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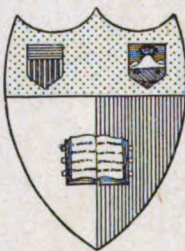
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THE AMERICAN
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A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

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In response to the constant demand for the re-establishment of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, we submit this number as an earnest of our intention to regularly resume the publication of this popular magazine.

Our readers may look for an intelligent discussion of all matters that become the subject of dispute or argument in the field of our science, and they may also depend upon receiving the earliest news of all events of importance in the philatelic world.

We shall always hold our columns open for a free expression of opinion on all subjects, and hope our friends and readers will not be backward in freely venting their views through the medium of our journal.

In every number we shall publish lists of new issues of stamps, in the shape of an addenda to our catalogue

* * *

It gives us infinite pleasure to be able to commence this volume with the beginning of a work, the publication of which has been promised for several years.

With this number we publish the first part of the new edition of the "Revised List of Postage Stamps;" and it is our intention to regularly continue the work in this shape. As it has been impossible to get the book ready up to the present moment, we take this means of bringing it to the attention of our collectors, and when complete, it will be printed in book form, and regularly sold as heretofore.

A HISTORY OF POSTAGE STAMPS
BEING
A REVISED LIST
OF THE
POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES
OF ALL NATIONS
BY J. W. SCOTT.

UNITED STATES.

The earliest issues of postage stamps in this country were the result of private enterprise, but, to whom the credit of their introduction is due remains in doubt. Mr. James W. Hale claims to have established a mail route in November, 1841, which in connection with other firms covered a considerable extent of country; we are unable to fix the exact date, but he was certainly doing an extensive business as early as 1844, and collecting his fees by means of adhesive stamps.

Alex. M. Greig was running an office for the delivery of city letters in 1842, the postage rates being prepaid by means of a pretty stamp, bearing a portrait of Washington. In the month of August, he sold his entire outfit to the U. S. government, who adopted his design for the first postage stamp, an additional reason for giving him the credit of being the first to introduce postage stamps in the United States. Although we have shown that the private stamps claim priority of issue, we think it desirable to commence with the first government stamps, and its successors issued for the same purpose, and then to follow the arrangement adopted in the first edition, and describe those interesting stamps issued at the expense of the few enterprising postmasters who provided the public of their own cities with postage stamps before the government saw fit to issue a series for the use of the entire country. They were recognized by the general government, the post-office department of which was perhaps not unwilling that some one else should try the experiment of collecting postal fees for them by means of stamps.

GOVERNMENT LOCAL.

NEW YORK.



Portrait of Washington in upright banded oval, inscribed UNITED STATES CITY DESPATCH POST THREE CENTS; ornamented spandrels. Rect.: black imp on thick colored paper, unperf.

- 1842, Aug. 1. 3 cents, buff.
 1842? 3 " pale olive green.
 1842, Dec. 31. 3 " " blue (thinner paper).
 Black imp. on colored surface paper, glazed.
 1843. 3 cents, deep blue.
 3 " blue.
 3 " greenish blue.

Printed in sheets of one hundred, no varieties of die.

NOTE.—The order under which the first stamps of our country were issued is of sufficient interest to warrant our inserting it entire.

" Post-Office Department, Contract Office, }
 August 1, 1842. }

SIR :—By an order made on Saturday, but journalized to-day, the Postmaster-General has established a letter-carrier arrangement for the City of New York to be called 'United States City Dispatch Post' for the conveyance of letters from one part of the city to another, subject to a charge on each letter of 3 cents, under the 20th Section of the Act of 1836, and authorize you to employ Alex. M. Greig, nominated by you as letter-carrier; others are to be appointed from time to time as may be required, and you are requested to nominate for that purpose. And you are authorized to obtain the necessary fixtures, punches, boxes, labels, stamps, etc. at not exceeding \$1,200 for the whole, and to appoint a clerk to superintend said establishment at not exceeding \$1,000 per annum. You will be pleased to report the date of commencement of this arrangement. Very respectfully, your ob't servt.,

S. R. HOBBIE, 1st Ass't P. M. General.

JOHN LORIMER GRAHAM, Esq.
 Post Master, New York."

PROVISIONAL ISSUES.

BALTIMORE.



Fac-simile autographic signature of *James M. Buchanan* in straight line. 5 CENTS below, enclosed in frame of single lines. Oblong, black imp. on thin bluish paper, unsp.

1846. 5 cents, black.
 Black imp. on thick white paper.

1847, Jan. 15. 5 cents, black.

Of this stamp, ten specimens are known, seven of which have come under my observation, and of these six are distinct varieties which would indicate (combined with the simplicity of the design) that the plate must have been quite large, probably containing twenty stamps, each separately engraved. The stamps may be distinguished by the position of the value under the name, there being but minute differences in the engraving of postmaster's signature.

<i>A</i>	M	.	B	u	c	h	a
	5		Ce	n	t	s	.
<i>B</i>	M	.	B	u	c	h	
	5		Ce	n	t	s.	
<i>C</i>	M	.	B	u	c	h	a
	5		Ce	n	t	s	.
<i>D</i>	M.		Bu	c	h		
	5C		en	t	s.		

E* M. B u c h
 5C en t s .
 F M . B u c h
 5 C e n t s.

* Illustrated. In all except variety *A* the 5 has a slanting top.

STAMPED ENVELOPE.

James M. Buchanan.

PAID



Fac-simile autograph, *James M. Buchanan* with PAID below, and large 5 in oval, each line hand stamped separately on ordinary buff envelope.

1846? Nov. 24. 5 cents, blue.

NOTE.—James Madison Buchanan was postmaster of Baltimore from 1845 to 1849. He died August 23d, 1876, and must not be confounded with James Buchanan, president of the U. S., 1857-61. See *American Journal of Philately*, page 74, vol. XI.

BRATTLEBORO.



Fac-simile autographic initials F. N. P. in truncated oblong on ground of vertical lines, BRATTLEBORO. VT. above, 5 CENTS below, P and O at sides, on frame of wavy lines. Small oblong, black imp. on thick buff paper, unsp.

1846, Aug. 27. 5 cents buff, two shades.

Printed in sheets of ten varieties, two lines of five; our cut is taken from the centre stamp in the top line.

NOTE.—Dr. Fred N. Palmer was postmaster of Brattleboro from 1845-9. The stamps were engraved, and printed by Thos. Chubbuck whose imprint will be found under the centre stamp of the bottom row. See *American Journal of Philately*, page 6, Vol. II. and page 8, Vol. IV.

MILLBURY.



Portrait of Washington looking to right; in circular band inscribed POST OFFICE above; PAID 5 CTS. below; three stars at each side. Circular; black imp. on bluish paper.

1846, July 18. 5 cents, black.

NOTE.—Col. Asa H. Waters was postmaster of Millbury from Jan. 2, 1836 until November, 1848. The stamp was engraved on wood in Boston some time in 1846; but three specimens are known.

NEW HAVEN.



STAMPED ENVELOPE.

Inscription in five lines POST OFFICE, NEW HAVEN. CT. 5 PAID. *E. A. Mitchell*, P. M. in double lined rectangular frame with truncated corners. Rect.; col. imp.

1845. 5 cents red.

NOTE.—E. A. Mitchell was postmaster of New Haven from Sept. 12th, 1844 to 1852, and died in 1874. The stamp was cut on brass by F. P. Gorham, and stamped on envelopes brought to the office. The name on each envelope was signed by Mr. Mitchell in ink, the only original specimen known being in red ink although Mr. Mitchell thought he usually signed them in blue. The first reprints with genuine signatures were stamped in blue, and signed in red, the word "copy" was also written across; afterwards Mr. Mitchell printed about thirty copies in red, and signed in blue; even these are now very rare. The die was given to the New Haven Colonial Historical Society, and we are afraid the few unsigned specimens, and stamps with forged signatures must be charged to their carelessness. See *American Journal of Philately*, page 59, Vol. IV.

NEW YORK.

STAMPED ENVELOPE.

FIVE CENTS above, R. H. MORRIS below?

1845, July 8. 5 cents, black.

No specimen of these envelopes are now known to exist, our description having been taken from the *New York Express* of July 8th, 1845. They probably remained in use a few weeks for on the 14th of the same month adhesive stamps were issued. See interesting article by John K. Tiffany in the *American Journal of Philately*, page 161, Vol. VIII.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

Portrait of Washington to left in shaded oval. POST-OFFICE above, value below in curved lines; NEW in left and YORK in right upper corner, ornamented angles. Large rect.; black imp., unpr.

1845, July 14. 5 cents, black.

Variety: White line at bottom margin.

5 cents, black.

From the scarcity of this variety we should conclude there was not more than one on a sheet which probably contained one hundred stamps. When

reprinted in 1862, a new transfer was made; the plate containing only nine stamps, divided by $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. spaces at sides while on the original plate, the space is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Originals are on white paper, and always signed while reprints are on blue and unsigned.

NOTE.—R. H. Morris succeeded John Lorimer Graham as postmaster of New York, and issued the above stamp on his own responsibility for general postage. The plate was engraved by Rawdon, Wright and Hatch. They were authenticated by the initials of the issuing clerk "A. C. M." in red ink, the first instance of this safeguard having been resorted to.

PROVIDENCE.



Inscription in three lines on transverse oval disk with lined ground, post OFFICE PROV. R. I. FIVE CENTS; foliated angles. Oblong; black imp., unpr.
1846. 5 cents black.

10 " "

Varieties.

- 5c., five dots above oval, period after "cents," four varieties.
- 5c., four dots above oval, period after "cents."
- 5c., five dots above oval, no period after "cents," five varieties.
- 5c., two dots above oval, no period after "cents."

NOTE.—These stamps were issued by H. B. Sayles, postmaster of Providence, and engraved by Mr. Hidden who has, it is said, counterfeited them. The design was repeated twelve times on the sheet, showing differences of the five cents as above enumerated, the twelfth stamp (right upper corner) being of the value of ten cents. The plate was ruled out for additional stamps which were never engraved.

ST. LOUIS.



Arms of Missouri, large numeral and name above, POST-OFFICE below, enclosed in double lined frame. Rect., black imp. on bluish paper, unpr.

1845, Nov. 5. 5 cents. black.

10 " black.

1846? 20 " black.

Printed in sheets of three varieties of two values.

NOTE.—J. H. Wymer was postmaster of St. Louis at this period, and gave the order for the plates to J. M. Kershaw a well-known local engraver. The five and ten cent stamps are found on two varieties of paper. The twenty cents were printed from an altered plate of the five cents, and are perhaps the rarest stamps known. See *American Journal of Philately*, page 10, Vol. III. and for description of counterfeits page 3, Vol. XIII. *ibid.*

GOVERNMENT ISSUES.

Portrait of Franklin to left, three-quarter face, on oval shaded disk; inscription in curved lines POST OFFICE above, value below, U. S. in upper, 5 in lower corners. Rect.; imp. on bluish paper, unpr.

1847, July 1. 5 cents, pale brown.

5 " dark brown.

5 " reddish brown.

The printing of this stamp was very uneven in regard to shade, my own collection contains twenty-five varieties, running from pale fawn to nearly black.

Portrait of Washington to right, three-quarter face, on oval shaded disk; inscription in curved lines POST OFFICE above, value below, U. S. in upper, X in

lower corners. Rect.; col. imp. on bluish paper, unperf.
1847, July 1. 10 cents, black.

NOTE.—These stamps were always printed on bluish paper, those catalogued on white have either faded or had the color extracted by chemicals. The minute initials inside of marginal frame are those of the engravers, Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson. In 1875, imitations, “for the use of collectors” ? were engraved by the P. O. Department, these are on bluer paper than the originals; of course, they have no more philatelic value than counterfeits made by a dishonest dealer.

Profile of Franklin on oval disk; on curved bands, U. S. POSTAGE above, value below, ornamented frame. Rect.; col. imp.
1851, July 1. 1 cent, blue, unperf.
1 “ dark blue, unperf.
1857, Feb. 24. 1 “ blue, perf., 15½.
1 “ dark blue, perf., 15½.

Profile of Washington to left on oval disk; lathe work frame having stars in angles; inscription in marginal labels, U. S. POSTAGE above, value below, the whole enclosed in single lined frame. Rect.; col. imp.
1851, July 1. 3 cents, red, unperf.
3 “ pale red, unperf.
3 “ vermilion, unperf.

1857, Feb. 24. 3 “ bright red, perf., 15½.
Same without outer line above and below, printed from new transfer, 1 mm. space between stamps above, 1½ mm. at sides, old plate space ½, X ¾ mm.

1857. 3 cents, bright red, perf., 15½.
3 “ pale red, perf., 15½.
3 “ dull red, perf., 15½.

NOTE.—All stamps printed in vermilion ink change color under various atmospheric conditions, and may be found in various shades of red brown to nearly black. The lined edge of the lathe-work at sides soon wore away, leaving only the outer line on the later printed sheets.

Portrait of Jefferson to right three quarter face on oval disk; lathe work frame with rounded corners and projecting tablets on all sides; inscription, U. S. POSTAGE above, value below. Rect.; col. imp.

1856, Jan. 5. 5 cents, brown, unperf.
5 “ red-brown, unperf.
5 “ yellow-brown, unperf.
1857, Feb. 5 “ brown, perf., 15½.
5 “ dark-brown, perf., 15½.
5 “ red-brown, perf., 15½.

Die variety.

1858? 5 cents brown, perf., 15½.

NOTE.—The several die varieties of this stamp are the result of an accident to one of the plates by which the projecting tablet at the top of the frame was injured. The damaged part was removed, and the corresponding piece at the bottom taken away to make it uniform. In order to make all alike the plate was altered, and the close observer will notice the different degrees of neatness with which the alterations were made on different specimens.

Portrait of Washington to left, three-quarter face on oval disk; thirteen stars directly above, U. S. POSTAGE at top, value below, X, in upper corners; ornamental frame. Rect.; col. imp.

1855, May 5. 10 cents, green, unperf.
1857, Feb. 10 " green, perf., 15½.

Portrait of Washington to left, three-quarter face on oval disk; lathe work frame having stars in angles; inscription in curved lines, U. S. POSTAGE above, value below, the whole enclosed in margin of single lines. Rect.; col. imp.

1851, July 1. 12 cents, black, unperf.
1857, Feb. 12 " black, perf., 15½.

Portrait of Washington to right, three-quarter face on oval disk; surrounded by band inscribed U. S. POSTAGE and value, lathe work frame with curved outlines and rounded corners. Rect.; col. imp.

1860, June 15. 24 cents, lilac, shades, perf., 15½.
24 " lilac, unperf.

Profile of Franklin to left on oval disk, U. S. POSTAGE in two lines, 30 below, THIRTY on left, CENTS on right side; U. S. shield in corners, ornamented frame. Rect.; col. imp.

1860, Aug. 12. 30 cents, orange, perf. 15½.
? 30 " orange, unperf.

NOTE.—Stamps printed in orange ink are particularly liable to change to various shades of brown.

Portrait of Washington, three-quarter face to left on solid ground in rectangular arched frame, U. S. POSTAGE above in curve, value below in straight line, ornamented sides. Rect.; col. imp.

1860, Aug. 13. 90 cents, blue, perf., 15½.
? 90 " blue, unperf.

