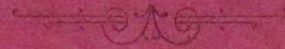


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To Mr. D. FIELD,

4 & 5 The Royal Arcade, Old Bond Street, London, W.

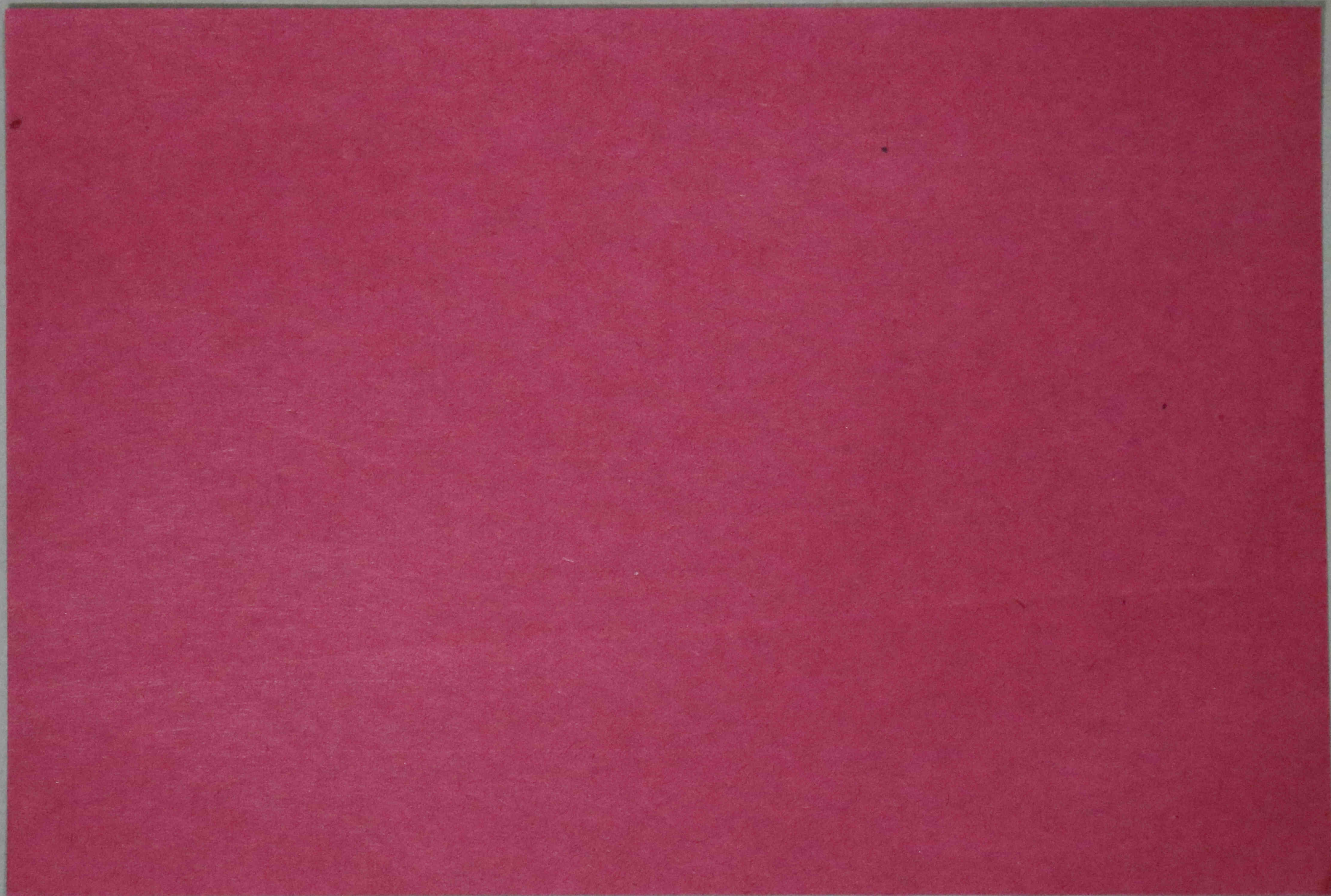
Please send me *THE WEST-END PHILATELIST* regularly for
12 months, commencing with the number.

I enclose 1s. 6d. subscription herewith.

Name

Address

Please write Name and Full Address very distinctly.



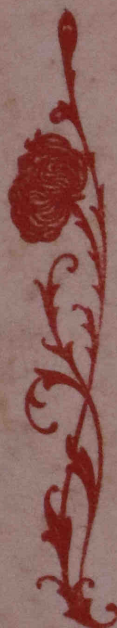
MARCH

(Vol. VI. No. 61.)

1909

The West-End Philatelist

*A Monthly Magazine
for all interested in
Stamp-Collecting*



Subscription
1/6 per annum, Post Free



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=====**D. FIELD**=====

The Royal Arcade, Old Bond Street
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REMITTANCES.—Remittances should be made by cheques, drafts, postal or post-office orders, which should be made payable to D. FIELD, and crossed "*London and County Bank.*" Unused postage stamps above 2s. in value are not accepted.

