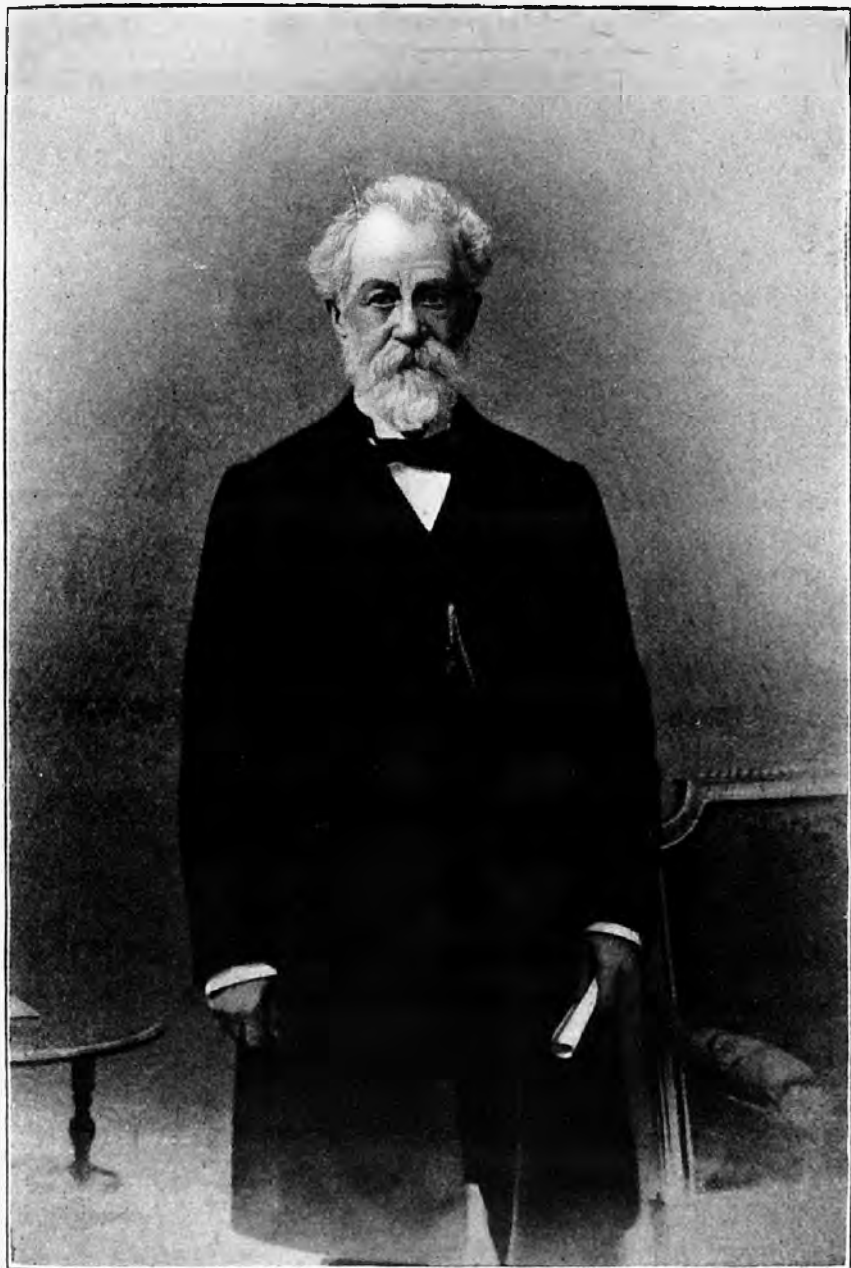
**ABERDEEN AND NORTH OF SCOTLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**—Founded 1910. *President*—James Anderson, F.R.P.S.L. *Entrance fee*—5s. *Annual subscription*—2s. 6d. *Membership*—60. *Exchange Superintendent*—Alex. Milne, 13, Carlton Place, Aberdeen. *Librarian*—W. Edmund Bell, 81, Union Street, Aberdeen. *Meetings* are held every third Wednesday at 8 p.m., at Marischal College. *Hon. Secretary*—Edward Alexander, jr., F.R.P.S.L., Glengyle, Cults, Aberdeenshire.

**BATH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**—Founded 1906. *President*—B. D. Pope. *Annual subscription*—2s. 6d. *Membership*—21. *Exchange packet*—nett prices. *Library*—About 50 vols. *Meetings*—First and third Wednesdays, October to April, at Church Institute. *Hon. Secretary and Librarian*—W. C. Elwood, 43, Milson Street, Bath.

**BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**—Founded 1892. *President*—R. Hollick, C.C. *Entrance fee*—5s. *Annual subscription*—5s. *Life subscription*—50s. *Membership*—222. *Exchange packet*—gross prices. During the 19 years since the foundation of the Society there has been circulated in the exchange packets a net cash value of over £200,000, and sales have amounted to over £20,000 nett. There is a very comprehensive *Library* of 400 volumes, including nearly all the handbooks on philatelic subjects, complete files of the chief English periodicals, and a nearly complete set of British Auction Catalogues, nearly all of which are priced. The *Permanent Collection* is stated to be the finest owned by any Society, and comprises 27,795 varieties, including British and Colonial, 7,148; Foreign, 14,398; Fiscals, 2,067; Locals, 1,461; Railway Stamps, 103; Cut Envelopes, 491; Entires, 2,127. There is also a *Forgery Collection* of 2,250 varieties. *Meetings* are held twice monthly on Thursdays, 8 p.m., at the Imperial Hotel, Temple Street, Birmingham. *Hon. Secretary, Exchange Superintendent, and Librarian*—Councillor G. Johnson, B.A., 308, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

**BOLTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**—Founded 1908. *President*—Alderman J. P. Haslam. *Annual subscription*—3s. *Life subscription*—25s. *Membership*—20. The formation of a *Library* has been started. *Meetings*—Last Tuesday in each month, at 8 p.m., Nelson Café, Bradshawgate. *Hon. Secretary*—Harold Moscrop, Turton Road, Bradshaw, Bolton.

**BRISTOL AND CLIFTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**—Founded February, 1897. *President*—Alderman C. E. L. Gardner, J.P. *Annual subscription*—2s. 6d. *Membership*—44. *Exchange packet*—nett prices. *Meetings*—Second Thursday in



SIR DANIEL COOPER, BART.,  
First President of the Philatelic Society—now the Royal Philatelic Society.





NO. 17 FLEET STREET,  
Where the Junior Philatelic Society's Meetings are held.

month, October to May, at members' residences. *Hon. Secretary*—Henry Alsop, 283, Wills Rd., Knowle, Bristol.

**CARLISLE PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**—Founded December, 1910. *President*—J. Dove, J.P. *Entrance fee*—1s. *Annual subscription*—2s. 6d. *Membership*—30. *Exchange packets*—nett prices. *Superintendent*—J. Valentine, 70, Aglionby Street, Carlisle. *Meetings* are held on the last Thursday of each month at 7.30 p.m., at the Committee Room, Y.M.C.A., Fisher Street, Carlisle. *Hon. Secretary*—T. Fred Marriner, The Poplars, Edentown, Carlisle.

**CINQUE PORTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**—Founded March, 1911. *Patron*—The Right Hon. the Earl of Guildford. *President*—Captain Clarke. *Annual subscription*—2s. 6d. *Life subscription*—21s. *Membership*—about 30. *Exchange packet*—nett prices. *Superintendent*—H. A. Spowart, 4, Latham Villas, Cheriton Rd., Folkestone. A *Forgery Collection* is being formed. *Meetings* are usually held on Tuesdays at 8 p.m., at the Grammar School, Grace Hill, Folkestone (by kind permission of Rev. Davison, Headmaster). *Hon. Secretary*—Miss W. Brandreth Gibbs, Keppel, Beachborough Road, Folkestone.

**CROYDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**—Founded 1907. *President*—F. G. Bing. *Entrance fee*—1s. (none for ladies or juniors). *Annual subscription*—Minimum 1s. *Membership*—51. *Exchange packet*—gross prices. *Superintendent*—Robert Lines, 2, Ashting Road, Addiscombe. A *Library* is in course of formation, as also are *Permanent and Forgery Collections*. *Meetings* are held on second and fourth Tuesdays during season, time 7 p.m. for juniors, 8 p.m. ordinary meeting. *Meeting-place*—Y.M.C.A., North End, Croydon. *Hon. Secretary*—W. G. Walder, 17, Dingwall Road, Croydon.

**DERBY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**—Founded 1905. *President*—W. Oakley, Newhall, Burton-on-Trent. *Entrance fee*—1s. 6d. *Annual subscription*—1s. *Membership*—52. *Exchange packet*—gross prices. *Meetings* are held on last Saturday of each month, 7.30 p.m., at the Midland Railway Institute, Derby. *Hon. Secretary*—E. Martin, 72, Leacroft Road, Derby.

**DUNDEE AND DISTRICT PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**—Founded September, 1905. *President*—David Dickson. *Annual subscription*—2s. 6d. *Membership*—80. *Exchange packet*—nett prices. *Library*—30 vols. *Hon. Librarian*—B. Buish. *Meetings*—Alternate Thursday evenings, September to April, at Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Constitution Road, Dundee. *Hon. Secretary*—John W. Christie, 2 Tullideph Road, Dundee.

**HUDDERSFIELD AND DISTRICT PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**—Founded January, 1907. *President*—Rev. G. C. B. Madden, M.A. *Annual subscription*—5s.; juniors, 2s. 6d. *Membership*—12. *Meetings*—Alternate Thursdays, 7.30 p.m., at the Lion Restaurant, Huddersfield. *Hon. Secretary*—Charles H. Greenwood, 57, Perseverance Street, Primrose Hill, Huddersfield.

**HULL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**—Founded 1896. *President*—W. T. Taylor. *Annual Subscription*—2s. 6d. *Membership*—54. *Exchange packet*—nett prices. A *Forgery Collection* is being formed. *Meetings*—First and third Mondays in the month at Pryme House, Pryme Street, Hull. *Hon. Secretary*—Charles H. Woolf, 36, Beresford Avenue, Hull.

**ISLE OF THANET PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**—Founded 1910. *Patrons*—J. Heniker Heaton, Norman Craig, and the Mayors of Margate and Ramsgate. *President*—Councillor A. Leon Adutt, F.R.P.S.L. *Entrance fee*—2s. 6d. *Annual subscription*—2s. 6d. *Librarian*—J. M. Munns. The Society has a *Permanent* and a *Forgery Collection*. *Meetings*—Second and fourth Saturdays, October to May, at 8 p.m., at the Queen's Highcliffe Hotel, Margate. *Hon. Secretary*—D. B. Armstrong, Llanadern, Broadstairs. Under the auspices of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, the Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain will be held at Margate, May 1-3, 1912 (see "CONGRESS").

**JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY (BRIGHTON BRANCH).**—Founded December, 1906. *President*—Fred J. Melville. *Chairman*—W. Mead. *Entrance fee*—2s. 6d. (none for members under 21 years, or ladies). *Annual subscription*—2s. 6d. *Life subscription*—Two guineas. *Membership*—55. *Exchange packet*—nett prices. *Superintendent*—J. C. Dallimore, 27, Highdown Road, Hove. *Library*—35 vols. *Hon. Librarian*—Douglas Charles Smith. There is a *Forgery Collection*. *Meetings*—Second and fourth Thursdays, 7.30 p.m., at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton. *Secretary*—John Ireland, 103, Western Road, Hove.

**LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**—Founded May, 1890. *Hon. President*—Leslie L. R. Hausburg. *President*—John H. Thackrah. *Entrance fee*—2s. 6d. *Annual subscription*—Town, 5s.; country, 2s. 6d. *Membership*—76. *Exchange packet*—gross prices. *Superintendents*—Geo. Davis, Lee Lane, Horsforth, Leeds; J. E. Rhodes, Rosedene, Pool, Leeds. There is a large, but uncounted number of volumes in the *Library*, under the charge of Mr. J. Digby Firth, F.L.S. There is also a small *Forgery Collection*. *Meetings* are held fortnightly on Tuesdays, Y.M.C.A., Albion Place, Leeds. *Hon. Secretaries*—W. Denison Roebuck, 259, Hyde Park Lane, Leeds, and W. K. Skipwith, 27, Ash Grove, Hyde Park, Leeds.

**LEICESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**—Founded May, 1908. *President*—Jos. Young. *Entrance fee*—2s. 6d. *Annual subscription*—2s. 6d. *Life subscription*—21s. *Membership*—47. *Exchange packet*—gross prices. *Superintendent*—E. F. Bull, 2 Wycliffe Street. The Society's books have been deposited with the Municipal Library, Bishop Street, Leicester. There is a *Permanent Collection* of British and foreign stamps. *Meetings*—Second Wednesday of each month, at 8 p.m., at the Turkey Café, Granby Street. *Hon. Secretary*—T. B. Widdowson, 16, Stretton Road, Leicester.

**LIVERPOOL JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**—Founded 1905. *President*—J. H. M. Savage. *Annual subscription*—1s. 6d. *Membership*—over 100. *Exchange packet*—nett prices. *Superintendent*—P. A. Fletcher, Cliff House, Wallasey, Cheshire. *Librarian*—J. Bate. *Meetings*—Alternate Mondays during winter, at Ridgways Café, Fenwick Street, Liverpool. *Hon. Secretary*—G. J. Edmondson, 37, Hartington Road, Liverpool.

**LIVERPOOL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**—Founded 1888. *President*—W. E. Whitnall. *Entrance fee*—2s. 6d. *Annual subscription*—Town, 5s.; corresponding, 3s. *Membership*—120. *Exchange packet*—nett prices. *Superintendent*—W. McMillan, 9, Bristol Road, Wavertree, Liverpool. *Library*—about 150 vols. *Librarian*—P. A. Fletcher. There is a small *Permanent Collection*. *Meetings*—Alternate Mondays, 7.30 p.m., from September to April, at St. George's Restaurant, Redcross Street, Liverpool. *Hon. Secretary*—J. H. M. Savage, Bebington Road, Rock Ferry.

**MANCHESTER JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**—Founded February, 1906. *President*—I. J. Bernstein. *Annual subscription*—2s. 6d. *Membership*—130. *Exchange packet*—nett prices. *Superintendent*—C. S. Gleave, 56, Roseneath Road, Urmston. *Library*—about 100 vols. *Hon. Librarian*—J. Taylor. There is a *Forgery Collection*. *Meetings*—Alternate Thursdays, October to April, at Deansgate Hotel, Deansgate, Manchester. *Publication*—"Report of the First British Congress." *Hon. Secretary*—J. S. Higgins, Jr., 7, Green Street, Manchester.

**MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**—Founded April, 1891. *President*—W. Dorning Beckton. *Annual subscription*—10s. 6d. (no entrance fee); country members (Exchange section only), 3s. 6d. *Life subscription*—Four guineas. *Membership*—103. *Exchange packets*—gross prices, subject to 50 per cent., 14 days' invoice. *Exchange Superintendent*—John H. Taylor, 182, Ayres Road, Old Trafford. Possesses a fair *Library*, of which there is a printed list appended to the Statutes 1910; the books are housed at the place of meeting. *Hon. Librarian*

—J. R. M. Albrecht, 2, Seedley Terrace, Pendleton. *Forgery Collection* being formed. *Meetings* are held each Friday, 7.30 p.m., from October to end of March. *Meeting place*—Manchester Geographical Society's Rooms, Parsonage, Manchester. *Hon. Secretary*—J. Stelfox Gee, 96, Mosley Street, Manchester.

**NORTH OF ENGLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**—Founded December, 1903.—*President*—W. J. Cochrane. *Annual subscription*—2s. 6d. *Membership*—115. *Library*—40 vols. *Hon. Librarian*—R. W. Wilkinson. *Permanent Collection*—Small, commenced in 1910. A *Forgery Collection* is being formed. *Meetings*—First and third Thursdays, 7.30 p.m., at Church Institute, Hood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. *Hon. Secretary and Exchange Superintendent*—Hugh R. Viall, 39, Lish Avenue, Whitley Bay, Northumberland.

**NORTHAMPTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**—Founded 1907. *President*—H. E. Archer. *Annual subscription*—Town, 3s.; country, 2s. 6d. *Membership*—36. *Exchange packet*—nett prices. *Superintendent*—B. A. Swift, 12, Abington Grove, Northampton. *Library*—about 50 vols., and a quantity of unbound journals; the bound volumes are kept in the Public Reference Library under the supervision of the Hon. Secretary. A *Forgery Collection* is being formed. *Meetings*—First Wednesday of each month, at 8 p.m., at the Divan Café, The Drapery, Northampton. *Hon. Secretary*—W. Nichols, 70, Stimpson Avenue, Northampton.

**OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**—Founded 1890. *President*—Sir J. A. H. Murray, M.A., LL.D., etc. *Entrance fee*—1s. *Annual subscription*—2s. 6d. *Exchange packet*—occasional, for members only; prices nett. *Library*—For many years such complete works as have been presented to or purchased by the Society have been placed by arrangement on loan, in the City Public Reference Library (Municipal Buildings). The Hon. Secretary's own library of postal history and philatelic books and papers in any language from the earliest time to December, 1910, extends to about 300 feet run of book-shelf, and is available for use by any member of the Society. A detailed index of the contents of all the English papers, except for the most recent years, has been made on the separate slip form, the number of entries probably reaching the "hundreds of thousands", including entries from foreign papers. A large number of errors in the numbering, etc., of philatelic journals have also been noted. There is a *Forgery Collection*, and *Meetings* are arranged for members' convenience at their residences. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer* since 1890—F. A. Bellamy, M.A., F.R.A.S., 4, St. John's Road, Oxford.

**SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY (Edinburgh).**—*President*—W. Norfor, C.A. *Annual subscription*—Town, 5s.; country, 2s. 6d. *Exchange packet*—nett prices. *Library*—upwards of 20 volumes. *Hon. Librarian*—John Walker, 41, George St., Edinburgh. The Society has a *Forgery Collection*. *Meetings*—Second Monday of each month at 26, Frederick Street, Edinburgh. *Hon. Secretary and Exchange Packet Superintendent*—R. W. Findlater, 30, Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh.

**SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY, JUNIOR BRANCH (Edinburgh).**—Founded March, 1906. *Hon. President*—E. P. W. Redford, C.B. *President*—W. D. D. Small, M.B., Ch.B. *Annual subscription*—2s.; under 16 years of age, 1s. *Membership*—82. *Exchange packet*—gross prices. The Branch has a few books, but has access to the senior Society's library. *Librarian*—J. A. Hamilton. There is a small *Forgery Collection*. *Meetings*—First Saturday in the month, 7 p.m., at Dowell's Rooms, George Street, Edinburgh. *Hon. Secretary*—Arthur William Charles, 72, Cornhill Terrace, Leith.

**SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**—Founded 1894. *President*—Dr. C. W. Mays. *Annual subscription*—Town, 5s.; country, 2s. 6d. *Membership*—60. *Exchange packet*—gross prices, less 50 per cent. *Superintendent*—W. H. Wilkinson, 7, Crescent Road, Sheffield. A good miscellaneous library is in the charge of the *Librarian*, J. F. Peace, 38, Minna Road, Pitsmoor, Sheffield. *Forgery*

*Collection* in formation. *Meetings* are held first and third Wednesdays, September to May, at the King's Head Hotel, Sheffield. *Hon. Treasurer*—J. H. Chapman, 36, Marlborough Road, Sheffield. *Hon. Secretary*—H. E. Standfield, 22, Parker's Road, Sheffield.

TEIGNMOUTH AND SOUTH DEVON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Founded April 27, 1911. *President*—Dr. F. W. Morton-Palmer. *Annual subscription*—2s. 6d. Members must be bonâ-fide residents in South Devon, present total—16. *Meetings* are held first Tuesdays April to September, and first and third Tuesdays October to March, at 8 p.m., at 9, Station Road, Teignmouth, Devon. *Hon. Secretary*—Fred A. Wright, Westville, Teignmouth, Devon.

#### AUSTRALIA.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Founded October 29, 1888. *President*—A. T. R. Wilson. *Membership*—56. *Hon. Secretary*—J. H. Welfare, Box 409, G.P.O., Adelaide.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.—Founded October 12, 1887; resuscitated July 7, 1892. *President*—Rev. H. W. Lane. *Membership*—90. *Meetings* at 128, Russell Street, Melbourne. *Hon. Secretary and Exchange Superintendent*—S. Orlo Smith, 46, Park Street, St. Kilda.

PRAHRAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Founded 1905. *Membership*—103. *Meetings* at Protestant Hall, Chapel Street, Prahran. *Hon. Secretary*—G. W. Minty, corner Kooyong and Wattleree Roads, Armadale.

SYDNEY PHILATELIC CLUB.—Founded July 21, 1890. *Patron*—H.M. King George V. *President*—A. H. Pettifer. *Membership*—130. *Hon. Secretary*—C. F. Williams, Box 1751, G.P.O., Sydney.

#### BRITISH GUIANA.

BRITISH GUIANA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Founded June, 1903. *Patron*—His Excellency Sir F. M. Hodgson, K.C.M.G. *President*—Ven. Archdeacon F. P. L. Josa. *Entrance fee*—50 cents. *Annual subscription*—One dollar, payable half-yearly in advance. *Membership*—65 (including 7 honorary and 6 corresponding members). *Exchange packet*—gross prices, less 50 per cent., quarterly settlements. *Organ*—"British Guiana Philatelic Journal." *Hon. Secretary*—A. D. Ferguson, Georgetown.

#### CANADA.

HOBBY CLUB.—Founded 1908. *Annual subscription*—\$1.20. *Organ*—"The Hobbyist." *Founder and Director*—O. Kendall, 344, William Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

WINNIPEG STAMP CLUB.—Founded 1910. *President*—F. H. Alexander. *Annual subscription*—\$1.20; juniors, 60c. *Hon. Secretary*—B. J. Turner.

CANADIAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.—*Secretary-Treasurer*—O. Kendall, 344, William Avenue, Winnipeg.

#### INDIA.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.—Founded March 6, 1897. *Hon. President*—The Hon. Sir C. Stewart-Wilson. *President*—The Hon. A. G. Cardew, I.C.S. (Madras). *Annual subscription*—Rupees 20, in India; one guinea out of India. *Life subscription*—Rupees 100. *Membership*—"No information; probably between 100 and 150." *Library*—A fairly large selection of representative philatelic literature. *Librarian*—E. W. Wetherell (Bangalore). *Meetings* are held at irregular intervals, usually in Calcutta. *Organ*—"The Philatelic Journal of India." *Publications*—"British Indian Adhesive Stamps Surcharged for Native States", Parts 1 (1897) and 2 (1898); "Notes on the Postage Stamps of Bhopal" (1899); "The Stamps of Jammu and Kashmir", Parts 1 (1900) and 2 (1901);

"British Indian Adhesive Stamps (Queen's Head) Surcharged for Native States" (1904); "The Adhesive Fiscal and Telegraph Stamps of British India" (1905); "The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of British India . . ." (1907); "The Postage Stamps of Afghanistan" (1908); and "The Fiscal and Telegraph Stamps of Ceylon" (1911). *Hon. Secretary*—J. Godinho, Bombay.

## NEW ZEALAND.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND.—Founded September 5, 1888. *Patron*—His Excellency the Governor, the Rt. Hon. Lord Islington. *President*—The Hon. the Postmaster-General, Sir J. G. Ward, Bart. *Annual subscription*—Town, 10s.; country, 7s. 6d. *Life subscription*—Town, five guineas; country, three guineas. *Membership*—121. *Exchange packet*—gross prices. *Superintendent*—Thomas Acocks, 26, Pipitea Street, Wellington. The greater part of the Society's *Library* was destroyed by fire in October, 1907; the present collection of books is valued in the latest report, less allowance for depreciation, at £20. *Hon. Secretary*—Percy B. Phipson, F.C.S., care of J. Staples & Co., Ltd., Wellington.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

BLOEMFONTEIN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—*Chairman*—F. Carter. *Exchange Superintendent*—E. C. Hansen, Box 261. *Hon. Secretary*—W. W. Hornby, Box 179, Bloemfontein.

CAPETOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY AND EXCHANGE CLUB.—Founded May 3, 1911. *Vice-President and Exchange Superintendent*—W. Reid. *Hon. Secretary*—G. J. Allis, Box 744, Capetown.

EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—*President*—A. O. Hoppe. *Chairman*—T. Harper. *Hon. Secretary*—A. Howitt, Buffalo Street, East London.

JOHANNESBURG UNITED PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—*President*—G. J. Joubert. *Librarian and Exchange Superintendent*—W. P. Cohen. *Meetings*—Second and fourth Tuesdays, at Trust Buildings, Johannesburg. *Hon. Secretary*—T. Henderson, P.O. Box 4987, Johannesburg.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF RHODESIA.—Founded August 2, 1910. *President*—G. H. Eyre, Postmaster-General. *Chairman*—L. H. Whitmore. *Membership*—29. *Exchange packets* are exchanged with the Junior Philatelic Society, London, and with the Johannesburg and Bloemfontein Societies. *Hon. Secretary*—W. L. Simon, P.O. Box 121, Bulawayo.

## ADDITION.

POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE, THE.—Founded April, 1910, by Fred J. Melville. *Objects*—To stimulate interest in stamps among the general public by means of lantern lectures and attractive pamphlets. Upwards of 25,000 pamphlets have already been distributed, and many lectures have been given under the auspices of the League. *Membership* is nominal and is obtained by forwarding registration fee of 6d.; there is no annual subscription, but members are expected to assist so far as lies in their power the circulation of the leaflets, etc. Present membership is 300. *Registrar*, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

# NEW ISSUES OF 1911.

*Specially compiled for "The Stamp Year" by L. W. CROUCH.*

## GREAT BRITAIN.

A. Head of King Edward VII.  
(1) Surface-printed by Harrison & Sons, Hayes, Middlesex, and shewing differences of impression, colour and gum. White (yellow for 3d.) wove paper watermarked Crown of 1880.

(a) Perforated 14.

May 4. ½d., pale green (numerous shades), deep green.  
1d., scarlet (shades).

July 10. 2½d., blue.  
Inverted watermark.

Sept. 14. 3d., purple on yellow.

July 16. 4d., orange.

(b) Perforated 15 × 14.

Oct. 29. ½d., pale green.

Oct. 6. 1d., scarlet, deep carmine.

Oct. 14. 2½d., blue.

Sept. 28. 3d., purple on yellow.

Nov. 4d., orange.

(2) Surface-printed by the Stamping Department of the Board of Inland Revenue at Somerset House, London, and shewing differences of impression, colour and gum. White wove paper watermarked Crown of 1880 (Large Anchor for 2s. 6d.). Perforated 14.

July 13. 1½d., purple and green.

Aug. 8. 2d., green and red.

Aug. 16. 5d., purple and blue.

Nov. 6d., deep mauve.

July 24. 9d., blue and purple (shades).

Sept. 25. 10d., carmine and purple.

July 19. 1s., carmine and green (shades).

Sept. 17. 2s. 6d., purple.

Sept. £1, green.

B. Head of King George V.

Surface-printed by Harrison & Sons (except a small supply by the Stamping Department of the Board of Inland Revenue). White wove paper watermarked Crown of 1880. Perforated 15 × 14.

June 22. ½d., green (shades).

Inverted watermark.

1d., carmine (shades).

Inverted watermark.

## ANGOLA.

Head of King Carlos. Overprinted "REPUBLICA" in red (the 25 reis in green). Wove paper. Perforated 11½ × 12. Surface-printed and overprinted at the Lisbon Mint.

April. 2½ reis, grey and black.

5 .. orange-red and black.

10 .. green and black.

15 .. dull green and black.

20 .. deep lilac and black.

25 .. carmine and black.

50 .. brown and black.

75 .. dull purple and black.

100 .. blue and black on blue.

115 .. orange-brown and black on pink.

130 .. brown and black on straw.

200 .. purple and black on flesh.

400 .. dull blue .. on straw.

500 .. black and carmine on azure.

700 .. mauve and black on yellow.

## POSTAGE DUE.

Current stamps overprinted "REPUBLICA" in red (the 200 reis in green). White wove paper. Perforated 11½ × 12. Surface-printed and overprinted at the Lisbon Mint.

June. 5 reis, yellow-green and black.

10 .. slate ..

20 .. brown ..

30 .. orange ..

50 .. deep brown ..

60 .. pale red-brown ..

100 .. mauve ..

130 .. blue ..

200 .. carmine ..

500 .. deep lilac ..

## ANTIGUA.

Arms type. White chalk-surfaced wove paper watermarked Crown and CA (multiple). Perforated 14. Surface-printed by De La Rue & Co.

August. 6d., grey-black and purple.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Commemorative of centenary of birth of Don Domingo Faustino Sarmiento (President, 1868-1874). Portrait of Sarmiento. White wove paper watermarked Sun. Perforated 13, 13½. Lithographed at the Buenos Ayres Mint.

May 15. 5 centavos, brown and black.

## AUSTRIA.

### POSTAGE DUE.

New values. White wove paper. Perforated 12½. Surface-printed at Austrian State Printing Works, Vienna.

July 16. 5 kronen, violet.  
10 kronen, violet.

## AZORES.

Remainders of Vasco da Gama ordinary issue and postage-due stamps overprinted "REPUBLICA" in black and in some cases with new values. See Portugal *infra*. Issued November.

## POSTAGE DUE.

Postage-dues of Portugal overprinted "ACORES" in black and "REPUBLICA" in red (the 50 reis in green). White wove paper. Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ . Surface-printed and overprinted at the Lisbon Mint.

January. 5 reis, brown.