NOTE.—On the 24th of April, 1856, the 24 cent stamp was submitted in black, and accepted but never issued by the Government, until it appeared in lilac at the date given above. A few specimens (in black) got into the hands of collectors and although they can only be regarded as essays, they are very beautiful and scarce. Unperforated specimens of this stamp are known, both uncancelled and cancelled, which are undoubtedly genuine, as far as they are individually concerned; but I am inclined to think this the result of accident rather than intention. It does not seem reasonable to infer that the Government would issue these values unperforated in 1860, when all of the series previously issued had appeared perforated in 1857. To meet some sudden emergency, it is possible that a few sheets may have been so issued, but the value of the stamps are rather against such a presumption. This series was withdrawn from circulation, and declared of no value (together with the 1847 issue) on the issue of its successor, the object being to prevent the cashing of stamps held by postmasters in the seceding states. This decision of the department prevented the government counterfeits of the 1847 and reprints of 1851-60 issue being accepted for postage, and relegates them to the condition of proofs or essays, and as such does not come within the scope of this work. The reprints may be distinguished by their bright colors and large perforations, size 12.

CARRIERS' STAMPS.

Issued to prepay postman's fee on delivery.

Profile bust of Franklin to left on solid oval disk in reticulated frame having lathe work stars or bosses in angles; on marginal labels, CARRIERS above, STAMP. below, each preceded and followed by a five pointed star in parentheses; value not indicated. Rect.; col. imp., unperf.

1851, Sept. 29. (1 cent) blue on pink.

NOTE.—The first reprints of this stamp are on paper made for the original issue. Only 300,000 specimens were issued as it was immediately recalled on account of its resemblance to the three cent stamp then in use. The later reprints were impressed on a much paler tint of paper.

Eagle with wings poised for flight, on branch to left, on transverse oval disk, clouded and rayed, in oval band, inscribed U. S. P. O. DESPATCH above; PREPAID. ONE CENT below; angles ornamented with oak leaves on the left and laurel branches on right stamps on sheet divided by single lines. Irregular outline, oblong; col. imp., unperf.

1851, Nov. 17. 1 cent, deep blue.

NOTE.—Reprints of this stamp are in a paler shade of blue, and exist unperforated and perforated.

The following are semi-official, having been issued by the postmasters of Baltimore and New York for the same purpose as the above described stamps designed by the general government to replace them.

NEW YORK.



Circular band, inscribed U. S. MAIL, above; PREPAID, below; ONE CENT in centre. Circular; black imp. on col. paper; unperf.

1849, May 1. 1 cent, lake-red.

Glazed surface paper.

1849, Dec. 10. 1 cent, buff.

1850, Sept. 13. 1 " yellow.

BALTIMORE.



Man on horseback, riding to right with banner inscribed ONE CENT, rays above, ground below on ribbons; GOVERNMENT above, CITY DISPATCH below, vertically lined angles, double lined frame. Obl.; col. imp., unperf.

1851, 1 cent, rose.

1 " red.

1860, Sept. 1. 1 " black.

Inscription on banner, ONE CENT.

1 cent, red.

1 " black.



Variety; rays under VE in GOVERNMENT short.

- 1 cent, red.
- 1 " black.

GENERAL ISSUE.

Profile of Franklin to right on oval lathe work disk, inscribed U. S. POSTAGE above, value below, in curved lines, embellished ornaments bearing numerals in upper and U. S. in lower corners. Rect.; col. imp., perf., 12.

- 1861, Aug. 14. 1 cent, blue.
- 1 " pale blue.
- 1 " blue, unperf., accidental?

Profile of Washington to left on ground of lathe work, inscribed U. S. POSTAGE above, value below, each in two curved lines, numerals in upper, U. S. in lower corners. Rect.; col. imp., perf., 12.

- 1861, Aug. 14. 3 cents, pink.
- 3 " rose.
- 3 " dull carmine-red.
- 1866. 3 " vermilion.
- 3 " pink, unperf., accidental?

Portrait of Jefferson to left, three-quarter face on oval disk, lathe work frame with rounded corners, U. S. POSTAGE above, value below in curved lines, numerals in upper, U. S. in lower corners, ornamented angles. Rect., col. imp., perf., 12.

- 1861, Aug. 14. 5 cents, yellow-brown.
- Sept. 5 " brown.
- 1862. 5 " chocolate.
- 5 " brown, unperf., accidental.

Portrait of Washington, three-quarter face to left on solid ground, U. S. POSTAGE above, value below on curved labels; five stars at top and four at each side; numerals in upper, U. S. in lower corners, ornamental frame. Rect.; col. imp., perf., 12.

- 1861, Aug. 14. 10 cents, green.
- 10 " yellowish-green.

Portrait of Washington on oval disk, three-quarter face to left, U. S. POSTAGE in curved line above, value below in wavy line; numerals in upper and U. S. in lower corners; rectangular lathe work frame with ornate corners. Rect.; col. imp., perf., 12.

- 1861, Aug. 14. 12 cents, black.
- 12 " black, unperf., accidental?

Portrait of Washington to right, three-quarter face in hexagonal lathe work disk, inscribed U. S. POSTAGE above and value below in curved lines, three stars above and four on each side, numerals on ornaments in upper, U. S. on large stars in lower corners. Rect.; col. imp., perf., 12.

1861, Aug. 14.	24 cents, violet.
	24 " dull mauve.
	24 " lilac.
	24 " slate.

Profile of Franklin to left on circular disk, U. S. POSTAGE above, value below, in curved lines; numerals in upper, U. S. in lower corners, ornamental frame. Rect.; col. imp., perf.

1861, Aug. 14. 30 cents, orange.

Portrait of Washington, three-quarter face to left on solid ground in oval frame, inscribed with value below in words and twice in numerals above; U. S. POSTAGE on band above, laurel and oak wreath below; U. S. in lower corners. Rect.; col. imp., perf., 12.

1861, Aug. 14. 90 cents, blue.

Large head of Andrew Jackson (nearly full face) on oval disk, U. S. POSTAGE in curved line above, numeral in circular disks in upper, TWO U and CENTS S in two lines in lower corners. Rect.; col. imp., perf., 12.

1863, July 1. 2 cents, black.
2 " black, unperf., accidental.

Portrait of Lincoln to right on oval disk, three-quarter face, U. S. POSTAGE above; value below on curved labels, fasces at sides, numerals in upper, U. S. in lower corners. Rect.; col. imp., perf., 12.

1866, April 1. 15 cents, black.
15 " black, unperf., accidental.

Stamps of the 1861-6 series embossed on back with series of rectangular punctures, designed to facilitate the cancelling ink to penetrate the fibre of the paper, and thus make cleaning and reusing stamps impossible.

Embossing covering the entire surface of stamp.

1867, May 8. 3 cents, pale rose.

Embossing 13x16 mm.

1867, Aug. 8. 3 cents, pale rose.

Embossing 11x14 mm.

1868, Jan. 8. 1 cent, blue.
2 " black.
3 " rose.
10 " green.
12 " black.
15 " black.
3 " rose, unperf., accidental.

Embossing 9x14 mm.

1868, May. 1 cent, blue.
2 " black.
3 " rose.
5 " brown.
10 " green.
12 " black.
15 " black.
1868, Nov. 24 " dark violet.
30 " orange.
1869, Feb. 90 " blue.
3 " rose, unperf., accidental.
12 " black, unperf., accidental.

THE STAMPS OF GUATEMALA.

BY HENRY L. CALMAN.

To the advanced collector and the student of varieties, few countries present as fruitful a field for search as the stamps of the above named little Republic.

Notwithstanding that Guatemala is the largest and most populous of the five Central American Republics, it was the last to give evidence of its having kept pace with the advance of the 19th century in the methods and means of rendering communications between distant points convenient.

The first stamps were issued in 1871 and represented the arms of Guatemala in oval, bearing the inscription "Correos de Guatemala" above and the value below; also ornaments in the four corners and figures of value in the lower corners; perf. 13½.

1 (<i>un</i>) centavo	bistre.
5 (<i>cinco</i>) centavos	brown.
10 (<i>diez</i>) "	blue.
20 (<i>veinte</i>) "	rose.

Variety. 5c brown, printed *tete beche*.

1872, Arms of a different design in oval, with same inscription as 1871 issue; perf. 12½.

4 (<i>cuatro</i>) reales	mauve.
1 (<i>un</i>) peso	orange.

In this year revenue stamps, similar in design to the 1871 issue, but inscribed "Timbre de Guatemala," and having no ornaments in corners, were used for postage; unperf.

4 reales	blue.
1 peso	green.

I am inclined to believe that these stamps were used before the regular issue of this year appeared, and am strengthened in my belief by the fact that the same values were issued.

Within the last year I have seen many cancelled specimens of the ½ real revenue purporting to have been used for postage; but I feel certain that these have all been cancelled within the past year or two by employes of the Guatemala post-office. In this connection, I inform my readers that the cancellation marks used in Guatemala City to-day, are the same as those used in 1872, and the fraud is thus easily accomplished.

At the same time, I would advise extreme caution in purchasing the revenue stamps of 4 reales and 1 peso, cancelled as postage stamps, as these also have been kindly manufactured by our Guatemala friends.

1875. Laureated profile of Liberty in oval; various designs surrounding the oval; perf. 12.

¼ (<i>cuartilla</i>) real	black.
½ (<i>medio</i>) "	green.
1 (<i>un</i>) "	blue.
2 (<i>dos</i>) reales	carmine.

ENVELOPES.

Laureated profile of Liberty to left on solid oval disk, inscribed "GUATEMALA" above, value below, numerals of value in ovals at sides.

½ (<i>medio</i>) real	green.
1 (<i>un</i>) real	blue.
2 (<i>dos</i>) reales	brick red.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPER.

Same design as envelope stamps.

¼ real	black.
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1878. Head of Indian female in oval, "Correos de Guatemala" above, value below, also figures of value in lower corners; perf. 13½.

½ real yellow-green.
 2 reales carmine.
 4 " violet.
 1 peso yellow.

1879. Quetzal (national bird of Guatemala) seated on Ionic column, in oval, "Correos de Guatemala" surrounding upper half of oval; value below; figures of value in upper corners; perf. 12.

¼ real, brown, green centre.
 1 " black, " "

1881. Stamps of 1878 and 1879 issues, surcharged in black with new value.

1 centavo on ¼ real brown and green.
 5 centavos on ½ real, green.
 10 " " 1 " black and green.
 20 " " 2 reales, carmine.

A great many varieties in the relative position of the figure of value to the word "centavos" are found in this issue and, for the sake of convenience, I arrange them according to values.

1 CENTAVO.

1 over NT of CENTAVO.

1 " AT " "
 1 " TA " "
 1 " A " "
 1 " AV " "
 1 " V " "

5 CENTAVOS.

5 over EN of CENTAVOS.

5 " N " "
 5 " NT " "
 5 " T " "
 5 " TA " "
 5 " A " "
 5 " AV " "

10 CENTAVOS.

10 over CEN of CENTAVOS.

10 " EN " "
 10 " ENT " "
 10 " NT " "
 10 " NTA " "
 10 " TA " "
 10 " TAV " "
 10 " AV " "

20 CENTAVOS.

20 over NT of CENTAVOS.

20 " NTA " "
 20 " TA " "
 20 " TAV " "
 20 " AV " "

ERRORS.

- 5 CEN TAVOS*(in two words)
- 10 CENTAV OS " "
- 1 ECNTAVO for CENTAVO.
- 5 ECNTAVOS for CENTAVOS.
- 10 ECNTAVOS " CENTAVOS.
- 10 CENTAVO " CENTAVOS.

1881. Similar design to 1879 issue; perf. 12.

- 1 centavo, black, green centre.
- 2 centavos, light brown, " "
- 5 " red, " "
- 10 " violet, " "
- 20 " yellow, " "

ERRORS.

Quetzal in oval inverted.

- 2 centavos, light brown, green centre.
- 20 " yellow, " "

1886. Stamps issued for collection of taxes on the coupons of the " Ferro Carril del Norte " (Northern Railroad), surcharged in black; surcharge in five lines. " Correos Nacionales " " value in figures " " Guatemala " " value in figures " " value with Centavos spelt out;" perf. 12.

- 25 centavos, vermilion.
- 50 " "
- 75 " "
- 100 " "
- 150 " "

ERRORS.

- 25 Centavos, CENOVOS for CENTAVOS.
- 25 " CENTANOS " "
- 25 " CEN AVOS " "
- 50 " CENOVOS " "
- 50 " CENTANOS " "
- 50 " CARREOS " CORREOS.
- 50 " CO in CORREOS above RREOS.
- 75 " CENOVOS for CENTAVOS.
- 75 " CENTANOS " "
- 75 " CARREOS " CORREOS.

- 75 Centavos, 75c 50c for 75c 75c in second line of surcharge.
- 100 " { 110c 100c for 100c 100c in second line of surcharge.
- { 200c 100c " 100c 100c " fourth " " "
- 150 " { GUATEMALA for GUATEMALA.
- { 5 in 150 in italics.
- 150 " { QUATEMALA for GUATEMALA.

In 1886, Chas. Parker, an English engineer, employed by the Guatemala government, suggested to the President of the Republic the advisability of having postage stamps of a higher value than 20c, the largest denomination then in use. The suggestion was immediately seized upon as a good one, and Parker was authorized to have a new issue made for the Government. In order to carry the idea into immediate execution, the stamps used for tax on railroad coupons were utilized as above indicated, pending preparation of the new issue.

At the same time it was agreed with Parker, that as soon as he would deliver the authorized new issue, in stated quantities, to the government, he was to receive, as compensation, all stamps of the 1881 issue and of the surcharged

railroad tax stamps, remaining unsold in the hands of the government on the date of such delivery of the new stamps.

1886. Quetzal seated on scroll bearing inscription "Libertad. 15 de Setiembre, 1821" in horseshoe; value in curved band at bottom; steam engine and steamship in upper corners; perf. 12.

1	Centavo,	light blue.
2	Centavos,	light brown.
5	"	purple.
10	"	red.
20	"	emerald green.
25	"	orange.
50	"	sage-green.
100	"	maroon.
150	"	dark blue.
200	"	orange.

We have seen specimens of the 5 Centavos in blue, but these are, beyond doubt, discolored copies of the 5 cent purple, the discoloration resulting from sea-air, acid, or many other agents which will affect so susceptible a color.

Mr. Parker delivered the following quantity of each value to the government.

250,000	1	Centavo.
150,000	2	Centavos.
500,000	5	"
300,000	10	"
200,000	20	"
100,000	25	"
100,000	50	"
100,000	75	"
100,000	100	"
100,000	150	"
100,000	200	"

As a natural result the stock of 1 Centavo stamps was soon exhausted and as a temporary means of supplying the demand, the Government surcharged 70,000 of the 2 Centavos and utilized them as 1 Centavo stamps. We thus have a good beginning for 1887.

1887. 2 Centavos of 1886, surcharged with new value in four lines, "Provisional" "1886" "1" "un centavo"

2 Centavos, 1886, surcharged 1 centavo in black.

In the meantime the government ordered a new supply of the 1, 2 and 5 centavo stamp, but ordered them to be engraved instead of lithographed as Mr. Parker's stamps had been. We thus have a new issue, engraved; perf. 12

1	Centavo,	bright blue.
2	Centavos,	light brown.
5	"	dull purple.

It has been claimed that all the values from 1 centavo to 200 centavos have been engraved, but up to the time of writing, I have seen no engraved specimens of any above the 5 centavos value, and seriously doubt that the large stock of the values of 10 centavos and above has been consumed.

Guatemala has now a beautiful set of stamps, embracing a sufficient variety of values to fully cover all the necessities of its postal service, and I think that the list I have now given will remain a complete one for some time to come.

AUCTION SALES.

Within the past few years, a very popular method of selling fine collections of stamps and coins, has been by public auction, where the collectors from all parts of the world are brought into competition with one another.

