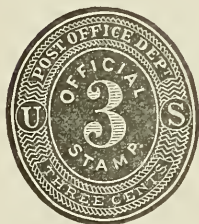




SAPPHIRE

THE  
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY

ILLUSTRATED.



VOL. VII.



NEW YORK AND LONDON :

J. W. SCOTT & CO., DEALERS IN FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS,  
75 & 77 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,  
46 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND.

# I N D E X .

\*.\* Where only the name of a country is given, its stamps are indicated. The addition of an asterisk to the number of a page, signifies that there is an engraving on the page referred to.

- A NOVEL RACE, 61, 127.  
 Answers to Correspondents, 25, 66, 82, 161,  
 Argentine Republic, 85, 102\* 127, 141\*  
 Antioquia, 190  
 Auction Sale, Another, 154  
 BALBADÓES, 77, 125\* 129  
 Bavaria, 13  
 Bermuda, 77  
 Blued-Paper, Stamps on, 127  
 Bolivar, 181\*  
 Brazil, 102, 121\*  
 Burmah, 167, 173  
 CANADA, 150  
 Cabul 190  
 Ceylon, 128  
 Chile, 13\* 129  
 Clippings, 25, 133, 170, 177  
 Collector's Notes on the Stamps of  
     New Grenada, 103, 130  
 Correspondence, 93, 162  
 Curaco, 22  
 DANISH West Indies, 61, 181  
 Denmark, 157, 165  
 Don Carlos Stamp, The, 150, 166  
 Dutch Guiana, 22  
 Dutch West Indies, 7, 21  
 ECUADOR, 21, 157\*  
 Editor's Note Book. The 192  
 Egypt, 191  
 Emission of New Series of Stamps, On  
     the motives for the, 91  
 Envelopes, 145, 149, 166  
 Envelopes, On the Collection of, 89  
 FERNANDO Poo, 165  
 Fiji Isles, 102  
 Forgeries, 120, 161, 162  
 France, 30, 77  
 Franking Privilege, Abolishing the, 69  
 GERMANY, 13 166  
 German Empire, 30  
 Great Britain, 7, 61, 126, 128, 149  
 Greece, 150  
 Griqualand, West, 191  
 Guatemala, 7\*  
 HAMBURG ENVELOPES, 122, 145, 158  
 Hats by Mail, 103,  
 Heligoland, 122, 158, 190  
 Hungarian Envelopes, 149  
 ICELAND, 21\* 78, 158  
 India, 128  
 JAMAICA, 166  
 Japan, 21\* 30, 126, 158  
 LETTER-BOXES, STREET, 116  
 Letter Carrier's Review, A, 74, 80  
 London Post Office, How they treat broken  
     Packages in the, 114  
 Luxemburg, 30  
 MATCH STAMPS, 66.  
 Medicine Stamps, 66, 162  
 Mexico, 191\* 196,  
 Montenegro, 158, 165, 192  
 Motives for the Emission of New Series  
     of Stamps, On the, 91

INDEX.

- Mounting Envelopes, 89  
 Mounting Postal Cards, 90
- NATAL, 7, 126  
 Newfoundland, 61, 78, 85, 101\*  
 New Grenada, 7, 77, 103, 130  
 New Zealand, 29\* 61  
 Norway, 22, 61, 102, 182  
 Novel Race. A, 63
- OBITUARY, 145  
 Official Post Card, U. S., 151  
 Official Stamps, U. S., 69, 102, 109\* 122,  
 134, 158, 182  
 Our Prospectus, 1
- PAHLUNPOOR, 167 173  
 Peru, 102, 165  
 Philippines, 165, 182  
 Portugal, 166  
 Portuguese, Indies, 165  
 Postal Cards, 101\*, 142, 151\* 159\*, 191  
 Post Cards, German Empire 30  
     Hamburg, 159  
     Holland, 159\*  
     Hungary, 159  
     Italy, 159  
     Luxemburg, 159  
     Mounting of, 90  
     Newfoundland, 78, 101\* 159  
     Roumania, 125\* 160\*  
     Servia, 149,  
     Spain, 182  
     Sweden, 30, 160\*  
     United States, 45\* 71, 78, 126,  
     151, 160\*
- Private Revenues, 61, 162  
 Prussian Reprints, 185
- QUEENSLAND, 190
- REPRINTS, 33, 117, 185  
 Reunion Isle, The Stamps of, 117\*  
 Revenue Stamps, 66  
 Review, A Letter Carrier's, 74, 80
- Roumania, 7\* 125\* 149  
 Russia, 160
- SANDWICH ISLANDS, 37\* 129, 133  
 Servia, 149,  
 Shanghai, 158  
 Sierra Leone, 128, 182, 190  
 South Australia, 19  
 Spain, 22, 78, 122\* 126, 149, 150, 165, 182  
 Spanish West Indies, 30, 61, 190  
 Stamp Sale That, 170  
 Stamp-Collecting in the Future, 167, 183, 194\*  
 Straits Settlements, 7\* 71  
 St. Domingo, 126, 162  
 St. Helena, 190  
 St. Louis, 133  
 St. Lucia, 166  
 St. Thomas, 158  
 Sweden, 30  
 Switzerland, 61
- TASMANIA, 165, 182  
 The New Volume, 189  
 The Stamps of the Virgin Isles, 53  
 Thurn und Taxis, 183  
 Transvall Republic, 190  
 Trinidad, 7, 129  
 Turkey, 166,  
 Turk's Island, 182, 190
- UNITED STATES, 102, 126  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Official Stamps, 69, 102,  
 109\* 122, 158  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Post Cards, 45\* 71, 78, 126  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Stamped Envelopes, Sheets,  
 and Wrappers of the, 2\* 14\*  
 22, 31, 38, 46, 56, 62, 72  
 82, 86\* 105, 112
- VAN DIEMAN'S LAND, 165, 182  
 Victoria, 102, 192  
 Virgin Islands, 53
- WURTEMBERG, 13, 30, 46



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OF

PHILATELY



AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

VOL. VII.]

JANUARY 1, 1873.

[No. 73.

### OUR PROSPECTUS.

Again we wish our readers "A HAPPY NEW YEAR," and at the same time sketch out our prospectus for the coming volume. We have now published seventy-two numbers, twelve of which were issued weekly, thirty-three have been illustrated with colored engravings of newly issued and scarce stamps. Twelve numbers have been re-printed in England, and all have been made as readable as circumstances would admit of.

When we commenced to publish the Journal, it was our ambition to get a circulation of 10,000 copies, which we are sorry to say has never been realized; the highest number yet reached being 5737\* but with the improvements commenced in this volume, hope to pass the longed for ten thousand early in the year.

The great success of the "Common Sense Postage Stamp Album," has induced us to adopt the same principal in conducting the Journal. The great trouble with the leading stamp papers, has always been that they have had a certain large space to fill every month, and when (as has often happened) there was no news or good articles to publish, the space has been filled up with a lot of nonsense, or abuse of other papers. To avoid these errors we shall regulate the size of the paper by

\* The leading English Stamp Paper prints 2000 copies per month.

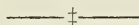
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the number of readable articles on hand, and shall exclude reviews of stamp papers from our pages.

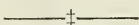
The illustrations will not be printed in colors in future as we have found many dishonest persons cut the pictures from our pages and sell them for stamps.

We shall also discontinue the *rule* of giving away uncanceled stamps as it is a great expense to us and of no corresponding benefit to our subscribers, but whenever the opportunity offers of giving away a really good stamp, we shall avail ourselves of it with pleasure.

In compliance with the written request of nearly 2000 of our subscribers\* the Journal will be published hereafter on the 1st and 15th of each month, instead of distributing the advertized prizes.



THE STAMPED ENVELOPES, SHEETS AND WRAPPERS  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES.



AN ILLUSTRATED MONOGRAPH

BY

WILLARD K. FREEMAN.

—  
PREFATORY.

Since the appearance of the first "Mulready," that world-famed fore-runner of the stamped envelope system, each nation has vied with its neighbor in the production of these *articles de-luxe*, until, at length, rivalry has ceased with the introduction of the stamped envelopes now in use in this country—a series which stands pre-eminently in advance of anything of the kind used by Foreign Powers.

In order to familiarize our people with their national postal productions, and for the special benefit of stamp collectors, I have been induced to give a brief sketch of what is known respecting the sundry issues of the United States. The clever inaugural paper on this topic written by Edward L. Pemberton, Esq., a well-known scientific collector and writer

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\* Only one letter has been received objecting to the exchange.

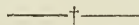
of England, and which was published in "The Stamp Collector's Magazine" in 1869, forms the incentive to this compilation. From this and other sources, to which may be added the results of my own careful researches, I have been enabled to correct several errors that crept into the article just noticed, and to augment the list by several heretofore unknown copies.

I shall endeavor to treat the subject scientifically, examining minutely the dies and their varieties, the colors and tints of the stamped impressions, the shades and qualities of paper employed, and the shapes and sizes of the envelopes themselves, concluding each series with a concise but comprehensive reference list of all the specimens with which I am acquainted. None of the varieties mentioned in this paper are quoted by hearsay; with very few exceptions they are contained in my own collection. Those which I do not possess are described from actual inspection, or on the most undoubted authority; and again the descriptions of a few envelopes which, by analogy, ought to exist, and others upon whose existence there are clear grounds for speculation, all coupled with an ?, and are contributed with this reservation.

I confidently hope this work may be found of interest to all, and especially valuable to collectors of entire envelopes.

My thanks are due to Joseph J. Casey, Esq., and Charles H. Coster, Esq., who have very generously extended to me their kind and valued aid.

W. K. F.



#### ABBREVIATIONS, NOTES AND TERMS.

*Verg. or ap. verg.*—Apparent vergeures.

*F. t. p.*—Faintly toned paper.

*Wmk.*—Watermark.

*Knife.*—The word *shape* has heretofore been used in describing envelopes in respect of the flaps and their distinctive marks; but as this word is not employed by the Post Office Department, or by the envelope makers; and moreover, as there would arise, inevitably, greater or less confusion between *shape* and the specific word *size*, I have thought proper to introduce the term *knife*, inasmuch as this conveys exactly what is the *shape* of the envelope, irrespective of its *size*.

*Ruled.*—This term is intended to replace the expression "patent-lined" (as ordinarily known to collectors), which is entirely ignored by the Post Office Department.

*Plain.*—Refers to Envelopes not bearing the ruled lines as above.

*Embossed.*—In all descriptions where the word embossed is used, it will be borne in mind that the design proper is in relief and without color, save the normal tints of the paper. Unless otherwise indicated, the lines, values, inscriptions, etc., of the designs of the envelope-stamps, will be understood to be embossed.

*V.*—Varying *i. e.*—the shade of the stamp, or the shade and quality of the paper.

*Ver.*—Vermilion.

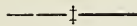
*Dk.*—Dark.

*Lt.*—Light.

*Bt.*—Bright.

*P.*—Paper.

All dimensions given in this work are understood to be in inches.



## The Stamped Envelopes, Sheets and Wrappers of the United States.

In order to systematize the work in hand, and at the same time simplify and render intelligible what might otherwise confuse the most expert collectors, I have proposed the following plan of headings, each of which will be taken up in order and thoroughly analyzed.

### I. GENERAL OUTLINE OF ISSUES.

DATE OF EMISSION, VALUE AND NORMAL COLOR.

### II. COMPLETE DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF KNIVES & SIZES.

THEIR GENERIC RELATIONS.

### III. ANALYTICAL HISTORY OF ISSUES.

*a.* DATE OF EMISSION. — VALUES.

*b.* DESIGN.

*c.* MINUTE EXAMINATION OF DIES AND THEIR VARIETIES.

*d.* COLORS AND TINTS OF IMPRESSION.

*e.* SPECIFIC APPLICATION OF KNIVES AND SIZES.

*f.* GENERAL DETAILS OF PAPER ; — QUALITIES AND SHADES.

### IV. REFERENCE LIST OF EACH ISSUE.

NUMBER, VALUE, DIE, COLOR AND TINT, KNIFE, SIZE, PAPER.



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## DON'T BE SWINDLED!!!

It having lately come to our knowledge that many stamp collectors have been grossly swindled when buying an album for their treasures, we deem it to be our duty, as well as to our interest, to give collectors some points by which they can judge of a good book from a worthless one. It should be remembered that booksellers and dealers usually try to sell the worst books for two reasons. First, because they make a larger profit on old editions, and inferior publication; second, because perfect works sell themselves, and bad ones will not without pushing, and so becomes soiled on their hands.

FIRST.—A good album *should have places for all stamps*, and no places for fictitious ones. Do NOT BUY ANY ALBUM that has not got places for the last new issues of your own country.

SECOND.—A good album should be strongly bound. Do NOT BUY ANY ALBUM that you cannot fold both covers back, and then pull hard on the leaves without their coming out.

THIRD.—An album to be of any use should be permanent, or capable of being made so. Do NOT BUY ANY ALBUM that has not specially prepared pages issued for new stamps as soon as they come out.

FOURTH.—*Old editions* of even the best books are *worthless*. Do NOT BUY ANY ALBUM that was printed later than 1872, as it is *impossible* for it to be any use.

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J. W. Scott & Co.'s albums are sold by all respectable booksellers in the United States, British Provinces, Mexico, South America, and the principal Islands of the West Indies; and can be obtained of any bookseller, stationer or stamp dealer in the world.

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<b>BIG C.</b> —Contains 100 Varieties of Really Good Stamps, Including Egypt, Turkey, West Australia, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, &c.	\$100.
<b>BIG D.</b> —Contains 100 Varieties of Used and Unused Stamps, Entirely different to those contained in packet Big C, and includes amongst other scarce ones, stamps from the following States: Servia, Spain, Sweden, Mexico, South Australia, &c.,	\$100.
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" 4	"	100	European	"	"	"	"	"	25	
" 5	"	500	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	00
" 6	"	1000	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	75
" 7	"	100	Good European,	No	English,	French	or	Ger. Empire,	50	
" 8	"	500	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	00
" 9	"	1000	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	00
" 10	"	100	English Colonial,	"	"	"	"	"	75	
" 11	"	500	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	00
" 12	"	1000	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	00
" 13	"	100	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	00
" 14	"	500	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	00
" 15	"	1000	"	"	"	"	"	"	7	00
" 16	"	100	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	50
" 17	"	500	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	75
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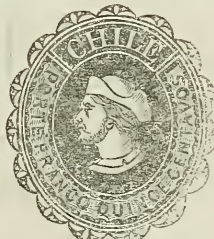
VOL. VII.]

JANUARY 15, 1873.

[No. 73.

**Newly Issued Stamps.**

CHILE.—We annex engravings of the remainder of the envelope stamps described, but not figured in our October number.



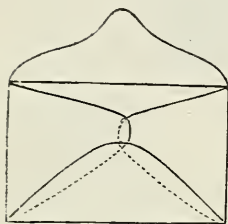
BAVARIA.—We have to announce the issue of a 10 k. stamp for this country of the same design as the current set, the 9 k. has also made its appearance perforated and of a reddish brown tint. The 10 kreuser is printed in pale orange.

GERMANY.—We believe we omitted to chronicle the appearance of a new set of stamps for this country. The design is the same as the last issue, with the exception of the embossed eagle and shield which are much larger in the new set.

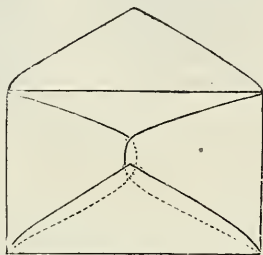
WURTEMBERG.—A 2 kreuzer orange of the current design has just been issued.

NEW ISSUE.

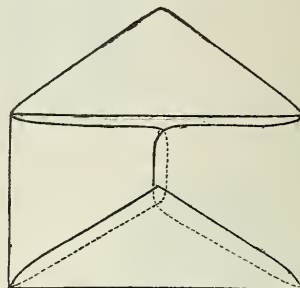
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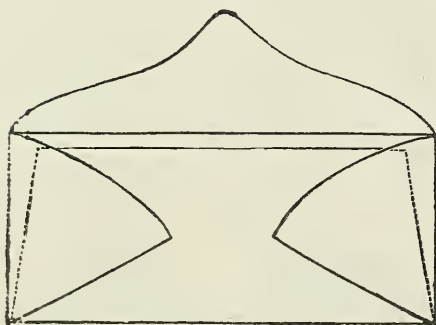
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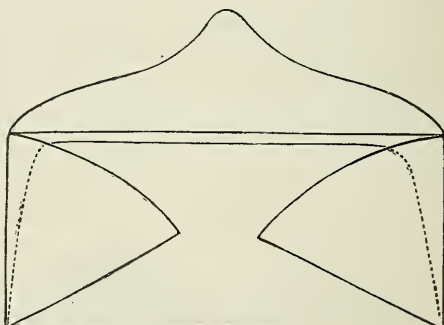
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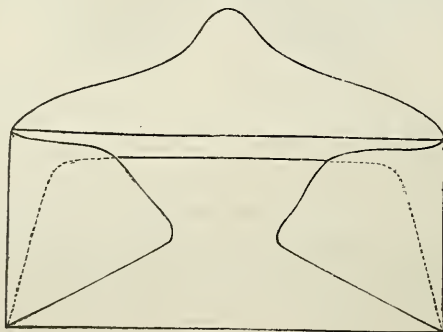
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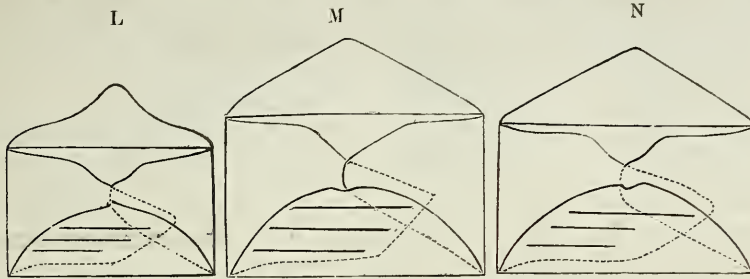


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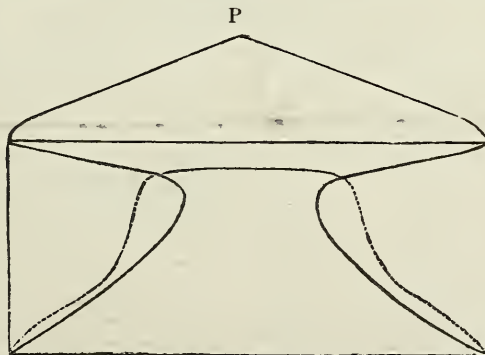
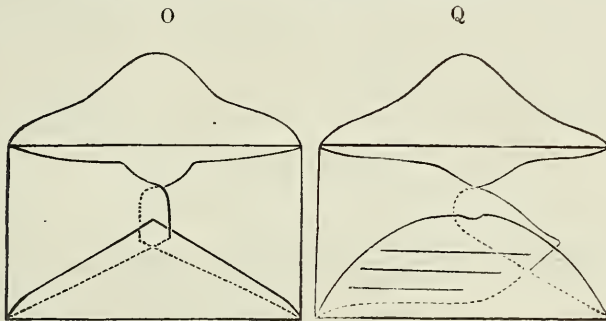


K





1870 ISSUE.



## II. COMPLETE DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF KNIVES AND SIZES.

### THEIR GENERIC RELATIONS.

*Envelopes.*—In order to get a fair and comprehensive start, I deem it necessary at the outset to describe the knife (shapes) of all the en-

velopes to which I will call attention in these pages. After all, it is the envelopes more especially I submit to your study ; — the impressed stamps could be enumerated in a brief time.

By reference to the illustrations on the preceding pages, which are exact fac-similes on reduced scales, of the various U. S. Envelopes, it will be observed that they are arranged in three groups. The figures have been sketched very accurately ; and although there are several minor differences in the first two groups, which can be readily discerned after a careful examination, it is only necessary to call attention to the upper flap, in order to familiarize the reader with the knives (shapes). Thus, they might be appropriately be divided into *round* and *sharp pointed flaps*. [1] The “old” or first series, both plain and ruled, have rounded flaps, and are thus easily distinguished from the [2] “new” (or later) series bearing the sharp flaps ; while [3] the 1870 series have nothing in common with groups 1 and 2.

Presuming that the plate has been carefully examined, and in order to associate the sizes with the knives (shapes), I now append

TABLE II. (a.)

Group.				Size.	Knife.	
1	“Old”	Plain,	Note	$2\frac{7}{8} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$	A.	
			Letter	$3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	“	
			Official	$3\frac{7}{8} \times 8\frac{5}{8}$	B.	
		Ruled,	Letter (Rarity)	$3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	C.	
			“	$3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	D.	
“	“	Medium Letter	$3\frac{1}{8} \times 5\frac{3}{8}$	E.		
2	“New”	Plain,	Note	$2\frac{7}{8} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$	F.	
			Letter	$3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	G.	
			Extra Letter	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$	H.	
		“	Official	$3\frac{7}{8} \times 8\frac{7}{8}$	I.	
			“	“	$4 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$	“
			“	“	$4\frac{1}{8} \times 9\frac{7}{8}$	“
			“	“	$4\frac{1}{8} \times 9\frac{7}{8}$	J.
			“	“	$3\frac{7}{8} \times 8\frac{7}{8}$	K.
			Ruled,	Ladies’ Note	$2\frac{5}{8} \times 4\frac{5}{8}$	L.
				Letter	$3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	M.
“	“	Medium Letter	$3\frac{1}{8} \times 5\frac{3}{8}$	N.		
3	“1870”	Plain,*	Note	$2\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$	O.	

\* *Faint-lined* envelopes, comprising the first four sizes of the *Plain* 1870, being cut from the same knife, will be alluded to hereafter.



" 1870"	Plain,	Ordinary Letter	$3\frac{1}{16} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	O.
"	"	Full	" $3\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	"	Extra	" $3\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{3}{8}$	"
"	"	Official	$3\frac{15}{16} \times 8\frac{7}{8}$	P.
"	"	Extra Official	$4\frac{3}{8} \times 10\frac{1}{4}$	"
"	Ruled,	Ordinary Letter	$3\frac{1}{16} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	Q.
"	"	Full	" $3\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	"	Extra	" $3\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{3}{8}$	"

*Sheets.*—It is not necessary to illustrate the stamped Sheets issued by the post office department, and so well known to Collectors, as only two sizes were in use.

TABLE II. (b.)

Letter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8x10.
Note	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$6\frac{3}{4} \times 8$ .

*Wrappers.*—Prior to the 1870 issue, wrappers were cut in rectangles only, differing from each other merely in dimensions, and the relative positions of the stamp; the wrappers of 1870 have simply an arched top, and are all of one size. "The relative position" of the stamped impression will be recorded in the final Reference Lists. I subjoin the different sizes alluded to above.

TABLE II. (c).

		Width.		Length.
One Cent. 1857.	}	$4\frac{1}{2}$	x	$14\frac{13}{16}$ *
		$5\frac{3}{4}$	x	$8\frac{7}{8}$
		6	x	$10\frac{1}{8}$
Two Cents "Postage".		$5\frac{3}{4}$	x	$8\frac{7}{8}$
Two Cents "Post".		4	x	$7\frac{7}{8}$
		$4\frac{1}{2}$	x	$14\frac{11}{16}$
		$5\frac{1}{4}$	x	$10\frac{1}{4}$
		$5\frac{3}{16}$	x	8
		$5\frac{7}{8}$	x	$9\frac{1}{2}$
		6	x	8
		$9\frac{7}{16}$	x	$8\frac{1}{4}$
One and Two Cents, 1870.		$6\frac{5}{8}$	x	$9\frac{1}{2}$

\* Quite likely other sizes exist, but those quoted are all the copies I am acquainted with. Some of those enumerated were cut for the special requirements of book publishers, hence their peculiar dimensions.

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| 44. " " A. Lincoln.                | 32. Mecklenburg Schwerin..Frederick Francis. | 29. Sandwich Islands..Kamehameha III. |
| 45. " " U. S. Grant.               | 26. Mecklenburg Strelitz..Frederick William  | 36. Sandwich Islands..Kamehameha IV.  |
| 27. Austria—Francis Joseph I.      | 7. Mexico..Maximilian I.                     | 22. Sandwich Islands..Kamehameha V.   |
| 10. Baden—Frederick.               | 20. Modena..Francis V.                       | 9. Saxony..Frederick Augustus         |
| 8. Bavaria—Maximilian.             | 1. Naples..Ferdinand II.                     | 33. " John                            |
| 2. Belgium—Leopold I.              | 4. Norway..Charles XV.                       | 41. Sicily..Ferdinand II.             |
| 24. Brazil—Dom Pedro II.           | 18. Oldenburg..Peter.                        | 11. Spain..Isabella II.               |
| 5. Brunswick—William.              | 31. Parma..Robert I.                         | 42. Sweden..Charles XV.               |
| 3. Confederate States—Jeff. Davis. | 17. Portugal..Maria II.                      | 25. Turkey..Abdul Aziz Khan           |
| 37. " Christian IX.                | 40. " Pedro V.                               | 13. Tuscany..Ferdinand IV.            |
| 2. France—Napoleon III.            | 30. " Louis I.                               | 8. Wurtenburg..William I.             |
| 46. Great Britain—Victoria.        | 23. Prussia..William I.                      | 15. " Charles I.                      |
| 14. Greece—George I.               | " Frederick William IV.                      | The Author.                           |
| 19. Hanover—George V.              | 35. Roman States..Pius IX.                   | The Publisher.                        |
| 16. Holland..William III.          | 12. Roumania..Couza.                         |                                       |

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THE

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VOL. VII.]

FEBRUARY 1, 1873.

[No. 75.

### Newly Issued Stamps.

**JAPAN.**—This country although one of the last to enter the Philatelic arena, bids fair to surpass many nations that have had ten years the start of it, in the number and variety of its emissions. The stamp before us, of which an excellent engraving is given, is printed in dark blue, and is of the value of 1 sen. The branches in the centre are the emblems of the Mikado, and represent the chrysanthemum and paulownia.



**ICELAND.**—The accompanying design represents a stamp lately issued for this heretofore philatelically barren possession of Denmark. The design is very similar to the stamps used in the mother country, and although scarcely as effective are considerably plainer in regard to name and value. The colors and value are: 2 skillings, blue; 4 skillings, rose; 8 skillings, brown; 16 skillings, yellow; 4 skillings (official), green; 8 skillings (official), mauve.



**ECUADOR.**—The latest arrivals of the 1 real yellow from this country are printed on blue paper.

**DUTCH WEST INDIES.**—From the S. C. M. we learn that there will

be two sets of stamps for the possessions of Holland in this hemisphere. Those for

*Dutch Guiana* having for design the profile of the King to the left, in pearly circle, with the name SURINAME above in white letters, value below in straight line, with Dutch arms in small shield directly below portrait; rosettes in angles. The colors and value are:

2½ cents, carmine.	10 cents, grey.
3 cents, green.	25 cents, orange.
5 cents, carmine.	50 cents, violet.

*Curaco*.—Design profile of King to left in pearly circle; CURACO above in curved line; figure of value below in oval CENT on each side in curved lines; ornamented angles. The colors and values are:

2½ cents, green.	10 cents, blue.
3 cents, grey.	25 cents, orange.
5 cents, carmine.	50 cents, violet.

SPAIN.—The newly issued 5c. green (figure of value) will be replaced by one bearing the bust of the King, which will be printed in rose; the 10c. will be printed in blue, and the 6c. and 12c. will be withdrawn from circulation.

NORWAY.—A two skilling stamp of the new type has just been emitted by this country; the color is blue.

—†—

### The Stamped Envelopes, Sheets and Wrappers of the United States.

(Continued from page 17.)

### III.—ANALYTICAL HISTORY OF ISSUES.

#### I.—FIRST ISSUE.

a.—DATE OF EMISSION.—VALUES. Although it is not my intention to confine myself to the precise date when each individual was emitted, yet it may be interesting to know at what intervals this first series of our Envelopes made its appearance. The following is an accurate table:

3 cents red	} August 4, 1853.
6 " green	
6 " red	} October 17, 1853.
10 " green	
	} April 2, 1855.

b.—DESIGN. The design, embossed on a plain colored disc, consists of a profile bust of Washington (after Houdon), to left, within an up-

right oval frame, enclosing at top and bottom, labels of the values in Roman Capitals (*Three, Six or Ten* above ; *Cents* below) ; at either side of frame, connecting the labels, is a single engine-turned pattern, composed of interlacing lines (three and three) with a series of loops running through the pattern. These loops vary in number from seven to ten on either or both sides of the frame, and are the chief means of detecting the varieties.

c.—MINUTE EXAMINATION OF DIES AND THEIR VARIETIES.

THREE CENTS.—There were two dies prepared for this value. In consequence of the immense amount of work it had to perform, the *second* became badly worn ; and at intervals, the ends of the labels (the parts most liable to wear) were trimmed. This is the official reason and is, I think a sensible and most likely the correct one. These slight alterations have produced five distinct varieties of the die. Without any precise proof—the postmarks, our general aid in such cases, scarcely ever giving the year—it would be difficult to establish the chronological order in which these types appeared ; but from some official hints on the point, I think the annexed is quite right.

*First Die.*

Type 1, Loops 7—7.—Ends of labels *straight*. The words THREE and CENTS being widely “spaced,” occupy much more distance than any of the other types of this value. The ends of the labels are far from the first and last letters of the value. This is a remarkably scarce impression. I have seen only one copy in addition to my own ; but I understand it has been met with abroad in the princely collection of a British amateur.

*Second Die.*

Type 2, Loops 10—9.—Ends of labels *curved* ; the first and last letters of the THREE and CENTS nearly touch them.

Type 3, 8½—9.—Ends of labels *straight*, with their angles intersected by portions of the interlaced lines comprising the pattern in the sides of the frame.

Type 4, 8½—9 —Ends of labels *straight*, ending in a distinct *line*. The *intersecting* lines of 3 have been cut away.

Type 5, 9—8½.—Ends of labels *straight* without any lines at the four ends as in 4.

Type 6, 9—8½.—Ends of labels *curved*.



This is the *commonest* variety, and may be found with "sub-types," consisting of thicker letters, engine-turned frame, more or less heavy, &c., but I do not consider this multiplication of types of any value, and so do not record them.

It is *officially* stated that 2 was the *first* die prepared, type 1 being unknown to my informant, and that the remaining varieties, 3, 4, 5, 6, have grown out of the *trimming* process applied to it; 3 and 4 were cut away on the *left* side, while 5 and 6 were similarly treated on the *right*.

#### SIX CENTS.

☞ Type 7, 8½—9.—Ends of labels *straight*; corresponds with 4, but the word SIX, being shorter, the first and last letters do not come so near the ends of the labels.

The limited use of this value, particularly the *red* (official size envelope), did not necessitate the trimming process; therefore there are no known varieties if I except the coarse execution of some of the *green* impressions.

☞ TEN CENTS.—This value enjoys two distinct dies.

#### *First Die.*

Type 8, 9—8½.—Ends of labels *straight*.

#### *Second Die.*

Type 9, 7—7.—Ends of the labels *straight*.

This last and Type 1 closely resemble each other; in both cases the head of Washington is much larger than in any of the other varieties

#### d.—COLORS AND TINTS OF IMPRESSION.

The two colors employed for this issue vary beyond measure. The shades are governed entirely by the *quantity* of ink used and the *quality* and *tint* of the paper upon which the impression is made. Instance the production of *intense dark green*, a bountiful supply of ink printed on a *crisp, salmon-buff* paper. The *same* shade of ink, thinned and applied to *light buff, soft* and *porous* paper, produces *dull yellowish green*. Thus endless tints of the colors are to be found. As no commensurate good can be derived from extending the list here, I will give this feature my *special* attention in the final enumeration, when I will chronicle such decided varieties as actually exist.

#### e.—SPECIFIC APPLICATION OF KNIVES AND SIZES.

There were four knives and five sizes introduced in this issue, which



I will mention in order :

		Size.	Knife.
Old Plain,	Note	2½x4¼	A.
“ “	Letter	3¼x5¼	A.
“ “	Official	3½x8¼	B.
“ Ruled	Letter	3¼x5¼	C. (Rarity.)
“ “	“	3¼x5½	D.

Of all the above, excepting C, no special comment is necessary, as the plate amply illustrates all their features. In C, the lower flap was gummed *under* the side flaps, contrary to the general rule. It was found that such an arrangement admitted of an increased liability to tear, and for this reason alone was rejected by the Department. It was patented, with its *confrere* D, Nov. 20, 1855, which date they both bear. It enjoyed but a brief currency, and was in use in 1860, as indicated by the only post-marked copies I have seen, when it was replaced by the THREE CENTS “small oval” of this year. Consequently it is of the greatest rarity, even in an obliterated state, and Mr. Coster is the fortunate possessor of the only known uncanceled specimen.

To be Continued.

—†—  
**Clippings.**

**A CHANCE FOR FOREIGNERS.**—Some time ago, says the *Swiss Times*, two youths of Berne addressed a letter to President Grant, asking him to aid them in gathering a collection of American postage stamps. A few days ago the said youths unexpectedly received through the American envoy at Berne, a fine assortment of United States stamps, accompanied by a letter in which the President said that his many duties had prevented him undertaking the collection himself, and that therefore his youngest son had taken the matter in hand.

**Answers to Correspondents.**

**A. N. F. IOWA CITY.**—We shall endeavor to review the last auction sale of stamps. The article on the Stamps of the Confederate States will be completed shortly. We are unable to answer your other questions here as they do not relate to stamps.

**H. H. L. MONTREAL.**—In the first place you mention reference was made to the locals sold by most dealers. J. W. Scott & Co., sell no stamps that are not warranted genuine and advertise to pay \$10 for any stamp sold by them that proves otherwise. This is in case any of their clerks should accidentally make a mistake and sell any that sometimes come in collections they purchase.

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| 45. " " U. S. Grant.                | 26. Mecklenburg Strelitz..Frederick William  | 36. Sandwich Islands..Kamehameha IV.  |
| 27. Austria—Francis Joseph I.       | 7. Mexico..Maximilian I.                     | 22. Sandwich Islands..Kamehameha V.   |
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| 28. Bavaria—Maximilian Ian.         | 1. Naples..Ferdinand II.                     | 33. " John                            |
| 6. " Louis II.                      | 4. Norway..Charles XV.                       | 41. Sicily..Ferdinand II.             |
| 21. Belgium—Leo old I.              | 18. Oldenburg..Peter.                        | 11. Spain..Isabella II.               |
| 24. Brazil—Dom Pedro II.            | 31. Parma..Robert I.                         | 42. Sweden..Charles XV.               |
| 5. Brunswick—William.               | 17. Portugal..Maria II.                      | 25. Turkey..Abdul Aziz Khan           |
| 47. Confederaet States—Jeff. Davis. | 40. " Pedro V.                               | 13. Tuscany..Ferdinand IV.            |
| 3. Denmark—Frederick VII.           | 39. " Louis I.                               | 8. Wurtenburg..William I.             |
| 37. " Christian IX.                 | 23. Prussia..William I.                      | " Charles I.                          |
| 2. France--Napoleon III.            | " Frederick William IV.                      | 15. " Charles I.                      |
| 19. Hanover—George V.               | 35. Roman States..Pius IX.                   | The Author.                           |
| 16. Holland..William III.           | 12. Roumania..Couza.                         | The Publisher.                        |

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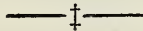


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This special feature of the paper is to facilitate the sale or exchange of every conceivable article (except used wearing apparel) of merchandise which may be in the hands of private people, or goods other than those dealt in as a trade by the vender. For instance, Brown bought a shot gun, and after a few days experience, found that his forte did not lie in shooting ducks, moreover, he has a great penchant for fancy poultry. Now, Brown takes his gun back from whence it came, and finds he can scarcely get half what he paid for it, and not relishing the idea of his property decreasing in value so rapidly, refuses to sell; keeps his gun, which is not the slightest use to him and is out of what he paid for it, 'till he sees a copy of this paper, when he immediately sends us the following advertisement with the small sum of six cents:

Wanted—Game fowls in exchange for a first class double barreled shot gun.—999.

Now, Jones, like every other sensible man, subscribed to this paper, directly he saw it, and wants a good shot gun but can't spare the cash. but he raises game fowls for his amusement, and is glad of the chance to give the desired birds for the bird killer, as he has more fowls than he cares for, and finds it hard to sell them for what he considers their value. So, by means of this simple little advertisement's, which only costs six cents, both parties obtain what they desire, and get rid of something they do not want.

Reader, seriously this is really a valuable paper to have in the house, as there is scarcely a man, woman or child in the world who has not many things, which although of considerable value to others, are not the least use to him, while there are many persons who have just what he wants and would be glad to exchange. Experience shows that every thing is more plentiful than money.

*Agents wanted in every town and village in the United States and Canada.*

**LIBERAL CASH PREMIUMS.**

For every five or more subscribers at \$1 each sent at one time we will allow the canvasser to retain as his commission 25c. for each subscriber, sending to us the balance, or 75c. for each subscriber obtained.

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Single Copy 13 Cents.



THE

AMERICAN JOURNAL

OF

PHILATELY



AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

VOL. VII.]

FEBRUARY 15, 1873.

[No. 76.

Newly Issued Stamps.



NEW ZEALAND.—We annex illustrations of the new set of stamps designed for New Zealand, but as the engravings are taken from proofs, we are unable to give the colors.

FRANCE.—The long expected 1c. engraved and perforated has just been issued.

SPANISH WEST INDIES.—Three value of a new design for use in these colonies made there appearance simultaneously with the news of the abdication of the Spanish Crown by Amadeus, and as they bear his likeness, will undoubtedly soon become scarce. The design consists of the head of Amadeus same as on low values present issue Spain, with ULTRAMAR ANO 1873, above in curved line in place of *comunicaciones* and C. DE PESETA in straight line below in place of C. ESPAÑA C on the Spanish, but unlike them in the fact that the letters are all of the same size. The colors and values are :

12½ c. de peseta green.      25 lilac.      50 brown.

We expect the set will be completed by the addition of a 1 peseta stamp which will probably be printed in carmine.

WURTEMBERG.—We have now to chronicle a companion to the 2 k. yellow noticed in No. 74. The new comer is of the same design, value 9 k. color pale reddish brown.

JAPAN.—The one sen stamp of which we gave an engraving in the last number, has now been joined by five others of similar design, the three higher denominations increase in size with the value, this is the first instance of Beregedorf being copied in this particular.

For convenience of reference we give the entire set.

½ sen	brown.	10 sen	yellow green.
1 "	dark blue.	20 "	mauve.
2 "	vermilion.	30 "	slate brown.

LUXEMBURG.—The 12½ c. of this State is now printed in carmine and the current 37½ c. has been surcharged 1 franc.

SWEDEN.—The 12 ore post card has now been superseded by two of similar designs, viz. : 6 ore lilac, 10 ore carmine, reply-paid cards made in the usual way have also been issued.

GERMAN EMPIRE.—In addition to the post-cards already chronicled, we have to announce the advent of a new one for Germany, this time bearing an impressed stamp, which, with the rest of the design, is lithographed. The stamp is a rectangular one, of an old-new type, and consists of the imperial eagle in an oval, broken at each side by a small circular disk containing the numeral "½," and inscribed DEUTSCHE REICHSPOST in the upper, and the value, EIN HALBER GROSEHEN in the lower half, the rectangle being completed by an ornamental frame. The usual in-

scription is disposed in three lines, of which the topmost one is arched. The border is formed of a leaf pattern, with rosettes at the corners. The card is a large one, buff coloured, and the impression is in brown. The reverse side of it is plain. There is another card identical with the above, except in the value, which is 2 kreuzer.

A new envelope has just been issued, the  $\frac{1}{4}$  groschen, bright lilac, of rather large size, and specially noticeable from the fact that it is destitute of any transverse inscription ; perhaps in consequence of the absence of this inscription the embossed arms, which it is scarcely necessary to say are of the latest fashion, come out in strong relief. This new value exists on thin blue and white laid envelopes. Probably a twin one kreuzer has also been issued, to keep it company. S. C. M.

—†—

### The Stamped Envelopes, Sheets and Wrappers of the United States.

(Continued from page 25.)

#### f.—GENERAL DETAILS OF PAPER.

##### *Quality and Shades.*

My remarks relating to the varying tendencies of the color of the impressions are equally applicable to the heading under notice. Regarding shades I have decided to leave this point also to my concluding table, since a detailed enumeration here would occasion repetition in my "Reference List." As to quality, almost endless varieties exist ; and stout, crisp, thin, thick, porous, light, smooth, &c., &c., are continually met with in all the values, excepting the six cents green, which is invariably found on soft, porous paper, varying in thickness. In fact every fresh specimen I examined differed in non-essentials from previous ones. A minor variety is found in the matter of *vergeures*, those water-marked lines running in an oblique direction across the envelope. Occasionally a copy is met with *vergeured* perpendicularly or horizontally, which is owing evidently to the carelessness of the workman, and is not worthy of any serious attention.