10 .. orange.  
20 .. dull mauve.  
30 .. green.  
40 .. deep lilac.  
50 .. carmine.  
100 .. blue.

## BAHAMAS.

New colour. Head of King Edward VII. White wove paper watermarked Crown and CA (multiple). Perforated 14. Surface-printed by De La Rue & Co.

August. 6d., brown-ochre.

## BAVARIA.

Arms type. Toned wove paper watermarked close Vertical Wavy Lines. Perforated  $14\frac{1}{2}$ . Surface-printed at the Munich Mint.

Jan. 23. 5 pfennig, deep green.

Commemorative of 90th birthday of Prince Regent. Portrait of Prince Regent. Wove paper watermarked Horizontal (3pf. to 25pf.), or Vertical (30pf. to 20m.), Wavy Lines. Perforated  $14\frac{1}{2}$  (3pf. to 25pf.), or  $11\frac{1}{2}$  (30pf. to 20m.). Photo-lithographed at the Munich Mint.

Feb. 10. 3 pfennig, brown on drab.

5 .. green on green.  
10 .. red on buff.  
20 .. deep blue on blue.  
25 .. purple-black on buff.  
30 .. orange on buff.  
40 .. olive on buff.  
50 .. marone on drab.

Sept. 60 .. dark green on buff.

Feb. 10. 80 .. violet on drab.

1 mark, grey-brown on drab.  
2 marks, deep green on green.  
3 .. crimson on buff.  
5 .. deep blue on buff.  
10 .. orange on yellow.  
20 .. chocolate on yellow.

Commemorative of 25th anniversary of the Regency. Portrait of Regent. White wove paper. Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ . Photo-lithographed at the Munich Mint.

June 10. 5 pfennig, green, yellow and black.

10 pfennig, red, yellow and black.

## BENGASI (ITALIAN P.O.).

Italian 25 centesimi of 1907 overprinted and surcharged in black "BENGASI—1 PIASTRA 1" in two lines. White wove paper watermarked Crown. Perforated 14. Surface-printed and overprinted at L'Officina Carta Valori, Turin.

Oct. 1 piastra on 25 centesimi, blue.

## BOLIVIA.

The 2 centavos of 1901, locally overprinted and surcharged in black diagonally "5 Centavos—1911" in two lines. White wove paper. Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , 12. Recess-printed by the American Bank Note Co., New York.

Oct. 5 centavos on 2 centavos, green.

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

New colours. Coloured wove paper watermarked Crown and CA (multiple). Perforated 14. Surface-printed by De La Rue & Co.

Oct. 25 cents, black on green.

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS  
PROTECTORATE.

New value. Coloured wove paper watermarked Crown and CA (multiple). Perforated 14. Recess-printed by De La Rue & Co.

Feb. 4d., red on yellow.

## BRUNEI.

New colours. White wove paper watermarked Crown and CA (multiple). Perforated 14. Surface-printed by De La Rue & Co.

April 5. 2 cents, chocolate and black.



## BULGARIA.

Portraits of King Ferdinand, and pictorial. White wove paper. Perforated 12. Recess-printed by L'Officina Calografica Italiana, Rome.

Feb.	1	stotinka, myrtle-green.
	2	stotinki, carmine and black.
	3	lake
	5	green
	10	red
	15	bistre.
	25	ultramarine and black.
	30	blue
	50	ochre
	1	leva, brown.
	2	purple and black.
	3	violet and black.

## CANAL ZONE.

Unissued 13 centesimos stamp of Panama overprinted "CANAL—ZONE" reading upwards in two lines, and surcharged "10 cts." horizontally, all in black. White wove paper. Perforated 12. Recess-printed by the American Bank Note Co., New York.

Jan. 10 centesimos on 13 centesimos, grey.

## CAPE VERD ISLANDS.

Ordinary and postage-due stamps overprinted "REPUBLICA". See Angola. Ordinary issued June, 1911; postage-due, August, 1911.

## CEYLON.

New colour 2 cents and modified 3 cents. Head of King Edward VII. White wove paper watermarked Crown and CA (multiple). Perforated 14. Surface-printed by De La Rue & Co.

May. 2 cents, deep orange.

June. 3 cents, green.

## CHILI.

Portraits. White wove paper. Perforated 12. Recess-printed by the American Bank Note Co., New York.

Sept.	1	centavo, green (Columbus).
	2	centavos, red (Valdivia).
	4	.. brown (Toro Zambrado).
	5	.. blue (O'Higgins).
	10	.. grey and black (Freire).
	12	.. carmine and black (F. A. Pinto).
	15	.. violet and black (Prieto).
	20	.. deep orange and black (Bulnes).

	25	centavos, pale blue and black (Montt).
	30	.. olive-brown and black (Perez).
	50	.. deep green and black (Errazuriz Z.).
	1	peso, green and black (A. Pinto).
	2	pesos, red and black (Santa Maria).
	5	.. green and black (Balmaceda).
	10	.. deep yellow and black (Errazuriz E.).

## CHINA.

## POSTAGE DUE.

New colour. White wove paper. Perforated 12 to 14. Recess-printed by Waterlow & Sons, London.

July. 1 cent, brown.

Oct. 2 cents, ..

## CHINA (FRENCH P.O.).

## POSTAGE DUE.

French postage-dues surcharged with value in cents in English and Chinese in two lines in black. White wove paper. Perforated 14 × 13½. Surface-printed at the Government Printing Works, Paris.

Aug.	2	cents on 5 centimes, pale blue.
	4	.. 10 .. pale brown.
Sept.	8	.. 20 .. olive-green.
	20	.. 50 .. dull claret.

## CHINA (GERMAN P.O.).

New paper. German stamps surcharged with value in cents and overprinted "China" in black Gothic type. White wove paper watermarked Lozenges. Perforated 14. Surface-printed, overprinted, etc., at Imperial Printing Works, Berlin.

May. 2 cents on 5 pfennig, green.

March. 4 cents on 10 pfennig, carmine.

## CHINA (RUSSIAN P.O.).

Russian issue of 1908-10 overprinted in black (on 50 koeps in blue). White wove paper with varnish lines. Perforated 14, 14½ (1 rouble perforated 13½). Surface-printed and overprinted at State Printing Works, St. Petersburg.

Jan. 3 koeps, red.

15 koeps, pale magenta and ultramarine.

- Feb. 35 kopecs, purple and green.  
50 kopecs, purple and yellow-green.
- Jan. 1 rouble, brown and orange.

## COCHIN.

Head of Rajah. White wove paper watermarked Umbrella. Perforated 13½. 14. Recess-printed by Perkins Bacon & Co., London.

- March. 2 pies, brown.  
3 „ blue.  
4 „ green.  
9 „ carmine-lake.
- May. 1 anna, brownish orange.
- March. 1½ „ lilac.

## COSTA RICA.

The 1 centavo and 2 centavos of 1907 overprinted “ \* 1911 \* ” in black, and the 2 centavos similarly, but in different type in red; the 1907 5 centavos overprinted “ Habilitado—1911 ” in two lines in greenish blue. White wove paper. Perforated 14. Recess-printed by Waterlow Bros. & Layton. Overprinted locally.

## A. In red.

- Feb. 2 centavos, yellow-green and black.

## B. In black.

- May. 1 centavo, chestnut-brown and indigo.  
2 centavos, yellow-green and black.

## C. In greenish blue.

- May 5 centavos, orange-buff and indigo.

## CUBA.

New colours. Portraits. White wove paper. Perforated 12. Recess-printed by the American Bank Note Co., New York.

- Aug. 1 centavo, green.  
July. 2 centavos, rose.  
5 „ blue.  
Oct. 8 „ olive and black.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Official 2 centavos of 1909 locally overprinted “ HABILITADO—1911 ” in two lines in red for public use. White wove paper watermarked Crosses and Circles. Perforated 14. Surface-printed by the German Imperial Printing Works, Berlin.

- July 11. 2 centavos, scarlet and black.

Arms. White wove paper watermarked Crosses and Circles. Perforated 14. Surface-printed by the German Imperial Printing Works.

- Sept. 1 centavo, green and black.  
2 centavos, red „  
10 „ lilac „  
20 „ olive „  
50 „ brown „  
1 peso, violet „

## DUTCH INDIES.

## OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Issue of 1883 locally overprinted “ DIENST ” in black diagonally upwards. White wove paper. Perforated 12½. Surface-printed by Johannes Enschedé & Sons, Haarlem.

July. 2½ cents, orange-yellow.

Issue of 1892-5 overprinted “ D ” in white on black disc. Other details as before.

- July. 10 cents, brown.  
12½ „ grey.  
15 „ bistre.  
20 „ blue.  
25 „ mauve.  
50 „ rose-carmine.  
2 gulden 50 cents, brown and blue.

Issue of 1902-9 overprinted “ DIENST ” in black diagonally downwards (½c. to 7½c.) or upwards (10c. to 2½g.). Other details as before, except 1g. and 2½g. which are perforated 11½ × 11.

- July. ½ cent, bright lilac.  
1 cent, olive-green.  
2 cents, brown.  
2½ „ green.  
3 „ orange.  
4 „ ultramarine.  
5 „ rose.  
7½ „ slate.  
10 „ slate-blue.  
12½ „ deep blue.  
15 „ brown.  
17½ „ bistre.  
20 „ olive.  
22½ „ brown and olive.  
25 „ deep violet.  
30 „ chestnut.  
50 „ lake-brown.  
1 gulden, dull lilac.  
2½ gulden, slate.

## ECUADOR.

Portraits. White wove paper. Perforated 12. Recess-printed by the American Bank Note Co., New York.

March. 1 centavo, vermilion and black (Roca).  
2 centavos, blue and black (Noboa).

Jan. 5 centavos, scarlet and black (Urvina).  
10 centavos, deep blue and black (Garcia Moreno).  
1 sucre, green and black.

## ERITREA.

View of Government Palace, Massawah. White wove paper. Perforated 14. Recess-printed by L'Officina Carta Valori, Turin.

Jan. 15 centesimi, slate.

## FINLAND.

Arms. White wove paper. Perforated 14. Surface-printed by Russian State Printing Works, St. Petersburg.

Jan. 23. 2 pennia, orange.  
5 .. green.  
10 .. carmine.  
20 .. blue.  
40 .. claret and blue.

## FIJI.

New colours. Head of King Edward VII. Chalk-surfaced wove paper watermarked Crown and CA (multiple). Perforated 14. Surface-printed by De La Rue & Co.

July. 5s., green and red on yellow.

## GERMANY.

New value and paper. White wove paper watermarked Lozenges. Perforated 14. Surface-printed at the Imperial Printing Works, Berlin.

Oct. 1. 60 pfennig, mauve.

March. 3 marks, violet-black.

## GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

New coloured wove paper watermarked Lozenges. Perforated 14. Surface-printed at the Imperial Printing Works, Berlin.

Jan. 20 heller, orange and black on buff.

## GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

New white wove paper watermarked

Lozenges. Perforated 14. Printed as last.

Jan. 20 pfennig, ultramarine.

## GIBRALTAR.

New colours. Head of King Edward VII. Chalk-surfaced white wove paper watermarked Crown and CA (multiple). Perforated 14. Surface-printed by De La Rue & Co.

May. 8s., dull purple and green.

## GOLD COAST.

New colours. Head of King Edward VII. Chalk-surfaced coloured wove paper watermarked Crown and CA (multiple). Perforated 14. Surface-printed by De La Rue & Co.

Sept. 2s. 6d., black and red on blue.

## GREECE.

Mythological subjects. White wove paper. Percés en scie 14. Recess-printed by Aspiotis Brothers, Corfu.

May. 1 lepton, green.

2 lepta, carmine.

3 .. scarlet.

March 28. 5 .. green.

April. 10 .. carmine.

May. 20 .. lilac.

March. 25 .. ultramarine.

May. 30 .. carmine.

40 .. deep blue.

50 .. indigo-purple.

1 drachme, ultramarine.

2 drachmai, vermilion.

3 .. rose-carmine.

5 .. dull blue.

10 .. deep blue.

25 .. deep blue.

## GRENADA.

New chalk-surfaced coloured wove paper watermarked Crown and CA (multiple). Perforated 14. Surface-printed by De La Rue & Co.

May. 1s., black on green.

## GUATEMALA.

New values. White wove paper. Perforated 14, 15. Recess-printed by Waterlow & Sons.

July. 25 centavos, dark blue and black (Central Post Office).

5 pesos, vermilion and black (President Manuel Estrada Cabrera).

## GUINEA.

Current set of ordinary and postage-dues overprinted "REPUBLICA". See Angola.

## GWALIOR.

Indian 1 anna of 1906 and 5 rupees of 1902 overprinted (in India) "GWALIOR", and the equivalent in Hindi in two lines in black. White wove paper watermarked Star. Perforated 14. Surface-printed by De La Rue & Co.

Jan. 1 anna, carmine.

Sept. 5 rupees, violet and ultramarine.

## GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.

Current Fiji overprinted "GILBERT & ELLICE—PROTECTORATE" in two lines in black (the 1s. in red). Chalk-surfaced (except ½d., 1d., 2d., and 2½d.) wove paper watermarked Crown and CA (multiple). Perforated 14. Surface-printed and overprinted by De La Rue & Co.

Jan. 1. ½d., dull green.

1d., carmine.

2d., grey.

2½d., ultramarine.

5d., purple and yellow-green.

6d., purple.

1s., black on green.

Pandanus tree. Wove paper watermarked Crown and CA (multiple). Perforated 14. Surface-printed by De La Rue & Co.

March. ½d., green.

1d., carmine.

2d., grey.

2½d., ultramarine.

5d., purple and olive.

6d., purple.

1s., black on green.

## HONDURAS.

River view. White wove paper. Perforated 14 (1 peso. perforated 12). Lithographed by the Hess Bank Note Engraving Co., New York.

Jan. 1. 1 centavo, violet.

2 centavos, green.

5 .. carmine.

6 .. milky blue.

10 .. blue.

20 .. lemon-yellow.

50 .. brown.

1 peso, olive.

Commemorative of 90th anniversary of Independence. 2 centavos of last issue overprinted "XC—Aniversario de la—Independencia" in three lines in red, at the Tipografia Nacional, Tegucigalpa.

Sept. 2 centavos, green.

## OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1911 issue overprinted "OFICIAL" in red (the 5 centavos in black). Details as before.

April. 1 centavo, violet.

5 centavos, carmine.

6 .. milky blue.

10 .. blue.

## HONG KONG.

New colours. Head of King Edward VII. Chalk-surfaced wove paper watermarked Crown and CA (multiple). Perforated 14. Surface-printed by De La Rue & Co.

June. 20 cents, olive-green and purple.

30 .. orange and purple.

50 .. black on green.

## HYDERABAD.

New values. White wove paper watermarked with Arabic characters. Perforated 12½. Recess-printed.

April. 8 annas, purple.

12 .. blue-green.

## OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Current series overprinted for official use in black. Details as before.

(a) Large overprint.

April. 4 annas, olive-green.

8 .. purple.

12 .. blue-green.

(b) Small overprint.

April. ¼ anna, grey.

½ anna, green.

## ICELAND.

Commemorative of 100th birthday of Jón Sigurdsson. Portrait of Sigurdsson. White wove paper watermarked Crown. Perforated 12½, 13. Surface-printed by Thiele, Copenhagen.

June 17. 4 aurar, deep blue.

## INDIA

## (CHINA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE).

Current Indian overprinted "C.E.F." in black. White wove paper watermarked Star. Perforated 14. Surface-printed by De La Rue & Co.

April.	3 pies, grey.
Feb.	2 annas, mauve.
	2½ .. ultramarine.
	3 .. orange-brown.
	4 .. olive-green.
	8 .. magenta.
	1 rupee, green and carmine.

## ITALY.

Commemorative and symbolical of 50th anniversary of unification. White wove paper. Perforated 13½, 14. Recess-printed by L'Officina Carta Valori, Turin.

May.	2 centesimi, brown.
	5 .. deep green.
	10 .. carmine.
	15 .. slate-black.

Current 15 centesimi re-engraved. Bust of King Victor Emmanuel III. White wove paper. Perforated 13½, 14. Recess-printed by L'Officina Carta Valori, Turin.

Sept. 15 centesimi, slate-black.

## JAIPUR.

Provisional, Chariot of the Sun. White wove paper. Imperforate. Surface-printed locally.

Oct. ¼ anna, olive.

## JAMAICA.

New colours (2d. new design). 2d. Head of King Edward VII., 4d. Head of Queen Victoria, 6d. Arms. White (coloured for 4d. and chalk-surfaced for 6d.) wove paper watermarked Crown and CA (multiple). Perforated 14. Surface-printed by De La Rue & Co.

Feb. 2d., grey.

Oct. 4d., red on yellow.

Aug. 6d., dull purple and bright purple.

## JOHORE.

New paper and value. Bust of Sultan Ibrahim. White chalk-surfaced wove paper watermarked Rosette (multiple) for 10 cents; and white wove paper watermarked Rosette (single) for 100 dollars. Perforated 14. Surface-printed by De La Rue & Co.

Feb. 10 cents, dull purple and black, 100 dollars, green and rose.

## KELANTAN.

Arms. Chalk-surfaced (except for lowest five values) wove paper watermarked Crown and CA (multiple). Perforated 14. Surface-printed by De La Rue & Co.

Jan.	1 cent, dull green.
	3 cents, carmine.
	4 .. black and carmine.
	5 .. green and carmine on yellow.
	8 .. ultramarine.
	10 .. black and purple.
	30 .. mauve and carmine.
	50 .. black and orange.
	1 dollar, dull green and bright green.
	2 dollars, dull green and lake.
	5 .. dull green and bright blue.
	25 .. dull green and orange.

## LEEWARD ISLANDS.

New colours. Head of King Edward VII. Chalk-surfaced (except for 2d.) wove paper watermarked Crown and CA (multiple). Perforated 14. Surface-printed by De La Rue & Co.

Aug. 2d., grey.

6d., dull purple and bright purple.

1s., black on green.

2s. 6d., black and red on blue.

## LEVANT (BRITISH P.O.).

A. Head of King Edward VII.

Current 2½d. of Great Britain surcharged "1 PIASTRE" in black. White wove paper watermarked Crown of 1880. Perforated 14. Surface-printed and overprinted by Harrison & Sons.

July. 1 piastre on 2½d., blue.

Ditto. Perforated 15×14.

Nov. 1 piastre on 2½d., blue.

Current 1½d. of Great Britain surcharged "30 PARAS" in black. White wove paper watermarked Crown of 1880. Perforated 14. Surface-printed and overprinted by the Stamping Department of the Board of Inland Revenue at Somerset House.

Sept. 30 paras on 1½d., purple and green.

## B. Head of King George V.

Current ½d. of Great Britain overprinted "LEVANT" in black. White wove paper watermarked Crown of 1880. Perforated 15×14. Surface-printed and overprinted by Harrison & Sons.

Sept. ½d., green.

## LEVANT (ITALIAN P.O.).

New value. Bust of King Victor Emmanuel III. Overprinted with name of office and surcharged with value in Turkish currency in two lines in black for use at Constantinople, Jerusalem, Salonica, Smyrna, Durazzo, Janina, Scutari di Albania, and Valona. White wove paper watermarked Crown. Perforated 14. Surface-printed and overprinted at L'Officina Carta Valori, Turin.

40 piastres on 10 lire, pale rose and sage-green.

## LOURENÇO MARQUES.

Current set overprinted "REPÚBLICA". Issued Oct. See Angola.

## MACAO.

Head of King Carlos. Overprinted "REPÚBLICA" in red (green on 4 avos). White wove paper. Perforated 11½×12. Surface-printed and overprinted at the Lisbon Mint.

April 21. ½ avo, grey and black.

May. 2 avos, grey-green ..

June. 4 .. carmine ..

8 .. grey-brown ..

Remainder issued Nov.

"Contribuicao Industrial" fiscal stamp locally overprinted "POSTAL -1 AVO" in two lines in carmine. White wove paper. Perforated 11½. Surface-printed at the Lisbon Mint.

July 15. 1 avo on 5 reis, brown and black.

Each half of postage stamp overprinted "Provisorio" in black in 1902, now surcharged locally "5-Avos" in two lines in carmine. White wove paper. Perforated 11½×12. Surface-printed and overprinted "Provisorio" at the Lisbon Mint.

July 19. 5 avos on half of 10 avos, dull blue and black.

4 avos of 1903 bisected and each half surcharged "2-Avos" in two lines in black. Details as last.

Aug. 2. 2 avos on half of 4 avos, carmine and black.

Type-set provisionals. White wove paper. Rouletted in black. Printed at the Imprensa Nacional.

Aug. 8. 1 avo, black.  
2 avos, black.

## POSTAGE DUE.

Postage-due set overprinted "REPÚBLICA". Issued Nov.

## MALTA.

New colours. Head of King Edward VII., except 4½d. pictorial. Wove paper watermarked Crown and CA (multiple). Perforated 14. Surface-printed (4½d. recess-printed) by De La Rue & Co.

Sept. 28. 2d., grey.

Feb. 2½d., ultramarine.

Nov. 4d., red and black on yellow.

May. 4½d., orange.

March. 1s., black on green.

## MEDELLIN.

New values and colours. Postman. White wove paper. Perforated 12. Lithographed by J. L. Arango, Medellin.

June. ½ centavo, green.

1 centavo, mauve.

2 centavos, crimson.

50 centavos, black-green.

## MEXICO.

## OFFICIAL.

Centenary issue of 1910, locally overprinted "OFICIAL" in black. White wove paper watermarked "SERVICIO POSTAL DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS" in the sheet. Perforated 14. Recess-printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., London.

Oct. 1 centavo, dull purple.

2 centavos, green.

3 .. chestnut.

4 .. carmine.

5 .. orange.

10 .. blue and orange.

15 .. dull ultramarine and lake.

- 20 centavos, red and blue.  
 50 .. lake and black.  
 1 peso, blue and black.  
 5 pesos, claret and black.

## MOROCCO (FRENCH P.O.).

New overprint. French Morocco stamps overprinted 5 (or 10) with Arabic for "centimes" in two lines in carmine and blue respectively. White wove paper. Perforated 14×13½. Surface-printed and overprinted at Government Printing Works, Paris.

- Nov. 5 centimes, blue-green.  
 10 .. carmine.

## MOROCCO (GERMAN P.O.).

New paper. German stamps overprinted "Marocco" and surcharged with value in Spanish currency in black. Wove paper watermarked Lozenges. Perforated 14. Surface-printed and overprinted at the Imperial Printing Works, Berlin.

- March. 30 centimos on 25 pfennig, red and black on yellow.  
 60 centimos on 50 pfennig, purple and black on buff.  
 1 peseta on 80 pfennig, carmine and black on rose.
- As before, but overprint spelt "Marokko".
- Feb. 3 centimos on 3 pfennig, brown.  
 Aug. 5 centimos on 5 pfennig, green.  
 10 centimos on 10 pfennig, carmine.  
 25 centimos on 20 pfennig, ultramarine.
- May. 30 centimos on 25 pfennig, red and black on yellow.  
 35 centimos on 30 pfennig, orange and black on yellow.  
 50 centimos on 40 pfennig, carmine and black.  
 60 centimos on 50 pfennig, purple and black on buff.  
 1 peseta on 80 pfennig, carmine and black on rose.  
 1 peseta 25 centimos on 1 mark, carmine.  
 2 pesetas 50 centimos on 2 marks, blue.

- Mar. 3 pesetas 75 centimos on 3 marks, violet-black.  
 May. 6 pesetas 25 centimos on 5 marks, black and lake.

## MOZAMBIQUE.

Current ordinary and postage-due stamps overprinted "REPUBLICA". See Angola.

## MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.

Current ordinary stamps overprinted at Beira, "REPUBLICA" in fancy type reading from top left to bottom right corners, in red on 2½r., 10r., 15r., 100r., 400r., and 500r., and in green on remainder. Chalk-surfaced wove paper. Perforated 11½×12. Surface-printed at the Lisbon Mint.

- Feb. 2½ reis, grey and black.  
 10 .. pale green and black.  
 15 .. deep green ..  
 20 .. grey-lilac ..  
 25 .. carmine ..  
 50 .. brown ..  
 75 .. rosy mauve ..  
 100 .. blue and black on blue.  
 115 .. brown and black on rose.  
 130 .. brown and black on straw.  
 200 .. lilac and black on rose.  
 400 .. blue and black on straw.  
 500 .. black and carmine on blue.  
 700 .. mauve and black on straw.

As last and current postage-dues overprinted "REPUBLICA" in Lisbon type. Issued in May, 1911.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

Designs of 1910, but recess-printed by Whitehead, Morris & Co., London. White wove paper. Perforated 14. 14½.

- Jan. 31. 6 cents, claret.  
 Feb. 8 .. bistre.  
 9 .. olive-green.  
 10 .. slate.  
 12 .. pale brown.  
 15 .. black.

"Coronation Issue". Portraits. White wove paper. Perforated 14. Recess-printed by (?) De La Rue & Co.

June 19.	1 cent. green (Queen Mary).	Feb. 10	centavos on 15 centavos, black.
	2 cents, carmine (King George V.).	Jan. 10	centavos on 50 centavos, myrtle.
	3 .. red-brown (Prince of Wales).		10 centavos on 1 peso, orange-yellow.
	4 .. mauve (Prince Albert).	(b) 6½mm.	between lines of surcharge.
	5 .. bright blue (Princess Mary).	Feb. 2	centavos on 4 centavos, violet.
	6 .. grey-black (Prince Henry).	June. 5	centavos on 20 centavos, olive-brown.
	8 .. deep greenish blue (Prince George).	Feb. 10	centavos on 15 centavos, black.
	9 .. deep blue (Prince John).	Jan. 10	centavos on 50 centavos, myrtle.
	10 .. olive-green (Queen Alexandra).	Jan. 10	centavos on 1 peso, orange-yellow.
	12 .. black-purple (Duke of Connaught).	May. 10	centavos on 2 pesos, rose-carmine.
	15 .. lake (Arms).		

## NEW HEBRIDES.

Wove paper watermarked Crown and CA (multiple). Perforated 14. Recess-printed by De La Rue & Co.

(a) English currency.

July 25.	½d., green.
	1d., carmine.
	2d., grey.
	2½d., ultramarine.
	5d., olive-green.
	6d., lake.
	1s., black on green.
	2s., purple on blue.
	5s., green on yellow.

(b) French currency.

July 25.	5 centimes, green.
	10 .. carmine.
	20 .. greyish slate.
	25 .. ultramarine.
	30 .. brown on yellow.
	40 .. red on yellow.
	50 .. sage-green.
	75 .. orange.
	1 franc, red on blue.
	2 francs, violet.
	5 francs, red on green.

## NICARAGUA.

1909 issue locally overprinted "Vale" and surcharged with new value in thin type in two lines in black. White wove paper. Perforated 12. Recess-printed by the American Bank Note Co., New York.

(a) 3mm. between lines of surcharge.

Jan.	2 centavos on 3 centavos, red-dish orange.
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Fiscals locally overprinted "Correos—05 (or as the case may be) cts—1911" in three lines in black. White wove paper. Perforated 14. Recess-printed by Waterlow Bros. & Layton.

April 28.	2 centavos on 5 pesos, blue and black.
July.	5 centavos on 2 pesos, pearl-grey and black.
April 28.	5 centavos on 10 pesos, yellow and black.
	10 centavos on 25 centavos, mauve and black.
May.	10 centavos on 2 pesos, pearl-grey and black.
April.	35 centavos on 1 peso, yellow-brown and black.

Fiscals overprinted "VALE—05 (or 10) cts.—POSTAL—DE 1911" in four lines in black. Other details as last.

Aug.	5 centavos on 25 centavos, mauve and black.
	5 centavos on 50 centavos, green and black.
	5 centavos on 5 pesos, slate-blue and black.
	5 centavos on 50 pesos, vermilion and black.
	10 centavos on 50 centavos, green and black.

Railway stamps used as provisional fiscals, with additional local overprint and surcharge on back "Vale 2 cts. CORREO DE 1911" in black. White



wove paper. Perforated 14. Recess-printed by Waterlow Bros. & Layton.

Aug. 4. 2 centavos on 5 centavos on 2 centavos, indigo.

5 centavos on 5 centavos on 2 centavos, indigo.

10 centavos on 5 centavos on 2 centavos, indigo.

15 centavos on 10 centavos on 1 centavo, red.

Ditto, but overprinted on face "CORREO 02 (20 or 50) centavos" in black. No overprint on back.

Oct. 6. 2 centavos on 10 centavos on 1 centavo, vermilion.

20 centavos on 10 centavos on 1 centavo, vermilion.

Oct. 18. 50 centavos on 10 centavos on 1 centavo, vermilion.

#### NORTH BORNEO.

New values. Arms. White wove paper. Perforated 14, 15. Recess-printed by Waterlow & Sons.

March. 25 cents, green and black.

50 .. steel-blue ..

1 dollar, chestnut ..

2 dollars, lilac ..

5 .. lake ..

10 .. brick-red.

#### NORTHERN NIGERIA.

New colours. Head of King Edward VII. Chalk-surfaced (except for 2d.) wove paper watermarked Crown and CA (multiple). Perforated 14. Surface-printed by De La Rue & Co.

Nov. 2d., grey.

Aug. 3d., purple on yellow.

Feb. 5d., dull purple and yellow-green.

Nov. 6d., purple and mauve.

Feb. 2s. 6d., black and red on blue.

Aug. 5s., green and red on yellow.

Feb. 10s., green and red on green.