In this way the enormous sum of almost two hundred thousand dollars worth of stamps and coins have been sold within the past ten years, and the constantly growing popularity of these auction sales warrants the prediction, that, before ten years more have passed, the annual sales of collections by this method will exceed fifty thousand dollars.

On the 14th of March the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. L'd will sell the collection of stamps of Mr. E. H. Sinsabaugh, a collector of long standing.

In the collection we find a large number of rare stamps, a number of which are seldom met with in the stocks of our most prominent dealers.

We shall mention only a few of the rarities, such as used Periodical stamps up to \$60,00; Providence 10c; Bolivia, 500c, 11 stars; Natal 1st issue, 9p. blue; Nova Scotia, 1 sh; Two Sicilies, $\frac{1}{2}$ Tornese, arms and cross; U. S. of Colombia, 1862, 20c; and Bolivar, 10c green.

Although not in the field of philately we think it worthy of mention, that the same Company will sell two magnificent collections of coins on February 27th and 28th, the latter of which contains the finest known specimen of the celebrated U. S. Dollar of 1804 besides many other U. S. coins, second in rarity only to the dollar we have mentioned.

U. S. ENVELOPES OF 1887.

A number of collectors and dealers in this country seem to be sorely exercised about the 5, 10, 30 and 90 cent envelopes issued in 1887, by the United States Government, and now controlled by a few dealers; and we think that a little common sense spoken on the subject will not be unwelcome, and may enlighten many as to the true status of the envelopes in question, and as to the motives of most of the opposition.

We shall, in first instance, show the animus of the venomous article written by Casey, who has attacked, severally and individually, the dealers who possess these envelopes. One of these is Calman, connected with the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd, the successors to Scott & Co., and the reason for the attack is the following.

A number of years ago, Casey was editor of the *American Journal of Philately*, published by Scott & Co., and his connection with this journal and firm was discontinued because Casey counterfeited the Berford Local stamps of California, and offered them for sale as reprints from the original plates.

Casey also represented himself as being authorized by the Centennial Commissioners to form a collection of postage stamps for the exposition, and wrote to various persons, requesting them to send him stamps for this purpose. Investigation proved that no such authorization had been given. In view of these facts, Mr. Scott thought it best to sever so valuable a connection, and discharged Casey from his service.

Casey's attack so plainly showed the spite, in satisfaction of which the article is written, that we feel sure that he has, himself, deprived his words of any effect they might have had, if the motives had not been so transparent.

In regard to some of the other critics, we can only say that almost every one of the dealers who has opposed the envelopes, has admitted that had he had a chance

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY

to participate in the purchase he would gladly have done so, and all the collector critics to whom we have spoken have admitted, that if the envelopes were a little cheaper they would promptly purchase them, and would consider them worthy companions to all the other envelopes in their respective collections. This will serve to show how deep-seated a principle is involved in the opposition. Now as to the facts.

About a year ago, every post office in the United States received a notice in the shape of an official circular that envelopes of the value of 10, 30 and 90 cents could be ordered by anybody desiring them, in quantities of not less than 1,000 of a value or quality. The reason given for this rule was that the demand for these envelopes was so small, that the government did not consider it worth its while to print the envelopes for general use, and distribute them to all the different post-offices in the country.

The dealers mentioned as well as a great many other people heard of this circular, and being anxious to obtain a number of each envelope without individually expending the great sum necessary for their purchase, combined in the purchase of a certain quantity.

Naturally, they had the making of a profit in view, and no business man will deny that every merchant is justly entitled to the results of his foresight and shrewdness.

As to the 5 cent envelopes we can only say that they were ordered by a collector, and were purchased from him by the same dealers, who purchased the 10 cent, 30 cent and 90 cent envelopes, and a good percentage above the cost price was paid to this collector.

There can be no doubt that every one of the envelopes in question was ordered from and made by the United States Government in the same way as all other envelopes are ordered and made in quantities, and it is therefore ridiculous to class them as anything except a regular government issue.

In view of these facts, the opposition have no ground whatever to stand upon. No collector is forced to purchase the goods, but at the same time we contend that no collector has a right to decry them as unworthy of a place in a stamp collection.

On the same ground, every collector might claim, according to his whim, that any other stamp for which a high price is demanded, is unworthy of being collected, because, perhaps, by that means, he can force a reduction in the price, and when such reduction has been accomplished, purchase the stamp, and abandon the position which he previously took.

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OFFICIAL ORGAN.

Just before going to press we have been honored by the appointment as official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York, and of the Staten Island Philatelic Society of Staten Island.

With the next number we shall commence the regular publication of the minutes of the meetings of these two societies, and collectors in all parts of the world will thus obtain the earliest information as to the doings of their brother philatelists in the metropolis of this country.

ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

49TH EDITION.

INCLUDES ALL NEW ISSUES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

SPECIAL DELIVERY.

157 1888 10c blue (*variety "at any office"*)

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

244a	1864	(44a)	2c	black, die 1, buff p	1.50
245a	"	(45a)	2c	" " orange p	35
246a	"	(46a)	2c	" " manila p	
247a	"	(47a)	2c	" die 2, straw p	75
422a	1886	(222a)	1c	blue, manila amber p	3

REVENUE STAMPS,

VIOLET PAPER.

Perforated.

1257a 1886 10c black and green

CONFEDERATE STATES.

Baton Rouge, La.



2a 1861 1901 5c green and carmine

Spartanburg, S. C.



57a 1861 1902 5c black
57b " " 5c " bluish p

AUSTRIA.

Perforated.

36 1888 300 20 kr brown

Austrian Post-Offices in the Levant.

*Perforated.*139^e 1888 1759 15^{pa} on 5 sld rose

AZORES.



SIMILAR TO PORTUGAL BUT SURCHARGED "AZORES.

Perforated.

57	1887	1903	20r	red
58	"	1904	25r	lilac
59	"	1243	500r	"

BAVARIA.

RETURN LETTER STAMPS.

75a	1870	354	München	black
79a	1872	355	Bamberg	"
79b	"	"	"	(var.) black

BELGIUM.

POSTAL PACKET STAMPS.

Perforated.

110	1887	1764	10c	brown
111	"	"	20c	blue

5

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

Perforated.

13	1887	1777	½ p	vermillion
14	"	"	2 p	purple
15	"	"	4 p	"
16	"	1778	2 sh	green
17	"	"	2 sh 6 p	"
18	"	"	5 sh	"
19	"	"	10 sh	"



REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.

SMALL SURCHARGE.

26 1887 1905 4 p blue

25

BRITISH HONDURAS.



PROVISIONALS.

Perforated.

9	1888	1906	2c on 6 p	rose	
10	"	"	3c on 3 p	brown	25
11	"	"	10c on 4 p	violet	35
12	"	"	20c on 6 p	yellow	75
13	"	"	50c on 1sh	gray	1.50

BULGARIA.



Perforated.

29	1887	1907	2s	slate green	3
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CEYLON.

Perforated.

80	1887	501	15c	olive green
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ENVELOPE STAMP.

146	1887	509	5c	blue
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CONGO.



POSTAL PACKET STAMPS.

REGULAR ISSUE SURCHARGED "COLIS POSTAUX" AND NEW VALUE.

Perforated.

51	1887	1908	3fr 50c	violet	
52	"	1909	3fr 50c	"	1.50

COSTA RICA.



OFFICIAL STAMPS.

SURCHARGED AS TYPE NO. 1910 IN BLACK.

Perforated.

45a	1886	537	5c	purple
45b	"	"	10c	orange

CURA.

*Perforated.*

119	1888	1911	½m	black	.2
120	"	"	1m	"	2
121	"	"	2m	"	2
122	"	"	3m	"	2
123	"	"	4m	"	2
124	"	"	8m	"	3
125	"	566	2½c	brown	5
126	"	"	10c	blue	20

DUTCH INDIES.

Perforated.

18	1887	609	1c	slate green
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ECUADOR.

REVENUES USED AS POSTAGE.

Perforated.

21a	1885	622	10c	orange	
29	1886	"	1c	blue	50
30	"	"	2c	bistre	
31	"	"	5c	vermillion	100
32	"	"	10c	orange	50
33	"	"	50c	green	150
34	"	"	1p	brown	
35	1887	"	1c	gray	
36	"	"	2c	lake	
37	"	"	4c	brown	
38	"	"	10c	orange	50

ENVELOPE STAMP.

57	1887	1800	5c blue, orange p	15
58	"	1800	10c orange, white p	30

EGYPT.

1000 MILLIEMES—100 PIASTRES—1 POUND.

ARABIAN INSCRIPTION AT TOP, FRENCH AT BOTTOM.

Perforated.

37	1888	628	1 mil brown	2	2
38	"	"	2 mil green	3	2

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

Perforated.

56	1888	630	2 mil green	4
57	"	"	5 mil carmine	6



ENVELOPE STAMP.

91	1887	1933	1 pia blue
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FRENCH COLONIES.

Martinique.



UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

RED SURCHARGE.

285	1887	1912	1c black	4
286	"	"	2c "	5
287	"	"	3c "	
288	"	"	4c "	
289	"	"	5c "	
290	"	"	15c "	5
291	"	"	20c "	10
292	"	"	30c "	
293	"	"	40c "	
294	"	"	60c "	
295	"	"	1fr brown	
296	"	"	2fr "	
297	"	"	5fr "	

Senegal.*Perforated.*

541	1887	1814	5c on 30c brown
542	"	"	10c on 4c claret

GREAT BRITAIN.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

SURCHARGED "GOV'T PARCELS."

Perforated.

223	1884	732	1½ p lilac
224	"	736	4 p green

BRITISH OFFICES IN THE LEVANT.

Perforated.

255	1887	1827	80 pa lilac and blue
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GRENADA.

REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.

51	1887	1913	2 p blue
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NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

76	1887	1927	½ p green
77	"	"	1 p carmine
78	"	"	1½ p red brown
79	"	"	2 p indigo

HAYTI.*Perforated.*

13	1887	1914	1c carmine	3	3:
14	"	"	2c purple	5	5
15	"	"	3c blue	8	5
16	"	"	5c green	10	3.

INDIA.
Faridkot.



15 1887 1915 ½a black
16 " " ½a blue

Hyderabad.
ENVELOPE STAMP.

56 1887 884 5a yellow green

Jhalawar.



1 1887 1916 ½a green

10

Pountch.

12 1887 907 ½a red on blue p
13 " " 1a " " green p
14 " 908 2a " " "
15 " " 2a " " blue p

15

LAGOS.

Perforated.

19 1887 967 2sh 6p olive brown
20 " " 5sh blue
21 " " 1osh brown violet

MACAO.



PROVISIONALS.

Perforated

40 1887 1917 5r red on green
41 " " 10r " "
42 " " 40r " "

5
10
15

MADAGASCAR.

LILAC SURCHARGE.

Rouletted.

29	1887	1857	1p	red		15
30	"	"	1½p	"		20
31	"	"	2p	"		25
32	"	"	3p	"		30
33	"	"	4p	"		40
34	"	"	4½p	"		40
35	"	"	6p	"		50
36	"	"	8p	"		65
37	"	"	9p	"		75
38	"	"	1sh	"		
39	"	"	1sh	6p	"	
40	"	"	2sh	"		

MAURITIUS.

PROVISIONAL.

RED SURCHARGE.

Perforated.

37a 1876 1918 ½ p on 9 p lilac

MEXICO.*Perforated.*

149	1887	1043	3c	scarlet		6	5
150	"	"	10c	"		20	3

RULED PAPER.

Pin Perforation.

151	1887	1043	1c	green		5	
152	"	"	5c	blue		15	5
153	"	"	10c	brown violet		20	5

Regular Perforation.

154 1887 1043 1c green

ENVELOPE STAMP.

329 1887 1043 10c scarlet 25

Guadalajara.

OBLONG QUADRILLE PAPER.

29a 1867 1048 Un r lilac

MONTSERRAT.



PROVISIONAL.

Perforated.

4a ^f 1882 1919 ½ p on half of 1 p rose

NATAL.



Perforated.

37 1887 1920 2 p olive green

10

NEVIS.



PROVISIONAL.

Perforated.

14a 1883 1921 ½ p on half of 1 p lilac

NEWFOUNDLAND.



Perforated.

38	1887	1922	½c red	2
39	"	1097	1c green	3
40	"	1098	2c orange	5
41	"	1094	3c brown	6
42	"	1923	10c black	20

NEW REPUBLIC.

*Perforated.*

30	1887	1924	1p	violet on straw p
31	"	"	2p	" "
32	"	"	3p	" "
33	"	"	4p	" "
34	"	"	1p	gray p
35	"	"	2p	" "
36	"	"	3p	" "
37	"	"	4p	" "

All values above 4 p are used only as revenues

ENVELOPE STAMP.

62	1887	1862	2p	violet on blue p
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NEW ZEALAND.



OFFICIAL STAMPS.

151	1887	1925		rose violet on bluish p
				<i>Perforated.</i>
152	1887	1925		black on white p

PARAGUAY.

ENVELOPE STAMP.

101	1887	1866	5c	blue, cream p
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NEWSPAPER WRAPPER.

126	1887	1866	2c	red, manila p
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PERU.

Arequipa.

BLACK SURCHARGE.

411	1885	1199	5c	olive brown	50	50
412	"	1200	10c	gray	75	75
413	"	1201	5c	blue	50	50
414	"	1202	10c	olive brown	75	75

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

PROVISIONALS.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS SURCHARGED AS TYPE 1227.

Perforated.

201a	1883	1227	2r	on 250m blue, black surcharge.
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PORTUGAL.



Perforated.

65	1887	1903	20c	red	5
66	"	1904	25c	lilac	8
67	"	1243	500c	"	1.00

QUEENSLAND.



REVENUES USED AS POSTAGE.

Perforated.

62	1881	1926	6p	brown red
63	"	"	1sh	green
64	"	"	2sh	blue
65	"	"	2sh6p	vermilion
66	"	"	5sh	orange
67	"	"	10sh	brown
68	"	"	20sh	rose

ROUMANIA.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

Perforated.

107	1887	1296	10b	green	6
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ST. HELENA.

Perforated.

13	1887	1330	6p	slate	25
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ST. LUCIA.*Perforated.*

25 1887 1335 1sh lilac and carmine



NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

101 1887 1927 ½p dark green
102 " " 1p carmine**SAMOA.***Perforated.*

13a 1887 1880 6p brown 30

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.*Rouletted.*11a 1875 1375 6p blue (*large eagle*)*Unperforated.*

28a 1878 1882 1p red on yellow p

*Perforated.*78 1887 1377 2sh6p yellow 1.25
79 " " 5sh steel blue 2.50
80 " " 10sh brown 4.50**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.***Perforated.*38a 1885 1383 6p ultramarine
46 1887 1885 15sh yellow brown
47 " " 1ℓ blue
48 " " 2ℓ brown
49 " " 2ℓ 10sh red brown
50 " " 4ℓ yellow
51 " " 5ℓ steel-blue
52 " " 15ℓ silver-bronze
53 " " 20ℓ lilac-pink**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.****Perak.***Perforated.*

208 1887 1928 1c on 2c rose, black surcharge

SWEDEN.

WITH POSTHORN ON BACK.

Perforated.

- | | | | | |
|----|------|------|-------|----------------|
| 33 | 1887 | 1461 | 3 ore | brown |
| 34 | " | 1462 | 1 kr | blue and brown |

TURKEY.



PROVISIONALS.

BLACK SURCHARGE.

Perforated.