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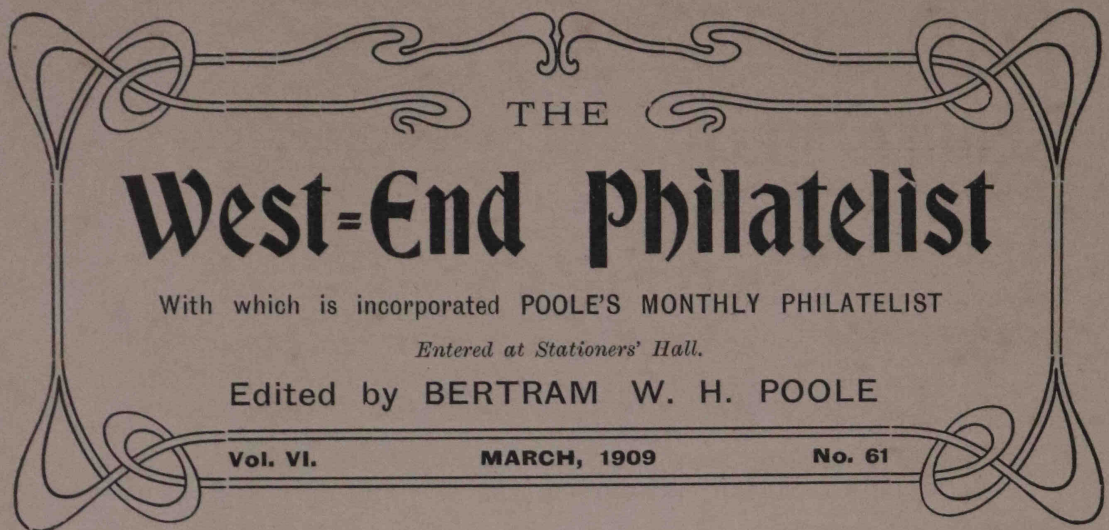
WANT LISTS.—Selections of any country made up from collector's want lists can be sent on approval on receipt of satisfactory references.

~~~~~  
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**"NOTED FOR BARGAINS"**



## EDITORIAL

**T**HE Philatelic Exhibition held at Manchester on the 18th, 19th, and 20th February, under the auspices of the Manchester Junior Philatelic Society, was one of the most successful gatherings of the kind ever held in this country. As a non-competitive exhibition we do not think it has ever been equalled, for a magnificent array of stamps was on view, and philatelists attended in their thousands. The value of the exhibits was between £30,000 and £40,000, and up to the morning of the exhibition about 22,000 tickets had been disposed of.

The work of engineering such a big affair has kept our Manchester friends busy during the last twelve months, and the result has more than justified their strenuous labours. We heartily congratulate the Manchester Junior Philatelic Society on the success of the exhibition, and add a special word of commendation to Mr. I. J. Bernstein (President), Mr. J. R. M. Albrecht (Hon. Secretary), Mr. D. A. Berry, Mr. J. J. Darlow, and Mr. J. S. Higgins, jun., to whose indefatigable efforts most of the success was due.

The exhibition was opened by the Lord Mayor of Manchester (Alderman Holt), in the presence of a crowded audience, which

included a large number of well-known philatelists from all parts of the country.

At the same time the first Philatelic Congress ever held in this country took place. Delegates were sent from all the chief societies, and though a considerable portion of the proceedings led to nothing definite, the effect of discussion of the different subjects cannot be said to be abortive. At any rate, the gathering together of so many philatelists of widely different experience and opinions at this inaugural National Congress is greatly to the credit of the Manchester Juniors, and the ice having now been broken, similar gatherings will probably be an important annual philatelic feature.

The working post-office, which was installed by special permission of the Postmaster-General during the exhibition, was a novel feature that excited much interest. The special postmark which was used in connection with this temporary post-office will form an interesting souvenir of Manchester's second Philatelic Exhibition and first Congress. We understand some thousands of missives were posted on each of the three days, and that the stampers were kept hard at work with the exhibition postmark.



## THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF ZULULAND

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

### I.—INTRODUCTION

ZULULAND is a territory in north-eastern Natal, separated from it by the Tugela River. With Amatongaland it was administered as a protectorate from 1887, and in 1897 was incorporated with Natal. Including Amatongaland and the Ingwavuma district, it covers an area of 10,461 square miles, and has a population of about 190,000, of whom only 1300 are whites. St. Lucia Lagoon and Bay gives it communication with the sea. Its coast lands are unhealthy, but the interior affords some of the finest pasture land in South Africa.

The Zulus, or Ama-zulus, from whom the country gets its name, are a Bantu people whose original domain lay between the Tugela River and Lake St. Lucia, but early in the nineteenth century was extended by conquest over Natal, the late Boer States, Southern Rhodesia, and Gazaland, and at some points even beyond the Zambesi to Nyasaland and Lake Tanganyika. With the kindred Ama-Xosas, commonly called Kaffirs, they form the Zulu-Kaffir division of the southern Bantu family. Zulus, Xosas, Galekas, Gaikas, Tembos, and all the other kaffirs are essentially one people, with common physical and mental characters, speech, religion, usages and traditions.

The history of the territory is one of almost continual bloodshed, and it well merits its cognomen of "the land of misfortune" bestowed on it by Lady Florence Dixie. Its people get their name from a legendary chief, Zulu, ancestor of Dingiswayo, who founded the Zulu state about the close of the eighteenth century. The ruthless military system introduced by him was further developed by his successor,