#### NORWAY.

Bust of King Haakon VII. Solid background. White wove paper watermarked Posthorn. Perforated  $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ . Surface-printed at Central Printing Works, Christiania.

April. 1 krona, green.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  .. blue.

#### NYASSA.

Small Head of King Manuel II., and pictorial. Overprinted "REPUBLICA" in red. Wove paper. Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to 15. Recess-printed by Waterlow & Sons. Overprinted at Lisbon Mint.

Jan.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  reis, black and violet.

5 .. black.

10 .. black and olive.

20 .. black and carmine.

25 .. black and purple-brown.

50 .. black and blue.

75 .. black and brown.

100 .. black and brown on green.

200 .. black and green on salmon.

300 .. black on blue.

400 .. black and brown.

500 .. olive and violet.

#### PANAMA.

Map ( $\frac{1}{2}$ c.). Portrait of Vasco Nuñez de Balboa (1c.). White wove paper. Perforated 12. Recess-printed by American Bank Note Co., New York.

Feb. 1.  $\frac{1}{2}$  centesimo de balboa, orange.

Feb. 1 centesimo de balboa, green and black.

#### PAPUA.

New colours. White wove paper watermarked Crown over A (Adelaide type). Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ . Surface-printed at Australian Government Printing Works, Melbourne.

Feb. 8.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., emerald-green.

1d., rose-pink.

April 18. 2d., light mauve.

Sept.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., ultramarine.

6d., orange-brown.

#### PARAGUAY.

Commemorative issue, Statue of Liberty. White wove paper. Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ . Recess-printed by South American Bank Note Co., Buenos Ayres.

Oct. 1 centavo, olive and black.

2 centavos, indigo and black.

5 .. carmine ..

10 .. blue and brown.

20 .. olive and blue.

50 .. mauve and indigo.

75 .. olive and claret.



NEWFOUNDLAND'S CORONATION STAMPS, 1911.



FIRST STAMPS OF THE "KINGDOM" OF BULGARIA.

## PERSIA.

Bust of Shah Ahmed Mirza. White wove paper. Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ . Recess-printed by Johannes Enschedé & Sons, Haarlem, Holland.

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

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

New colours. Portraits. White wove paper watermarked "USPS" (outline). Perforated 12. Recess-printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington.

Oct.	16 centavos, olive-green.
Feb.	20 .. yellow.
Oct.	26 .. dark turquoise-blue.

## PORTUGAL.

Remainders of Vasco de Gama issue overprinted at the Lisbon Mint "REPUBLICA" and in some cases surcharged with new values in black. White wove paper. Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to 16. Recess-printed by Waterlow & Sons.

Oct. 2.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ reis, blue-green.
	15 .. on 5 reis, vermilion.
	25 .. yellow-green.
	50 .. deep blue.
	75 .. red-brown.
	80 .. on 150 reis, yellow-brown.
	100 .. bistre-brown.
	1000 .. on 10 reis, dull purple.

Remainders of Vasco de Gama 75 reis of Madeira overprinted "REPUBLICA" in black for use in Portugal. Other details as last.

Oct. 75 reis, chocolate.

Remainders of Vasco de Gama postage-dues overprinted "REPUBLICA"

and in some cases surcharged with new value in black ("MULTA" barred out) for ordinary use. Wove paper. Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ . Surface-printed and overprinted at the Lisbon Mint.

Oct. 2. 5 reis, black.

	10 .. dull magenta and black.
	20 .. orange and black.
	200 .. brown and black on buff.
	300 .. on 50 reis, slate-green and black.
	500 .. on 100 reis, carmine and black on rose.

Reprints of the last with same overprint. Chalk-surfaced wove paper. Other details and list as above. Issued November, 1911.

## POSTAGE DUE.

Current postage-dues overprinted "REPUBLICA" in red (the 50 reis in green). White wove paper. Surface-printed and overprinted at the Lisbon Mint.

Jan.	5 reis, brown.
	10 .. dull orange.
	20 .. dull mauve.
	30 .. green.
	40 .. deep lilac.
	50 .. carmine.
	100 .. blue.

## LISBON GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Redrawn without crown. White wove paper. Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ . Surface-printed at the Lisbon Mint.

June. No value, red, black and blue.

## PORTUGUESE CONGO.

Current Angola overprinted "REPUBLICA" in red and "CONGO" with bar obliterating name in black; surcharged with new value in black on the 200 reis. Wove paper. Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ . Surface-printed, etc., at the Lisbon Mint.

Jan.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ reis, grey and black.
	5 .. orange-red and black.
	10 .. green ..
	15 .. dull green ..
	25 .. on 200 reis, purple and black on flesh.

Current Portuguese Congo overprinted "REPUBLICA" in red (25 reis in green). See Angola. Issued June, 1911.

## PORTUGUESE INDIA.

Current ordinary and postage-dues overprinted "REPUBLICA" in red (1 tanga in green). Usual details. Issued February-March, 1911.

The 2 reis of last set perforated diagonally and each half overprinted "1 Real" in black in two lines.

June. 1 real on half of 2 reis, orange and black.

## QUEENSLAND.

New perforation. White wove paper watermarked Crown over A (Melbourne type). Perforated 11. Surface-printed at the Australian Government Printing Works, Melbourne.

July. 9d., brown and ultramarine.

## RIO DE ORO.

1907 issue locally overprinted and surcharged. White wove paper. Perforated 14. Surface-printed at the Spanish Government Printing Works, Madrid.

July. "2 Cents" in red on 4 pesetas, dull blue.

"10 Céntimos" in black on 2 pesetas, deep lilac.

"HABILITADO PARA 15 CENTS" in black on 5 pesetas, dull red.

"50 Cents" in violet on 10 pesetas, emerald green.

## RHODESIA.

New colours. Portraits of King George V. and Queen Mary. White wove paper. Perforated 14. Recess-printed by Waterlow & Sons.

July. 4d., orange and purple-brown.

## ROUMANIA.

New colours and perforation. Head of King Charles. White wove paper. Printed at the Government Printing Works, Bucharest.

(a) 1893 Type. Perforated  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ . Surface-printed.

May.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  banu, yellow.

(b) 1908 Type. Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ . Recess-printed.

May. 40 bani, green.

## POSTAGE DUE.

Coloured wove paper watermarked "PR" in monogram. Perforated

$11\frac{1}{2}$  and (except 2 lei)  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ . Surface-printed at the Government Printing Works, Bucharest.

May 7. 2 bani, dark green on light green.

5 .. .. .

10 .. .. .

15 .. .. .

20 .. .. .

30 .. .. .

50 .. .. .

60 .. .. .

2 lei. .. .. .

## ST. HELENA.

New chalk-surfaced paper. Head of King Edward VII. Wove paper watermarked Crown and CA (multiple). Perforated 14. Surface-printed by De La Rue & Co.

Oct. 4d., black and red on yellow.

6d., dull purple and rosy purple.

## ST. LUCIA.

New colours. Head of King Edward VII. Chalk-surfaced wove paper watermarked Crown and CA (multiple). Perforated 14. Surface-printed by De La Rue & Co.

May. 5s., green and red on yellow.

## ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE ISLANDS.

Current ordinary and postage-dues overprinted "REPUBLICA". See Angola.

## ST. VINCENT.

New value. Head of King Edward VII. Chalk-surfaced wove paper watermarked Crown and CA (multiple). Perforated 14. Surface-printed by De La Rue & Co.

July. £1, purple and black on red.

New colour. "Pax et Justitia" (redrawn) type. White wove paper watermarked Crown and CA (multiple). Perforated 14. Recess-printed by De La Rue & Co.

Aug. 2d., grey.

## SALVADOR.

Commemorative of centenary of independence. Portraits. White wove paper. Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ . Recess-printed by Carlos Parraga, San Salvador.

June. 5 centavos, deep blue and sepia.

6 .. orange ..

12 .. mauve ..

1907 issue in new colours. President's Palace. White wove paper watermarked Circles (multiple). Perforated 11½. Recess-printed by Carlos Parraga, San Salvador.

Sept. 1 centavo, bright vermilion and black.

2 centavos, purple-brown and black.

13 centavos, green and black.

24 centavos, citron-yellow and black.

50 centavos, brown and black.

#### OFFICIAL.

Reprints from lithographic stones of 1899-1900 issue, overprinted "OFICIAL", and in some cases surcharged with new values, in black. White wove paper. Perforated 12.

Sept. 1 centavo, green.

3 centavos on 13 centavos, brown.

5 .. on 10 centavos, blue-green.

10 .. deep blue-green.

12 .. green.

13 .. brown.

50 .. on 10 centavos, blue-green.

1 colon on 13 centavos, brown.

#### SAN MARINO.

Redrawn. White wove paper tinted yellow on face. Perforated 12. Recess-printed by L'Officina Calcografica Italiana, Rome.

April. 15 centesimi, slate on yellow.

#### SERVIA.

Portrait of King Peter. White wove paper. Perforated 12×11½. Surface-printed.

Aug. 1 para, black.

Sept. 2 .. purple.

July. 5 .. green.

10 .. carmine.

Oct. 15 .. violet.

Nov. 20 .. yellow.

July. 25 .. blue.

Nov. 30 .. green.

#### SIERRA LEONE.

New colours. Head of King Edward VII. Chalk-surfaced wove paper

watermarked Crown and CA (multiple). Perforated 14. Surface-printed by De La Rue & Co.

April. £1, purple and black on red.

#### SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.

New chalk-surfaced white wove paper watermarked Crown and CA (multiple). Perforated 14. Surface-printed by De La Rue & Co.

Jan. 27. 3 annas, grey-green and chocolate.

4 .. black and green.

Jan. 6 .. violet and green.

Jan. 27. 8 .. pale blue and grey-black.

Oct. 12 .. orange and grey-black.

#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

New paper. Head of Queen Victoria. White wove paper watermarked Crown over A (Adelaide type). Perforated 12×11½. Surface-printed.

March. 2½d., indigo-blue.

New perforation. Head of Queen Victoria. White wove paper watermarked Crown over SA (9d.) and Crown over A (Adelaide type) (2s. 6d.). Perforated 12½ (small holes). Surface-printed.

June. 9d., lake.

April. 2s. 6d., bright violet.

#### SPANISH GUINEA.

1909 issue locally overprinted "Guinea 1911" in an ellipse in black, red, or green. White wove paper. Perforated 14. Surface-printed at the Spanish Government Printing Works, Madrid.

July. 1 centimo, orange-brown.

2 centimos, rosine.

5 .. myrtle.

10 .. orange-vermilion.

15 .. black-brown.

20 .. deep reddish mauve.

#### STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

New colours. Head of King Edward VII. Wove (chalk-surfaced for \$25) paper watermarked Crown and CA (multiple). Perforated 14. Surface-printed by De La Rue & Co.

Sept. 12. 4 cents, magenta.

April. 25 dollars, violet and blue on blue.

## SUDAN.

New paper. Camel postman. White wove paper watermarked Star and Crescent (multiple). Perforated 14. Surface-printed by De La Rue & Co.

Feb. 10 piastres, mauve and black.

## OFFICIAL.

As last but overprinted "Army Service" in two lines in black.

June. 10 piastres, mauve and black.

## SURINAM.

Remainders locally overprinted with a crown and surcharged new values in red. White wove paper. Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  ( $2\frac{1}{2}$ g, perforated  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ ). Surface-printed by Johannes Enschedé & Sons.

July 15.  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent on 1 cent, drab.

$\frac{1}{2}$  cent on 2 cents, orange-brown.

15 cents on 25 cents, ultramarine.

20 cents on 30 cents, chocolate.

30 cents on  $2\frac{1}{2}$  gulden, dull lilac.

## POSTAGE DUE.

Remainders of 30 and 50 cents surcharged with new value in red. Three types, white wove paper. Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ . Other details as last.

July 15. 10 cents on 30 cents, mauve and black.

10 cents on 50 cents, mauve and black.

## SWEDEN.

1891 type. Head of King Oscar II. White wove paper (unwatermarked). Perforated 13. Recess-printed.

Aug. 20 öre, blue.

July. 25 .. orange.

1 öre, 2 öre, and 4 öre, Arms; others, Head of King Gustaf V. Wove paper watermarked Crown. Perforated 13. Printed by Jahab Bagge Bank Note Co., Stockholm. Arms types surface-printed, others recess-printed.

Sept. 16. 1 öre, black.

Jan. 2 .. orange.

May. 5 .. green.

July. 1 krona, black on yellow.

As last, but paper watermarked Wavy Lines.

July 10. 4 öre, deep lilac.

As last, but unwatermarked paper.

July. 5 öre, green.

July 22. 10 .. carmine.

Aug. 24. 15 .. red-brown.

Oct. 20. 20 .. dark blue.

Sept. 7. 25 .. orange.

Oct. 20. 30 .. violet-brown.

Sept. 7. 35 .. lilac.

## OFFICIAL.

Arms. Wove paper watermarked Crown. Perforated 13. Surface-printed by Jahab Bagge Bank Note Co.

June. 2 öre, orange.

March. 4 .. pale lilac.

June. 20 .. blue.

25 .. orange.

50 .. grey.

Oct. 5 kronor, carmine on yellow.

As last but paper watermarked Wavy Lines.

Aug. 10 öre, carmine.

Oct. 35 .. violet.

## SWITZERLAND.

Redrawn "Boy Tell" type. "HELVETIA" in Roman capitals. "Granite" paper watermarked Cross. Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , 12. Surface-printed at the Berne Mint.

June. 2 centimes, yellow.

5 .. green.

## POSTAGE DUE.

New value. "Granite" paper watermarked Cross. Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , 12. Surface-printed at the Berne Mint

July 1. 30 centimes grey-green and red.

## CHARITY LABELS.

Design as last, but letter "P" on each side of numeral. Grey-blue wove paper watermarked Cross. Other details as last.

Jan. 1. 2 centimes, brown and red on blue.

5 centimes, brown and red on blue.

10 centimes, brown and red on blue.

## TASMANIA.

Re-engraved. Pictorial. White wove paper watermarked Crown over A (Melbourne type) sideways. Surface-printed at the Australian Government Printing Works, Melbourne.

(a) Perforated 12½.

March. 2d., bright mauve.

Jan. 6d., lake.

(b) Perforated 11.

June. 4d., buff.

Jan. 6d., lake.

## TIBET (CHINESE P.O.).

Current Chinese, surcharged with values in Indian currency in Chinese, English, and Tibetan in three lines in black. White wove paper. Perforated 14 to 16. Recess-printed by Waterlow & Sons.

May. 3 pies on 1 cent, brownish orange.

½ anna on 2 cents, deep green.

1 " " 4 " " scarlet.

2 annas " 7 " " crimson-lake.

2½ " " 10 " " sky-blue.

3 " " 16 " " olive-green.

4 " " 20 " " marone.

6 " " 30 " " vermilion.

12 " " 50 " " green.

1 rupee on 1 dollar, red and flesh.

2 rupees on 2 dollars, claret and yellow.

## TIMOR.

Current issue and postage-due stamps overprinted "REPUBLICA" in red or green. See Macao.

## TRAVANCORE.

New value and new colours. White wove paper watermarked Conch Shell. Perforated 12. Surface-printed.

July. 1 chuckram, deep indigo.

June. 3 chuckrams, violet.

July. 4 " " deep green.

## OFFICIAL.

Current issue overprinted "On SS" in two lines in black (1ch. in red). Other details as last.

Aug. 16. 1 chuckram, deep indigo.

2 chuckrams, carmine.

3 " " violet.

4 " " deep green.

## TUNIS.

Current 15 centimes surcharged with new value in black. Wove paper. Perforated 13½×14. Surface-printed at the French Government Printing Works, Paris.

May. 10 centimes on 15 centimes, bright lilac on toned.

## TURKEY.

A large number of stamps have received totally unnecessary overprints in red and blue to celebrate the Sultan's visit to Roumelia. We will not set them out in detail.

## TURKS' AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

New colour. Melocactus. White wove paper watermarked Crown and CA (multiple). Perforated 14. Recess-printed by De La Rue & Co.

May. ¼d., vermilion.

## UNITED STATES.

New paper. Portraits of Benjamin Franklin (1 cent) and George Washington (other values). White wove paper watermarked USPS (single-lined). Perforated 12. Recess-printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington.

March. 3 cents, deep violet.

Jan. 4 " " brown.

6 " " orange.

8 " " olive.

March. 10 " " yellow.

15 " " ultramarine.

## POSTAGE DUE.

New paper. Numerals. Other details as last.

May. 5 cents, lake.

10 " "

## URUGUAY.

Commemorative of inauguration of first South American Postal Congress. White wove paper watermarked RO in network. Perforated 11½. Recess-printed by the South American Bank Note Co., Buenos Ayres.

Jan. 8. 5 centesimos, rose-carmine and black.



To celebrate centenary of Battle of Las Piedras. 7 centesimos of 1901 locally overprinted and surcharged "ARTIGAS—2 (or 5)—CENTESIMOS—1811-1911" in four lines, in red for the 2c. and in blue for the 5c. White wove paper. Perforated 14 to 16. Recess-printed by Waterlow & Sons.

- May 17. 2 centesimos on 7 centesimos, orange-brown.  
5 centesimos on 7 centesimos, orange-brown.

#### OFFICIAL.

Emblematical. White wove paper. Perforated 11½. Recess-printed by the South American Bank Note Co., Buenos Ayres.

- Feb. 18. 2 centesimos, red-brown.  
5 .. blue.  
8 .. slate.  
20 .. grey-brown.  
23 .. claret.  
50 .. pale orange.  
1 peso, red.

#### VENEZUELA.

Portraits. White wove paper. Perforated 11½×12. Lithographed by the Litografía y Tipografía Comercio, Caracas.

- Nov. 5 centimos, deep green (Miranda).  
10 .. dull red (Miranda).  
15 .. slate (Urdaneta).  
25 .. blue (Urdaneta).  
50 .. purple (Bolivar).  
1 bolivar, yellow (Bolivar).

### LATE ADDITIONS.

- ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—New series. Agricultural labourer (illus. page 150), 5 centavos, bright red; 12 centavos, blue.  
INDIA.—King George series (illus. page 150). Issued December 1 and 7, 1911. 1 anna, carmine; 2 annas, mauve; 3 annas, orange-brown.  
UNITED STATES.—Registration stamp. Issued December 1, 1911, 10 cents., light blue.

### THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

**T**HE Imperial Conference which met in London in 1911 discussed several matters of philatelic and postal interest. The most important resolution affecting philatelists, however, that which proposed to introduce an uniform stamp design for the Empire, was withdrawn before the Conference met owing to the opposition of prominent representatives of the Dominions.

The Conference was opened at the Foreign Office on May 23, and it concluded June 20. The resolutions unanimously agreed to concerning postal communications were:—

XVII. That, in view of the social and political advantages and the material commercial advantages to accrue from a system of international penny postage, this Conference recommends to His Majesty's Government the advisability of, and when a suitable opportunity occurs, of approaching the Governments of other States, members of the Universal Postal Union, in order to obtain further reductions of postage rates, with a view to a more general, and, if possible, a universal, adoption of the penny rate.

XVIII. "... desirable to extend the Imperial Postal Order scheme by its extension to Australia, etc.,"

XXI. re Mail Communications.

XXII. to promote better Trade and Postal Communications between Great Britain and the Overseas Dominions.

## COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

### RESULT OF THE CONTEST FOR STAMP DESIGNS.

**D**URING the past year prizes were offered to artists in competition for designs required in connection with the new series of stamps to be issued in the Commonwealth. The following is the official circular announcing the contest, to which we have appended a note of the awards of the prize money :—

#### COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Postmaster General's Department,

13th January, 1911.

#### DESIGNS FOR COMMONWEALTH POSTAGE STAMPS.

Skilled artists are invited to submit competitive designs for a uniform postage stamp for the Commonwealth.

The size of the stamp for which designs are invited will be  $1\frac{1}{8}'' \times \frac{7}{8}''$  oblong.

Designs must not exceed 4 times the measurements specified for the stamps and should be accompanied by photographic reductions to the sizes required for the stamps.

Two premiums, one of £100, and one of £50 will be paid for the designs which are adjudged by a Board, to be appointed for the purpose of adjudicating on the designs submitted by competitors, to be first and second respectively in order of merit, provided such designs are deemed worthy of being awarded a premium.

In selecting the designs preference will be given to those which best lend themselves to engraving on the reduced scale.

The designs must contain features characteristic of Australia and also the words "Australia" and "Postage", as well as the stamp value in Arabic figures or in both figures and letters.

The treatment of the designs should not be made too photographic or realistic, and it must be in accordance with the more formal designs to be found in the best postage stamps.

The premiated designs will become the sole property of the Postmaster General.

Designs will be received up to noon on the 31st day of May, 1911, and must be addressed to the Secretary, Postmaster General's Department, 51, Spring Street, Melbourne. They must be endorsed "Designs for Commonwealth Postage Stamp" and if sent by post must be registered and the postage thereon prepaid.

The designs should not be signed with the name of the designer but should bear only a nom de plume or private mark for purposes of identity, and the accompanying letter containing the designer's name and address, as well as a copy of the nom de plume or private mark on the designs, should be enclosed in a separate envelope which will be opened after the designs have been adjudicated upon.

The Postmaster General does not bind himself to select any design, and designs not selected will be returned.

JOSIAH THOMAS, *Postmaster General.*

The first prize was awarded to Mr. Hermann Altmann, of Charwood Road, St. Kilda, Australia, for the design illustrated bearing a portrait of His Majesty the King; the second prize was divided between Mr. E. Arnold, Anerley, S.E., and Mr. Donald Mackay, of East Finchley, London, N., respectively for the Kangaroo, the emblematic designs illustrated on page 20.

# TRIPOLITANIA AND CYRENAICA.

BY L. W. CROUCH.

THE Italo-Turkish war has brought into prominence a portion of the great Continent of Africa, which has up to now been almost unknown to the "man in the street." Twelve months ago, if you had asked him the whereabouts of Tripoli or Bengasi, he would probably have either boldly declared his ignorance or hazarded a bad guess. The territory—the bone of contention between Italy and the Sublime Porte—was once most prominent in the eyes of the world, and it may perhaps be not out of place to give briefly the story of the country which is told by History.

The earliest known inhabitants were a light-complexioned fair-haired race known as Libyans, with whom we frequently meet in the history of Ancient Egypt, and who set up more than one dynasty in that wonderful country. A ruddy-skinned people, the ancestors of the modern Berbers, overran the land and mixed with the Libyans. In the seventh century B.C. the Dorian Greeks, who were being gradually pressed out of Greece by fresh immigrants, settled on the North African coast and founded Cyrene. Many a sanguinary conflict with the nomad Libyans ensued, but the Greeks held their ground under King Battus. Barca, on the same coast, was also founded. Civil strife ensued in the sixth century, King Arcesilaus being slain: the Persians then in occupation of Egypt destroyed Barca. After much civil and foreign war, Cyrene became a Republic in 450 B.C. Owing to the fertile soil, Cyrene was very prosperous in spite of her political turmoil, and awoke the jealousy of her Phœnician neighbour, Carthage.

A league between Cyrene, Barca, and other Greek cities on the coast was set up, and all were included under the name of the Pentapolis (Five Cities). Although Alexander's conquest did not reach Cyrenaica, Ptolemy I. obtained the submission of the country in 322 B.C. The Romans succeeded to the Græco-Egyptian Empire in 95 B.C., and Pentapolis declined in importance. Internal trouble led to its complete subjugation by Pompey in 67 B.C. and to its union with Crete. Its history was for several centuries of no world importance.

About 641 A.D. the Arabian invasion swept the Byzantines, the successors of the Romans, from the country for a time, but the Byzantines who had command of the sea, regained what was lost: thus history has repeated herself in the year of grace, 1911. The Berbers now increased in importance, maintaining the balance of power between the Byzantines and the Arabs. The latter continually renewed their attacks, but were driven from Tripoli in 696, when the Arabian general, Hassan ibn Noman, was defeated by the Berbers



demanding the rectification of real or fancied grievances. Without giving Turkey a reasonable opportunity to shew her willingness to remove these grievances, Italy declared war. Several insignificant torpedo-boats, used by Turkey on the Albanian coast to prevent gun-running, were sunk by the gallant Italians in powerful destroyers or armoured cruisers: Tripoli, Bengasi, Derna, and other towns were bombarded and occupied by the Italian expeditionary force after some resistance. Italy's troubles are, however, only beginning, as the Turks and Arabs, in spite of the small force of Turkish regulars in the country and the impossibility of obtaining more, seem bent on organising a desperate resistance to an Italian advance into the interior: in fact, several sanguinary fights have already taken place at Tripoli, and the position of the Italians appears anything but enviable.

### I.—THE FRENCH POST OFFICE.

Our information regarding the French Post Office, which was established at Tripoli, is very meagre. It must have been established subsequently to 1862, as the obliteration used there consisted of a diamond of dots containing the number 5264 in large figures, which type was introduced in 1862.

This office is still apparently in working order, ordinary French postage-stamps being employed without any overprint. Stamps used here may be recognised by the postmark, which consists of a circle of short thick lines, inscribed "TRIPOLI" round the top and "BARBARIE" round the bottom and the date in two lines in the centre.

### II.—THE ITALIAN POST OFFICES.

#### A. TRIPOLI.

The Italians established a post office in Tripoli at an early date, but we cannot say exactly when: at any rate it was in existence in 1873. Ordinary Italian stamps were used, which may be distinguished by the postmark, which was duplex, consisting of a datemark combined with an obliteration of diagonal lines containing the number 3051.

By a Royal Decree dated December 18, 1873, it was announced that on and after January 1, 1874, Italian postage stamps overprinted "ESTERO" only should be employed at Italian post offices abroad. These stamps in all their varieties were then issued at the Italian post office in Tripoli until January 1, 1890, when again ordinary unoverprinted Italian stamps came into use. The "ESTERO" stamps used at Tripoli can only be distinguished from those used at other foreign post offices by the postmark.

ISSUE OF 1910.

The need for special stamps for use at the Italian post office at Tripoli was recognised by a Royal Decree dated August 13, 1909, which provided as follows:—

VICTOR EMMANUEL III.

*By the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation*

KING OF ITALY.

In view of Article 137 of the General Regulations for the Postal Service, approved by the Royal Decree of the 10th February, 1901, No. 120;

And of the Royal Decree No. 795 of the 18th August, 1898, which authorised the issue of special postage stamps, etc., to be used exclusively in the Italian Post Offices in the Levant;

Recognising the convenience of also providing the Italian Post Office at Tripoli in Barbary with special postage stamps, etc., which will differ from those in use in the interior of the Kingdom;

At the instance of Our Minister the Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs,

WE HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE:—

Art. 1. The issue is authorised of special postage stamps, correspondence cards, and parcel post cards, to be used exclusively at the Italian Post Office at Tripoli in Barbary.

Art. 2. The postage stamps, correspondence cards, and parcel post cards will be identical with those in use in the interior of the Kingdom, with the overprint of the inscription "Tripoli di Barberia", to be printed by the Government Office for Stamped Papers.

Art. 3. The above-mentioned postage stamps, etc., will be put in circulation as soon as the Government Printing Office at Turin shall have completed the work of overprinting them.

Art. 4. The stamps, etc., at present in use at Tripoli in Barbary, identical with those for the interior of the Kingdom, will cease to have legal circulation so soon as that office shall have been provided with the new stamps, etc. Those out of use will be exchanged for the public.

We ordain that this Decree, sealed with the Seal of the State, be inscribed in the official records of the Laws and Decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, and we command all whom it may concern to obey and cause it to be obeyed.

Given at Sant' Anna di Valdieri this 13th August, 1909.

VICTOR EMMANUEL.  
SCHANZER.

The current set of postage stamps and both the Express Letter stamps were overprinted "Tripoli — di Barberia" in two lines in the case of the centesimi values of the ordinary postage stamps, and "TRIPOLI DI BARBERIA" in the case of the 1 lira and 5 lire postage stamps and the two Express Letter stamps. All values were overprinted in black except the 15 centesimi, on which the overprint was in violet.

The ordinary postage stamps were printed in sheets of 100 in 10 rows of 10, and presumably an entire sheet was overprinted at one

operation. The Express Letter stamps were, however, in sheets of 50 in 10 rows of 5, but in their case also it is probable that an entire sheet was overprinted at a time.

The 1 centesimo is known with inverted overprint.

These stamps were on sale at Rome about the end of December, 1909, but were probably not issued at Tripoli until the following month.

#### REFERENCE LIST.

##### ORDINARY STAMPS.

*White wove paper watermarked Crown. Perforated 14. Black (violet on 15c.) overprint.*

January, 1910.	1 centesimo, brown.
	Inverted overprint.
	2 centesimi, orange-brown.
	5     ,,     green.
	10    ,,     rose.
	15    ,,     slate-black.
	25    ,,     blue.
	40    ,,     pale brown.
	50    ,,     mauve.
	1 lira, brown and green.
	2 lire, rose and blue.

##### EXPRESS LETTER STAMPS.

*White wove paper watermarked two Crowns sideways. Perforated 14. Black overprint.*

January, 1910.	25 centesimi, rose.
	30     ,,     blue and rose.

#### B.—BENGASI.

##### ISSUE OF 1901.

In the case of Bengasi also, we are unable to state definitely the date of the establishment of an Italian post office in this town, but probably it was in 1901, about the time when the first stamp was issued.

The issue of the 25 centesimi overprinted for use at Bengasi was covered by the same Decree, which authorised the ordinary Italian 1901 issue. We take the following extracts which relate to the Bengasi stamp:—

No. 255.

#### VICTOR EMMANUEL III.

*By the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation*

KING OF ITALY.