Every envelope and wrapper (prior to the 1870 issue) bear the watermark of the Department **P. O. D.**  
**U. S.** in large open Roman Capital, several times repeated.

#### IV. REFERENCE LIST OF ISSUES—1st ISSUE.

N. B.—Unavoidably this table has been mislaid by the Printer, but will appear in our next.



### GENERAL CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In the preceding "Reference List," taking of course the values in order, the arrangement was made with regard to the chief characteristic of the stamp—Die ; grouped according to size.

The paper upon which the stamps are printed passes over leather pads at the moment the impression is made ; therefore, when this leather bed becomes worn, coarse specimens are produced, and the sub-types, thicker letters, heavy engine-turned frame, &c., already alluded to, are the results.

In the *Ruled* envelopes, (and this applies also to other emissions), the three black "patent lines" are invariably wider (heavier) on the buff copies than on the white ; obviously because the latter are more easily discerned.

The only variety of the 3-cent Type noticed by me on *Ruled* envelopes is No. 6. Having examined many hundred entire (used and unused) specimens of all the types, I account for this from the fact that the Ruled system was not in *actual* use till the Spring of 1856, at which period all the previous varieties were *obsolete*.

The "Note" size envelopes of this and subsequent issues (prior to 1870) are never found on *buff* paper.

It is curious that a companion to No. 11 (Type 3) is not known to exist on *white*. I have never met with a copy, nor does Mr. Pemberton mention it otherwise than with an ?.

I presume all the 3c. Types are to be found on note size ; but 2, 5 and 6 are the only ones I have ever seen.

Mr. Pemberton quotes a Ruled Envelope with three BLUE lines. I fancy this is either a "*proof*" or "*specimen*," as diligent search in the Post Office Department failed to unearth a copy.

Mr. George F. Nesbitt, who held for years the contract for printing the Government envelopes, attached his card to the flaps of the earlier copies in order, I presume to advertise his name, which has gained such fame in later years. Three types of this card exist, and although I have never attached sufficient importance to Mr. Nesbitt's advertisement to give these types an investigation, further than to have examined them, yet for the benefit of collectors, I will give them as catalogued by Mr. Pemberton (*vide* "The Philatelic Journal," No. 5, page 90).

I. Embossed circles thick.

II. " " thinner, dots after Y and T, closer than last.

III. Embossed circles thin, like II, dots after Y, and T, like I. N and G, closer than in either of the others.

They were embossed in orange-red and vermilion-red in the color of the stamp, and are all scarce now, the only one at all attainable being type I, &c., &c.



*Reprints* of this issue are never found on entire envelopes, but they were printed on strips of regularly water-marked (P. O. D) paper, with *perpendicular* vergeures only. The colors are generally dull and ineffective, and the paper is of a yellowish or bluish tinge. After the reprints were made, the dies were destroyed by having the head *bored* out.

### III.—ANALYTICAL HISTORY OF ISSUES.

#### 2.—SECOND ISSUES.

##### a.—DATE OF EMISSION.—VALUES.

Like the Issue we have just noticed, this may also be divided into two periods as regards the date of Emission.

1 cent blue, in the Fall of 1857.	} September 10, 1860.
3 cents vermilion red,	
6 " " " "	
10 " green,	

to which may be added the composite value of 4 cents, (comprising the 1 and 3 cent values impressed side by side.)

a. *Design.* 1 cent. The design, embossed on a plain colored disc, consists of a profile bust of Franklin to right, within a double-lined oval frame, containing at top ONE CENT, below U. S. POSTAGE, in capitals, with a five-pointed star on either side, midway between the inscriptions.

3, 6 and 10 cents, an embossed profile bust of Washington to left, takes the place of the Franklin head. In other respects the design is similar to the last, but a trifle smaller.

##### c. MINUTE EXAMINATION OF DIES AND OTHER VARIETIES.

While the higher values contain no varieties, two very distinct ones are accepted for the ONE CENT which are typified as :

##### *First Die.*

Type 1. Size of the stamp 1 inch by 19-24th. Lines forming oval frame very *narrow* and *finely* defined. Both stars decidedly *small*.

Type 2. Like last, but lines forming oval frame are heavily and coarsely executed. Stars larger. This variety is peculiar to the composite (4 cent) Envelope and a few newswrappers.

*To be Continued.*

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Illustrated with nearly 150 Colored Engravings,  
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 NEWLY ISSUED AND RARE STAMPS.  
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—†—

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- |                                    |   |  |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| 43. United States.—G. Washington   | 39. Italy..Victor Emanuel II.                     | 38. Russia..Alexander II.                  |
| 44. " " A. Lincoln.                | 32. Mecklenburg Schwerin..Fred-<br>erick Francis. | 29. Sandwich Islands..Kamehame-<br>ha III. |
| 45. " " U. S. Grant.               | 26. Mecklenburg Strelitz..Freder-<br>ick William. | 36. Sandwich Islands..Kamehame-<br>ha IV.  |
| 27. Austria—Francis Joseph I.      | 7. Mexico..Maximilian I.                          | 22. Sandwich Islands..Kamehame-<br>ha V.   |
| 10. Baden—Frederick.               | 20. Modena..Francis V.                            | 9. Sax. ny..Frederick Augustus             |
| 28. Bavaria—Maximilian.            | 1. Naples..Ferdinand II.                          | 33. " John                                 |
| 6. " Louis II.                     | 4. Norway..Charles XV.                            | 41. Sicily..Ferdinand II.                  |
| 21. Belgium—Leopold I.             | 18. Oldenburg..Peter.                             | 11. Spain..Isabella II.                    |
| 24. Brazil—Dom Pedro II.           | 31. Parma..Robert I.                              | 42. Sweden..Charles XV.                    |
| 5. Brunswick—William.              | 17. Portugal..Maria II.                           | 25. Turkey..Abdul Aziz Khan                |
| 47. Confederat States—Jeff. Davis. | 40. " Pedro V.                                    | 13. Turcaany..Ferdinand IV.                |
| 3. Denmark—Frederick VII.          | 39. " Louis I.                                    | 8. Wurtemberg..William I.                  |
| 27. " Christian IX.                | 23. Prussia..William I.                           | 15. " Charles I.                           |
| 2. France—Napoleon III.            | 4. " Frederick William IV.                        | The Author.                                |
| 46. Great Britain—Victoria.        | 35. Roman States..Pius IX.                        | The Publisher.                             |
| 14. Greece—George I.               | 12. Roumania..Couza.                              |  |
| 19. Hanover—George V.              |   |  |
| 16. Holland..William III.          |   |  |

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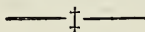


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Reader, seriously this is really a valuable paper to have in the house, as there is scarcely a man, woman or child in the world who has not many things, which although of considerable value to others, are not the least use to him, while there are many persons who have just what he wants and would be glad to exchange. Experience shows that every thing is more plentiful than money.

*Agents wanted in every town and village in the United States and Canada.*

**LIBERAL CASH PREMIUMS.**

For every five or more subscribers at \$1 each sent at one time we will allow the canvasser to retain as his commission 25c. for each subscriber, sending to us the balance, or 75c. for each subscriber obtained.

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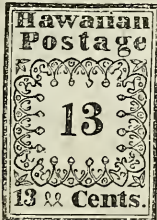
AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

VOL. VII.]

MARCH 1, 1873.

[No. 77.

Fancy Border Sandwich Islands.



The stamps composing this series are perhaps the scarcest of any set in existence, only one complete set being known, and this has not been seen by any known Philatelist. The owner of this set, which consists of two varieties of each value—2, 5, and 13 cents,—is an officer in the U. S. Army, but has left off collecting some years. The first notice of this appeared in the August 1870 number of *THE JOURNAL*. Some years ago a friend of ours succeeded in obtaining a specimen of the 2 cts. from a lady, who received two of them on a letter from a relation residing in the Islands (the Bishop of Honolulu), and since that time we have been patiently waiting for the lady to sell her collection, which long hoped for event took place last week, and we are now the happy possessor of the original from which the above engraving was taken. The figure is not exactly correct, which is owing to the heavy cancellation which covers that part of the stamp.

## The Stamped Envelopes, Sheets and Wrappers of the United States.

NOTE. Before continuing our remarks in relation to the SECOND ISSUE, we supply the deficiency alluded to in our last number.

(EDITOR.)

(Continued from page 33.)

### IV.—REFERENCE LIST OF ISSUES—1st ISSUE.

No.	Value.	Die.	Color and Tint.	Knife.	Size.	Paper.
1	3c.	1	vermilion	A	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ x5 $\frac{1}{2}$	white f. t. p. soft
2	"	1	brick red	"	"	white, soft, verg. ap.
3	"	1	dk. vermil.	"	"	brown buff, crisp.
4	"	2	vermilion v.	"	2 $\frac{7}{8}$ x4 $\frac{3}{4}$	white ftp, soft, verg.
5	"	2	dk. vermil.	"	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ x5 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " "
6	"	2	orange verm.	"	"	yellowish white, soft.
7	"	2	lt. orange red	"	"	white, crisper.
8	"	2	dk. vermil.	"	"	brown buff, crisp.
9	"	2	brick red,	"	"	yellow buff, soft.
10	"	3	vermilion	"	"	white (?)
11	"	3	dk. ver. red v.	"	"	yellow buff v. smooth
12	"	4	vermilion v.	"	"	white f. t. p., soft.
13	"	4	brick red	"	"	white crisper, verg.
14	"	4	dk. vermil.	"	"	brown buff, smooth.
15	"	4	vermilion	"	"	yellow buff, soft.
16	"	5	dk. vermil.	"	2 $\frac{7}{8}$ x4 $\frac{3}{4}$	yellowish white, soft
17	"	5	bt. vermil. red	"	"	white, ftp. soft, verg.
18	"	5	dk. vermil.	"	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ x5 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " "
19	"	5	vermil. red	"	"	yellowish white, soft.
20	"	5	bt. vermil. red	"	"	yellow buff, soft.
21	"	6	vermil. red.	"	2 $\frac{7}{8}$ x4 $\frac{3}{4}$	pure white, cr. verg.
22	"	6	orange verm.	"	"	white f.t.p. " "
23	"	6	dk. vermil.	"	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ x5 $\frac{1}{2}$	pure white, " "
24	"	6	vermil.	"	"	" " "
25	"	6	bt. vermil.	"	"	" " "
26	"	6	dark vermil.	"	"	salmon buff, cr. verg.
27	"	6	vermil.	"	"	brown buff, " "
28	"	6	vermil. red	"	"	pale buff, smooth " "
29	"	6	orange verm.	"	"	yel. buff, soft, smooth
30	"	6	"	"	"	bt. yel. buff, sm, verg.
31	"	6	vermil. red	C	"	pure white, cris. verg.
32	"	6	bt. vermil. v.	"	"	brown buff, sm., verg.
33	"	6	vermilion	D	"	pure white, cris. verg.
34	"	6	vermil. red	"	"	white f.t.p., " "
35	"	6	dull vermil.	"	"	brown buff, " "
36	"	6	vermil.	"	"	yellow buff, smooth.

37	6c.	7	intense green, A	3½x5½	pure white, thicker verg.
38	"	7	dk. emerald g. "	"	white f. t. p., soft.
39	"	7	pale cold gr. "	"	yell'sh white, porous.
40	"	7	dark green "	"	salmon buff, sm., verg.
41	"	7	dull green "	"	brown buff, soft.
42	"	7	pale cold gr. "	"	pale brown buff, soft.
43	"	7	dk. orange verm. B	3½x8½	pure white, cris. verg.
44	"	7	bt. " " "	"	" " smooth.
45	"	7	vermilion "	"	white fpt., thinner, verg.
46	"	7	pale brick red "	"	yellowish white, soft.
47	"	7	dk. orange verm. "	"	dark brown buff, crisp, thick verg.
48	"	7	bt. orange ver. "	"	brown buff, " " "
49	"	7	vermil. red "	"	pale brown buff, sm.
50	"	7	dull brick red "	"	pale buff, soft, porous
51	10c.	8	deep green A	3½x5½	white fpt., crisp, ver.
52	"	8	dull yellow g. "	"	" smooth, thinner.
53	"	8	dark green "	"	salmon buff, crisp, verg.
54	"	8	yellow green "	"	brown buff, smooth.
55	"	9	dk. olive gr. "	"	pure white, sm., soft.
56	"	9	dull green "	"	white f. t. p., soft.
57	"	9	dull yel. gr. "	"	yellow white, soft.
58	"	9	very lt. green "	"	" soft & porous.
59	"	9	dark green "	"	brown buff, crisp, verg.
60	"	9	dull green "	"	pale br'n buff, smooth.
61	"	9	yellow green "	"	yel. buff, smooth, thin.
62	"	9	dull yel. gr. "	"	" " " "
63	"	9	dull yel. gr. "	"	brown buff, extremely thin.

SECOND ISSUE—CONTINUED.

*Second Die.*

Type 3. Size 23 24ths by 13 16ths. Engraved in a superior manner. Oval frame composed of clearly drawn lines, with neatly finished, small stars. Head larger than the other die, nearly touching the inner line of the frame. Differs especially from Types 1 & 2 in that there is no *Dot* after the word POSTAGE.

That this was the last die prepared may be deduced from its appearance on the *pointed flaped Envelope* and its rarity, as it was in use but a brief season.

Monsr. Moens in "*Le Timbre-Poste*," speaks of a sub-type, varying merely in the position of the stars. I am positive that this is simply the result of poorly impressed work, by which the embossment is sadly distorted. I cannot agree with this distinguished authority and accordingly waive the point.

*d*—COLORS AND TINTS OF IMPRESSION.

The marked tints of the former issue do not extend themselves to the present, for beyond light, dark and medium shades, very little variation is to be mentioned in this connection. The colors are uniform, or nearly so, for the 3 and 6 cent values; and the 1 cent conforms its natural hue—Indigo blue, to the exigencies of the case, being governed in *depth* to a great extent by the quality of the paper upon which it is printed.

The 10 cent presents a handsome shade of dark green for one set on white and buff, and changes to bright and emerald green in the last impressions of this *short-lived* individual.

*e*.—SPECIFIC APPLICATION OF KNIVES AND SIZES.

To the principal knives already studied in connection with the 1853-55 Issue, I now beg to introduce four more which are numbered, with their companions, in the annexed table.

Old Plain Note	size, $2\frac{7}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ ,	Knife A.
“ “ Letter	“ $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ ,	“ A.
“ “ Official	“ $3\frac{7}{8} \times 8\frac{5}{8}$ ,	“ B.
“ Ruled Letter,	“ $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ ,	“ D.
“ “ Medium Letter,	“ $3\frac{1}{8} \times 5\frac{3}{8}$ ,	“ E.
New Plain Letter,	“ $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ ,	“ G.
“ Ruled Ladies' Note,	“ $2\frac{5}{8} \times 4\frac{5}{8}$ ,	“ L.
“ “ Medium Letter,	“ $3\frac{1}{8} \times 5\frac{3}{8}$ ,	“ N.

Ladies' Note size (L) is the smallest official envelope ever made in this Country and owes its early *démise* to this misfortune. Newspaper wrappers of the value of 1 cent made their *début* with the series under notice and in my final list I will record all that is known of this additional, postal facility.

*f*.—GENERAL DETAILS OF PAPER.*Qualities and Shades.*

These agreeably conform in all essential particulars to my remarks upon this subject in the former Issue, thereby rendering extended argument unnecessary. Of the lowest value, both the envelopes and newspaper wrappers are found gummed and ungummed.

The watermark of the Department and vergeures are as before.



IV.—REFERENCE LIST OF ISSUES—2D ISSUE.

No.	Value	Die.	Color and Tint	Knife	Size.	Paper.
64	1c.	1	bright blue,	A	3¼x5½	yellow buff, crisp un gummed.
65	"	"	dull indigo blue,	"	"	dk. brown buff crisp, "
66	"	"	" " " "	"	"	" " " " gummed.
67	"	"	Intense dark blue,	"	"	orange. crisp "
68	"	"	dull light blue,	D	"	" "
69	"	"	pale blue,	"	"	} thin yellow brown un gummed buff V. gummed.
70	"	"	Indigo blue,	"	"	
71	"	3	Prussian blue.	G	"	
72	3	—	bright vermilion red, A		2 7 8x4 3 4	thin smooth white.
73	"	"	" " " "	"	3 1 4x5½	" " "
74	"	"	" " " "	"	"	t brown buff, crisp vergeure.
75	"	"	" " " "	"	"	salmon buff. "
76	"	"	" " " "	E	3 1-8x5 3-8	thin smooth white.
77	"	"	" " " "	"	"	brown buff, crisp, thick.
78	"	"	dark ver. red, V,	L	2 5-8x4 5-8	white f t p, crisp, "
79	"	"	bright " " "	N	3 1-8x5 3 8	thin smooth white.
80	"	"	" " " "	"	"	brown buff, crisp thick.
81	4c.	1	lt. blue and ver. red, A		3 1 4x5½	thick white f. t. p vergeure
82	"	"	dk " " " " "	"	"	" " " " " "
83	"	"	dull " " " " "	"	"	" " brown buff "
84	"	2	dk. " " dk ver. red "	"	"	thick white f. t p. "
85	"	"	Intense bl. & or, red, "	"	"	thin yellow brown buff.
86	"	1	blue and vermilion, E		3 1-8x5 3 8	white ?
87	"	"	" " " " "	"	"	buff ?
88	"	1	dark blue and verm. N		3 1-8x5 3-8	thick smooth white.
89	"	"	dull blue and ver. red, "	"	"	thick brown buff
90	6c.	—	dk. vermilion	B	3 7 8x8 5-8	white f. t. p. soft.
91	"	"	lt. " " " "	"	"	" " " " "
92	"	"	orange vermilion	"	"	brown buff "
93	"	"	pale ver., red	"	"	yellow brown buff.
94	10c.	"	Intense dark green A		3¼x5½	pure white, crisp.
95	"	"	very bright, " " "	"	"	white, f. t. p.
96	"	"	dark green	"	"	brown buff, smooth. p.
97	"	"	emerald green,	"	"	yellow brown buff. "

(No. 68—The *Ruled* lines are unusually heavy.)

*Newspaper Wrappers.*

No.	Value.	Die.	Color and Tint.	Size.	Distance of stamp from top of wrap'r	Paper.
98	1c.	1	Indigo blue	5 3-4x8 7-8	1 3 8	salmon buff, crisp, gummed
99	"	"	intense dk. blue,	"	1 1 2	bright yel buff, thin, gum'd
100	"	"	dull Indigo blue.	6x10 1-8	1 3 8	pale " " "
101	"	2	dark blue	5 3-4x8 7-8	1 1-2	coarse " thick, "
102	"	"	" " " "	"	2 7 8	Manilla, thin " "
103	"	"	" " " "	"	"	" " medium, " "
104	"	"	" " " "	"	"	" " thick, " "
105	"	3	Prussian blue,	"	3 1-8	} Light straw, approaching Manilla, un gummed.
106	"	"	" " " "	4 1-2x14 13-16	5 7-16	

Nos. 98, 100, 101 and 103—vergeured horizontally; 99, 105 and 106—perpendicularly; 102 and 104—no vergeuros.

*To be Continued.*

## DEALERS' PACKET.

No. 1	contains	100 Common Stamps,	-	-	-	15 cents.
" 2	"	500 " " " "	-	-	-	65 "
" 3	"	1000 " " " "	-	-	-	\$1 00
" 4	"	100 European " " " "	-	-	-	25
" 5	"	500 " " " "	-	-	-	1 00
" 6	"	1000 " " " "	-	-	-	1 75
" 7	"	100 Good European, No English, French or Ger. Empire,	-	-	-	50
" 8	"	500 " " " "	-	-	-	2 00
" 9	"	1000 " " " "	-	-	-	3 00
" 10	"	100 English Colonial,	-	-	-	75
" 11	"	500 " " " "	-	-	-	3 00
" 12	"	1000 " " " "	-	-	-	5 00
" 13	"	100 " " " good quality,	-	-	-	1 00
" 14	"	500 " " " " "	-	-	-	4 00
" 15	"	1000 " " " " "	-	-	-	7 00
" 16	"	100 " " " first class quality,	-	-	-	1 50
" 17	"	500 " " " " "	-	-	-	6 75
" 18	"	1000 " " " " "	-	-	-	12 00
" 19	"	12 Sets Hamburg Locals,	-	-	-	3 50
" 20	"	25 " " " "	-	-	-	6 00
" 21	"	100 " " " "	-	-	-	20 00
" 22	"	500 " " " "	-	-	-	75 00

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Packet No. 3, contains 45 varieties of good used stamps, entirely different to those contained in packets 1 and 2, and will be different each fortnight. Price \$1.00, post free \$1.03.

B. N.—These packets can only be obtained during the fortnight they are issued.



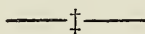
THE  
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**THE SWAPPERS JOURNAL.**

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This special feature of the paper is to facilitate the sale or exchange of every conceivable article (except used wearing apparel) of merchandise which may be in the hands of private people, or goods other than those dealt in as a trade by the vender. For instance, Brown bought a shot gun, and after a few days experience, found that his forte did not lie in shooting ducks, moreover, he has a great penchant for fancy poultry. Now, Brown takes his gun back from whence it came, and finds he can scarcely get half what he paid for it, and not relishing the idea of his property decreasing in value so rapidly, refuses to sell; keeps his gun, which is not the slightest use to him and is out of what he paid for it, 'till he sees a copy of this paper, when he immediately sends us the following advertisement with the small sum of six cents:

Wanted—Game fowls in exchange for a first class double barreled shot gun.—999.

Now, Jones, like every other sensible man, subscribed to this paper, directly he saw it, and wants a good shot gun but can't spare the cash, but he raises game fowls for his amusement, and is glad of the chance to give the desired birds for the bird killer, as he has more fowls than he cares for, and finds it hard to sell them for what he considers their value. So, by means of this simple little advertisements, which only costs six cents, both parties obtain what they desire, and get rid of something they do not want.

Reader, seriously this is really a valuable paper to have in the house, as there is scarcely a man, woman or child in the world who has not many things, which although of considerable value to others, are not the least use to him, while there are many persons who have just what he wants and would be glad to exchange. Experience shows that every thing is more plentiful than money.

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THE  
AMERICAN JOURNAL  
OF  
PHILATELY



AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

VOL. VII.]

MARCH 15, 1873.

[No. 78.

Newly Issued Stamps.

**United States**  
**POSTAL CARD.**

WRITE THE ADDRESS ONLY ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER

To \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

UNITED STATES POST CARD.—After waiting nearly a week, we are enabled to present our readers with an approximate representation of

our new post card. They are being manufactured by the Morgan Envelope Co., at a cost of 1.38 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  per thousand, and will be ready for delivery to the public on the first of May.

WURTEMBERG.—Another new stamp has been issued by this country, value 70 kreuzer, color violet.

### The Stamped Envelopes, Sheets and Wrappers of the United States.

(Continued from page 42.)

#### General Concluding Remarks.

The careful reader will have observed, *en passant*, the manner in which I arranged my Reference-List after disposing of the principal features—as already stated,—the varieties of the *Die*. Commencing, of course, with the lowest value, I first grouped the OLD, *Plain* and *Ruled* Envelopes, and then the NEW, beginning in each case with the smallest size. This *modus-operandi* will be pursued in subsequent issues, as it tends to simplify the classification.

Mr. Pemberton states, on the authority of Mr. Tritet of Boston, that the *Medium Letter* size (which I have never found otherwise than *Ruled*, and, as enumerated, with *Old* and *New* flaps,—Knives E & N,) exists also in the shape of *Plain* copies. I fancy this is a gross error, since the next size, only a trifle larger, is *Plain*; therefore I do not comprehend the necessity of going to the expense of a new Knife—and I doubt if the Department did.

I also question the existence of a *Plain* companion to L (Ladies note size, *Ruled*,) quoted to my British friend by the Boston authority.

I must also mention here, that Mr. Pemberton catalogues the 4c as existing in my Knife M (*his sketch G*); or, in other words, that it is found on a size larger than indicated by me—say:  $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$  on *New, Ruled* Knife M (see my illustrations). Obviously, this gentleman is wrong; as I learn from undoubted official sources, that this Knife (M) was not introduced till the next the *third* issue, when it was employed for the 10 cent green. In fine, I think his error is in obtaining the size, which differs only by  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch each way.

It will be noted that I have catalogued the composite 4c on Knife E (Nos. 86 and 87), to which I have affixed an ?. I have never seen these individuals; but as the 3c Envelopes of this issue do exist on E, (Nos. 76 and 77,) it is fair to suppose the 4c does also.

Reprints are to be found for the 3, 6 and 10 cent values of this issue and agree with my previous remarks on this topic for the *first* emission. The dies, excepting the 3 cent, are also destroyed.

### III. ANALYTICAL HISTORY OF ISSUES.

#### 3. THIRD ISSUE.

##### a. DATE OF EMISSION.—VALUES.

July 1st, 1861, is given as the date, upon which these stamped envelopes were issued to the public; but beyond the three lower values, I do not think the information correct. It was late in the autumn that some values (the higher ones) appeared, I am positive. However, the year is right, and that covers the ground to all practical intent. The values are :

3	cents,	rose.
6	“	“
10	“	green.
12	“	brown and red.
20	“	blue and red.
24	“	green and red.
40	“	black and red.

Subsequently, but actually forming part of this Issue, appeared, July 1st, 1863, a new value, 2 cents Postage, soon destined to undergo a radical change both in type and shape.

The Letter and Note sheets were issued Aug. 1st, 1861, and discontinued April 1st, 1864.

##### b. DESIGN.

3 AND 6 CENTS.—The design, embossed on a plain colored disc, consists of a profile bust of Washington to left, within a double lined oval frame, enclosing inscriptions of open Roman Capitals; above, UNITED STATES; below, THREE CENTS, or SIX CENTS. Midway, between the inscriptions on either side, and tangent to the lines of the frame, is a small circle, enclosing the figure 3 for the first value, or an oval with the figure 6 for the second.

10, 12, 20, 24 AND 40 CENTS.—The design is more elaborate, and is embossed on a plain colored disc. It consists of a profile bust of Washington to left (same as preceding) within a broad oval frame, containing inscriptions in color—value above, U. S. POSTAGE below, in “block-letter” capitals. On either side, cutting into the frame and touching at its inner edge, extending an equal distance beyond its outer edge, is a circular disc, enclosing figure of value of same color, with inscriptions; whilst extending to these discs, from the upper and lower portions of the oval frame, is a branch within a curvilinear figure, thus making of the whole design a slightly transverse oval. In the 10 cent envelope, the inscriptions and figures of value are impressed in the color of the disc. In the 12, 20, 24 and 40, they are printed in red.



2 CENTS.—Embossed profile bust of Jackson to left, on colored disc, U. S. POSTAGE above, TWO CENTS below, within lines following the upper and lower outlines of the disc; large figures of value within upright pointed oval, to right and left of bust, and supporting inscriptions. Disc shield-shaped at top and bottom, the curves at either side springing from the upper and lower extremities of the ovals.

c. MINUTE EXAMINATION OF DIES AND THEIR VARIETIES.

This heading is easily disposed of, as there are no varieties to chronicle.

d. COLORS AND TINTS OF IMPRESSION.

A beautiful rose color is applied to the 3 and 6 cent values, and light medium and dark tints are easily obtained. The rosy 3 cent is by far the prettier shade, as the 6 cent quite frequently assumes the yellowish hue common to tea-roses. In the letter and note sheets, the color of the stamp is a lovely plum-rose, given it by the shade of the paper.

The 10 cent presents by far the greatest variety to our heading. In the earlier impressions, those belonging to the OLD, *Plain* and *Ruled* Envelopes, the colors were dull and ineffective, running from a deep dull and olive green to dull yellow green. Later, in the NEW shaped Envelopes, these stamps are arrayed in more lively garb, and I find really beautiful tints of green, varying from dark bright green, on the intermediate grades, to a brilliant light emerald.

The higher values present but slight variations, and this only in light and dark, excepting the 24 cent, which is specially worthy of a more lengthy notice, and, to avoid repetition, will be cared for only in the Reference List.

The 2 cent is black, and seldom lightly impressed.

e. SPECIFIC APPLICATION OF KNIVES AND SIZES.

A long array of Knives greets us, and it will be necessary to dwell particularly on the list appended.

Old, Plain, Note,	Size, $2\frac{7}{8} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ ,	Knife, A.
“ “ Letter,	“ $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ ,	“ “
“ “ Official,	“ $3\frac{5}{8} \times 8\frac{5}{8}$ ,	“ B.
“ Ruled, Letter,	“ $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ ,	“ D.
“ “ Medium Letter,	“ $3\frac{5}{8} \times 5\frac{3}{8}$ ,	“ E.
New Plain Letter,	“ $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ ,	“ G.
“ “ Extra Letter,	“ $3\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ ,	“ H.
“ “ Official,	“ $3\frac{5}{8} \times 8\frac{7}{8}$ ,	“ I.
“ “ “	“ $4 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ ,	“ “



New Plain Official	Size 4 x9½,	Knife J.
“ “ “	“ 4½x9¾,	“ “
“ Ruled, Letter,	“ 3¼x5½,	“ M.
“ “ Medium Letter,	“ 3½x5½,	“ N.

f. GENERAL DETAILS OF PAPER.

*Qualities and Shades.*

The white copies of the 3 and 10 cents are found on a soft and rather thinnish paper; a trifle heavier in the buff varieties. The earlier 3's are to be met with on a bluish tinged white, but these are scarce.

A fine, heavy, buff paper is employed for the 6 cents, quite unlike former buff "quotations."

Glazed light straw-buff is common to the 12, 20, 24 & 40 specimens. and the 24 has an additional variety -- a coarse, reddish brown paper, The letter and note-sheets are made of heavy, crisp, blue letter paper, and bear, as do the envelopes and news-wrappers, the usual watermark of the Department.

IV.—REFERENCE LIST OF ISSUES.—3d ISSUE.

No.	Value.	Color and Tint.	Knife.	Size.	Paper.
101	2c.	black,	A	3¼x5½	light brown buff, thin, gummed.
102	“	intense black,	G	“	yellow buff v. smooth, ungum'd.
103	“	black,	“	“	orange, verg., ungummed.
104	3c.	bright rose,	A	2⅞x4¾	white, f. t. p., soft and smooth.
105	“	rose,	“	3¼x5½	pure white, “ “
106	“	“	“	“	bluish white, “ “
107	“	light rose,	“	“	light brown buff, soft.
108	“	bright “	“	“	bright yellow brown buff, crisp.
109	“	rose, “	D	“	white, soft and smooth.
110	“	“	“	“	brown buff, crisp, verg.
111	“	“	E	3⅞x5¾	white, soft and smooth.
112	“	“	“	“	yellow buff, crisp.
113	“	pale rose,	G	3¼x5½	pure white, “
114	“	“ “	“	“	yellow buff, smooth.
115	“	rose,	“	“	brown buff, thicker.
116	“	“	H	3½x6¼	white, (?)
117	“	“	“	“	buff, (?)
118	“	“	M	3¼x5½	white, (?)
119	“	“	“	“	buff, (?)
120	“	“	N	3⅞x5¾	white, (?)
121	“	“	“	“	buff, (?)

122	6c.	dark rose,	B	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$	pure white, crisp, verg.
123	"	pale "	"	"	white f. t. p., very smooth.
124	"	dull "	"	"	light yellow buff, smooth.
125	"	pale "	"	"	yellow brown buff, thin.
126	"	intense rose,	"	"	dark brown buff, thick, verg.
127	10c.	light bt. green,	A	$3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	white f. t. p., thin, smooth.
128	"	clear cold "	"	"	" " " "
129	"	dull yellow "	"	"	light brown buff, thin, smooth.
130	"	light bright "	"	"	yellow " " " "
131	"	clear cold "	"	"	" " " thicker, " "
132	"	green,	D	"	white, (?)
133	"	"	"	"	buff, (?)
134	"	olive green,	G	"	pure white, thick, crisp.
135	"	intense dk. green,	"	"	white, f. t. p., thick, soft.
136	"	bright green,	"	"	" " thinner, crisp, verg.
137	"	dull "	"	"	" " " " "
138	"	intense dk. green,	"	"	light straw buff, thick, crisp.
139	"	olive "	"	"	" " " " "
140	"	dull olive "	"	"	salmon buff, thick, verg.
141	"	dark "	"	"	light brown buff, thick.
142	"	dull yellow "	"	"	very light buff, crisp.
143	"	bright "	"	"	yellow buff, thin, smooth.
144	"	yellow green,	M	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{3}{8}$	white f. t. p., smooth, verg.
145	"	dull "	"	"	brown buff, v., smooth.
146	12c.	dark brown & dark red,	I	$3\frac{7}{8} \times 8\frac{7}{8}$	yellowish straw, crisp.
147	"	light b. & red b.	"	"	whitish straw, crisp, verg.
148	20c.	int. blue & dk. red	"	$4 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$	thick straw, smooth.
149	"	light blue & red,	"	"	thinner " " "
150	"	bright blue	J	"	yellowish straw, smooth.
151	24c.	dk. green	"	$4\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{7}{8}$	whitish " " crisp.
152	"	dull " & crimson	"	"	coarse reddish, brown, thick.
153	"	yel. " & red,	"	"	yellowish straw, crisp.
154	40c.	black v. & red v.	"	"	" " " "

*Letter and Note Sheets.*

155	3c.	rich plum rose, note,	$6\frac{1}{4} \times 8$	bright blue, crisp.
156	"	bright rose, letter,	$8 \times 10$	" " " v.

*Newspaper Wrapper.*

				Distance from top.		
157	2c.	intense black,	$5\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	Manilla, gummed.	
		Vergeured horizontally.				

*To be Continued.*





*John W. Schenck*  
 Vice Secretary

*Saml. S. Millman*  
 Corresponding Secretary



*Wm. C. Appleton*  
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THE

AMERICAN JOURNAL

OF

PHILATELY



AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

VOL. VII.]

APRIL 1, 1873.

[No. 79.

### The Stamps of the Virgin Islands.

BY FENTONIA.

Perhaps there are no recently-issued stamps more interesting, more varied, and demanding more careful thought and research as to the meaning of their devices, than the stamps of the Virgin Islands. No sooner had the penny green and sixpenny pink appeared (which, except as regards background, are identical in design), than speculation became rife as to the signification of their common device.

The writer of the first description of them in this magazine (vol. v., page 9), ventures on an hypothesis that the parable of the ten wise and foolish virgins was intended to be symbolized by the twelve lamps, and though rather puzzled how to reduce the number 12 to a decimal, arrives at the somewhat arbitrary conclusion, that the solitary individual skipping along so blithely, must decidedly be a *wise*\* one. Six months later, information obtained from the postmaster at Tortola (see vol. v page 121) completely explodes his theory. He states that "the Virgin Isles were discovered by Columbus on the Virgin's day (does he mean

\* [As the proposer of the hypothesis at which our contributor makes merry, we would just ask whether, assuming that the parabolic virgins were intended to be symbolised, a *foolish* one would be likely to be chosen for special representation?—Ed.]

Lady-day, the 25th of March ?), and that he accordingly named them after the Virgin. The twelve lamps," he adds, "represents the twelve primitive Christian charities." Now, what are these twelve *primitive charities*? The word "charities," as including a dozen attributes, is of itself ambiguous. I have heard of the three Christian graces—faith, hope, and charity,—and I have heard of the Graces in mythology being called charities (erroneously of course, as the name should be spelt "Charites" and the *ch* should be pronounced *hard*), but twelve charities or graces, if ever acknowledged in early symbolism, are certainly "things not generally known." The word *primitive*, as applied by the worthy postmaster, is also most unfortunately obscure. What can be the difference between primitive and mediæval or modern charities? And why does the Virgin patronize only one of them, leaving the other eleven to float around her in the ambient air?

Again, on what authority is it stated that Columbus discovered the Virgin Islands on the "Virgin's day," whichever that may be? According to an old Spanish calendar, given in *Husenbeth's Emblems of the Saints* (1860), there are no less than fifteen days set apart during the year for commemorating various events in her life, from her "nativity" to her "desponsation" and "assumption"; but on referring to Washington Irving's *Life of Columbus* (no mean authority), it appears that *not one* of these commemorations occurred during the short cruise among the Caribee Islands, in which he discovered and named these islands. Besides, the Virgin Mary is never represented carrying a lamp of any sort, though she is certainly frequently found bearing a lily; but so also are a score of other saints and martyrs. Washington Irving says that Columbus, having sailed from Cadiz on Sept. 25th, 1493, on his second voyage of discovery, landed on the 4th of November on an island, which he named Guadeloupe, in honour of a convent of that name in Estramadura; that he again weighed anchor on the 10th, and that, after passing and naming various small islands, he soon came in sight of a great cluster of islands, to the largest of which he gave the name of St. Ursula, and called the others the Eleven Thousand Virgins; and that he reached Hispaniola, or Hayti, on the 22d of the same month; consequently the Virgin Islands must have been discovered early in November, when, according to Husenbeth, there was no day set apart in honor of the Virgin. Washington Irving gives these particulars on the authority of Peter Martyr, the contemporary, the correspondent, and the biographer of Columbus; therefore the origin of the name (hinted at, *Stamp-Collector's Magazine*, vol. v., p. 46) may be considered as indubitably settled. Whether there is now an island named St. Ursula, seems doubtful; but as most of the islands discovered by Columbus

have since changed names, probably St. Ursula has shared the same fate. For the benefit of juvenile readers, it may be as well to state here, that the legend of the eleven thousand virgins is a monkish myth, originating, as Sirmond, a learned Jesuit writer of the seventeenth century, candidly admits, in the mis-reading of an ancient Latin manuscript martyrology, in which two females, named Ursula and Undecimella, are mentioned as virgin martyrs. The latter name being mistaken for *undecim-mille*, latin for 11,000, easily accounts for the popular legend of St. Ursula and the eleven thousand virgins.

As to the real meaning of the device, which also constitutes the armorial bearings of such of the Virgin Islands as belong to Great Britain, I am of the opinion that it represents the constellation Virgo, the Virgin, the sixth sign of the Zodiac, the latter fact well-typified by her holding the sixth lamp, the twelve lamps symbolizing the twelve signs of the Zodiac. Notwithstanding the discrepancy between the seal and the stamp in the number of lamps on each side, she still holds the sixth lamp, if reckoned the reverse way. Hesiod and Aratus, the earliest writers on Greek astronomy, state that Virgo, though immortal, dwelt on earth during the golden age under the name of Astræa, the goddess of justice, but that, when mankind fell into dishonest and unjust ways, she forsook the earth, and retired to heaven, where she became the constellation Virgo. In support of this theory, it is remarkable that the engraver actually had a seal given him for a pattern for the 4d. and 1s. stamps, bearing the figure of Justice; and it is further remarkable that the learned Sir Wm. Jones, describing an ancient Indian zodiac in the second vol. of his *Asiatic Researches*, mentions that Virgo is there represented carrying a lamp.

We now come to the other and larger pair of stamps, the four-penny and the shilling values. The Virgin's figure greatly resembles Guido Reni's picture of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, though there is certainly nothing inconsistent in the astronomical virgin, the *ci-devant* goddess of justice, having an aureola of some of the stars which form her constellation, in this instance eight in number on each stamp. In Guido's picture, exhibited in the Manchester exhibition in 1857, and engraved at page 42 of Mrs. Jameson's *Legends of the Madonna*, the Virgin has 12 stars round her head, her feet resting on what the magazine calls a globe or arch, but which is really intended for the moon, in allusion to the commencement of the 12th chap. of the Apocalypse, 'A woman clothed with the sun, and the moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars,' which description has always been applied by the Romish church to the Virgin Mary. Though there are but eight stars visible on each stamp, the other four may be imagined, perhaps, to



form the back of her crown or aureola. In the four-penny stamp her clothing is anything but sunny, an omission remedied in the shilling one, as the rays of the sun seem entirely to surround her. The so-called mural background, however, is sadly too earthly for a glorified being. An objection has been made that the Virgin is represented black, but let me assure all cavillers, that it is quite in accordance with the ideas of the early painters; the Romish church at that time explaining the verse in the first chapter of the Canticles, "Behold I am black, but comely," as typifying the Virgin Mary. I believe there are still one or two early pictures extant, painted in a very inferior style of art, which carry out this *black* idea.