Chaka, during whose reign (1800–1828) the Zulu power was firmly established, and the Zulu name became a terror to all the surrounding peoples. The system was first shaken by collision with the Boer pioneers in 1834–8, when Chaka's successor, Dingaan, was overthrown in Natal, and his great captain, Umzilikatsi, driven from the Transvaal across the Limpopo to Matabeleland. The Zulu power was, however, by no means broken by these reverses, and in the seventies it was considered such a menace to Natal that Sir Bartle Frere, then High Commissioner for South Africa, embarked on a war against Cetywayo, the last of Dingiswayo's dynasty. After many blunders and many stirring examples of British bravery, Cetywayo was finally defeated and deposed in 1879, and the Zulus asked to be taken under British protection. Instead, the country was apportioned between thirteen chiefs, and mutual rivalry and jealousy soon led to all sorts of troubles. Again Britain was asked to intervene, but the Boers stepped in, took sides, and sliced off a large portion of Zululand territory to add to their own republic. The remainder was on May 19th, 1887, annexed to the British Empire, but after being separately administered for eleven years, it was handed to Natal, and now forms a part of that Colony. In 1893 there was trouble with Umzilikatsi's successor, Lobengula, until he was defeated by the English, and in 1896 the capture and deposition of the Zulu chief Gungunyana by the Portuguese in Gazaland extinguished the last remnant of the old Zulu military power. In 1906 there was a revival of Zulu unrest which had to be put down by armed force.

## II.—THE FIRST ISSUE

The Proclamation of the annexation of Zululand was dated 17th May, 1887, and was signed by General A. E. Havelock, the then Governor of Natal. It ran as follows:—

“Now, therefore, I do hereby proclaim, and make known, that from and after the nineteenth day of May next, the whole of



Zululand, including the territory known as the Zulu Reserve Territory, but excluding the territory known as the New Republic, and bounded as follows:—On the south and south-west by the Colony of Natal; on the west and north-west by the New Republic; on the north by Amatongaland; and on the east by the Indian Ocean, shall be and shall be taken to be a British possession under the name of Zululand.”

It was nearly twelve months after the formal annexation of the territory that provision was made for the issue of special stamps for Zululand.

The Natal *Government Gazette* for May 15th, 1883, contained a proclamation stating that the postal agreement entered into by Sir A. E. Havelock, Governor of Natal, with the Resident Commissioner of Zululand, had come into force on the first of that month. It was stated that (1) All letters, etc., posted in Natal and addressed to places in Zululand, shall be prepaid by postage stamps issued by the Government of Natal; and (2) All letters, etc., posted in Zululand and addressed to places in Natal, shall be prepaid by postage stamps issued by the Government of Zululand. Other clauses related to the postal charges on letters, etc., addressed to places in South Africa outside Natal and Zululand, or to the United Kingdom or foreign countries. So far as places in South Africa were concerned, postage was paid in Zululand stamps, and the revenue accruing from their sale was credited to that territory; but on mail matter sent to the United Kingdom or elsewhere by sea, postage was, I presume, also paid by means of Zululand stamps, but the whole credit of this had to be given to the Government of Natal.

The Zululand postal service was inaugurated on May 1st, 1888, as stated in the above agreement, and on that date postage stamps were issued, these consisting of the then current stamps of Great Britain surcharged with the word “ZULULAND.” The values first issued were 1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*; the  $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* was added in November, and other values in 1891, 1892, and 1893, until the complete set in use was as follows:—

|                  |                       |   |   |                      |