In accordance with the single clause of the Postal Act confirmed by Royal Decree of the 24th December, 1899, No. 501; and the Regulations for the execution of the said clause, confirmed by Our Decree of the 10th February, 1901, No. 120;

In view of the propriety of providing for the printing of the new types of postal values;

On the advice of Our Minister, the Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs,

We have ordered and do order as follows:—

Art. 1. From the 1st July, 1901, there shall be put in circulation the following values of Postage Stamps, of the dimensions 23mm. in height and 19mm. in width.

(f) Of 25 centesimi, colour blue, bearing the inscription "Poste Italiane. Cent. 25"; and with Our Sovereign Effigy in the centre, surrounded by a frame of ornaments.

\* \* \* \* \*

Art. 2.

For correspondence despatched from the Italian Post Offices at Canea and Bengasi, the 25c. stamps described above will be used, with the overprints "La Canea—1 piastra 1", or "Bengasi—1 piastra 1".

\* \* \* \* \*

We order that this Decree, sealed with the Seal of the State, be inscribed in the official records of the Laws and Decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, and we command all whom it may concern to obey and cause it to be obeyed.

Given at Rome, the 6th June, 1901.

VICTOR EMMANUEL.  
T. GALIMBERTI.

This stamp was, therefore, the 25 centesimi of the 1901 issue overprinted in black "BENGASI — 1 PIASTRA 1" in two lines. The overprint was applied at *L'Officina Carta-Valori* (the Government Printing Works) at Turin, probably to an entire sheet of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10 at a time.

#### REFERENCE LIST.

*White wove paper watermarked Crown. Perforated 14. Black overprint.*

July 1, 1901. 1 piastra on 25 centesimi, blue.

#### ISSUE OF 1911.

Nothing further was heard philatelically of the Italian post office at Bengasi, until about the middle of October, 1911, the 25 centesimi of 1907 was put on sale at Rome with the overprint "BENGASI — 1 PIASTRA 1" in two lines in black like the stamp of 1901. So apparently this office has revived under the Italian occupation of the town.

#### REFERENCE LIST.

*White wove paper watermarked Crown. Perforated 14. Black overprint.*

October, 1911. 1 piastra on 25 centesimi, blue.



# SCHEME FOR GROUPING THE FRENCH COLONIES.

BY GEORGES BRUNEL.\*

**W**E consider that stamps should not be placed in albums with the countries arranged simply in alphabetical order—without any connection with each other—but on the contrary that they should be grouped together according to the language of the countries, and with their respective colonies classed according to their geographical position in the different parts of the world. The arrangement which we give below for the French Colonies affords a model of what ought to be done for the colonies of other countries: British Colonies, Spanish Colonies, Portuguese Colonies, German Colonies, etc.

## ASIA.

### INDIAN SETTLEMENTS.

1892. Allegorical group.  
 (a) Annam and Tonquin.  
 1888. Goddess of Commerce type overprinted.  
 (Suppressed and included in Indo-China.)  
 (b) Cochín-China.  
 1886-87. Goddess of Commerce type overprinted.  
 (Included in Indo-China in 1892.)

### INDO-CHINA.

1889. Goddess of Commerce type overprinted.  
 1892. Allegorical group.  
 1904. "Grasset" type.  
 1907. Pictorial series.

## AFRICA (Northern).

### ALGERIA.

1890. Parcel Post.

### TUNIS.

1888. Arms type.  
 1889. Arms type, re-engraved.  
 1906. Pictorial series.

## AFRICA (Eastern).

### SOMALI COAST.

1894. Landscape.  
 1902. Pictorial designs, centre in colour.  
 1903. " " " " black.

### (a) Djibouti.

1894. Obock stamps overprinted.

### (b) Obock.

1892. Goddess of Commerce type overprinted.  
 1892. Allegorical group.  
 1893-94. Special Native type.  
 (Suppressed and incorporated into French Somali Coast, 1901.)

### MADAGASCAR.

1889. Goddess of Commerce type overprinted.  
 1891. Lithographed labels.

1895-96. "Sage" type overprinted.

1896. Allegorical group.

1903. Landscape.

1908. Pictorial series.

(a) Diego-Suarez and Dependencies.

1890. Goddess of Commerce type overprinted.

1890. Lithographed labels.

1892. Goddess type overprinted.

1892. Allegorical group. (Suppressed in 1893 and replaced by Diego-Suarez.)

(b) Ste. Marie de Madagascar.

1894. Allegorical group. (Suppressed in 1902 and incorporated with Madagascar.)

(c) Diego-Suarez.

1893. Allegorical group.

(d) Nossi-Bé.

1889. "Sage" and Goddess types overprinted.

1894. Allegorical groups.

COMORO ISLANDS (*Grand Comoro*).

1897. Allegorical group.

(a) Anjouan.

1892. Allegorical group.

(b) Mayotte.

1892. Allegorical group.

(c) Mohéli.

1906. Allegorical group.

### REUNION.

1851. Type-set design.

1885-1891. Overprints on Eagle, Empire and Republic stamps, and on "Sage" and Goddess types.

1892. Allegorical group.

1907. Pictorial series.

## AFRICA (Western.)

### SENEGAL AND DEPENDENCIES.

1878. Goddess type overprinted.

1892. Allegorical group.

### SENEGAL.

1906. "General Faïdherbe" type.

(a) Upper Senegal and Niger.

\* Reproduced by special permission from the "Annuaire du Timbre-Poste" (1910).



## OCEANIA.

## TAHITI.

1893. Allegorical group.

1882-1884. "Sage" and Goddess types overprinted.

1903. Type of the Settlements overprinted.

(Has never had any special stamps of its own.)

## NEW HEBRIDES.

1897. Marine type (not official).

1903. Various designs (not official).

1908. New Caledonia and Fiji types overprinted.

1911. Franco-British Condominium series (French values).

## NEW CALEDONIA.

1860. Napoleon type lithographed.

1881-93. Various overprints.

1892. Allegorical group.

1903. Jubilee issue overprinted.

1905. Pictorial series.

## THE VALUE OF A STAMP COLLECTION MATHEMATICALLY ASCERTAINED.

Is it possible to ascertain, by a process of *calculation*, the value of a collection? Yes; if it is known how many stamps the collection comprises, and on the basis that it does not contain any great rarities—that is, if, taking it all round, the collection is an "ordinary" one. The question, it will be readily admitted, is well worth consideration, and merits an answer, with, if possible, a *formula*. First of all, how is the basis of the system to be settled? By taking the price of ready-made collections, sold by some large firms, we obtain the following table of values of the collections offered:

1,000 different stamps, 12 francs,*			co-efficient 4.10		
2,000	..	50	..	3.20	difference 0.90
3,000	..	160	..	2.20	.. 1.—
4,000	..	350	..	1.75	.. 0.45
5,000	..	600	..	1.65	.. 0.10
6,000	..	1,000	..	1.60	.. 0.05
7,000	..	1,600	..	1.56	.. 0.04
8,000	..	2,500	..	1.52	.. 0.04
9,000	..	3,800	..	1.46	.. 0.06
10,000	..	5,500	..	1.38	.. 0.08
11,000	..	7,600	..	1.31	.. 0.07
12,000	..	10,000	..		

The co-efficient in the third column means that the preceding value multiplied by that co-efficient gives the value of the following collection. It must be noted that we refrained from going away from the average figures, which are the prices quoted for the collections offered for sale. As a matter of fact—and as shewn by the figures of the fourth column—there is no mathematical rule to be obtained from these figures, simply because the dealers price collections in a purely arbitrary manner without following any definite rule.

\* It must be remembered that 25 francs = £1.



Bavaria.



Italy.



Portuguese India.



Italy.



Jamaica.



New Hebrides.



Persia.



Servia.



Switzerland.



Sweden.



Argentine Republic.



India.

## THE VALUE OF A STAMP COLLECTION. 151

For we must bear in mind that, if it is easy to have 12,000 stamps which already represent a substantial sum, the following groups of 1,000 stamps would soon increase in value to a very great extent proportionately: in fact, a collection of 15,000 stamps should be worth 17,000 francs, or about £680 (according to the scale of the co-efficients).

Let us try to represent with a curve the value of the above collections. We place on the *ordonnée*\* on the left side the prices of the collections, and opposite, on the same level, the numbers of stamps, each dot being proportionately distant according to the co-efficient of value; on joining all the dots to one another, we obtain the curve, which shows the ascending progress of market value; on the right, we place on the *ordonnée* the co-efficients, and this curve is, of course, the reverse of the previous one, since in proportion as the number of stamps increases, the difference between each thousand tends to lessen.

Below is the table of average value† of each stamp in the collections of from 1,000 to 12,000 stamps.

	Collection of 1,000 = 1c.20 per stamp.	Difference 1.30
..	2,000 = 2c.50 ..	.. 2.80
..	3,000 = 5c.30 ..	.. 3.45
..	4,000 = 8c.75 ..	.. 3.25
..	5,000 = 12c.— ..	.. 4.—
..	6,000 = 16c.— ..	.. 6.80
..	7,000 = 22c.80 ..	.. 9.—
..	8,000 = 31c.— ..	.. 11.20
..	9,000 = 42c.20 ..	.. 13.—
..	10,000 = 14c.— ..	.. 15.—
..	11,000 = 69c.— ..	.. 14.30
..	12,000 = 83c.80 ..	

By means of these tables, obtained, as already explained, by the aid of figures taken from the catalogues of stamp-dealers, M. Georges Brunel has been able to formulate the following rough and ready rule:

$$x = \frac{\left(\frac{n}{1000}\right)^2}{200} \times n$$

That is to say: that the total price (x) is equal to the two-hundredth part of the square of the number of stamps (n) after being divided by 1000, the figure thus obtained to be multiplied by the number of stamps.

*Example:* What is the average price of a collection of 9,000 stamps?

According to the above formula we have:

$$\text{Price} = \frac{\left(\frac{9000}{1000}\right)^2}{200} \times 9000$$

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\* A line drawn from a point in a curve, perpendicular to its axis.  
 † 100 centimes = 1 franc; and 125 centimes = 1 shilling.

In working this out we find :

$$\left(\frac{9000}{1000}\right)^2 = 9 \times 9 = 81; 81 \div 200 = .41 \text{ approximately}; .41 \times 9000 = \underline{3690 \text{ francs.}}$$

The table of the dealers' prices gives 3,800 francs for a collection of 9,000 stamps, which is very near our figure.

For 12,000 stamps we have :

$$\text{Price} = \frac{\left(\frac{12000}{1000}\right)^2}{200} \times 12000$$

$$= 12 \times 12 = 144; 144 \div 200 = .72; .72 \times 12,000 = 8,640 \text{ francs.}$$

In this case we are a long way from the price of 10,000 francs in the table of dealers' prices, but the reason for this is that dealers' prices are arbitrary.

We must, therefore, start from this principle, that the average price of a stamp in a collection from 3,000 stamps upwards is practically equal to the *two-hundredth* part of the *square* of the *figure* of the *thousands* (m); then, rationally, collections should be sold at the following prices :

Number of stamps.	$\left(\frac{m}{1000}\right)^2$	Value in francs.
	200	
1,000	...	<i>ad libitum</i>
2,000	...	4 centimes
3,000	...	4.5 ..
4,000	...	8 ..
5,000	...	12.5 ..
6,000	...	18 ..
7,000	...	25 ..
8,000	...	32 ..
9,000	...	41 ..
10,000	...	50 ..
11,000	...	61 ..
12,000	...	72 ..
13,000	...	85 ..
14,000	...	98 ..
15,000	...	1fr.13 ..
16,000	...	1fr.28 ..
17,000	...	1fr.45 ..
20,000	...	2fr.— ..
		<i>ad libitum</i>
		80
		135
		320
		625
		1,080
		1,750
		2,560
		3,690
		5,000
		6,710
		8,640
		11,050
		13,620
		16,950
		20,480
		24,650
		40,000

It is well understood that, if there should be any very rare specimens, their value must be added to the prices obtained as above.

For those who dislike making calculations, we have drawn up the annexed *abaque*, which will enable them to determine graphically the price of a collection comprising between 3,000 and 17,000 stamps.

We have only to follow the curve, stopping at the vertical line at the top of which the number of stamps of the collection is expressed in thousands, and then to read on the horizontal line opposite, on the right, the value of the collection indicated in francs.

*Example:* What is the average price of a collection of 11,500 stamps?

We follow the curve up to a point between the lines with the figures 11 and 12 (thousands) at the top, from which point a horizontal line to the right will lead between the prices of 7,000 and 8,000 francs: wherefore the average price is 7,500 francs.

For the collections, the number of stamps of which is not included in the chart, we have only to apply the simple formula which has been given.

(From the calculations of M. Georges Brunel.)

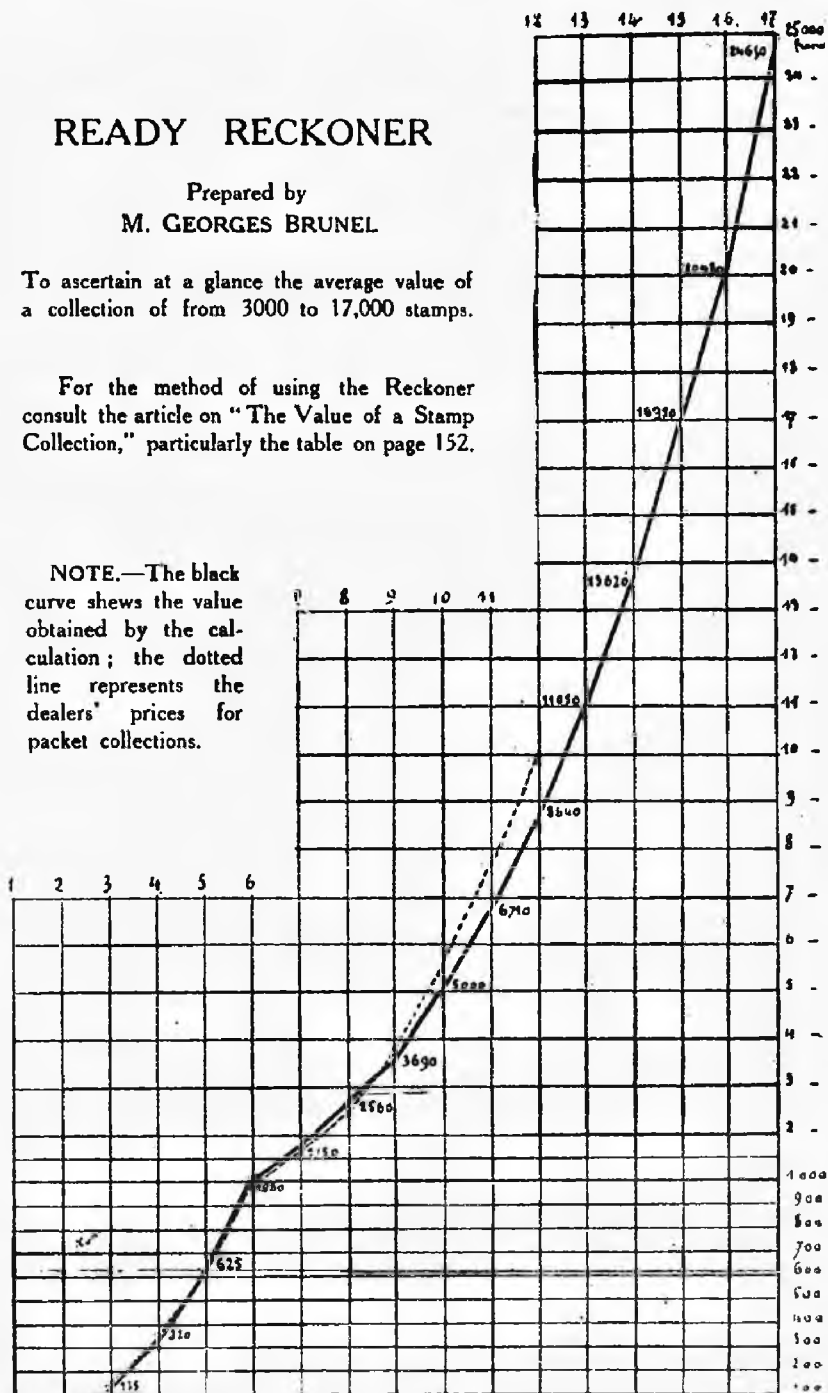
# READY RECKONER

Prepared by  
M. GEORGES BRUNEL

To ascertain at a glance the average value of a collection of from 3000 to 17,000 stamps.

For the method of using the Reckoner consult the article on "The Value of a Stamp Collection," particularly the table on page 152.

NOTE.—The black curve shows the value obtained by the calculation; the dotted line represents the dealers' prices for packet collections.





## THE SPREAD OF STAMP JOURNALISM.

**P**HILATELIC literature is a cult in itself. During the fifty years, 1861-1911, there has grown up on the slender foundation of the first catalogues and periodicals a volume of published material, the output of which has probably exceeded that of any other collecting hobby during the brief space of half a century. The Earl of Crawford, who owns the finest library of philatelic works ever brought together, has recently completed the catalogue to this section of the *Bibliotheca Lindesiana*, and this constitutes practically a complete bibliography of the subject up to the end of 1908 for monographs, and up to the end of 1907 for periodicals. The work occupies 924 large columns, and by the courtesy of his Lordship, has, through the Philatelic Literature Society, become available to the stamp collecting public in 1911.

The spread of philately is well indicated in the development of the stamp collecting press, of which nearly every civilised country has one or more journals exclusively devoted to the subject. The following chronological list of the first journals published in the respective countries is based upon the researches of Judge Victor Suppantchitsch.

1862. ENGLAND : *Monthly Intelligencer* (September).  
 1863. BELGIUM : *Timbre-Poste* (February).  
 GERMANY : *Magazin für Briefmarken-Sammler* (May).  
 1864. CANADA : *Stamp Collector's Record* (February).  
 FRANCE : *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* (July).  
 UNITED STATES : *Stamp Collector's Record* (December).  
 1866. AUSTRIA : *Briefmarken-Angzeiger* (June).  
 1867. DENMARK : *Nordisk Frimaerketidende\** (August).  
 1869. HOLLAND : *Continental Philatelic Magazine* (February).  
 1870. SPAIN : *Indicador de los Sellos* (July).  
 1873. ITALY : *Posta Mondiale* (July).  
 1874. ARGENTINE : *Revista Philatélica* (August).  
 1875. COLOMBIA : *Star of Panama* (? May).  
 SWITZERLAND : *Schweizerische Briefmarkenzeitung* (October).  
 1878. CHILI : *Guia del Coleccionista de Sellos de Correos* (January).  
 1879. NEW SOUTH WALES : *New South Wales Stamp Collectors' Magazine* (November).  
 SOUTH AUSTRALIA : *Australian Stamp Collectors' Journal* (November).  
 1880. BRITISH GUIANA † :  
 NEW ZEALAND : *New Zealand Stamp Collectors' Quarterly* (October).

\* This paper with the Norwegian title was issued from Copenhagen : the next Danish periodical was *Skandinaviske Frimaerketidende*, issued from Copenhagen. 1876.

† A journal, title unknown, is said to have been started about 1880 by Thomas Quail (alias Tommaso Coelho). The next journal was the *British Guiana Philatelic Journal*, commenced in December, 1906.

1881. ROUMANIA : *Timbrophilo* (January).  
 1882. BRAZIL : *Brazil Philatelico* (January).  
 1885. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC : *Filotelico* (January).  
 1886. ECUADOR : *Ecuador Filatelico* (January).  
 TURKEY : *Timbre Levantin* (May).  
 NORWAY : *Nordisk Frimaerkeblad* (July).  
 PERU : *Mercurio* (October).  
 SWEDEN : *Tidning för Frimärksamlare* (December).  
 1887. PORTUGAL : *Philatelistas* (April).  
 VICTORIA : *Barry's Philatelic Monthly* (November).  
 1889. HAWAIIAN ISLANDS : *Oceanic* (February).  
 MEXICO : *Boletín de la Sociedad Filatélica Nacional* (March).  
 1890. TASMANIA : *Federal Australian Philatelist* (January).  
 LUXEMBURG : *Philatéliste Universel* (May).  
 1891. CURAÇAO : *Correo del Caribe* (February).  
 GREECE : *Hermes* (March).  
 EGYPT : *Timbrologie Egyptienne* (October).  
 1892. SAN MARINO : *San Marino Philatelist* (January).  
 VENEZUELA : *Anunciador Filatélico de Venezuela* (January).  
 1893. PORTO RICO : *Filatelia Antillana* (March).  
 BOLIVIA : *Filatelia Boliviana* (July).  
 QUEENSLAND : *Australian Stamp News* (July).  
 TRIPOLI : *Philatéliste Africaine* (September).  
 BULGARIA : *Glas* (October).  
 1894. INDIA : *Indian Philatelist* (May).  
 COSTA RICA : *Costa Rica Postal* (October).  
 FINLAND : *Finska Filatelisten* (December).  
 1895. HONG KONG : *Hong Kong Philatelic Journal* (January).  
 TUNIS : *Tunis-Philatélique* (October).  
 TRANSVAAL : *South African Philatelist* (November).  
 1896. RUSSIA : *Marrke* (March).  
 1897. JAPAN : *Philatelic of Japan*\*.  
 MOROCCO : *Maroc Timbrologique* (February).  
 1898. MALTA : *Melita Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser* (January).  
 1899. CUBA : *Curioso Americano* (July).  
 1903. CANARY ISLANDS : *Filatelia Universal* (January).  
 1904. NATAL : *Stamp Recorder and Collectors' Exchange* (August).  
 1905. AZORES : *Açores* (March).  
 1906. BRITISH GUIANA : *British Guiana Philatelic Journal* (December). And see 1880.  
 1907. URUGUAY : *Uruguay Postal* (November).  
 1910. COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA : *Australian Stamp Journal* (November).  
 UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA : *South African Philatelist* (November).

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\* A prospectus of this was issued, but copies of the journal are not known.

# PHILATELIC PRESS DIRECTORY.

In the following Directory of the World's Philatelic Press, only those journals and magazines known to us as having been published at least once during the year 1911 have been included. The list may consequently be incomplete; but it is considered preferable to have an authentic list of live papers, than a longer and less reliable list of papers, some of which have not put in an appearance during the year.

The Editor of "The Stamp Year" desires it to be known that he wishes to include *all* active journals, magazines and periodicals dealing with philatelic subjects in this Directory in future years; but, in the interests of accuracy, only such journals known to him as being in active progress can be included.

Particulars of additional journals, etc., to be included in future issues of this Directory, should be sent with specimen number not later than November 1, 1912, to The Editor, "The Stamp Year," 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

Contractions used: *M.*—monthly; *F.*—fortnightly; *Q.*—quarterly; *W.*—weekly; *Ed.*—Editor; *Pub.*—Publisher or published; *Vol.*—volume; *No.* or *Nr.*—number, numero, nummer; *A.*—advertiser.

*Note.*—Subs. or rates given for France include Algeria and Tunis; for United States they include the possessions and Mexico, but not Canada.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

### LONDON.

*Alfred Smith & Son's Monthly Circular.* (*M.*) *Ed.*—Mr. B. T. K. Smith. *Pub.*—Alfred Smith & Son, 4, Southampton Row, W.C. *Ann. Sub.*—1s.

(No. 440—October, 1911.)

*British Philatelist, The.* (*M.*) *Ed.*—Mr. A. B. Creeke, jun. *Pub.*—Chas. Nissen & Co., 52, Chancery Lane, W.C. *Ann. Sub.*—1s. 6d.

(Vol. IV., No. 9. Whole No. 45—November, 1911.)

*Colonial Office Journal, The.* (*Q.*) Contains short notes on "Colonial Stamps." *Ed.*—Mr. W. H. Mercer, C.M.G. *Pub.*—Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London Wall, E.C. *Ann. Sub.*—7s.

(Vol. V., No. 2—October, 1911.)

*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.* (*W. Saturdays.*) *Ed.*—Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen. *Pub.*—Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., 32, Palace Square, Norwood, S.E. *Ann. Sub.*—4s. 4d., post free (single copies, 1½d.).

(No. 636—Dec. 2, 1911.)

*Griebert's Philatelic Notes and Offers.* (*Irregular.*) *Pub.*—Hugo Griebert & Co., 170, Strand, W.C. *Gratis.*

(No. 11—September, 1911.)

*Journal of the Philatelic Literature Society.* (*Q.*) *Eds.*—Messrs. B. T. K. Smith and F. J. Peplow.

The journal is issued to members of the Philatelic Literature Society. Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. J. Peplow, Grotches, Blackheath, S.E.

- London Philatelist, The.* (M.) Organ of the Royal Philatelic Society, London. *Ed.*—Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P. *Pub.*—The Royal Philatelic Society, London, 4, Southampton Row, W.C. *Ann. Sub.*—5s., post free (single number, 6d.).  
(Vol. XX., No. 239—November, 1911.)
- Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society.* (Issued October to May only.) *Ed. and Pub.*—Mr. F. Reichenheim, 29, Holland Villas Road, Kensington, W. *Ann. Sub.*—1s. 6d.  
(Vol. V., No. 2, Whole No. 34—November, 1911.)
- Philatelic Circular, The.* (M.) *Ed.*—Mr. W. Buckland Edwards, B.Sc., 134, Coleraine Road, Blackheath, S.E. *Pub.*—Mr. A. H. Harris, 38, Helix Rd., Brixton Hill, S.W. *Ann. Sub.*—2s.  
(No. 8—October, 1911.)
- Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, The.* (M.) *Ed.*—Mr. F. F. Lamb. *Pub.*—P. L. Pemberton & Co., 62, High Holborn, W.C. *Ann. Sub.*—2s. 6d.  
(Vol. XXI., No. 251—November, 1911.)
- Philatelic Record, The.* (M.) *Ed.*—Mr. L. W. Fulcher, B.Sc., 37, Kempshott Road, Streatham Common, S.W. *Bus. Director*—Mr. P. J. Evans, 124, Brownhill Road, Catford, S.E. *Pub.*—Wm. Lewis & Son, 174, Fleet Street, E.C. *Ann. Sub.*—5s.  
(Vol. XXXIII., No. 395—November, 1911.)
- Postage Stamp, The.* (W. Thursdays.) *Ed.*—Mr. Fred. J. Melville, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, S.W. *Pub.*—Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Limited, 1, Amen Corner, London, E.C. *Ann. Sub.*—6s. 6d.  
(Vol. IX., No. 10, Whole No. 218—December 2, 1911.)
- Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly, The.* (Alternate Saturdays.) *Ed.*—Mr. P. C. Bishop. *Pub.* at 63-64, Chancery Lane, W.C.  
(Vol. XVII., No. 436—November 25, 1911.)
- Stamp Lover, The.* (M.) Organ of the Junior Philatelic Society. *Ed.*—Mr. Fred. J. Melville, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, S.W. *Pub.*—Mr. H. F. Johnson, 44, Fleet Street, E.C. *Ann. Sub.*—2s. 6d. (Membership in Junior Philatelic Society, ann. sub. 2s. 6d., includes the magazine, see SOCIETIES.)  
(Vol. IV., No. 7—December, 1911.)
- Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.* (M.) *Ed.*—Major E. B. Evans, Glenarm, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, S.E. *Pub.*—Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391, Strand, W.C. *Ann. Sub.*—3s.  
(Vol. XIX., No. 227—November, 1911.)
- West End Philatelist, The.* (M.) *Ed.*—Mr. A. J. Séfi. *Pub.*—D. Field, The Royal Arcade, Old Bond Street, W. *Ann. Sub.*—1s. 6d.  
(Vol. VIII., No. 93—November, 1911.)

*World of Stamps, The.* (M.) Organ of the Society of Stamp Collectors. Eds.—Mr. L. S. Goldsmith and Mr. E. H. Robinson. Pub.—Cassell & Co., Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. Ann. Sub.—1s. 6d.  
(Vol. I., No. 1—October, 1911.)

## IN THE PROVINCES.

*Collectors' Journal, The.* (M.) Contains matter for stamp and other collectors. Pub.—Philatelic Printing and Publishing Co., Rotherham. Ann. Sub.—2s.  
(Vol. VIII., No. 90—April, 1911.)

*International Philatelic Advertiser, The.* (M.A.) Pub.—The Proprietors, Horsforth, Leeds. Ann. Sub.—6d.  
(Vol. II., No. 6, Whole No. 38—September, 1911.)

*Stamp Collector, The.* (M.) Ed.—Mr. H. Grindall. Pub.—Margoschis Bros., Constitution Hill, Birmingham. Ann. Sub.—2s.  
(Vol. XV., No. 11, Whole No. 179—November, 1911.)

## AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

*Australian Philatelist, The.* (M.) Ed.—Mr. Fred Hagen. Pub.—Fred Hagen, Ltd., 182, Pitt Street, Sydney. Ann. Sub.—3s. (single number, 3d.).  
(Vol. XVIII., No. 3—October, 1911.)

Vol. XVIII.—3 is wrongly numbered: should be "XVIII.—2."

*Australian Stamp Journal, The.* (M.) Ed.—Mr. J. H. Smyth. Pub.—J. H. Smyth, Ltd., 50, Castlereagh Street, Sydney. Ann. Sub.—Australia, 2s.; New Zealand, 2s. 6d.; elsewhere, 3s.  
(Vol. I., No. 12—October, 1911.)

## AUSTRIA.

*Illustriertes Briefmarken-Offertenblatt.* (Irregular.) Ed. and Pub.—Mr. Rudolf Friedl, Herrengasse 6, Vienna. Ann. Sub.—2 marks.  
(XIII. Jahrgang, Nr. 7—June, 1911.)