To sum up: my opinion is, that the lady represented on the pair of stamps first issued for the Virgin Islands, is the constellation Virgo, the Virgin; while she, on the last-issued pair, is the Virgin Mary in her assumed glorified state, the *Virgo Maria Assumpta* of the Romish church. Nevertheless, I cordially endorse the sentiment expressed at page 46 of last year's magazine, that "there seems to be a strange confusion of symbolism in the design of the stamps of these islands," as interesting to study, as it is difficult to unravel.—*S. C. M.*

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### The Stamped Envelopes, Sheets and Wrappers of the United States.

(Continued from page 50.)

#### *General Concluding Remarks.*

It is curious that the NEW RULED 3 cent varieties are almost unknown. Nos. 118 and 119 are said to exist, but I have never seen them; and 120 and 121 are only given, as it is fair to suppose they may have been emitted to keep company with 111 and 112 (Old Ruled Medium Letters). Both of these Knives (E and N) were common with the last Issue.

Nos. 132 and 133 are mentioned on the authority of Mr. Pemberton, as are also 116 and 117; but I am extremely doubtful as to their existence. A 2 cent on Knife H may have been issued, but I have never seen or heard of a copy.

All the above varieties are so extremely *scarce*, that a slight reference in the final list is all I can say of them; and in view of this, I trust my *confrères* will be lenient with me for any omissions.

In order to economize paper, the corners of the bottom flap of the 12, 20 and 24 cent copies are more or less cut off, and seldom terminate as



they should. (*Vide*, Knives I and J.) These mal-formations add largely to the collection of varieties.

Every collector is aware that the duplicate colored individuals were never printed on white.

*Special Request* envelopes, as the Departments term them, were inaugurated with this Issue. This feature consists in printing, across the left end of the envelope, a request to return the letter to the sender in so many days, &c., if not called for. An early form was :

"If not called for in . . . . . days, to be returned to . . . . ."

This request was worded in other ways, and these, with the varieties of the type, errors, &c., serve to augment the "rank and file" of the enthusiastic collector.

The work of *Reprinting* was abolished with the last Issue, so that no such specimens are thrown upon the "market."

### III. ANALYTICAL HISTORY OF ISSUES.

#### 4. FOURTH ISSUE.

##### a. DATE OF EMISSION.—VALUES.

The impressions common to this "diminutive" issue are :

2 cents black "Post"	-	1864.
3 " rose —	December,	"
6 " " —	-	"

##### b. DESIGN.

Two cents; same as 2 cents "Postage," but wider disk, and upper inscription: U. S. POST.

Three and Six Cents. Embossed profile bust of Washington to left, on colored, upright, oval disk, and within lined frame; UNITES STATES above, value below, separated by large figure of value, within frame, and to right and left of bust.

##### c. MINUTE EXAMINATION OF DIES AND THEIR VARIETIES.

Two cents. Although several minor varieties are noticeable, two distinct Dies were prepared for this value, of which the latter may be sub-divided.

##### FIRST DIE.

Type 1. Size of stamp, 1 inch by 1 inch. The engraving very clearly defined.

##### SECOND DIE.

Type 2. Size of stamp, 1 by 1 1-64th. This I find mostly upon the

cheaper qualities of orange-buff envelopes, and contains by far the greater number of apparent varieties.

Type 3. Size of stamp, 1 by 1 1-32d. This is the commonest impression.

Three and Six Cents. There are no varieties, that I am aware of, in exception is made to the coarse, poorly impressed, later, three cent copies.

#### d. COLORS AND TINTS OF IMPRESSION.

The black impressions are usually heavy and distinct, and present no especial varieties.

The rose of both the three and six cent copies varies from very light to extremely dark shades.

#### e. SPECIFIC APPLICATION OF KNIVES AND SIZES.

By the appended list it will be noticed, that the "Old" Knives disappeared with the third issue. Those common to the present are :

New, Plain Note,	Size, $2\frac{7}{8} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ ,	Knife F.
" " Letter,	" $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ ,	" G.
" " Extra Letter,	" $3\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ ,	" H.
" " Official,	" $3\frac{7}{8} \times 8\frac{7}{8}$ ,	" I.
" " "	" $3\frac{5}{8} \times 8\frac{7}{8}$ ,	" J.
" Ruled Letter,	" $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ ,	" M.

#### f. GENERAL DETAILS OF PAPER.

##### *Qualities and Shades.*

Five very distinct qualities and shades are attached to this issue, and may appropriately be classified with the values to which they are confined.

White for both 3 and 6 cents,  
Strawbuff for all the copies,

Reddish buff for the 3 and 6 cents,  
Bright orange, and  
Orange red v. for the lowest values.

The paper employed for the wrappers, Manilla, is found on dark and very light shade of paper, varying considerably in thickness.

Watermark of the Department as usual.

*To be Continued.*





*John W. Williams*  
 Vice Secretary  
*Samuel Silliman*  
 Corresponding Secretary



*W. B. Apple*  
 President

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THE

AMERICAN JOURNAL

OF

PHILATELY



AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

VOL. VII.]

APRIL 15, 1873.

[No. 80.

### Newly Issued Stamps.

**SPANISH WEST INDIES.**—The new set is now complete ; the 1 peseta has just made its appearance, color red brown.

**DANISH WEST INDIES.**—We are able to add a new value to the stamp used by this colony ; same design, value 4 cents, color blue ; it is perforated.

**GREAT BRITAIN**—The current six-pence stamp is now printed in slate, in place of brown.

**NEW ZEALAND.**—We have before us a new stamp for this colony ; it is a small rectangular, inscribed *New Zealand Newspaper Postage* ; design similar to the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp of Great Britain, value  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., pink.

**SWITZERLAND** has changed the design of the Newspaper band stamp ; the new design consists of the arms and numeral of value in oval, surrounded by stars ; they are struck in relief to the left. 2c. rose, 5c. rose.

**NORWAY.**—A 2 skilling envelope, color blue, has just been issued.

**NEW FOUNDLAND.**—Our Brussels contemporary states that, on the 1st of April, Post cards and a new 3c. adhesive were to make their appearance.



*Newspaper Wrappers.*

No.	Value.	Die	Color & Tint	Size.	Distance of Stamp from top of Wrapper.	Paper.
189	2c.	1	Black, v.,	4½x14	11-16, 5½,	dk. brown Manilla, ung'd
190	"	2	"	4 x 7¾,	1¾,	" " gummed
191	"	3	"	5 3-16x 8,	1 15-16,	" " "
192	"	"	"	5¼x10¼,	1½,	lt. straw buff, " ung'd
193	"	"	"	5½x9½,	1¾,	" " "
194	"	"	"	6 x8,	1 9-16,	straw buff, gummed.
195	"	"	"	9 9-16x8¼,	4¾,	" " ungummed.

*To be Continued.*

**A Novel Race.**

FROM "ALL THE YEAR ROUND."

It might, perhaps, have been thought that the ingenuity of man had been so thoroughly ransacked that a new description of race was almost an impossibility; but it has been reserved for the enterprising gentleman who rejoices in spiky moustaches and the title of the People's Caterer, to demonstrate the contrary.

A postman's race was the other day announced to take place at North Woolwich Gardens, over a three-hundred-yards course, planted with trees at a distance of about ten yards from each other; to each tree was to be affixed a number, a knocker, and a letter-box, and the men being started in heats of four (each man provided with the same number of letters), the duty of each competitor was to deliver the regulation postman's knock at each tree, drop a letter in the box, and, getting over the ground as rapidly as possible, either by running or walking, to return to the starting-post. To prevent this curious race from resolving itself into a mere trial of speed—instead of speed and accuracy combined—the whole sixty letters representing the number of leafy houses to be called at in going and returning, were not to be served out to each man, but a dozen letters were to be withdrawn at random from each batch, while a single false delivery among the forty-eight remaining numbers was to distance the unfortunate blunderer. Prizes were to be given to the winner of the grand heat, the winners of the trial heats, and also to the second and third in each heat.

The novelty of the event, and the peculiarly business-like character of the arrangement, attracted my attention, and it was with some surprise that I discovered a paragraph going the round of the papers, not

only stating that the chiefs of the postal department declined to smile official sanction on the undertaking, but were throwing as much cold water upon it as possible. That the authorities should decline to take any trouble about the matter was conceivable enough, but it appeared to your contributor that they certainly travelled out of the record in administering a public snubbing to the projector. A postman when he gets a holiday—no very frequent occurrence—has clearly as good a right to attend a race, or even to take part therein, as any other citizen.

Entertaining some grave doubts as to the probable effect of the official wet blanket thrown over the project, I betake myself on a fine summer afternoon to Fenchurch Street Station, and proceed to discover North Woolwich Gardens. Although some thousands of people are there present, there is plenty of room for everybody. The blue uniforms of the postmen pervade the entire gardens, and the wives and families, the friends and adherents of those honest fellows, muster strongly. The swings are doing a roaring trade, and the proprietor of a huge iron round-about, of the bicycle order of architecture, can hardly accommodate the numerous customers, who seem hugely to appreciate the fun of working very hard to spin—like horizontal squirrels—round in a circle.

The simple, jovial holiday-makers, in short, are getting on very well, and the laughter of merry children rings sweetly in the summer air, especially at the blissful moment when a huge tray arrives laden with fragrant tea, mighty heaps of shrimps in their ruddy brown armour, whole forests of green water-cresses, and bread-and-butter galore.

But the postmen entered for the race are beginning to collect at the end of the course—the dark blue uniforms gradually sifting themselves out of the crowd of merry-makers—and come to the front with the air of men who have a great undertaking before them. Some few of the competitors have gone to the length of laying aside their uniform altogether, and attired in jerseys, with over-coats tied round their necks by the sleeves in the approved athletic style, contrive, by their would-be pedestrian get-up, to slightly mar the symmetry of some of the races.

The People's Caterer and his merry men are busily employed clearing the course, and the general public relinquish, with evident reluctance, the new and delightful amusement of trying the different knockers—a sport which has kept many youths and maidens in high good humour during the afternoon, and heavily taxed the powers of much-enduring pater-familias in raising his olive branches to the level of the coveted noise-producer. The course is cleared, at last; the trees, all duly accoutred with knocker, box and number, are counted, and preparations are made for the start.



At last all is ready, and the four men drawn in the first heat stand ready, each man with his packet of cards in his hand. One of these, the stalwart fellow in a grey jersey, is a good specimen of that well-known character in all racing matters—the litigious competitor. He has been in great force all the afternoon, asking endless questions, and worrying the great caterer by propounding to him knotty points as to disqualification, the exact meaning of each and every one of the conditions, the choice of umpires, and such-like tough and uncomfortable subjects. I have a great hope that he will be beaten; and my sympathies are undoubtedly with the lithe young fellow in plain clothes, who says nothing, but takes up his letters and his position in silence.

The word is given, away they go, and at a clipping pace. Rat-tat, rat tat, rat-tat, the air seems full of the postman's knock, so rapidly do the rat-tats succeed each other. The stout competitor, who went off with a tremendous rush, is dropping into the rear already, and his interesting family, craning over the ropes to "see papa win," is doomed to disappointment. I hope the discomfiture of papa on this occasion will not shake the faith of the family in its head. By Jove, the litigious man is leading; I can see his detestable grey jersey well in front. They have turned the corner, and are now racing back, grey-jacket has lost the pride of place. The quiet man leads; rat-tat, rat-tat, rat-tat; grey-jacket makes a final effort, but the quiet competitor wins in a canter.

The litigious man is placed second; and, true to the last, no sooner recovers his breath than he lodges an objection against the winner for going on the wrong side of a tree. The objector takes but little by his motion though, for number one has gone over the whole course, and delivered all his letters correctly, so the objection is quietly overruled. But the objector, though disposed of officially, hovers about for hours in a discontented manner, and putting on the air of one who has been deeply wronged, pounces like a sort of mail-carrying ancient mariner upon any unfortunate wight who may be weak enough to listen to the yarn of the litigious one. The heats now follow each other in rapid succession, and the interest is well kept up by the crowd of families and sympathisers. Meanwhile twilight falls softly over the broad river; the lights gleam brightly from the Woolwich shore; the illumination of the gardens commences; music strikes up on the platform, and dancing begins; but my dancing days, like the postmen's races, are things of the past, and, stepping into a railway carriage, I am soon once more in London's "seething cauldron."

### Revenue Stamps.

We annex a list of all the Match and Medicine stamps which have come to our notice, since the publication of our list in this Journal for April 1872.

#### MEDICINE STAMPS.

* Bazine, X.	-	-	-	-	2c.,	red,
Centaur Liniment,	-	-	-	-	2c.,	black,
“	“	-	-	-	4c.,	“
Perl & Co., Dr. M.,	-	-	-	-	6c.,	“
Radcliff's Remedy,	-	-	-	-	2c.,	“
Reading's Russia Salve,	-	-	-	-	1c.,	“
Wilson's (Rev. E. A.) Remedy,	-	-	-	-	12c.,	blue,
Woodward & Co., J. B.,	-	-	-	-	1c.,	green.

The signature on Swains Panacion 8c. stamp has been altered from Jas. to Wm.

There are two varieties of “Dr. Soules' Orientine Pills,” one with address “160 Fulton St., cor. B'way, N. Y.”; the other “60 West Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.”

#### MATCH STAMPS.

B. & N. (Brockett & Newton,)	-	-	-	1c.,	carmine,
Maryland Match Co.,	-	-	-	1c.,	blue,
San Francisco Percussion Match Co.,	-	-	-	1c.,	“

\* We have known of this stamp a year or more, but have not been able to see one, but believe it exists.

### Answers to Correspondents.

*F. A. S.*—Thanks for the Wilson stamp. You will find what you desire in the present number. The colors of the Jayne stamp in our list are wrong—they should be reversed. We would be pleased to receive any new stamps that you may see or hear of.

*Philatelist, Troy.*—We are preparing a revenue Stamp Album. It will be a companion book of our “Common Sense” Postage Stamp Album, and will be ready about July; it will have special designed spaces for the Document and Propriety stamps of the United States, the Bill and Law stamps of Canada, England, &c., &c.

*A. H. B., Montreal.*—We buy all kinds of foreign revenue stamps; we will take all the new issues of Law stamps you can get.

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<b>BIG C.</b> —Contains 100 Varieties of Really Good Stamps, Including Egypt, Turkey, West Australia, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, &c.	\$1.00
<b>BIG D.</b> —Contains 100 Varieties of Used and Unused Stamps, Entirely different to those contained in packet Big C, and includes amongst other scarce ones, stamps from the following States: Servia, Spain, Sweden, Mexico, South Australia, &c.,	\$1.00
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<b>BIG F.</b> —Contains 75 Varieties of United States Stamps, Both Postal and Revenue,	\$1.00
<b>BIG G.</b> —Contains 12 Varieties of United States Local Stamps, Warranted Genuine,	25 cents.
<b>BIG H.</b> —Contains 25 Varieties of U. S. Revenue Stamps,	25 “
<b>BIG I.</b> —Contains 15 Varieties of Canada Revenue Stamps,	25 “
<b>BIG K.</b> —Contains 25 Varieties of Good Obsolete Stamps, Including Old Switzerland, Naples, Sweden, Spain, &c.,	25 “
<b>BIG L.</b> —Contains 10 Varieties Used Stamps, Including Peru Black 1d. English, Old Baden, &c.,	25 “
<b>BIG M.</b> —Contains 20 Varieties of Unused Stamps, Including Spain, Servia, Saxony, Belgium, &c.,	25 “
<b>BIG N.</b> —Contains 10 Varieties Good Unused Stamps, Including Maderia, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Isle, &c.,	25 “
<b>BIG O.</b> —Contains 25 Varieties of Good Unused Stamps, Including Brazil, Jamaica, New Granada, &c.,	50 “
<b>BIG P.</b> —Contains 25 Varieties of Good Used Stamps, Including Mexico, Honduras, Bahamas, &c.,	50 “
<b>BIG Q.</b> —10 Varieties Foreign Revenue Stamps,	25 “
<b>BIG R.</b> —Set, 116 Hamburg Locals,	50 “
<b>BIG S.</b> —Contains 100 Varieties Used Foreign Stamps, Including one from nearly every country in the world. This is very cheap and is highly recommended,	\$5 00
<b>BIG T.</b> —Contains 250 Varieties of Used Stamps, Including Bahamas, Barbadoes, Victoria, Russia, New Granada, Naples, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, Heligoland, &c.,	\$5 00
<b>BIG W.</b> —Contins 500 Foreign Stamps, Including some from nearly every country in the world, amongst which may be found Ecuador, Guatemala, Fiji, and Sandwich Isles, Montevideo, Mexico, Martinique, &c., &c., and is decidedly the best and cheapest packet for any one not having more than 600 in their collection,	\$10 00

This packet will be neatly arranged in a good album by adding the price of the album, \$2.50, 3.50 or 5.00 extra.

*For List of Dealers Packets, see “American Journal of Philately.”*







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THE  
AMERICAN JOURNAL  
OF  
PHILATELY

AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

VOL. VII.]

MAY 1, 1873.

[No. 81.

Newly Issued Stamps.

ABOLISHING THE FRANKLING PRIVILEGE.

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS TO BE USED BY THE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT—APPROPRIATIONS OF CONGRESS—THE AUTHORITIES IN A PLEASANT MOOD—POSTAL CARDS.

In the matter of postage stamps, the new style of which comes into use in the several government departments after the 1st of July, variety and appropriateness of design combine to render them worthy more than a passing word. In the first place they will be entirely different from those in general use by the public. The one cent stamp has the profile bust of Franklin, taken from Rubricht, in imperial blue. Two cents, Jackson; profile bust after Powers; color, velvet-brown. Three cents, Washington; profile bust after Houdon; color, green. Six cents, Lincoln; after York, in cochineal red. Seven cents, Stanton; profile bust from photograph, color, English vermillion. Ten cents,

Jefferson ; profile bust after Powers' statue, chocolate color. Twelve cents, Clay ; profile Bust after Hart ; purple. Fifteen cents, Webster profile bust after Clevenger ; color, orange. Twenty-four cents, Scott, profile bust after Coffee ; color pure purple. Thirty cents, Hamilton ; profile bust after Cerrachi ; color, black. Ninety cents, Commodore O. H. Perry ; profile bust after Wolcutt's statue ; color, carmine.

These same medalions are to be used on the stamps for the departments, but each one to be in different color and design, with the exception of the profile. That for the War Department has beneath the medalion in the lowest corners a shield, and in the upper corners the letters "U. S.," with "War Department" written across the top, and the denomination across the bottom of the stamp.

The Navy Department has a cable extending around the stamp outside of the medalion, with "Navy Department" and two stars in the upper corners, the denominations written across the bottom, and the letters "U. S." in the lower corners.

The Treasury stamp has nothing particularly emblematical. The sides around the medalion are filled with folds of drapery and heavy tassels depending. "Treasury" is written across the top, the denomination across the bottom, and the letters "U. S." in the corner, under the word "Treasury."

Stamps for the White House have "Executive" written across the top in large letters, and "U. S." in the upper corners, plain sides and denomination across the bottom.

The Interior stamps are the handsomest of the lot. The name of the Department is written across the top, extending from side to side, with stars in the upper corners, and pillars on the sides, running from the top and terminating with the letters "U. S." in large type set in relief.

The State Department stamp is very plain. The name of the Department is printed across the top, plain sides, with large letters "U. S." at the lower corners, and denominations across the bottom.

The Department of Justice has a plain and severe looking stamp, with plain sides and corners, "Department of Justice" written across the top, and the letters "U. S." in large type set in stars at the lower sides.

The Post Office Department Stamp, instead of the medalion, will have the denomination in large figures and full relief in white on a black ground. The border of this stamp is of excellent workmanship, and is composed of a delicate wreath of leaves entwined around the medalion ; the letters "U. S." are in the lower corners, and two balls in upper corners. The reason for making the post office stamp different from

the others is that the Post Office Department has to distribute these stamps to thirty thousand postmasters throughout the country, for official use, and it will occasion less confusion and less opportunity for careless, ignorant and dishonest postmasters to disarrange the system by having a distinct stamp for their own use. Each department has a different color, so that there will be no occasion for the correspondence to get mixed. The color for the War Department is carmine; the Navy blue; the Interior, vermilion; Post Office, black; Agricultural, straw color; Department of Justice, royal purple; Executive, chocolate. Congress appropriated for the Executive Department postage \$600; Department of State, \$83,000; Post Office Department, \$800,000; Treasury, \$504,000; War, \$153,000; Navy, \$33,000; Interior Department, \$330,000; Agricultural Department, \$52,000; Department of Justice, \$15,000.

The requisitions of the different departments for the first quarter are beginning to come into the Post Office. The Treasury Department for the first quarter alone wants 200,000, the State Department 20,000, the War Department \$30,000. The Signal Service, a bureau of the War Department, makes requisition, in addition to stamps, for 250,000 one cent wrappers for one month alone. This is for the weather reports which are sent out every day all over the country. General Meyer's requisition for postage on what is termed the farmer reports, alone for the year was \$65,000. The departments will make requisitions on the post office for stamps; the Post Office will send orders to the Bank Note Company, and they will deliver directly to the departments.

The Post Office Department is in a pleasant mood over the abolition of the franking privilege, and revels in anticipations of its increased revenue, although it is not clear where the government will have the \$2,543,327 72 which the Postmaster General gave as the amount that was expended on account of its use, and which would be saved by the abolition of the privilege, since Congress appropriated nearly \$2000000 for postage, and the contracts for carrying the mails are not to be made a dollar less than before the change.

The new postal cards will also be ready for use at the same time the new stamps are out. These cards are about six inches long and three or four inches wide. One side is blank, for the message to be written upon; the other is neatly ornamented with a scroll bearing "United States," with a flourish, and "One cent postage," stamped in the corner, the same as on stamped envelopes.—[*Telegram.*]

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—We have just received from a correspondent, a few of the new 30 cent stamps; color, *claret*.

## The Stamped Envelopes, Sheets and Wrappers of the United States.

(Continued from page 63.)

### III.—ANALYTICAL HISTORY OF ISSUES.—5TH ISSUE.

#### A. DATE OF EMISSION.—VALUES.

The envelopes of this issue appeared at two periods, 1865 and 1866. To the first belong the 3 cents, brown, and 6 cents, mauve; ; to the second, 9c. lemon and orange, 12c. stone and claret, 18c. vermilion, 24c. blue, 30c. green, 40c. rose.

I much regret the impossibility of obtaining the day and month each value saw "light;" but my efforts in this direction have failed.

*b* DESIGN.—In order to avoid repetition, the description of the heading under notice may be easily disposed of.

The 3 and 6 cent values are identical with their *confreres* of the last emission, and the 9, 12, 18, 24, 30 and 40c. copies, conform to the 10c. of the third issue.

#### C. MINUTE EXAMINATION OF DIES AND THEIR VARIETIES.

There are no varieties to mention.

#### D. COLORS AND TINTS OF REVERSED IMPRESSION.

3 cents. The normal color of this value—brown, may be found, when lightly impressed, of a dull stone tint, growing gradually darker, culminating in a rich, deep sepia.

6 cents. Light reddish mauve, V to dark violet, thus introducing many minute intermediate tints.

9 cents. Lemon V to yellow, orange.

The shade of paper has much to do with the several hues of the lemon V to yellow. The orange is bright and distinct.

12 cents. The earlier impressions were of a light stone shade V to dark olive brown; the latter, a claret hue, were common to envelopes bearing "Wells, Fargo & Co.'s" frank.

24 cents. Dull blue V to intense French blue.

30 " yellow-green V to dark emerald.

40 " rose V.

#### E. SPECIFIC APPLICATION OF KNIVES AND SIZES.

Three knives, as appended, are introduced to our study:

New, plain letter, size  $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$  knife G.

" " official, " $3\frac{7}{8} \times 8\frac{7}{8}$ " " J.

" " " " $4\frac{1}{8} \times 9\frac{7}{8}$ " " "

" " " " $3\frac{7}{8} \times 8\frac{7}{8}$ " " K.



F. GENERAL DETAILS OF PAPER.

*Qualities and shades.*

White, straw-buff and reddish-buff, extremely thin paper for the 3c. value, vergeured. Blueish-white, straw V to reddish-buff; heavy paper for the 6 cents; verg. app. Straw-buff V to red-brown for the 9 cents. Superior crisp salmon for the claret 12c., yellow-buff for the stone; and for the 18, 24, 30 and 40c., a heavy, rough, reddish-brown.

Same watermark of the department.

IV. REFERENCE LIST OF ISSUE.—5TH ISSUE.

No.	Value.	Color and Tint.	Knife.	Size.	Watermark.	Quality.
196	3c.	dull stone.	K.	3 $\frac{7}{8}$ x8 $\frac{7}{8}$	pure white,	thin, verg.
197	"	brown V	"	"	white, ft. p.	" "
198	"	deep sepia	"	"	"	" "
199	"	stone	"	"	straw-buff,	" "
200	"	d. velvet brown	"	"	"	" "
201	"	red-brown	"	"	reddish-buff	" "
202	6c.	l. reddish-mauve	G.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ x5 $\frac{1}{2}$	white, ft. p.,	crisp and thick.
203	"	dark mauve	"	"	bluish-white	" "
204	"	bright violet	"	"	"	" "
205	"	rich purple	"	"	straw-buff	" "
206	"	reddish-violet,	"	"	"	" "
207	"	intense violet	"	"	"	V " "
208	9c.	dull lemon	J.	3 $\frac{7}{8}$ x8 $\frac{7}{8}$	reddish-buff,	rough " "
209	"	lemon	"	"	"	smooth, " "
210	"	bt. lemon V	"	"	"	V " "
211	"	yellow	"	"	"	crisp, " "
212	"	bt. yellow V to	"	"	"	" " "
213	"	dark yellow	"	"	"	V " "
214	"	orange	"	"	straw-buff,	" verg.
215	"	bright orange	"	"	"	" " "
216	"	intense orange	"	"	"	" " "
217	12c.	dull stone	"	"	yellow-buff	" thick.
218	"	brown sepia	"	"	straw-buff	" "
219	"	olive-brown	"	"	" " V	" " "
220	"	dull claret	"	"	salmon, crisp,	verg.
221	"	bright "	"	"	bt. salmon	" " "
222	18c.	vermilion	"	4 $\frac{1}{8}$ x9 $\frac{7}{8}$	reddish-brown,	rough, thick
223	"	intense vermil.	"	"	"	" " "
224	24c.	lt. blue	"	"	"	crisp, " "
225	"	dull blue	"	"	"	rough, " "
226	"	d. French blue	"	"	"	" " "

227	30c.	yellow-green	J.	4½x9¾	reddish-brown, rough,	thick
228	"	bt. green	"	"	"	crisp, "
229	"	dk. emerald	"	"	"	" "
230	40c.	rose V.	"	"	"	" "
231	"	bt. rose	"	"	"	" "

## GENERAL CONCLUDING REMARKS.

It will have been remarked that the 3 and 6 cent knives, have been *reversed*; the former being found for the first time on the "official size."

The tints of the impressions common to this emission, are almost indescribable; and my final list contains scarcely a half of the specimens to be met with.

"Special-Request" Envelopes in all their *varieties* are found in profusion. *To be continued.*

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### A Letter Carrier's Review.

#### JAMES WATSON'S ACCOUNT OF THE CITY POST-OFFICE.

WHAT ONCE FILLED IN A COFFEE-HOUSE NOW MEASURED BY TUNS—EPISODES OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS.

The following is a summary of an interesting lecture on the "New York Post-Office from 1623 to 1873," recently delivered at Steinway Hall by James Watson, himself a letter-carrier:

In 1623, nine years after the building of the first fort on the southern extremity of Manhattan Island, the primitive New York Post-Office came into being. Captains of vessels bringing letters from the old country began to deposit them in a coffee-house where there were displayed in a rack. The coffee-house of those days was the place where the merchants and burghers met to gossip and exchange the news of the day. The first letter carriers were the good-natured hangers-on of the place who would volunteer to take letters to those whose visits to the coffee house were rare. New Amsterdam in 1660 was by no means a large town; it consisted of stragling groups of one-story houses, with high peaked roofs, and gable ends fronting the street, which extended from the Battery to Wall street. The town windmill stood on the Battery. The Government House was in Water street, near Whitehall street. A creek ran through Broad street, up which market boats, rowed by stout Dutchwomen, brought provisions and the mails from Bergen, Gowanus and Brooklyn. The city wall—where Wall street, now is—was a row of palisades, with embankments nine feet high, and broad enough on the top for a footpath. It was favorite promenade for the residents of that day.

*To be continued.*



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<b>BIG M.</b> —Contains 20 Varieties of Unused Stamps, Including Spain, Servia, Saxony, Belgium, &c.,	25 “
<b>BIG N.</b> —Contains 10 Varieties Good Unused Stamps, Including Maderia, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Isle, &c.,	25 “
<b>BIG O.</b> —Contains 25 Varieties of Good Unused Stamps, Including Brazil, Jamaica, New Granada, &c.,	50 “
<b>BIG P.</b> —Contains 25 Varieties of Good Used Stamps, Including Mexico, Honduras, Bahamas, &c.,	50 “
<b>BIG Q.</b> —10 Varieties Foreign Revenue Stamps,	25 “
<b>BIG R.</b> —Set, 116 Hamburg Locals,	50 “
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THE  
AMERICAN JOURNAL  
OF  
PHILATELY



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AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

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VOL. VII.]

MAY 15, 1873.

[No. 82.

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### Newly Issued Stamps.

BERMUDA, emulating the example of the other West India Islands, has lately added a new stamp to its list. The new comer is similar in design to the current set, but has the circle enclosing the profile of her Britanic Majesty set in an octagon; the name BERMUDA is in a straight line above, the value and occupying a similar space below. It is printed on the usual watermarked paper (c. c. and crown.) The value is three pence, color, orange.

BARBADOES is shortly to follow with two additional values of the same design as the current set. The colors and values are, 3 pence, mauve, and 5 shillings, pale brown. The much-needed improvement of adding the value, is contemplated in the four-penny stamps.

NEW GRANADA.—The 1 centavo stamp, issued by this country last year, is now printed in rose instead of sea green.

FRANCE.—The 10 centime is now printed in brown on pink paper, which is a great improvement over the old color, both in appearance and for use, as it was formerly of the same color as the 15c., and the figures of value being so small, frequent mistakes in using must have occurred.

ICELAND.—The set of stamps for this country have been completed, by the addition of one of the value of 3 skillings. The color is pale grey.

SPAIN is reported to be preparing a new series of stamps.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The expected post cards for use in this country have just been issued to the public. They have the current one cent stamp in one corner, and a tint resembling the rays of the sun rising from another corner, and covering the face of the stamp. Not having had an opportunity of personally inspecting the card, we are unable to give concise information. The color is green.

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### The United States Post Cards.

It was intended to have the cards printed and in use during 1872, but, by a singular oversight, the Forty-second Congress closed its second session, last spring, without making any appropriation for their manufacture, and the matter had thus to go over. The mistake was corrected at the opening of Congress in December, when an appropriation of \$800,000 was voted for the manufacture of Postal Cards and stamped envelopes. The Postmaster General advertised for proposals to manufacture the postal cards, January 23, and on the 27th of February, the contract was awarded to Morgan Envelope Company of this city, who offered to furnish the cards at \$1.39 7-8 per thousand. The next highest bidder was George H. Reay, of New York, whose price was \$1.59 1-4 per thousand. The whole number of competitors was 14. The contractors agree to furnish one hundred million cards the first year, and more if required. The orders received at the department already amount to over 30,000,000, and are increasing every day, so that the Postmaster General calculates that at least 130,000,000 cards will be called for the first year.

The cards are to be printed on what is known as "bond paper," that is a paper which is worked together in a solid sheet without pasting. They will be five and one-eighth inches long, by three inches wide, and are of two shades of velvet-brown, bearing on one side a stamp with the "liberty" head, surrounded by the words U. S. POSTAGE ONE CENT, in lathe work, and having besides the words UNITED STATES POSTAL CARD. Printed across the face are lines for the address, with the letters U. S. P. O. D., one-and-a-half inches long, in a watermark across the body of the card. The weight is to be six pounds to the thousand.

By the terms of the contract, the manufacturers must have 500,000 cards ready for delivery May 1, and a gang of workmen are busy get-

ting the east part of the ground floor of the Morgan Envelope Company's Factory, on Worthington Street, ready for the printing apparatus. The walls of that section of the building are of brick, and consequently fire-proof, but the ceiling of the room has been strengthened by a coating of corrugated iron, which will be covered with mortar. The whole of No. 84 will be given up to the manufacture, which will employ sixteen hands. The press, of which mention was recently made in *The Union*, will be capable of striking off 35,000 cards per hour, or 350,000 per day. The agent, who will have a general superintendence of the manufacture as well as the forwarding, will have his office and that of his clerks in the front part of the room facing the street. In the rear a fire-proof vault is to be erected, 23 feet wide, 40 feet long, and 10 feet high, large enough to hold 15,000,000 cards. The walls of the vault are to be 12 inches thick. There will be one entrance from the rear of the work-room, by means of a doorway three by six and one-half feet. This will be protected by double iron doors.

The Morgan Envelope Company, which will fill this important contract for the coming four years, is among the most energetic and successful of our many manufacturing concerns. Upon a small beginning they have built up a large business in the making and sale of envelopes, and have combined therewith several kindred manufactures, which have also assumed large proportions. All the articles from their factory heretofore have been characterised by neatness and tastefulness, so that as stationers, as well as envelope makers, their goods have become widely popular. There is every reason, therefore, to expect that the new postal cards will be neatly and handsomely gotten up, and so be a credit to the concern, and satisfactory to government and people.

There has been much speculation as to the merits and demerits of the postal card system, many claiming that it will be used as a means of blackmailing and venting personal spleen, as has been the case to some extent in England, where the system has been in vogue some time. But the present postal regulations provide that any letter or package having on its envelope gross or obscene words shall be sent to the dead letter office, and this law will of course apply to postal cards. No sooner had the system been voted than private parties began getting up postal cards on their own hook and sending them through the mail, with the usual one cent stamp affixed. As each card bore an inscription similar to the following: "Lipman's postal card, patent applied for," every one making its appearance at the post office, is confiscated and sent to the dead letter office at Washington. Without the postal inscription the cards would have been allowed to pass like other mail matter.—*Springfield Union*.



## A Letter Carrier's Review.

*(Continued from page 74.)*

### EARLY POST ROUTE AND FACILITIES.

It was not till 1692 that the first regular city post-office was established by the municipal government. In 1710 the Postmaster-General of Great Britain established a chief letter office, to which all letters brought by ships were directed to be sent. In 1711 post routes were established between New York and Boston and Albany, the mails being carried about twice a month on horseback. In 1740 similar arrangements were made between New York and Philadelphia. The Post-Office was then situated in Broadway, opposite Bowling-green, and the name of the first Postmaster of whom there is any record was Richard Nichol. In 1753 Benjamin Franklin was appointed Postmaster-General for the Colonies, with a small salary, conditional upon the postal revenue realizing that amount. In 1756 the postage to England by the first mail packets was four pennyweights of silver. In 1764 the mail service between New York and Philadelphia was changed from twice a month to twice a week, and till some years after the Revolution a boy with saddle-bags carried the mails without overloading his horse. Then a sulky was used, and the people were lost in amazement at the progress of internal improvements when a four-horse stage was found necessary. Now, a large mail-car, making four or five trips a day, is hardly sufficient to transport the mails between these two cities.

In 1765 Alexander Colder succeeded Richard Nichol as Postmaster of the City of New York, which position he held till the breaking out of the Revolution. When the British took possession of the city the Post Office was abolished, and for more than seven years all communication by writing not connected with the army of occupation had to be carried on by stealth. William Bedlew was the first Postmaster after the war. Sebastian Bauman succeeded him in 1786, in which year the first city directory, containing 926 names, was published. The postal revenue for that year amounted to \$2,789 84; the revenue for the past year was \$2,650,000, exclusive of the money order department. The first Postmaster General after the establishment of the Federal Government was Samuel Osgood. He assumed his duties in 1789, in the City of New York. There were at this time 75 Government post-offices, and 1,875 miles of post roads. There are now 31,863 post offices and 251,393 miles of post roads. In 1790, when the seat of Government was removed from New York to Philadelphia, the latter city had three letter carriers, New York having only one. There are now employed in the New York Post Office 606 clerks, and 317 carriers and collectors—a total of 923. The carriers deliver daily an average of 90,000



domestic letters, 55,000 city letters, and over 20,000 newspapers and circulars. This is exclusive of those delivered through the boxes, which increases the number one-third.

In 1803, Josiah Ten Eyek succeeded Bauman, but after a year's service was followed by Theodorius Bailey, who held the position for nearly a quarter of a century. He removed the Post Office from Broadway, to No. 29 William St., at Garden St., now Exchange Place. Here boxes were first established for delivery. They were 144 in number, and filled one of the front windows on the ground floor. Postmaster Bailey and his family occupied the upper part of the building as a residence. His name appears signed to a set of resolutions resenting the assumptions of Great Britain relative to the impressment of American seamen. When the war of 1812 broke out, nearly all the male citizens of New York were employed in some way in helping to put the city in a state of defense. Archibald Forrester, whose son Charles is now employed in the post office, was among the post office employes who divided their time between their ordinary duties and labor on the earthworks.

#### WHAT FIFTY YEARS HAVE DONE.

In 1822, a high board fence was built along the line of Duane and Harrison Sts., to shut in the yellow fever which raged in the lower part of the city, and the post office was removed to a house in Greenwich Village, at Bank and Fourth Sts. A single trip of a one-horse furniture wagon was sufficient to remove the entire contents of the office. Now, the daily sale of stamps amounts to about \$8,500; the number of letters stamped daily in the office is 250,000; the number of circulars is 60,000; of drop letters, over 80,000; and 1,100 canvas bags, and 600 leather bags or lock-ups are sent daily from the office. The total weight is nearly 80 tons, with nearly an equal weight coming in. On some Saturdays, with the addition of the foreign mails, the gross weight sent out is 125 tons.

In the fall of 1832, the post office was removed to its old quarters in William St. The population of the city did not then number more than 150,000, and Canal St., formed the extreme northern limit of the city. In 1825, the General Government leased the Academy building in Garden St., which was used as a post office till 1827, when the basement of the new Merchants' Exchange was leased. It stood on the site of the present Custom House. About this time the up-town delivery limits were extended to Houston and Fourth Sts. The franking privilege was freely used in those days. A Congressman from New Jersey rode his mare to Washington during Jackson's first term, and then franked her back to New York, to which place she was led tied to the mail coach.

Gen. Bailey died in September, 1828, and Samuel Gouverneur was appointed his successor. His cousin, known as "little Sam," was the first regularly appointed cashier. In the great fire of December, 1835, the Post Office was burned, and the mail matter was temporarily removed to Pine Street, near Nassau, and in a few days to the Rotunda in the City Hall Park. In 1836, James Page, who had previously been Postmaster of Philadelphia, succeeded Gouverneur; but in six weeks gave place to Jonathan J. Coddington, who built an addition to the Rotunda, and established a branch office in Chatham Square, and a letter delivery in the Merchants' Exchange. President Tyler removed Coddington and appointed John L. Graham.

#### THE DUTCH CHURCH OCCUPIED.

In order to secure the present location of the post office, \$50,000 was raised by down-town merchants, which with \$300,000 given by the Department, was sufficient to purchase the "Middle Dutch Church." The Government expended \$80,000 in fitting it up, and in 1845, the post-office was removed to its present location. In 1845, Robert H. Morris succeeded Graham. Street boxes were first established in that year. About this time, also, letter postage was reduced from five and ten cents to three cents.—*To be continued.*

### Answers to Correspondents.

#### ONLY AN AMERICAN.

EDITOR "THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY":—

My Dear Sir:—It is a matter of great regret that American collectors should occasionally be the means of unearthing any thing in the philatelic line; every thing should be left to European amateurs. If perchance, the discovery has the misfortune to be connected with *American* postage stamps, the whole affair is either derided "in toto," or else referred to in the foreign journals as a thing long since known, that is to be found in the "princely collection" of Dr. or Baron so-and-so,—and that it is singular the American discoverer was so far behind the times.

The (small) 6c., 1857, U. S. envelope, described as being *entire*, and to be found in Mr. P——'s collection, turns out to be a *cut* reprint, and therefore Mr. P. doubts the existence of an original; but we can produce the latter, if necessary, *simon-pure* and all.