|------------------|-----------------------|---|---|----------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}d.$  | vermilion             | . | . | issued November 1888 |
| 1d.              | lilac                 | . | . | „ May 1888           |
| 2d.              | green and carmine     | . | . | „ May 1888           |
| $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ | purple on blue        | . | . | „ September 1891     |
| 3d.              | purple on yellow      | . | . | „ May 1888           |
| 4d.              | green and brown       | . | . | „ May 1888           |
| 5d.              | lilac and ultramarine | . | . | „ March 1893         |
| 6d.              | purple on red         | . | . | „ May 1888           |
| 9d.              | purple and blue       | . | . | „ April 1892         |
| 1/-              | green                 | . | . | „ April 1892         |
| 5/-              | carmine               | . | . | „ April 1892         |

The above dates of issue are given on the authority of the Royal Philatelic Society's valuable work, "Africa: Part III.," which contains the only important article on the stamps of Zululand hitherto published.



The surcharge consists of the word "ZULULAND" in sans-serif capitals, and was applied in London by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., Ltd. The word measures 16 mm. in length and the letters are  $2\frac{3}{4}$  mm. high. The overprint was adjusted, as



will be seen from our illustrations, in such a manner as not to cover the value in each case.

Before proceeding further it will, perhaps, be as well to note the sizes of the sheets of the different values in an unsurcharged state. The  $\frac{1}{2}d.$ ,  $1d.$ ,  $2d.$ ,  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ ,  $3d.$ ,  $5d.$ ,  $6d.$  and  $1s.$  stamps were in sheets of 240, divided into two panes of 120 each (ten horizontal rows of 12), arranged one above the other.



The  $4d.$  and  $9d.$  stamps were in sheets of 80, divided into four panes of 20 each (four horizontal rows of 5), arranged two and two. The  $5s.$  stamp was printed in sheets of 112, divided into two panes of 56 each (seven horizontal rows of 8), arranged one above the other.

The sheets of  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  and  $1d.$  had an account letter below the eleventh stamp in the sheet, but what particular connection with charged for use in say. Perhaps some me? The Royal book is silent on this ter on which autho-



would be welcome relates to the manner in which the overprint was applied. Was a whole sheet surcharged at a time or not? There is nothing in "Africa: Part III." to show how many stamps were overprinted at a time, nor can I find any notes relating to this in any of the philatelic journals.

The surcharge, as stated above, was applied by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and, as is usual with the work of this firm, it is so well done that there are no varieties of any importance.

lower letter of each ular letters are found the stamps sur-Zululand I cannot reader can enlighten Philatelic Society's point. Another mat-ritative information

In fact, the only one I have seen is of a very minor character consisting of a flaw on the inner portion of the "D" at the base. I have seen it on the 2*d.* and 5*d.*, but it probably exists on all values—at any rate, on all in the same sized sheets, *i.e.* the ½*d.*, 1*d.*, 2*d.*, 2½*d.*, 3*d.*, 5*d.*, 6*d.* and 1*s.*

The 2*d.* value is known with inverted surcharge, the error being exceedingly scarce. The first notice I can find of a properly authenticated specimen appears in the *Monthly Journal* for June 1903, as follows: "We are shown a copy of the 2*d.* of 1888 with the surcharge inverted, and although we are, as a rule, sceptical on the subject of abnormal varieties of comparatively simple overprints, we believe this to be perfectly genuine. The stamp is on the entire original envelope, which it seems to have helped to frank from Rorke's Drift to London, E.C., in November 1888. The envelope bears a 4*d.* stamp of the same issue, with surcharge normal, by the side of the 2*d.*; both stamps are postmarked 'RORKES DRIFT—NATAL—6.11.88,' and the postmarks overlap, so that portions of each appear upon each stamp. There is also the postmark of the 'G.P.O.—NATAL—E NO. 9.88' on the envelope, and there are two London postmarks dated 'NO 30 88.' There seems to be no room for doubt as to the genuine nature of the surcharge, which has been carefully measured and examined, though it is curious that such a variety should have remained so long unknown to collectors."