*Reform-Anzeiger für Briefmarken.* (M.A.) Pub.—Mr. Franz Fasol, Wiedener Hauptstrasse 122, Vienna. Ann. Sub.—Austria, 1.80k.; foreign, 2 marks.  
(II. Jahrgang, Nr. 6/7—July-August, 1911.)

*Universal-Anzeiger, Der.* (M.A.) Ed.—Mr. Gustav Breyer. Pub. at Josefinengasse 6, Vienna. Ann. Sub.—Austria, 2kr.; Germany, 2.40 kr.; other countries, 3kr.  
(V. Jahrgang, No. 42/43—July and August, 1911.)

## BELGIUM.

*Announce Timbrologique, L'.* (M.) Ed. and Pub.—Mr. Armand Dethier, rue Floris 66, Brussels. Ann. Sub.—2 francs.  
(XXII. année, No. 258—October 30, 1911.)

*Revue Postale, La.* (M.) Ed. and Pub.—Mr. G. Thiriart, 274 boulevard d'Avroy, Liège. Ann. Sub.—2 francs.  
(XVIII. année, No. 165—October, 1911.)

## BRITISH GUIANA.

*British Guiana Philatelic Journal, The.* (June and December.) Organ of the British Guiana Philatelic Society. Ed.—Mr. A. D. Ferguson, Georgetown. Pub.—The British Guiana Philatelic Society (communications to Hon. Asst.-Secy.), Georgetown. Each copy, 6d.

(No. 10—1911.)

Nos. 9 and 10 are both dated simply "1911", and an inset "Notice" states that the December [1911] number will be published earlier than usual to contain report of the October Exhibition in Georgetown.

## CANADA.

*Canadian Philatelist, The.* (M.) Ed. and Pub.—Mr. Stephen Golder, Box 619, Regina, Sask. Ann. Sub.—25 cents.

(Vol. II., No. 3—May, 1911.)

*Hobbyist, The.* (M.) Ed.—Mr. Bertram J. Turner. Pub.—Mr. O. Kendall, 344, William Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. Ann. Sub.—50 cents (anywhere).

(Vol. IV., No. 3. Whole No. 32—October, 1911.)

## CHILI.

*Tarapacá Filatélico.* (M.) Ed. and Pub.—Mr. F. H. Liendo, Casilla 682, Iquique, Chili. Ann. Sub.—5 francs.

(Año II., Nos. 16/17—May and June, 1911.)

## DENMARK.

*Samler & Handler. Intern. Philatelist. Tidsskrift.* (M.A.) Ed. and Pub.—Mr. Einar O. Boisen, Odense, Denmark.

(I. Aarg. Nr. 2—October, 1911.)

*Skandinavisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift.* (M.) Ed. and Pub.—Mr. Axel Henriksen, Odense. Ann. Sub.—Inland, 1kr.; foreign, 1.50kr. (marks 1.70).

(III. Aarg. Nr. 9—September, 1911.)

## FRANCE.

*Amateur de Timbres-Poste, L'.* (Revue periodique.) Pub.—Mr. Maurice Lescut, Rue du 4-Septembre, 24, Paris. Single number, 25 centimes; sent regularly, gratis, to clients.

(XI. année—Sept.-Oct., 1911—No. 85.)

*Bulletin Philatelic, Le.* (M.) Pub.—Mr. E. Matthey, 7 rue de Provence, Paris. Ann. Sub.—France, 1 franc; abroad, 1.25 franc.

(No. 39—November, 1911.)

*Circulaire Philatélique, La.* (M.) Ed. and Pub.—Mr. Ch. Lemierre, 169 Galerie de Valois (Palais Royale), Paris. Ann. Sub.—2.50 francs.

(XIV. Année, Vol. IX., No. 101—October-November, 1911.)

*Collectionneur de Timbres Poste, Le. (M.) Pub.*—"Arthur Maury," 6 Boulevard Montmartre, Paris. *Ann. Sub.*—France, 1.50 franc; foreign, 2 francs.

(No. 373—November 1, 1911.)

*Courrier du Collectionneur, Le. (M.A.) Pub.*—Mr. E. Gainsborg, rue de Paradis, 40, Paris. *Ann. Sub.*—1.25 francs (abroad).

*Journal des Philatelistes, Le. (M.) Ed. and Pub.*—Mr. Th. Lemaire, 16 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris. Single nos., 50 centimes. (XXième anné; No. 9—7e série—October, 1911.)

*Revue Philatélique Française. (M.)* Organ of the Société française de timbrologie. *Pub. at* 19 rue Blanche, Paris. *Ann. Sub.*—France, 2 francs; abroad, 2.50 francs.

(XXII. ième année; No. 238—November, 1911.)

*Semur de Bonnes Annonces Philatéliques, Le. (M.A.) Pub.*—Mr. Ch. Lemierre, 11 rue de Valois, Palais-Royal, Paris. *Ann. Sub.*—1.50 francs.

(No. 1—June, 1911.)

*Timbre Poste, Le. (M.) Ed.*—Mr. Georges Brunel, 26 Allée du Rocher, Le Raincy, près Paris. *Pub.*—Librairie Charles Mendel, 118 bis, rue d'Assas, Paris. *Ann. Sub.*—Edition ordinaire, France, 4 fr.; abroad, 5 fr. Edition de luxe, France, 6 fr.; abroad, 8 fr.

(V. anné, No. 56—November, 1911.)

*Timbrophile de France, Le. (M.) Pub.*—"Administration," 65 rue de la Verrerie 65, Paris. *Ann. Sub.*—France, 1 franc; abroad, 1.25 franc.

(IX. année, No. 81—January-February, 1911.)

## GERMANY.

*Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung. (24 nos. p.a.) Pub.*—Mr. Philipp Kosack, Burgstrasse 12, Berlin. *Ann. Sub.*—2 marks, Germany; 3 marks, foreign.

(VII. Jahrgang, No. 20—October 28, 1911.)

*Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung. (M.) Ed. and Pub.*—Mr. Hugo Krötzsch, Langestrasse 22, Leipzig. *Ann. Sub.*—2.50 marks, inland; 3 marks, foreign.

(XXII. Jahrgang, No. 10—October 26, 1911.)

*Deutsche Philatelist, Der. (M.) Ed.*—Mr. Hans Müller. *Pub.*—Mr. Gustav Freyse, Bahnhofstrasse 9, Hannover. *Ann. Sub.*—2 marks, Germany; 2.50 marks, foreign.

(V. Jahrgang, No. 10—October 20, 1911.)

*Germania-Berichte. (M.)* Organ of the "Germania-Ring." *Ed. and Pub.*—Mr. W. Göbel, Baumhof 58, Essen a.d. Ruhr.

(XV. Jahrgang, VIII. Band, Nr. 10, Whole No. 124—October, 1911.)

*Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal.* (Semi-monthly.) Pub.—Gebrüder Senf, Leipzig. Ann. Sub.—4 marks, Germany; 4.50 marks, foreign.

(Nr. 22, Whole No. 790—18 November, 1911.)

*Internationales Briefmarken-Offertenblatt.* (A.—three issues a month, 1st, 10th, and 20th.) Pub.—Vogel's Intern. Briefmarken-Offertenblatt, Pössneck i Thur. Ann. Sub.—1s. 6d.

(XX. Jahrgang, Nr. 674—November 1, 1911.)

*Mitteilungen der Firma Paul Kohl.* (8 times a year) Pub.—Paul Kohl, Ltd., Chemnitz, Saxony. Ann. Sub.—Inland, 2 marks; foreign, 3 marks.

(Nr. 19—October, 1911.)

*Philatelistische Berichte.* (Irregular.) Ed. and Pub.—Mr. Albert Friedemann, Härtelstrasse, 23, Leipzig. Sent gratis to clients.

(Vol. III., No. 7, Whole No. 44—November, 1911.)

*Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt philatelistischer Vereine.* (M.) Ed. for 1911—Mr. Max Norden, Eppendorferbaum 37, Hamburg. Pub.—(for subscriptions, etc.), Mr. E. Plotz, Rabenstrasse 18, Dresden. Ann. Sub.—2.50 marks; foreign, 3 marks.

(XXI. Jahrgang, No. 3, Whole No. 236—March, 1911.)

#### HOLLAND.

*Confidentia.* (Irregular A.) Ed. and Pub.—Mr. M. Z. Booleman, Rokin 54, Amsterdam. Sent gratis to clients.

*Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde.* (M.) Ed. and Pub.—Mr. J. B. Robert, Balistraat 57, s'Gravenhage.

(Deel XXVIII., No. 10, Whole No. 324—October, 1911.)

*Nederlandsche Philatelist, De.* (M.) Ed.—Mr. Leon de Raay, Linnaeusparkweg 48, Watergraafsmeer. Pub.—N. Yaar & Co., Watergraafsmeer. Ann. Sub.—1s.

(VIII. Jahrgang, No. 9, Whole No. 88—September, 1911.)

*Postzegel, De.* (W. A.) Pub.—Mr. A. Hooiberg, Sr. Columbusstraat 95, the Hague. Ann. Sub.—Holland, f.1.40; Belgium, f.2; other countries, f.2.40.

(VI. Jahrgang, No. 256—January 28, 1911.)

#### HUNGARY.

*Magyar Bélyegyűjtő; Ungarischer Briefmarken-Sammler; Revue philatelique.* (M.) Text in Hungarian, German, and French. Ed.—Mr. Hermann Wiederhold. Pub.—Mr. Béla Szekula, Koszoru-utca 25, Budapest, Hungary. Ann. Sub.—Marks 2.50; francs 3.10.

(XI. Jahrgang, No. 130—October, 1911.)

*Világpósta-Bélyeghirlap.* (M.) Ed. and Pub.—Mr. Abonyi Zsigmond, Rákóczi-u. 61, Versecz. Ann. Sub.—2 kr., inland; 2.40 kr., abroad.

(III. évfolyam, 6szám—June, 1911.)



## INDIA.

*Philatelic Journal of India, The.* (M.) Organ of the Philatelic Society of India. Ed.—Mr. E. W. Wetherell. Pub.—Higginbotham & Co., Mount Road, Madras. Ann. Sub.—5 rupees; 6s.

## NORWAY.

*Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift.* (M.) Ed. for 1911—Mr. Henrik Dethloff.

[By the statutes of the union of Danish, Norwegian, Finnish and certain Swedish societies, the journal is edited by a philatelist in each country in turn, in successive years. Next year's Editor should be a Finn, but a Finnish editor not being available, Mr. Nils Strandell, B.A., of Stocksund, is to be Editor for 1912.]

Pub.—Mr. Henrik Dethloff, Storthingsgade 32, Christiania, Norway. Ann. Sub.—2.50 kronor.

(XVIII. de Aarg, No. 11—November, 1911.)

## SOUTH AFRICA.

*South African Philatelic Advertiser, The.* (M.) Publishers, P.O. Box 904, Durban, Natal. Ann. Sub.—2s.

(Vol. I., No. 3—July, 1911.)

*South African Philatelist, The.* (M.) Ed. and Pub.—Mr. T. Henderson, P.O. Box 4967, Johannesburg, Transvaal. Ann. Sub.—6s. 6d.

(Vol. I., No. 12—October, 1911.)

## SPAIN.

*Madrid Filatélico.* (M.) Pub.—Mr. Miguel Galvez, Cruz 1, Madrid. Ann. Sub.—5 pesetas.

(Año XIV. 164 nos. to November, 1911.)

## SWEDEN.

*Svensk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift.* (10 times a year.) Ed.—Mr. Ernst Wilms. Pub.—Sveriges Filatelist-Förening, Grefturegatan 24a, Stockholm. Ann. Sub.—2.50 kronor.

(XII. arg, No. 8, Whole No. 120—October, 1911.)

An extra number, paged 1 to 12, within green cover, was issued at Hasselbacken on September 18, 1911, at 7 o'clock, in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the Sveriges Filatelist-Förening. It is not numbered in the series.

## SWITZERLAND.

*Facsimile, Le.* (M.) Pub.—Mr. F. Fournier. Ann. Sub.—3 francs.

(II. année, No. 13—August-September, 1911.)

*Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung.* (M.) Ed.—Mr. F. Reinhard, Bantigerstrasse 41, Berne. Pub.—Mr. Ad. Gribi, Beundenfeldstrasse 44, Berne. Ann. Sub.—3 francs, Switzerland; 3fr.50, abroad.

(XXIV. Jahrgang, No. 10—October, 1911.)

*Schweizerische Philatelistische Nachrichten—Nouvelles Philateliques Suisses.* (10 times a year.) *Ed.*—Mr. J. F. Arnold, Laupenstrasse 5, Berne. *Pub.*—Mr. E. Zumstein, Neuengasse 39, Berne. *Ann. Sub.*—Inland, 2 francs; foreign, 2 francs 50.

(Vol. III., No. 8—October, 1911.)

*Welt Post.* (M.) Semi-philatelic; text in various languages. *Ed. and Pub.*—Mr. J. Thalmann, Fischenthal, Zurich, Switzerland. *Ann. Sub.*—francs 2.50.

(XI. Jahrgang, No. 10—October 25, 1911.)

### UNITED STATES.

*A. C. Roessler's Stamp News.* (M.) *Ed. and Pub.*—Mr. A. C. Roessler, 10, Clay Street, Newark, N.J. *Ann. Sub.*—25 cents. (Vol. III., No. 6, Whole No. 30—October, 1911.)

*Charlat's Advertiser.* (M.) *Pub.*—Mr. L. W. Charlat, 81, Nassau Street, New York.

(Vol. III., No. 6—October, 1911.)

*Collector's Review.* (M.) *Ed. and Pub.*—Mr. Alfred Boyle, Prosser, Wash. *Assoc. Ed.*—Mr. Rasmus Bartleson, Thief River Falls, Minn. *Ann. Sub.*—25 cents, United States; 35 cents, foreign.

(Vol. I., No. 10—October 5, 1911.)

*Everybody's Philatelist.* (M.) *Ed. and Pub.*—Mr. John Milton Holt, M.D. *Ann. Sub.*—35 cents in U.S., etc.; foreign, 50 cents.

(Vol. II., No. 6, Whole No. 18—June, 1911.)

*Gibbons Stamp Circular.* (M.) *Ed. and Pub.*—Stanley Gibbons, Inc., 198, Broadway, New York. *Ann. Sub.*—12 cents.

(No. 12—October, 1911.)

*Mekeel's News and Trade Circular.* (Irregular) *Ed. and Pub.*—Mr. C. H. Mekeel, R.F.D. 29, St. Louis, Mo. Free to clients.

(No. 36 N.D. states that No. 37 will be issued early in Sept., 1911.)

*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.* (Saturdays.) *Managing Ed.*—Mr. Willard O. Wylie; *Ed.*—Mr. C. E. Severn. *Pub.*—Mekeel-Severn-Wylie Co., Room 508, Kast building, Boston, Mass. *Ann. Sub.*—50 cents (foreign, \$1.00).

(Vol. XXV., No. 42, Whole No. 1086—October 21, 1911.)

*Metropolitan Philatelist, The.* (F.—alternate Saturdays.) *Ed. and Pub.*—Mr. J. W. Scott, 36, John Street, New York. *Ann. Sub.*—\$1.00.

(Vol. XXIX., No. 21, Whole No. 633—October 21, 1911.)

*Philatelic Gazette, The.* (Semi-monthly.) *Ed.*—Mr. W. W. Randall. *Pub.*—The Philatelic Publishing Co., 99, Nassau Street, New York. *Ann. Sub.*—\$1.00.

(Vol. II., No. 4—October 15, 1911.)

*Philatelic Journal of America, The.* (Semi-monthly.) *Ed.*—Mr. C. H. Mekeel. *Pub.*—Stamp Security Co., St. Louis, Mo. *Ann. Sub.*—\$1.50 (foreign, \$2.00).

(Vol. XXII., No. 4—September, 1911.)

*Philatelic West, The.* (M.) Ed. and Pub.—Mr. L. Brodstone, 246, Commercial Ave., Superior, Nebraska. Ann. Sub.—50 cents in U.S.; \$1.00 abroad.

(Vol. LIII., No. 3—October, 1911.)

*Philadelphia Stamp News.* (W.) Organ of the American Philatelic Society. Ed. and Pub.—Mr. Percy McGraw Mann, 1708 N. 18th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Ann. Sub.—50 cents to U.S. and possessions; \$1.00 abroad.

(Vol. II., No. 30—October 21, 1911.)

*Redfield's Stamp Weekly.* (Saturdays.) Ed.—Mr. Louis G. Quackenbush. Pub.—Redfield Publishing Co., Redfield building, Southport, Pa. Ann. Sub.—50 cents (foreign \$1.00).

(Vol. IX., No. 19—October 21, 1911.)

*Stamp Collector, The.* (M.) Ed. and Pub.—Mr. G. W. Linn, Clinton building, Columbus, Ohio. Ann. Sub.—25 cents in U.S., etc.; other countries, 50 cents.

(Vol. III., No. 8—July, 1911.)

*Vest Pocket Philatelist, The.* (M.) Ed. and Pub.—Dr. H. A. Davis, 2124 East 12th Ave., Denver, Colo. Ann. Sub.—25 cents, U.S.; foreign, 35 cents.

(Vol. IV., No. 1—January, 1911.)

*Western Collector, The.* (M.) Ed. and Pub.—Mr. Claude C. Beals, 2531 Tenth Street, Boulder, Colorado. Ann. Sub.—25 cents, United States; 40 cents, foreign.

(Vol. II., No. 9, Whole No. 16—September, 1911.)

## INDEX

TO THE ARTICLES IN THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH,"

BY MR. FRED. J. MELVILLE.

FROM SEPT. 29, 1910, to SEPT. 21, 1911.

COMPILED BY W. A. V. NEILL.\*

**A**S most Philatelists are aware, Mr. Fred J. Melville has been contributing a column once a week on stamps and stamp-collecting in *The Daily Telegraph*. These articles began on Thursday, September 29th, 1910, and have appeared regularly ever since. As the first year has just been completed, it struck me that an Index to these articles might be of use to those collectors who, like myself, have saved up and pasted in the articles in question.

\*We acknowledge with many thanks Mr. Neill's voluntary undertaking of a laborious task, the usefulness of which has already been proved to us personally while the compilation was yet in manuscript form. No doubt its publication in the present handy form will render it equally serviceable to many readers of the articles in *The Daily Telegraph*.—EDITOR.

I do not pretend that this Index is exhaustive, but I think it will be full enough to enable anyone who has kept the articles to find any particular paragraph to which it may be necessary to refer.

I have divided the Index into two parts. The first part will consist of references to articles having a direct bearing on the stamps of some particular country; while the second—Miscellaneous—part will be a list of the articles which bear in a general way on stamps. I have not attempted any cross-indexing, as I think that anybody will be able to find easily from the references given the information required.

The date at the end of each entry refers to the day, month and year in which that particular note is to be found. For instance, the date 13.10.1910 at the end of an entry means that the paragraph in question is to be found under the heading "Postage Stamps" in *The Daily Telegraph* for October 13, 1910.

I may add that files of a paper like *The Daily Telegraph* can be consulted at nearly all Public Libraries, so that the Index may be of use to collectors, even though they are not actually the possessors of *The Daily Telegraph* for the date needed.

NOTES ON STAMPS OF SPECIAL COUNTRIES.

- ARGENTINE REPUBLIC: commemorative stamps to be withdrawn, new issue pending. 13.10.1910; note on production of new issue, 27.4.1911; quantities printed of centenary issue, 1.6.1911.
- AUSTRALIA: current stamps to be overprinted "Commonwealth", origin of design of 9d. (1903), 6.10.1910; current stamps to be overprinted "Australia", 13.10.1910; no overprinting to be done, 22.12.1910; competition for new stamp designs, 2.3.1911; issue of 1d. postcard with portrait of King George 1.6.1911; new stamps to be prepared, 22.6.1911; notes on result of competition, 10.8.1911.
- BAHAMAS: 1d. (Queen's staircase) with multiple watermark, 8.12.1910.
- BARBADOS: 5d. and 10d. stamps to be withdrawn, 6.10.1910; new stamps in preparation, 22.6.1911.
- BAVARIA: notes on Jubilee issue, 2.3.1911; additional notes on Jubilee issue, 13.4.1911; issue of "Regency" commemoratives, 15.6.1911.
- BELGIUM: new stamps with portrait of King Albert to be issued, 29.9.1910; King Albert stamps almost ready, 23.3.1911; charity stamps surcharged "1911", 11.5.1911; King Albert stamps to be issued in October, 6.7.1911.
- BELGIUM CONGO: particulars of 3fr. and 10fr. bi-lingual stamps, 17.11.1910.
- BOLIVIA: commemorative issue pending, 20.10.1910.
- BRAZIL: issue of 600 and 10,000 reis, 8.12.1910.
- BRITISH GUIANA: Coronation issue abandoned, 1.6.1911; notes on rarities, 8.1.1911.
- BRITISH LEVANT: notes on 1909 issue, 29.12.1910.
- BRITISH NEW GUINEA: scarcity of 1st issue 2s. 6d., 6.10.1910; forgery of 1st issue 2s. 6d., 24.11.1910.
- BULGARIA: particulars of new issue, 27.4.1911; discovery of 3s. (1882) error, 18.5.1911.
- BRUNEI: \$25 issued, 16.2.1911.
- CANADA: the 12d. black at auction, reason for "twelve peace", 13.10.1910; expected issue of King George stamps, 13.10.1910; review of "Canada"

by C. A. Howes, notes on Canadian stamps, 9.3.1911; King George stamps objected to, 27.4.1911; Coronation issue expected, 11.5.1911; new stamps in preparation, 22.6.1911.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE: general notes on "triangular" issues, 20.7.1911.

CHILI: particulars of 2c. and 5c. commemoratives, 20.10.1910; particulars of additional denominations, 3.11.1910; historical interest of commemorative issue, 3.11.1910; particulars of four additional values, 10.11.1910; completion of centenary set, 1.12.1910; decree as to centenary stamps, 13.7.1911.

CHINA: notes on B.R.A., 5c. stamp, 22.12.1910.

COCHIN: new stamps to be issued, 13.10.1910; issue of new stamps noted, 11.5.1911.

COLOMBIA: issue of 1 peso (centenary), 1.12.1910; details of 10c. registration stamp, 15.6.1911.

COOK ISLANDS: death of Queen Makea, 15.6.1911.

DOMINICA: issue of 1s. on green, 17.11.1910.

ECUADOR: sale of remainders, 8.6.1911.

ERITREA: 15c. slate issued, 16.2.1911.

FIJI ISLANDS: issue of 6d. and 1s. new colours, 5.1.1911.

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FRANCE: alleged plagiarism of Colonial issues, 17.11.1910.

GERMANY: notes on current designs, 18.5.1911.

GIBALTAR: issue of 4s. new colours, 29.9.1910.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS: stamps to be issued, 29.9.1910; post offices to be opened, 5.1.1911; surcharged issue not yet to hand, "specimen" copies of second issue seen, 16.2.1911; notes on surcharged issue, 13.4.1911.

GREAT BRITAIN: issue of control J10, notes on controls, 29.9.1910; reason for issue of 7d., 6.10.1910; King George stamps to be issued May, 1911, 20.10.1910; forgery of 10s. (1883), 17.11.1910; Swiss journal on proposed (?) new gum, 24.11.1910; notes on Harrison printings, 19.1.1911; McCorquodale & Co. as printers of official stationery, 2.2.1911; notes on date of issue of 1d. black and Mulready envelopes, 4.5.1911; note on Harrison printings, 4.5.1911; note on controls and Harrison printings, 11.5.1911; note on Control A11, 18.5.1911; note re "Country of Origin" on stamps of Great Britain, 25.5.1911; stamped postcards on sale at face-value, 25.5.1911; note on collecting postal stationery, 25.5.1911; note on scarcity of high values, 1.6.1911; note on issue of ½d. and 1d. King George, 22.6.1911; criticisms on new designs, 29.6.1911; method of production to be followed re new high values, 6.7.1911; note on Somerset House printing, 13.7.1911; 1½d., 4d., and 1s. "Harrison prints" noted, 3.8.1911; King Edward ½d.—new shade, 10.8.1911; 2½d. "Harrison print" noted, 7.9.1911.

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HANOVER: sale of remainders and particulars, 8.12.1910.

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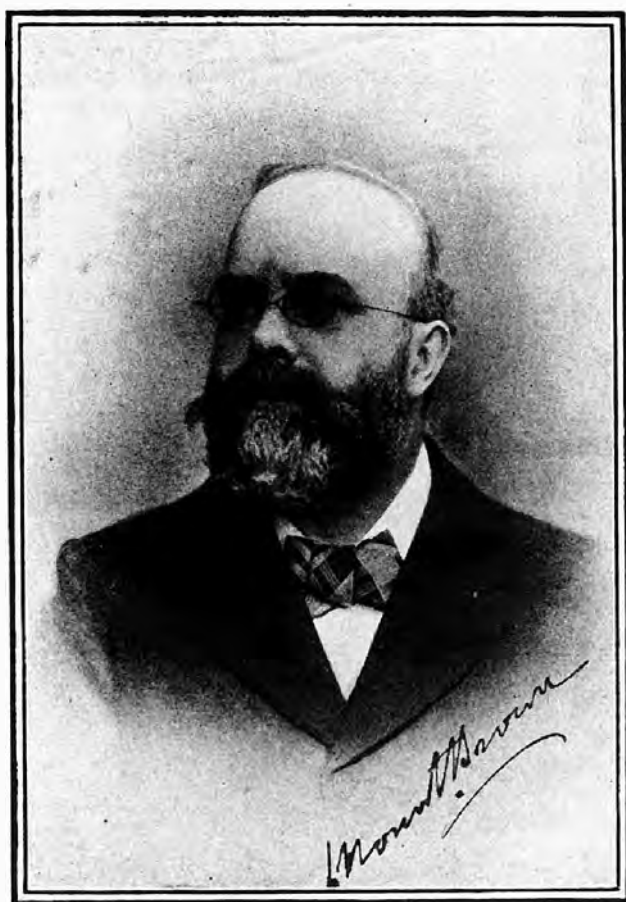
INDIA—C.E.F.: issue of new values, 23.3.1911.

ISLANDS OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC: general notes, 23.2.1911.

ITALY: Jubilee issue, 13.10.1910; Plebiscite issue, 15.12.1910; general notes, 30.3.1911; notes on commemoratives, 13.4.1911; issue of commemoratives, 25.5.1911.

JAMAICA: petition for issue of King Edward stamps, 6.10.1910; colour changes and official date of issue, 27.10.1910; 2d. (King Edward) to be issued, 2.3.1911.

THE JUBILEE OF PHILATELY, 1862-1912.



MR. MOUNT BROWN,

Who represents the first period of Philately (1862) on the Committee of Honour of the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition, to be held in London in 1912.

## NEW PORTRAITS OF THE KING

By BERTRAM MACKENNAI., A.R.A.



The model used for the new Indian stamps (*see page 130*).



The model used for the coinage of the United Kingdom.

- KEDAH**: possibilities of an issue of stamps, 15.12.1910; stamps said to be in preparation, 2.3.1911; stamps to be issued, 13.7.1911.
- KELANTAN**: possibilities of an issue of stamps, 15.12.1910; stamps to be issued, list of values, 12.1.1911; reported "cornering" of stamps by the Rajah, 2.3.1911; description of set, 23.3.1911.
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- LIBERIA**: triangular 10c. surcharged, 8.12.1910.
- MALTA**: colour changes noted, 13.10.1910; issue of 5s. on yellow, 5.1.1911; issue of 2½d. blue, 16.2.1911.
- MAURITIUS**: high values issued, 13.10.1910; presentation of plates of early stamps to R.P.S., 3.8.1911; notes on early stamps, 3.8.1911.
- MEXICO**: centenary stamps issued, 29.9.1910; particulars of centenary issue, 20.10.1910; centenary stamps reported obsolete, 27.10.1910; general notes, 20.4.1911.
- MONACO**: general notes, 12.1.1911.
- MONTENEGRO**: particulars of new issue, 13.10.1910.
- NATAL**: note on illegitimate use of high values, 27.4.1911; note that "Victoria" stamps cannot be accepted, 27.4.1911.
- NEWFOUNDLAND**: new issue contemplated, 29.9.1910; new stamps in preparation, 22.6.1911; description of new issue, 6.7.1911.
- NEW HEBRIDES (CONDOMINIUM)**: new issue conforming to colour scheme, 3.11.1910; catalogue values of first issue, 3.11.1910; issue of permanent set in French currency, 23.3.1911; notes on second London overprint, 23.3.1911; overprinted ½d. and 1d. sold out, British permanent set not received, 11.5.1911.
- NEW SOUTH WALES**: note on discovery of 2d. "Diadem" lithographed, 25.5.1911.
- NEW ZEALAND**: issue of 4d. and 1s. perf. 14 × 14½, 8.12.1910; new stamps in preparation, 22.6.1911.
- NORTHERN NIGERIA**: issue of 2½d. blue, 17.11.1910.
- PAPUA**: unicoloured stamps to be issued, 6.10.1910.
- PARAGUAY**: two new issues pending, 13.10.1910.
- PERU**: description of new issue, 11.5.1911; general notes, 27.7.1911.
- PORTUGAL**: demand for Portuguese stamps, 20.10.1910; current issue to be overprinted "Republica", 20.10.1910; overprinting compared with Servia, 20.10.1910; method adopted by Hayti to denote change of Government, 20.10.1910; particulars of "Republica" set, 10.11.1910; colonies to be overprinted "Republica", 10.11.1910; "Republica" to be in new type, 12.1.1911; reported forging of overprint, 2.2.1911; result of competition for new design, 1.6.1911; note on societies allowed free postage, 13.7.1911.
- PORT. AZORES**: stamps overprinted "Republica", 1.12.1910.
- PORT. CAPE VERD**: stamps overprinted "Republica", 13.7.1911; postage due stamps overprinted "Republica", 7.9.1911.
- PORT. CONGO**: stamps overprinted "Republica", 3.8.1911.
- PORT. GUINEA**: stamps overprinted "Republica", 7.9.1911.
- PORT. INDIA**: stamps overprinted "Republica", 18.5.1911.
- PORT. MOZAMBIQUE**: stamps overprinted "Republica", 18.5.1911.
- PORT. NYASSA**: stamps overprinted "Republica", 15.1.1911; new pictorial set issued, 16.2.1911.
- QUEENSLAND**: issue of 2s. 6d. in orange, 19.1.1911.
- RHODESIA**: description of new set, 17.10.1910; general notes, 6.4.1911.
- ROUMANIA**: commemorative issue prepared, 8.12.1910; notes on recent commemoratives, 8.12.1910; new postage due stamps issued, 13.7.1911.
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 SALVADOR : new postage dues and officials issued, 12.1.1911; notes on centenary issue, 13.7.1911.  
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- AMERICAN PHILATELIC EXHIBITION : stamp exhibition to be held, 13.7.1911; notes on exhibits, 7.9.1911.  
 ARGENTINE PHILATELIC EXHIBITION : notes, 29.9.1910; additional notes, 6.10.1910.  
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 AUSTRALIAN CONGRESS (1ST) : preliminary notice, 23.3.1911.  
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 BRITISH EMPIRE : coming philatelic changes throughout the colonies, 22.6.1911; Great Britain portrait to be used throughout the Empire, 13.7.1911.