But it is particularly in relation to the *rarest* of our U. S. envelopes that I desire to say a few words. A copy of Die 1, Type 1, of the 3c. 1853 issue, with loops 7-7, (as fully described in No. 74 of your excellent Journal), was quite recently sold to a well-known Britisher for £2 sterling, and the purchaser considered it a great prize. A companion to this stamp was sent Mons'r Moens, of Brussels, at the same figure (50 frs.) He, after keeping it since October, retains it with this comment: "If Mr. — is fool enough to pay 50 francs for one, I am not. I would not give 50 centimes for it." Poor Moens, he wasn't smart enough to see that it was a *different*—very *different* die from what he supposed it to be—the common variety. If it had only been a Moldavian with "crumpled horn," he would doubtless have gone into extacies. However it was *only an American*.

Sincerely yours,

WILLARD A. FREEMAN.

Sets of Unused Stamps.

	VARIETY.	DOL.
Al ace and Loraine,	6	\$1. 0
Argen'tine Republic, 1867,	3	1.00
Austria, 1867,	7	1.00
Austrian Italy, 1857,	7	1.00
Azores, 1868,	9	3.00
Bahama,	4	1.50
Barbadoes, 1861,	5	1.50
Belgium, 1861,	4	50
"    1866,	8	1.25
"    1869,	9	1.00
Bergedorf,	5	25
Brazil, 1866,	8	1.25
British Columbia, 1861-9,	10	5.90
Canada, 1868,	7	75
"    1870,	5	20
Confederate States, 1861-3,	11	8.50
Denmark, 1871,	6	1.50
Hamburg,	10	50
Heligoland,	4	50
Italy, 1856,	7	75
"    1863,	10	1.50
"    1870,	9	2.00
Maderia, 1868,	9	2.50
Mecklenburg Schwerin,	6	35
Mexico, 1864,	5	2.50
"    1867,	4	5.00
Modena, 1852,	7	50
"    1859,	5	50
Newfoundland. 1860,	5	2.00
Oldenburgh, 1866,	5	25
Prussia, 1861,	6	25
"    1867,	5	25
Roumania, 1862,	3	1.00
"    1865,	3	30
Russia, 1857-64,	7	1.50
Sandwich Island, 1853,	2	1.00
"    "    1864-6,	2	35
"    "    1871,	3	50
Saxony, 1863,	6	10
Schleswig, Schleswig Holstein, and Holstein,	14	1.00
Sewin, 1869,	8	1.00
Shanghai, 1865,	8	1.50
Sierra Leone,	5	1.25
South African Republic,	5	1.50
Spain, 1850,	5	10.00
"    1862,	6	1.50
"    1864,	6	1.50
"    1866,	7	1.50
"    1870,	11	2.00
"    Official, 1854,	4	25
"    "    1855,	4	20
Spanish West Indies, 1857,	4	1.50
"    "    "    1868,	4	2.00
"    "    "    1870,	4	1.50
"    "    "    1871,	4	1.50
"    "    "    1873	3	59
Sweeden, 1872,	9	1.50

VARIETY. DOL.

Switzerland, 1854,	7	\$2.50
"    1862-8,	13	2.50
"    Envelope, 1867-8,	4	50
Turkey,	5	50
United States, 1851,	8	1.25
"    "    Newspaper S., 1863,	3	75

Sets of Used Stamps.

Antigua,	3	\$0.10
Argentine Republic, 1867,	3	40
Austria, 1867,	7	30
Austrian Italy, 1867,	6	35
Baden, 1851-7,	8	35
Bahamas,	4	30
Belgium, different issues,	15	25
Brazil, 1866,	7	25
Canada,	15	25
Cape good Hope, 1863,	4	10
Ceylon, 1872,	8	50
Chili, 1867,	4	25
Denmark, 1871,	6	25
"    Official, 1871,	3	15
Dutch Indies, 1870,	4	30
Egypt, 1867,	5	40
"    1872,	5	25
French Republic, 1849,	5	20
Germany, Southern Sts, 1852-62,	13	35
Holland, 1852-71,	18	40
Italy, 1856,	6	20
Italy, unpaid letter, 1870,	10	75
Jamaica,	7	25
Mauritius, 1861-70,	8	50
Mexico, 1868,	5	30
"    1872,	5	25
Naples, 1868,	5	25
Natal,	4	25
New South Wales, 1852,	8	3.00
"    "    1861,	3	15
"    "    1864-72,	6	40
New Zealand, 1872,	3	15
Orange States,	3	50
Portugal, 1862,	5	35
"    1871,	8	25
Queenland,	6	25
Russia,	6	25
Salvador,	4	50
Saxony, 1854,	6	20
Sierra Leone,	5	50
Spanish West Indies, 1871,	4	30
Straits Settlements, 1868,	8	40
Switzerland, 1854,	7	25
"    "    Envelopes,	4	15
Tasmania, 1858-63	5	30
Trinidad, 1859,	4	15
Turkey,	5	25
United States,	20	25
Uruguay, 1866,	5	50
Victoria,	20	1.00
Western Australia, 1865,	5	50

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| 44. " " A. Lincoln.                | 32. Mecklenburg Schwerin..Frederick Francis. | 29. Sandwich Islands..Kamehameha III |
| 45. " " U. S. Grant.               | 26. Mecklenburg Strelitz..Frederick William  | 36. Sandwich Islands..Kamehameha IV. |
| 27. Austria—Francis Joseph I.      | 7. Mexico..Maximilian I.                     | 22. Sandwich Islands..Kamehameha V.  |
| 19. Baden—Friedrich.               | 20. Modena..Francis V.                       | 9. Sax ny..Frederick Augustus        |
| 28. Bavaria—Maximilian.            | 1. Naples..Ferdinand II.                     | 33. " " John                         |
| 6. " " Louis II.                   | 4. Norway..Charles XV.                       | 41. Sicily..Ferdinand II.            |
| 21. Belgium—Leo old I.             | 18. Oldenburg..Peter.                        | 11. Spain..Isabella II.              |
| 24. Brazil—Dom Pedro II.           | 31. Parma..Robert I.                         | 42. Sweden..Charles XV.              |
| 5. Brun-wick--William.             | 17. Portugal..Maria II.                      | 25. Turkey..Abdul Aziz Khan          |
| 47. Confederate States—Jeff. Davis | 40. " " Pedro V.                             | 13. Tuscany..Ferdinand IV.           |
| 3. Denmark—Frederick VII.          | 39. " " Louis I.                             | 8. Wurttemberg..William I.           |
| 37. " " Christian IX.              | 23. Prussia..William I.                      | 15. " " Charles I.                   |
| 2. France--Napoleon III.           | 35. Roman States..Pius IX.                   | The Author.                          |
| 46. Great Britain—Victoria.        | 12. Roumania..Couza.                         | The Publisher.                       |
| 14. Greece--George I.              |  |                                      |
| 19. Hanover--George V.             |  |                                      |
| 16. Holland..William III.          |  |                                      |

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THE



AMERICAN JOURNAL

OF

PHILATELY



AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

VOL. VIII.]

JUNE 1, 1873.

[No. 83.]

### Newly Issued Stamps.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—We are pleased to be first to introduce two new stamps from this country to our readers: We have already waited six days to be enabled to give engravings, and now find we shall have to wait till next number before inserting them, through an unavoidable accident. The new comers are the work of the National Bank Note Company, and reflect great credit on their makers. We shall omit giving any particular description of them, as the *fac similes* will be ready for the next number. The colors and values are 1 centavo, violet, profile Gen. D. Antonio Balcarce, to left, and 4c. brown, three-quarter face, Dr. D. Mareano Marino.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The 3 cent stamp of this colony is now printed in a rich cobalt blue instead of pale scarlet as heretofore. This is a great improvement, as the three and six cent formerly looked very bad when arranged side by side.

### The Stamped Envelopes, Sheets and Wrappers of the United States.

(Continued from page 74.)

### VI.—ANALYTICAL HISTORY OF ISSUES.—6. SIXTH ISSUE.

#### a. DATE OF EMISSION.—VALUES.

In due course, we now arrive at the present—the last emission of the

stamped envelopes of this country, which we are proud to re-assert, stands pre-eminently in advance of any thing of the kind used by foreign powers. While October 1, 1870, is given by the government, and so stated in all its printed matter, as the date of issue, every collector knows that the information is incorrect, as the sundry values continued to appear all through 1871, and the 7 cent was not in *general use* till February, 1872; some of the knives and qualities, (the 1 cent, blue *wrapper* and *dark buff* envelopes) were issued July 2, of that year. The precise dates, however, are unimportant.

Eleven denominations are common to this issue: 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents.

b. DESIGN.—I trust I may, with reason, be spared a “pen and ink” sketch of the elaborate designs of this series; since all are familiar with the stamped impressions, an enumeration here would be superfluous. For the benefit of foreign collectors, however, the types of all but the 15 and 90 cent are here reproduced:



and I also append a list of portraits. For the

- 1c. Franklin ; profile bust, after Rubricht.
- 2c. Jackson ; profile bust, after Powers.
- 3c. Washington ; profile bust, after Houdon.
- 6c. Lincoln ; profile bust after Volk.
- 7c. Stanton ; profile bust from photograph.
- 10c. Jefferson ; profile bust, after Powers' statue.
- 12c. Clay ; profile bust, after Hart.
- 15c. Webster ; profile bust, after Clevenger.
- 24c. Scott ; profile bust ; after Coffee.
- 30c. Hamilton profile bust, after Carrachi.
- 90c. Commodore O. H. Perry ; profile bust, after Walcutt's statue.

#### c. MINUTE EXAMINATION OF DIES AND THEIR VARIETIES.

No varieties exist at present that I am aware of.

#### d. COLORS AND TINTS OF IMPRESSION.

Collectors who make it a point to obtain every thing in the shape of shade, can find ample scope to gratify their desire for fancies of this nature, for aside from distinct variations of color, the original impressions vary from intensely dark to delicately light tints, and run all through the intermediates. The most noticeable differences are to be found in the 6, 12 and 24 cent values ; upon the latter, heat is a special agent in augmenting tints. I have seen a 24 changed to *white* after twenty-four hours "sun-bathing." The 6, which was at first brilliant cochineal red, has lately assumed a sombre brick hue, and in passing to this extreme has favored collectors with no less than a dozen distinct varieties of shade. The early 10's were nearly black, now they command a warm chocolate ; and the 15 has renounced orange in favor of a near approach to lemon, like the obsolete 9 cent value. The other denominations agree with my remarks as to light, dark and intermediates. In my final reference list, I will merely quote the normal color as a mention of each shade would augment the number beyond the requirements of these papers. The following are the official tints :

- |                                |                    |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1c. Imperial ultramarine blue, | 12c. Neutral tint, |
| 2c. Velvet-brown,              | 15c. Orange,       |
| 3c. Milori green,              | 24c. Pure purple,  |
| 6c. Cochineal red,             | 30c. Black,        |
| 7c. English vermilion,         | 90c. Carmine.      |
| 10c. Chocolate.                |                    |



e. SPECIFIC APPLICATION OF KNIVES AND SIZES.

Three knives only are common to this emission which appear in the following sizes :

Plain note,	-	-	-	$2\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$	knife O.
“ ordinary letter,	-	-	-	3 1-16x	$5\frac{1}{2}$ “
“ full letter,	-	-	-	$3\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	“
“ extra letter,	-	-	-	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{3}{8}$	“
“ official,	-	-	-	3 15-16x	$8\frac{7}{8}$ P.
“ extra official,	-	-	-	$4\frac{3}{8} \times 10\frac{1}{4}$	“
Ruled, ordinary letter,	-	-	-	3 1-16x	$5\frac{1}{2}$ Q.
“ full letter,	-	-	-	$3\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	“
“ extra letter,	-	-	-	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{3}{8}$	“

FAINT-LINED ENVELOPES I called attention to early in this article. This novelty is introduced with the present series, and consists of three faint blue lines, drawn by really complicated machinery, on the *surface* of the PLAIN note, *ordinary, full and extra letter* envelopes. They will be thoroughly enumerated in the final list.

f. GENERAL DETAILS OF PAPER QUALITIES AND SHADES.

There are three qualities recognized by the department for the three ordinary tints of paper, white, cream and amber, differing merely in *thickness*, i. e., 1st, 2d and 3d. White is *always* of the 1st quality ; cream invariably of the 2d with the sole exception of the extra official size, where the 1st quality is assigned it. Amber is common to *all* the qualities. Dark buff (for circular envelopes), and manila (for wrappers), complete the varieties of paper used. As to shades, but trifling differences are to be met with, and these are scarcely worth mentioning. The *cream* tint alluded to, is nothing more or less than *salmon* ; and *amber* in philatelic parlance, conforms to pale *straw* or light *buff*. *Dark buff* is *orange*.

The new monogram of the department now supercede the watermark familiar to us in connection with *all* the obsolete envelopes and wrappers of this country.





### On the Collection of Envelopes.

OF late the discussion whether whole or cut envelopes should be collected has been revived, and we wish to make a few remarks on the subject. Previous to the first appearance of post-cards, we used to preserve cut envelopes alone, in our own collection, but now that it is seemly necessary to have a separate book for post-cards (for who would be guilty of the absurdity of cutting them out) we insert the envelopes entire, with the cards. Of course we have other reasons for doing so, besides that of convenience, but with many collectors this would go a great way, and we therefore mention it.

Now let us look at the arguments used by the upholders of the different systems, after which we will give our opinions on them; first those of the entire envelope collectors. They say, in support of their style, that the whole envelope is what is issued by the post-office, and that is when the impressed stamp is cut out, it has no postal value, it is not deserving of collection. That it is impossible to distinguish between reprints and originals when the envelope is cut up, and that many envelopes have interesting watermarks or flap ornaments, which are quite as worthy of preservation as the stamps themselves.

The collectors of cut envelopes have plenty to say in support of their ideas. The space whole envelopes take up; the impossibility of obtaining all the obsolete envelopes entire, except at ruinous prices, and even then difficult to procure; the ugliness of a wide expanse of paper, etc.

All these are arguments that have been employed by writers on the subject, and the strongest one in favor of entire envelopes is, we think, the first, for the principle thing to be looked at, when selecting a stamp for one's album, is that it be perfect, as issued by the post-office; who would think of clipping off the margin close to the impression; of leaving octagonal or round stamps without any border? But leaving this unanswered let us proceed to examine the other reasons given by either side. That a whole envelope takes up a great deal of room is certainly true, but that it is ugly is not, for frequently it is set off by an elaborate watermark, or a printed inscription, both of which are quite interesting to any one who studies the minutiae of stamps. As to occupying too much space; on the same ground, all varieties would be rejected and only one specimen of a stamp preserved; the fact is, that my mention of space is absurd, for when a person intends to collect stamps on an extended plan, he certainly must not restrict himself in the size of his album. The only real reason then, for collecting cut envelopes is the cost, and almost impossibility of obtaining the obsolete issues, such as Hanover, Thurn and Taxis, the first emissions of Prussia,

Saxony, etc., entire. As in some instances we have to be content with cut envelopes, and in the cases of the "Bestellgeld frei" Hanover and the Mulready envelopes, we are obliged to collect them entire, a compromise had better be effected, collecting the uncut with the cut, but giving the preference to the former. Although we are inclined in favor of whole envelopes, we would advise our readers to avoid such folly, as collecting every variety of flap ornament, size or shape; this is what a recent writer inappropriately styles "a collection of stationary."

For our plan of an album, which will contain adhesives, envelopes, and post-cards, we are indebted to an article, by Mr. J. K. Tiffany which appeared in "*The American Stamp Mercury*," of March, 1871; we reproduce the portion relating to the album, as we could not express ourselves clearer than does Mr. Tiffany :

"The great merit of our album is the peculiar construction of the several pages, which consists each of two sheets of cardboard of the desired size (eleven inches by fourteen is the size we have adopted), the upper sheet is slightly tinted and cut out like the mat of a photograph, and pasted to the under one, which is white, so as to form a contrasted raised border to it, about two inches wide. The name of the country is printed above on this border, and on the sides may be indicated the peculiarities of the stamps on the page. This page is then attached to a narrow strip about half an inch wide, as thick as the two sheets forming the page, with a cloth hinge, much as photograph albums are sometimes made. In these strips are inserted eyelets, through which the cords pass which fasten the pages together in their order, in one of Emerson's patent binders as a cover. By this plan we can add a new page when and where we please with little trouble, and when the album is shut, the edges come close together, keeping out all dust, and preventing any rubbing or compression of the stamps by the opposite pages. When the fancy takes us we can arrange our whole collection anew, geographically to-day, alphabetically to-morrow, and chronologically when we please.

Our envelopes when entire, we arrange on similar pages, which are, however, composed of three sheets of card board, the upper and lower like those described, but the middle one cut into four bands, with five narrow slips about half an inch wide cut out. The flap of the envelope is slipped under one of these slips, and the bottom of the envelope under the next lower one, which keeps them in place, and makes it easy to remove them, when desired, for examination. By this arrangement we can have three rows on a page."

We would recommend all collectors to procure an album of this description, where they can put in what varieties they choose, and not be tied down to another's ideas, as is always the case when a printed album is used.

Post-cards should be hinged on the pages by means of strips of tissue paper, so that both sides can be examined, as they often have directions on the reverse, as well as on the front.

In conclusion, let us warn collectors who will still persist in cutting their envelopes, against mutilating rare specimens, which by some

---

chance they have obtained entire, for, to quote Mr. Atlee, "as the pecuniary value of an envelope is decreased one-half *at least*, after the application of the scissors, such a course always seems to us as foolish as clipping sovereigns and throwing away the dust.—*The Canadian Philatelist*.

---

### On the Motives for the Emission of New Series of Stamps.

GENERALLY speaking that which is the result of pure accident, excites less interest than that which has its origin in some well-defined cause. Thus, for instance, mere secondary color varieties, due solely to the thickness or composition of the printing-ink, or the amount of force used in obtaining the impression, are admitted on all hands to be of inferior value to varieties due to intentional changes of type, or perforation. The operation of merely fortuitous circumstances in connection with the appearance of any given stamp evokes a passing surprise, but adds nothing to our interest in the pursuit. In like manner, if the constant succession of new series were due simply to chance or whim, or that monotonous opposite, an unvarying rule, such accidental or inevitable productions, as the case might be, would be devoid of one chief attraction. There are, in fact, some few emissions for whose appearance we are at a loss to account, and there are countries where series follows series with such rapidity as to give rise to the passing doubt whether such continual change can have any serious motive; but we are convinced that in every instance good and sufficient reasons exist, if we did but know them. We purpose jotting down in the present article the principal known causes of new emissions, and hope not only to interest our readers, but also to incite philatelists abroad to obtain information as to the *raison d'être* of series of which nothing is known beyond the mere fact of their appearance and currency.

The causes of the emission of new series may be roughly classed under four headings:

1. Political changes.
2. Alteration of the unit of currency.
3. Revision of postal rates.
4. Depreciation of the plates or dies of stamps, or other technical motive.

1. *Political Changes.* These consist in (*a*) the death or deposition of the reigning monarch, and the consequent occupation of the throne by his successor; (*b*) the substitution of one form of government for another; (*c*) the extension of territory. The death of Leopold I. led to the emission of the current series, bearing his son's profile; the de-



position of Prince Couza and the accession of Prince Charles gave us the first series with the latter's portrait; the death, in succession, of Queen Maria and King Pedro, of Portugal, caused the issue of two new series; while the execution of Maximilian in Mexico, and the assassination of Prince Michael of Servia, led to the emission of new stamps containing the portraits of their respective successors. In like manner, the dictatorship of Colonel Prado in Peru was the cause of the appearance of the beautiful series of stamps bearing a group of llamas in the centre. The accession of King John of Saxony, of Kings Kamehameha IV. and V. of the Sandwich Islands, and of Rajah Charles Brooke in Sarawak, were all signalled by the issue of new series of stamps. The substitution of one form of government for another, as the motive of a new emission is exemplified twice over in the case of France. Mexico, also, again furnishes a case in point, and with the mention of Spain, the list is tolerably complete. The third species of political change—extension of territory—produced its philatelic effect in the issue of new stamps for the German Empire, previously the North German Confederation; and for the kingdom of Italy, of which the sovereign was previously king of Piedmont.

2. *Alteration of the unit of currency.* The North American colonies offer several instances of the issue of new series, in consequence of the decimal system superseding the old English pounds, shillings and pence. Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and British Columbia, all of necessity changed the types of their stamps when they changed their monetary system. The last Spanish series, with head of queen, was inscribed with the values in fractions of the new unit—the *escudo*. The Roumanian authorities issued a fresh series of stamps, with value in *bani*, after the adoption of the decimal system; and Ceylon has recently shown us the example of a similar change.

3. *The Revision of Postal Rates.* This motive power receives its most notable exemplification in the change in color and type which took place in the various German states, in consequence of the treaty entered into between them, which regulated the postal tariffs throughout the old confederation. Alteration in the rates has, however, more frequently resulted in the issue of isolated values than of entire series—to wit, the 30c. French, the ninepenny English, the seven cents of the United States, the threepenny of Ceylon and of Western Australia, the 6 anas 8 pies of India, &c. In England it led to the simultaneous issue of three stamps—the 10d., 2s. and 5s.; and in Piedmont, to the emission of the 1856 series.



4. *Depreciation of the Plates or Dies of Stamps, or other technical motive.*—This, it must be allowed, is a very broad definition, and it is intended to embrace in reality those motives at which in many instances we can but guess. That the issue of the current Portuguese series, was decided on in consequence of the defective impressions obtained from the dies of the preceding type, is a conjecture which has every probability in its favor; but who can give with equal certainty the reason for the substitution of the current Norwegian type, with value twice repeated, for its predecessor, with value expressed only once? Why were the Swiss stamps of 1854 superseded by those of 1862? was it because a difficulty was found in adapting the perforating needles to the old size? The Argentine issue of 1864 was evidently suppressed on account of the roughness of the later printed supplies. It may be assumed that the first Egyptian series gave place to the second for a similar reason. The constant succession of Grenadine stamps, all of designs bearing a family resemblance to each other, and all on about the same artistic level, has not been authoritatively explained; but it may be that the activity of the forgers has been the leading cause, as it certainly has been the motive for the frequent changes in the type of the Spanish stamps.

It cannot be doubted that the ugliness of some stamps has led to their supersession. Unfortunately, the lack of artistic merit in the designs is but too seldom made a cause for their withdrawal; still, in the case of the Bolivian stamps, it was the presumable cause of the suppression of the first series; and it may be assumed that in deciding on the suppression of certain of the Victorian labels, the authorities were as much influenced by their mediocrity as by other and more utilitarian reasons; whilst it is certain that the United States Issue of 1869 was condemned because the stamps were too small, and the Canadian series of 1868 because the stamps were too large.

And here we may close. We do not pretend to give a complete list of the series comprised in the above classes. The foregoing examples will suffice to show that every series is issued for some good reason, and therefore, illustrates some fact in the postal history of its country. It will also, we trust, encourage collectors in every country to ascertain the causes of the emission of the stamps that are, or have been, in use, and when such causes are unknown, to solicit from the postal authorities an explanation of them, which we feel sure would rarely be refused.

#### Correspondence.

DEAR EDITOR:—Will you do me the favor of correcting a single word which, in my recent letter,—“*Only an American*,” (p.p. 82,) conveys the reverse of what was intended. “*Retains it with this comment*,” should read: *returns it, etc.*

Yours truly,

WILLARD K. FREEMAN.

Sets of Unused Stamps.			VARIETY. DOL.	
	VARIETY.	DOL.	VARIETY.	DOL.
Alsace and Lorraine.	6	\$ 1.00	Natal, 1837,	7 \$15.00
Argentine Republic, 1862,	3	1.00	" 1871,	4 1.50
" " 1867.	3	1.00	New Brunswick, complete 6d.	
Austria, 1861.	5	.75	" 1857, used,	10.00
" 1863,	5	.75	Newfoundland, 1860,	5 2.00
" 1867,	7	1.50	New Granada, 1865,	6 1.50
Austrian Italy, 1867.	7	1.00	North German Confederation,	
Azores, 1868,	9	3.00	Official Stamps,	9 1.00
Bahamas,	4	1.50	Oldenburg, 1866,	5 .25
Barbadoes, 1861,	5	1.50	Portugal, 1862,	5 1.00
Bavaria, 1849-58,	6	1.00	" " 1866,	8 2.00
" 1862,	6	1.00	Portuguese Indies,	3 .75
Belgium, 1861,	4	.50	Prussia, 1861,	6 .25
" 1866,	8	1.25	" 1867,	5 .25
" 1869,	9	1.00	Roumania, 1862,	3 1.00
Bergedorf,	5	.25	" 1865,	3 .30
Bermuda, 1865-73,	5	1-75	" 1873,	7 1.00
Brazil, 1866,	8	1.25	Russia, 1857-64,	7 1.50
Brunswick, 1865,	5	.10	Sandwich Island, 1853,	2 1.00
Buenos Ayres, 1859-62,	5	5.00	" " 1864-6,	2 .35
Canada, 1860,	6	.85	" " 1871,	3 .75
" 1868,	7	.75	Saxony, 1863,	6 1.00
" 1870,	5	.20	Schleswig, Schleswig-Holstein,	
Ceylon, 1857,	12	6.00	and Holstein,	14 1.00
" Env., 1861-9.	11	6.50	Servia, 1869,	8 1.00
Confederate States, 1861-3,	11	8.50	Shanghai, 1865,	8 1.50
" " 1863,	5	.25	" complete,	16 5.00
Denmark, 1871,	6	1.50	Sierra Leone,	5 1.25
Dutch Indies,	5	1.00	South African Republic,	5 1.50
Egypt, 1872,	7	1.50	Spain, 1850,	5 10.00
Figi Islands, 1872,	3	2.00	" 1862,	6 1.50
" Surcharged,	3	1.00	" 1864,	6 1.50
France, 1863-9,	8	1.00	" 1866,	7 1.50
" Rep., 1870,	9	1.50	" 1870,	13 5.50
Greece, 1863,	7	.75	" Official, 1854,	4 .25
Hamburg,	10	.50	" " 1855,	4 .20
Heligoland,	4	.50	Spanish West Indies, 1857,	4 1.00
Hondourous,	2	2.00	" " " 1868,	4 2.00
Italy, 1856,	7	.75	" " " 1870,	4 1.50
" 1863,	10	1.50	" " " 1871,	4 1.50
" 1870,	9	.200	" " " 1873	3 .50
Japan,	4	.75	Sweden, 1872,	9 1.50
Liberia,	3	1.00	Switzerland, 1854,	7 2.50
Lubeck, 1859,	5	.25	" 1862-8,	13 2.50
Maderia, 1868,	9	2.50	" Envelope, 1867-8,	4 .50
Mauritius, (Britania) 1856-60,	4	3.00	Turkey,	5 .50
Mecklenburg Schwerin.	6	.35	United States, 1851,	8 1.25
Mexico, 1864,	5	2.50	" " Newspaper S., 1863,	4 1.00
" 1867,	4	5.00	Uruguay, 1856,	3 6.00
" 1866, engraved,	4	3.50	" 1864,	4 1.25
Modena, 1852,	7	.50	Venezuela, 1859,	3 .50
" 1859,	5	.50	Western Australia, 1865,	5 1.50





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### FIRST ISSUE.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 60, 70 cents and 1d.	each, 1c.
1 d. 30c.	10c.
1½, 2, and 2½d.	5c.
160, 190, 300, 500.	20c.
Set of 25 stamps from 1c. to \$10, including 3½ and \$10.	2.25.
For complete priced list of each variety of each value, see February, 1872 number, "American Journal of Philately," post free 13 cents	

### LAST TWO ISSUES.

1, 5, 10, 25, 30, 50, 60, 70, blue.	each 1c.
1 claret, 2 red, 4 brown, 5 red, 30 red.	1c.
2, 3, 4, 6, blue, 6 orange, 40 blue and brown, 60 red, 70 green,	2c.
15 and 20 blue, 15 brown, 1 d. blue and green,	3c.
Set 1 c. to 1 d. complete both colors, 27 varieties, 35 cents.	
1.50 and 2.00 blue, and 2.00 red,	5c.
1.30, 1.60, 1.90, 2.50, 3.00, 5.00 blue, 2.50 claret, 3.00 green, 5.00 red,	25c.
Very high prices paid for stamps of the denominations of 20.00 and upwards, \$200 stamps wanted particularly.	
Mixed old issues, per 100,	\$ 50
" " " 500,	2.00
" " " 1000,	3.00
" last two issues, 100,	75
" " " 500,	3.00
" " " 1000,	5.50

This price does not include postage or any extra expense whatever.

For complete descriptive list of private Match Medicines, and Playing Card Stamps, see April, 1872 number, "American Journal of Philately." Post free 13c.



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SECOND.—A good album should be strongly bound. Do NOT BUY ANY ALBUM that you cannot fold both covers back, and then pull hard on the leaves without their coming out.

THIRD.—An album to be of any use should be permanent, or capable of being made so. Do NOT BUY ANY ALBUM that has not specially prepared pages issued for new stamps as soon as they come out.

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- |                                     |  |                                       |
|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| 43. United States.—G. Washington.   | 39. Italy..Victor Emanuel II.                | 38. Russia..Alexander II.             |
| 44. " " A. Lincoln.                 | 32. Mecklenburg Schwerin..Frederick Francis. | 29. Sandwich Islands..Kamehameha III. |
| 45. " " U. S. Grant.                | 26. Mecklenburg Strelitz..Frederick William  | 36. Sandwich Islands..Kamehameha IV.  |
| 27. Austria—Francis Joseph I.       | 7. Mexico..Maximilian I.                     | 22. Sandwich Islands..Kamehameha V.   |
| 10. Baden—Frederick.                | 20. Modena..Francis V.                       | 9. Saxony..Frederick Augustus         |
| 28. Bavaria—Maximilian.             | 1. Naples..Ferdinand II.                     | 33. " John                            |
| 6. " Louis II.                      | 4. Norway..Charles XV.                       | 41. Sicily..Ferdinand II.             |
| 21. Belgium—Leopold I.              | 18. Oldenburg..Peter.                        | 11. Spain..Isabella II.               |
| 24. Brazil—Dom Pedro II.            | 31. Parma..Robert I.                         | 42. Sweden..Charles XV.               |
| 5. Brunswick—William.               | 17. Portugal..Maria II.                      | 25. Turkey..Abdul Aziz Khan           |
| 47. Confederate States—Jeff. Davis. | 40. " Pedro V.                               | 13. Tuscany..Ferdinand IV.            |
| 3. Denmark—Frederick VII.           | 30. " Louis I.                               | 8. Wurtemberg..William I.             |
| 37. " Christian IX.                 | 23. Prussia..William I.                      | 15. " Charles I.                      |
| 2. France—Napoleon III.             | " Frederick William IV.                      | The Author.                           |
| 14. Great Britain—Victoria.         | 35. Roman States..Pius IX.                   | The Publisher.                        |
| 1. Greece—George I.                 | 12. Roumania..Couza.                         |                                       |
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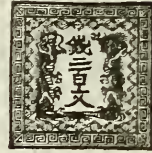




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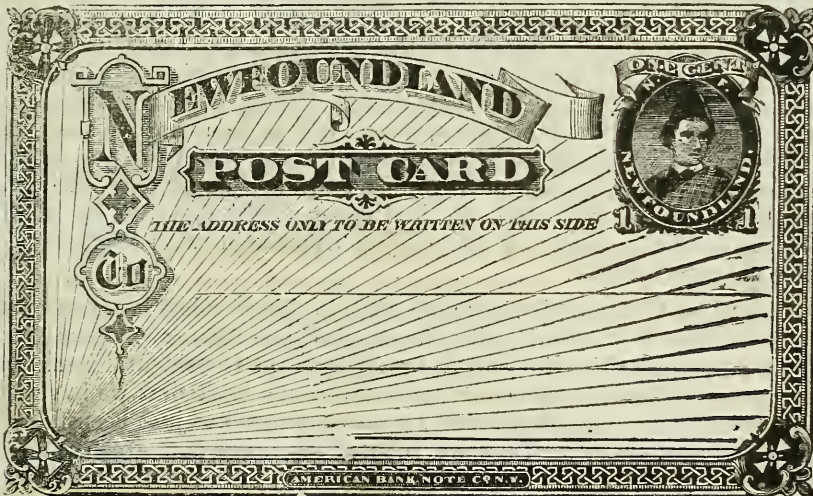
AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

VOL. VIII.]

JUNE 15, 1873.

[No. 84.

Newly Issued Stamps.

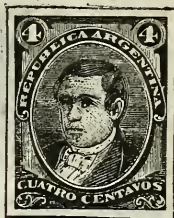


NEWFOUNDLAND.—We are now enabled to present to our readers an engraving of the new post-card issued by this colony, and think they will join with us in pronouncing it the most beautiful card yet issued. The color is a very effective shade of green.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The engravings of the new stamps for this



country promised in the last number are now to hand ; and our readers can form an idea of the design, but of course it is impossible to reproduce in wood so as to give a *fac simile* of a stamp engraved on steel by one of the first artists in the country. The set will be completed by the addition of three new stamps of the value of 30, 60 and 90 centavos.



NORWAY.—Stamps of the new design are coming along slowly. The one skilling, pale green, having just been issued.

PERU.—The S. C. M. gives a representation of a stamp, which it states was issued on the first of March, for use in the City of Lima, but from the appearance of it, should advise our readers to be on their guard, as the whole thing looks very fishy.

FIGI ISLES.—It is rumored that a new series of stamps are in preparation for use in these islands.

UNITED STATES.—In continuation of the note concerning the new official stamps given in number 81, we are now enabled to state that each of the nine departments of the government will have a complete set of adhesives, and envelopes of the same values as those used by the public ; while the Department of State will have eight additional ones of the value of two, five, ten and twenty dollars, these will be adorned with a portrait of W. H. Seward, thus it will be seen that we shall have to provide spaces for 206 additional United States stamps in our albums, provided the envelopes are printed on one colored paper only, otherwise we shall have to double the required pages. We hope to be able to prepare a concise article on the subject illustrated with engravings, in time for next number.

BRAZIL.—We should very much like to know what becomes of the three hundred reis stamps, with the head of the Emperor. Some years ago a large quantity were sent to Brazil from the Continental Bank Note Company of this city, yet none have ever come back that we have been able to find out. Another order for the stamps has just been filled by the Company, this time they are printed in orange and green, shall we ever see any of these ?

VICTORIA.—This colony has at length prepared a stamp of a new design to use in place of the surcharged ten pence, that has been doing duty in place of a nine penny stamp. The new corner is as usual, a poorly executed copy of some other colony's stamp, the new Mauritius



ten pence having been imitated this time. The design consists of the crowned profile of Queen Victoria to left in circle, with VICTORIA above and NINE PENCE below in curved labels, this is set in an ornamental frame having shields in each corner embellished with alternate figures of an ostrich and kangaroo. It is much to be regretted that the execution of this well-designed stamp is of so low an order. The color is reddish brown on brown tinted unwater-marked paper.

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HATS BY MAIL.—Wonders will never cease, and the latest amusing novelty is the fact that a lady's hat, trimmed in the height of fashion, and nicely packed in a band box, was carried through the United States mail from Maine to California for eleven cents postage !

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### A Collector's Notes on the Stamps of New Granada.

*Continued from page 115, Vol. V.*

The publication of these notes were given in July, 1871, by this Journal, with the two-fold object of giving to its readers a knowledge of all that was known about the stamps of this country, and of laying the foundation for the future study of them, by giving, in a connected form, a resume of all the scattered notices and lists that had appeared from time to time in the leading magazines and catalogues, adding such additional information as individual study suggested, and a comparative table of the lists given of each issue. Had we suspected that our notes would have contained nothing more, we should hardly have commenced their publication ; but we had the promise of official information of the exact dates, and the circumstances attending the issue of each series, with which we had intended to have completed them. After suspending the publication for some time, we now learn with regret that this official information, although very much desired, is not to be obtained, and that that portion of our plan must be abandoned.

We shall continue these notes on the remaining series, in the hopes that they may not be entirely useless. One thing at least has been accomplished already, the suggestion that there might be another and more correct arrangement of these earlier series, though erroneous as it now appears has provoked inquiry, and we think finally determined the correct order. In the "Philatelic Journal" for August, last page 130 is noticed a stamp of the Confed. Granadina series, with straight-lined back ground, cancelled, with the date November, 1859. In the October number of the *Philatelist*, 1872, page 140, an article by Warden,

discusses the whole subject, stating that the Almanac de Gotha gives the date of the title *Estados Unidos de Nueva Granada*, as just prior to September 1st. 1861. This though contrary to the statement of another author, that the Granadine Confederation was merged in the United States of Columbia in 1861, heretofore quoted by us, would seem, if correct, to determine the place of the large rectangles as subsequent to the Confederation issues. But Warden further states that there were only eight states in the Confederation, whereas there have since been nine. This should positively settle the question, although long previous to the confederation there were nine divisions, seven states and two territories as we before stated, for it is hardly probable that the territories would be represented on an equality with the states, and the large rectangles as well as the subsequent issues all have nine stars, and the confederation series none. Admitting the correctness of the historical evidence, we consider the question settled. Thus other arguments adduced by Warden, are, that the set of three values points to an earlier issue; that the series with curved-lined back ground are found postmarked 1859 and 1860; and that the Bogota postmark is found on all other issues, but rarely if at all on the series with straight-lined back ground. This last statement we are inclined to doubt, as we possess all the values of this series with the Bogota postmark, and the larger part of all the cancelled specimens we have seen and know to be authentic were so postmarked, a large number received by a friend while in South America, having passed through our hands. The other arguments taken in connection with the fact that the Confederation stamps as most of the other issues are octagonal, and smaller than the large rectangles, the execution of which is much bolder, can have little weight, though they might suggest a doubt, in determining the relative position of the rectangles. We are inclined, however, to admit that they determine the position of the two Confederation series. The straight-lined set, consisting of only three values, and being better engraved, and found postmarked 1859 only, would seem to have preceded the set with curved-lined background, which seems to be less carefully executed, and in fact a poor copy of the other, which consists of more values, and is postmarked both 1859 and 1860. It remains, however, to be determined whether these two issues were not rather concurrent, issued by rival parties in the state, both claiming to be the actual government, as it is well known that their country at that time was in a revolutionary state.

With the expression of our thanks to Warden for his article, which indeed throws some additional light on the subject, we leave the subject until it is entirely cleared up, and conclude this note with our table of the issue of 1864, proposing to take up that of 1865 in our next.



Table of that issue of New Granada known as that of 1864. Shield supported by branches on colored ground.

Date.		5 cent.	10 cent.	20 cent.	50 cent.	Un peso.
.....	Timbrophile.	No mention of this issue.				
1864.	Mahe's Manuel.	orange	blue fonce	orange	vert	violet
		jaune	blue decies	vermillon.	vert tendse	lilas
1864.	Levrault.	orange	blue	rouge	vert	violet
6th em	Baillieu.	jaune	bleu fonce			
1864.	Moen's Ill.	jaune	bleu clair	rouge	vert	lilas
			blue	rouge		
1864.	Le Timbreposte	jaune (2 types	—	(2 types)	vert 2 types	
1863.	Mount Brown,	orange	blue	red	green	
.....	Bellars & Davie	Issued after this publication.				
				vermillon 4th ed.		lilae 4th ed.
1864.	Gray, Dr.	orange	blue	carmine	green	violet
1864.	A. Smith, Cat.	yellow	blue	red	green	violet
1865.	S. C. M.	Values and colors not given.				
1864.	Philatelist,	Mentions only that the 50 is bright emerald and deep green.				
			full blue			
1864.	Bauschke,	orange gelb	blau	roth	grun	lilas
1864.	Scott Cat.	orange	blue	rose	green	violet
1864.	A J. Phil.	orange	blue	red	green	violet
1864.	Triffet's Cat.	orange	blue	red	green	violet
1864.	A. S. M.	—	—	red	green	—

The Stamped Envelopes, Sheets and Wrappers of the United States.

(Continued from page 88.)

IV. REFERENCE LIST OF ISSUES.—6TH ISSUE.

N. B. In order to avoid complication, I have decided to diverge from the customary classification of these lists, and will therefore enumerate, first the PLAIN, then the RULED, and finally the FAINT LINED envelopes of this emission.

PLAIN ENVELOPES.