- | | | | | |
|----|------|------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 62 | 1887 | 1932 | 10pa on half of | 20pa pink |
| 63 | " | " | 20pa | 1pia blue |
| 64 | " | " | 1pia | 2pia orange and blue. |
| 65 | " | " | 2pia | 5pia green |

RED SURCHARGE.

- | | | | | |
|----|------|------|-----------------|------------|
| 66 | 1887 | 1932 | 2pia on half of | 5pia green |
|----|------|------|-----------------|------------|

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA

Colombian Republic.



FOR USE IN PANAMA ONLY.

Perforated.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|------|------|-----|----------|----|
| 176 | 1887 | 1929 | 1c | green p | 5 |
| 177 | " | " | 5c | blue p | 15 |
| 178 | " | " | 10c | yellow p | 25 |

Santander.



- | | | | | |
|-----|------|------|-----|---------|
| 683 | 1887 | 1898 | 10c | violet. |
|-----|------|------|-----|---------|

URUGUAY.

*Rouletted.*

67	1887	1681	7c orange	15	
68	"	1680	5c light blue	10	
69	"	1930	10c violet	30	15
70	"	1931	10c purple	20	
71	"	1683	20c brown	40	
72	"	1684	25c vermilion	50	

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

RED SURCHARGE.

Perforated.

115a 1880 1666 15c orange

VENEZUELA.

St. Thomas, La Guaira, Puerto Cabello.

Large Perforation.

163a 1864 1701 ½r blue
 163b " " 2r yellow

VICTORIA.

Perforated.

62a 1878 1716 2 p lilac on greenish p

REVENUE USED AS POSTAGE.

Perforated.

113a 1884 1732 ½ p red and green

REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.

SURCHARGED. "STAMP DUTY."

204 1887 1737 4 p rose

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Perforated.

12 1887 1740 4 p brick red 18

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*A HISTORY OF POSTAGE STAMPS
BEING
A REVISED LIST
OF THE
POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES
OF ALL NATIONS*

BY J. W. SCOTT.

Continued from page 12.

1869 series, embossing $9\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Profile of Franklin to left on solid circular disk with pearly border; inscription on curved labels, U. S. POSTAGE above, ONE CENT below, broken in centre to admit arched label bearing numeral of value. Circular; col. imp., perf. square, 12.

1869, March 19. 1 cent, yellow-brown.

Post boy on horse galloping to left; trees and fence in background; POSTAGE on banner above; value below, divided by large numeral; UNITED STATES in small letters at top; embellished frame. Square; col. imp., perf., 12.

1869, March 19. 2 cents, dark brown.

2 " brown.

Locomotive steam engine to right in embellished frame; UNITED STATES POSTAGE on two bands above; value below, divided by large numeral. Square; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1869, March 19. 3 cents, ultramarine.

3 " blue.

3 " pale ultramarine.

3 " ultramarine, unperf., accidental.

Portrait of Washington, three-quarter face to right on circular disk with pearly border; marginal frame inscribed POSTAGE above, UNITED STATES on each side, value below, divided by large numeral; U. S. in upper corners; checker pattern in angles. Square; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1869, March 19. 6 cents, ultramarine.

Eagle holding olive branch on top of upright U. S. shield, arch of thirteen stars at back ; shield inscribed UNITED STATES POSTAGE in two lines with large numeral below; value on band at bottom; background of clouds. Square; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1869, March 19. 10 cents, orange.

Ocean steamship to left in transverse oval; UNITED STATES POSTAGE in two lines on labels above value, divided by large numeral below; ornamented frame. Square; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1869, March 19. 12 cents, green.

Copy of painting "Landing of Columbus," occupying full width of stamp; U. S. (in German text) and POSTAGE in two lines above; value in words and large numerals in two lines below; ornamental frame; the inside above picture being finished off in double lines, forming diamond under "T" in postage. Large square; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1869, March 19. 15 cents, blue picture, brown frame.

Variety *A*; picture inverted in frame.

15 cents, blue picture, brown frame.

Variety *B*; no inner frame, blank space under "T" in postage.

15 cents, blue picture, brown frame.

NOTE.—The inverted picture variety of this stamp was caused by one or more pictures being transferred upside down on the plate; when discovered only half sheets of this value were issued to the public. In the first stamp the frame directly above the picture is finished off with a heavy line and two light ones, forming a diamond in the centre; and the frame at the sides of the picture is filled in with thin lines slanting downwards. In the variety, the lines finishing the frame are removed, and the space filled in with thin horizontal lines, which were continued all round the picture. These varieties are more easily noticed when the picture has not been printed in its correct place. In proofs of the original engraving which we have examined, there is no shading on the frame, and the lines terminating it are omitted. A thin line crosses the place where the diamond is found in a variety.

Copy of painting "Signing the Declaration of American Independence" with date below in minute figures; POSTAGE above and U. S. in upper corners; value below in curved line with large numeral below in centre; embellished frame. Large square; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1869, March 19. 24 cents, purple picture, green frame.

Variety; picture inverted in frame.

24 cents, purple picture, green frame.

■ Eagle holding olive branch on top of upright U. S. shield with the national flag at each side; arch of thirteen stars above; shield inscribed UNITED STATES POSTAGE in two lines; large numerals and value in curved lines across flags and shield. Large square; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1869, March 19. 30 cents, shield, eagle and value, carmine; flags and sky, blue.

Variety with eagle, etc. inverted.

30 cents, carmine and blue.

NOTE.—A copy of the picture "Surrender of Burgoyne" was engraved for this value, but was suppressed at the last minute for obvious reasons.

Portrait of Lincoln, three-quarter face to right on oval disk; U. S. POSTAGE in curved label above; value on band below, divided by disk; numerals in upper

corners; U. S. (in German text) in lower corners; oak and laurel branches at sides; embellished frame. Large square; col. imp; perf. 12.

1869, March 19. 90 cents, black centre, carmine frame.

Variety with portrait inverted.

90 cents, black centre, carmine frame.

1870 series. Engraved and printed by the National Bank Note Co. Embossing 12x12½ mm.

Profile of Franklin on oval disk; U. S. POSTAGE on arched label above; numeral dividing value below; frame embellished with white ornaments and dots. Rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1870, May 1 cent, blue.

Profile of Andrew Jackson to left on oval disk; U. S. POSTAGE on curved label above; the whole mounted on a shield decorated with oak and laurel branches below; value, divided by numeral, in curved ribbon crossing shield at bottom. Rect.; col imp.; perf. 12.

1870, May 2 cents, brown.

Profile of Washington to left on oval disk; U. S. POSTAGE above on embellished arched label; the whole on plain shield; value, divided by numeral, on curved ribbon crossing shield below. Rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1870, May 3 cents, green.

Profile of Lincoln to left on oval disk; U. S. POSTAGE on curved label above; value, divided by numeral, on curved ribbon below; the whole on dark shaded, polysided tablet, surrounded by shading of faint vertical lines. Rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1870, May 6 cents, dull rose.

Profile of Jefferson to left on oval disk; U. S. POSTAGE above on arched label; the whole on shield crossed below by ribbon inscribed with value, divided by numeral; outer shading light. Rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1870, May 10 cents, brown.

Profile of Henry Clay to left on disk in oval frame, inscribed U. S. POSTAGE above, value, divided by numerals, below; ornaments at sides; the whole on rectangular shaded tablet. Rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1870, May 12 cents, purple.

Profile of Daniel Webster to left on oval disk; U. S. POSTAGE above; value below on arched labels; the latter broken to receive numerals; ornament at sides, shaded spandrels. Rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1870, May 15 cents, orange.

Profile of Winfield Scott to left on oval disk; thirteen stars in half circle above, each of the centre ones bearing one letter of U. S. POSTAGE; value in curved line below with CENTS in straight line at bottom; numerals of value in upper angles on solid disks, surrounded by ornamental lines; flag, cannon and balls in left, stand of muskets with bayonets in right lower corners. Rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1870, May 24 cents, deep violet.

Profile of Alexander Hamilton to left on solid oval disk; U. S. POSTAGE in curved line above; the whole on square topped shield crossed below by ribbons, inscribed with value, divided by small shield, bearing numerals; lower angles and sides of horizontal shaded lines. Rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1870, May 30 cents, black.

Profile of Commodore Perry to left on solid oval disk; U. S. POSTAGE on arched label above; value, divided by numerals, on similar label below, supported by a rope which follows the line of the oval above the head; stars in upper, portions of anchors in lower corners; the whole on ornamental rectangular disk. Rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1870, May 90 cents, carmine.

Profile of Edwin M. Stanton to left on solid oval disk; U. S. POSTAGE above; value below on arched labels, the latter broken to receive numeral in centre; the whole on rectangular disk ornamented with circles in corners. Rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12

1870, July 7 cents, vermilion.

Same, without rectangular embossing. Col. imp.; perf. 12.

1872. 1 cent, deep blue.
 1 " bright blue.
 1 " milky blue.
 2 cents, brown.
 2 " dark brown.
 3 " dark green.
 3 " green.
 6 " dull rose.
 6 " bright rose.
 6 " pale rose.
 7 " vermilion.
 10 " brown.
 10 " light brown.
 12 " purple.
 12 " dull purple.
 15 " orange.
 15 " pale orange.
 24 " deep violet.
 30 " black.
 90 " carmine.

Same, without rectangular embossing, unperf. accidentally.

1872? 1 cent, blue.
 2 cents, brown.
 3 " green.
 6 " dull rose.
 7 " vermilion.
 10 " brown.
 12 " dull purple.
 15 " orange.
 24 " deep violet.
 30 " black.
 90 " carmine.

Designs of 1861 series. Reprinted for collectors, but receivable for postage and sold at face value. Rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1875, March 27. 1 cent, bright blue.
 2 cents, black.
 3 " reddish carmine.
 5 " pale brown.
 10 " green.
 12 " black.

- 15 cents, black.
- 24 " dull violet.
- 30 " dark orange
- 90 " deep blue.

Designs of 1869 series, no rectangular embossment on back. Square; col. imp.; perf. 12.

- 1875, March 27. 1 cent, yellow-brown.
- 2 cents, brown.
- 3 " ultramarine.
- 6 " ultramarine.
- 10 " orange.
- 12 " green.
- 15 " blue and brown. Variety B.
- 24 " purple and green.
- 30 " carmine and blue.
- 90 " black and carmine.

NOTE.—The re-impression having been made in limited numbers, great care was taken in their printing, the plate having been "wiped" clean after each impression leaving the design clear on *white* paper. Carelessness in this regard gives the original series, together with most stamps made from steel plates, the appearance of having been printed on paper tinted with the same color as the design.

Design of the 1870 series, no rectangular embossment, on back ungu-med. Rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.

- 1875, March 27. 1 cent, blue.
- 2 cents, brown.
- 3 " green.
- 6 " rose.
- 7 " vermilion.
- 10 " brown.
- 12 " purple.
- 15 " orange.
- 24 " bright violet.
- 30 " black.
- 90 " carmine.

NOTE.—Cancelled proof impression on India paper and unperforated are occasionally met with having probably been sent through the post by philatelists to secure "rare" varieties. To the same class we are indebted for used specimens of essays prepared for experimental purposes, such as the wood-engravings of the 3c 1861 and 12c 1869, also half stamps of late issues.

Portrait of Zachary Taylor on oval shaded disk, U. S. POSTAGE on arched oval label above, value divided by numeral on ribbon below, the whole on shield; lined angles. Rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.

- 1875, July 5 cents, blue.
- 5 " deep blue.
- 5 " blue, unperf. accidental.

Same design as same value 1870. Rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.

- 1875, Aug. 2 cents, vermilion.
- 2 " vermilion, unperf. accidental.

NOTE.—On the issue of this stamp, the 7, 12 and 24c stamps were withdrawn from circulation.

Same design as 1870-75 issue printed on violet tinted paper, watermarked with horizontal lines (Campbell, Hall & Co.'s patent safety paper). Rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1876, July. 1 cent, blue.
 2 cents, vermilion.
 3 " green.
 5 " blue.
 10 " brown.

Profile of President Garfield to left in beaded oval on shield, value on ribbon below, divided by a six-pointed star, bearing numeral; U. S. POSTAGE in straight line on lower margin. Rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1882, April. 5 cents, rich brown.
 5 " black brown.

Types of 1870 retouched, printed by the American Bank Note Co.

Profile of Franklin, ornaments and colored dots in upper corners shaded; very slight shading under ornaments. Rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1882, Nov. 1 cent, dull blue.
 1 " pale slate-blue.

Profile of Washington. Shading of oval narrow. Rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1882, Nov. 3 cents, green.

Profile of Lincoln. Shading surrounding tablet dark. Rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1882, Nov. 6 cents, dull rose.

Profile of Jefferson. Shading of shield and background heavy. Rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1882, Nov. 10 cents, yellow-brown.
 10 " dark brown.

Profile of Washington to left on shaded oval disk, beaded below; UNITED STATES POSTAGE on arched label above; all on lined shield, value divided by numeral, in straight line below; shaded ground. Rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1883, Oct. 2 cents, maroon.

Profile bust of Jackson showing top of pedestal on shaded oval disk, enclosed by UNITED STATES POSTAGE on arched label above; pearls below; value with five pointed stars at each end in straight line at bottom; numerals of value in lower angles; the whole on shaded, rectangular, bevel-edged tablet. Rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1883, Oct. 4 cents, dark green.
 4 " green.

Profile bust of Franklin to left on oval of diagonally crossed lines; beaded below; curved label above, inscribed UNITED STATES POSTAGE in straight line; below ONE CENT; the whole in fancy shield on lined ground. Rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1887. 1 cent, dull blue.

Same as 1883 design. Rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.
 2 cents, light green.

Same, double perforation; all round.
 2 cents, bright green, accidental

Same as 1870 design. Rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.
 3 cents, vermilion.
 3 " brown.

SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMP.

Running postman on arched tablet at left, with UNITED STATES in half circle above at right, tablet with oak and laurel branches at sides, inscribed: SECURES IMMEDIATE DELIVERY AT A SPECIAL DELIVERY OFFICE in two lines; above, SPECIAL POSTAL DELIVERY; value below, divided by numerals on shield; the whole on bevelled edged tablet, except at lower corners. Large oblong rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1885, Oct. 1. 10 cents blue.

NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL STAMPS.

Lined profile of Washington to right, on lined circular disk in broad lathe-work frame, inscribed U. S. POSTAGE above in two lines; value on solid curved label, and NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS in three straight lines below; numerals on solid ground in upper corners; V on lined circular disks at sides; on solid ground below SEC. 38. ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED MARCH 3D 1863; the whole enclosed in triple lined frame with ornamental corners; between lines at bottom NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY NEW YORK; color of stamp extending through perforation. Large (99x56 mm.) rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1865, Oct. 1. 5 cents, blue.

Same, with white space between stamps. Large rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.
1865. 5 cents, blue.

Lined profile of Franklin to right, on lined oval disk in lathe-work frame of different design to last; inscription the same except value. Large (99x56 mm.) Rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1865, Oct. 1. 10 cents, green.
10 " dark green.

Lined profile of Lincoln to left, on lined octagon disk, in lathe-work frame of different design from other values; numerals of value on lined circular disks at sides; inscriptions the same, except value. Large (99x56 mm.) rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1865, Oct. 1. 25 cents, pale red.

NOTE.—The reprints of this series do not contain the first five cent. Great pressure was used in printing the originals, causing the large numerals to appear as if embossed, while the reprints are quite flat. On the *margin* of the *sheets* of the five cents in the original, the makers' imprint, NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO NEW YORK 38 will be found above the stamps while in the reprint it is below, and commencing instead of ending with 38. The color of the reprint 10c is dark green and the 25c is carmine red.