- BRITISH GUIANA PHILATELIC SOCIETY : notes on annual report, philatelic statistics, 23.3.1911; notes on forthcoming exhibition, 8.1.1911; notes on exhibition, 10.8.1911.
- CATALOGUE OF CRAWFORD LIBRARY : particulars, 19.1.1911.
- CHIESA, DR. A. : purchase of Bondi collection, 2.3.1911.
- CHRISTMAS PHILATELIC GIFTS : notes, 1.12.1910.
- CONGRESS WORK : notes, 29.12.1910.
- COYETTE, MONS. A. : notes on philatelic career, 2.2.1911.
- DE WORMS, BARON : to exhibit Ceylon to J.P.S., 16.2.1911.
- EMPIRE STAMP : project abandoned, 4.5.1911.
- EUROPEAN PHILATELIC EVENTS : notes, 29.12.1910.
- FORGERIES : general notes, 24.11.1910; notes on forged Hong Kong and Straits Settlements stamps, 27.4.1911.
- GERMAN PHILATELISTENTAG : notes on 23rd meeting, 5.1.1911.
- GERMAN POST OFFICE MUSEUM : sale of stamps, 8.12.1910.
- GIBBONS CATALOGUE 1911 : notes, 15.12.1910.
- GIBBONS CATALOGUE 1912, Part II. : notes, 10.8.1911.
- INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION (Stockholm) : notes, 31.8.1911.
- INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION (Vienna) : notes, 5.1.1911, 13.4.1911, 31.8.1911.
- ISLANDS OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC : where to write for stamps, 2.3.1911.
- KALCKHOFF, DR. FRANZ : notes on philatelic career, 2.2.1911.
- KING GEORGE'S VISIT TO AUSTRALIA : notes on souvenir stamps, 24.11.1910.
- KING MANOEL OF PORTUGAL : interested in philately, 6.10.1910.
- "L'ECHO DE LA TIMBROLOGIE" : notes on statistics of stamp portraits, 13.4.1911.
- LINCOLN, MR. W. S. : notes on new album, 23.3.1911.
- MELLAND, MR. F. H. : notes on address to J.P.S., 6.4.1911.
- "MONTHLY JOURNAL" : note on re-issue, 23.3.1911.
- NEW ISSUES FOR 1911 : general notes, 5.1.1911.
- NEW ISSUES v. OLD : notes, 15.12.1910.
- PECKITT, MR. W. H. : notes on new purchases, 23.3.1911.
- PENNY BLACK : note on banquet, 23.3.1911.
- PENNY POST : one penny rate to France mooted, 18.5.1911.
- PENNY POST AND HIGH VALUES : notes, 4.5.1911.
- PHILATELIC CONGRESS FOR 1911 (3RD) : particulars, 20.10.1910; further particulars, 5.1.1911; notes, 1.6.1911; notes on reports of 2nd Congress Committees, 15.6.1911.
- PHILATELIC JOURNALS : notes, 22.12.1910.
- PHILATELIC PROGRAMME FOR 1911 : notes, 5.1.1911.
- PHILBRICK, JUDGE F. A. : death. notes on philatelic career, 29.12.1910.
- PORTUGAL (King of Spain reprints) : notes, 6.10.1910; shewn at R.P.S., 6.4.1911.
- POST OFFICE CRUDITIES : notes on some badly produced stamps, 17.8.1911.
- RAILWAY STAMPS : general notes, 24.8.1911.
- SALISBURY (Rhodesia) PHILATELIC SOCIETY : formation, 2.2.1911.
- SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO. : purchase of Luff collection, 2.3.1911.
- SCOTTISH NATIONAL COLLECTION : notes, 31.8.1911.
- SOUTH AMERICA : boom in stamps, 10.8.1911.
- STANDARD CATALOGUE, 1911 : Statistics, 3.11.1910.
- SWEDISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY : notes on 25th anniversary, 21.9.1911.
- SYDNEY PHILATELIC CLUB : King George to be patron, 24.11.1910.
- UNIVERSAL COLOUR SCHEME : notes, 29.12.1910.
- WALTHAMSTOW PHILATELIC EXHIBITION : interesting exhibits shewn, 2.2.1911; notes on early postal curiosities, 9.2.1911.
- WATERMARK CHANGES : probable results, 15.12.1910.

## BOOKS OF 1909-1911.

*Being a tentative list of complete printed books issued from the beginning of 1909\*, abridged from the manuscript catalogue of the Editor's library. The works are indexed under the authors' names, and the sizes are given in inches and tenths of an inch. Special catalogues are included, but not the regular dealers' priced catalogues; exhibition catalogues, programmes, etc., have been omitted.*

ADAIR (HENRY S.) see SMITH (GEORGE K.)

American Philatelic Society. See Books in the library of the A.P.S.

Annuaire du Timbre-Poste et de la carte postale illustree. Publie sous la direction de M. Georges Brunel. Paris 1910. 8.5×5.4. pp. 296.

ARMSTRONG (D. B.). The Cayman islands: their stamps and post-office. By D. B. A. in collaboration with C. B. BOSTWICK and A. J. WATKIN. London 1910. 11×8.8. pp. 24. . . . 2 plates. Reprinted from the *Stamp Lover*.

And see SINGLE CA (pseudonym) and the *Stamp Collectors' Annual*, 1912.

Bartels catalogue and reference list of the United States stamped envelopes, wrappers, letter sheets and postal cards, also those of the Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba. Compiled by Victor M. Berthold. 4th edition. New York 1911. 11.8×9. pp. 195.

BERTHOLD (VICTOR M.) see Bartels catalogue . . . of United States . . . etc.

BACON (E. D.) Catalogue of the philatelic library of the Earl of Crawford. K.T. London 1911. 14×10.3. columns (d.c.) 924.

BELLOWS (WALTER CLARKE) Campeche some notes on the most remarkable postage stamp ever issued. *New York* 1909. pages 7.6×5.2 mounted on onyx paper 10.6×9.3. pp. 103. Contains photographs mounted in the margins. 100 printed, the copy in the library is No. 28.

— — — Another copy, not numbered but marked "Special", with autograph letters, additional notes, and photographs, different cover design, pages laced in, etc. Understood to be one of six "special" copies.

BOSTWICK (C. B.) see ARMSTRONG (D. B.)

Books in the library of the American Philatelic Society. *Pittsburg* 1910. 9×5.8. pp. 20.

BRUNEL (GEORGES) Les emissions des timbres Grecs. By G. B. Paris 1909. 8.9×5.6. pp. 96.

— Les timbres de Hambourg. By G. B. Paris 1910. 8.9×5.6. pp. 47.

— Les timbres de Brême. By G. B. Paris 1911. 8.9×5.6. pp. numbered 65-84.

— Les timbres de Lubeck. By G. B. Paris 1911. 8.9×5.6. pp. 16.

— see also *Annuaire du Timbre-Poste* . . . etc.

BURROUGHS (W. DWIGHT) The wonderland of stamps. By W. D. B. American edition. *Wanting*.

— — — Second edition. London 1911. 7.5×5. pp. 238.

Catalogue of the handbooks, journals, etc., in the library of the Herts Philatelic Society at Christmas, 1910. London [1911]. 8.3×5.4. pp. 53.

CHASE (CARROLL, M.D.) On plating the 3c. 1851, United States postage stamp with a detailed description of the three right vertical rows of the left pane of plate three containing the principal minor varieties. By C. C. Boston 1909. 6.5×4.5. pp. 44.

Congress, see philatelic congress of Great Britain, the first.

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\* The Catalogue of the Philatelic Library of the Earl of Crawford lists complete books up to the end of 1908.

- CORFIELD (WILMOT) More dāk dictā, verses written in Calcutta (1894-1910) and philatelic verses. By W. C. *Calcutta* 1911. 9.7×7.6. pp. 175.
- CROCKER (HENRY J.) Hawaiian numerals. By H. J. C. A compilation of unofficial data relating to the type-set stamps of the kingdom of Hawaii, etc. *San Francisco* 1909. 10.8×7. pp. 103 and . . . plates XIX+A.B.C.
- CROFTON (C. S. F.) *see* JONES (B. GORDON).
- CROUCH (LIONEL W.) The fiscal stamps of the United States. By L. W. C. *London* 1909. 11×8.8. pp. 15.
- DAK (*pseudonym*) *see* CORFIELD (WILMOT).
- DALWICK (R. E. R.) Prince Edward Island. By R. E. R. D. *London* 1910. 6.5×4.1. pp. 33.
- Dictionary of philatelic terms and phrases. *London* 1910. 6.4×4. pp. 163.
- DUSTERBEHN (H.) Dusterbehn's eisenbahnmarken-katalog Deutschland 1911. *Oldenburg* 1911. 6.8×4.4. pp. 93.
- FITTE (MISS) The world's stamp errors. Part I.—The British Empire. By M. F. *London* 1910. 6.5×4.1. pp. 59.
- — — Part II.—Foreign countries. By M. F. *London* 1910. 6.5×4.1. pp. 76.
- FOSTER (G. A.) Pre-Victorian postage stamps and franks, ancient and artistic and for the most part English. *London* 1910. 11.7×9. pp. 56.
- FRIEDEMANN (ALBERT) Proben und entwürfe für marken der deutschen reichspost und der deutschen schutzgebiete. *Leipzig*. 1910. *Wanting*.
- GRELLIER (ARTHUR) The postage stamps of Sarawak. By A. G. *London* 1910. 7.2×4.8. pp. 29.
- GRIEBERT (HUGO) Study of the stamps of Uruguay. *London* 1910. 11×7.6. pp. 90 + . . . seven photographic plates.
- HART (O. S.) Some notes on the New York postmaster's provisional five cents, black, 1845. By O. S. H. With an introduction by Hiram E. DEATS, and foreword . . . etc., by John N. LUFF. *Philadelphia* 1911. 5.8×4.4.
- HAWORTH (WILFRED) How to photograph stamps. By W. H. *London* 1911. 6.5×4.1. pp. 19.
- HEIDE (J. C. AUF DER) Handboek voor verzamelaars van postzegels. By J. C. auf der H. *Amsterdam* [1911]. 7.8×5.5. pp. 84.
- HENDY (JOHN G.) The history of the postmarks of the British Isles from 1840 to 1876, compiled chiefly from official records. By J. G. H., etc. *London* 1909. 9.9×6.7. pp. 184.
- Herts Philatelic Society, *see* Catalogue of the handbooks, etc., in the library of the H.P.S.
- HOWES (C. A.) Canada: its postage stamps and postal stationery. *Boston* 1911. 10½×8. pp. 287 + . . . plates 15.
- JEAN (SIGISMOND) Les timbres du Chili d'après Rafael Aguirre MERCADO. By S. J. *Paris* 1910. 7.5×5. pp. 68.
- — — The postage stamps and postmarks of Uruguay. Translated from the French of S. J. *London* 1909. 7.2×4.9. pp. 80.
- JOBSON (H. G.) Papua: its posts and postage stamps. By H. G. J. *Sidmouth* 1909. 6.6×4.2. pp. 21.
- JONES (B. GORDON) and C. S. F. CROFTON. The fiscal and telegraph stamps of Ceylon from notes by the late C. S. F. C., arranged for publication and partly written by B. G. J. *London* 1911. 8.6×5.7. pp. 146.
- KOBAYAGAWA CO (THE JUN) Kobayagawa's catalogue of Japanese revenue stamps. *Yokohama* 1909. 6×4. pp. 33+ [1] paste in slip "Corrigenda".

LINN (GEORGE W.) see SMITH (GEORGE K., Jr.)

MARSH (VICTOR) Philatelic literature for sale. By V. M. London 1911. 9×5.8. pp. 17+[1]+[1] p. plate. One of 200 copies on deckle edge laid paper. 7.2×4.6. pp. 96.

MELVILLE (FRED J.) Great Britain: line engraved stamps. By F. J. M. London 1909. 6.3×4.4 and 7.6×5. pp. 89+[1] p. sheet of gummed labels for use in blank albums.

— — Second edition. London 1910. 6.3×4.4. pp. 84+[1] sheet of gummed labels.

— British Central Africa and Nyasaland Protectorate. By F. J. M. London 1909. 6.3×4.4 and 7.6×5. pp. 76+[1] p. sheet of gummed labels.

— United States postage stamps, 1847-1869. By F. J. M. London 1909. 6.3×4.4 and 7.6×5. pp. 68+[1] p. sheet of gummed labels.

— — Second edition. London 1910. 6.3×4.4 and 7.6×5. pp. 68+[1] sheet of gummed labels.

— Gambia. By F. J. M., with appendix "Notes on the postmarks", by Douglas ELLIS. London 1909. 6.3×4.4 and 7.6×5. pp. 68+[1] p. sheet of gummed labels.

— Nevis. By F. J. M. London 1909. 6.3×4.4 and 7.6×5. pp. 60+[1] p. sheet of gummed labels.

— — Second edition. London 1911. 6.3×4.4 and 7.6×5. pp. 60+[1] p. sheet of gummed labels.

— Holland. By F. J. M. London 1909. 6.3×4.4 and 7.6×5. pp. 78+[1] p. sheet of gummed labels.

— Tonga. By F. J. M. London 1909. 6.3×4.4 and 7.6×5. pp. 65+[1] p. sheet of gummed labels.

— British New Guinea and Papua. By F. J. M., with appendix "The postmarks of British New Guinea and Papua", by Albert ASHBY. London 1909. 6.3×4.4 and 7.6×5. pp. 63+[1] p. sheet of gummed labels.

— Great Britain: embossed adhesive stamps. By F. J. M. London 1910. 6.3×4.4 and 7.6×5. pp. 39+[1] folding plate +[1] p. sheet of gummed labels.

— United States Postage Stamps, 1870-1893. By F. J. M. London 1910. 6.3×4.4 and 7.6×5. pages 55+[1] p. sheet of gummed labels.

— United States postage stamps, 1894-1910. By F. J. M. London 1910. 6.3×4.4 and 7.6×5. pp. 76+[1] p. sheet of gummed labels.

— Jamaica. By F. J. M. London 1910. 6.3×4.4 and 7.6×5. pp. 89+[6] p. sheet of folding plates +[1] p. sheet of gummed labels.

— Portugal: the cameo stamps. By F. J. M. London 1911. 6.3×4.4 and 7.6×5. pp. 90+[1] p. sheet of gummed labels.

— Great Britain: King Edward VII. stamps. By F. J. M. London 1911. 6.3×4.4 and 7.6×5. pp. 84+[1] p. sheet of gummed labels.

— Portugal: postage stamps, 1880-1911. By F. J. M. London 1911. 6.3×4.4 and 7.6×5. pp. 85+[1] p. sheet of gummed labels.

[The above are in the "Melville Stamp Books" series, and the copies 7.6 in. in height are in each case, one of fifty large paper copies issued bound in lambskin.]

— Abyssinia. By F. J. M. Tunbridge Wells 1909. 6.5×4.1. pp. 31.

— How to start a philatelic society. By F. J. M. London 1910. 6.5×4.1. pp. 30.

— The romance of postage stamps. By F. J. M. London 1910. 6.5×4.1. pp. 30.

[The above three works are in the series of "the Postage Stamp Handbooks."]

- MELVILLE (FRED J.) *Frimärken värda förmögenheter.* By F. J. M. Auktoriserad öfversättning . . . af L. Harald KJELLSTEDT. *Stockholm* 1910. 6.4×5.8. pp. 43.
- *Postzegels die vermogens vertegenwoordigen.* By F. J. M. Geautoriseerd vertaald . . . door Léon de RAAY. *Amsterdam* 1911. 7.5×5.1. pp. 57.
- *Chats on postage stamps.* By F. J. M. With seventy-four illustrations. *London* 1911. 8×5. pp. 362.
- — [American edition.] *New York* 1911. 8×5. pp. 362.
- MILNER (A. E.) *Illustrated catalogue of British post paid stamps.* Compiled by A. E. M. *Birmingham* 1909. 8.6×5.5. pp. 18.
- MORLEY (WALTER) *Walter Morley's catalogue and price list of the revenue stamps of the British Colonies, including railway stamps.* 2nd edition. *Catford.* pp. 130. *Wanting.*
- *Walter Morley's price list for specialists of the 1d. red, 1841, postage stamp of Great Britain, issued January 6th, 1841.* *Catford* 1911. 7.2×4.9. pp. [3].
- NANKIVELL (EDWARD J.) *Jamaica and Cayman Island.* By E. J. N. *Tunbridge Wells.* 1909. 6.3×4.1. pp. 25.
- [The above was No. 1 of "Nankivell's Philatelic Handbooks", continued as "The Postage Stamp Handbooks".]
- *Cape of Good Hope.* By E. J. N. *Tunbridge Wells* 1909. 6.5×4.1. pp. 28.
- *Niger Coast Protectorate.* By E. J. N. *Tunbridge Wells* 1909. 6.5×4.1. pp. 20.
- [The above are in the series of "The Postage Stamp Handbooks".]
- NISSEN (CHARLES) *The stamps of King Edward VII. issued in Great Britain 1902-11.* *London* 1911. 6×4. pp. 8.
- Nunns Directory. *The stamp dealers of Great Britain.* *Boscombe.* *Wanting.*
- PECKITT (W. H.) *The Avery collection of the postage stamps of the world.* By W. H. P. *London* 1909. 8.8×5.7. pp. 59.
- PEPLOW (F. J.) *Plates of the stamps of Japan, 1871-6.* By F. J. P. 109 collotype sheets, of which 25 copies were printed for private circulation. *London* 1911. *Wanting.*
- Philatelic Congress. *The first philatelic congress of Great Britain.* *Manchester* 1909. *Official report.* *Manchester* 1910. pp. 56.
- PIRL (DR. MED P.) *Ein beitrug zur abstempelungsfrage; ein rückblick, umblick und ausblick.* *Charlottenburg* 1910. 9.6×6.2. pp. 11.
- POOLE (B. W. H.) *Dominica.* By B. W. H. P. *Tunbridge Wells* 1909. 6.5×4.1. pp. 26.
- [The above is in the series of the "Postage Stamp Handbooks".]
- *Falkland Islands.* By B. W. H. P. *London* 1909. 8.5×5.5. pp.
- *Zululand.* By B. W. H. P. *London* 1909. 8.5×5.5. pp. 28.
- *Gold Coast.* By B. W. H. P. *London.* 8.5×5.5. pp. *Wanting.*
- *Bulgaria.* By B. W. H. P. *London.* 8.5×5.5. pp. 56. *Wanting.*
- *Bermuda.* By B. W. H. P. *London* 1911. 8.5×5.5. pp. 39. *Wanting.*
- *Sierra Leone.* By B. W. H. P. *London* 1911. 8.5×5.5. pp. 38. *Wanting.*
- [The above are in the "W.E.P." series of philatelic handbooks.]
- POWER (EUSTACE B.) *The general issues of United States stamps, their shades and varieties; to which is affixed a history of the private perforating machines and their products.* By E. B. P. *New York* 1909. 8.7×5.7. pp. 118.
- RAIJ (LEON DE) *Les falsifications du Transvaal.* By L. de R. *Amsterdam* 1909. [Printed for private circulation.] 7.3×5.2. pp. 63.

- REUTERSKIOLD (A. DE) Les timbres cantonaux de la Suisse d'après A. de R. *Paris* 1909. 7.5×5. pp. 105.
- ROMMEL (DR. JUR OTTO) Die privat-eisenbahn- und dampfschiffsmarken von Skandinavien u Finnland. By Dr. jur O. R. *Gössnitz* 1909. 8×5. pp. 111.
- Rough list of specimens of philatelic literature (mostly of early date) from the Aberdeen University Library shewn to the Aberdeen and North of Scotland Philatelic Society on Wednesday, 11th October, 1911. [Compiled by P. J. Anderson.] *Aberdeen* 1911. 8.8×5.6. pp. 34.
- SINGLE CA (*pseudonym*). New Hebrides. By S. C. A. *London* 1910. 6.5×4.1. pp. 20.  
[The above is in the series the "Postage Stamp Handbooks".]
- SMITH (COURTENAY) The future of Australian philately. By C. S. *Wanting*.  
— Stamp hints. By C. S. *Sydney* 1911. 6×4.7. pp. 59.
- SMITH (GEORGE K., Jr.) with ADAIR (Henry S.) and LINN (George W.) Poland: historical and philatelic. Compiled by G. K. S., Jr., H. S. A., and G. W. L. *Columbus* 1910. 4.5×3. pp. [vi.] + 30 + . . . plates 4.
- SMYTH (J. H.) Philately in a nutshell. By J. H. S. *Sydney* 1911. 6×4.5. pp. 110.
- Stamp Collectors' Annual, The, 1910. A year-book of philately. Edited by Percy C. BISHOP and Charles NISSEN. *London* 1909. 7×4.7. pp. 104.  
— 1911. Edited by P. C. B. and C. N. *London* [?1910]. 7×4.7. pp. 122.  
— 1912. Edited by D. B. Armstrong. *London* 1911. *Wanting*.
- STERNHEIM (CARL) Katalog der deutschen privatpost-markten. By C. S. *Berlin* 1909. 6.4×4.2. pp. 149.
- Verzeichnis über die postwertzeichen von Schweden. Marken. Ausgabe 1911. *Stockholm* 1911. 8.5×5.7. pp. 38.
- WARREN (A. J.) Perforations galore, or the last word (to date) on the perforations of the "Holland and Colonies" stamps. By A. J. W. *London* 1910. *Wanting*.
- WATKIN (A. J.) *see* ARMSTRONG (D. B.)
- WULBERN (ARTHUR) Originaux et réimpressions de Heligoland. By A. W. *Bruxelles* 1911. 8×4.9. pp. 57.
- ZUMSTEIN (ERNST) Spezial-katalog und handbuch über die briefmarken der Schweiz. By E. Z. *Bern* 1909. 7.9×5. pp. 207 + [56] pp. of "tabellen über abstempelungen der ausgaben 1843-1881".  
— Handbook of the postage stamps of Switzerland. From the German of E. Z. *London* 1910. 10×6.8. pp. 61 + plates 6.  
[The above work, in English, is in the series the "Philatelic Record Handbooks".]

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## PHILATELIC PRESS DIRECTORY.

### ALTERATION.

*The Stamp Collector* of Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A. (page 164), has now been amalgamated with the *Philadelphia Stamp News*, Philadelphia, Pa. (page 164).

# A POLYGLOT DICTIONARY.

FOR THE USE OF PHILATELISTS.

**T**HE stamp-collector, who is not conversant with foreign languages, will find the following dictionary of English words with "catalogue equivalents" in French, German and Spanish of use in consulting catalogues printed in a foreign language, and also in exchange and other transactions with dealers and collectors abroad.

To discover the English meaning of a foreign term, find the word in the alphabetical table of French, German or Spanish terms: the number printed against the word in the French, German or Spanish table corresponds with the number placed before the English equivalent in the main portion of the dictionary.

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Le timbophile, qui ignore les langues étrangères, trouvera bien utile le dictionnaire suivant, des mots anglais avec les équivalents du catalogue en Français, Allemand et Espagnol, s'il a besoin de consulter les catalogues rédigés en langue étrangère ou faire des échanges ou autres opérations avec les marchands et collectionneurs à l'étranger.

À obtenir l'explication anglaise d'une expression étrangère, il suffit de voir le mot au tableau des expressions Françaises, Allemandes ou Espagnoles; le numero qui se trouve à côté du mot sur le tableau, Français, Allemand ou Espagnol, correspond au numéro placé à côté de l'équivalent Anglais dans la partie principale du dictionnaire.

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Der Briefmarken-sammler, der mit fremden Sprachen nicht vertraut ist, wird, wenn er einen ausländischen Katalog nachschlagen will, oder im Tausch- oder anderen Verkehr mit Sammlern und Händlern, anderer Länder steht, folgendes englisches Wörterbuch mit "Katalog Äquivalenten" auf französisch, deutsch und spanisch sehr nützlich finden.

Um die englische Bedeutung eines fremden Ausdruckes ausfindig zu machen, finde man das gewünschte Wort in der alphabetisch geordneten französischen, deutschen oder spanischen Tabelle. Die Nummer, welche neben dem Worte in der französischen, deutschen oder spanischen Tabelle steht, correspondiert mit der Nummer vor dem gleichbedeutenden englischen Worte im Haupteile des Wörterbuches.

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El diccionario siguiente de palabras inglesas con las equivalentes del catálogo en Francés, Alemán y Español sera muy útil al colector ignorante de idiomas extranjerias que desea hacer cambios ú otras operaciones con negociantes ó colectores al extranjero.

Para descubrir la explicación inglesa de una expresión extranjera, basta buscar la palabra en la lista alfabética de expresiones, Francesas, Alemanas ó Españolas; el número que se halla junto á la palabra en la lista, Francesa, Alemana ó Española, corresponde al número junto á la equivalente en el partido principal del diccionario.



# ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH.

F. = French ; G. = German ; S. = Spanish.

1. ABOUT F. : environ G. : ungefähr S. : poco mas ó ménos
2. ABOVE F. : au dessus G. : über S. : arriba ó encima
3. ABROAD, FOR F. : pour l'extérieur G. : für Ausland S. : para el exterior
4. ACCENT F. : accent G. : Akzent S. : acento
5. ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT F. : avis de réception G. : Rückschein  
S. : aviso de recepción ó acuse de recibo
6. ACROSS F. : à travers G. : querdurch S. : por medio de
7. ACUTE (ACCENT) F. : aigu G. : scharf S. : agudo
8. ADDITIONAL F. : additionnel G. : hinzugefügt S. : adicional
9. ADDITIONALLY F. : de plus G. : als Zusatz S. : por adición
10. AFTER F. : après ou ensuite G. : nach S. : después
11. ALBINO F. : sans couleur ou albino G. : farblos oder trochenstempel  
S. : sin color ó albino
12. ALMOST F. : presque G. : fast S. : casi ó cerca de
13. ALPHABET F. : alphabet G. : Alphabet S. : alfabeto
14. ALSO F. : aussi G. : auch S. : también
15. ALTERED F. : altéré G. : geändert S. : alterado
16. AMARANTH F. : amaranthe G. : purpurisch S. : amaranto
17. AMBER F. : ambre G. : bernsteinfarben S. : ambar
18. ANCHOR F. : ancre G. : Anker S. : ancla
19. ANCHOR AND CABLE (WOOD STOCK) F. : ancre avec câble (jas de bois)  
G. : Anker mit Tau (Holzstock) S. : ancla con cable (mango de madera)
20. AND F. : et G. : und S. : y
21. ANGLE F. : angle G. : Angeln S. : ángulo
22. ANNIVERSARY F. : anniversaire G. : Jahresfeier S. : aniversario
23. ARC, (ROULETTED) EN F. : en arc G. : bogenförmig S. : en arco
24. ARCHED F. : arqué G. : geschweift S. : arqueado
25. ARMS (HERALDIC) F. : armoiries ou armes G. : Wappen S. : armas
26. ARRANGEMENT F. : arrangement G. : Einrichtung S. : arreglo
27. AS F. : comme G. : als S. : como
28. AT F. : à G. : zu S. : à
29. AVERAGE SPECIMEN F. : exemplaire ordinaire G. : Durchschnittsexemplar  
S. : ejemplar ordinario
30. AXE F. : hache G. : Beil S. : hacha
31. AZURE F. : azur G. : himmelblau S. : azulado claro
32. BACK AND FRONT F. : recto-verso G. : doppelseitiger S. : al revés y frente
33. BACKGROUND F. : fond G. : Grund oder Untergrund S. : fondo
34. BACK, ON F. : au verso ou au revers G. : auf der Rückseite S. : al revés
35. BALE F. : balle G. : Balle S. : fardo
36. BALL F. : boule G. : Ball S. : bola
37. BAND F. : bande G. : Band S. : cuadrilla
38. BAPTISM F. : baptême G. : Taufe S. : bautismo
39. BAR F. : trait G. : Strich S. : barra
40. BARRED F. : barré G. : gestrichen S. : barrado
41. BATONNE F. : bâtonné G. : gestriekt S. : listado en la pasta
42. BATTLE F. : bataille G. : Schlacht S. : batalla
43. BEARD F. : barbe ou barbiche G. : Backenbart S. : barba
44. BECAUSE F. : car ou parce que G. : weil S. : porque
45. BEE F. : abeille G. : Biene S. : abeja
46. BEFORE F. : avant G. : vor S. : antes
47. BEGINNING F. : commencement G. : Anfang S. : principio
48. BELOW F. : au dessous G. : unter S. : abajo
49. BETWEEN F. : entre G. : zwischen S. : entre
50. BEWARE OF F. : se méfier G. : misstrauen S. : llámense

51. BICOLOURED F. : en deux couleurs G. : zweifarbig S. : en dos colores  
 52. BIRD F. : oiseau G. : Vogel S. : ave  
 53. BIRTHDAY F. : fête G. : Geburtstag S. : cumpleaños  
 54. BISECTED F. : coupé en deux G. : halbiert S. : cortado por el medio  
 55. BISTRE F. : bistre G. : gelbbraun S. : sepia amarillo  
 56. BLACK F. : noir G. : schwarz S. : negro  
 57. BLACK- F. : -noir G. : schwarz- S. : -negrucco  
 58. BLADE F. : lame G. : Klinge S. : hoja  
 59. BLOOD-RED F. : rouge sang G. : blutrot S. : color de sangre  
 60. BLUE F. : bleu G. : blau S. : azul  
 61. BLUE- F. : -bleu G. : blau- S. : -azulado  
 62. BLUED F. : azuré ou bleuté G. : gebläut S. : azulado  
 63. BLUISH F. : bleuâtre G. : bläulich S. : azulado  
 64. BLUNT F. : émoussé G. : stumpf S. : obtuso  
 65. BLURRED F. : brouillé G. : befleckt S. : manchado  
 66. BOAT F. : bateau G. : Boot S. : barca  
 67. BOGUS F. : de fantaisie G. : der Phantasie oder Einbildung S. : de fantasia  
 68. BORDER F. : bordure ou marge G. : Rand S. : margen  
 69. BOTTLE-GREEN F. : vert bouteille G. : flaschengrün S. : verde botella  
 70. BOTTOM, AT F. : en bas G. : unten S. : abajo  
 71. BOXWOOD F. : bois de buis G. : Buchsbaumholz S. : madera de boj  
 72. BRANCH F. : branche G. : Zweig S. : rama ó ramo  
 73. BRICK-RED F. : rouge-brique G. : ziegelrot S. : rojo ladrillo  
 74. BRIGHT F. : vif G. : hell S. : claro  
 75. BROAD F. : large G. : breit S. : ancho  
 76. BROKEN F. : brisé ou cassé G. : abgedankt S. : roto  
 77. BRONZE F. : bronze G. : bronze S. : bronce  
 78. BROWN F. : brun G. : braun S. : castaño ó moreno  
 79. BROWNISH F. : brunâtre G. : bräunlich S. : moreno  
 80. BUFF F. : chamois G. : sämisch S. : anteado  
 81. BURELE F. : burelé G. : Netzwerk S. : grecas  
 82. BURNED F. : brûlé ou incinéré G. : gebrannt S. : quemado  
 83. BUST F. : buste G. : Brustbild S. : busto  
 84. BUT F. : mais G. : aber S. : pero  
 85. CABLED F. : et câble G. : mit Tau S. : cor. cable  
 86. CAMEO F. : camaïeu G. : Camee S. : camafeo  
 87. CANARY-YELLOW F. : jaune serin G. : kanariengelb S. : canario  
 88. CANCELLATION F. : oblitération G. : Entwerthung S. : cancelación  
 89. CANCELLED F. : biffé ou annulé G. : durchstrichen S. : cancelado ó anulado  
 90. (CANCELLED) TO ORDER F. : par complaisance G. : fälligkeit S. : por  
 cortesia ó á capricho  
 91. CAP OF LIBERTY F. : bonnet phrygien G. : phrygische Mütze S. : gorro frigio  
 92. CAPITAL (LETTER) F. : majuscule ou capitale G. : hauptbuchstabe  
 S. : mayúscula ó versal  
 93. CARDBOARD F. : carton G. : Karton S. : cartón  
 94. CARMINE F. : carmin G. : karmin S. : carmin  
 95. CASTLE F. : tour G. : Turm S. : castillo  
 96. CEDILLA (ç) F. : cédille G. : das Häkchen unter dem c  
 97. CENTENARY F. : centenaire G. : Hundertjahrig S. : centenario  
 98. CENTRE F. : centre G. : Mitte S. : centro  
 99. CERISE F. : cerise G. : kirschrot S. : color de cereza  
 100. CERTIFICATE OF POSTING F. : quittance de poste G. : Postquittung  
 S. : recibo certificado de poste  
 101. CHALK-SURFACED PAPER F. : papier craie G. : Kreidepapier S. : papel tiza  
 102. CHANGED F. : changé G. : geändert S. : cambiado ó mudado

103. CHARACTERS F. : caractères G. : Buchstaben S. : caracteres  
 104. CHARITY F. : bienfaisance G. : wohltätigkeit S. : caridad  
 105. CHEEK F. : joue G. : wange S. : mejilla  
 106. CHEMICALLY F. : chimiquement G. : chemisch S. : por quimica  
 107. CHESTNUT F. : marron G. : kastanienbrun S. : castaño  
 108. CHIGNON F. : chignon G. : Nacken  
 109. CHIN F. : menton G. : Kinn S. : barba  
 110. CHOCOLATE F. : chocolat G. : schokolandenfarben S. : chocolate  
 111. CHROME-YELLOW F. : jaune de chrome G. : chromgelb S. : amarillo de cromo  
 112. CHRYSANTHEMUM F. : chrysanthieme G. : goldblume S. : crisantemo  
 113. CINNAMON F. : canelle G. : zimmtbraun S. : canelo  
 114. CIRCLE F. : cercle G. : Kreis S. : círculo  
 115. CIRCULAR F. : rond G. : rund S. : redondo  
 116. CIRCUMFLEX F. : circonflexe G. : Circumflex S. : circumflejo  
 117. CITRON F. : citron G. : citrone S. : limon  
 118. CLARET F. : lie de vin G. : weinrot S. : rojo de vino  
 119. CLEAN-CUT F. : fine G. : scharf oder feine S. : fino  
 120. CLEANED F. : lavé G. : gewaschen S. : lavado  
 121. CLEAR (COLOUR) F. : clair G. : klar S. : claro  
 122. CLICHE F. : cliché G. : Kaste S. : moulé  
 123. CLOSE (NEAR) F. : rapproché G. : eng zusammen S. : contiguo  
 124. CLOSED F. : fermé G. : zumachen S. : unido  
 125. CLOUDS F. : nuages G. : wolken S. : nubes  
 126. COARSE F. : gros ou grossier G. : grob S. : grosero  
 127. COBALT F. : cobalt G. : kobalt S. : cobalto  
 128. COBALT-BLUE F. : bleu de cobalt G. : kobaltblau S. : azul de cobalto  
 129. COLLAR F. : collier G. : Halsband S. : cabezón  
 130. COLONIAL F. : colonial ou dans la colonie G. : kolonial S. : de colonia  
 131. COLOUR F. : couleur G. : Farbe S. : color  
 132. COLOURED F. : coloré G. : farbig S. : coloreado ó de color  
 133. COLOURLESS F. : sans couleur G. : farblos S. : sin color  
 134. COMBINATION F. : combinaison G. : Verbindung S. : unión  
 135. COMMA F. : virgule G. : Komma S. : coma  
 136. COMMEMORATIVE F. : commémoratif G. : errinnernd oder gedenk-  
 S. : conmemorativo  
 137. COMMON F. : commun G. : gemein S. : común  
 138. COMPOUND F. : composé G. : zusammengesetzt S. : compuesto  
 139. CONCH-SHELL F. : coquille G. : Muschel S. : concha  
 140. CONDITION F. : état G. : Zustand S. : estado  
 141. CONDOR F. : condor G. : Kondor S. : buitre  
 142. CONTEMPORARY F. : en même temps G. : gleichzeitig S. : al mismo tiempo  
 143. CONTROL F. : contrôle G. : Gegenbuch S. : registro  
 144. CONTROL MARK F. : marque de contrôle G. : Kontrollzeichen S. : marca  
 de control  
 145. COPPER-PLATE (ENGRAVED) F. : taille douce G. : Kupferstich S. : grabado  
 146. COPPER-RED F. : couleur de cuivre G. : kupferrot S. : color de cobre  
 147. COPY F. : exemplaire G. : Exemplar S. : ejemplar  
 148. CORN-EARS F. : épis G. : Spitzen S. : espigas  
 149. CORNER F. : coin ou angle G. : Ecke S. : ángulo  
 150. CORNUCOPIA F. : corne d'abondance G. : Fullhorn S. : cornucopia  
 151. CORRECT F. : correct G. : berichtigt S. : correcto  
 152. CORRECTED F. : rectifié ou corrigé G. : corrigirt S. : rectificado  
 153. COUNTERFEIT F. : falsification ou timbre faux G. : Fälschung  
 S. : falsificación ó sello falso  
 154. COUNTRY F. : pays G. : Land S. : pais

155. COUPON F. : cartouche ou coupon G. : Abschnitt S. : cupón  
 156. CREAM (COLOUR) F. : crème G. : rahmfarben S. : crema  
 157. CRESCENT F. : croissant G. : Halbmond S. : media luaa  
 158. CRIMSON F. : cramoisi G. : hochrot S. : encarnado  
 159. CROSS F. : croix G. : Kreuz S. : cruz  
 160. CROSSED F. : croisé G. : gekreuzt S. : cruzado  
 161. CROWN F. : couronne G. : Krone S. : corona  
 162. CROWNED F. : couronné G. : gekrönt S. : coronado  
 163. CURLY F. : bouclé G. : gelocktem S. : rizado  
 164. CURRENCY F. : monnaie G. : währung S. : moneda  
 165. CURRENT F. : en cours G. : kursierend im Lauf S. : corriente  
 166. CURVED F. : courbé G. : geschweift S. : encorvado  
 167. CUT F. : coupé G. : beschnitten S. : cortado  
 168. CUT-OUTS F. : découpures G. : Ausschnitt S. : tajados  
 169. CUT-SQUARE F. : coupé carré G. : Ausschnitt □ S. : tajado en cuadro ó recortado  
 170. CUT TO SHAPE F. : coupé suivant la forme G. : ausgeschnitten  
 S. : tajado segun la forma  
 171. DAGGER F. : poignard G. : Dolch S. : puñal  
 172. DAMAGED F. : abîmé G. : beschädigt S. : defectuoso  
 173. DARK (COLOUR) F. : foncé G. : dunkel S. : obscuro  
 174. DASH F. : trait G. : streich S. : raya  
 175. DATED F. : avec millésime ou daté G. : mit Jahreszahl oder datirt  
 S. : datado ó fechado  
 176. DEAD (COLOUR) F. : terne G. : matt S. : pálido  
 177. DEEP (COLOUR) F. : foncé G. : tief S. : obscuro  
 178. DEFECTIVE F. : défectueux G. : mangelhaft S. : defectuoso  
 179. DELIVERY F. : livraison G. : Lieferung S. : entrega  
 180. DEMONETISED F. : démonétisé G. : verrufen S. : anulado  
 181. DENSE F. : dense G. : dicht S. : denso  
 182. DESIGN F. : dessin G. : Zeichnung S. : diseño ó dibujo  
 183. DETACHED F. : détaché G. : abgesondert S. : destacado  
 184. DIADEMED F. : diadème G. : mit Diadem S. : con diadema  
 185. DIAGONALLY F. : diagonalement G. : schräg oder quer S. : diagonalmente  
 186. DIAMETER F. : diamètre G. : Durchmesser S. : diámetro  
 187. "DICKINSON" PAPER F. : papier avec fil de soie G. : Papier mit  
 seidenfaden S. : papel con hidos de seda  
 188. DIE F. : coin G. : Münzstempel S. : cuño  
 189. DIFFERENT F. : différent G. : unterschieden S. : diferente  
 190. DIRTY F. : sale G. : schmutzig S. : sucio  
 191. DISCOVERY F. : découverte G. : Entdeckung S. : descubrimiento  
 192. DISTANCE F. : distance G. : Abstand S. : distancia  
 193. DISTINCT (CLEAR) F. : clair G. : klar S. : claro  
 194. DISTINCT (MANIFEST) F. : manifeste G. : offenbar S. : manifesto  
 195. DISTINCTIVE F. : distinctif G. : unterscheidend S. : distintivo  
 196. DIVIDED F. : divisé G. : getheilt S. : dividido  
 197. DOT F. : point G. : Punkt S. : punto  
 198. DOTTED F. : pointillé G. : punktiert S. : punteado  
 199. DOUBLE F. : double G. : doppelt S. : doble  
 200. DOUBLE-LINED F. : à double trait G. : doppellinige S. : grueso  
 201. DOUBTED F. : contesté G. : bestritten S. : dudosó  
 202. DOWNWARDS F. : en bas G. : herab S. : hacia abajo  
 203. DRAB F. : cimolie ou gris G. : walkererdarben S. : color pardo ó gris  
 204. DRAWN F. : dessiné G. : gezeichnet S. : dibujado

205. DULL F. : terne G. : matt S. : mate  
 206. DURING F. : pendant G. : während S. : durante  
 207. DUTY F. : impôt G. : Auflage S. : impuesto  
 208. EACH F. : chacun G. : jeder S. : cada  
 209. EAGLE F. : aigle G. : Adler S. : águila  
 210. EDGE F. : bord G. : Rand S. : orilla  
 211. EFFACED F. : effacé G. : verwischt S. : borado  
 212. E.G. (EXEMPLI GRATIA) F. : p.e. (pour exemple) G. : für Beispiel  
     S. : p.e. (por ejemplo)  
 213. EIGHT F. : huit G. : acht S. : ocho  
 214. EIGHTEEN F. : dix-huit G. : achtzehn S. : diez y ocho  
 215. EIGHTY F. : quatre-vingt G. : achtzig S. : ochenta  
 216. ELEPHANT'S HEAD F. : tête d'éléphant G. : Elefantenkopf S. : cabeza  
     de elefante  
 217. ELEVEN F. : onze G. : elf S. : once  
 218. EMBOSSED IMPRESSION F. : impression en relief G. : Prägedruck  
     oder eingepresst S. : impresión en relieve  
 219. EMERALD-GREEN F. : vert-émeraude G. : smaragdgrün S. : verde esmeralda  
 220. EMPIRE F. : empire G. : Reichs S. : imperio  
 221. ENAMELLED F. : émaillé G. : emailirert S. : esmaltado  
 222. ENDING F. : fin G. : Ende S. : terminación  
 223. ENGRAVED F. : gravé G. : gestochen S. : grabado  
 224. ENTIRE F. : entier G. : ganz S. : entero ó integro  
 225. ENTIRES F. : entiers G. : Ganzsachen S. : enteros  
 226. ENTWINED F. : enlacé G. : verschlungen S. : entrelazado  
 227. ENVELOPE F. : enveloppe G. : Briefumschlag S. : sobre  
 228. ERASED F. : gratté G. : ausradiert S. : raspado  
 229. ERROR F. : erreur G. : Fehldruck S. : error  
 230. ESSAY F. : essai G. : Probedruck S. : ensayo  
 231. ET CETERA (&C.) F. : etcætera (etc.) G. : und so weiter (usw.)  
     S. : etcætera (etc.)  
 232. EXCEPT F. : sauf G. : ausgenommen S. : menos  
 233. EXHIBITION F. : exposition G. : Ausstellung S. : exposición  
 234. EXPRESS-DELIVERY STAMP F. : timbre pour lettre par exprès G. : Eilbriefmarke  
     S. : sello para correspondencia urgente  
 235. EXTENDING (FROM ONE TO ANOTHER) F. : à cheval G. : rittlings  
     S. : á horcajadas  
 236. EXTERNAL F. : externo G. : äusserlich S. : externo  
 237. EYE F. : œil (yeux) G. : Auge S. : ojo  
 238. EYE-LID F. : paupière G. : Augenlid S. : párpado  
 239. FACE F. : visage G. : Angesicht S. : cara  
 240. FAINT F. : blême G. : blass S. : pálido  
 241. FAKED F. : truqué G. : gefälschnet S. : falsificado  
 242. FAN F. : éventail G. : Fächer S. : abanico  
 243. FANCY F. : de fantaisie G. : der Einbildung S. : falso  
 244. FAWN F. : fauve G. : falhl S. : leonado  
 245. FEATURES F. : linéaments G. : Gesichtszuge S. : rostros  
 246. FIFTEEN F. : quinze G. : funfzehn S. : quince  
 247. FIFTY F. : cinquante G. : funfzig S. : cincuenta  
 248. FIGURE F. : chiffre G. : ziffer S. : cifra  
 249. FILLET F. : bandeau G. : Stirnreif S. : cinta  
 250. FINE (IMPRESSION) F. : soigné G. : sorgfältig S. : cuidadoso ó limpio  
 251. FINE (THIN) F. : fine G. : fein S. : fino  
 252. FIRST F. : premier G. : erste S. : primero  
 253. FIRST, AT F. : d'abord G. : zuerst S. : primeramente

254. FISCALLY USED F. : oblitéré ou usé fiscalement G. : fiskalisch gebraucht  
S. : usado fiscalmente
255. FIVE F. : cinq G. : fünf S. : cinco
256. FLAG F. : drapeau G. : Fahne S. : pabellón
257. FLAP F. : patte G. : Klappe S. : cierre
258. FLAT F. : plat G. : eben S. : plano
259. FLESH (COLOUR) F. : chair G. : fleischfarben S. : carne
260. FLEUR-DE-LIS F. : fleur de lis G. : bourbon Lilie S. : flor de lis
261. FLOWER F. : fleur G. : Blume S. : flor
262. FLOWERWORK F. : fleuron G. : Blumchen S. : florón
263. FOLDED F. : plissé ou plié G. : gefaltet S. : plegado
264. FOLLOWED F. : suivi de G. : gefolgt S. : siguiendo
265. FOLLOWING F. : suivant ou comme suit G. : folgend S. : siguiente
266. FOOT F. : pied G. : Fuss S. : pié
267. FOOT, AT F. : au pied G. : am Fuss S. : al pié
268. FOR F. : pour G. : für S. : por
269. FOREHEAD F. : front G. : Stirn S. : frente
270. FOREIGN F. : étranger G. : ausländisch S. : extranjero
271. FORGED F. : faux G. : falsch S. : falso
272. FORGERY F. : falsification ou contrefaçon G. : Fälschung S. : falsificación
273. FORMERLY F. : autrefois G. : ehemals S. : anteriormente ó antiguamente
274. FORMULA F. : formule G. : Formular S. : fórmula
275. FORTY F. : quarante G. : vierzig S. : cuarenta
276. FOUL ANCHOR F. : ancre et câble G. : Anker mit Tau S. : ancla con cable
277. FOUNDING F. : fondation G. : stiftung S. : fundación
278. FOUND, IS F. : se trouve G. : sich finde S. : se encuentra
279. FOUR F. : quatre G. : vier S. : cuatro
280. FOURTEEN F. : quatorze G. : vierzehn S. : catorce
281. FOURTH F. : quatrième G. : vierte S. : cuarto
282. FRACTION F. : fraction G. : Bruch S. : fracción
283. FRACTION-BAR F. : écartement (ou barre) de fraction G. : Absonderung  
des Bruch S. : linea de fracción
284. FRAME F. : cadre ou encadrement G. : Einfassung oder Umrandung  
S. : cuadro ó marco
285. FRANKED F. : affranchi G. : frankirt S. : franqueado
286. FRAUDULENTLY F. : faussement G. : fälschlich S. : falsamente
287. FROM F. : de G. : von S. : de
288. FRONT F. : front G. : Fronte oder Vorderseite S. : frente
289. FUGITIVE (COLOUR) F. : (couleur) fugitive G. : empfindliche (Farbe)  
S. : (color) fugitivo
290. FULL STOP F. : point final G. : Punkt S. : punto
291. GAMES F. : jeux G. : spielen S. : juegos
292. GARTER F. : jarretière G. : Hosenband S. : jarretera
293. GAUCING F. : avec jauge G. : mit Messen S. : con medida
294. GENERAL F. : général G. : allgemein S. : usual
295. GENUINE F. : authentique ou vrai G. : echt S. : genuino
296. GENUINELY F. : légitimement G. : rechtmässig S. : legalmente
297. GLAZED F. : glacé G. : glanzend S. : satinado
298. GLOSSY F. : lisse G. : glatt S. : lustroso
299. GOLDEN F. : or G. : golden S. : oro
300. GOLDBEATER'S SKIN F. : baudruche G. : blasenartiges S. : pelicula
301. GOLDEN-YELLOW F. : jaune d'or G. : goldgelb S. : amarillo de oro
302. GOOSEBERRY (RED) F. : groseille G. : Johannisbeere S. : grosella
303. GOTHIC F. : gothique G. : gothisch S. : gótico
304. GRANITE (PAPER) F. : (papier) mélangé de fils de soie G. : gefasert oder  
fasert S. : mezclado de hilos de seda

305. GRAVE (ACCENT) F.: (accent) grave G.: Nach (druck) S.: grave
306. GREASY F.: gras G.: fett S.: grasiento
307. GREEN F.: vert G.: grün S.: verde
308. GREENISH F.: verdâtre G.: grünlich S.: verdoso
309. GREY F.: gris G.: grau S.: gris
310. GREYISH F.: grisâtre G.: gräulich S.: gris
311. GRID or GRILLE F.: grille G.: waffel S.: grillé
312. GROUND F.: fond G.: gründ S.: fondo
313. GUM F.: gomme G.: Gummierung S.: goma
314. HAIR F.: cheveux G.: Haar S.: cabelos
315. HAIR-LINE F.: petite ligne G.: weisse Linie S.: linea blanca
316. HALF, THE F.: moitié G.: halfte S.: mitad
317. HALF- F.: demi- G.: halb S.: medio
318. HAND- F.: à main G.: Hand- S.: de (ó á) mano
319. HARD F.: dur G.: hart S.: duro
320. HEAD F.: tête G.: Kopf S.: cabeza
321. HELMET F.: casque G.: Helm S.: yelmo
322. HERALDIC EMBLEMS F.: fleurs héraldiques G.: heraldische sinnbilder  
S.: emblemas heráldicas
323. HEXAGON F.: hexagone G.: sechseck S.: exágono
324. HIGH F.: haut G.: hoch S.: alto
325. HILL F.: colline G.: Berg oder Hügel S.: colina
326. HITHERTO F.: jusqu'ici G.: hisher S.: hasta ahora
327. HOLE F.: trou G.: Loch S.: agujero
328. HORIZONTAL F.: horizontal ou couché G.: wagerecht S.: horizontal
329. HORN (OF ANIMAL) F.: corne G.: Horn S.: cuerno
330. HORN (MUSIC) F.: cor G.: Posthorn S.: corneta
331. HORSE F.: cheval G.: Pferd S.: caballo
332. HORSESHOE F.: fer à cheval G.: Hufeisen S.: herradura
333. HUEMAL F.: cheval G.: Huemul S.: caballo
334. HUNDRED F.: cent G.: hundert S.: ciento
335. HYPHEN F.: trait d'union G.: Bindestrich S.: guión
336. IMITATION F.: imitation G.: Nachahmung S.: imitación
337. IMPERFORATE F.: non dentelé G.: ungezähnt oder geschnitten  
S.: imperforado ó sin gientar
338. IMPERIAL F.: impériale ou royal G.: kaiserlich S.: imperial
339. IMPRESSED F.: imprimé G.: eingedruckt S.: impreso
340. IMPRESSION F.: impression G.: Druck S.: impresión
341. IMPRINT F.: signature G.: Unterschrift oder Druckort S.: firma ó  
imprenta
342. IN F.: en G.: in S.: en
343. INDEPENDENCE F.: indépendance G.: Freiheit S.: independencia
344. INDIGO F.: indigo G.: indigo S.: indigo
345. INDISTINCT F.: indistinct G.: Undeutlich S.: indistinto
346. INITIALS F.: initials G.: Namenszug S.: iniciales
347. INK F.: encre G.: Tinte S.: tinta
348. INLAND F.: intérieur G.: inländisch S.: interior
349. INNER F.: intérieur G.: innere oder innenseite S.: interior
350. INSCRIPTION F.: légende ou inscription G.: Inschrift oder Umschrift  
oder Überdruck S.: leyenda ó inscripción
351. INSERTED F.: inséré G.: eingerückt S.: insertado
352. INSTEAD OF F.: au lieu de G.: anstatt S.: ea vez de
353. INSTRUCTION F.: instruction ou avis G.: Bemerkung S.: instruccion
354. INSURANCE F.: d'assurance G.: versicherung S.: seguro
355. INVERTED F.: renversé ou à l'envers G.: verkehrt oder umgekehrt oder  
kopfstehend S.: invertido ó vuelto ó al revés

356. IRON-GREY F. : gris fer G. : Eisengrau S. : gris de hierro  
 357. IRREGULAR F. : irrégulier G. : unregelmässig S. : irregular  
 358. ISSUE F. : émission G. : Ausgabe S. : emisión  
 359. ISSUE, IN F. : en cours ou en circulation G. : gangbar S. : en circulación  
 360. ISSUED F. : émis G. : ausgegeben S. : emitido  
 361. ITALIC F. : italique G. : cursiv S. : inclinado ó bastardillo  
 362. JEWEL F. : bijou G. : Kleinod S. : joya  
 363. JOINED F. : uni G. : vereint S. : unido  
 364. JOURNAL F. : journal G. : Zeitung S. : periódico  
 365. JUBILEE F. : jubilé G. : Jubiläum S. : jubileo  
 366. JUNCTION F. : junction G. : Verbindung S. : junta ó union  
 367. KEY F. : clef G. : Schlüssel S. : llave  
 368. KIND (SORT) F. : genre G. : Gattung S. : género  
 369. KING F. : roi G. : König S. : rey  
 370. LABEL F. : bandelette ou bande G. : Bande oder Schriftband  
     S. : rotulo ó rotulata  
 371. LAID F. : vergé G. : gestreift S. : listado en la pasta  
 372. LAID BATONNE F. : vergé bâtonné G. : gestreift S. : listado en la  
     pasta, borroso  
 373. LAKE F. : carmin-brun G. : braunkarmin S. : rojo carmin  
 374. LARGE F. : grand G. : gross S. : grande  
 375. LATE FEE STAMP F. : timbre pour lettre en retard G. : Verspätungsmarke  
     S. : sello con retraso  
 376. LATTICE-WORK F. : treillis G. : Gitterförmig S. : enrejado  
 377. LAUREATED F. : lauré G. : mit Lorbeerkranz S. : laureado  
 378. LAUREL-WREATH F. : couronne de laurier G. : Lorbeerkranz S. : guirnalda  
     de laurel  
 379. LEFT F. : gauche G. : links S. : izquierdo  
 380. LEG F. : jambe G. : Bein S. : pierna  
 381. LEMON F. : citron G. : Citrone S. : limón  
 382. LETTER F. : lettre G. : Buchstabe S. : letra  
 383. LETTER-CARD F. : carte-lettre G. : Kartenbrief S. : carta postal  
 384. LIBERTY F. : liberté G. : Freiheit S. : libertad  
 385. LIGHT F. : clair G. : hell S. : claro  
 386. LIKE F. : semblable ou analogue G. : ähnlich S. : igual  
 387. LIKENESS F. : effigie G. : Bildniss S. : effigie  
 388. LILAC-ROSE F. : lilac-rose G. : rotviolett S. : morado  
 389. LINE F. : ligne ou filet G. : Linie oder strich S. : linea ó filete  
 390. LINED F. : ligné G. : liniert S. : lineado ó rayado  
 391. LINE-ENGRAVED F. : en taille douce G. : Stahlstich oder Kupferstich  
     S. : grabado en líneas  
 392. LINK F. : anneau G. : Ring S. : anillo  
 393. LION F. : lion G. : Löwe S. : león  
 394. LIP F. : lèvres G. : Lippe S. : labio  
 395. LITHOGRAPHY F. : lithographie G. : steindruck S. : litografía  
 396. LOCAL PRINT F. : impression locale G. : Lokaldruck S. : impresión  
     local  
 397. LONG F. : long G. : lang S. : largo  
 398. LOOPS F. : boucles G. : Schlingen S. : lazos  
 399. LOWER F. : inférieur G. : untere S. : más bajo  
 400. LOWER CASE (LETTER) F. : minuscule G. : kleine Buchstabe  
     S. : pequeña letra  
 401. LOZENGES F. : losanges G. : Rauten S. : rombos  
 402. Madder-brown F. : brun de garance G. : krapp-brun S. : morena  
     de rubia