No.	Value.	Normal color.	Knife.	Size.	Paper.	Quality.
232	3c.	green,	O.	2 3/4 x 5 1/4	white,	1
233	"	"	"	"	amber,	2
234	1c.	blue,	"	3 1-16 x 5 1/2	white,	1
235	"	"	"	"	amber,	1
236	2c.	brown,	"	"	white,	1
237	"	"	"	"	amber,	1
238	3c.	green,	"	"	white,	1
239	"	"	"	"	[amber,	1

240	3c.	green,	O	3½x5½	cream,	2
241	"	"	"	"	amber,	3
242	"	"	"	3½x5½	white,	1
343	"	"	"	"	amber,	1
244	"	"	"	"	cream,	2
245	"	"	"	"	amber,	3
246	6c.	red,	"	"	white,	1
247	"	"	"	"	amber,	1
248	"	"	"	"	cream,	2
249	"	"	"	"	amber,	3
250	7c.	vermilion,	"	"	"	3
251	10c.	chocolate,	"	"	white,	1
252	"	"	"	"	amber,	1
253	1c.	blue,	"	"	dk. buff,	—
254	2c.	brown,	"	"	"	—
255	3c.	green,	"	3½x6¾	white,	1
256	"	"	"	"	amber,	1
257	"	"	"	"	cream,	2
258	"	"	"	"	amber,	3
259	6c.	red,	"	"	white,	1
260	"	"	"	"	amber,	1
261	"	"	"	"	cream,	2
262	"	"	"	"	amber,	3
263	1c.	blue,	"	"	dk. buff,	—
264	2c.	brown,	"	"	"	—
265	3c.	green,	P	3 15-16x8¾	cream,	2
266	6c.	red,	"	"	white,	1
267	"	"	"	"	amber,	1
268	"	"	"	"	cream,	2
269	12c.	violet,	"	"	white,	1
270	"	"	"	"	amber,	1
271	"	"	"	"	cream,	2
272	15c.	orange,	"	"	white,	1
273	"	"	"	"	amber,	1
274	"	"	"	"	cream,	2
275	24c.	purple,	"	"	white,	1
276	"	"	"	"	amber,	1
277	"	"	"	"	cream,	2
278	30c.	black,	"	"	white,	1
279	"	"	"	"	amber,	1
280	"	"	"	"	cream,	2
281	90c.	carmine,	"	"	white,	1
282	"	"	"	"	amber,	1

*To be concluded in our next.*

Sets of Unused Stamps.

	VARIETIES.	PRICE.		VARIETIES.	PRICE.
Alsace and Loraine,	6	\$0.40	Natal, 1857,	7	\$15.00
Argentine Republic, 1862.	3	1.00	" 1871,	4	1.50
" " 1867,	3	1.00	Newfoundland, 1860,	5	2.00
Austria, 1861,	5	75	New Granada, 1865,	6	1.50
" 1863,	5	75	North German Confederation.		
" 1867,	7	1.50	Official Stamps,	9	1.00
Austrian Italy, 1867,	7	1.00	Oldenburgh, 1866,	5	25
Azores, 1868,	9	3.00	Portugal, 1862,	5	1.00
Barbadoes, 1861,	5	1.50	" 1866,	8	2.00
Bavaria, 1849-58,	6	1.00	Portuguese Indies,	3	75
" 1862,	6	1.00	Prussia, 1861,	6	25
Belgium, 1861,	4	50	" 1867,	5	25
" 1866,	8	1.25	Roumania, 1862,	3	1.00
" 1869,	9	1.00	" 1865,	3	30
Bergedorf,	5	25	" 1873,	7	1.00
Bermuda, 1865-73,	5	1.75	Russia, 1857-64,	7	1.50
Brazil, 1866,	8	1.25	Sandwich Island, 1853,	2	1.00
Brunswick, 1865,	5	10	" " 1864-6,	2	35
Buenos Ayres, 1859-62,	5	5.00	" " 1871,	3	75
Canada, 1860,	6	85	Saxony, 1863,	6	10
" 1868,	7	75	Schleswig, Schleswig Holstein,		
" 1870,	5	20	and Holstein,	14	1.00
Ceylon, 1857,	12	6.00	Servia, 1869,	8	1.00
" Env., 1861-9.	11	6.50	Shanghai, 1865,	8	1.50
Confederate States, 1861-3,	11	8.50	Sierra Leone,	5	1.25
" " 1863,	5	25	South African Republic,	5	1.50
Denmark, 1871,	6	1.50	Spain, 1850,	5	10.00
Dutch Indies,	5	1.00	" 1862,	6	1.50
Egypt, 1872,	7	1.50	" 1864,	6	1.50
Figi Islands, 1872,	3	2.00	" 1866,	7	1.50
" Surcharged.	3	1.00	" 1870,	13	5.50
France, 1863-9,	8	1.00	" Official, 1854,	4	25
" Rep., 1870,	9	1.50	" " 1855,	4	20
Greece, 1863,	7	75	Spanish West Indies, 1857,	4	1.00
Hamburg,	10	50	" " " 1868,	4	2.00
Heligoland,	4	50	" " " 1870,	4	1.50
Honduras,	2	2.00	" " " 1871,	4	1.50
Italy, 1856,	7	75	" " " 1873	3	50
" 1863,	10	1.50	Sweden, 1872,	9	1.50
" 1870,	9	.200	Switzerland, 1854,	7	2.50
Japan,	4	75	" 1862-8,	13	2.50
Liberia;	3	1.00	" Envelope, 1867-8,	4	50
Lubec, 1859,	5	25	Turkey,	5	50
Maderia, 1868,	9	2.50	United States, 1851,	8	1.25
Mauritrus, (Britania) 1856-60,	4	3.00	" " Newspaper S., 1863,	4	1.00
Mecklenburg Schwerin,	6	35	Uruguay, 1856,	3	6.00
Mexico, 1864,	5	2.50	" 1864,	4	1.25
" 1867,	4	5.00	Venezuela, 1859,	3	50
" 1866, engraved,	4	3.50	Western Australia, 1865,	5	1.50
Modena, 1852,	7	50			
" 1859,	5	50			





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THE

AMERICAN JOURNAL

OF

PHILATELY



AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

VOL. VIII.]

JULY 1, 1873.

[No. 85.

### The Official Stamps of the United States.

Simultaneous with the issue of this number of the JOURNAL, the Franking Privilege which has been enjoyed by our officials for a period of eighty-two years, will cease to exist ; and hereafter each department of the government will have to pay postage on all matters sent through the mails, the same as private persons, with the exception that special stamps have been prepared for the use of the various officials, and to describe these stamps is the object of the present paper. Before proceeding to our task we shall endeavour to give a short history of the use of the Franking Privilege, and the causes which lead to its fall.

The second Congress of the United States met in Philadelphia on the 24th of October, 1791. George Washington was President John Adams was Vice-President, and Jonathan Trumbull was speaker of the House of Representatives. The first act passed by this body related to "certain fisheries of the United States," and the second was an act to establish the post-office and post-roads within the United States. This act contains thirty sections, and was approved February 20, 1792. Among other things it provided :

"That the following letters and packets, and no other, shall be received and conveyed by post, free of postage, under such restrictions as are hereinafter provided ; that is to say all letters and packets to or from the President or Vice-President of the United States : and all letters and packets, not exceeding two ounces in weight, to or from any member of the Sena'e

or clerk of the House of Representatives, during their actual attendance in any session of Congress, and twenty days after such session. All letters to and from the Secretary of the Treasury and his assistant, Comptroller, Register, and Auditor of the Treasury, the Treasurer and Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the commissioners for settling the accounts between the United States and individual states, the Postmaster General and his assistant; Provided, That no person shall frank or enclose any letter or packet, other than his own; but any public letter or packet from the department of the Treasury may be franked by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the assistant secretary, or by the Comptroller, Register Auditor, or Treasurer; and that each person before-named shall deliver to the post office every letter or packet enclosed to him, which may be directed to any other person, noting the place from whence it came by post, and the usual postage shall be charged thereon."

This law was altered every few years, and each time large numbers of public officials were added to the free list, till at last the loads of unpaid mail matter so embarrassed the post-office revenue, that strenuous exertions were made to do away with the whole system, which were happily crowned with success last winter.

The advantage to the post-office department of being paid for all the work done by it, is of course apparent; but what benefit it derives from going to the expense of engraving and printing stamps and selling them to itself for its own clerks to cancel, is more than we can understand. We can clearly see the advantage of having a set of stamps to be sold exclusively to the other departments of the government; but as account is kept of the quantity of the stamps supplied to each, fail to understand the saving to the post-office department in going to the expense of providing a separate set for each. It is stated this system will prevent robbery, and that the stamps can only be used by the department for which they were intended; but this is all nonsense, as for instance, we have some of the Treasury department stamps, suppose we place one on a letter and post it, what means has the postmaster for finding out that the letter was not written by the Treasury department? he dare not open it, so provided the stamps could be obtained, they could be used by any one having the desire to do so. These difficulties will doubtless soon cause the distinctive sets to be abandoned, and it is not likely that any one set will be kept, as it would look ridiculous for the War Department to be using the Agricultural Department stamps, or *vice versa*. This multitude of names has been tried on the revenue stamps without success which gives us additional grounds for expecting a uniform official series for all departments before long.

We will now proceed to describe the various stamps:

#### AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Central medallion and value same as on same values of regular issue; DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE above, U. S. in upper right hand corner, value below.

1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15 and 30 cents, straw.



EXECUTIVE.

Central medallion and value same as on same values of regular issue ; EXECUTIVE above U. S. in upper corners.

1, 2, 3, 6 and 10 cents, carmine



INTERIOR.

Central medallion and value same as on same values of regular issue ; DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR above ; stars in upper, U. S. in lower corners.

1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents, vermillion.

JUSTICE.

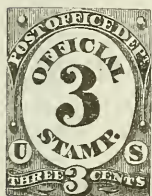
Central medallion and value same as on same value of regular issue ; JUSTICE above, DEPT. in left, OF in right upper corner.

1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents, purple.

NAVY

Central medallion and value same as same values, regular issue ; NAVY DEPT. above ; stars in upper, U. S. in lower corners.

1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents, blue.



POST OFFICE.

Numeral of value and OFFICIAL STAMP on white ground in centre ; POST OFFICE DEPT. above, value below, dots in upper, U. S. in lower corners.

1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents, black.

STATE.

Central medallion and value same as same values, regular issue ; DEPT. OF STATE above ; U. S. in lower corners.

1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents, green.

Profile of Seward in oval ; DEPARTMENT OF STATE above, value below. U. S. OF A. in lower angles.

2, 5, 10 and 20 dollars, head black, frame green.

TREASURY.

Central medallion and value same as same values, regular issue ; TREASURY above, U. S. in left, DEPT. in right upper angles.

1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents, red.

## WAR.

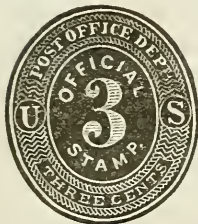
Central device and value same as same values, regular issue ; WAR DEPT. above, U. S. in upper corners.

1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents, red.

## ENVELOPE STAMPS.

We understand that sets of stamped envelopes will be prepared for each department, but so far orders have been only given for the following :

## POST OFFICE.



Numeral of value and OFFICIAL STAMP in oval ; POST OFFICE DEPT, in white letters in solid bands above, value below, U. S. in circles at sides, oval.

2, 3 and 6 cents, black on lemon paper.

## WAR.

Central medallion same as same values of regular issue ; WAR DEPARTMENT above, value below.

1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 24 and 30 cents, red, on white, lemon and salmon paper.

### The Stamped Envelopes, Sheets and Wrappers of the United States.

(Continued from page 106.)

No.	Value.	Normal Color.	Knife.	Size.	Paper.	Quality.
283	90	carmine,	P. 3	15-16x8 $\frac{7}{8}$	cream,	2
284	6c.	red,	"	4 $\frac{3}{8}$ x10 $\frac{1}{4}$	white,	1
285	"	"	"	"	cream,	1
286	12c.	violet,	"	"	white,	1
287	"	"	"	"	cream,	1
288	15c.	orange,	"	"	white,	1
289	"	"	"	"	cream,	1
290	24c.	purple,	"	"	white,	1
291	"	"	"	"	cream,	1
292	30c.	black,	"	"	white,	1
293	"	"	"	"	cream,	1
294	90c.	carmine,	"	"	white,	1
295	"	"	"	"	cream,	1

## RULED ENVELOPES.

296	1c.	blue,	Q	3 1-16x5 $\frac{1}{2}$	white,	1
297*	"	"	"	"	amber,	1
298*	2c.	brown,	"	"	white,	1
299	"	"	"	"	amber,	1
300	3c.	green,	"	"	white,	1
301	"	"	"	"	amber,	1
302	"	"	"	"	cream,	2
303	"	"	"	3 $\frac{3}{8}$ x5 $\frac{1}{2}$	white,	1
304	"	"	"	"	amber,	1
305	"	"	"	"	cream,	2
306	"	"	"	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x6 $\frac{3}{8}$	white,	1
307	"	"	"	"	amber,	1
308	"	"	"	"	cream,	2

\* Officially printed, but never issued to the public.

## FAINT LINED ENVELOPES.

309	3c.	green,	O	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ x5 $\frac{1}{2}$	white,	1
310	1c.	blue,	"	3 1-16x5 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1
311	"	"	"	"	amber,	1
312	3c.	green,	"	"	white,	1
313	"	"	"	"	amber,	1
314	"	"	"	"	cream,	2
315	"	"	"	3 $\frac{3}{8}$ x5 $\frac{1}{2}$	white,	1
316	"	"	"	"	amber,	1
317	"	"	"	"	cream,	2
318	"	"	"	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x6 $\frac{3}{8}$	white,	1
319	"	"	"	"	amber,	1
320	"	"	"	"	cream,	2

## NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

321	1c.	blue,	—	6 $\frac{5}{8}$ x9 $\frac{1}{2}$	manillia.	—
322	2c.	brown,	—	"	"	—

## GENERAL CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The ruled and faint-lined envelopes are exceedingly scarce, especially so, the latter. Both now are obsolete, and the currency they enjoyed was very brief. Their early rejection is thus officially accounted for: "That the **RULING** (black lining and faint lining) of stamped envelopes was discontinued on the 1st July, 1871, under Act of Congress prohibiting all printing, except a printed request to return the letter to the writer." Extract from letter from W. H. H. Terrell, 3d Ass't, P. M., Gen'l, May 25, 1872.



The ruled envelopes are generally found with "Western Franks" upon them. All the *dark buff* circular envelopes (so-called) are un-gummed.

The 7c. has never been issued on *white* for public use. If (?) it has appeared on white, it must have been in the form of proof or specimen.

The variety of the 10c. usually called *black*, is erroneously so-termed. Careful examination by the government color compounder, pronounces it to be the veritable chocolate, but *set* four times its ordinary strength.

---

### How they treat Broken Packages in the London Post Office.

There is no savor of Yankee baggage-smashing in this account of the tender manner in which accidentally broken parcels are treated in the London Post office; and this was at Christmas, too, when there is a great rush of mail matter. They are borne away to a side table, which is called the "hospital"; and in this Post Office infirmary two surgeons dexterously stitch up their wounds, set all their broken limbs in splints; and in fine cure such of them as are at all curable in a marvellous short space of time. Some of the patients seem past cure.

A box of real roses sent from France to Scarborough, has got broken, and some of the leaves fall on the surgeon's table as the delicious odor scents the air. With tender fingers he handles the beautiful bouquet, and let us hope the fair one whose bosom it will adorn to-morrow night, will scarcely be cognizant of the mishap. The trussed fowl in this package has not been seriously injured, nor has the snipe in this other, but the surgeon sniffs disgust at its high condition, as he makes it fit for the road again. After all it is not so bad as the dead puppy which passed through his hands the other night. There is a smashed scent-bottle whose contents have been mainly absorbed by a chignon addressed to a married lady. A woolly dog that barks snappishly when he is handled, is half out of his paper kennel. A box of mistletoe has seriously suffered, but the doctor Gehulfe is dexterously to the front, and cherry lips may yet be kissed under it to-morrow night. Why didn't the gentleman who sent the beautiful bouquet to the lady in Surrey, enclose it in a better box; and why, oh! why was not the dish of larks forwarded in something more substantial than a fragile case of paper, so as to avert the amalgamation into which they had entered with the contents of Master Jack's paint box.

Sets of Unused Stamps.

	VARIETIES.	PRICE.
Alsace and Lorraine.	6	\$0. 0
Argentine Republic, 1862.	3	1.00
" " 1867,	3	1.00
Austria, 1861,	5	.75
" 1865,	5	.75
" 1867,	7	1.50
Austrian Italy, 1867,	7	1.00
Azores, 1868,	9	3.00
Barbadoes, 1861,	5	1.50
Bavaria, 1849-58,	6	1.00
" 1862,	6	1.00
Belgium, 1861,	4	.50
" 1866,	8	1.25
" 1869.	9	1.00
Bergedorf,	5	.25
Bermuda, 1865-73,	5	1.75
Brazil, 1866,	8	1.25
Brunswick, 1865,	5	.10
Buenos Ayres, 1859-62.	5	5.00
Canada, 1860,	6	.85
" 1868,	7	.75
" 1870,	5	.20
Ceylon, 1857,	12	6.00
" Env., 1861-9.	11	6.50
Confederate States, 1861-3,	11	8.50
" " 1863,	5	.25
Denmark, 1871,	6	1.50
Dutch Indies,	5	1.00
Egypt, 1872.	7	1.50
Figi Islands, 1872.	3	2.00
" Surecharged.	3	1.00
France, 1863-9,	8	1.00
" Rep., 1870,	9	1.50
Greece, 1863,	7	.75
Hamburg,	10	.50
Heligoland,	4	.50
Honduras,	2	2.00
Italy, 1856,	7	.75
" 1863,	10	1.50
" 1870,	9	.200
Japan,	4	.75
Liberia;	3	1.00
Lubeck, 1859,	5	.25
Maderia, 1868,	9	2.50
Mauritius, (Britania) 1856-60,	4	3.00
Mecklenburg Schwerin.	6	.35
Mexico, 1864,	5	2.50
" 1867,	4	5.00
" 1866. engraved,	4	3.50
Modena, 1852,	7	.50
" 1859,	5	.50

	VARIETIES.	PRICE.
Natal, 1857,	7	\$15.00
" 1871,	4	1.50
Newfoundland, 1860,	5	2.00
New Granada, 1855.	6	1.50
North German Confederation.		
Official Stamps,	9	1.00
Oldenburgh, 1866,	5	.25
Portugal, 1862,	5	1.00
" 1866,	8	2.00
Portuguese Indies,	3	.75
Prussia, 1861,	6	.25
" 1867,	5	.25
Roumania, 1862,	3	1.00
" 1865.	3	.30
" 1873,	7	1.00
Russia, 1857-64.	7	1.50
Sandwich Island, 1853.	2	1.00
" " 1864-6,	2	.35
" " 1871,	3	.75
Saxony, 1863.	6	.10
Schleswig, Schleswig Holstein.		
and Holsteia.	14	1.00
Servia, 1869,	8	1.00
Shanghai, 1865.	8	1.50
Sierra Leone,	5	1.25
South African Republic.	5	1.50
Spain, 1850,	5	10.00
" 1862.	6	1.50
" 1864,	6	1.50
" 1866,	7	1.50
" 1870,	13	5.50
" Official, 1854,	4	.25
" " 1855,	4	.20
Spanish West Indies, 1857,	4	1.00
" " " 1868,	4	2.00
" " " 1870,	4	1.50
" " " 1871,	4	1.50
" " " 1873	3	.50
Sweden, 1872,	9	1.50
Switzerland, 1854,	7	2.50
" 1862-8,	13	2.50
" Envelope, 1867-8,	4	.50
Turkey,	5	.50
United States, 1851.	8	1.25
" " Newspaper S., 1863,	4	1.00
Uruguay, 1856,	3	6.00
" 1864,	4	1.25
Venezuela, 1859,	3	.50
Western Australia, 1865,	5	1.50

Sets of Used Stamps.			VARIETIES.	PRICE.
Antigua,	3	\$0.10	Mexico, 1868,	5 30
Argentine Republic, 1867,	3	40	" 1872,	5 25
Austria, 1867,	7	30	Naples, 1868,	5 25
Austrian Italy, 1867,	6	35	Natal,	4 25
Baden, 1851-7,	8	35	New South Wales, 1852,	8 3.00
Bahamas,	4	30	" " " 1861,	3 15
Belgium, different issues.	15	25	" " " 1864-72.	6 40
Brazil, 1866,	7	25	New Zealand, 1872,	3 15
Canada,	15	25	Orange States,	3 50
Cape Good Hope, 1863.	4	10	Portugal, 1862,	5 35
Ceylon, 1872,	8	50	" 1871,	8 25
Chili, 1867.	4	25	Queensland,	6 25
Denmark, 1871,	6	25	Russia,	6 25
" Official, 1871,	3	15	Salvador,	4 50
Dutch Indies, 1870,	4	30	Saxony, 1854,	6 20
Egypt, 1867,	5	40	Sierra Leone,	5 75
" 1872,	5	25	Spanish West Indies, 1871,	4 30
French Republic, 1849,	5	20	Straits Settlements, 1868,	8 40
Germany, Southern Sts, 1852-62,	13	35	Switzerland, 1854,	7 25
Holland, 1852-71,	18	40	" Envelopes,	4 15
Italy, 1856,	6	20	Tasmania, 1858-63	5 30
Italy, unpaid letter, 1870,	10	75	Trinidad, 1859,	4 15
Jamaica,	7	25	Turkey,	5 25
Mauritius, 1861-70,	8	50	United States,	20 25
			Uruguay, 1866,	5 50
			Victoria,	20 1.00
			Western Australia, 1865.	5 150

## U. S. OFFICIAL STAMPS.

We have just received a few of the above stamps. We will send a packet of 6 varieties for 50 cents, single specimens 10 cents each, sent as received with regard to value.

NOW READY.

THE INTERLEAVED EDITION OF THE

## Common Sense Postage Stamp Album.

Half Morocco, bound very strong, every other page blank, making it perfectly permanent. PRICE ONLY \$10.00, with heavy, Fine Gilt Clasps, \$1.00 extra.

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THE

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OF

PHILATELY



AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

VOL. VIII.]

JULY 15, 1873.

[No. 86.

**The Stamps of Reunion Isle,**

ORIGINAL, REPRINTED, AND FORGED.

BY WARDEN.

Having recently been shown a pair of the coarsest "bogus" sold by a dealer of some repute for £8 as veritable Simon Pures, it has occurred to us that a few remarks on the above subject may be useful. On looking through the back volumes of this magazine, we find it is a long time since any notice has been taken of the stamps, and accordingly hope even the little we have have to say may not be unwelcome to our readers.



In vol. iv., p. 190, is the following extract from *Le Timbre-Poste*.

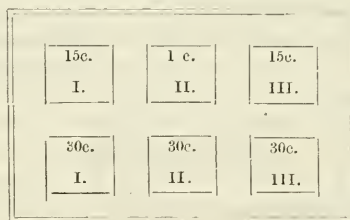
The creation of these stamps was authorised by a decree of the governor of the island M. Doret, dated the 10th of December, 1851. The stamps were composed of typographical designs, and each sheet contained six impressions. Only one supply was ever printed, and that consisted of 7500 stamps of each value. The circulation commenced on the 1st of January, 1852, and ceased on the 1st of January, 1860. No special postmark for their obliteration ever existed, and the few known specimens are cancelled by a stroke of the pen.

In support of the above statements we have no proof to offer; nor, on the other hand, any objections to urge against them. On one point only have we any remark to make. "Each sheet contained six impres-



sions ;" query, six 15c. sheet, and six 30c. in a 30c. sheet, or three of each in a sheet compounded of the two values? The reprints, it is well known, show three varieties of each value ; and as they are said to have been "composed" from the old types, by the setter-up of the originals, it has been pretty generally accepted that only three varieties of each value were issued by the post-office. Still of this we are not quite sure, as from the great rarity of the stamps, it has never been possible to get together any but a very small number for the sake of comparison. If even a dozen of each value could be collected, and it were found that only three varieties were among them, though the probability would be fairly strong in favor of the received opinion, it would not be absolutely conclusive. When, therefore, we say that our utmost efforts have only discovered five 15c. and four 30c. stamps, it will at once be manifest, that, in speaking of only three varieties of each value we are not resting on any very solid ground. Perhaps these lines may meet the eye of some collector more fortunate than ourselves, who may be able to furnish evidence which will settle this point. Meanwhile, this much may be said in favor of three varieties only : that after close examination of all the originals available, we have failed to detect in the reprints any "type" not found in the actual stamps. This is a coincidence which could hardly have occurred, had the elemental parts of more originals been open to the use of the composer of the reprints.

We now proceed to compare the stamps with the reprints, so as to furnish *criteria* by which they may be distinguished.



This diagram shows the arrangement of the reprinted sheet ; and, in default of proof to the contrary, we accept it as a true representation of the original, and, whether correct or not, it will be useful for reference in the course of these notes.

#### PAPER.

(i.) *Originals* : thin ; pale clear blue ; slightly surfaced ; soft fibre ; "wove" marks very small ; made from fine pulp. This paper seems to have been "pressed."

(ii.) *Reprint No. 1* ; slightly thicker ; pale dull blue ; unsurfaced ;

rather softer fibre ; “ wove ” marks larger ; made from not very fine pulp ; unpressed.

(iii.) *Reprint* No. 2, &c ; not thin ; rather deep dull blue ; un-surfaced ; and in other points as last.

#### IMPRESSION.

(i.) *Originals* : clear and strong ; no *foulage*.

(ii.) *Reprint* No. 1 : clear but weak ; no *foulage*.

(iii.) *Reprint* No. 2, &c. : very coarse, and worn in many of the latest copies, and in all showing considerable deterioration in the “ types ; ” very marked *foulage*.

It is suggested to us that the *foulage* points to the later reprints having been struck on undamped paper.

#### SIZES OF STAMPS.

15c. (i.) *Originals* : 15-16 inch x 23-32 inch.

(ii.) *Reprints* :  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch x 11-16 inch.

30c. (i.) *Originals* :  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch x 11-16 inch.

(ii.) *Reprints* :  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch x 21-32.

#### DESIGN.

The complex central devices of each value being made up of ornamental “ types,” such as are commonly found in printing offices, present in the reprints several small points of difference from the originals. It was at first our intention to enumerate these exhaustively, but, on discovering that the later reprints varied (from wear and inferior printing) in not a few minor details from the first reprints, we found, that to make the analysis of any use, it would be necessary to dissect the several editions of the said reprints. This would be a tedious process, and so we shall confine our attention to the frames. The variation of these, together with the differences already mentioned, will enable anyone readily to pronounce on any specimen submitted for judgment.

In all 15c. (originals), outer frame of two thick lines close together.

15c. (reprints), outer frame of single thick line.

In all 30c. (originals), outer frame of two lines, but, from their being placed *very* close together, and being less thick than in the (original) 15c., it has a lighter appearance, and its double nature is less evident.

30c. (reprints), outer frame of single thick line.

Besides these signal differences in the outer frames of originals and reprints, there are also minor differences ; for instance, to take 15c. variety I. ; on comparing the angles, we observe that in the *original* stamp the upper right angle is imperfectly formed, owing to the *outer* lateral line meeting the *inner* top line ; whereas in the *reprint* the lines are placed correctly, so as to meet if prolonged, which, however, they

fail to do by a considerable interval. Again, if we compare 30c., variety I., with its reprint, we find that, whereas it has all its corners closed, except the right-hand lower one, the latter has its upper left-hand angle distinctly open.

VARIETIES OF EACH VALUE.

As we have failed to obtain original copies of each of the six varieties, our remarks under this head are made from the reprinted sheet. The three of the 15c. may be distinguished by the shading of the right-hand bottom "pearl."

- I. has it shaded above.  
 II. " " " at right.  
 III. " " " below.

To distinguish between the varieties of the 30c. is less easy, as the differences are not so marked. Referring to the illustration at the commencement of this article, it will be observed that there is a circle at each corner of the central device. Calling the left-hand top one (*a*), and going round the stamp from left to right (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), we have—using the notation of the mariners' compass :

30c., I. (*a*.) Broken on S. E. ; flattened above and at left.

(*b*.) Broken on N. ; flattened at right.

(*c*.) Unbroken ; flattened below.

(*d*.) Unbroken ; flattened below.

II. (*a*.) Left side wanting.

(*b*.) Broken ; W. N. W. ; flattened above.

(*c*.) Right side wanting.

(*d*.) Broken S. W., S. S. E., S. E. ; flattened at left.

III. (*a*.) Left side wanting ; broken S. S. W., S. S. E. ; flattened above.

(*b*.) Broken on E.

(*c*.) Broken on E.

(*d*.) Broken on S. and W.

FORGERIES.

Of these, at one time, there was an abundant brood, and the race, though somewhat diminished, is not yet extinct. In vol. v., p. 177, a set of seven values is mentioned ; but as only the 15c. coincides in denomination with an original, that alone need be noticed. It reads JSLE, and is thereby enough condemned, apart from its *square* shape. In vol. vi., p. 7, a pair of forgeries (in addition to above) are pilloried, though so vaguely, that we cannot indentify them with any in our possession. Turning to our own "bogus" sets, we find the following tests quite sufficient :

Originals and reprints of both values show the breaks incidental to

designs composed of ornamental type, and also show no points of contact between device and frame.

Forgeries are either woodcuts or lithographs, and, therefore, show none of the breaks just mentioned. In all cases, too, the device is made to touch the inner frame at sides. The "£8 pair" already mentioned are "postmarked," and so, for the most part, are the trash sold by the Hull rogues, and their Glasgow brethren, whereas no specimen of the real thing has yet been found cancelled, otherwise than by pen strokes.

CAUTION TO TYROS.

Have nothing to do with "Reunion Stamps," unless clearly satisfied by reference to some competent authority, that what you are offered is that which it professes to be. Originals are so *very* rare, that you may as well make up your minds you will never be able to obtain them. Reprints of any but the latest editions are hard to get, and even these latest are not so cheap as to make it worth a beginner's while to purchase them. Should copies of reprint No. 1 come in your way, our advice is, buy them, as they are decent representations of the "unattainables," and always likely to be worth their present price of 12s. to 15s. the pair. With forgeries and fac-similes have as little to do as possible. Two vacant compartments in your albums will be no disfigurement—rather an ornament, as contrasted with squares filled up with "bogus"—and you will have the negative satisfaction, at least, of giving no custom to the knaves.

[The writer begs to return his sincere thanks to those English and foreign collectors who have so liberally helped him by the loan of their specimens, and by their advice.]

Newly Issued Stamps.

BRAZIL.—We annex an engraving of the 300 reis, Brazil, which we have been looking for in a cancelled state for the last three years. There is some hopes of them turning up however, as we lately received two of the one centavos, Nicaragua, on letters, and these were first announced about the same time as the Brazil.



We are informed that an entire series of this design is in course of preparation, but await positive proof before stating it as a fact.



SPAIN.—We are pleased to be first to announce the issue of a series of stamps for the Republic of Spain. Unfortunately little ingenuity has been displayed in preparing the design; the stamps being printed from the altered plates of the 1871, Cuba. The legend, ULTRAMAR, 1871, is replaced by COMUNICACIONES, and the words CORREOS at the sides, are changed to ESPAÑA, the money remains unaltered. The only values we have seen are 5c. d. peseta carmine and the 50c. d. peseta, green.



It will be noticed by most of our readers as rather peculiar, that the republican government should reverse the usual order, by altering the last design of Cuba, for use in Spain.

UNITED STATES.—We take this opportunity of correcting a mistake in the list of the new official stamps given in the last number of the JOURNAL. The official stamp for the Treasury Department were stated by a typographical error, to be “red,” whereas it should have been *brown*.

HELIGOLAND.—Two new values are in preparation for use in this little island, viz. :  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  schilling; the colors, we presume, will be the same as the other values.

### Stamps for the Government.

The following is a statement of the official postage stamps and stamped envelopes supplied by the Post Office Department up to and including June 30, 1873 :

To the President	-	-	-	-	\$150
To the State Department	-	-	-	-	20,749
To the Treasury Department	-	-	-	-	200,000
To the War Department	-	-	-	-	17,449
To the Navy Department	-	-	-	-	8,509
To the Interior Department	-	-	-	-	50,261
To the Department of Justice	-	-	-	-	3,750
To the Department of Agriculture	-	-	-	-	6,530
To the Post office Department	-	-	-	-	53,310
To Postmasters	-	-	-	-	134,266
Total,	-	-	-	-	\$494,974

In addition to this, stamped envelopes amounting to \$10,315 were issued to the War Department, and \$132,815 to postmasters.

## Sets of Unused Stamps.

	VARIETIES.	PRICE.	VARIETIES.	PRICE.	
Alsace and Lorraine,	6	\$0. 0	Natal, 1857,	7	\$15.00
Argentine Republic, 1862,	3	1.00	“ 1871,	4	1.50
“ “ 1867,	3	1.00	Newfoundland, 1860,	5	2.00
Austria, 1861,	5	75	New Granada, 1865,	6	1.50
“ 1863,	5	75	North German Confederation,		
“ 1867,	7	1.50	Official Stamps,	9	1.00
Austrian Italy, 1867,	7	1.00	Oldenburgh, 1866,	5	25
Azores, 1868,	9	3.00	Portugal, 1862,	5	1.00
Barbadoes, 1861,	5	1.50	“ 1866,	8	2.00
Bavaria, 1849-58,	6	1.00	Portuguese Indies,	3	75
“ 1862,	6	1.00	Prussia, 1861,	6	25
Belgium, 1861,	4	50	“ 1867,	5	25
“ 1866,	8	1.25	Roumania, 1862,	3	1.00
“ 1869,	9	1.00	“ 1865,	3	30
Bergedorf,	5	25	“ 1873,	7	1.00
Bermuda, 1865-73,	5	1.75	Russia, 1857-64,	7	1.50
Brazil, 1866,	8	1.25	Sandwich Island, 1853,	2	1.00
Brunswick, 1865,	5	10	“ “ 1864-6,	2	35
Buenos Ayres, 1859-62,	5	5.00	“ “ 1871,	3	75
Canada, 1860,	6	85	Saxony, 1863,	6	10
“ 1868,	7	75	Schleswig, Schleswig Holstein,		
“ 1870,	5	2	and Holsteia,	14	1.00
Ceylon, 1857,	12	6.00	Servia, 1869,	8	1.00
“ Env., 1861-9,	11	6.50	Shanghai, 1865,	8	1.50
Confederate States, 1861-3,	11	8.50	Sierra Leone,	5	1.25
“ “ 1863,	5	25	South African Republic,	5	1.50
Denmark, 1871,	6	1.50	Spain, 1850,	5	10.00
Dutch Indies,	5	1.00	“ 1862,	6	1.50
Egypt, 1872,	7	1.50	“ 1864,	6	1.50
Figi Islands, 1872,	3	2.00	“ 1866,	7	1.50
“ Surcharged,	3	1.00	“ 1870,	13	5.50
France, 1863-9,	8	1.00	“ Official, 1854,	4	25
“ Rep., 1870,	9	1.50	“ “ 1855,	4	20
Greece, 1863,	7	75	Spanish West Indies, 1857,	4	1.00
Hamburg,	10	50	“ “ “ 1868,	4	2.00
Heligoland,	4	50	“ “ “ 1870,	4	1.50
Honduras,	2	2.00	“ “ “ 1871,	4	1.50
Italy, 1856,	7	75	“ “ “ 1873	3	50
“ 1863,	10	1.50	Sweden, 1872,	9	1.50
“ 1870,	9	.200	Switzerland, 1854,	7	2.50
Japan,	4	75	“ 1862-8,	13	2.50
Liberia;	3	1.00	“ Envelope, 1867-8,	4	50
Lubeck, 1859,	5	25	Turkey,	5	50
Maderia, 1868,	9	2.50	United States, 1851,	8	1.25
Mauritius, (Britania) 1856-60,	4	3.00	“ “ Newspaper S., 1863,	4	1.00
Mecklenburg Schwerin,	6	35	Uruguay, 1856,	3	6.10
Mexico, 1864,	5	2.50	“ 1864,	4	1.25
“ 1867,	4	5.00	Venezuela, 1859,	3	50
“ 1866, engraved,	4	3.50	Western Australia, 1865,	5	1.50
Modena, 1852,	7	50			
“ 1859,	5	50			

Sets of Used Stamps.			VARIETIES.	PRICE.
Antigna,	3	\$0.10	Mexico, 1868,	5 30
Argentine Republic, 1867,	3	40	“ 1872,	5 25
Austria, 1867,	7	30	Naples, 1868,	5 25
Austrian Italy, 1867,	6	35	Natal,	4 25
Baden, 1851-7,	8	35	New South Wales, 1852,	8 3.00
Bahamas,	4	30	“ “ “ 1861,	3 15
Belgium, different issues,	15	25	“ “ “ 1864-72,	6 40
Brazil, 1866,	7	25	New Zealand, 1872,	3 15
Canada,	15	25	Orange States,	3 50
Cape Good Hope, 1863,	4	10	Portugal, 1862,	5 35
Ceylon, 1872,	8	50	“ 1871,	8 25
Chili, 1867,	4	25	Queensland,	6 25
Denmark, 1871,	6	25	Russia,	6 25
“ Official, 1871,	3	15	Salvador,	4 50
Dutch Indies, 1870,	4	30	Saxony 1854,	6 20
Egypt, 1867,	5	40	Sierra Leone,	5 75
“ 1872,	5	25	Spanish West Indies, 1871,	4 30
French Republic, 1849,	5	20	Straits Settlements, 1868,	8 40
Germany, Southern Sts, 1852-62,	13	35	Switzerland, 1854,	7 25
Holland, 1852-71,	18	40	“ Envelopes,	4 15
Italy, 1856,	6	20	Tasmania, 1858-63	5 30
Italy, unpaid letter, 1870,	10	75	Trinidad, 1859,	4 15
Jamaica,	7	25	Turkey,	5 25
Mauritius, 1861-70,	8	50	United States,	20 25
			Uruguay, 1866,	5 50
			Victoria,	20 .00
			Western Australia, 1865,	5 150

## U. S. OFFICIAL STAMPS.

We have just received a few of the above stamps. We will send a packet of 6 varieties for 50 cents, single specimens 10 cents each, sent as received with regard to value.

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THE



AMERICAN JOURNAL  
OF  
PHILATELY



AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

VOL. VII.] AUGUST 1 & 15, 1873. [Nos. 87 & 88.

Newly Issued Stamps.

BARBADOES.—We are at length able to present our readers with an



engraving of the five shilling stamp lately issued by this island. The stamp was first announced in our May number, where it was incorrectly stated to be pale brown, the color turns out, however, to be a pale, washy red, which is very unfortunate, for if it had been printed in some dark color: its peculiar bold design would have made it a striking addition to our albums. Besides the four-penny stamp already noted as forthcoming, the plates of the half

and one penny stamps, are to be altered so as to give the value.

ROUMANIA.—The annexed cut represents the stamp on the post cards lately issued by this country. It is impressed in the right-hand upper corner, and is printed in blue the inscription, and royal arms which occupies the corresponding left-hand corner being printed in black. Copying the excellent example set by the Dutch, reply-paid cards, have also been issued. We hope to embody a complete description of all post cards in one article in our next issue.





SPAIN.—Eight more values of the new series have come to hand, but probably several more are lacking to complete the set. They are, (including those already noted), as follows :

$\frac{1}{4}$  cent, de peseta (same as last issue with royal crown changed for a mural one), green.

2 cents, de peseta, orange.	40 cents, de peseta, mauve.
5 " " carmine.	50 " " blue.
10 " " green.	1 peseta, violet.
20 " " black.	4 " brown.
25 " " brown.	

ST. DOMINGO.—The half real stamp of this island is now printed on lemon-yellow paper.

UNITED STATES.—The printing of the adhesive stamps of our own country, has been transferred from the National to the Continental Bank Note Co. The difference is easily noticed without the aid of the Company's imprint, the colors being paler than heretofore, and of a slightly washy appearance. The watermark on the post cards has also been changed ; but as there is considerable difficulty in seeing through the card, it is scarcely worth noticing.

JAPAN has increased its list of postage stamps, by the issue of a new value, viz., a 4 sen, rose. Now that our government has concluded a postal treaty with that of Japan, we shall expect to be having the cancelled. We notice in the official report (stamps over) that a sen is equal to a U. S. cent.

GREAT BRITAIN—One of the stamps announced in our January number, is now in active use, and as might be expected is not improved by the alteration in the frame. The three penny stamp, when first issued, was a very pretty stamp, but was soon spoiled by the ugly squares that were placed in the corners ; now the large rectangles have been supplanted by larger octagons ; and the frame altered for the worse to make room for them. If England goes on in the same way much longer, she will soon have the ugliest set of postals in the world.