Emblematic figure of America (copy of the figure on the dome of the national capitol) in arched rectangle, on label above, U. S. POSTAGE; value below; NEWSPAPERS on left, PERIODICALS on right side; numerals of value in upper, U. S. shields in lower corners. Large (38x27 mm.) rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1875, Jan. 1. 2 cents, black.
3 " black.
4 " black.
6 " black.
8 " black.
9 " black.
10 " black.
1885, June 1. 1 " black.

Figure of Astræa, goddess of justice, in niche, arched at top. The right hand holds up the balance, the left rests on a shield, U. S. POSTAGE above; value in marginal line below; NEWSPAPERS at left, PERIODICALS at right side; figures of value on shields in upper corners. Large (38x27 mm.) rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1875, Jan. 1.	12 cents, carmine.
	12 " bright red.
	24 " carmine.
	24 " bright red.
	36 " carmine.
	36 " bright red.
	48 " carmine.
	48 " bright red.
	60 " carmine.
	60 " bright red.
	72 " carmine.
	72 " bright red.
	84 " carmine.
	84 " bright red.
	96 " carmine.
	96 " bright red.

NOTE.—Originally issued in carmine; the color deteriorated at each printing until all arrived at the same tint.

Figure of Ceres, (goddess of agriculture), in niche, arched at top; the left hand holds an ear of corn, the right a wreath, which rests against the knee; U. S. POSTAGE above in curved lines; value in three straight lines below; on pillars at sides, NEWSPAPERS at left, PERIODICALS at right; figures of value on lined ground in upper corners. Large (38x27 mm.) rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1875, Jan. 1. 1 dollar 92 cents, brown

Goddess of victory in full robes, in niche, arched at top; the right hand holds up a wreath, the left rests on a shield; U. S. POSTAGE in curved line above; value below, divided by octagon, bearing numeral; on labels at sides NEWSPAPERS at left, PERIODICALS at right; value in numerals, on octagons, in upper corners; lined ground. Large (38x27 mm.) rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1875, Jan. 1. 3 dollars, vermilion.

Figure of Clio, one of the nine muses (was supposed to preside over History) in full robes, in her right hand a stylus, while the left holds the tablet; in niche, arched at top; U. S. POSTAGE in straight lines above; value below in curved lines; in embellished frames, NEWSPAPERS at left, PERIODICALS at right side; figures of value in upper corners surrounded by scroll work; lined ground. Large (38x27 mm.) rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1875, Jan. 1. 6 dollars, ultramarine.

Figure of Minerva, (goddess of wisdom, the arts and sciences, and in war the patroness of scientific warfare), in niche arched at top, the right hand grasps a spear, the left is across the breast. U. S. POSTAGE in curved lines above, value and figure 9 below. NEWSPAPERS at left, PERIODICALS at right side; figures of value in upper corners surrounded by scroll work; lined ground. Large (38x27 mm.) rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1875, Jan. 1. 9 dollars, orange.

Figure of Vesta, (goddess of charity and domestic happiness), in niche, arched at top; the right hand holds a burning lamp, the left lifts her drapery.

U. S. POSTAGE in curved lines above; value in two straight lines on tablet below; on labels at sides, NEWSPAPERS at left, PERIODICALS at right; figures of value on disks in upper corners. Large (38x27 mm.) rect.; col imp.; perf. 12.

1875, Jan. 1. 12 dollars, green.

Figure of goddess of peace, in niche arched at top, a partly draped figure leaning against a broken column; the right hand grasps three arrows, the left holds an olive branch; U. S. POSTAGE in curved lines above; value below in two lines; NEWSPAPERS at left; PERIODICALS at right side in curved lines with six pointed stars above; numerals of value in ornamental oval disks in upper corners; lined ground. Large (38x27 mm.) rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1875, Jan. 1. 24 dollars, purple.

Patroness of commerce in niche, arched at top; the right hand holds a miniature ship, the left the caduceus or winged rod of Mercury. U. S. POSTAGE in curved lines above; value below in straight labels. NEWSPAPERS at the left, PERIODICALS at right side; figures of value in ornamental corners above. Large (38x27 mm.) rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1875, Jan. 1. 36 dollars, red.

Partly draped figure of Hebe (goddess of youth and beauty), in niche arched at top. The right hand holds a cup which she is offering to an eagle, around whose neck the arm is thrown. POSTAGE in curved line above; value in curved line below; letter U (in circle) and NEWSPAPERS at left; PERIODICALS and S (in circle) at right side; figures of value, on shields, in each upper corner. Large (38x27 mm.) rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12.

1875, Jan. 1. 48 dollars, chocolate.

Partly draped figure of Minnehaha, (the Indian girl celebrated by the poet Longfellow), in rectangular frame; the right hand is extended, holding a bunch of grapes taken from a surrounding vine, the left hangs by the side; wigwam in the background; U. S. POSTAGE on label above, value in straight line below; NEWSPAPERS at left, PERIODICALS at right side on labels; figures of value on shields in upper corners. Large (38x27 mm.) rect.; col imp.; perf. 12.

1875, Jan. 1. 60 dollars, bright violet.

NOTE.—The singular use to which these stamps are put is worthy of mention, and the necessity for such elaborate designs and beautiful workmanship (to say nothing of cost) is not at all apparent. Papers for subscribers living beyond the limits of the county in which the papers are published, are made up in bulk in the publication office, taken to the Post Office and there weighed; the necessary postage is paid in stamps to a clerk, who furnishes the publisher with a receipt for the amount. To the counterfoil of these receipts are affixed the stamps representing the postage, which are cancelled by punching a large hole through them, and both are kept in the Post Office Department as vouchers for the postage paid. The most singular feature of the whole transaction is that the stamps are not affixed to the newspapers themselves, and never pass through the mails. When first issued, the stamps were sold to publishers of newspapers and periodicals in quantities as called for, but after 1881 the amount of postage due was paid in cash, and stamps, to the value, affixed as before described.

To be continued.

THE STAMPS OF PERU.

BY HENRY L. CALMAN.

I fully realize the difficulty of the task I have undertaken, in attempting to give a correct list of the postage stamps issued by this Republic, and I have no doubt that I, as well as all preceding writers on this subject, will fall into some errors, which will in turn be corrected by the next following writer in this field.

The position of the successive cataloguers of Peruvian stamps has been analogous to that of the successive schools of philosophy, which, while correcting the errors of their predecessors, have committed others almost, as if not equally gross.

I feel justified in saying that no other philatelic publication has created as great a stir as that caused by the list of Peruvian stamps, compiled and issued by the Philatelic Society of Lima, Peru.

In view of the source from which it emanated, it was supposed that their catalogue would stand the test of all criticism, and many collectors have pruned their collections in accordance with it, and have discarded many varieties that previously were supposed to be genuine.

I am prepared to admit that the condemnation of some of these varieties is justified; but there are many exceptions to this rule, and my purpose in writing this article is to separate the dross from the gold.

With a view to perspicuity, I have adopted the following system of arrangement. 1st, Regular issues of stamps; 2d, Provisional issues of stamps; 3d, Envelopes; 4th, Postal cards.

The first postage stamp used in Peru was issued December 1st, 1857, and consisted of one of the stamps prepared for the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. The use of these stamps was in the nature of an experiment, and they were employed for three months on letters from Lima to Callao and Chorillos.



1857. Two concentric ovals in oblong rectangle; P. S. N. C. in ground of vertical lines in corners, inner oval containing steamship to left, outer oval bearing " $\frac{1}{2}$ OZ." above, "1 R." below, on ground of engine turned work; bluish paper, unperf.

$\frac{1}{2}$ real, blue on bluish paper.

The Peruvian Society catalogues a 2 reales value in red, but, to the best of my knowledge not a single authentic used specimen is known in any collection, and I cannot, therefore, see any reason why this stamp should be recognized as an issue of the Peruvian Government.



1858. Circle containing arms in square surrounded by inscription, "Porte

Franco" above, "Correos" at sides; value below; groundwork of wavy lines in square surrounding oval; unperf.

	1 (<i>un</i>) dinero	blue.
	1 (<i>una</i>) peseta	red,
Shades.		
	1 dinero,	pale blue.
	"	dark blue.
	1 peseta,	brick red.



Similar to above; inscription, "Correos" below, "o 50 centimos" at right, "Medio Peso" at left.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ (<i>medio</i>) peso,	red.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ (<i>medio</i>) peso,	yellow.
Shade.		
	$\frac{1}{2}$ peso,	orange.

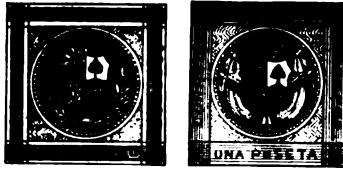
It has always been supposed that the $\frac{1}{2}$ peso red was an error in color of the yellow, but this theory was disproven by the discovery I made, two years ago, of an unsevered pair of $\frac{1}{2}$ peso and 1 peseta, proving conclusively that the $\frac{1}{2}$ peso was printed from the same plate as the 1 peseta. From this I am led to the conclusion that the red was issued before the yellow, and was discarded on account of the confusion arising from the fact of two different values being in the same color.

Major Evans still considers the $\frac{1}{2}$ peso red an *error* in the sheet of the 1 peseta value; however, this view is certainly erroneous, as the inscriptions are entirely different from those on the 1 peseta. Undoubtedly it was thought more convenient to print two values at once than to have separate plates prepared for each.



1859. Same design as 1858 issue; stamps, and letters in the inscription somewhat larger; unperf.

	1 dinero,	blue.
	1 peseta,	red.
Shades.		
	1 dinero,	light blue.
	1 "	sky blue.
	1 "	blue green.
	1 peseta,	vermilion.
	1 "	pink.



1860. Similar to 1858 issue; lines in square, surrounding oval, zig-zag instead of wavy; also llama, in arms, in motion instead of at rest; unperf.

1 dinero, blue.
1 peseta, red.

Shades.

1 dinero, light blue.
1 " dark blue.
1 " indigo.
1 peseta, vermilion.
1 " rose.

Varieties.

1 d. blue, llama and tree on partly white ground.
1 d. " cornucopia on white ground.
1 d. " white ground on entire shield.
1 p. red " " " " "
1 p. " cornucopia on white ground.

We are indebted to the Peruvian Society for the knowledge of the true status of the surcharged stamps of 1858 and 1859, which have always been considered doubtful by many of our best known writers. The surcharge on these stamps is an invention of unscrupulous dealers.



1862. Embossed arms in circle surrounded by ornaments, in frame of curved bands bearing inscription, "Porte Franco" above, "Correos" at sides; value below; unperf.

1 dinero, red.

Shades.

1 dinero, vermilion.
1 " rose.

Error.—Arms printed lengthwise, facing inscription at sides.



1863. Similar design to 1862 issue; inscription in circle; unperf.
1 peseta, brown.



1866. Two llamas on plateau in shield; "Correos (5) Peru" in curved band at top; "Porte Franco" on ribbon directly above shield; value below; perf. 12.

5 (*cinco*) centavos, green.



1867. Similar design to preceding; inscription in different positions. perf. 12.

10 (*diez*) centavos, vermilion.

20 (*veinte*) " brown.

1868. Same design as 1862 issue; part of arms, and entire surrounding circle printed in color; unperf.

1 dinero, green.

Shades.

1 dinero, yellow-green.

1 " pale green

1 " dark green.

Variety. Arms entirely white.

Error. Arms inverted.



1871. Locomotive and arms in square; "5" in upper corners; "Lima" above; "Chorillos at left; "Callao" at right; value below; unperf.

5 centavos, vermilion.

Shade. carmine.

Error. *Allao* for *Callao*.

1872. Same design as 1863 issue; unperf.

1 peseta, orange.

Shades. yellow.



1873. Llama in rectangle, "Correo" above; "Porte Franco" at left; value at right, "Lima" below; rouletted at top and bottom.

2 (*dos*) centavos, blue.

Shaded. Unperforated.

These stamps, as well as all other embossed stamps of Peru, were printed in single continuous strips, and it is an ordinary occasion to find specimens printed on two pieces of paper. This shows where one strip of paper was exhausted and the next one attached.



1874. Arms and rays in oval; figures of value in four corners; "Correos del Peru" above; value below; grilled; perf. 12.

2 centavos, violet.

Shade. mauve.



Sun rising behind mountains, in ornamental frame; "Peru" above; value at sides; "Correos" below; grilled; perf. 12.

50 (*cincuenta*) centavos, green.



Sun in rectangle, figures of value in four corners; "Peru" above; value at sides; "Correos" below; perf. 12.

1 sol, rose.



1876. Arms and rays in oval, surmounted by inscription "Correos del Peru" above; value below; figures of value in upper corners; "Franqueo" at bottom; griled; perf. 12.

Shade. 5 centavos, blue,
ultramarine.

1877. Same design; griled; perf. 12.
10 centavos, green.



1878. Same design; griled; perf. 12.
20 centavos, carmine.



1879. Sun in oval; "Correos del Peru" above; value below; figures of value in four corners; griled; perf. 12.

1 centavo, orange.

1883. Same designs as corresponding values of 1874 and 1879 issues; griled; perf. 12

1 centavo, green.
2 centavos, carmine.

These stamps are not recognized by the Lima Society but there cannot be any question as to their having been regularly issued from the Lima Post Office.

I have had used specimens of these stamps as well as of almost all that I shall mention hereafter that are not catalogued in the Peruvian list.

In substantiation I present herewith fac-similes of a letter written to the Lima Postmaster and of his answer.

Certificado

Casilla N.º 747

Lima 4 de febr. 1885



Particular.

Sr D Guillermo Carrero,
Contador de la Adm.ª Gral de Correos, - P.º.

Muy señor mío:

Suplico a U.º le sirva decirme a conti-
nuacion si la lista de las Estampillas, que le adjunto,
que compré en esa administracion en 2 de Diciembre ppdo.
para mi corresponsal de Nueva York, Sr G. B. Calman,
está o no conforme.

Anticipándole mi agradecimiento y
rogándole así mismo me devuelva la lista mencionada,
tengo el honor de suscribirme de U.º muy atdy d.º.

C. A. del Rio
CESAR A. del RIO.



Lima febrero 4 de 1885.

~~Sr. D. Guillermo Carrero~~
P.º.

Muy Sr. mío:

En contestacion a
su apreciable de la vuelta digo
a Ud que las estampillas tra
que hace Ud referencia fueron
vendidas por la Caja de la Rentas
segun orden y disposicion de la
Seccion Jeral del Ramo de
Correos de esta Capital.

De Ud. A. y S. S.
[Signature]
CONTADOR FISCAL
DEL
RAMO DE CORREOS

The translation of the letters is as follows.

Letter of C. A. del Rio to the Post-Office.

Important.

LIMA, February 4th, 1885.

Mr. D. Guillermo Carrera, Auditor of the Post-Office, City.

DEAR SIR:—You would greatly oblige me by confirming the annexed list of stamps, which I purchased at the Post-office on December 2d, last, for account of Mr. G. B. Calman, my New York correspondent.

Thanking you in advance and requesting you to return the list referred to, I remain, with much respect, yours truly.

CESAR A. DEL RIO.

Reply of the Auditor to Cesar A. del Rio.

Seal.

LIMA, February 4th, 1885.

Mr. Cesar A. del Rio, City.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your favor of even date, I beg to inform you that the stamps referred to were sold by this office, by order and direction of the Post-Office Department of this capital. Yours very truly,

GUILLERMO CARRERA,
Auditor of the Post-Office.