403. MAGENTA F. : magenta G. : rotviolett oder lilarot S. : rojo violeta  
 404. MAIZE F. : mais G. : mais S. : maiz  
 405. MALTESE CROSS F. : croix de Malte G. : Malteserkreuz S. : cruz de Malta  
 406. MANILA PAPER F. : papier de manille G. : Hanfpapier S. : papel de abacá  
 407. MANUSCRIPT F. : manuscrit ou écrit à la main G. : aufgeschrieben S. : manuscrita  
 408. MARGIN F. : marge G. : Rand S. : margen  
 409. MARONE F. : marron G. : kastanienbrun S. : marron  
 410. MATRIX F. : matrice G. : Metallmutter S. : matriz  
 411. MAUVE F. : mauve G. : rötlichlila oder malven S. : lila rojizo  
 412. MEDIUM F. : moyen G. : mittlere S. : mediano  
 413. MESH F. : maille G. : Masche S. : malla  
 414. MIDDLE, IN F. : au milieu G. : in der Mitte S. : en mitad  
 415. MILKY-BLUE F. : bleu laiteux G. : milchblau S. : azul de leche  
 416. MINT (STATE) F. : neuf absolument avec gomme G. : durchaus ungebraucht mit Gummierung S. : nuevo absolutamente con goma  
 417. MISPLACED F. : déplacé G. : übel angebracht S. : colocado mal  
 418. MISPRINT F. : faute d'impression G. : Druckfehler S. : error de impresión  
 419. " MIXED " F. : rapiecé et encore piqué ou (dentelé) G. : gestückt und noch gezähnt S. : remendado y dentado otra vez  
 420. MODIFIED F. : modifié G. : abgeändert S. : modificado  
 421. MOIRE F. : moiré G. : wellenliniert S. : moaré  
 422. MONOGRAM F. : monogramme G. : Monogramm S. : enlazado  
 423. MOSS-GREEN F. : verte mousse G. : moosgrün S. : verde musgo  
 424. MOUNTS (HINGES) F. : charnières G. : Klebefalze S. : papeles engomados  
 425. MOUTH F. : bouche G. : Mund S. : boca  
 426. MULTIPLE F. : multiple G. : vielfach S. : múltiple  
 427. MYOSOTIS F. : fleurettes G. : Blumen S. : flors  
 428. MYRTLE-GREEN F. : vert de myrte G. : myrtengrün S. : verde mirto  
 429. NAME F. : nom G. : Name S. : nombre  
 430. NARROW F. : étroit G. : enge S. : estrecho  
 431. NATIVE (INDIGENOUS) F. : indigène G. : lokal S. : indigena  
 432. NEARLY F. : à peu pres G. : beinahe S. : cerca de  
 433. NECK F. : cou G. : Hals S. : cuello  
 434. NETWORK F. : burelage G. : Netzwerk S. : greca (de color)  
 435. NETWORK, WITH F. : burelé G. : genetzt S. : con enrejado  
 436. NEW F. : nouveau G. : neu S. : nuevo  
 437. NEWSPAPER STAMP F. : timbre pour journaux G. : Zeitungsmarke S. : sello para periódicos  
 438. NINE F. : neuf G. : neun S. : nueve  
 439. NINETEEN F. : dix-neuf G. : neunzehn S. : diez y nueve  
 440. NINETY F. : quatre-vingt-dix G. : neunzig S. : noventa  
 441. NO F. : aucun G. : kein S. : ningun  
 442. NORTHERN F. : du nord G. : nord- S. : del norte  
 443. NOSE F. : nez G. : Nase S. : nariz  
 444. NOSTRIL F. : narine G. : Nasenloch S. : ventana (de la nariz)  
 445. NUMBER F. : nombre G. : Zahl S. : número  
 446. NUMEROUS F. : nombreux G. : zahlreich S. : numeroso  
 447. OAK BRANCHES F. : feuilles de chêne G. : Eichenkranz S. : ramas de roble  
 448. OBLIQUE F. : oblique G. : schräg S. : oblicuo  
 449. OBLITERATED F. : oblitéré G. : gestempelt S. : obliterado

450. OBLONG F. : oblong G. : Querrechteck S. : oblongo  
 451. OBSOLETE F. : hors cours G. : ausser Kurs S. : fuera de curso  
 452. OCHRE F. : ocre G. : ocher S. : ocre  
 453. OCTAGON F. : octagone G. : Querachteck S. : octógono  
 454. OFFICE F. : bureau G. : Amt S. : despacho  
 455. OFFICIAL F. : officiel G. : dienstlich oder amtlich S. : oficial  
 456. OFFICIAL CARD F. : carte de service G. : Dienstkarte S. : tarjeta de servicio  
 457. OFFICIAL STAMP F. : timbre de service G. : Dienstmarke S. : sello de servicio  
 458. OFTEN F. : souvent G. : öfters S. : frecuentemente  
 459. OIL-COLOUR F. : couleur à l'huile G. : Oelfarbe S. : color al aceite  
 460. OLIVE F. : olive G. : oliven S. : oliva  
 461. OMITTED F. : omis G. : ausgelassen S. : omitido  
 462. ON F. : sur G. : auf S. : sobre  
 463. ONCE F. : une fois G. : einmal S. : una vez  
 464. ONE (NUMBER) F. : un G. : ein S. : uno  
 465. ONE (SINGLE) F. : seul G. : einzig S. : solo  
 466. ONLY F. : seulement G. : nur S. : solamente  
 467. OPAQUE F. : opaque G. : undurchsichtig S. : opaco  
 468. OPEN F. : ouvert G. : offen S. : abierto  
 469. OR F. : ou G. : oder S. : ó (ú before "o")  
 470. ORANGE F. : orangé G. : rotgelb oder orange S. : naranja  
 471. ORANGE- F. : -orange G. : orangen- S. : -naranja  
 472. ORB F. : globe G. : Reichs-äpfel S. : globo  
 473. ORDINARY F. : ordinaire G. : gewöhnlich S. : ordinario  
 474. ORIGINAL F. : original G. : originell S. : primitivo  
 475. ORNAMENT F. : ornement G. : Zierde S. : adorno  
 476. ORNAMENTED F. : orné G. : gemustert S. : adornado  
 477. OTHER F. : autre G. : ander S. : otro  
 478. OUTER F. : extérieur G. : äussere S. : exterior  
 479. OUTLINE F. : à double trait G. : doppellinger S. : grueso ó canteado  
 480. OVAL F. : ovale G. : Quereirund oder Eirund S. : óvalo  
 481. OVER F. : sur G. : über S. : sobre  
 482. OVERPRINT F. : surcharge G. : Aufdruck oder Überdruck S. : sobrecarga  
 483. PAIR F. : paire G. : Paar S. : pareja  
 484. PALE F. : pâle G. : blass S. : pálido  
 485. PAPER F. : papier G. : Papier S. : papel  
 486. PARALLEL F. : parallèle G. : parallel S. : paralelo  
 487. PARAPHE F. : paraphe G. : Namenszug S. : rúbrica  
 488. PARCEL-POST F. : colis-postaux G. : Paketpost S. : corres de paquetes  
 489. PARTLY F. : en partie G. : zum Theil S. : en parte  
 490. PATTERN F. : échantillon G. : Muster S. : muestra  
 491. PEACE F. : paix G. : Friede S. : paz  
 492. PEARL- (COLOUR) F. : -de perle G. : perlen- S. : -perla  
 493. PEARL (JEWEL) F. : perle G. : perle S. : perla  
 494. PELURE F. : pelure G. : durchlässig S. : fine  
 495. PEN-CANCELLED F. : oblitéré à la plume G. : Federzug-entwertung  
 S. : usado á pluma  
 496. PENCIL F. : crayon G. : Bleistift S. : lápiz  
 497. PENWRITTEN F. : écrit à la plume G. : geschrieben S. : escrito por pluma  
 498. PERFORATED F. : dentelé ou piqué G. : gezähnt S. : dentado  
 499. PERFORATION F. : dentelure ou piquage G. : zählung S. : perforación  
 500. PERFORATION-GAUGE F. : odontomètre G. : zählungsschlüssel  
 S. : odontómetro

501. PERIOD (FULL STOP) F. : point G. : punkt S. : punto  
 502. PERIOD (TIME) F. : époque G. : epoche S. : periodo  
 503. PERPENDICULAR F. : perpendiculaire G. : senkrecht S. : perpendicular  
 504. PHOTOGRAPH F. : photographie G. : Lichtbild S. : fotografía  
 505. PIECE F. : fragment G. : Bruchstück S. : fragmento  
 506. PINEAPPLE F. : ananas G. : Ananas S. : piña  
 507. PIN-PERFORATED F. : percé en points G. : punkartig durchstoehen  
 S. : percé en puntos  
 508. PINK F. : rose rouge G. : nelkenfarben S. : rosado  
 509. PLAIN F. : lissé G. : glatt S. : liso  
 510. PLATE F. : planche G. : Platte S. : plancha  
 511. PLATE-NUMBER F. : numéro de planche G. : Plattennummer  
 S. : número de plancha  
 512. PLUM F. : couleur de prune G. : pflaumenfarben S. : color de ciruela  
 513. POINT F. : pointe G. : spitz S. : punta  
 514. POLE (OF WAGGON) F. : timon G. : Deichsel S. : lanza  
 515. POROUS F. : poreux G. : porös S. : poroso  
 516. PORTION F. : partie G. : Thiel S. : porción  
 517. PORTRAIT F. : effigie G. : Bildnis S. : effigie  
 518. POSITION F. : position ou endroit G. : Ort S. : posición  
 519. POSTAGE F. : port de lettres G. : Postgeld S. : porte de cartas  
 520. POSTAGE DUE STAMP F. : timbre-taxe G. : Portomärke S. : sello tasa  
 521. POSTAGE-STAMP F. : timbre-poste G. : Briefmarke oder Freimarke  
 S. : sello de correos  
 522. POSTAL-FISCAL F. : fiscal-postal G. : Stemplmarke als Freimarke zugelassen  
 S. : sello fiscal por correos admitido  
 523. POSTALLY USED F. : usé pour la poste G. : postalisch gebraucht  
 S. : usado por correo  
 524. POSTAL STATIONERY F. : entiers G. : Ganzsachen S. : enteros  
 525. POSTCARD F. : carte postale G. : postkarte S. : tarjeta postal  
 526. POSTHORN F. : cor de poste G. : Posthorn S. : corneta de posta  
 527. POSTMARKED F. : oblitéré par la poste G. : gestempelt S. : borrado  
 por la posta  
 528. POST-OFFICE F. : bureau (ou hôtel) des postes G. : Postgebäude  
 S. : administración de correos  
 529. PRECEDING F. : précédent G. : vorhergehend S. : anterior  
 530. PREPARED F. : préparé G. : vorbereitet S. : preparado  
 531. PRICE F. : prix G. : Preis S. : precio  
 532. PRINCE F. : prince G. : Prinz S. : príncipe  
 533. PRINCESS F. : princesse G. : prinzeßin S. : princesa  
 534. PRINTED F. : imprimé ou typographique G. : gedruckt S. : impreso  
 535. PRINTERS' TYPE F. : lettres de l'imprimeur G. : Druckschriften  
 S. : letras de impresor  
 536. (PRINTERS') WASTE F. : déchets G. : äbgegangene S. : desecho  
 537. PRINTING (EDITION) F. : édition G. : Ausgabe S. : edición  
 538. PROFILE F. : profil G. : Profil S. : perfil  
 539. PROJECTION F. : pièce ajoutée G. : Ansätz S. : proyección  
 540. PROOF F. : épreuve ou essai G. : Probedruck S. : ensayo  
 541. PROVISIONAL F. : provisoire G. : vorläufig S. : provisorio  
 542. PRUSSIAN BLUE F. : bleu de prusse G. : preussischblau S. : azul prusia  
 543. PUNCTURED F. : perforé G. : durchgeborst S. : perforado  
 544. PURPLE F. : pourpre G. : purpurrot S. : púrpureo  
 545. PYRAMID F. : pyramide G. : Pyramide S. : pirámide  
 546. QUADRILLE F. : quadrillé G. : quadrilliert S. : cuadrículado  
 547. QUARTER F. : quart G. : viertel S. : cuarto

548. QUATREFOIL F. : rosace G. : Lotosblume S. : rosa  
 549. QUEEN F. : reine G. : Königin S. : reina  
 550. QUETZAL F. : peroquet G. : Quezal S. : papagayo  
 551. RAILWAY F. : chemin de fer G. : Eisenbahn S. : carmino de hierro  
 552. RARE F. : rare G. : selten S. : raro  
 553. RARITY F. : rareté G. : Seltenheit S. : rareza  
 554. RAYS F. : rayons G. : strähle S. : rayos  
 555. RECEIPT F. : quittance G. : Quittung S. : recibo  
 556. RECESS-PRINTED F. : gravé G. : kupferstichdruck S. : grabado  
 557. RECTANGLE F. : rectangle G. : Linienviereck oder Rechtwinkelig  
     S. : rectángulo  
 558. RED F. : rouge G. : rot S. : rojo  
 559. REDDISH F. : rougeâtre G. : rötlich S. : rojizo  
 560. REGISTERED F. : chargé ou recommandé G. : eingeschrieben S. : certificado  
 561. REGISTRATION F. : recommandation G. : Einschreibung S. : certificación  
 562. REGISTRATION STAMP F. : timbre de recommandation G. : Einschreibemarke  
     S. : sello para certificado  
 563. REGULAR F. : définitif G. : endgültig S. : definitivo  
 564. REIGN F. : règne G. : Regierung S. : reino  
 565. REP F. : côtelé G. : runzelig S. : corrugado  
 566. REPLY CARD F. : carte-réponse G. : Antwortkarte S. : tarjeta con  
     respuesta  
 567. REPRINT F. : réimpression G. : Neudruck S. : reimpresión  
 568. REPUBLIC F. : république G. : republik S. : república  
 569. RESEDA F. : mignonette G. : reseda S. : clavellina  
 570. RE-SET F. : relevé G. : wiedereingesetzt S. : recompuesto  
 571. RE-TOUCHED F. : retouché G. : nachgraviert S. : retocado  
 572. REVERSE F. : verso G. : rückseite S. : reverso  
 573. RIBBED F. : rayé G. : gerippt oder geriffelt S. : rayado  
 574. RICE-PAPER F. : papier de riz G. : Reispapier S. : papel con paja  
     de arroz  
 575. RIGHT F. : droit G. : recht S. : derecho  
 576. RING F. : cercle G. : Kreis S. : círculo  
 577. ROMAN F. : barré ou romain G. : römisch S. : latin ó romano  
 578. ROSE F. : rose G. : hellrosa S. : rosa  
 579. ROSETTE F. : rosace G. : Einsetzrose S. : roseta  
 580. ROSY F. : vermeil G. : roth S. : rosado  
 581. ROUGH (COARSE) F. : grossier G. : grob S. : grosero  
 582. ROULETTED F. : percé ou percé à la roulette G. : durchstoehen  
     S. : percé (ó cortado) en líneas  
 583. ROULETTED IN COLOURED LINES F. : percé en lignes colorées  
     G. : durchstichartig gezähnt S. : percé en líneas de color  
 584. ROUNDED F. : arrondi G. : abgerundet S. : redondeado  
 585. ROW F. : rangée G. : Zeil S. : rango  
 586. RUBBER-STAMP F. : tampon (ou cachet) en caoutchouc G. : Gummistempel  
     S. : estampa en caucho  
 587. RULED F. : ligné G. : liniert S. : listado  
 588. RUSSET F. : roussâtre G. : braunrot S. : rojizo ó bermejizo  
 589. RUSSET-BROWN F. : brun roux G. : rothbraun S. : bruno rojizo  
 590. "SAFETY" PAPER F. : papier glacé G. : glanzpapier S. : papel liso  
 591. SAFFRON-YELLOW F. : jaune de safran G. : saffrangelb S. : azafran  
 592. SAGE-GREEN F. : vert de sauge G. : salbeigrün S. : verde de salvia  
 593. SALE F. : vente G. : verkauf S. : venta  
 594. SALMON (COLOUR) F. : saumon G. : lachsfarben S. : salmón  
 595. SAME F. : même ou identique G. : desgleichen S. : mismo

596. SANS-SERIF F. : (lettres) bâtons G. : ohne Querstricher.
597. SAP-GREEN F. : vert de vessie G. : saftgrün S. : verde de savia
598. SCARCE F. : rare G. : selten S. : raro
599. SCARLET F. : écarlate G. : scharlachfarbe S. : escarlata
600. SCROLL F. : banderole ou volute G. : Schriftband S. : banderola
601. SEA F. : mer G. : Meer S. : mar
602. SEA-GREEN F. : vert glauque G. : meergrün S. : verdemar
603. SECOND F. : second G. : zweite S. : segundo
604. SECRET F. : secret G. : heimlich S. : secreto
605. SEMI- F. : demi- G. : halb- S. : semi-
606. SEPARATED F. : séparé G. : getrennt S. : separado
607. SEPIA F. : sépia G. : tintenfisch S. : sepia
608. SERIES F. : série G. : Folge S. : serie
609. SERPENTINE (-ROULETTED) F. : en serpent in G. : schlangeninig  
(durchstochen) S. : (cortado) en serpentina
610. SERVICE F. : de service G. : dienst- S. : de servicio
611. SE TENANT F. : tenant à G. : zusammenhängend S. : coherente
612. SEVEN F. : sept G. : sieben S. : siete
613. SEVENTEEN F. : dix-sept G. : siebzehn S. : diez y siete
614. SEVENTY F. : soixante-dix G. : siebzig S. : setenta
615. SEWING-MACHINE F. : machine à coudre G. : Nähmaschine S. : máquina  
de coser
616. SHADE F. : nuance G. : Abtönung oder Schattierung S. : matiz ó  
variedad de color
617. SHADED F. : ombré G. : schattirt S. : sombreado
618. SHADOW F. : ombre G. : schatten S. : sombreado
619. SHAFTS F. : brancards G. : Deichseln S. : lanzas
620. SHAMROCK F. : trèfle G. : klee S. : trébol
621. SHAPE F. : forme G. : Format S. : forma
622. SHEET F. : feuille G. : Bogen S. : pliego
623. SHIELD F. : écusson G. : schild S. : escudo
624. SHIP F. : vaisseau G. : schiff S. : navio ó buque
625. SHORT F. : court G. : kurz S. : corto
626. SHOVEL F. : pelle G. : schaufel S. : pala
627. SIDE F. : côté G. : seite S. : lado
628. SIDEWAYS F. : couchant ou couché G. : liegend S. : acostado
629. SIGNATURE F. : signature G. : Unterschrift S. : firma
630. SILK-THREAD F. : fil de soie G. : seidenfaden S. : hilo de seda
631. SILVER F. : argenté G. : silbern S. : plata
632. SILVER WEDDING F. : noces d'argent G. : Hochzeitsfeier S. : boda  
de plata
633. SIMILAR F. : similaire G. : gleichartig S. : igual ó análogo
634. SIMPLE (PERF.) F. : simple (dent.) G. : einfach (gez.) S. : simple (dent.)
635. SINCE F. : depuis G. : seit S. : desde
636. SINGLE (WMK.) F. : simple G. : einfach S. : simple
637. SINGLE-LINED F. : à simple trait G. : dünn S. : delgado
638. SIX F. : six G. : sechs S. : seis
639. SIXTEEN F. : seize G. : sechzehn S. : diez y seis
640. SIXTY F. : soixante G. : sechzig S. : sesenta
641. SIZE F. : format G. : Format S. : tamaño
642. SKY F. : ciel G. : Himmel S. : cielo
643. SKY-BLUE F. : bleu ciel G. : himmelblau S. : azul celeste
644. SLANTING F. : oblique G. : schräg S. : oblicuo
645. SLATE F. : ardoise G. : schiefer S. : pizarra
646. SLOPING F. : penché ou en biais G. : schief S. : cursiva ó sesgo

647. SMALL F. : petit G. : klein S. : pequeño  
 648. SMOOTH F. : satiné G. : glatt S. : satinado  
 649. SOLFERINO F. : solferino G. : lilarot S. : solferino  
 650. SOLID BACKGROUND F. : fond uni G. : glatter Grund S. : fond llano  
 651. SOLUBLE F. : soluble G. : löslich S. : soluble  
 652. SOME F. : quelque G. : ein S. : alguno  
 653. SOUTHERN F. : méridional G. : südlich S. : meridional  
 654. SPANDREL F. : naissance G. : Bogenhintermanerung S. : arranque  
 655. SPELLING F. : orthographe G. : Schreibweise S. : deletreo  
 656. SPHINX F. : sphinx G. : sphinx S. : esfinge  
 657. SPRAY OF ROSE F. : tige de rose G. : Rosenzweig S. : vástago de rosa  
 658. SQUARE F. : carré G. : viereck S. : cuadrado  
 659. STAMP (ADHESIVE) F. : timbre G. : marke S. : sello  
 660. STAMP (SEAL) F. : cachet G. : Stempel S. : estampa  
 661. STAR F. : étoile G. : stern S. : estrella  
 662. STATE (TERRITORY) F. : état G. : Staat S. : estado  
 663. STEAMER F. : bateau à vapeur G. : Dampfschiff S. : vapor  
 664. STONE F. : pierre G. : steinfarben S. : piedra  
 665. STOP (.) F. : point (.) G. : Punkt S. : punto  
 666. STOUT F. : solide G. : stark S. : fuerte  
 667. STRAIGHT F. : droit G. : gerade S. : derecho  
 668. STRAW F. : paille G. : strohfarben S. : pajizo claro  
 669. STROKE F. : trait G. : streich S. : trazo  
 670. SUN F. : soleil G. : sonne S. : sol  
 671. SUNDAY F. : dimanche G. : sonntag S. : domingo  
 672. SURCHARGE F. : surcharge G. : Aufdruck S. : sobrecarga  
 673. SURCHARGED F. : surchargé G. : aufgedruckt S. : sobrecargado  
 674. SURFACE-PRINTED F. : imprimé ou sans relief G. : flachgedruckt oder buchgedruckt S. : sin relieve  
 675. SWAN F. : cygne G. : Schwan S. : cisne  
 676. SWORD F. : épée G. : Schwert S. : cimitarra  
 677. SYLLABIC LETTER F. : lettre syllabique G. : Kontrollzeichen S. : letra silábica  
 678. TABLET F. : cartouche G. : schildchen S. : tableta  
 679. TAIL F. : queue G. : schwanz S. : cola  
 680. TAILLE DOUCE F. : taille douce G. : kupferstich S. : grabado  
 681. TALL F. : allongé G. : lang S. : alto  
 682. TAX F. : impôt G. : Auflage S. : impuesto  
 683. TELEGRAPH-STAMP F. : timbre-télégraphe G. : Telegraphenmarke S. : sello de telégrafos  
 684. TEN F. : dix G. : zehn S. : diez  
 685. TETE-BECHE F. : tête-bêche G. : kopfstehend S. : invertido  
 686. THEFT F. : vol G. : diebstahl S. : hurto  
 687. THICK F. : épais G. : dick S. : grueso  
 688. THIN (PAPER) F. : mince G. : dünn S. : delgado  
 689. THIN (SLENDER) F. : maigre G. : dünn S. : delgado  
 690. THIRD F. : troisième G. : dritte S. : tercer  
 691. THIRTEEN F. : treize G. : dreizehn S. : trece  
 692. THIRTY F. : trente G. : dreissig S. : treinta  
 693. THISTLE F. : chardon G. : Distel S. : cardo  
 694. THOUSAND F. : mille G. : tausend S. : mil  
 695. THREAD F. : fil G. : faden S. : hilo  
 696. THREE F. : trois G. : drei S. : tres  
 697. THRICE F. : trois fois G. : dreimal S. : tres veces  
 698. THRONE F. : trône G. : Thron S. : trono

699. THROUGH F. : par G. : durch S. : por  
 700. THUNDERBOLT F. : foudre G. : blitzstrahl S. : dos rayos en forma de aspa  
 701. TIED F. : lié G. : gebunden S. : ligado  
 702. TIME (DURATION) F. : temps G. : zeit S. : tiempo  
 703. TIMES (REPETITION) F. : fois G. : Malen S. : veces  
 704. TINTED F. : teinté G. : getönt S. : matizado  
 705. TISSUE PAPER F. : papier chinois G. : seidenpapier S. : papel de seda  
 706. TO F. : à G. : zu S. : á  
 707. TONED F. : jaunâtre G. : gelblich S. : amarillo ó amarillento  
 708. TOO F. : aussi G. : auch S. : demasiado  
 709. TOO LATE F. : en retard G. : verspätung S. : con retardo ó retraso  
 710. TOOTH (PERFORATION) F. : dent G. : Zahn S. : diente  
 711. TOP, AT F. : en haut G. : am oberen S. : arriba  
 712. TOP TO BOTTOM, FROM F. : de haut en bas G. : von oben bis unten S. : de arriba abajo  
 713. TRANSPARENT F. : transparent G. : durchsichtig S. : transparente  
 714. TRANSPosed F. : transposé G. : mit versetzungen S. : transpuesto  
 715. TREE F. : arbre G. : Baum S. : árbol  
 716. TREFOIL F. : trèfle G. : klee S. : trébol  
 717. TREMA F. : tréma G. : Trennung S. : nota de diéresis  
 718. TRESS F. : rosace ou tresse G. : Klappenstempel S. : roseta  
 719. TRIANGLE F. : triangle G. : Dreieck S. : triángulo  
 720. TRUNCATED (STAR) F. : à rayons courts G. : gedrunken S. : pequeña  
 721. TURTLE F. : tortue G. : schildkröte S. : tortuga  
 722. TUSK F. : corne ou dent d'éléphant G. : Elefantenzahn S. : colmillo  
 723. TWELVE F. : douze G. : zwölf S. : doce  
 724. TWENTY F. : vingt G. : zwanzig S. : veinte  
 725. TWICE F. : deux fois G. : zweimal S. : dos veces  
 726. TWO F. : deux G. : zwei S. : dos  
 727. TYPE (DESIGN) F. : type G. : Typen oder Muster S. : tipo  
 728. TYPE-SETTING F. : composition typographique G. : typensatz S. : composición tipográfica  
 729. TYPEWRITER F. : machine à écrire G. : Schreibmaschine S. : máquina de escribir  
 730. TYPOGRAPHED F. : typographié G. : buchdruck S. : tipografiado  
 731. ULTRAMARINE F. : outremer G. : ultramarin S. : ultramarino  
 732. UMBRELLA F. : parapluie G. : Schirm S. : sombrilla  
 733. UNDATED F. : sans millésime G. : ohne jahreszahl S. : sin fecha  
 734. UNDER F. : sous G. : unter S. : debajo  
 735. UNIFORM F. : uniforme G. : einförmig S. : uniforme  
 736. UNLESS F. : si ce n'est G. : wenn nicht S. : a menos que  
 737. UNLIKE F. : différent G. : ungleich S. : disímil  
 738. UNOFFICIAL F. : non officiel G. : nicht officiel S. : no oficial  
 739. UNPAID F. : non payé G. : unbezahlt S. : no pagado  
 740. UNSEVERED F. : se tenant G. : zusammenhängend S. : coherente  
 741. UNSHADED F. : non ombragé G. : unbesshattet S. : no sombreado  
 742. UNTIL F. : jusque G. : bis S. : hasta  
 743. UNUSED F. : neuf G. : ungebraucht oder ungestempelt S. : nuevo  
 744. UPPER F. : supérieur G. : obere S. : superior  
 745. USED F. : oblitéré ou usé G. : gebraucht S. : usado  
 746. USED FISCALLY F. : employé (ou usé) fiscalement G. : fiskalisch gebraucht S. : empleado (ó usado) fiscalmente  
 747. USUALLY F. : ordinairement G. : gewöhnlich S. : usualmente

748. VALUE F. : valeur G. : werth S. : valor  
 749. VARIETY F. : variété G. : Abart S. : variedad  
 750. VARIOUS F. : divers ou varié G. : verschieden S. : vario  
 751. VARNISH LINES F. : lignes brillantes G. : Lackstreifen S. : lineas  
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 752. VENETIAN RED F. : rouge de vénise G. : venezianisches Rot S. : rojo  
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 753. VERMILION F. : vermillon G. : zinnerber S. : cinabrio ó bermellon  
 754. VERTICAL F. : vertical G. : senkrecht S. : vertical  
 755. VERY F. : très G. : sehr S. : muy  
 756. VESSEL F. : vaisseau G. : schiff S. : buque  
 757. VICE-VERSA F. : au contraire G. : hingegen S. : al contrario  
 758. VIEW F. : paysage G. : Ansicht S. : paisaje  
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 760. VIVID F. : vif G. : lebhaft S. : vivo  
 761. VIZ. F. : à savoir G. : nämlich S. : á saber  
 762. WAGGON F. : chariot G. : wagen S. : carro  
 763. WAR F. : guerre G. : Krieg S. : guerra  
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 765. WATERMARK F. : filigrane G. : Wasserzeichen S. : filigrana  
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 770. WHITE F. : blanc G. : weiss S. : blanco  
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 773. WING F. : aile G. : Flügel S. : ala  
 774. WITH F. : avec G. : mit S. : con  
 775. WITHIN F. : dans G. : in S. : entre  
 776. WITHOUT F. : sans G. : ohne S. : sin  
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 778. WORD F. : mot G. : wort S. : palabra  
 779. WORN F. : usé G. : abgenutzt S. : usado ó gastado  
 780. WOVE F. : uni G. : einfach S. : liso  
 781. WOVE BATONNE F. : uni bâtonné G. : gestreift S. : rayado borroso  
 782. WRAPPER F. : bande G. : sreifband S. : faja  
 783. WREATH F. : tresse G. : Kranz S. : guirnalda  
 784. YEAR F. : année G. : Jahr S. : año  
 785. YELLOW F. : jaune G. : gelb S. : amarillo  
 786. YELLOWISH F. : jaunâtre G. : gelblich S. : amarillento  
 787. YING-YANG F. : coquille G. : zwei kopulierende Fische S. : concha



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