NATAL.—The postage and revenue stamps of this colony are getting considerably mixed. When the second series of postals were issued, the first set were impressed on glazed paper, and used for fiscal purposes, shortly after they (the 1860 set) were used for postal or fiscal purposes indiscriminately ; after that, those used for postage were surcharged POSTAGE in various ways, and stamps printed from the same plates in other colors, were used as revenue stamps ; and now, one of the latter, the one shilling puce, is coming over on letters surcharged POSTAGE.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—We are now enabled to give the names of the worthies depicted on the new stamps of this country, they are as follows : 30 centavos, three-quarter face to right of Gen. Carlos de Alvear, orange; 60c. three-quarter face to right of Don Gervasio Antonio de Posadas, black; 90c. full face Gen. Don Cornelio Saavedra, blue: These are all set in ovals with name above and value below, and numerals of value in upper corners. It may be interesting to our readers to know that the government is preparing a book giving the postal laws of the country, which will be illustrated with wood engravings of the stamps.

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### Stamps on Blued Paper.

To refer again to this subject, which has lain dormant since the correspondence in the January number, we should like to lay before the readers of *The Philatelist* a few considerations which have struck us in an examination we have been making of these stamps. The following are the results we have arrived at :

*First.* That the acknowledged stamps on blued paper may be divided into three sections.

*Second.* That all of them owe their blue tint to a chemical action between the gum and the coloring matter of the ink.

These results we will, without preamble, give our reasons for advancing, taking each section separately.

1. Here we place all those well-known stamps which present a deep blue appearance in all parts, except round the edges and those parts which are not heavily covered with the ink of the impression; in such places the paper either appears less blue than in other parts, or else quite white. The specimens we would so class together are—

Ceylon, 6p. Chili, 5c. Cape, 1p. Great Britain, 1p., 2p.

Barbadoes, oldest, three. Trinidad, oldest three.

P. S. N. Co., old values.

We notice that the papers of these are nearly all old, strong, hand-made; not being at all thin, the chemical action of the coloring ink and gum can only effect those parts where the attraction would be greatest, *i. e.*, where the ink is most thickly laid on. In the parts where there is little or no ink, and in centre of head, white parts of letters, sometimes, or on the margins, no blue is to be found: when the paper varies, as in some of our early English perf. 1p. and in some of the Barbadoes, on the thin paper copies, the action becomes complete, producing a stamp with a permanent blued paper, with the blue of equal surface on every portion of the stamp.

2. Here we class those stamps characterised by thinness of paper, (yet hard and crisp), and of one uniform pale blue all over. The stamps are seven—

Ceylon,  $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Sierra Leone, 6p. India, 1, 4, 8 annas ; 8 pies.  
Malta,  $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

The paper is that thin yet strong glazed paper, so familiar to us in our own higher values. The blue tone of these is not usually very intense, but is very even in surface on every portion of the stamp. That there is not much intensity in the blueness of these stamps we consider due to the lightness of the impressions, which are struck without any superfluous ink. The gum is a thin coating, therefore ink and gum being lightly applied, we are not likely to find specimens of the intensity so familiar to us on our early English, of which the impressions are heavily struck, and the gum laid on unsparingly. The reason there are no portion of these stamps left white is perhaps due to the thinness of the paper ; sometimes the blue is hardly perceptible except by contrast with a pure white one. The present Sierra Leone (those now coming over), we have recently seen quite white in the paper, whilst those in use before have been of a scarcely appreciable blue tone ; the very oldest Sierra Leone have been a real blue. No doubt age has much to do with the greater or less depth of color. The Ceylon, Malta, and India 8 pies, being struck in very pale colors, (as also the recent 6 p. Sierra Leone,) may account for the exceeding paleness of their blued papers.

3. The English 4p., on blue, is the only representative. The characteristic is a deeply-enamelled impression, which cracks and chips off wherever the stamp is doubled. The paper itself is not very thin, and the blue seldom shews strongly through the stamp, owing, no doubt, to the enamelled surface. The Indian bill stamp, used provisionally for the 6 annas rate of postage, presents the same characteristic of enamelled surface, the backs of some of these are deeply blued, whilst others are a pure white ; perhaps age has something to do with this. Of the English 4p., we notice the following forms, shewing three watermarks, whereas only two have been hitherto chronicled. The old well-known 4p., on blue, with the small garter watermark, bears a garter, measuring half an inch inside. Mahe, in his *Guide Manuel*, quotes this, and 4p., large garter on blue and on white. It was in searching for this latter on blue that we found it did not exist ; but what do exist on blue and on white are the following :

- 1.—Small garter, inside measurement, half an inch, enamelled impression, deeply blued paper.
- 2.—Middle garter, inside measurement, five eighths, enamelled impression, deeply blued paper.



- 3.—Middle garter, as 2, but ordinary impression, on ordinary, and on very thin, paper, very little glazed, and just tinged with blue.
- 4.—Large garter, inside measurement, eleven sixteenths, ordinary impression, on white paper, colors varying from bright, deep rose, to pale rose, afterwards vermilion and brick-red.

It will be seen that the middle-sized garter first appears on blued paper with enamelled face, afterwards losing the enamel, it gradually loses the blue, until it becomes almost imperceptible, though none are on pure white, until we come to the large garter, which has been in use for so long.

The want of some fixed term renders it curious to notice the various definitions applied to these blued papers by M. Berger-Levrault. Under the term P. A. (blue or blued paper) are classed: Ceylon, 6p.; Sierra Leone, 6p.; India, 1, 4, 8 annas; Barbadoes, oldest. Under the term P. V. A. (hand-made blue paper), we find Chili, 5c.; Cape, 1d.; Great Britain, 1d., 2p.; Trinidad, oldest; Old P. S. N. Company The Ceylon  $\frac{1}{2}$ p., on blue, and India 8 pies, on blue, are omitted in the catalogue. Under the term P. M. A. (machine-made blue paper), is the Indian provisional bill stamp; but the English 4p., on blue, which is similar to it, is termed P. V. A. A., or English hand-made blue paper; the same term is applied to Malta, on blue. That these terms, P. A., P. V. A., P. M. A., and P. V. A. A., are none of them strictly applicable to papers which owe their blueness seemingly to some accidental, though constant, chemical action, is clear, if we note some other stamps which appear under the same definitions. The contrast is the best proof that these require some other term. How is a novice to understand that P. V. A. means a true blue paper in some cases, and one partially blued by gum in others?

P. A. is also applied to New Zealand oldest three, Greece 10 l. 40 l., several of the Sandwich Islands, &c.

P. V. A. is the term applied to Tuscany, 1849, Spain 1855 set, Cuba 1855 set, Victoria 1sh. present, Great Britain, a 1p. envelope with threads, &c.

P. M. A. also defines some of the 1861 Moldavian, and one variety of the Prussian envelopes, head, without threads.

P. V. A. A. is also applied to some varieties of the Sydney stamps, they and the 4p. English, and  $\frac{1}{2}$ p., Malta, on blue, alone monopolize this term. Who ever saw a Sydney on paper like that of our 4p., and high value English?

As a rule, M. Berger-Levrault's method of classifying the postage stamp papers is characterized by very great accuracy, but (we hope he will pardon us for saying) is wanting in clearness.



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Four things were attempted in his catalogue, which at the time of publication were comparatively new to the English collectors, descriptions of the following, viz., the paper, watermark, method of engraving, and perforation, and as no labor seems to have been spared, it is no wonder that its publication formed an epoch in the annals of philately.

Still, to our English views, the classification of the papers is wanting in that clearness which is indispensable in a catalogue. The great thing wanted in a catalogue is accuracy combined with clearness; here we have accuracy, but a want of clearness. The consideration of the proper term to apply to these stamps with blued gum, has led us farther than we intended, and to matters irrelevant to the subject, so we will bring this somewhat lengthy paper to a close.—*The Philatelist.*

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### A Collector's Notes on the Stamps of New Granada.

*Continued from page 105, Vol. VII.*

The series of 1865, the last of a uniform type, was first introduced to the notice of collectors in the February numbers of that year of the *Timbreposte* and *Timbrophile*, the 10 cent being illustrated by the latter, with the intimation that being the seventh issue in order, it was artistically an issue of the seventh order, both composition and printing being very ordinary. At first glance, the design seems borrowed from the large rectangles, though on inspection it proves to be much more elaborate. One drawing has evidently furnished the transfers for all values, the letters and figures in the lower label alone being altered. The make-up is as follows:

Centre—Roman shield, but made smaller than before, 20-100x17-100. with the same emblems; cornucopia and flower appear white on a ground of seven horizontal lines. Liberty cap, bleared shading; isthmus shaded horizontally; left border of shield heavier than other. Shield draped with two flags on each side; the staffs on the left terminating in open diamond-shaped heads, no heads on the right where the flags touch the border of the surrounding oval. The left lower flags is shaded to represent three folds, the upper of which is shaded by nine curved lines, nearly concentric with the outer edge of the flag, quite distinct, and some bleared shading nearer the shield. The corresponding fold in the flag on the right has ten of these lines; the lower folds are shaded by lines moving nearly the same direction as these. This

shading nearly covers the flags ; the upper flags are straight and show more white. The shield is surmounted by a band or scroll, with no motto, and only a few lines of shading, and a condor with wings spread in a very awkward position, with white neck and a branch in its mouth. All these devices displayed on a white oval, 47-100x36-100, surrounded by a broad colored oval, 75-100x68-100 outside, making the band 28-100 wide. Inscribed near outer edge, on left E. U. DE COLOMAIA in white roman capitals ; on right CORREOS NACIONALES in smaller black letters. Two white rude branches crossed below. This lettering in different type on the different sides of the oval is quite a novel idea. The outer edge of the band is a row of indistinct white beads. Near the inner edge is a row of very small white beads, 88 in number, between which and the inscription are arranged nine 8 rayed stars disposed thus: Lower left star under the first E, next above under the E of DE, next above under the L of Columbia. 4th under the space between the M and B of that word. 5th and highest over the head of the bird, and under the space between the two parts of the inscription. 6th next below on right under the space between R and E of Correos. 7th under the space between N and A of Nacionales. 8th under the space between O and N of this word. 9th or lowest on right-hand under the S. These are important to observe as one of the tests against forgeries. The corners are filled in with a sort of lattice work of straight white lines leaving very small diamonds in color between them. This is a peculiarity that I have not seen copied in any of the forgeries, which have this work made of curved lines, and the spots of irregular shape. A colored frame straight on the outside but waved on the inside, fills up the rectangle, to which is added below another oblong rectangular label formed of single colored lines, and ornamented with a sort of seven-paranged hook at each end, and inscribed with the value in figures and block letters in color. The sheet seems further to have been divided by a colored line between the stamps. This being the general type for all values would seem to have been the original. There is another type, however, of the 50 cent rather better engraved, which varies, in most of the details, and was discovered long after the others by collectors. This the author of the *Spud Papers*, considers to have been the first. If memory serves me, however, the S. C. M. stated some time ago that this was a reengraved type, and some of the catalogues gives it as of the year 1866. The differences are mainly these : The most striking is that the letters and figures of the value are much smaller. The next that the wavy interior of the bounding frame is less conspicuous. The white lines of the lattice work are finer and more regular, thus showing larger colored diamonds and nearer together. The stars are differently arranged, as has been pointed out in the *Spud Papers*, referred to thus:

Lower left under space between E U next above under C of Colombia. 3d under space between L and O of this word. 6th under space between R and E of Corres. 7th under N of Nacionales. 8th under the O, and 9th under the E of this word. These positions have been copied in the forgeries, except that of the 8th, which is put between, and E and S and the 2d which is under the C in the forgeries, the latter being, however, of the other type. The condor in the genuine of this type is more shaded and the neck colored. The upper flags are more covered by the shading. The lower left flag is shaded in upper fold horizontally, the right as in the other type perpendicularly, but not quite so distinctly. The cornucopias and flower appear dark, and show the horizontal lines of the background through them. There are only eight of these lines. The white oval is about 1-000 of an inch shorter. Bad as is the printing of whole series, I have never seen a forgery that was not far worse, and that would vary much in the particulars of the shading of the shield and condor.

The normal colors of the series would be hard to designate particularly as they vary so as to be almost indescribable, so we have of the five values, the 5 cent varying from pale lemon through bright yellow, dull orange yellow to dark orange and bright orange.

The 10 cent from a deep red lilac through less red, and deep shades to violet and almost slate.

The 20 cent from very deep indigo to very pale sky blue.

The 50 cent from a deep green to light enameled green.

The 1 peso from lilac rose, rose, carmine through dull brick to vermilion.

TABLE OF THE SERIES OF 1865.

AUTHORS.	5 CENT.	10 CENT.	20 CENT.	50 CENT.	1 PESO.
Timbrophile	jaune.	{ lilas violet	blue	{ vert vert clair	{ carmi. vermil.
Mahe's Manuel	{ orange jaune-or. jaune-clr.	{ violet mauve lilas, 1866	{ bluefonce bluedecic	{ vert foice et clair vert 2d tp	{ ro. car. vermil.
Levrault	{ orange jaune jaune or.	{ br. violet violet lilas	blue	{ vert vert 2d tp.	{ carm. ro. ver.
Baillieu.	Issue later than this publication.				
Moen's Ill.	"	"	"		
LeTimbrepost	{ jaune jaune cit.	violet	blue fonce	{ vert vert 2 tp.	{ car. vermil.



Mount Brown. Issue later than this publication.

Bellars & Davie.	“	“	“			
Gray	{ orange yellow	violet, 5 ed. lilas, 5 ed. mauve, 4 ed	blue	green	{ rose vermil.	
A. Smith, Cat.	yellow	violet	blue	green	{ rose red	
S. C. M.	orange	{ violet lilac purple	blue	green	rose vermil.	
Philatelist	{ orange citron pa. yellow	{ violet lilac	{ light bl. deep bl.	{ emerald & dp. green	{ li. rose. scarlet. carmi. vermil.	
Bauschke	orange gelb	violet	dankel	blaugrun	not given.	
Scott's Cat.	orange	lilac	blue	green	vermill.	
A. J. Phil.	yellow	lilac	blue	green.	red	
Triffet's Cat.	yellow	lilac	blue	green	{ rose. vermill.	
A. S. M.	No mention of the series.					

### Clippings.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Of the rare type of 1852, figure in fancy frame, there are three well authenticated copies of the 2c. value known to us. It will be remembered, this value had never been authenticated) and the appearance of perfectly genuine copies is an important event, and adds another “unattainable” to an already long list. A few specimens of both 5 and 13c. of the same type were found with them, but all found immediate purchasers.

ST. LOUIS.—*The Stamp Collectors Magazine* for July, reproduces an article on St. Louis, with much of which we entirely agree, but the Editor finishes his remarks by saying that he has “completely demonstrated the spurious character of the 20c.” Such a statement is not in accordance with the facts published by the same Magazine in 1871, (p. 12) wherein it was “*completely demonstrated*” that the 20c. was genuine. All we can say is, that if “the spurious character of the 20c.” is so “completely demonstrated,” it only shews that no St. Louis is genuine, for the 20c. is an altered 5c., which was again altered back to its original value, 5c. ; it is impossible for us to say why this was done,



we only state an actual fact, which has been verified. The evidence given that no 20c. could have existed because there were no such rate, appears to us very weak ; since there were 5c. and 10c. rates, a double 10c. must have been 20c. ; but perhaps it is to be understood that the Post Office only undertook the transport of letters up to the 10c. rate ! What then became of those overweight ?

The following is a statement of the official postage stamps and stamped envelopes supplied by the Post Office Department up to and including June 30, 1873 :

To the President	-	-	-	-	\$150
To the State Department ;	-	-	-	-	20,749
To the Treasury Department	-	-	-	-	200,000
To the War Department	-	-	-	-	17,449
To the Navy Department	-	-	-	-	8,509
To the Interior Department	-	-	-	-	50,261
To the Department of Justice	-	-	-	-	3,750
To the Department of Agriculture	-	-	-	-	6,530
To the Post Office Department	-	-	-	-	53,310
To Postmasters	-	-	-	-	134,265
Total	-	-	-	-	\$394,974

In addition to this, stamped envelopes amounting to \$10,315 were issued to the War Department, and \$132,815 to postmasters.

At irregular intervals, our postal department "inspects" the various offices under its control, and what is sometimes found is well illustrated by the experiences of a special agent, who visited Iron Rod, Montana : "Going into the post-office he found the room divided into three sections—first a saloon, next the post-office, and the last a faro-bank.

On the mail bag being brought in, a rough-looking customer opened it, and emptied the contents on the floor, when the entire crowd in the building got down on their hands and knees, and commenced overhauling the letters, among which were several registered, and selected such as they wanted. The letters which remained after this scramble were shoveled into a candle box and placed on the bar. The special agent, thinking the office needed a little regulating, asked the bar-tender, who had received and distributed the mail, if he were the postmaster ? 'No,' was the reply. 'Are you the assistant-postmaster ?' 'No.' 'Where is the postmaster ?' 'Out mining.' 'Where is the assistant-postmaster ?' 'Gone to Hell's Canon, and, by thunder, Bill Jones has got to run this office next week ; it's his turn.' The government official then asked who he was, and demanded the keys of the office. The bar-tender

cooly took the candle-box from the bar, put it on the floor, and gave it a kick, sending it out of the door, saying, 'There's your post-office, and now git.' The agent says, 'Knowing the customs of the country, I lost no time in following this advice, and got.'" This office, it is stated, has since been discontinued."

THE POSTAL SERVICE.—An official statement prepared to-day at the Post Office Department shows the number of post-offices in the United States on June 30, 1873, to be 32,244, an increase during the year of 1,351. The number of miles of railroad service on the same date was 63,514, an increase during the year of 5,602 miles. The following is an official statement of the condition of the postal card contract to June 30:—Requisitions on the contractor to date, from 1686 offices, 33,645,000 cards; orders suspended at the Department, from 5,015 offices, 9,484,000 cards; total number ordered by 6,700 postmasters to date, 42,129,000; number issued to June 30, inclusive, 20,480,000; balance unfilled, 22,649,000 postal cards.

---

### UNIQUE ADDRESS.

Bro. Bateman, of the New York Post Office, hands us the following genuine superscription:

Now, Uncle Sam, if you miscarry,  
This letter to Miss Addie Pell,  
By Jupiter! you'll catch "Old Harry,"  
Or something worse than "Harry"—well,  
She's gone to Stamford, Ct., where,  
You'll find the truant dame;  
Some say she's gone for "change of air,"  
And some "to change her name."  
Then, Uncle, bid your postman tramp,  
And for your trouble, here's your

(U.S.)  
3Cts)

---

Postal cards will be a convenience to people who wish to tell you all they know. Smith says to his landlady: "Any letters for me, to-day?" And she answers: "Only two postal cards, but there's nothing particular on them."

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PACKET.	PRICE.
<b>BIG A.</b> —Contains 50 Varieties of Used Stamps, Including Cuba, Holland, Old Canada, Cape of Good Hope, &c.,	25 cents.
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<b>BIG C.</b> —Contains 100 Varieties of Really Good Stamps, Including Egypt, Turkey, West Australia, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, &c.	\$1.00
<b>BIG D.</b> —Contains 100 Varieties of Used and Unused Stamps, Entirely different to those contained in packet Big C, and includes amongst other scarce ones, stamps from the following States: Servia, Spain, Sweden, Mexico, South Australia, &c.,	\$1.00
<b>BIG E.</b> —Contains 25 Varieties of South and Central American Stamps, Including amongst others, Salvador, Chili, Costa Rica, Jamaica, &c.,	\$1.00
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<b>BIG G.</b> —Contains 12 Varieties of United States Local Stamps, Warranted Genuine,	25 cents.
<b>BIG H.</b> —Contains 25 Varieties of U. S. Revenue Stamps,	25 “
<b>BIG I.</b> —Contains 15 Varieties of Canada Revenue Stamps,	25 “
<b>BIG K.</b> —Contains 25 Varieties of Good Obsolete Stamps, Including Old Switzerland, Naples, Sweden, Spain, &c.,	25 “
<b>BIG L.</b> —Contains 10 Varieties Used Stamps, Including Peru Black 1d. English, Old Baden, &c.,	25 “
<b>BIG M.</b> —Contains 20 Varieties of Unused Stamps, Including Spain, Servia, Saxony, Belgium, &c.,	25 “
<b>BIG N.</b> —Contains 10 Varieties Good Unused Stamps, Including Madeira, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Isle, &c.,	25 “
<b>BIG O.</b> —Contains 25 Varieties of Good Unused Stamps, Including Brazil, Jamaica, New Granada, &c.,	50 “
<b>BIG P.</b> —Contains 25 Varieties of Good Used Stamps, Including Mexico, Honduras, Bahamas, &c.,	50 “
<b>BIG Q.</b> —10 Varieties Foreign Revenue Stamps,	25 “
<b>BIG R.</b> —Set, 116 Hamburg Locals,	50 “
<b>BIG S.</b> —Contains 100 Varieties Used Foreign Stamps, Including one from nearly every country in the world. This is very cheap and is highly recommended,	\$5 00
<b>BIG T.</b> —Contains 250 Varieties of Used Stamps, Including Bahamas, Barbadoes, Victoria, Russia, New Granada, Naples, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, Heligoland, &c.,	\$5 00
<b>BIG W.</b> —Contains 500 Foreign Stamps, Including some from nearly every country in the world, amongst which may be found Ecuador, Guatemala, Fiji, and Sandwich Isles, Montevideo, Mexico, Martinique, &c., &c., and is decidedly the best and cheapest packet for any one not having more than 600 in their collection,	\$10 00

This packet will be neatly arranged in a good album by adding the price of the album,  
\$2.50, 3.50 or 5.00 extra.

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| 6. " " Louis II.                   | 4. Norway..Charles XV.                       | 41. Sicily..Ferdinand II.             |
| 21. Belgium—Leopold I.             | 18. Oldenburg..Peter.                        | 11. Spain..Isabella II.               |
| 24. Brazil—Dom Pedro II.           | 31. Parma..Robert I.                         | 42. Sweden..Charles XV.               |
| 5. Brunswick—William.              | 17. Portugal..Maria II.                      | 25. Turkey..Abdul Aziz Khan           |
| 43. Confederat States—Jeff. Davis. | 40. " Pedro V.                               | 13. Tuscany..Ferdinand IV.            |
| 3. Denmark—Frederick VII.          | 30. " Louis I.                               | 8. Wurtenburg..William I.             |
| 37. " Christian IX.                | 23. Prussia..William I.                      | 15. " Charles I.                      |
| 2. France—Napoleon III.            | " Frederick William IV.                      |                                       |
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1 cent, black, .....	10
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6 " " .....	5
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3 cents, black on yellow .....	3
--------------------------------	---

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*Similar to current U. S.*

1 cent, vermilion .....	5
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3 " " .....	5
6 " " .....	5
12 " " .....	10
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1 cent, brown .....	5
2 " " .....	5
3 " " .....	5
6 " " .....	5
10 " " .....	10
12 " " .....	10
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*Similar to current U. S.*

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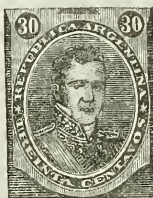
AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR STAMP COLLECTORS

VOL. VII.]

SEPTEMBER 1, 1873.

[No. 89.]

Newly Issued Stamps.



ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—As announced in our issue of June 15, the set of the new stamps for this country has been completed by the addition of three stamps, bearing respectively the values 30, 60, 90 centavos, *fac similes* of which are given above. The set, as completed, is as follows :

Un (1) centavo, violet, portrait of Gen. Antonio Balcarce.

Cuatro (4) cent, brown, portrait of Dr. Mariano Moreno.

Treinta (30) cent, orange, portrait of Gen. Carlos de Alvear.

Sesenta (60) cent, black, portrait of Don Gervasio Antonio de Posadas.

Noventa (90) cent, blue, portrait of Gen. Don Cornelio Saavedra.

The set is perforated on white paper, and because of the accurate engravings above, needs no extended description.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CARDS.—In view of the fact that the Post Office Departments of Canada and Newfoundland have agreed to exchange postal cards with the United States, on condition that an additional one cent stamp will be placed on the card, there is every reason to believe that new cards of the value of two cents will be issued by the Postal department of each country. It is rumored that these Governments have each a card in preparation. *Nous verrons.*

---

### Postal Cards.

BY Z.

#### I.—INTRODUCTION.

Ever since postage stamps were devised for the franking of letters, there has been a tendency both on the part of the individual and the government to cheapen the cost of correspondence. When the carrying of the mail was a species of competition between the government and its citizens, the latter (thus engaged in the trade) forced the former time and time again to lower the rates of postage, and many and fierce were the conflicts which both engaged in until the government was obliged to succumb. Witness the days of early postage in this country, the struggles between the mail carriers, the attempt of the government to maintain a monopoly of high rates, the attitude of the press on the question, and finally the concession made by the government when it drove all competition from the field and reduced postage to a minimum. What has been true here is true to a certain extent in other countries, with this difference perhaps, that cheap rates are due to popular agitation, or ministerial concession, or to governmental self-sacrifice, and to the theory that that plan seems the greatest intellectual and social benefit to the people which guarantees them the greatest good and causes them the least direct outlay.

The latest result of this cheapening of postal rates is the postal card which now has been generally adopted throughout the world, and may become, as it has in two instances (between the United States and Canada, and the United States and Newfoundland) an international expediency.

It is not necessary in this article to relate the causes which made postal cards a necessity, or the instances of ridicule and contempt which greeted the invention, or the thousand numerous blunders and conceits which attended its adoption. Suffice it to say the postal card is an



Austrian innovation, and that it is serving its purpose well. In the latter part of 1869, the *Neue Frei Presse* of Vienna called attention to this creation of the Post Office destined to lessen the cost, and as a consequence increase the amount of correspondence. It described these postal cards as twice as large as visiting cards, to be sold to the public for about one cent each the communication to be written in ink or pencil on one side, and the address on the other; the cards to be forwarded without envelopes, and all cards containing an improper communication to be destroyed.

*Le Timbrophile* introduced the new comer to the philatelic world, and one of our English contemporaries thus commented on its appearance: "There is something novel and striking about this last offshoot of postal progress, and no doubt it is a wise though bold innovation. That the facilities it offers will be generally taken advantage of can hardly admit of question, and we see no reason to suppose that the post-office will lose by it. Indeed, its effect must be to largely increase that ephemeral class of correspondence which contributes so notably to fill the mailbags. The thing works so easily that every one will be tempted to try it. Friends who wish to make appointments to meet each other will avail themselves of this medium to indicate the hour and place of rendezvous. Dinner invitations, information as to the occurrence of trivial every-day events, and a thousand other such minor matters of communication will be sent by the post-card. Would that they could be introduced in England! Who shall say how many millions would be used in London alone?"

## II.—EXPLANATION.

A post-card is a piece of ordinary card-board varying in size and thickness, sometimes highly finished and surfaced, or porous and soft, and scarcely at all adapted for purposes of ink-writing. As the main object of the system is to carry the greatest amount of single messages consistent with the least weight of matter, the extremely large cards, as in the German, are made from thin cardboard, and are unwieldy and liable to damage in transit, while the small cards, as the Newfoundland, are correspondingly thick, and in almost every case extremely fitted for their requirements.

SIZE.—As the cards of almost every nationality vary in size, no convenient plan can be resorted to to give an accurate rendering of the dimensions. And if such a plan was possible it is not necessary at this early stage, since cards have not yet gone through all the elaborate courses of envelopes or adhesives. For all purposes then, the distinction into large, ordinary, and small, will suffice. Of course exceptional instances occur which will be noted in the proper place.

THE TINT generally prevailing for the material of the card is a light cream color. Sometimes it deepens into buff, and again loses its tint and becomes white. It is found in green, rose, yellow, blue and pink, but seldom, as those colors are not suitable for writing. However there is a tendency for all these exceptional colors to be displaced by cream colored or white cards, if for nothing more than for the ease of reading the written communication.

THE INSCRIPTIONS on the cards offer a very diversified field of study. From those bearing the simple expression "post-card," and devoid of directions, instructions, lines or stamps, to others very prolific in their instructions and sometimes in different languages. Some contain the most explicit details that nothing but the address must be written on the face of the card, and the reverse must be devoted wholly to the communications, while others may leave the writer in doubt as to which is which. The small cards are generally surrounded by a frame work which, with the inscriptions and stamp, is elaborately engraved, or again type set. The large cards are usually typographed, the place of the stamp being marked off, or impressed in color, as the case may be. In these inscriptions changes take place from time to time, as in later emissions where we find the cards without the previously necessary instructions. In addition some of these cards contain guiding lines on the back, as if this is really a matter of importance or necessity. It rather limits the length of the communications.

THE STAMP on many of the cards, notably the German, is an imaginary article. Such cards render themselves liable to be thrown out of the amateur's album when they are distributed gratis to the people by the Post Office Department, as is done by Germany. Apart from the trouble and annoyance occasioned by the use of such cards, there seems to be no necessity or no reason for their adoption. A post-card is essentially a labor-saving machine. It loses that character, and therefore its usefulness if rendered imperfect by the absence of the stamp. If the cards could pass from country to country there might be sense in this peculiarity. Otherwise there seems nothing but a direct loss without any adequate return to the government.

RETURN CARDS are used in some places, and consist of a card double the size of the post-card, but folded in the middle either longitudinally or vertically. Both cards are "paid," of course, and are identical in appearance with the exception of one or two simple instructions.

There are many other interesting little peculiarities connected with the system as a whole, and in detail, whether they should be collected in entirety, or mutilated; whether used or unused; and how mounted,

etc. But as these little items will be more appropriate in the detailed list to follow, further comment is unnecessary.

One point, however, should be stated here. While this article will show every improvement and advancement, every detail, error, and little circumstance connected with postal cards, it will at the same time be as valuable to the beginner as it may be interesting to the amateur of the most advanced state of collecting. Advantage has been taken of everything that has ever been written on the subject of post-cards; varieties will be described wherever they may be found, and the utmost care will be taken that none but authentic information is given.

(To be continued.)

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### Unchronicled Varieties of Watermarked Hamburg Envelopes.

The second series of Hamburg Envelopes is watermarked, as is well known, with a large figure of a castle, occupying the central third of the face of the envelope. The "keep" on the right has five merlons, that on the left, four, and the watermark seems to be sunken into the outer surface of the paper. We have the whole series thus figured, bearing on the flap tress 5.

The following are the varieties :

- (1)  $\frac{1}{2}$  schil., wmk. reversed, having five merlons on the left keep, four on the right, and impressed on the *inner* surface of the paper. Tress 5
- (2.) 2 sch., wmk. same as in ordinary series, but impressed on the inner urface of the paper. Tress 5.
- (3.) 2 sch., same as last, but the flap bears a No. 5 in *intaglio*, just the exact counterpart of the ordinary tress 5.
- (4.) 2 sch., watermark similar to (1), but with tress similar to that in (3).
- (5.) 4 sch., identical in wmk. and tress to (3).

NOTE.—A careful comparison between these envelopes will lead one to the conclusion that two distinct watermarks and two distinct tresses were used, and if these varieties were not the result of accident, that there exist four distinct series of the Hamburg Watermarked Envelopes.

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### Obituary.

Here is how our Dominion contemporary plays chief mourner, with one eye on the main chance :



“ We regret to announce the death of the Hon. Chas. Connell, whose demise took place on Saturday, June 28, at his residence at Woodstock, N. B. Mr. Connell was in the 68th year of his age, and was a native of this province. In 1869, Mr. Connell was appointed to the position of Postmaster General; the duties appertaining to which office he discharged faithfully and satisfactorily until the end of 1860, when some difficulty arising between him and his colleagues, he resigned. Mr. Connell, as many of our readers will doubtless infer, is (*sic*) the gentleman whose effigy graces the 5 cent New Brunswick stamp, issue of 1860, generally known as the “Connell Essay.” As these stamps were condemned by the government immediately upon their appearance, they were speedily recalled by the Postal Department; and it is doubtful if any of them was actually employed in Franking. The original essays, uncanceled (!) may be had of any respectable dealer, at from— to—each.”

We have purposely left the prices blank, as we do not wish to be understood as encouraging what, in the eyes of some, might be considered a specimen of bad taste. Instead, however, of advertising his wares at the expense of the sympathisers of Mr. Connell’s friends—if indeed any of them should stumble across the original obituary—the editor had extended his account, he could doubtless have found something in Mr. Connell’s career which would have been of deeper interest than the price of “The original essay, uncanceled.” Since the era of stamp collecting began, no other country has possessed such an enterprising postmaster as New Brunswick, or to say the least, no other postmaster was so well-known to philatelists of all grades, as Mr. Connell. And it were therefore fitting that the writer of the above notice should have taken advantage of this fact, and told us something of the man who was independent enough to face his Queen on a similar footing, though perhaps under different colors.

### Street Letter Boxes.

To France we must give the credit of being the first to introduce street letter boxes, somewhat similar to our lamp-post boxes. It was in 1853 that these boxes were set up in all the streets of Paris, into which the good people were supposed to deposit their letters which were to be collected three times a day for distribution within the capital, the postage on the letter to be paid by the receiver. The Parisians, however, thought the invention a capital plan to play jokes on the letter-carriers, so they filled the boxes with oyster shells and mice, and such other correspondence that the scheme was abandoned. Imagine a score of mice, three dozen oyster shells and a rusty steel pen waiting for the opening of the letter box by the carrier. Then imagine the letter carrier walking slowly and silently away from that box!

Sets of Unused Stamps.

	VARIETIES.	PRICE.		VARIETIES.	PRICE.
Al-sace and Loraine,	6	\$0.50	Naples,	8	50
Angola,	4	50	Newfoundland, 1860,	5	2.00
Argentine Republic, 1862,	3	1.00	New Granada, 1865,	6	1.50
“ “ 1867,	3	1.00	Oldenburgh, 1866,	5	25
Austrian Italy, 1858,	6	1.75	Peru, 1866,	3	1.00
Baden, 1862-4,	6	1.50	Portugal, 1862,	5	1.00
Bavaria, 1849-58,	6	1.00	“ 1853,	4	2.00
“ 1862,	6	1.00	Portuguese Indies,	3	75
Belgium, 1861,	4	50	Prussia, 1861,	6	25
“ 1866,	8	1.25	“ 1867,	5	25
“ 1869,	9	1.00	“ 1850,	5	50
Bergedorf,	5	25	Roumania, 1862,	3	1.00
Bermuda, 1865-73,	5	1.75	“ 1865,	3	30
Brazil, 1866,	8	1.25	“ 1873,	7	1.00
Brunswick, 1865,	5	10	Sandwich Isles, 1871,	3	75
Buenos Ayres, 1859-62,	5	5.00	Saxony, 1863,	6	10
Cape of Good Hope, 1863,-5,	4	1.50	Schleswig, Schleswig Holstein,		
Canada, 1870,	5	20	and Holstein,	14	1.00
Cashmere	6	3.50	Servia, 1869,	8	1.00
Confederate States, 1861-3,	11	8.50	South African Republic,	5	1.50
“ “ 1863,	5	25	Spain, 1850,	5	10.00
Danube Nav. Co.	2	1.00	“ 1861,	6	2.50
Denmark, 1871,	6	1.50	“ 1862,	6	1.50
Dutch Indies,	5	1.00	“ 1864,	6	1.50
Egypt, 1872,	7	1.50	“ 1866,	7	1.50
Figi Islands, 1872,	3	2.00	“ 1870,	13	5.50
“ Surcharged,	3	1.00	“ Official, 1854,	4	25
Finland, 1865-67,	8	2.00	“ “ 1855,	4	20
France, 1863-9,	8	1.00	Spanish West Indies, 1857,	4	1.00
“ Rep., 1870,	9	1.50	“ “ “ 1868,	4	2.00
Hamburg,	10	50	“ “ “ 1870,	4	1.50
Honduras,	2	1.00	“ “ “ 1871,	4	1.50
Italy, 1856,	7	75	“ “ “ 1873	3	50
“ 1870,	9	2.00	Sweden, 1872,	9	1.50
Iceland,	7	1.00	“ Throndhjems	3	25
Japan,	4	75	Switzerland, 1854,	7	2.50
Liberia;	3	1.00	“ 1862-8,	13	2.50
Lubeck, 1859,	5	25	“ Envelope, 1867-8,	4	50
Mauritius, (Britannia) 1856-60,	4	2.50	Turkey,	5	50
Mecklenburg Strelitz,	6	35	United States, 1851,	8	1.25
Mexico, 1864,	5	2.50	“ “ Newspaper S., 1863,	4	1.00
“ 1867,	4	5.00	Uruguay, 1856,	3	6.00
“ 1866. engraved,	4	3.50	“ 1859,	6	4.50
Modena, 1852,	7	50	“ 1864,	4	1.25
“ 1859,	5	50	Venezuela, 1859,	3	50
			Victoria, 1857-60,	3	4.00
			Wurtenburg, 1857,	5	1.50
			“ 1862,	5	1.00
			“ 1869,	4	75

**IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.**

J. W. SCOTT & CO., are pleased to be able to announce to Subscribers, that they have secured the services of an eminent amateur who will take charge of the Editorial Department of the Journal from this date.

J. W. SCOTT & CO. beg to announce to the thousands of Collectors using their celebrated Albums. "The American Lallier" and the "Common Sense," that they have now prepared additional leaves, uniform with the rest of the book, to contain all the new Official Stamps.

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**POST OFFICE.**

*Numeral in Centre.*

1 cent, black.....	10
2 " ".....	5
3 " ".....	1
6 " ".....	5
12 " ".....	10
15 " ".....	15
24 " ".....	25
30 " ".....	25
90 " ".....	25

**ENVELOPE STAMPS.**

3 cents, black on yellow.....	3
-------------------------------	---

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.**

*Similar to current U. S.*

1 cent, vermillion.....	5
2 " ".....	5
3 " ".....	5
6 " ".....	5
12 " ".....	10
15 " ".....	10
24 " ".....	25

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT.**

1 cent, brown.....	5
2 " ".....	5
3 " ".....	5
6 " ".....	5
10 " ".....	10
12 " ".....	10
15 " ".....	10
30 " ".....	25
90 " ".....	25

**WAR DEPARTMENT.**

*Similar to current U. S.*

3 cent, red.....	5
6 " ".....	10

**ENVELOPE STAMPS.**

1 cent, red.....	5
------------------	---

**JUSTICE.**

*Similar to current U. S.*

1 cent, purple.....	25
3 " ".....	10
6 " ".....	10



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THE



AMERICAN JOURNAL  
OF  
PHILATELY



AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

VOL. VII.]

SEPTEMBER 15, 1873.

[No. 90.

Newly Issued Stamps.

ROUMANIA.—We notice a 15 bani, 1871 issue, unperforated, (bearded profile), vermilion. Strange as it may appear, this stamp has never been mentioned before, although Overy Taylor has spoken of a *perforated* 15 bani.

GREAT BRITAIN —We are also the first to announce that the English 1 shilling stamp has appeared with plain white corners. We make this announcement in the mildest manner possible.

HUNGARIAN.—There seems to be a change in the tints and general appearance of the stamps of the Hungarian envelopes. In comparing a set of the early issue with one of later date, we find a perceptible change in the color of the stamp, with the exception of the 10 kr. blue, which differs merely in shade. A close inspection will suggest the idea that there is the same difference between the early and late envelopes, as between the engraved and lithographed adhesives.

SPAIN.—A 10 peseta, green, concludes the new series of stamps for this country, full particulars of which were given in the August number.

SERVIA.—In addition to the new 2 para (black), Servia can boast of post cards; two of them, single and double. A plain border enclosing

arms in centre of upper portion, and a stamp to right. And such a stamp! We would not be so disposed to find fault with it, if the Servians had given an idea of their own. But they have copied the current Belgian, 10 cents, adhesive, inserting instead of the manly portrait thereon, a crazy head with wisps of straw, which they ask us to accept as hair. The value is 10 cents, violet on buff card.

SPAIN—A stamp known as the Don Carlos stamp, is making, or was making, considerable hubbub in the philatelic world. The stamp consists of a profile to left of Don Carlos, is an upright, plain oval, FRANQUEO above, ESPAÑA below, value 1 rl. in lower corners, on white ground. Color blue. We entertained doubts of this stamp from the beginning, principally from the fact that the portrait on the stamp bore the faintest possible resemblance to the picture of Don Carlos, as it appeared in the *London Graphic* of August 16, which we have every reason to believe is correct. Turning to the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* for a verification of our fears, we regret to find that it has given in its adhesion to the stamp, and considers "that no reasonable doubt can be entertained as to the fact of its being in circulation in the mountain districts, which are dominated by the legitimist bands." We are consoled, however, by the *Gazette des Timbres*, which says:

It presents no kind of semblance to the photographs of Don Carlos, taken before his departure, and which are to be seen in Paris. Furthermore, contrary to what has been said, it is a detestable lithograph.