This certificate was obtained by Mr. G. B. Calman at the time that the first doubt was thrown upon a number of the Peruvian stamps sold by him. At that time the uncharged stamps of 1883 had not been questioned, and it was not thought necessary to obtain a certificate as to their regularity.

The same will apply in every case where the stamps that I mention in this list, and that are not recognized by the Peruvian Society, are not included in the enumeration accompanying the certificate.

The following is a verbatim copy of the list certified to by the Lima Postmaster.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

I	Centavo	10	blue surcharge	△	
5	"	10	" "	"	
10	"	10	" "	"	
20	"	10	red	"	
50	"	10	blue	"	
I	"	2000	surcharged (Correos Lima)		
I	"	2000	"	"	and red surcharge
I	"	2000	"	"	and blue "
5	"	50	"	"	"
5	"	50	"	"	and red surcharge
5	"	50	"	"	and blue "
10	"	50	"	"	"
10	"	50	"	"	and red surcharge
10	"	50	"	"	and blue "
20	"	50	"	"	"
20	"	50	"	"	and red surcharge
20	"	50	"	"	and blue "
50	"	50	"	"	"
50	"	50	"	"	and red surcharge
50	"	50	"	"	and blue "
		6650	unpaid		

POSTAGE STAMPS.

1	Centavo	2000	Green surcharged (Correos Lima)		
1	"	2000	"	"	and red surcharge
1	"	2000	"	"	and blue "
1	"	2000	Yellow	"	"
1	"	2000	"	"	and red surcharge
1	"	2000	"	"	and blue "
2	"	2000	Violet	"	△
2	"	2000	"	"	" and red surcharge
2	"	2000	"	"	(Correos Lima)
2	"	2000	"	"	and red surcharge
2	"	2000	Carminé	"	"
		22000	postage stamps.		Lima, December 2d, 1884.

1884. Same design as 1887 issue, grilled; perf. 12.
 10 centavos, slate.
1886. Same design as corresponding values of 1874-49 issues; perf. 12.
 1 centavo, violet.
 2 centavos, green.
 5 " orange.
 20 " blue.
 50 " red.
 1 sol brown.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.



...



1874. Large rectangle; steamship in oval in upper, llama to right in shield, in lower portion of design; "Peru Correos" in two lines above, "Deficit o Franqueo" between steamship and llama; value in figures and letters below; grilled; perf. 12.

- 5 centavos, vermilion.
 10 " orange.
 20 " blue.
 50 " brown.



1879. Llama, tree and cornucopia in shield; "Deficit" above; value in or namented band below; grilled; perf. 12.
 1 centavo, bistre.

MADAGASCAR STAMPS.

A spirited discussion as to the status of these stamps has been carried on by the publishers of the *Philatelic Record* and the *Timbre Poste*, and herewith we present both views of the case:

Philatelic Record, October, 1887.

MADAGASCAR LABELS.—We have seen a letter from H. B. M. Consul at Tamatave, addressed to Mr. Campbell in reply to one enclosing an extract from the *Timbre-Poste*, No. 296. This letter, we think, fully supports the views we have expressed concerning these labels. The consul writes that "the labels were issued at Antananarivo, they never were postage stamps in the usual sense of the word, but receipt stamps. The mails at Antananarivo sends letters to the coast from many outlying villages, whence the transmission of money in payment of postage is attended with considerable risk and inconvenience. To obviate this, and also to save trouble in weighing the cut dollars which form the Malagasy coin, labels representing various postal charges were instituted and issued by the Vice-Consul at Antananarivo, to be sold for affixing to letters and parcels for the coast. The labels were torn off at the Vice-Consulate, being there regarded merely as receipts for money paid for the transmission of mail matter to Tamatave. The Consular postmark on the letter or packet (answering to an ordinary postmark) franked it to the coast; the receipt label had nothing to do with the matter beyond the Vice-Consulate at the capital. Hence the Consul here at Tamatave could have no knowledge of labels affixed and detached at Antananarivo, 200 miles off. Up to the date of your first letter on the subject I had never seen a specimen of the stamp you asked me to send you, and therefor naturally confessed my ignorance on the subject." The letter then states how the Consul accidentally became acquainted with the existence of the labels, and proceeds to say that "a few months ago I began to receive such numerous applications from all parts of the world for the labels in question (often accompanied by considerable remittances), that I saw that a trade in stamps of which I had no knowledge was growing up, and seeing equally well—what M. Moens apparently cannot see—that fraud might arise therefrom, I, upon inquiry, ordered their issue to cease. Fraud was possible for this very simple reason. If labels issued *only as receipts for monies received for postal work* be exported in large quantities to supply dealers, it is obvious that the profit on such labels is fraud unless officially accounted for. M. Moens is incorrect on two other points. First, I am a Consul, and not a Consul-General; and, secondly, Consular matters in Madagascar being entirely under my control, I could and did forbid the further issue of the labels. Any labels issued since I suppressed their use are therefore what I asserted them to be—forgeries."

After this letter collectors of *postage* stamps may chant a requiem over the Madagascar labels.

Timbre Poste, February, 1888.

In March, 1884, at the request of English subjects residing in the interior of Madagascar, and in order to simplify the prepayment of postage on letters sent by them with the Consular mail, the British Vice Consul, at Antananarivo, issued the first of these franks.

The first public announcement, of the establishment of this Consular mail, appeared in the *Madagascar Times*, a semi-weekly published at Antananarivo, and contained the following notice, as well as a schedule of rates:

"To simplify the business, postal franks of different values have been issued. They may be purchased at the Vice-Consulate at all times during business hours. They should not be pasted on the letters, but simply fastened at the gummed corner."

A second notice appeared in April 1886; it reads as follows:

"BRITISH CONSULAR MAIL."

From Wednesday, April 30th, and until further notice, the mails leaving Antananarivo will be made up every fourth Wednesday, and will be sent via Reunion by the intervention of the French post-office at Tamatave. The rates shall be as follows:

From Antananarivo to	<i>Letters.</i>				<i>Papers, Printed matter, etc.</i>			
	GRAMMES.				GRAMMES.			
	15	30	45	90	50	100	150	200
	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
Great Britain and countries in the Postal Union.	4½	9	13½	18	1½	3	4½	6
Australia and countries not in the Postal Union.	8	16	24	32	2	4	6	8
Tamatave, (British Consulate).	2	4	6	8	1	2	3	4

Charges for free distribution not included.

All letters, etc. must be mailed at the Vice-Consulate before noon on the Wednesdays mentioned. After noon double postage will be required.

Postage must be paid in advance, and it is particularly requested that the franks, issued for the purpose of facilitating matters, be used.

They may be purchased at the Vice-Consulate during office hours.

N B.—As 15 grammes weigh a little more than an English half ounce, S4 E3 of Malagasy money will be accepted for that weight. Fifty grammes may be calculated as equivalent to A1 S6 E6.

Vice-Consulate of her majesty,

Antananarivo, April 23d, 1886.

These two notices were widely circulated and published in the *Madagascar Times*; naturally, some specimens of these stamps were sent to the Consulate at Tamatave.

The object of the franks was to obviate the trouble occasioned by the money of Madagascar, which consisted of cut silver dollars, and which had to be carefully weighed in order to avoid loss.

As is clearly indicated by their size, and by the fact of their being gummed only in one corner, the franks were not intended to remain on the letters.

The method of their use may be clearly understood from the following examples.

1. A person in central Madagascar, desiring to send a letter, weighing 15 grammes to London, via Mauritius, sent the letter, with a 6 d stamp attached, to the Vice-Consulate at Antananarivo.

This letter was then considered prepaid by the vice-consul, and he rendered himself responsible for its transmission.

The frank was then removed, and the letter forwarded to the colonial postmaster at Port Louis. There the letter was prepaid with Mauritius stamps, at the rate of 4 d per 15 grammes, and the corresponding amount charged to the account of the vice-consul at Antananarivo.

2d. If the sender desired that his letter be sent via Reunion, he sent it to the consulate with a 4½ d frank attached, and as in the former case, the vice-consul became responsible for its transmission.

The prepayment was effected here at Antananarivo, by means of French Colonies' stamps at the Postal Union rate of 2½ d per 15 grammes, and the letter forwarded by the consular mail to Tamatave, where it was delivered to the French post-office

3rd. The franks were also used for prepayment of letters addressed to Tamatave and other cities on the eastern coast of Madagascar.

In this case the letter required no other prepayment, as it was carried to its destination by the consular mail.

The frank might then have remained attached, but for the sake of convenience, and to avoid its being torn in transit, it was removed, and the letter marked PAID, or stamped with the consular hand stamp.

The issue of these franks was discontinued several months ago, but they are still received, at the vice-consulate, for prepayment of postage, as those remaining in the hands of the people retained their franking value.

W. CLAYTON PICKERSGILL,

Vice-Consul of her Majesty.

Antananarivo, November 9th, 1887.

It thus appears that the doubt thrown upon these stamps is the result of nothing more than a feeling of injured vanity on the part of the Consul at Tamatave.

Most likely he did not relish the idea of a subordinate, instituting a reform, without consultation with his superior.

However, the franks have fulfilled the entire mission of a postage stamp; to wit, a convenient prepayment of postage.

Under these circumstances, they must be claimed as regular issues of postage stamps, and worthy of a place in any collection.

We are surprised that a journal of the standing of the *Philatelic Record* should allow itself to be used as a cats-paw for ventilating the spite of the British Consul at Tamatave.

 THE USEFULNESS OF CANCELLED STAMPS.

 JUBILEE NUMBER OF THE "TIMBRE POSTE."

In our researches in the field of philately, we are constantly confronted by new discoveries, which overthrow all previous conclusions. We had just elucidated all doubtful questions arising in the consideration of the stamps of the Argentine Republic, when we received information from various sources, which set at naught several of our statements. Under date of June 19th, 1867, the Postmaster General asked permission to print stamps on plain paper, as the stock of watermarked paper was exhausted. It would be supposed that these stamps, on plain paper, were not issued previous to the date mentioned; but this is an error, as is proven by two specimens, perforated 12, and cancelled "*Correos del Paraguay 11 Setiembre 1866*" which we have seen. We must conclude that the stamps were printed before authority to print was asked for, or that at some previous date, a similar demand was made. However, in a view of what we have previously published, this does not seem probable. Another proof that cancellations are not to be despised, is furnished in the case of the Brunswick local envelopes. The date of their issue has always been given as January 1st 1852, but Mr. Berger has sent us a specimen used September 24th, 1847. The United States of Colombia furnish another example. The stamps of the second issue have, until now, been catalogued as having been issued in 1860. That this is wrong is proven by specimens of the 2½ and 20 centavos cancelled "*Medellin. Setiembre, 1869*"

The lithographed Mexican stamps with head of Maximilian were supposed to have been issued in September 1866. We have just received one of the 25 centavos cancelled. *Mexico Agosto 1886*. What evidence have we that earlier cancellations will not be found.

Is it not likely that Nova Scotia issued stamps at the same time as New Brunswick, in August, 1851? We are inclined to this belief, as we have received a letter dated there March, 1854, which was prepaid with a 1 penny stamp. At all events, the date usually given, 1857, is erroneous.

The perforated stamps of New Zealand, watermarked star, are older than 1864, as we, at this moment, have several specimens cancelled in June and August, 1863.

This is not all. Victoria has created confusion worse confounded. The list of these stamps has been revised many times, and after all have agreed as to certain dates, we find ourselves again mistaken. In the first instance, we have two pence, with ornaments in corners, on laid paper, rouletted. It is cancelled: *Adelaide. 7 August. 1859*. This issue has been catalogued as April, 1861. Shall we not consider these stamps an earlier issue than those on wove paper, unperforated, and the 6 pence blue, Queen on throne, or must we look for earlier dates than 1860, and March and April, 1861, on the last. This is a difficult problem to solve, and for its solution it will be necessary to examine all the stamps cancelled with date.

NOTES.

By an oversight we described in our last number the $\frac{1}{2}$ p British Bechuana-land as type 1777. The stamp is of the following cut.



Besides the Argentine Republic stamps chronicled in this number, a number of other values, as well as new envelopes and postal cards, have been issued. We cannot give details at present. The stamps are poorly lithographed, and are a disgrace to any civilized country.

We have seen the new British Honduras 2c on 1 p cut in half, and used as a one-cent stamp.

Since January 1st, the Bavarian stamps are perforated $14\frac{1}{2}$, and water-marked with close horizontal wavy lines,

We hear that Greece will have a new issue, similar to the 25 and 50 lepta of 1886. The values will most likely be 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 40 lepta.

The so-called *Gambier* surcharge on French Colonies' stamps is a manufacture.

Mr. Warner informs us that Turkey will have a new issue, consisting of the following: Postage stamps, 5 paras; 2, 5 and 25 piastres; Unpaid letter stamps, 20 paras, 1 and 1 piastres.

The Persian envelopes and wrappers of 1886 are of no philatelic value, as they have never done postal duty. They have never been regularly issued with surcharge.

We have just received the 4p bistre of Antigua, which was chronicled some time ago. It was issued about two weeks ago.

Mr. Bishop has shown us a new French Guiana, 5c on 30c.

The 10c bistre of Venezuela, catalogued by us as 1883 issue, was never issued. We have just received the 10c red-brown of the same design.

We also chronicle a number of new lithographed stamps, which are horrible to look upon. They are even worse than the Argentine Republic, mentioned above.

AUCTION SALES.

On April 16 and 17, the Scott Stamp & Coin Company, Limited, will sell another fine lot of stamps at public auction.

The goods to be sold are the property of Mr. S. P. Kellogg, of New York, Mr. C. J. Phillips, of Birmingham, Mr. E. Shorthouse, of Birmingham, and others.

There is an endless number of scarce stamps, and we shall proceed to mention a few of the first order of rarity.

There is a magnificent lot of Kashmir, Jummo Kashmir; the finest collection of used U. S. Colombia, that has been offered in years; Sydney views in pairs, and on the original letters; Peru, $\frac{1}{2}$ peso red; Spain, 1853, 2 reales; a good lot of Philippine Islands; a complete cancelled set of U. S. Periodicals, from \$1.92 to \$60.00; a very desirable lot of entire provisional German envelopes; Finland envelope on blue paper; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick 1 shilling.

It is also worthy of remark that the collection of Mr. Kellogg, which forms a large portion of the sale, consists chiefly of used specimens and this affords the average collector a splendid opportunity of completing his sets, without the large outlay required by the purchase of unused specimens.

THE BROOKLYN PHILATELIC CLUB.

MEETING HELD FEB. 21, 1888.

Meeting called to order by Vice-Pres. Gregory. Minutes of previous meeting adopted. The following letter was read:

[COPY]

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER, }
Brooklyn, Feb. 9. 1888. }

JNO. M. SHERIDAN, Sec'y B. P. C.

DEAR SIR:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me of my election as an Honorary member of your Club and to say that I appreciate the compliment.

Respectfully,

[Signed] JOS. C. HENDRIX.

Communications read from publishers of the "Eastern Philatelist"; Sec'y directed to reply suitably. Committee on Letterhead reported progress. Committee on Club House reported great progress.

The members then had the pleasure of seeing the magnificent collections belonging to Mess. J. W. Scott, Chas. Gregory and W. Rasmus, Mr. Scott showed his unequalled array of all the U. S. stamps among which were noted: the finest Brattleboro in existence, entire sheets of Providence and New York, original New Haven, Franklin carrier, etc., etc. It was almost a surfeit of rarities. Mr. Gregory exhibited his Revenue collection, which is one of the finest and most complete in the country. His U. S. Revenues are *complete* and include many entire sheets, strips and oddities. Mr. Rasmus had a fine exhibit of rare specimens, one of which was a 15c of 1869, with *inverted* medallion and *unused*. This is the only unused specimen of this great rarity known to exist.