There are no official records available as to the actual number of stamps overprinted, though in *Morley's Philatelic Journal* for March 1900, an account is given of the total number of each value sold from figures supplied by the late Commissioner of Stamps in Zululand, *viz.* :—

|                                         |         |
|-----------------------------------------|---------|
| ½ <i>d.</i> vermilion . . . . .         | 268,224 |
| 1 <i>d.</i> lilac . . . . .             | 459,776 |
| 2 <i>d.</i> green and carmine . . . . . | 31,987  |
| 2½ <i>d.</i> purple on blue . . . . .   | 28,544  |
| 3 <i>d.</i> purple on yellow . . . . .  | 11,949  |

|                                     |        |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| 4d. green and brown . . . . .       | 20,250 |
| 5d. lilac and ultramarine . . . . . | 6,428  |
| 6d. purple on red . . . . .         | 11,405 |
| 9d. purple and blue . . . . .       | 3,701  |
| 1s. green . . . . .                 | 4,564  |
| 5s. carmine . . . . .               | 998    |

It should be understood that these stamps were used for both postal and fiscal purposes, and we have it on the authority of the Commissioner of Stamps that "most of the 5s. were used fiscally." This value unused or postally used should, therefore, be scarcer than present catalogue prices would seem to indicate.

The following is a synopsis of the varieties, the prices being those at which our publisher can supply the stamps:—

1888-93. WMK. IMPERIAL CROWN FOR VALUES TO 1s. AND  
ANCHOR FOR 5s. PERF. 14.

|                                            | Unused. |    | Used. |    |
|--------------------------------------------|---------|----|-------|----|
|                                            | s.      | d. | s.    | d. |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ d. vermilion . . . . .       | 0       | 3  | 0     | 3  |
| 1d. lilac . . . . .                        | 0       | 9  | 0     | 9  |
| 2d. green and carmine . . . . .            | 0       | 10 | 1     | 0  |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. purple on blue . . . . . | 3       | 6  | 3     | 6  |
| 3d. purple on yellow . . . . .             | 4       | 6  | 4     | 6  |
| 4d. green and brown . . . . .              | 2       | 6  | 2     | 6  |
| 5d. lilac and ultramarine . . . . .        | 12      | 0  | 12    | 0  |
| 6d. purple on red . . . . .                | 10      | 0  | 8     | 0  |
| 9d. purple and blue . . . . .              | 15      | 0  | 13    | 6  |
| 1s. green . . . . .                        | 12      | 6  | 10    | 0  |
| 5s. carmine . . . . .                      | 65      | 0  | —     | —  |

*Error: Inverted Surcharge.*

|                                 |   |   |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| 2d. green and carmine . . . . . | — | — |
|---------------------------------|---|---|

(To be continued)



## THINGS WORTH KNOWING

BY THE EDITOR

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### LIX.—THE CHOICE OF AN ALBUM

EVERY collector who takes pride in his collection will agree that the proper housing of his treasures is a matter to which the most careful and serious consideration should be devoted.

Unfortunately so many collectors grudge spending the necessary amount to procure a *good* album. They seem to imagine that any sort of a book will do to mount their stamps in, and that the less money expended in that direction the better, for it will leave a larger amount to be spent in the acquisition of new specimens. Surely this is a most mistaken policy, for if one takes any pride whatever in one's collection, the stamps should be mounted in a suitable album, and so arranged that their charms may be displayed to the best possible advantage. Half the pleasure and interest attaching to a collection is lost if the stamps are placed in a commonplace cheap-looking book—even the most beautiful stamps lose some of their charms if mounted in an unsuitable receptacle—so that the choosing of a well-made and well-compiled album is a matter of very real importance.