We have no confidence in it at all. There is a disposition of the value in the lower angles (1 rl.—rl. 1.) which does not exist in any stamp with a Spanish inscription. We further note the absence of the *tilde* in the N of España, which should be written ESPAÑA; this is a fault greater than we have ever found in any other Spanish text. This is not all: in the *Gazette des Etrangers* we read: 'To-day we were shown a letter coming from one of the localities occupied by the Carlists, and which has a stamp with the effigy of Don Carlos. This stamp, similar to our stamps of 25 centimes, is very well engraved; the figure of Don Carlos, in three-quarter face, the hair thrown back behind, cannot be more truthful.'

Having drawn a comparison between this description and the pretender, (we mean the stamp) not at all favorable to the latter, the *Gazette des Timbres* continues:

Finally, one of our correspondents, dwelling in a city of France, containing several Carlist officers, has received from one of them a stamp with the effigy of Don Carlos; and after being shown to him the image which we reproduce, he declared to us that day and night had much more agreement between them than these two stamps.

After this, comment is unnecessary.

CANADA.—From an official letter received from the Dominion P. O. Department, we learn that there is no intention whatever to issue a two cent. post card.

GREECE.—The *Gazette des Timbres* calls attention to the fact that, the Greek 10 lepta, will no longer bear the figures on the back, and will be impressed in vermilion on green-lined paper.

OFFICIAL POST CARDS.—At least one of the Department, the Interior uses post cards, of plain white card, with the word "to" and the dotted lines for the address. There is no inscription or framework, and no stamp, except the adhesive of the Department.

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### Postal Cards.

BY *w.*

### III. ENUMERATION.

(Continued from No. 89, p. 145.)

As has been stated, Austria was the first country to acknowledge the convenience and benefits of postal cards, and issued them to the people on the first of October, 1869. Her example was not followed for some time, probably a year after, when Great Britain entered the field. From this time forth, however, postal cards became the rule, not the exception, until at this present moment, cards are in use very generally over the globe, and before the close of the year, may be found wherever adhesives are issued.

In searching for data on the subject, the silence of the English stamp publications from the first announcement of the Austrian card, until the appearance of the English card, is something unaccountable. Any change, any innovation in the postal systems of the home country or abroad, must be of exceeding interest to philatelic amateurs, for whom these magazines are now written, inasmuch as stamp collecting is no longer child's play. And therefore when one finds that the postal card received no notice for a whole year, one is led to the belief that because they were not born of John Bull, forsooth they merited no place in the columns of magazines which pretend to devote themselves to everything of interest in this new science.

To give some idea of the extent of the postal card system, the following is a list, complete to date, of the countries in which they are employed. In preparing this list, attention has been directed to the idea that a brief but comprehensive enumeration should by all means precede a detailed summary, and also because there are many collectors who will pay no attention to the different types and sub-types, who would therefore be freed from the labor of wading through these, (to them) less important items, and will collect what may be had with comparative ease.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE, 1870, *large*. CARTE DE CORRESPONDANCE.  
Type-set inscription without stamp, on light buff.



AUSTRIA, 1869, *ordinary*. Type of adhesive of 1867, impressed on right upper corner, on buff card of varying tints. 2 kreuzer, yellow.

*Bohemian*, 1871, *ordinary*. Same as 2, but sub-title, (Correspondence Card) translated "korespondencni" listek.

*Polish*, 1871, *ordinary*. Same. KARTA KORRESPONDENCYJNA.

*Italian*, 1871, " Same. "Carta da Corresponzenzu."

*Ruthenian*, 1871, " Same. "Karta Korrespondenzunaya."

*Slavonian*, 1871, " Same. "Listnica."

AUSTRIAN ITALY, 1873, *ordinary*. Same. Type of adhesive of 1867, impressed in right upper corner. "Carta da Corresponzenza. 4 soldi, pink.

BADEN, 1870, *large*. Type-set inscription, without stamp, on buff card.

BAVARIA, 1870, *large*. Type-set, "Bayern Correspondenz Karte," buff.

1872, *large*. Return card (double), no stamp, green.

1873, *large*. Type of adhesive in relief. 2 kreuzer, green.

BELGIUM, 1873, *ordinary*. Type of adhesive of 1869, in upper right corner of a frame-work design, consisting of the Belgium arms supported by reclining figures of "Industry" and "Science," with side and bottom ornamentations. "Carte Correspondance." 5 centimes, brown on buff.

1872, *ordinary*. Type of adhesive of 1869, impressed in right upper corner of plain Grecian frame. 5 centimes, violet on buff.

1873, *ordinary*. Return card (double), similar to last, with inscription "Reponse Antwoordt. 5 centimes and 5 centimes, violet on buff.

CANADA, 1872, *small*. Frame of engraved lathe-work, containing in right upper corner, effigy of Queen Victoria to right. 1 cent, blue on light cream color.

CEYLON, 1872, *ordinary*. Type of adhesive of 1872, to right in double-lined frame, containing polyglot inscriptions. 2 cents, lilac on buff.



CHILI, 1872, *ordinary*. Simple frame, without stamp, in blue-laid paper. "Carta Tarjeta."



1873, *ordinary*. Frame, with effigy of Columbus to right, arms in the centre.

2 cent, red.

5 cent, lilac.

DENMARK, 1871, *oblong*. Grecian frame, with type of adhesive of 1870, in right upper corner, arms in left upper corner. BREV-KORT. White card.

2 skill., blue.

4 skill., rose.

1871, *oblong*. Similar frame with type of service-stamp in right upper corner, service post card:

TJENESTE—BREVKORT, white.

2 skill., blue.

4 skill., rose.

FINLAND, 1871, *ordinary*. Plain Greek frame, enclosing in left upper corner, type of 1866, adhesive, on glazed card, varying from Russian green to light cream color. KORRESPOND-EANSKORT FÖR FINLAND.

8 Pen. green.

1872, *ordinary*. Same type, but inscription in three languages. Buff card.

8 pen., green.

FRANCE, 1873, *small*. Fancy borders of different patterns enclosing typographic inscription and direction, with place reserved for stamp. White and buff cards. 6 distinct types.

GERMANY (Confederation) 1870, *large*. Type set-inscription without stamp. NORDDEUTSCHES POSTGEBIET. CORRESPONDENZ KARTE. Buff.

(Empire), 1871. Large type set inscription, arms in centre, cutting inscription DEUTCHES REICHSPPOSTGEBIET CORRESPONDENZ KARTE. No value. Buff.

1871, *large*. Single and return card (double), similar to last, no stamp. Pink.

1872, *large*. Arms, cutting inscription "Dentsche Reichespost," no value. Buff.

1873, *large*. Plain foliated frame, containing in right

upper corner an impressed stamp—an upright oval frame enclosing arms, oval encompassed by an ornamental frame. “Deutsche Reichs Post Postkarte.  $\frac{1}{2}$  g oschen, brown, 2 kreuzer, brown.

GREAT BRITAIN, 1870, *ordinary*. Plain Greek frame, enclosing in-



scription and arms, oval in right upper corner, effigy of Queen to left.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. lilac on buff.

1870, *small*. Same.

1872. *Small*, plain, white card, with type-set inscription, in black. On right upper corner, embossed upright oval, containing profile of Queen to left, value above, “Postage” below.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. pink.

HELIGOLAND, 1873, *large*. English arms in centre, inscription in English, and German. No stamp. White and buff card. “Post Card. Post Karte.

(*To be continued.*)

### Another Auction Sale.

The following is the title of a document we received from England a few days ago :

“Catalogue of a valuable collection of Foreign Postage Stamps and stamped envelopes, formed by M. CLAUSIUS, deceased, up to 1865, mostly unused and all neatly mounted within red lines, having the arms of the Potentates finely enblazoned in gold and colors at the commencement, which will be sold by auction, by Messrs. Southeby, Wilkinson and Hodge. \* \* \* \* On November the 11th day of August, 1873, at one o'clock precisely.

“May be viewed two days prior, and catalogues had.”

Then follows the catalogue consisting of 96 lots, but arranged in such a manner as to give absolutely no idea of the character or condition of stamps of each lot. There are no dates, no notices of emissions ; whether cancelled or uncanceled, is left to the collector's fancy, who was obliged to content himself with a personal inspection. To quote :



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Lot 1, Austria	56
“ 2, Lombardy	21
“ 18, Russia, Poland, Freeland, and Liefland	20
“ 24, Switzerland	59
“ 95, United States of America, 15 Envelopes and 361 [Envelope] stamps, etc., etc.	

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge are the gentlemen who sold Mr. J. W. Scott's collection of Confederate Locals, etc., while he was in England; but they did not prepare the catalogue, which, to say the least of it, was intelligible to parties who could not attend the sale.

We are glad, however, that the practice inaugurated by Mr. Scott, both here and abroad, has been productive of fruit in London, but trust that in future particular attention be given to the preparation of the catalogue. When it becomes necessary to sell collections of postage stamps by auction, the best possible indication that Philately is resting on a solid foundation, from which there is no danger of a decline, it becomes also necessary that the stamps when portioned off into lots, be noted with the strictest accuracy. None but a *connoisseur* can do this. The collection which numbered 1,804 adhesives, 540 envelope stamps, and 265 entire envelopes, must have been a very fine one, abounding in rarities, since it was collected prior to the year 1865.

The feelings towards our English contemporaries, excited by the catalogue, are not of the kindest description. We had seen a notice of the intended sale in the *Athenæum* of August 2, and of course were on the *qui vive* for an extended description in the papers devoted exclusively to the subject of stamps, and which were no doubt cognizant of the coming sale. No notice whatever was taken of an event very important in the annals of Philately. This does not appear a liberal spirit among our contemporaries; and however high they may wish themselves placed they are subject to be censured by their transatlantic cousins for ignoring a valuable item of news—to express it very faintly—lest forsooth an amateur might bid in a choice specimen at less than “catalogue price.” This may not have been their motive; but we cannot be blamed for expressing an opinion which seems to be supported by the omissions on the one hand, the facts on the other.

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On a recent trial in South Wales to test the validity of a will, it was proved that in 1867 the testator became impaired in intellect to such an extent that he went to the post office with a postage-stamp stuck on his forehead, and requested to be sent by mail to a place he mentioned.

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43. United States.—G. Washington	39. Italy..Victor Emanuel II.	38. Russia..Alexander II.
44. " " A. Lincoln.	32. Mecklenburg Schwerin..Frederick Francis.	29. Sandwich Islands..Kamehameha III.
45. " " U. S. Grant.	26. Mecklenburg Strelitz..Frederick William	36. Sandwich Islands..Kamehameha IV.
27. Austria—Francis Joseph I.	7. Mexico..Maximilian I.	22. Sandwich Islands..Kamehameha V.
10. Baden—Frederick.	20. Modena..Francis V.	9. Saxony..Frederick Augustus
28. Bavaria—Maximilian.	1. Naples..Ferdinand II.	33. " John
6. " Louis II.	4. Norway..Charles XV.	41. Sicily..Ferdinand II.
21. Belgium—Leopold I.	18. Oldenburg..Peter.	11. Spain..Isabella II.
24. Brazil—Dom Pedro II.	31. Parma..Robert I.	42. Sweden..Charles XV.
5. Brunswick—William.	17. Portugal..Maria II.	25. Turkey..Abdul Aziz Khan
47. Confederate States—Jeff. Davis.	40. " Pedro V.	13. Tuscany..Ferdinand IV.
3. Denmark—Frederick VII.	34. " Louis I.	8. Wurtemberg..William I.
37. " Christian IX.	23. Prussia..William I.	15. " Charles I.
2. France—Napoleon III.	35. Roman States..Pius IX.	The Author.
46. Great Britain—Victoria.	12. Roumania..Couza.	The Publisher.
14. Greece—George I.		
19. Hanover—George V.		
16. Holland..William III.		

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THE

AMERICAN JOURNAL

OF

PHILATELY



AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

VOL. VII.]

OCTOBER 1, 1873.

[No. 91.

Newly Issued Stamps.

ECUADOR.—On page 120, Vol. V., we called attention to a newly issued *un real* stamp for this country, which bore a resemblance to the current Costa Rica stamps, and differed in every particular from the other values. From these two facts it was very generally understood that the stamps in question were bogus, and we were not loth to pronounce them such. It seems, however, that the prevailing idea respecting these much abused stamps, is erroneous, and we now take the first opportunity to pronounce them genuine, at least the two lower values. They have come to us from several sources that render all doubts untenable; and there is no reason to suppose the 1 peso anything but genuine.



The values and colors are :

$\frac{1}{2}$  real blue

1 " orange

1 peso rose

} on white paper, perforated.

DENMARK.—Not to be behind those countries which make it a point



to usher in new stamps with the new year, Denmark will appear with an entire new set of adhesives, envelopes, cards, and newspaper wrappers, on January 1, 1874. The values will be expressed in marks and ores.

ICELAND.—“Like father, like child.” This colony being under the control of Denmark, will also have a new set, similar in values and colors to those of the home government.

JAPAN.—As we anticipated the 2 rose has been changed to yellow, because of the too near resemblance to the color of the 4 sen. Why there should have been any necessity for a change in the first place, seems a little curious, the 4 rose being the later of two in issue. Doubtless, the Japanese are learning some of the mysteries of civilization, which usually takes the most roundabout way to get at improvement.

HELIGOLAND.—The  $\frac{1}{4}$  schilling, announced in our issue of July 15, has appeared.

ST. THOMAS will also be treated by Denmark with a set of new stamps. The same remarks that we have applied to Denmark and Iceland, will also hold here.

SHANGHAI.—The 4 Candareens, lilac, now serve provisionally for the 1 Candareen, by being surcharged, in blue, diagonally across the stamp, 1 CAND, the Chinese characters of value being directly beneath.

MONTENEGRO.—Stamps for this country whose existence would never be dreamt of, perhaps, by collectors, but for its postage stamps. We do not intend, at present, to give any description of it, further than to say it is a dependency of Turkey, situated on the Western frontier, on the Adriatic. The stamps which were printed at the Imperial Printing Bureau in Vienna, bear the effigy of the ruler, within a laurel wreath, the whole surrounded by a level rectangular frame with lyre-like ornaments in the corners. The inscription is in the Dalmatian tongue: *Bjicega, pochte, tsr. gore* (Postage Stamp of Tsernagore, the value being expressed below in *Novtch*, a novtch being equal to a koopee. The following are the values of the stamps which are printed in color on white unwatermarked paper, perforated:

2 novtch, yellow,	10 novtch, blue,
3 novtch, green,	15 novtch, bistre,
5 novtch, vermillion,	25 novtch, brown,
7 novtch, violet,	and a 10 novtch, blue, on

yellow paper, which serves for a newspaper wrapper.

UNITED STATES OFFICIALS.—The Agricultural department has concluded to add a 24 and 90 cent stamp to their set.

Postal Cards.

BY *w.*

(Continued from p. 154.)

HOLLAND, 1871, *ordinary*. Plain Greek frame, enclosing inscription, without stamp. BRIEF-KAART. Lilac on buff.



1871, *ordinary*. Same, and, in addition, in right upper corner, stamp—similar to central portion of present adhesive. 2½ cents, lilac.

1872, *ordinary*. Return card (double) similar to last. 2½ cent and 2½ cent, lilac.

HUNGARY, 1869, *ordinary*. Same as Austrian, with Hungarian arms. CORRESPONDENZ KARTE. 2 kreuzer, yellow.

*Ordinary*. Same, except inscription, which is in Hungarian: LEVELEZESI LAP, 2 kr., yellow.

1871, *ordinary*. Flowered frame, enclosing inscription in two languages, and type of Hungarian adhesive in right upper corner. LEVELEZESI LAP. CORRESPONDENZ KARTE, 2 kr., yellow.

HAMBURG ? 1873, *large*. Identical with first issue German Confederation. Place for stamp in right hand upper corner, (which, in the specimen noted contained the violet adhesive without value.)

ITALY, 1872. [Cards were announced to appear in the early part of 1872. No information has since been received.]

LUXEMBOURG, 1872, *ordinary*. Inscription impressed in black, in French characters; no value expressed. Pale yellow card.

*Ordinary*. Same in German text. No value expressed. Yellow, red, solferino, cards.

1873, *small*. Same, without stamp. German text, yellow.

1873, *small*. Return card (double), same as last, red and solferino.

NEWFOUNDLAND, 1873, *small*. Elaborately engraved border and inscription, enclosing type of adhesive. 1 cent, green on white.

ROUMANIA, 1873, *ordinary*. Type-set inscription, and in upper left corner, Roumanian arms, in black. In right corner, a stamp, similar to Thurn and Taxis Octagonals, is embossed in blue. Brown and white card. CARTA DE POSTA. 5 bani blue.



1873, *ordinary*. Return card, (double), of similar design. 5 bani, 5 bani.

NORWAY, 1872, *oblong*. Plain type-set frame, enclosing in right upper corner, type of 1872 adhesive, on buff card. BREV. KART. 3 skillings, carmine.

RUSSIA, 1872, *ordinary*. Ornamented border, enclosing impression of arms to left, space for stamp on right, white card.

1872, *ordinary*. Ornamental border, enclosing impression of arms to left, and stamp of value—upright oval containing arms surrounded by Russian inscription within a simple oval frame. Inscription larger than previous emission. White card, 3 kop, brown, 5 kop, green.

SERVIA, 1872. [Announced, but not yet received]

SPAIN, 1873. [Not yet issued.]

SHANGHAI, 1873, *ordinary*. Plain border, enclosing inscription SHANGHAI LOCAL POST CARD ISSUED TO SUBSCRIBERS ONLY. No value indicated.

SWEDEN, 1872, *ordinary*. Ornamental border, enclosing inscription, in lilac, and in right upper corner, stamp of 1872 Envelope BREFKORT. 12 ore, blue on white card.



1873, *ordinary*. Same, 6 ore lilac, 10 ore carmine.

1873, *ordinary*. Return card (double), similar to last. 12 ore lilac, 20 ore carmine.

SWITZERLAND, 1870, *ordinary*. Ornamental border, enclosing inscription, and on left upper corner, type of 1867 envelope white card. CARTE CORRESPONDANCE. 5 centimes, vermilion.

1873, *ordinary*. Ornamental frame, with inscription and stamp of value in left upper corner. The stamp is an upright oval frame, containing arms and figure of value on ground of tessellated work, and surrounded by a series of stars. CARTE CORRESPONDANCE. 5 cent, rose.

UNITED STATES, 1873. Scroll-work border, enclosing inscription to





left, stamp of value in right upper corner, watermarked U. S. P. O. UNITED STATES POSTAL CARD. One cent, brown, on buff.

WURTEMBERG, 1870, *large*. Black inscription and arms, to right, type of envelope stamp. KONIGL. WURTEMBERGISHES POSTGEBIET. CORRESPONDENZ KARTE. Blue card.

1 kr., green.

3 kr., rose.

1872, *large*. Return card (double), same as last, but varying inscription. Blue card.

1 kr., green.

3 kr., rose.

1872, *large*. Inscription, and in right upper corner, type of 1835 adhesive, in color on blue card. POST KARTE.

1 kr., green.

2 kr., orange.

1872, *large*. Return card (double), same as last.

1 kr., green.

2 kr., orange.

(To be continued.)

### Clippings.

NATIVE CUBAN FORGERIES.—The Postmaster at Havana, announces to the public that there are in circulation several counterfeit postage stamps of the denomination of 50 centimes de peseta. The points in the execution of the work which may aid in the detection of the counterfeit stamps are these:

1st. The color of the ink is lighter than in the genuine.

2d. The engraving is coarser.

3d. In the counterfeits the eyes of Amadeus are so badly delineated as to make the imitation easily detected in this particular. The left eye is smaller than the right and there are no traces of eyelids.

4th. The border surrounding the bust in the genuine is shaded with fine ruling, while in the counterfeits the shade is merely a line.

—*Gaceta de la Habana.*

### Answers to Correspondents.

H. S. S., Chicago.—Volume six is composed of the weekly edition of the Journal, and can be obtained of our publishers for one dollar.

Correspondence.

THE BAZIN PROPRIETARY STAMPS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6th, 1873.

Messrs. J. W. SCOTT & Co., New York:

GENTLEMEN: In regard to your inquiries, I would state that the Private Revenue Stamps bearing my name, have never been used on my manufactures.

Some years ago, (1863) I had Steel Plates engraved of the denomination of *One, Two, and Three Cents*, but never used them at all, more than to have a few struck off for my own satisfaction or for samples.

I have received inquiries from others on the subject, and take this opportunity of communicating to the world through your valuable Journal the true facts of the case.

Very truly yours,

X: BAZIN.

BOGUS ST. DOMINGO STAMPS.

75 & 77 Nassau St.,  
SEPT. 27th, '73.

To the EDITOR OF "*The American Journal of Philately*":

DEAR SIR: We have received the following letter with a number of stamps enclosed. As we have no doubts but that it was sent to us that the contents might be described in the Journal, and as we do not believe *Mary E. Chase* would get our letter if sent to the address given, we have concluded to hand her letter, and our answer to you for publication, as it will doubtless save some of your readers from getting swindled.

Yours Respectfully,

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

Messrs. J. W. SCOTT & Co.,

SIRS: I send you herewith a number of duplicate stamps for exchange. Please allow me all you can for them. I wish the following \* \* \* \* \*

Send as soon as possible and oblige.

MARY E CHASE.

ANSWER:

Dear Miss? Our first surprise on receiving your letter was the extraordinary confidence you reposed in dealers whose address even you were unacquainted with. (It looks so charmingly innocent you know.) But of course this was nothing to the surprise and pleasure with which we looked over the stamps you so kindly sent us to exchange for you. You are so liberal you did not care much what you got for those beautiful St. Domingos, so charmingly innocent, that you did not notice you were sending us unchronicled varieties and values, so beautifully patient that you did not care what trouble you went to to make the stamps look nice and the bogus genuine; but do, please do tell us what freak of youthful playfulness caused you to run a penstroke across that set Swiss, why did you change the color of the proof of the two cent Canada from green to blue; we can understand your cleaning the cancellation off the Nevis, Austrian and Peru, but why discolor the 2 centavos Lima stamp—don't the color stand acid?

Why did you stick the genuine medio real St. Domingo black on pink above the counterfeit of the same value blue on blue, and cancel them both together? and if you thought they would look better if one was torn, why did you tear the genuine? and that bogus dos real blue or yellow stuck on a piece of a genuine letter. Please, tell us how they managed to bend the canceling stamp so as to stamp round the corner. If you had left the paper off the backs of the bogus St. Domingo they would have looked much more natural considering the company they were with, and it was only waste to put such a good stamp with the lot as the red Confederate.

Next batch of St. Domingo's you print, use thin paper, such as is always used on the Island, but first take a few lessons of S. A. T., and then be sure and do not send counterfeits to anyone over ten years old.

Will return the stamps after they have been on exhibition a short time

J. W. SCOTT & CO.

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2 " " . . . . .	5	3 " " . . . . .	5
3 " " . . . . .	1	6 " " . . . . .	5
6 " " . . . . .	5	7 " " . . . . .	10
12 " " . . . . .	10	10 " " . . . . .	10
15 " " . . . . .	15	12 " " . . . . .	10
15 " " . . . . .	15	15 " " . . . . .	10
24 " " . . . . .	15	30 " " . . . . .	25
30 " " . . . . .	25	90 " " . . . . .	25
90 " " . . . . .	25		
ENVELOPE STAMPS.		NAVY DEPARTMENT.	
2 cent's, black on yellow . . . . .	10	<i>Similar to current U. S.</i>	
3 " " . . . . .	3	3 cent, blue . . . . .	5
6 " " . . . . .	10	6 " " . . . . .	10
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.		7 " " . . . . .	25
<i>Similar to current U. S.</i>		10 " " . . . . .	15
1 cent, vermillion . . . . .	5	12 " " . . . . .	15
2 " " . . . . .	5		
3 " " . . . . .	5	WAR DEPARTMENT.	
6 " " . . . . .	5	ENVELOPE STAMPS.	
12 " " . . . . .	10	1 cent, red . . . . .	5
15 " " . . . . .	10	3 " " . . . . .	10
24 " " . . . . .	15	JUSTICE.	
20 " " . . . . .	25	<i>Similar to current U. S.</i>	
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		3 " " . . . . .	10
		6 " " . . . . .	10



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	VARIETIES.	PRICE.		
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"    1870,	9	2.00	"    "    "    1868,	4 2.00
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THE  
AMERICAN JOURNAL  
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PHILATELY



AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

VOL. VII.]

OCTOBER 15, 1873.

[No. 92.

**Newly Issued Stamps.**

We are indebted to *Le Timbre Poste* for the following notices of new stamps :

**PORTUGUESE INDIA.** There is a 20 reis with vertical serrated lines.

**DENMARK.** A 4 rbsk., brown-yellow, has been found with perforations (11 to the scale), probably the result of private enterprise.

**FERNANDO POO.** A provisional stamp is mentioned, the 50 c. de p. of Cuba, surcharged in black, FERNANDO POO in capital letters in a semi-circle, with a large crown, in blue, beneath.

**PERU.** The 2 centavos now appear with the perforations through *colored lines*.

**VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.** The 3 pence is printed in dark brown-violet.

**PHILIPPINES.** A correspondent has noted the existence of the 1 real, 1855, watermarked with a buckle, bearing the inscription, in black, HABILITADO POR LA NACION.

**SPAIN.** The 10 pesetas of the present issue is not printed in green, but brown-violet. The 25 cent de p. appears in pale bistre instead of dark brown. There is a 4 cuartos, 1860, *diqué* 15.

**MONTENEGRO.** The stamps of this country are not yet in use. The value is expressed in *soldi*, and the colors are the same as those of the corresponding Austrian stamps.

[In our issue of October 1, we gave a full description of these stamps, but stated that the values were expressed in "novtch." It may be that we made a mistake, and that the value should be expressed in "soldi," the money of Austrian Italy, as stated by *Le Timbre Poste*. But if Montenegro is a dependency of Turkey, a statement which we have no reason for correcting, it does seem a little strange that Austrian *soldi* should be used for the postage stamps.—Ed.]

GERMANY. The new envelopes of 1 groschen, without the oblique inscription, appeared last month. There are two types, (1) small figures, (2) large figures.

JAMAICA. The watermarked (CC and Crown) series is now completed with the issue of the 1 penny and 1 shilling.

PORTUGAL. The stamp of 240 reis has just appeared.

TURKEY. The 10 paras, bistre, surcharged in black, is issued for local letters in Constantinople.

ST. LUCIA. The 6 pence is now printed in mauve.

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### The Don Carlos Stamp.

We had occasion in No. 90 to give the opinion of the *Gazette des Timbres* concerning the Don Carlos Stamp, an opinion decidedly adverse to the authenticity of the stamp in question. *Le Timbre Poste* now comes to the support of the pretender; and in our duty as faithful and independent exponents of Philatelic opinion, we present the other side of the question, as embodied in the last named French journal.

The stamp of Don Carlos has been lithographed, either at Bayonne or London, which, is not certain at present. The absence of the *tilde* over the word *España* is a very excusable fault, when one bears in mind that a stamp of the Philippines bore the word *corros* instead of *correos*; and no one sought to question the authenticity of the stamp.

It was at one time thought there was a stamp of 2 reals, with full face portrait; but the correspondent who noted it, having once more examined it, found it to be a stamp of 1 real, printed in maroon, which, however, was not accepted by Don Carlos because of the little resemblance in the portrait, whereas the type under discussion has received the necessary approbation.

The use of the stamp is not yet obligatory, for the reason that the provinces in the North are not wholly in the possession of the Carlists to admit of a permanent establishment therein, although the day is not far distant when they hope to have a regular postal service.

The error has been corrected, not in the stamps already issued, but in the matrix itself, and "the detestable lithograph" turns out to be a very true representation of Don Carlos with a full beard, as he has appeared since and during the campaign.



The stamps have come from several sources, each of which is unimpeachable. To clinch the matter, a correspondent received one of the stamps from the secretary of Don Carlos. He declares to have seen this stamp whose authenticity is doubted, on a letter coming from the Carlist Army, cancelled in black, and has promised to send to the editors of *Le Timbre Poste*, the decree of Don Carlos, creating the stamp.

We have now presented both sides of the matter, and our readers are at liberty to judge for themselves.

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### The Soi-disant Stamps of Burmah.

Pahlunpoor, or British Burmah, is now coming into notice because of a pretended, or otherwise, issue of stamps, of seven distinct values,  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, 1 anna, 2, 3, 4, 8, and 12 annas, which Dr. Magnus, in a very able and interesting article, does not hesitate to pronounce false. Owing to the length of the article, and because mere extracts would not at all be satisfactory to our readers, we shall reserve it for our next number; but in the meantime must caution Amateurs not to be induced to invest in *Pahlunpoors*.

---

### Stamp Collecting in the Future.

BY *ω*.

I see a great chance for the Future of Philately in America.—F. A. P.

#### I.—PLAN FOR COLLECTING.

It is said that stamp-collecting took its rise in France, where the teachers in the schools, in order to inculcate a better knowledge of Geography among their pupils, resorted to the happy expedient of fixing in the memory, names of places and their location, by means of postage stamps from the different countries. Whether this be a fable or a fact, is immaterial to the present purpose, though surely it may be pleasant to know that such an agreeable pastime found its origin in what can be called an utilitarian idea. Suffice it to say, whatever be its origin, stamp-collecting spread from the school-boy or school-girl to people of mature years, and from a fashionable pleasure, became an agreeable, and it may be said, an useful study.

Time and time again, the followers of this new study which has now risen to the dignity of a Science, have written of the benefits accruing from it. They saw in it an increased and increasing knowledge concerning the stamp-issuing countries; through it they traced the state of art, the nature of the people, their education or ignorance;

they obtained an insight into all the mysteries of postal laws, the vagaries of the countries rulers, and a thousand other minor but none the less interesting facts, all arising from the study of Postage Stamps. And all are now so thoroughly understood, and have been so completely analyzed that any further illustration would be merely a work of supererogation. Nor could anything be gained by answering the objections of those who see nothing to admire in the new system, the new science. Arguments have been so often advanced, and views so ably presented, combating these very objections, that any attempt to begin again would be a repetition merely of what have been hitherto so ably undertaken. While, therefore, no attempt will be made at this time to gather converts to the new science of Philately, nor even to counteract the prejudicial opinions of those who do not see its benefits, much less its necessity, yet it will not be out of place to examine if there is any room for improvement, or to endeavor to look into the future, and see what ought to be.

No study can be at all profitable without some systematized plan. The plan itself may not be the best in the world; or it may be inexpedient to adopt another; or it may be too tiresome, too expensive, to follow a third. Yet without a plan there can be no interest; without interest there can be no study; without study, no knowledge, no science—and what is science but classified knowledge—and stamp-collecting will become a merely momentary play-thing to be thrown into the rubbish-box when a new toy is presented.

Therefore, of prime necessity, a plan; and Philately can become as positive a science as Numismatics, Bibliology, Mineralogy, etc.

It must be remembered, at the outset of a new science, all is experiment. There is no well-defined idea. Opinions clash. And it is only by weighing, and comparing, and testing, and readjusting, that any satisfaction can be obtained. This truth has never been so apparent than to collectors of postage stamps. At first there was the simple representation of value in but one type. Then when it became evident that a collection should be more than a series of mere picture-pages, collectors saw in plain and perforated stamps, distinct issues; then again in stamps of small perforation and large perforation, they saw other traces of distinct emissions; stamps not water-marked, and stamps water-marked, bore the same evidences. So it was by this careful study and analysis that stamp-collecting has come to be what it is to-day.

And all these points are not minor differences, edges upon which to hang ridicule. Does the Mineralogist content himself with a single specimen, say of copper? Does he content himself with single specimens of the various salts of copper? Does he not rather seek for

every combination of copper in which he knows it exists? Nay, more, will he not seek the same combinations under different conditions, and gather them from different countries? And who would pronounce a mineralogical cabinet, arranged in such a manner, systematized to such absolute perfection, as a mineralogical madness, in which the pocket of the collector had run riot with his judgement?

A plan which is the highest development of the science of Philately, cannot be adopted in its entirety, but only in its general features. Because it must of necessity be that all collectors do not possess the same facilities, so must limit themselves to what is actually within their reach. But all can very readily understand that when stamps are perforated or non-perforated, when the former differ as to the character of the perforation, when other points which are known to the amateurs occur, there is always a reason for such a change, and this reason and its resultant change cannot be ignored. And furthermore, it is only by the careful study of these differences that the collector has the means of guarding himself against the imposition of counterfeit-dealers on the one hand, and the questionable character of reprints on the other.

The plan being settled upon, and that sketched above is the outline of all that is good of preceding systems, there only remains then the proper filling out of this outline, this skeleton, in order to attain to completeness, if not perfection, and show that this great "chance for the Future of Philately" in this country, had not been neglected.

However important may be the plan, its proper embodiment is just as essential. The collector may have followed the system in all its details; he may have gathered specimens illustrating every peculiarity, every difference; he may have them all arranged and classified—but if he have them not mounted properly, all his treasures, all his knowledge, all his system, will not give him that perfect satisfaction, that perfect pleasure which the collector has a right to expect from such an outlay of labor, patience and money.

The subject of mounting may appear significant; rather, it may seem to be one which should be left to each collector's fancy or taste. This is true in a few instances, among amateurs or taste. Yet even among these, although the plan of mounting is original with each one, there is a similarity which can be termed instinctive, since each one has attained the same result without previous consultation. As the PLAN FOR COLLECTING has been the outgrowth of many systems, the PLAN FOR MOUNTING, which is to play an important part in the PHILATELY of the Future, is also the result of the best minds on the subject.

*(To be continued.)*



### That Stamp Sale.

The Auction Sale of Stamps which was to have taken place some time ago, did not come off, owing to some disagreement between the auctioneers and the owner, which latter wanted to place a reserve of ten shillings in each lot. It is unfortunate, in some senses that the sale did not take place, as we would have further opportunities of noting a matter of considerable importance, and show our readers how interested our English contemporaries are in Philately.

### Clippings.

THE POST OFFICE IN IRELAND now complains of a perfect popular misapprehension of the purposes for which a post-office exists. Thus, when it was lately proposed, in order that letters might be carried to a certain village, that the mail car should set out at a different hour, the change was opposed on the ground that "it would be so inconvenient to gentlemen going to fish in a certain lake"—an objection which could not have been made any where in the world outside of "the gem of the sea."

NITRO-GLYCERINE IN A MAIL BAG.—It is said at the post-office that a bag containing a large number of registered letters and other valuable documents, which arrived here from Liverpool on Tuesday by the steamship City of Limerick, in the transit was almost entirely destroyed, with its contents, by the explosion of a bottle of nitro-glycerine which had been smuggled into the bag. It is said the loss of the securities will be very heavy.

If there is anything more absurd than some of the rulings and instructions of the Post-office Department we should like to see it. For instance, the following :

"Mail matter deposited in a post-office for mailing, on which at least one full rate of postage has been paid, should be forwarded to its destination charged with the unpaid rate to be collected on delivery. The unpaid rate is double the prepaid rate which should have been paid at the mailing office."

That is to say, if A writes B a letter so bulky that the postage is six cents, and only affixes one three-cent stamp, B has to pay six cents on delivery of the letter. In this way B is punished for the ignorance or neglect of his correspondent.

We have a few improved rulings to submit to the department :

Monthly magazines, published weekly, must be charged letter postage when delivered daily.

Powder magazines, except to regular subscribers, are not permitted to frank their reports.

Look out for an important announcement in this space in our next.

J. W. SCOTT & CO. beg to announce to the thousands of Collectors using their celebrated Albums. "The American Lallier" and the "Common Sense," that they have now prepared additional leaves, uniform with the rest of the book, to contain all the new Official Stamps.

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**J. W. SCOTT & CO.,**

75 and 77 Nassau Street, New York City.

**POST OFFICE.**

*Numeral in Centre.*

1 cent, black,.....	10
2 " ".....	5
3 " ".....	1
6 " ".....	5
12 " ".....	10
15 " ".....	15
24 " ".....	15
30 " ".....	20

**ENVELOPE STAMPS.**

2 cents, black on yellow.....	10
3 " ".....	3
6 " ".....	10

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.**

*Similar to current U. S..*

1 cent, vermilion.....	5
2 " ".....	5
3 " ".....	5
6 " ".....	5
12 " ".....	10
15 " ".....	10
24 " ".....	15
30 " ".....	25

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT.**

1 cent, brown.....	5
2 " ".....	5
3 " ".....	5
6 " ".....	5
7 " ".....	15
10 " ".....	10
12 " ".....	10
15 " ".....	10
30 " ".....	15
90 " ".....	25

**NAVY DEPARTMENT.**

*Similar to current U. S.*

3 cent, blue.....	5
6 " ".....	10
10 " ".....	15
12 " ".....	15

**WAR DEPARTMENT.**

*Similar to current U. S.*

3 cent, red.....	5
6 " ".....	5
15 " ".....	15
30 " ".....	25

**ENVELOPE STAMPS.**

1 cent, red.....	5
3 " ".....	10

**JUSTICE.**

*Similar to current U. S.*

3 cent, purple.....	10
6 " ".....	10





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AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

VOL. VII.]

NOVEMBER 1, 1873.

[No. 93.

**The Stamps of Pahlunpoor.**

BY DR. MAGNUS.

(Translated from *Le Timbre Poste.*)

Amateurs who have collected for many years are aware that at certain times, a rumor is spread about that such a country is about to adopt postage stamps. A veritable series, or some official or authentic essays hasten to confirm this rumor. But often the emission is preceded by the appearance of false stamps, humbugs, which the dishonesty of certain individuals inflicts upon the credulous community. Of these fraudulent issues, the samples of San Salvador and of Paraguay will suffice. And now we present a new case with which to entertain our readers.

During the year 1871, the English journals announced the approaching adoption of stamps for Burmah, stamps both fiscal and postal. It was, we believe, at the time when the Burmese ambassadors were visiting the different European countries. This announcement was almost forgotten, when there appeared in the *Stamp*, a new English journal, the following notice :

“Pahlunpoor (British Burmah?). We are informed that a series of

local stamps of seven values, probably the same as those of Deccan, is to be issued in a short time."

This announcement, in this dubious form, was well intended to excite public curiosity, and to concentrate it on the new emission. We are not in the confidence of the editor of the *Stamp*, but if the series which they have announced, no doubt in good faith, is the same which Mr. Moens has just sent us for examination, we do not hesitate to say that they have become the dupes of some swindler. But to come to the point at once, and without further preamble :

The so-called issue of Pahlunpoor is composed of seven stamps, all of a grey-black color, and printed by hand on laid note paper. They have a slight resemblance to the rectangular stamps of Cashmere, but the least scrutiny will disclose in the author a complete ignorance, not only of the numerous characters of the diverse languages of India, but also of the least geographical and ethnographical knowledge. Cashmere and Burmah are far apart, and are further separated by populations speaking very different languages, and particularly in their use of written characters which vary from one another and have no analogy further than a common Aryan origin and a derivation from the Sanscrit. This is the case with certain portions of the peoples of India, particularly in the north, where the people preserve the Persian as the language of poetry and literature, and have besides their peculiar idioms. Thus it happens that the stamps of the Deccan and of Cashmere bear Persian and native inscriptions. But Burmah, whether English or independent, holds more to the Mongolian race and the Chinese. "The Burmese are separated from the Hindus, not only by a narrow chain of mountains, but also by a marked difference in the two peoples. The Burmesian alphabet contains many letters which express only shades of the same sound. Their idiom is composed of Pali and Chinese." (Malte Brun.)

Burmah belongs then to Indo-China, and not to India.

The stamps which we have examined are composed of two parts, one, the outer portion which comprises the legend common to all the values, and a central part which is *considered* to contain the figure of value, this part being modified to suit the different values. There is here one very important distinction to be drawn. In the different native stamps of Asia, as those of Cashmere and Japan for instance, each value has been printed with special and complete carefulness. In the case of Japan, this fact is a little exaggerated, since each value is in plates of four stamps, all having been engraved specially, and not reproduced from a single die as is the case with European stamps. One may cite the stamps of the first issue of Shanghai ; but it must be borne in mind that this was a provisional series emitted by an administration not Chinese, but Anglo-American.