It was altogether a most successful and enjoyable meeting.

JOHN M. SHERIDAN.

 NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

 REGULAR MEETING.

The third regular meeting of the National Philatelic Society was held at its rooms, on February 15th. President Rechert occupied the chair. Meeting called at 8:30 p. m. Present, Messrs Collin, Krebs, Seeligsberg, Mitchell, Aue, Wuesthoff, Calman, Corwin, Territt, Strauss, Morton, Levick and Warner; Messrs. Mucke, Bishop, Watson and Vreeland as visitors.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. F. A. Nast, of Brooklyn, L. I. and Mr. J. Adenaw, of New York, were proposed by Mr. Bogert; Mr. G. H. Watson, of New York, by Mr. Calman and Mr. Charles Mucke, of New York, by Mr. Seeligsberg for active membership. Dr. Diego de la Llave, of Barcelona, Spain, by Mr. Warner as corresponding member. Were referred to the Executive Committee, who reported favorably thereon.

Moved by Mr. Seeligsberg that the rules be suspended, and that we elect the candidates by acclamation. Seconded and carried.

The candidates were unanimously elected. Mr. Calman's amendment to the constitution was read. Seconded and carried.

It was moved and carried that THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY be the official organ of the Society. The Secretary was authorized to communicate with Mr. Bradt to that effect.

Mr. Rechert exhibited the 30c U. S. C. C. 92; Uruguay, 1887, 5c C. C. 41; 7c C. C. 1; 10c C. C. 72; 20c C. C. 82; 25c C. C. 124. Officially sealed. Great Britain, black: type set; perf.

Auction sale netted \$22.50.

Received Postmaster General's report, 1887.

Meeting adjourned at 10 p. m.

WM. A. WARNER, Secretary.

 STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

 SOCIAL MEETING.

The first social meeting of the Society in 1888 was held on the afternoon of February 12th, at their club-rooms in Stapleton. At 3½ p. m. President Dejonge called the meeting to order. Those present were: Messrs. Aug. Dejonge, Captain Moeller, E. Kaufman, Henry Clotz, J. Schmidt, Dr. Von Durning, C. Witt, P. Lazarus, E. L. Schumann, Dr. Odendall; as guests: Miss Carrie Clotz, Mr. Walter Græf and Mr. Paul Schumann.

President Dejonge, with the hammer in his hand, looked as dignified as old king George I on the Tonga-stamps, and it was evident that he was aware of this fact. Solemn silence spread all over the room when he arose and introduced our newly elected member, Captain Moeller of the Danish steamer Geysler, to the Society. Captain Moeller in a few words returned thanks, and

after that, many of the members exhibited their collections or such parts of them as they had brought. A good deal of trading was also indulged in. ☞]

At 5 o'clock Mr. Loscher, the steward of the Society, served an excellent luncheon which was speedily removed to the capacious stomachs of the philatelists present. Mr. Henry Clotz then addressed the guests in a well water-marked speech to which Mr. Walter Græf replied, in behalf of the guests. Captain Møller invited his fellow-members to have the next social meeting on board the steamer Geyser which was accepted with thanks. At 8 o'clock all left for home feeling that they had a real nice "specimen" of a Staten Island Social.

56th REGULAR MEETING.

Stapleton, February 15th, 1888.

Present : Mr. Aug. Déjonge, Chairman ; Messrs. Clotz, Schumann, Gutzzeit, Kaufmann and Odendall.

The minutes of the 55th meeting were adopted as read.

The letter was received by Mr. Clotz from Mr. C. W. Sparr, Eureka, Kan., offering his services in supplying our members with the new 30 c. U. S. Stamp at face value. Mr. W. Kleine, New York City, presented our Society through Mr. Clotz, with some counterfeits for the Society Album. A vote of thanks was tendered to both gentlemen.

The Exchange Manager reported that he had sent a draft of 102.35 Guilders to the Amsterdam Society, for stamps taken from their sheets.

Mr. Clotz reported that the publishers of the "American Journal of Philately," offered to publish the minutes of the meetings of the Society. The President appointed Mr. Clotz, a committee of one to make arrangements with the publishers.

On motion of Mr. Clotz, it was resolved that the Society greatly disapproves the manufacturing, publishing and selling of facsimiles of rare and obsolete stamps, practiced by Senf Bros, Leipzig, as it may lead to deception.

On motion of Dr. Odendall the President was authorized to appoint a Committee of three, to find out a scheme for a good permanent album in book form. The Committee to report at the next meeting.

The President appointed Dr. Odendall, Mr. Clotz and Mr. Schumann on said Committee.

Resolved, on motion of Mr. Schumann, that our Society heartily endorses the suggestion made in the American Philatelist, that a new office for the exchange of duplicate philatelic publications, be established and that the Secretary be instructed to ask President Tiffany, to take action in this matter.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, L'd for part II. of their stamp catalogue, presented to each member of the Society.

Mr. Schumann moved, that a social meeting be held at Mr. Feldstein's, No. 266, Grand street, New York, on March 10, at 7 p. m. All members of the New York and Brooklyn Societies are welcome.

For lottery were offered : No. 1, a set of U. S. Stamps on schedule, prepared and presented by Mr. Schumann, No. 2, a set parcel stamps of Belgium, presented by Mr. Schumann ; No. 3, the U. S. 30 c. brown, last issue, presented by Mr. Clotz. The lucky winners were : No. 1 Captain Høeller, No. 2 Mr. C. Witt and No. 3 Mr. P. van der Willigen.

The meeting then adjourned.

DR. G. ODENDALL, Secretary,
P. O. Box 520, Stapleton, Richmond Co., N. Y.

POSTAL CARDS.

NEW ISSUES.

British Bechuanaland. This colony is now using the 1½p card of Great Britain, surcharged "British Bechuanaland."

1½p red-brown

British Honduras. The 1½p now appears surcharged "5c."

5c brown, black surcharge.

Canada. A new Reply card has just been issued. Type, profile of Queen in oval, with inscription "Postcard" instead of "Postage."

1x1c gray on buff

Egypt. At the same time as the adhesives, two new postal cards were issued, same type as previous issue.

5 millimetres, brown.

5x5 " red

Hungary. The 5kr letter card is now on gray paper

5kr carmine, gray paper

Montenegro. This principality began the new year with a set of postal cards.

In serpentine frame: stamp to right, same type as adhesive; coat of arms to left, on royal mantle with crown. Between the stamp and the coat of arms the following inscription :

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.

CARTE POSTALE.

ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES DU MONTENEGRO.

and counterpart in Russian characters. Below in left hand corner: *Ce cote est exclusivement destine a l'adresse* and the same inscription in Russian characters.

2 novtch, red on buff

2x2 " "

3 " black on bluish

3x3 " "

Uruguay. At the end of last year a new 2c Postal card was issued. The inscription is as follows: TARJETA—UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE—Año 1887, etc.

2c blue on white.

Venezuela. This country has at last issued stamped postal cards.

Stamp similar to adhesive in upper right corner; coat of arms to left. Between the stamp and the coat of arms the following inscription:

(UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE)

ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA

TARJETA POSTAL

(*Faz destinada al sobrescrito*) ———— (*Cote reserve a l'adresse*)

The whole in ornamented rectangular frame.

Lithographed.

10c blue on blue

10x10c green on buff

ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

49TH EDITION.

INCLUDES ALL NEW ISSUES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Perforated.

101 1888 30c puce brown (Hamilton)

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

WESTERN UNION.

Perforated.

663a 1887 12 violet brown 25

PRIVATE PROPRIETARY STAMPS.

MEDICINE STAMPS.

1679a 1c lake, Seabury & Johnson

ANTIGUA



REVENUES USED AS POSTAGE.

Perforated.

25 1888 1934 1p blue, black surcharge.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

LITHOGRAPHED.

Perforated.

48	1888	1944	½c blue	2	
49	"	1945	5c carmine		3
50	"	1946	10c brown		5
51	"	1947	15c orange		10

We will illustrate these stamps in our next number.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

Perforated.

20	1887	1778	1£ green
21	"	"	5£ "

BRITISH HONDURAS.

PROVISIONALS.

Perforated.

14	1888	1906	2c on 1p rose	10
----	------	------	---------------	----

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

Perforated.

27	1887	1843	5c slate
----	------	------	----------

CAPE GOOD HOPE.

Griqualand.



REVENUES USED AS POSTAGE.

151	1887	1948	1sh bistre
-----	------	------	------------

ECUADOR

ENVELOPE STAMP.

59	1887	1801	5c blue, orange p	15
----	------	------	-------------------	----

FRENCH COLONIES.**French Guiana.**

153 1887 1806 5c on 30c brown

Perforated.

154 1887 1805 5c on 2c brown

Senegal.

1935



1936



1937

Perforated.

543	1888	1935	5c on 20c red on green	25
544	"	1936	5c on 20c "	40
545	"	1937	5c on 20c "	75

ITALY.**POSTAL PACKET STAMPS.***Perforated.*

155	1887	935	10c gray
156	"	"	20c blue

JAMAICA.**REVENUES USED AS POSTAGE***Perforated.*

51 1887 1938 1p rose

25

LABUAN.*Perforated.*

17	1887	964	10c black-brown
18	"	"	16c slate

MEXICO.

Perforated.

155 1888 1043 4c scarlet 8

PERSIA

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

نشر شاهي وزارت پست

6 shahi 12 shahi

Similar to type 1171a with value in French in the corners and with different surcharge for each value.

177 1888 1939 6s carmine
178 " 1940 12s violet

NEWSPAPER WRAPPER.

پك شاهي

1 shahi

Similar to Envelope,

191 1888 1941 1s carmine

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Perforated.

67 1888 1221 1c green
68 " " 5c slate
69 " " 6c yellow-brown
70 " " 8c " "

ROUMANIA.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

Perforated.

108 1887 1296 5b green 4
109 " " 30b " 15

ST. LUCIA.



REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.

31 1888 1942 2p blue

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Tolima.

743 1887 1647 5 pesos pink

*Perforated.*

744 1887 1943 5c red
 745 " " 10c green
 746 " " 50c blue

VENEZUELA.

LITHOGRAPHED.

Rouletted.

71 1887 1698 5c green 3
 72 1888 " 25c orange 10
 73 " 1697 5c blue 3

Perforated.

74 1888 1697 1b vermilion 40

ENGRAVED.

Perforated.

75 1888 1697 10c red-brown. 6

The 10c bistre 1883 has never been issued.

OMISSIONS.



98



768



1860

AMERICAN
Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York, and of the Staten Island Philatelic Society of Staten Island.

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J. W. SCOTT, Editor.

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*A HISTORY OF POSTAGE STAMPS
BEING
A REVISED LIST
OF THE
POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES
OF ALL NATIONS*

BY J. W. SCOTT.

Continued from page 41.

We regret to commence this month with a correction of the preceeding number. For the last three lines on page 38 substitute, same as 1870-82 designs. Rect.; col. imp; perf. 12.

1887, Nov.	3	cents, vermilion.
1888, March 1.	5	" indigo blue.
1888, Feb. 15.	30	" red-brown.
1888, March 1.	90	" purple.

STAMPED ENVELOPES, NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS, ETC.

Prepaid envelopes were not issued in this country until some years after adhesive stamps had been in common use. We annex a copy of that portion of the Act of Congress which authorized their issue.

" AN ACT to establish certain Post roads and for other purposes, approved, Aug. 31st, 1852.

Section 8. *And be it further enacted.* That the Postmaster General shall be, and he is hereby authorized to provide and furnish to all Postmasters and other persons applying and paying therefor, suitable letter envelopes, with such watermarks or other guard against counterfeits as he may deem expedient, and with one or more suitable Postage stamps with such device and of such denominations and value as he may direct, printed or impressed thereon; which envelopes shall be sold at the cost of procuring and furnishing the same, as near as may be, with the addition of the value or denomination of the

Postage stamps so printed or impressed thereon, or attached thereto, as aforesaid; and letters when enclosed in such envelopes, with Postage stamps printed or impressed thereon, (the postage stamp in every such case being of the value, denomination, or amount required to prepay the postage, which would be chargeable on such letters and envelopes, if sent by mail to the place of their destination, under the provisions of the laws then in force, and such stamps and envelopes not having been used before,) shall pass in the mails as prepaid letters; and all letters inclosed in such envelopes as shall be provided and furnished by the Postmaster General, as first in this section prescribed and with postage stamps thereon, as aforesaid, (and such postage stamps on such envelopes being equal in value and amount to the rates of postage to which such letters would be liable, if sent by mail, and such postage stamps and envelopes not having been before used,) may be sent, conveyed and delivered otherwise than by post or mail, notwithstanding any prohibition thereof, under any existing law. Provided that said envelope shall be duly sealed or otherwise firmly and securely closed, so that such letter cannot be taken therefrom without tearing or destroying such envelope, and the same duly directed and addressed; and the date of such letter, or of the receipt or transmission thereof, to be written or stamped, or otherwise appear on such envelope."

The envelopes authorized by the above act were not issued to the public until nearly a year later, as will be seen by the annexed circular sent to the various postmasters, and it is not certain that they were ready at the date given.

It will be noted that a ten cent envelope was not contemplated at this date while a twenty four cent value is offered as ready for issue; this is the more curious from the fact that adhesive stamps of this value were not issued until seven years later.

Post-Office Department, }
June 15th, 1853. }

Pursuant to the foregoing provisions, the Postmaster-General has authorized postage stamp envelopes of the following descriptions, to be issued to postmasters for sale, viz. :—

No. 1, or note size, $4\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, made exclusively of white paper, water-marked ^{P. O. D.}_{U. S.} and the stamps of the denomination of *three cents*, representing the head of Washington, in profile, on a red field.

No. 2, or letter size, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, made either of buff or white paper, of the same water-mark, and the stamps of the denomination of *three cents*, being the same as on No. 1.

No. 3, official size, made either of buff or white paper, of the same water-mark, and the stamps of the denomination of *six cents*, representing the head of Washington, in profile, on a green field.

Letter size envelopes of the denomination of *six cents*, made of buff or white paper, of the same water-mark, and the stamp of the same device and color as No. 3, are not to be issued.

Also letter size envelopes of the denomination of twenty-four cents, made exclusively of white paper, of the same water-mark, and the stamp of the same device, on a pink field.

The envelopes are to be sold to postmasters in your vicinity and to all other persons, *for cash*, at the following rates, viz. :

No. 1, or note envelopes, at one dollar eighty cents a thousand, or eighteen cents a hundred, in addition to the value of the stamps.

No. 2, or letter size, at two dollars a thousand, or twenty cents a hundred, in addition to the value of the stamps.

No. 3, or official size, at three dollars and twenty-cents a thousand, or thirty-two cents a hundred, in addition to the value of the stamps.

The postage stamps now in use will not be superseded by the stamped envelopes, but will continue to be used, as heretofore, by those who may prefer them.

All the regulations concerning postage stamps contained in chapter 50 of the Regulations for the Government of the Post-Office Department, are to be regarded by Postmasters as applying to the stamps on the envelopes.—They are to be cancelled in the same manner; they

are to be entered on the post bills and on the transcripts of "mails sent," and "mails received," in the same manner (see articles, 18, 19, and 20;) and when sold, the money received for them is to be paid over in the same manner as other moneys received for postage stamps or for postages.