The problem, therefore, that is bound to confront every collector at some time or other is, "Which is the best album for my individual requirements?"

The matter offers little difficulty to the specialist, for he either thinks it worth while to have special albums made to meet his particular tastes, or he utilises one or other of the admirable makes of interchangeable albums now on the market.

To the general collector, however, the problem is one that calls for a good deal of consideration, and where there are so many excellent albums to choose from, it is a by no means easy

task to select the one most suitable for his personal requirements. Take the case of the average collector. When he is first bitten with the desire to become a philatelist, he probably sticks his stamps in the first blank book that comes to hand, or invests a shilling or two in the purchase of a cheap album. Being yet but a very inexperienced beginner, he sticks his stamps in anyhow, as he has no knowledge of any sort of philatelic arrangement. In the course of time our collecting friend becomes more expert, and the day arrives when he becomes dissatisfied with his primitive style of album, and it occurs to him that he must invest in a larger and more suitable one. This is really an important and critical stage in his collecting career, for on his choice his future methods of collecting will largely depend. It is thus highly important that he should use great care and deliberation in choosing the best album he can obtain, after having first decided on what lines he proposes to collect in future.

As we stated before, there are many excellent albums to choose from, and though, fundamentally, it is a case of "every one to his taste," it may be helpful to have other opinions on the subject. Roughly speaking stamp albums may be divided into three main classes, viz. :—

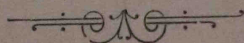
(a) Printed albums in which the collector is left to arrange his stamps anyhow.

(b) Printed albums with the spaces numbered and arranged, so that the stamps can be placed in their correct order.

(c) Blank albums.

Next month we shall endeavour to point out the chief merits and most glaring defects in these different sorts of albums.

*(To be continued)*



## STAMPS OF THE MOMENT—

### Bulgaria

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

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#### I.—INTRODUCTION

IN the present troublous times in the Balkan Peninsula, Bulgaria, by asserting its independence and throwing off the yoke of Turkey's suzerainty in direct defiance of the terms of the Treaty of Berlin, occupies a leading place in what the newspapers call "the public eye," and its postal issues are thus essentially "stamps of the moment." But, apart from any topical interest, the stamps of Bulgaria offer a practically unexplored field to the studious philatelist, though they abound in interesting varieties as I shall endeavour to show in the following article.

Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Roumania, from which it is separated by the Danube; on the west by Servia and Macedonia; on the east by the Black Sea; and on the south by the Turkish province of Adrianople. The country is hilly, and the climate is characterised by short, hot, rainless summers; short, dry winters; rainy springs and autumns, and extreme variations in temperature.

The country is divided into two main divisions, viz.: North Bulgaria with an area of 24,237 square miles, and South Bulgaria (formerly known as Eastern Roumelia) with an area of 12,706 square miles. The population numbers over four millions, of which about three-quarters are Bulgarians proper, the others, in numerical order, comprising Turks, Gipsies, Roumanians, Greeks, Jews, Tartars, Armenians, Germans, Austrians, Albanians, Russians, Czechs, Servians, Italians, etc. The state religion is the Greek Orthodox (professed by 75 per



cent. of the inhabitants), but there is absolute religious toleration.