The external part, the frame properly speaking, presents a kind of star which is intended to represent the lotus on the Cashmere stamp. If this lotus be placed uppermost, there will be found on each side and in a sort of pointed oval, some lines which are without doubt pretended to represent the annas (1) of Burmah. As we are not acquainted with these annas, we cannot pass condemnation on this point. Between the two ovals are characters which resemble nothing, either Indian, Persian, or Burmesan, for the Burmese use special characters. In looking over this alphabet it is found that the principal element of the letters is a circle the value of which is modified either by juxtaposition or appendices. It is the same with the numbers. This applies to the common written characters, but there is another, the Pali, introduced by the Buddhists and used for the sacred books only. This latter language resembles the Sanscrit from which it is derived; and it is from this that the Burmesan tongue has taken its origin, as the languages of the Latin races are derived from the Latin.

All the lower half of the legend presents lines more or less rounded, and points, which are doubtless intended to be Persian. From what we have said above, we may be right in asking, what has the Persian to do with this? But it is not Persian. The marks on the left resemble rather vaguely, two of the rectangular stamps of Cashmere, but the legend was reversed as on the circular stamps! On the right two lines are found that might, by a stretch of the imagination, be compared to characters denoting annas. However, it is not necessary to know the Persian language in order to stamp these characters as purely fantastic.

We now come to the central portion, and it is there the imagination of the counterfeiters has vented itself on the ignorance of collectors. The symbols are intended to represent Burmesian figures. We have before us the list of these figures from the work\* of M. Piham, and we assert that the figures in the work offer no analogy to those on the stamps. M. Piham's work is drawn from the first authorities, and enjoys a well-merited reputation among Orientalists. On the contrary, the figures in these soi-disant stamps of Pahlinpoor, present the greatest analogy with those of Cashmere.

Having thoroughly compared, and therefore understanding, these values, we may be permitted to point out some late facts which show what vile fraud the author of these stamps has perpetrated.

The values of the three stamps of the circular series of Cashmere are unknown to this day. Resting upon conjectures more or less reasonable, and in the absence of intelligence which Major Caracraft and Mr. Wilson have neglected to furnish, Mr. Pemberton gives the following values, depending on the colors of the impression :

\*Exposé des signes de numération usités chez les peuples orientaux anciens et modernes.



(Three parallel lines)	$\frac{1}{2}$ Anna.
(A nearly vertical line)	1 “
(A line through a crescent)	4 “

Owing to our numerous researches, the book of M. Piham, and the close scrutiny to which the Cashmere stamps have been subjected, we can say that any of the heretofore known figures bear no likeness to the three signs above given. But the figures of dates in Indian characters, on the rectangular stamps, bear a singular resemblance to Punjaub and especially Sindh numerals (the Punjaub and the Sindh are neighbors of Cashmere), which, like the Cashmere figures, are derived from the Sanscrit.

Accounts are reckoned in India by rupees, quarters of rupees, annas are their fractions. A mark resembling the numeral 3 *à guene*, placed above the value, denotes rupees; one or several vertical lines indicate quarters; and a crescent serves for annas, etc. Here is a ray of light. Applying the information to the circular stamps of Cashmere we find that the third of Pemberton's list would indicate 1 anna, the 1 having almost the form of a line in the Punjaub and Sindh numerations; the second, a quarter; and the third, three-quarters—but of what? Rupees in all probability; and this assumption is not unreasonable, for it gives to these three stamps the value of 1, 4 and 12 annas (the rupee being worth 16 annas) or about  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6d., and 18d.

It may be well to give here a few suggestions as to the manner of holding the stamps. The four Indian characters denoting “Jumoon Cashmere” should be placed uppermost, the rest of the legend, in Persian, occupying the lower portion. Thus placed the lines of the central portion will be found almost vertical.

The author of these fraudulent stamps of Pahlunpoor was evidently not aware of these little particulars, which ought to be familiar to natives. But relying on the excellent labors of Mr. Pemberton, he has taken the signs in the circular Cashmerian stamps for the values themselves, for in the rectangular series the values are expressed in letters. Also, the date in Indian characters on these latter, has served for the other values of the false stamps.

Let us now turn to the stamps themselves; and the counterfeiter has aided in deciphering their values, by indicating them in Roman figures on the reverse.

$\frac{1}{2}$  Anna—The central portion presents three parallel lines, but disposed transversely as has been done to this day, in all reproductions of the stamps of Cashmere. We have shown that these lines should be placed differently, and represent  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a rupee, or 12 annas and not  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna.

1 *Anna*—The central parts contains an oblique line similar to that in the second type of Cashmere, of the reputed value of 1 anna. Such a line really expresses  $\frac{1}{4}$  rupee or 4 annas.

2 *Annas*—The central part contains a figure 2, but disposed from left to right, and differing completely from the placing of the 2 as seen in the Indian date of the stamps of Cashmere. Or perhaps it was intended to coarsely represent the Arabian 2, as it appears in turning the stamp, that is, with the lotos or star at the bottom.

3 *Annas*—A vague representation of the 3 from the Indian date, but reversed.

4 *Annas*—In the central portion is seen the value on the third of Pemberton's list—a line above the crescent, reputed to be 4 annas, but which we can show is only 1 anna. However, new proof of the ignorance of the counterfeiter will be seen if the lotus is placed above; the crescent surmounts the line.

8 *Annas*—This has a sort of V. He is not much of an amateur who does not know that the mark is the Arabian numeral 7; and turned upside down, the vertex above, it denotes 8. But why the Arabian or Persian characters in the midst of so many Indian?

12 *Annas*—The central part presents two symbols—a line, and a mark similar to that in the 2 annas. This is similar to the 12 annas of the Deccan, but in Arabian figures.

In conclusion, we are decidedly of the opinion that the designer of these stamps, in order to be correct as his figures, places the lotos beneath. But then the central part presents such a medley of figures—Indian, Arabian, etc.

Collectors, does not the author of such an imposition merit the pillory of public opinion? Let us then brand this conduct as ignoble, and hand down to general opprobrium the name of the fabricator, R. Cousen, of London.



### Clippings.

Telegraph postal cards are now issued by the English Government. The cards are deposited as letters, and collected hourly by carriers.

APPROPRIATE.—The front of the post office at Hong Kong bears the following inscription: "As cold water to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country."

A Southwestern man recently forwarded to Washington eighteen mutilated three-cent postage stamps, and modestly asked the Postmaster-General to either send him good ones in return or "make it right" by giving him an appointment of some kind.

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In the present state of knowledge concerning revenue stamps, it is simply impossible to make the book perfect, nor would it be advisable to do so, if the necessary data were at hand, as the supply of these labels is, at present very limited, which would in that case, make it impossible to fill the album. Perhaps the greatest charm in collecting revenue stamps consists in the uncertainty and romance connected with it; nearly every amateur having specimens in his album which are totally unknown to his brother collectors, and there being no definite value or degrees of value yet established; but, of course, this state of things is rapidly passing away, and ere many years, or even months have elapsed, collectors will awake to the knowledge that they have some priceless varieties amongst their revenue stamps, which, perhaps, have only cost them two or three cents.

Taking these facts into consideration, spaces have only been prepared for well-known and obtainable series of foreign revenue stamps; but by the plentiful distribution of blank pages throughout the book ample room has been secured for all fiscal stamps that may be acquired by the owner. In regard to the emission of the United States the case is very different, as nearly every American Philatelist is desirous of obtaining a complete set of the fiscal stamps of his own country. Therefore great care has been taken to provide space for every stamp that has ever been issued by our own country, with the exception of beer, spirit, and tobacco stamps, which it has been pronounced illegal to collect, but as large numbers do collect them sufficient blank pages have been left for their accommodation, and taking into consideration their large size, they can be arranged with equal facility without the aid of lines.

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THE

AMERICAN JOURNAL

OF

PHILATELY



AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

VOL. VII.]

NOVEMBER 15, 1873.

[No. 94.

**Newly Issued Stamps.**



**BOLIVAR.**—This little South American State which is scarce known to collectors outside of the very little stamps in use therein, has been blessed with four new stamps of respectable dimensions consisting of 5 centavos blue ; 10c., violet ; 20c., yellow green ; 30c., vermillion. The design varies with each value, the only point of resemblance being in the arms of New Grenada, which with some little points of difference in the arrangement, form the central portion.

Danish West Indies will open the new year with a set of new stamps, when the single value which has been in use since 1860 will give way to four values, as follows :

1 cent,	green frame,	violet centre.
3 cents,	blue “	carmine “
4 “	brown “	blue “
14 “	lilac “	green “

The design consists of an upright oval band, surrounded by a rather pretty rectangular frame, and enclosing a circle containing large figure of value, the circle within a laurel wreath, and surmounted by a crown. In the upper portion of the band is the inscription, **DANSK VESTINDISKE OER** ; beneath, the value. The paper, watermark, and perforations will be similar to those of the Home country.



NORWAY presents a new value, 7 skillings, chocolate, the design being similar to those in actual use, with a watermark of a post-horn.

SIERRA LEONE, it is said, has added a 2 pence, violet, to the series lately emitted.

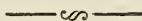
TASMANIA prints the 5 shilling stamp in rose-lilac, with the watermark Tas.

PHILIPPINES.—The 10 cuartos, rose, of the 1859 type, and the 2 reales, blue, 1863, appear with the surcharge “Habilitado.” *Le Timbre Poste* thinks that the Spanish government is too much occupied with matters of a graver nature than to think of sending stamps to the Philippines; the postal authorities in the latter place are therefore obliged to have recourse to its reserve of stamps.

TURK’S ISLAND issue the 1 penny stamp on watermark paper.

SPAIN.—This country, unhappy in itself, however happy may be the collector who possesses specimens of all its stamps, seems to require all its originality in order to suppress the Carlists and the Intransigentes. At least she had not enough left to invent a design for her long promised post card, and therefore had recourse to Belgium, like Servia. An ornamental frame on a white card encloses the stamp and the inscription, REPUBLICA ESPANOLO—TARGETE POSTAL—SR. D. . . —DIRECCION, and the lower portion a notice indicating the side reserved for the address, and the place for the message. The stamp which, with the frame is impressed in blue, represents a lion *couchant*, turned towards the left; beneath, ESPAÑA; above, a colored oval enclosing large figure 5 and centim, (the other letters of the value being hidden by the lion’s head.) Above the oval is a small head of liberty, or head of smals liberty, for liberty is very scarce there now—in oval, resting on a bande-rolle containing the word “CORREOS.”

This, in general, is the appearance of the new card, which, as we have said, is very imitative. Not content, however, with copying the good things of the Belgian postal, Spain must also come under the ban of being addicted to bad spelling. Belgium wrote *Antwoordt*, and now Spain writes *Targeta*, which gives *Le Timbre Poste* a new discovery. As we do not know everything we look to the latter journal for the correct spelling, and find it *Tarjeta*.



### The U. S. Officials.

Mistakes will happen even in the best regulated families, and it seems *Le Timbre Poste* has not escaped. It is laboring under the impression that the stamps of the State Department belong to Congress. However willing Congress might have been, ory ma be, to employ special

stamps for franking the letters, Pub. Doc's., stoves, or the other light mail matters of the members, the latter are at present obliged to use the ordinary postage stamp. Of course there is plenty of room in the Philatelic world for a new issue, or any number of new issues, and there is no accounting for the vagaries of Congressmen. Under the franking privilege, an M. C. would frank anything, from a letter full of thanks to a hungry constituent, or his latest undelivered speech to the country editor, to a pillow of live geese feathers, or a carriage and horses—as was once actually done. If special stamps were to be adopted there would be values enough to permit of each individual member's portrait gracing (!) the stamp.

For the benefit of our transatlantic confere we will state that the Department of State is distinct from Congress, the latter being a Legislative body, the former one of the Executive branches of the government.

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### The 3 Kreuzer—Thurn und Taxis.

One of the correspondents of *Le Timbre Poste* has settled all doubts concerning this stamp, by the actual production of authentic specimens. The stamp, he says, was an error of impression, having been impressed in green on white paper, instead of in blue. The greater portion of the stamps on the sheet were sold before the error was detected, after which the remainder were sold to amateurs. In the album of a Swiss collector exists an obliterated specimen of the entire envelope as it passed the post.

Of course every one will be anxious to reserve one of these rarities, but many must be necessarily disappointed.

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### Stamp Collecting in the Future.

BY *ω*.

I see a great chance for the Future of Philately in America.—F. A. P.

I.—PLAN FOR COLLECTING.

(Continued from page 169.)

Considerable opposition has been manifested from the start against all systems of collecting which went beyond the *generic* issues of each country and began searching among *specific* varieties. The opposition caused collectors to arrange themselves under several schools. Some, with a blindness and perversity which have since met with spirited rebuke, sought neatness and simplicity at the expense of mutilation, by never sparing the scissors. And stamps of all species, whether adhesive or envelope stamps, were trimmed with the most scrupulous exact-

ness lest there should be found the least trace of margin. French album-makers were, in a great measure, responsible for the advance of this species of iconoclasm, by the use of ruled spaces of the exact shape of the stamps. Hence the stamps of Ceylon, Tasmania, and others with indented framework, and all envelope stamps were ruthlessly shorn of all margin and *pasted* in the spaces so marked out for them. As collectors grew older and found that any value attached to their stamps became deteriorated in proportion to the cuts of the scissors, they became wiser, and eschewed close trimming, except in the case of envelopes, which, however, need a separate discussion.

The necessity of a wide margin next forced itself upon the attention of collectors, and led naturally to the distinction between perforated and unperforated stamps. This distinction and its consequent study met with considerable opposition, and friends and opponents soon arrayed themselves against one another, arming themselves with the high sounding titles of respectively "English School," and "French School."

While it is not necessary to enumerate the different advantages claimed by each system, it may be well to note that the French school so-called, is the only real system upon which the amateur can have any hopes of attaining perfection and consequently satisfaction in the collection of postage stamps and stamped envelopes. And although there may yet be many collectors who will cavil at the niceties and hair-splitting tendencies of those two amateurs who see significance in, for instance, the different characters of perforation, and may be inclined to burlesque their earnestness, let the latter be consoled by this fact, that no matter how trivial the change, be it in perforation, watermark, shade, or texture of paper, there are abundant official reasons for the change; and that furthermore, these changes are but different steps towards the attainment of a great popular convenience in the management of government affairs.

Under this general scientific plan here hinted at, there are two classes of collectors, who are in no way antagonistic to one another, but are guided simply by questions of taste, and embrace those who collect, canceled stamps, and those who devote themselves to getting uncanceled specimens. Each class has its advantages, each its disadvantages, and each therefore in its own domain, has a limited field wherein to work. As a consequence, each is continually venturing upon the ground of the other, without however feeling that it is an intruder, or that its actions are governed otherwise than by necessity.

To explain more fully: The collector of obliterated specimens starts out with the intention of obtaining fine specimens of canceled stamps only. Of course it is easy, more or less, for him to get all the different species of varieties, particularly in respect of shades, in which he is



wont to revel, and perhaps go to extremes, usually taking no account of the natural but none the less accidental, causes which play such pranks with many colors. But he knows before long that it is impossible to find good specimens of some issues, and, as in the case of Ionian Islands, and others that could be named, canceled specimens are practically unattainable. Therefore he applies to his neighbor and satisfies his wants. He consoles himself however, for this little vexation of spirit, by the feeling that he can never be fooled with reprints—those ghosts of stamps that fill the soul of every true amateur with horror.

Turning now to the seeker after immaculate stamps, his success is dependent solely upon the length of his purse, for with very few exceptions he is always able to obtain what he desires, failing in which, he goes to his friends on the other side. He makes a broad distinction in the case of U. S. Locals and Confederate stamps. These he must have canceled, or on the original letter or envelope, as the only sure proof of their authenticity, failing to obtain which, he ignores them altogether.

The elements of these two classes serve as the true principles which lie at the foundation of the only correct plan of collecting. These principles well studied will afford the collector the greatest amount of pleasure and satisfaction. They will teach him to ignore canceled stamps of low values if he cannot obtain the high values in like condition. In other words they will teach him UNIFORMITY, the great secret of successful collecting. They will make him proof against the pretended virtues of reprints, and perhaps check the questionable policy of those Post Office Departments which, rather than submit to the small evil of being pestered by anxious collectors, give way to the great one of reprinting what had long since lost all the inherent features of a postage stamp.

These principles will, furthermore, beget the spirit of inquiry and research, and an insight into the motives and causes of all changes, and thus prove the greatest safeguard to the impositions of swindling dealers who invariably take a great amount of trouble to make themselves and their nefarious occupations known, and then with an air of injured innocence call all the world fools, and try to bespatter honest men with that mud in which these tailors of geography and tinkers of colors have been so long wallowing.

NOTE.—As stamped envelopes are of equal importance as adhesives, it may be deemed wise to postpone until another occasion, all discussion as to the manner in which they shall be collected and mounted; furthermore, as there is as yet no generally accepted plan upon which to mount entire envelopes, it is better to wait until amateurs shall have made up their minds before they undertake any experiments which do not thoroughly embody all the elements which enters so largely into the proper collecting and mounting of envelopes.

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### Prussian Reprints.

Incredible as it may seem the Prussian government has reprinted the first series of its stamps for sale to collectors. We can well understand

the doubts with which this statement will be received by collectors, for it seems scarcely possible to conceive that a reputable government would descend so low to make a few dollars by swindling collectors. In our opinion the government is not so guilty as it would appear at first sight, and probably are not to blame at all, as it is very probable that the stamps have been prepared under a misapprehension of the true wants of amateurs. Of course every German stamp collector desires to obtain a complete uncancelled set of the stamps of his own country, and the government may have been considerably bothered by applications for sets of stamps; but these, if investigated, would prove to have come from amateurs who hoped that some original sets might be found, or from collectors too impecunious to purchase when there was a chance to beg. These collectors may be divided into two classes; first, true amateurs who desire to possess a genuine set of the stamps actually issued by the government to the post offices at the time the particular issue was in use, and he saw with disgust the attempt of the government to swindle his brother amateur (who may not be as well skilled in the science as himself) with a set of valueless reprints which are scarcely better than actual counterfeits, as they have no historical value whatever, and however well the originals may have been copied, (and we must say in the present case great care has been used, the water-marks and colors of the papers being nearly perfect), would not be accepted by any amateurs with a knowledge of their worthless character, and the fact of the government charging the face value of the impressions seems to the uninitiated a guarantee of their genuineness and originality. Besides this swindle in regard to the age of the impression, perpetrated on the amateur who is lacking the reprinted stamps, there is a far greater wrong committed on the actual possessor of the original stamps now reprinted, and if the heads of the department were aware of, or had ever thought over the facts, we do not think there is a government in the world base enough to defraud so respectable and influential a class as stamp collectors generally are. Say for instance a collector purchases a stamp, the original value of which was one cent, for seventy-five dollars, he does this with the certain knowledge that there are but six at the outside in existence, and well knows that any time he can realize nearly all it cost him, and the chances are that if he keeps his collection five years he will get double the amount back that he paid for it; but after a while he finds out that the government is reprinting the stamp he paid seventy-five dollars for, which reduces the value of his stamp to the original cost of one cent, by which means he is the loser of seventy-four dollars and ninety-nine cents, through no fault of his own, and without being of benefit to anyone, or even pleasing a single collector, for as long as all stamps are common there is no pleasure in collecting them. If every man was worth a million dollars money would be valueless.

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## **The Revenue Stamp Album.**

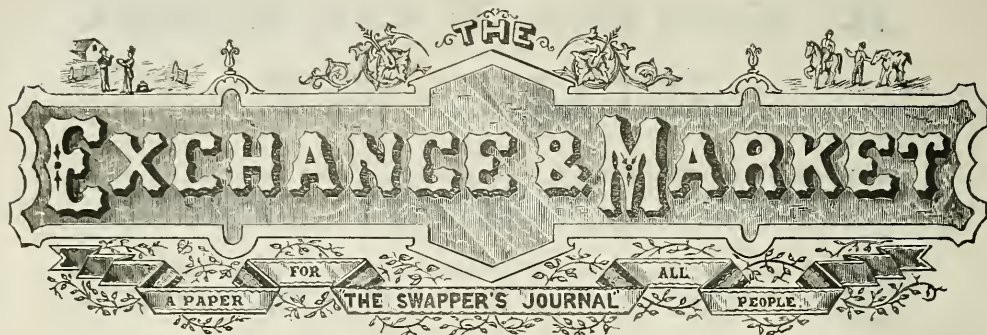
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### **EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.**

In the present state of knowledge concerning revenue stamps, it is simply impossible to make the book perfect, nor would it be advisable to do so, if the necessary data were at hand, as the supply of these labels is, at present very limited, which would in that case, make it impossible to fill the album. Perhaps the greatest charm in collecting revenue stamps consists in the uncertainty and romance connected with it; nearly every amateur having specimens in his album which are totally unknown to his brother collectors, and there being no definite value or degrees of value yet established; but, of course, this state of things is rapidly passing away, and ere many years, or even months have elapsed, collectors will awake to the knowledge that they have some priceless varieties amongst their revenue stamps, which, perhaps, have only cost them two or three cents.

Taking these facts into consideration, spaces have only been prepared for well-known and obtainable series of foreign revenue stamps; but by the plentiful distribution of blank pages throughout the book ample room has been secured for all fiscal stamps that may be acquired by the owner. In regard to the emission of the United States the case is very different, as nearly every American Philatelist is desirous of obtaining a complete set of the fiscal stamps of his own country. Therefore great care has been taken to provide space for every stamp that has ever been issued by our own country, with the exception of beer, spirit, and tobacco stamps, which it has been pronounced illegal to collect, but as large numbers do collect them sufficient blank pages have been left for their accommodation, and taking into consideration their large size, they can be arranged with equal facility without the aid of lines.





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THE

AMERICAN JOURNAL

OF

PHILATELY



AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

VOL. VII.] DECEMBER 1 & 15, 1873. [No. 95 & 96.

### The New Volume.

With the present number will close Vol. VII of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY. It needs no comment on our part. We have endeavored to carry out the programme laid down at the beginning of the year, and we believe we have not failed. A look at the index will satisfy the most scrutinizing eye, that little has been left unsaid, if indeed anything. With this remark we leave it, and turn for a moment to the future.

It is needless to state, the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY will be continued, but with many marked improvements, in accordance with the increased growth in Philatelic knowledge.

What these improvements may be will not be marked by promises. Our readers care nothing for promises, but would choose rather that they be unexpectedly surprised, than that they be disappointed in unaccomplished hopes. One thing however, we will state, that the JOURNAL shall be published punctually on the 20th of each succeeding month, replete with all philatelic information in all departments of stamp collecting, particularly Revenues, Proprietaries and Locals. Further, although our circulation has increased, it is not the intention of our publishers to derive a revenue from the JOURNAL. The surplus, therefore will be devoted to enlarging the paper, commencing with the January number, and at no advanced cost to subscribers.

Thus, it will be seen, there is plenty of work to be done, but there are skilled hands to do it, and we are sure our Readers will be pleased.

THE EDITOR.

### Newly Issued Stamps.

ANTIOQUIA has sent out a new type of the 5c, which differs from the others in having shaded, instead of solid, figures in the corners, a scroll in the bird's beak, and extremely small stars.

CABUL. The *Philatetical Circular* describes a new set of stamps reported to have been issued by the Ameer of Cabul in the early part of the year. They are circular, but the round appearance is taken off by sundry ornaments outside the circle. The centre of each contains a tiger's head, and the value in Indian characters. They are all alike, but separately engraved, and the circular disc around the head is embellished by a flowing tracery, over which characters are engraved. This is similar to the ground-work of the rare Koorshedjah, and to that which fills the centre of the 1 anna oblong Decan, and is essentially Oriental. The value is in the centre, in the three lowest values above the tiger's head, in the two highest below it. There are

1 anna,	black on thickwhite laid.
2 “	“ “ “ “ “ “
4 “	“ “ “ “ “ “
8 “	marone, } on thin paper, unsurfaced, no
1 “	“ } water mark.

The 1 an. and 2 an. both show dotted circles, the 4 an. shows only the outer one dotted, whilst 8 an. and 1 r. have only plain circles.

CUBA.—The 10 centimes revenue, now serves for postage stamps, letters from the Island bearing evidence of this fact. The reason for this, it is presumed, is that the colony has run short of the 10c. postals, and therefore has recourse to the revenues of the same value.

HELIGOLAND. The  $\frac{1}{2}$  sch. which appeared originally with the head on a green disc, and a rose colored frame, now appears with the colors renewed.

NICARAGUA. With the actual circulation of the 1 cen. brown, comes the 2c. in a new shade of blue.

QUEENSLAND, has changed the color of the 1 sh. to claret.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, issues the nine pence in dull mauve.

SAINT HELENA, puts the water mark CC & crown on the 6 pence, and colors it slate blue.

SIERRA LEONE, completes the set with the 2 p. bright mauve.

TRANSVALL. The shilling stamps are now cut in half, to supply the lack of the 6 p.

TURK'S ISLAND.—An English contemporary is of the opinion that the stamps of this Island will be suppressed on its annexation to Jamaica.



EGYPT, it is rumored, is about to issue a set of new stamps.

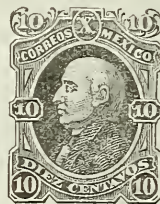
GRIQUALAND WEST, in the diamond-field country of South Africa, has, according to the same authority, ordered a set of stamps for its exclusive use, as previously the stamps of the Cape and of Orange Free States have been doing postal duty.

POST CARDS.—Spain, Shanghai, Finland, Servia, Wurtemberg, German Empire and Berlin have issued varieties of their respective postal cards. As these will be fully noted in all their details and varieties in the continuation of the article on Postal Cards, it is scarce necessary to call particular attention to them at this time, further than to indicate their existence.

VICTORIA.—A new two pence for this prolific Colony lies before us ; the design consists of a profile portrait of Victoria to left, within an upright oval hand, VICTORIA above, TWO PENCE below, the spaces between being filled in with engine-turned scroll work. A Greek-lined pattern fills up the corners, the whole stamp being printed in a rich light mauve. The execution is rather coarse, owing probably to the softness of the paper on which it is used.

From *Exchange and Market*, published in this city, we extract the following item of philatelic news :

MEXICO.—Through the courtesy of the American Bank Note Company we are able to present our readers with the type of a new series of postage stamps which they are preparing for the Mexican Government. The design presents the time honored visage of the *cure* Hidalgo, which is given in profile as in the current set. Our wood engraving, although executed by one of the first artists in the country, gives but a faint idea of the beauty of the design and workmanship of the original, which is one of the happiest efforts of this celebrated company. We merely hope their contract will prove more profitable to them than the last obtained from this government for stamps, which we understand they were never paid for.\* It will be noticed that our engraving is taken from a stamp of a value of never before employed in this country by any government, either Imperial or Republican. The same company are preparing a set of adhesive revenue stamps for Mexico. Heretofore they have only used stamped paper.



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\*We refer to the beautiful set of four perforated stamps, some few of which were used in 1867.

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**The Editor's Note Book.**

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NOTE ONE.

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## MONTENEGRO OR TZERNAGORA.

Montenegro, Black Mountain, (*Turkish*, Karadagh ; *Albanian*, Mal Zeze, or Mal Esye) is a small independent principality in Turkey, near the Gulf of Cattaro and Lake of Scutari, between lat. 42° 10 N., and 46° 56 N., long. 18° 41 E. and 20° 21 E. It is bounded on the north by the Turkish province of Herzegovina and Bosina, east and south by Albania, and west by the Dalmatian circle of Cattaro. It includes the Eastern Kutska district which seceded in 1843 from Montenegro. The area is about 1,500 square miles, with a population of nearly 120,000, chiefly Slavic, one-fifth of whom are fighting men. It is divided into eight Departments, or *Nahia*, each composed of several communes. The capital is Cettigue.

The surface forms a series of elevated ridges of limestone rocks, with lofty limestone peaks, some of which are 5,000 or 6,000 feet high, and are generally covered with valuable timber.

The total number of settlements is between 200 and 300, mostly villages situated in hollows and on the slopes of the mountains, with the houses or huts in many instances detached and scattered. In the most desolate parts of the country, the Montenegro huts are even more miserable than Irish mud cabins. The people bake their bread in the ashes without covers. Chimneys are almost unknown, as well as watches and clocks. According to an English writer, the inhabitants "appear muscular, strong and hardy, and the knotted trees, as they grow amid the crags, seem to be emblematical of their country, and in character with the tough, sinewy fibre of the people." The men attend to the tillage of the land, but never lay aside their arms and never undress during the night, being always ready for marauding expeditions, and for encounters with the Turks. All the inferior drudgery of in-door and out-door work is performed by women.

The chief occupation next to agriculture, is fishing ; but the favorite pursuit is pillage and war, for which they are well trained from earliest childhood. Forays for cattle they consider feats of chivalry. Their love of country is great. When any danger threatens it, they sink all personal enmities, and like gallant Republicans, consider it a happiness and a grace of God to die in battle.

The principal market is Cattaro, to which the produce is carried by the women, carts being unknown. Though so near the sea, there is no

port, and no outlet to the shore, and the Montenegrins are dependent upon the Austrian government for permission to pass the goods intended for exportation or received from abroad by way of the Adriatic.

The daily wages of a laborer are a piece of 20 carantain, equal to 16 cents. This and other Austrian coins and Turkish paras (chiefly used as female ornaments), are the only currency, no money being coined in Montenegro.

The language of Montenegro is a very pure dialect of the Slavic. The people themselves call it a Servian dialect, and Count Krasinski states in his "Montenegro and the Slavonian in Turkey," (1855), that "it is considered the nearest of all Slavonian dialects to the original Slavonic tongue, *i. e.* that with which the Scriptures were translated by St. Cyril and Methodius in the 9th century, and which still continues to be the sacred tongue of all the Slavonic Nations who follow the Eastern Church."

In ancient times Montenegro formed part of Illyricum, but was afterwards a district of the old Kingdom of Servia, which in the 14th century extended from the Adriatic to the Black Sea, from the Archipelago to the Gulf. Towards the end of that century King Lazarus lost his throne and his life, and Servia became tributary to the Porte. Montenegro, or Zita, as it was then called, secured its independence.

In 1623, Turkey sent Suleyman, pasha of Scutari, and a powerful army, into Montenegro, but he was repulsed with severe loss. In the latter half of the 17th century, Danilo Petrovitch was elected Vladiska or Prince Bishop, and the power has continued in the Petrovitch family. At the beginning of the 18th century, the Montenegrins sought the protection of Russia against Turkey, and made several incursions into the territory of the enemy. Defeat and disaster followed to the Montenegrins, but finally the Turks were driven out of Montenegro. At intervals afterwards severe wars took place between Turkey and Montenegro, and finally in 1796, the virtual independence of the country was secured. At the close of the 18th and beginning of the present century, the Montenegrins aided the Russians against the French. Then followed another unsuccessful invasion by the Turks; internal commotion and bloodshed; the payment of the tribute to the Porte by the Emperor of Russia, on his accession in 1825; another invasion by the Turks to recover one of the Departments which had joined Montenegro, in which the Turks were again repulsed; and troubles with Austria which were terminated by the treaty of 1840, by which the boundary of the country was defined.

From that time however, until the death of the Vladiska (1857), the country was again distracted by skirmishes with the Turks. Danilo, after having received in St. Petersburg, in due form, the title and dig-



nity of Prince Bishop, afterwards commenced his reformatory measures by separating the religious from the civil power, assuming the throne as the first secular prince, under the name of Danilo I., which caused Russia to withdraw her subsidies (though she afterwards paid them into the Montenegrin treasury). These and the imposition of heavy taxes caused much agitation in the country, which the Turks skilfully used in promoting insurrection in the provinces, and in reasserting their claims to the territory. Finally, it was only by the intervention of Austria and the powers, in 1853, that peace was restored. Danilo sought in vain to obtain the acknowledgment of the sovereignty of Montenegro by Europe. His endeavors to establish a permanent settlement with Austria were alike unsuccessful, while at home his government was obstructed by conspiracies. More trouble took place in 1858, with Turkey, since which time the country has been in an unsettled condition. Danilo was assassinated August 11, 1868, and was succeeded to the throne by Nicolo Petrovitch, who had for four years previously been a pupil in the Lyceum of Louis le Grand, in Paris, and is described as an accomplished young man, of great independence of character.

It is his portrait, it is assumed, that adorns the Montenegrin stamps which nobody knows anything about, at least about the statement of the currency. We had taken the ground that the values on the stamps as first expressed in Novtch, is legitimate. The burden of proof seems to support this idea, but before pronouncing finally, we must await the arrival of the new comers, if, indeed, they are to come.

### Stamp Collecting in the Future.

BY *ω*.

I see a great chance for the Future of Philately in America.—F. A. P.

II.—PLAN FOR MOUNTING.

(Continued from page 189.)

It will be remembered that the first, in fact the only important, essential required in collecting stamps, as indicated in the previous portions of this article, is SYSTEM, which embraces as its prime element, UNIFORMITY. If the truth of these is admitted, and the suggestions concerning them followed by all amateurs, it will very readily appear that in mounting stamps, the use of some SYSTEM is obvious, while UNIFORMITY will be indispensable. It requires very few arguments indeed to prove that be a collection never so valuable in point of quality and quantity of stamps, much of its beauty and value will be diminished if no care be taken in its arrangement and classification. Much of that pleasure and satisfaction, so necessary in keeping alive interest in

the subject, will gradually wear away and eventually disappear ; this, more than anything else, perhaps, accounts for the many fine collections which have been discontinued or broken up : the owner lacked arrangement in his album, uniformity in mounting his stamps ; became indifferent and eventually annoyed, and finally was as anxious to dispose of what he was before so eager to collect.

A systematic plan for mounting should contain two parts : CLASSIFICATION and ARRANGEMENT ; but it must be borne in mind that in the opinion of many eminent Philatelists the perfection of the plan cannot be attained by the use of prepared albums, at least in the hands of followers of the advanced scientific school.

There is no intention to decry any album. If the question were raised, it must be admitted that the albums of the present day are an immense benefit to the Philatelic world. Without them there would be few collectors. On the other hand, owing to the fact that they all contain marked spaces for the stamps issued, they are more or less limited in their design, and moreover leave very little room for invention on the part of the collector, who might fancy some little classification of his own. It is true that the Albums now made contain a plentiful supply of blank leaves for the insertion of varieties, etc. ; but here comes one great objection, the destruction of that continuity which seeks to have the normal issues and their varieties in juxtaposition. However, the import of the plan is not so appalling as to deter users of prepared Albums ; though many of its features cannot be used in them, still the mounting proper can be employed wherever a stamp can be affixed.

One thing more before proceeding to the discussion of the question, and that is the classification of stamps. Some years ago a system was presented which gained several adherents, and was known as the "Chronological System." Instead of arranging by countries, the amateur was expected to arrange by years ! Perhaps a more clumsy method it would be impossible to devise ; for apart from the continuous repetition which must ensue as a matter of course, and the destruction of the sequence of values—it has not always held that a country's issue has been emitted and completed at the same time—a vast amount of knowledge impossible to the many and unnecessary, would be required in order to attain anything approaching to correctness. In truth such a system is merely a dictionary of postal dates.

The "Alphabetical plan" is really an excellent one, compensating, as it does, for a lack of geographical knowledge. By its use the collector need not cudgel his brains, or ransack his atlas for the location of Angola, or Heligoland, or Montenegro, but turn at once to the A's, of the H's, or the M's, and there find room.

The best CLASSIFICATION, and the one advocated in this article, is collecting by Continents, the countries of each Continent being classed alphabetically. This may be called the CONTINENTAL SYSTEM. Apart from its simplicity, it has furthermore the advantage of exciting Geographical research, one of the features which promoters of collecting are always prone to hold up for popular approbation. And it must be confessed that some higher motive should prevail than the mere assortment of pieces of colored paper, or the gratification of an hour's leisure.

And now to describe in detail the several features of the PLAN FOR MOUNTING. If the collector fancies canceled stamps, let considerable care be taken in the selection of fine clean specimens, having the obliterating marks as faint as possible. By no means use any preparation which pretends to remove the cancelation, as by so doing the colors of many fine specimens are more or less destroyed. Apart from this, there is no merit in any preparation which makes the stamps what they are not, and forces the collector to deception. In removing the specimens from any paper or mount to which they adhere, unusual care and considerable ingenuity are required. Soaking and warm water should be avoided, as there is a tendency to force the gum into the texture of the paper, and give it that semi-transparent, greasy appearance so destructive to the clearness of the color. The best plan is to apply soft water with a brush to the back of the paper, allowing sufficient time for the gum to soften, when the paper or mount may be easily removed, thus obtaining one desideratum which the amateur always seeks—the preservation of the original gum. This is not so trivial as it may appear; and those who are apt to sneer because of the great trouble taken for little things, should remember that if postage stamps are worth collecting, they are worth preserving; and furthermore that the neatness and patience exercised in their proper mounting will produce results amply compensating for the labor and time spent in preparation. Again, let it be known that the gum is the only sure means of deciding between originals and reprints, as in the case of the early Hanover's, with their delicate, rose-tinted adhesive matter, and it will readily appear that this caution is well advised.

*To be Continued.*

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MEXICO.—Too late to insert in the proper place we are enabled to give the colors and values of the new Mexican, which are as follows: 5 cents brown, 10c. black, 25c. blue, 50c. green, 1 dollar carmine.



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2 " "	10
3 " "	10
6 " "	10

### POST OFFICE.

*Numeral in Centre.*

1 cent, black	10
2 " "	5
3 " "	1
6 " "	5
12 " "	10
15 " "	15
24 " "	10
30 " "	10

### ENVELOPE STAMPS.

2 cents, black on yellow	10
3 " "	3
6 " "	10

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

*Similar to current U. S.*

1 cent, vermilion	3
2 " "	3
3 " "	2
6 " "	2
12 " "	10
15 " "	10
24 " "	10
20 " "	25
90 " "	25

### TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

1 cent, brown	5
2 " "	3
3 " "	2
6 " "	2
7 " "	15
10 " "	5
12 " "	10
15 " "	10
24 " "	25
30 " "	10
90 " "	15

### NAVY DEPARTMENT.

*Similar to current U. S.*

2 cent, blue	5
3 " "	5
6 " "	10
10 " "	15
12 " "	10
15 " "	15

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Similar to current U. S.*

1 cent, red	5
3 " "	5
6 " "	5
15 " "	15
30 " "	25

### ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1 cent, red	5
3 " "	10

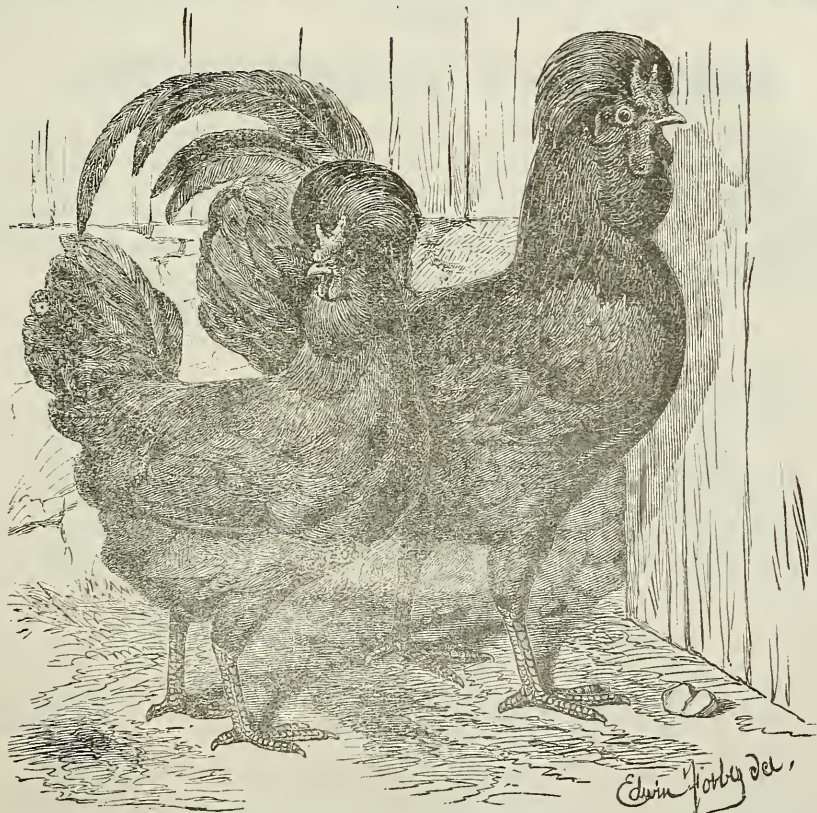
### JUSTICE.

*Similar to current U. S.*

3 cent, purple	10
6 " "	10
30 " "	25

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