The earliest inhabitants of this part of the world (Moesia) were Thracians. At what time the first settlements of Slavs were made in the Balkan Peninsula has not been ascertained, but, according to Drinov and others, they can be traced as early as the third and fourth centuries A.D. They were subjugated in the seventh century by a horde of Ugro-Finnish conquerors, from whom they took the name of Bulgarians. These Bulgarians came from the banks of the Volga, and the ruins of their capital, Bolgari, still remain there. In the beginning of the ninth century we find Krum reigning, against whom the Greek emperor, Nicephorus, undertook three expeditions, in the last of which he was killed (811). His skull, chased with gold, became a drinking-cup at the Bulgarian banquets. The Bulgarians accepted Christianity in the time of Boris or Bogoris, who was baptised under the name of Michael in 864.

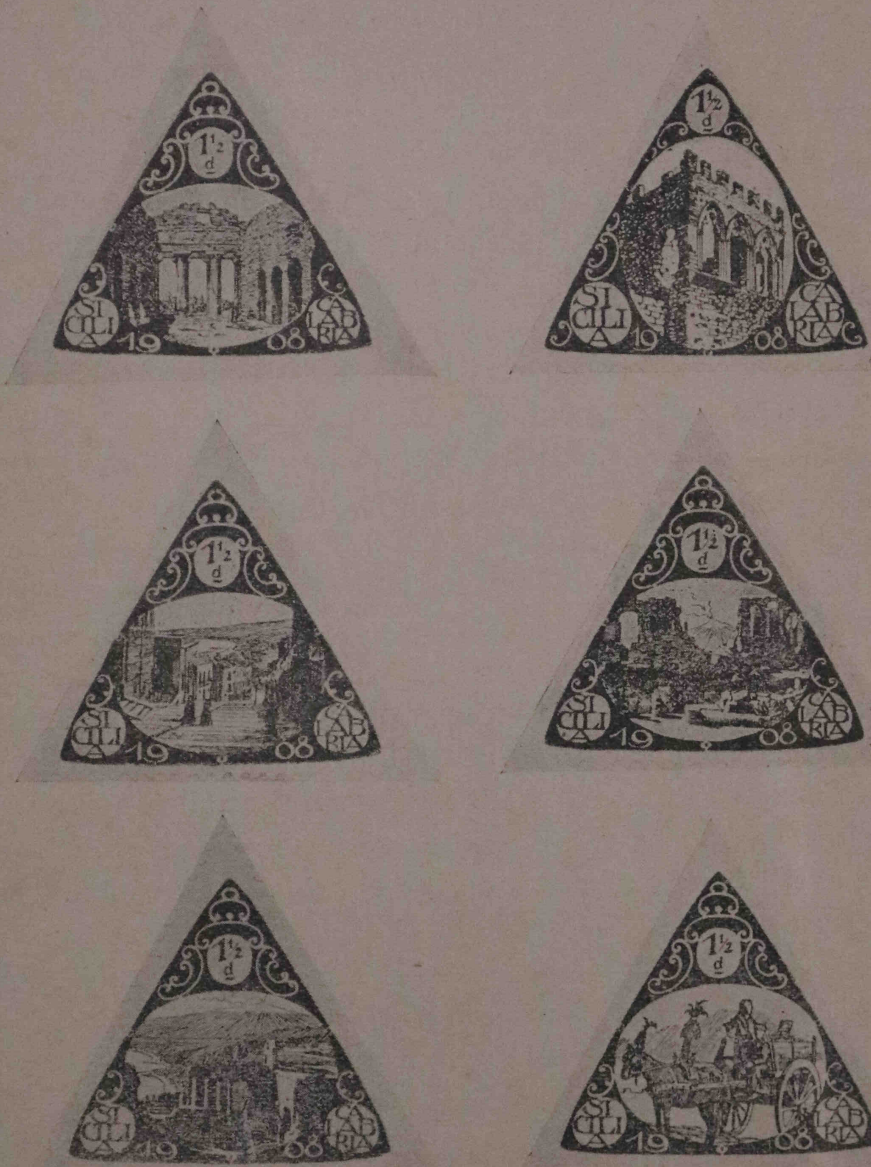
The most flourishing time of the Bulgarian Empire was the reign of Simeon (893-927). He had been educated at Constantinople, and was a patron of letters; he also defeated the Byzantines in war, twice capturing Adrianople. We have, however, many instances of his cruelty recorded in the chronicles. In the time of Peter (927-968), Bulgaria was divided into Eastern and Western. In 1018 the first Bulgarian Empire was brought to an end by the Byzantine sovereign Basil II., but it was revived under the brothers Peter and Asen in 1186. In 1211 began the great persecution of the religious sect known as the Bogomiles. From 1218-41 John Asen II. ruled, and Bulgaria again enjoyed prosperity. In 1353 the Turks came into Europe, and the whole peninsula gradually fell under their yoke, Bulgaria's turn coming in 1393.

*(To be continued)*



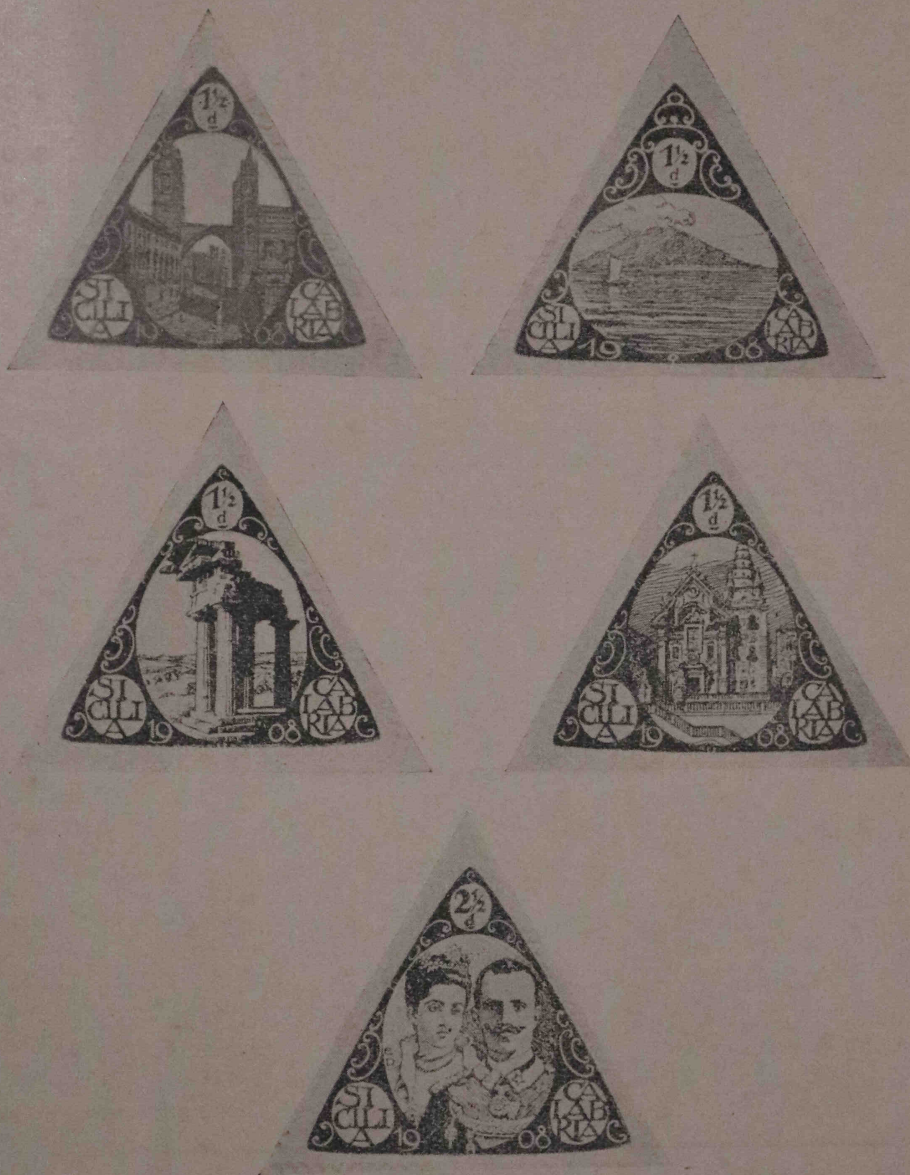
## ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE STAMPS

A SERIES of stamps has been designed by Professor Doepler, under the auspices of a special Italian Committee in Berlin, and



these are being offered for sale to raise money for an international collecting fund which will embrace the entire civilised world, and will be devoted to the relief of the children bereft of

their parents by the earthquake. The stamps for the United Kingdom are printed in British currency, and the price of the set, consisting of ten different designs, as shown in the accompanying illustrations, is 1s. 3d. The price of the special stamp showing the portraits of the King and Queen of Italy is 2½d. Mr. D. Field



has been officially appointed by the Italian Chamber of Commerce sole distributor of these stamps for Great Britain, and all orders should be addressed to him. Postage should in all cases be included.

# March Offers

## ALL SPECIAL BARGAINS

| * Means Unused.                                                                                                                                                          | s. d. | * Means Unused.                                                                                            | s. d. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Great Britain, "I.R. Official,"<br>1884-85, 1s. green. A fair copy .                                                                                                     | 25 0  | French Colonies: packet of 100<br>different varieties, mostly used.<br>A fine lot . . . . .                | 4 6   |
| Northern Nigeria, King's Head,<br>10s., with single C.A. wmk. (cat.<br>20s.). Very fine . . . . .                                                                        | 12 0  | Roumania, 1906, Portrait type, 1, 3,<br>5, 10, 15, 25, 40, 50 bani, 1 and 2<br>lei. Set of ten . . . . .   | 4 6   |
| Ditto, 2s. 6d., with multiple wmk. .                                                                                                                                     | 2 6   | Ditto, 1906, Pictorial set, 1, 3, 5, 10,<br>15, 25, 40, 50 bani, 1 and 2 lei.<br>Set of ten . . . . .      | 3 0   |
| *Seychelles, 1901, 3c. on 16c. pair,<br>one without surcharge. Very<br>rare, mint . . . . .                                                                              | 80 0  | Ditto, 1906, 25 bani; error, frame<br>in green instead of blue . . . . .                                   | 1 0   |
| *Chili, 1877, 50c. mauve, mint (cat.<br>7s. 6d.) . . . . .                                                                                                               | 1 6   | *Antigua, 1863-67, 1d. lilac rose<br>(S.G. No. 5). Superb mint block<br>of four; rare thus . . . . .       | 21 0  |
| *India, 1856-64, ½a. blue, no wmk.,<br>mint (cat. 3s. 6d.) . . . . .                                                                                                     | 1 9   | Ditto, 1863-67,<br>6d., blue<br>green . . . . .                                                            | 2 6   |
| France, 1862-71, 20c. blue, a tête-<br>bêche pair,<br>on entire en-<br>velope. Very<br>rare and in-<br>teresting . . . . .                                               | 30 0  | Ditto, 1873, CC.,<br>perf. 12½, 6d.<br>blue green . . . . .                                                | 3 0   |
| *Cayman Islands,<br>½d., 1d., 2½d.,<br>"postage and<br>revenue," mint.<br>Set of three . . . . .                                                                         | 0 6   | Ditto, 1873, CC.,<br>perf. 14, 6d.<br>blue green . . . . .                                                 | 4 0   |
| Transvaal, 1877,<br>3d. lilac, with<br>red surcharge.<br>In superb<br>condition . . . . .                                                                                | 150 0 | *Ditto, 1882, CA.,<br>½d. green . . . . .                                                                  | 0 2   |
| *Liberia, 1892,<br>4c., elephant,<br>with centre in-<br>verted, mint . . . . .                                                                                           | 40 0  | Ditto, 1882, CA.,<br>2½d. red brown . . . . .                                                              | 3 6   |
| Manchester<br>Exhibition:<br>special post-<br>mark used<br>during Phila-<br>telic Exhibi-<br>tion. Set of three, used on each<br>of the days of the Exhibition . . . . . | 0 6   | Ditto, 1882, CA.,<br>4d. blue . . . . .                                                                    | 1 0   |
| *British New Guinea, ½d., 1d., 2d.,<br>2½d. Set of four . . . . .                                                                                                        | 2 0   | *Ditto, 1884, 1d.,<br>perf. 12 . . . . .                                                                   | 2 9   |
| *Ditto, 2s. 6d. Superb . . . . .                                                                                                                                         | 60 0  | *Ditto, 1884-86,<br>1d., 2½d., 4d.,<br>6d. Mint set<br>of four . . . . .                                   | 4 3   |
| *Papua, large surcharge, 2d., 2½d.,<br>6d., 1s. Mint set of four . . . . .                                                                                               | 7 6   | *Denmark, por-<br>trait of King<br>Christian, 5,<br>10, 20, 25, 50,<br>100 öre. Set of six, mint . . . . . | 3 6   |
| *Ditto, large surcharge, 4d. Very<br>rare . . . . .                                                                                                                      | 20 0  | *Ditto, 1907, King Frederick, 5, 10,<br>20, 25, 50, 100 ore. Mint set of six . . . . .                     | 3 3   |
| *Ditto, small surcharge, 1d., 2d.,<br>2½d., 1s., 2s. 6d. Mint set of five . . . . .                                                                                      | 8 0   | *Bahamas, 1863, CC., perf. 12½, 6d.<br>violet . . . . .                                                    | 3 0   |
| *Ditto, small surcharge, 4d. Rare . . . . .                                                                                                                              | 5 0   | *Ditto, 1875, CC., perf. 14, 1d. car-<br>mine lake . . . . .                                               | 2 9   |
| *Ditto, permanent type, ½d., 1d.,<br>2½d., 4d., 6d. Mint set of five . . . . .                                                                                           | 1 8   | *Ditto, 1882, CA., perf. 12, 1d. ver-<br>milion . . . . .                                                  | 3 0   |
| *United States, 2c., Lincoln Cen-<br>tenary stamp . . . . .                                                                                                              | 0 2   | *Ditto, 1884-98, CA., 1d., 2½d., 4d.,<br>6d. Set of four . . . . .                                         | 2 0   |
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