The stamped envelopes, like the postage stamps, will be sold only by Postmasters, who will address their applications to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Post Master General,

First series 1853-61.

(Manufactured by Geo. F. Nesbitt, New York..) Three values. One design. For cut specimens eighteen varieties.

Design. Embossed profile of Washington to left on colored oval disk, value above, CENTS below in curved labels, reticulated pattern at sides, enclosed in double lined oval frame.

NOTE. Owing to the large number of three cent envelopes used, many dies were made and so little care was taken in their manufacture, that numerous varieties are found, while the differences caused by wear and retouching are past cataloguing. In a list given in the *American Journal of Philately*, January 1884, sixteen different dies are described, and probably all are found on many different shaped envelopes and shades of paper; however the number above quoted is but a fraction of those known to the writer, and, as in the case of adhesive stamps, we do not attempt to describe all varieties when every stamp on a sheet is different, so here we shall confine ourselves to the five recognized dies, as they comprise all essential differences of pattern. Each of these varieties was separately engraved and is not due to re-cutting, as claimed by the late Professor Horner, while Die D. variety E. of his list must certainly be excluded, as nothing more than a poor print from a badly worn die. Of the six and ten cent envelopes, there are several minor varieties which we do not catalogue.

Varieties of Die.



Die 1.



Die 2.



Die 3.



Die 4.

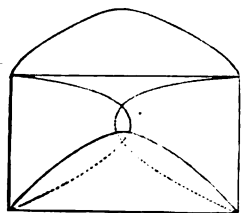
Type of 3, 6 and 10c.



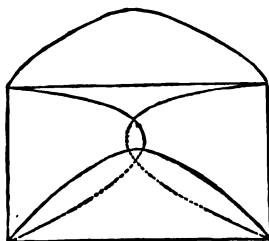
Die 5.

Type of 3 and 10c.

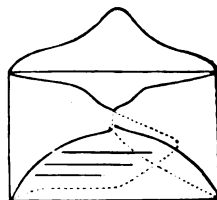
Sizes and Shapes.—The sizes of this series of envelopes are as follows, measurements being given in millimetres and inches. The shapes of the envelope when opened out, vary according to the "knife" or pattern from which they are cut, diagrams (reduced to about one sixteenth of original size) being annexed, detailed descriptions are unnecessary except to note that our engraver has made the flaps of No. 4 too pointed. A number is given to each to facilitate reference.



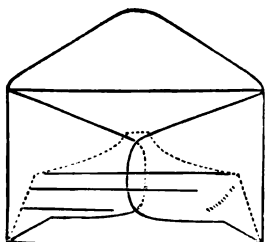
Shape 1.



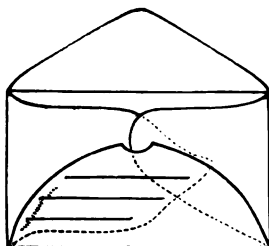
Shape 2.



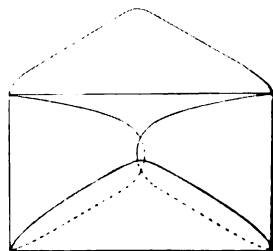
Shape 3.



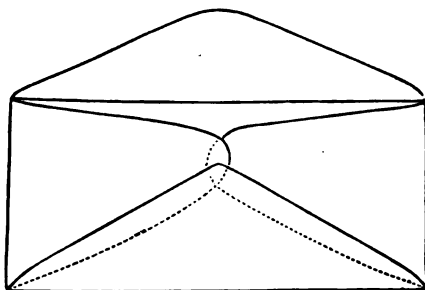
Shape 4.



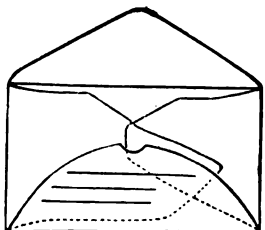
Shape 5.



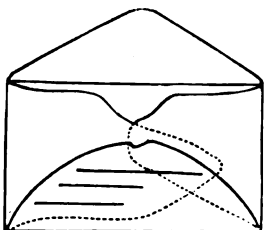
Shape 7.



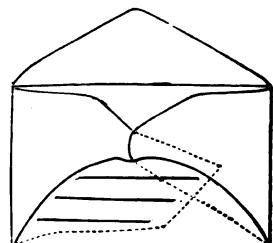
Shape 6.



Shape 8, this flap is too pointed.



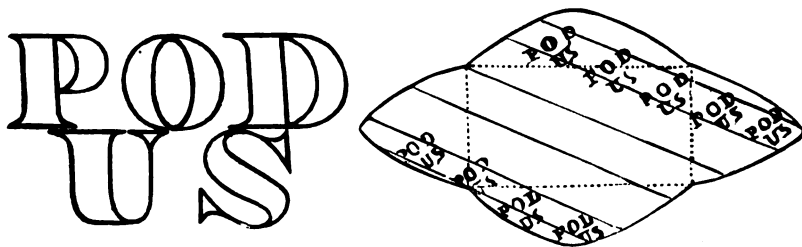
Shape 9.



Shape 10.

Ladies' Note Size,	67 x 119	(2 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.)	shape 3.
Note	" 73 x 120	(2 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.)	" 1.
Full Letter	" 83 x 140	(3 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)	" 2.
Full Letter	" 83 x 140	(3 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)	" 4.
Full Letter	" 83 x 140	(3 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)	" 5.
Official	" 99 x 220	(3 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 8 $\frac{5}{8}$ in.)	" 6.

Paper and Water-marks.—The paper was all specially made for the series and is technically known as laid paper, the vergures running diagonally ; it is water-marked with the letters, P. O. D. U. S.



in two lines as engraved ; this was repeated also diagonally across the paper, but in a reverse direction to the vergures ; it usually occurs three times on a full letter envelope but may be found in any position or even reversed ; so also with vergures which are occasionally found vertical or horizontal to the sides of stamp and envelope. The white paper varies to cream while the buff may be found of the following shades : Brown-buff, pink-buff, orange-buff, yellow, and straw, light and dark varieties of each. One collection numbers forty-six distinct shades. Many specimens have the name of the maker impressed in the same color as the stamp on the flap similar to the tress mark on European envelopes. They are found on both white and buff paper and in two sizes.



NO	DATE		SHAPE	PAPER
1	1853	July 1	3c. red Note 1	White.
2			3c. red Full Letter 2	White.
3			3c. red Full Letter 2	Buff.



4	1854	Apl?	3c. red Note 1	White.
5	1853	Sept 24	3c. red Full Letter 2	White.
6	"		3c. red Full Letter 2	Buff.

7	1853	Aug 3	6c. red	Official	6	White.
8			6c. red	Official	6	Buff.
9	1854	Sept 3	6c. green	Full Letter	2	White.
10			6c. green	Full Letter	2	Buff.
11	1855	Apl 2	10c. green	Full Letter	2	White.
12			10c. green	Full Letter	2	Buff.



13	1854?		3c. red	Note?	1	White.
14			3c. red	Full Letter	2	White.
15			3c. red	Full Letter	2	Buff.



16	1855?		3c. red	Note	1	White.
17			3c. red	Full Letter	2	White.
18			3c. red	Full Letter	2	Buff.
19			10c. green	Full Letter	2	White.
20			10c. green	Full Letter	2	Buff.



21	1854?		3c. red	Note	1	White.
22			3c. red	Full Letter	2	White.
23	1854	March 1	3c. red	Full Letter	2	Buff.
24	1856?		3c. red	Full Letter	4	Ruled White.
25			3c. red	Full Letter	4	Ruled Buff.
26			3c. red	Full Letter	5	Ruled White.
27			3c. red	Full Letter	5	Ruled Buff.
28	1861		3c. red	Ladies' Note	3	Ruled White.

Second series 1857-61.

(Manufactured by G. F. Nesbitt.) Five values. Two designs. For cut specimens, seventeen varieties.

Designs. The first design of the series is very carelessly prepared and we find no less than eleven distinct engravings of which we select five as sufficiently marked for cataloguing. The three cent issued three years later shows a marked improvement in the execution allowing us to detect but four varieties, none of which are worthy of separate mention. Of the two higher values we find but one die.

Sizes and Shapes. The knives used in the former series continued in use (except No. 4,) and are-supplemented by four additional shapes without counting the newspaper wrappers which, being simply cut by machine, vary considerably; we give measurements in millimetres of those in our own collection. The size termed ordinary letter is new to this series.

Ordinary Letter Size 78 x 137 (3 x 5 $\frac{5}{8}$ in.) shapes 8 and 9.

Paper and Watermarks. The paper is similar to that heretofore employed, but with less variety of shade and the addition of two new colors, viz: manila and orange, and we might add light buff. The watermark is unchanged, but in some cases it is entirely lacking, which is indicated on list by a star preceding color of paper.

Embossed profile of Franklin to right in oval band inscribed ONE CENT above, U. S. POSTAGE below, divided by a five pointed star at each side: Small oval.

Variety A. Head well centered; bust points at G; top of head 2 mm. from band; period after postage.

29	1857	Sept 10	1c. blue	Wrapper	147 x 222	Manila.
30			1c. blue	Wrapper	148 x 227	Buff.
31			1c. blue	Wrapper	150 x 250	*Buff.
32			1c. blue	Wrapper	150 x 250	*Orange.
33			1c. blue	Full Letter	2	Buff.
34			1c. blue	Full Letter	2	*Orange.
35			1c. blue	Full Letter	5	Buff.
36			1c. blue	Full Letter	5	*Orange.
37			1c. blue	Full Letter	7	Orange.

Variety B. Head well centered; bust points between A and G; top of head 1 mm. from band; period after postage.

38	1857	Sept	1c. blue	Wrapper	147 x 222	Manila.
39			1c. blue	Wrapper	148 x 227	Buff.
40			1c. blue	Full Letter	2	Buff.
41			1c. blue	Full Letter	5	Buff.

Variety C. Head low in frame; bust points at A, back close to frame at upper part of U; top of head 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from band; period after postage.

42	1857	Sept	1c. blue	Wrapper	147 x 222	Manila.
43			1c. blue	Wrapper	148 x 227	Buff.
44			1c. blue	Full Letter	2	Buff.
45			1c. blue	Full Letter	5	Buff.

Variety D. Head low in frame; bust cuts into frame between A and G, back close to frame at lower part of U; top of head 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from band; period after postage.

46	1860		1c. blue	Full Letter	7	Orange.
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Variety E. Head high in frame; bust points at G; top of head $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from band; no period after postage.

47	1860		1c. blue	Wrapper	150 x 215	Pale buff.
48			1c. blue	Full Letter	7	Pale buff.



Embossed profile of Washington to left in oval band inscribed with value

above in words, U. S. POSTAGE below, divided by a six pointed star at each side. Small oval.

49	1860	Sept 10	3c. red	Ladies' Note	3	White.
50			3c. red	Note	1	White.
51			3c. red	Ordinary Letter	8	White.
52			3c. red	Ordinary Letter	8	Buff.
53			3c. red	Ordinary Letter	9	White.
54			3c. red	Ordinary Letter	9	Buff.
55			3c. red	Full Letter	2	White.
56			3c. red	Full Letter	2	Buff.
57			6c. red	Official	6	White.
58			6c. red	Official	6	Buff.
59			10c. green	Full Letter	2	White.
60			10c. green	Full Letter	2	Buff.

(To be continued.)

ON THE FORMATION OF A COLLECTION.

BY C. B. CORWIN.

For some years past there has been a tendency on the part of philatelic writers to freely ventilate their views on the subject I have chosen for present consideration, and many plans have been presented, none of which, apparently, meet with general approbation.

It is not my object, at this writing, to attempt to formulate and lay down any cast-iron proposition to which all are expected to rigidly adhere, but to simply present my own opinions upon the subject matter in hand and to give the results of my own practical experiences in this line.

There is one imperative foundation for the true philatelist to rear his structure upon, and that is, that he shall diligently *Study his Stamps*.

Without this foundation all is vain and time is wasted. For the generality of collectors a made album is fully sufficient, but for one who enters into all the varieties of color, perforation, watermark, &c, it is, evidently, impossible to find any printed book that will fill the bill.

For the advanced collector a book of blank pages is indispensable, and even then the means of making it permanent presents a difficult question.

There is only one kind of a permanent album and that is one in which the pages or leaves are movable.

Some five or six years ago I saw an album of this sort that came, I believe, from Brussels and it seemed to fill the bill exactly.

Each leaf of this album was attached by a linen hinge to a stub of the same length as the leaf; in each stub were inserted three eyelets, through which passed (and through the covers as well) metal rods, which were kept in place by means of small brass nuts.

Therefore, when the leaf given to any country became full, all that was necessary was that the nuts be unscrewed, the intervening leaves lifted off, the new leaf placed where it was proper, and the previous operation reversed.

There is permanency indeed, and it seems surprising to me that this idea never was adopted, and even improved upon, by some of our enterprising American dealers and publishers; for it can be readily perceived that, under this system, volume after volume may be filled by the collector and still he may preserve the order in which he arranges his stamps, whether alphabetically, by names of countries &c., or by the divisions of the globe and then alphabetically.

I commend these remarks to the publishers of this journal, I have dwelt somewhat upon the album question, as, without a good album, stamps cannot be studied as they deserve.

Of course, at first commencing a collection, such an album as the "International" will do; but it is soon outgrown as ideas broaden and the field opens, and "then is the winter of our discontent" for we hardly know which way to turn for relief.

However, let us decide as beginners to adopt the "International" and then we are faced with the problem of

USED OR UNUSED.

If you only desire appearance, by all means eschew used stamps. Unused specimens are mighty pretty, "just too sweet for anything," but there is something that lays way over them, and that is card board proofs in the proper colors; and why under the sun the collector of unused specimens has overlooked this fact hitherto, passes my comprehension. Now here is an idea for you, gentlemen.

You know that the perforation of stamps greatly detracts from their appearance in an artistic point of view, besides oftentimes being very irregularly done

The only leg you collectors of unused stamps have to stand upon, is their charming appearance as compared to that of those which have fulfilled their appointed mission; and if that appearance is detracted from by perforation, you have only one resource left, and that is proofs, and proofs only.

No doubt many governments, particularly those of great Philatelic complaisance, would lend a ready ear to a proposition to supply these at face value. Why not? It would be a fat thing for them and add greatly in some instances, to their comparatively limited revenues.

Then you would be elevated to your proper position, everything would be lovely and you would have reached the summit of your ambition.

Another idea—what do collectors of unused postage stamps do in such cases as 1st issue of Tobago, Fiscals of New Zealand, Victoria, Tasmania, St. Lucia, &c., that were by governmental decree allowed to do postal duty?

If you collect them unused they are but fiscals, and if you desire them as postage stamps you are forced to take cancelled specimens—In this latter case, the charming symmetry of your collection is broken and appearances have gone to the dogs. Truly you are here impaled upon the horns of a very serious dilemma. For me—give me used, or give me unused only in case I can't get used; the primary reason for this wish being the well known fact that "we are all poor critters," and can't stand the expense—Imagine the collecting of unused specimens with a face value of 5, 10, or 20 pounds sterling. One would require the purse of Fortunatus to be able to follow up this; and yet these high values are known in some British colonies, but of course they are rarely, if ever used postally. Lest this statement should be disputed, let me call attention to the fact that, at present, in Victoria are used for postage, when required, stamps of the following denominations: 25, 30, 35, 40 and 45 shillings; also £1, £5, £6, £7, £8, £9, £10, £25, £50, £100; and, in New Zealand, correspondingly high values may do postal duty, pleasant prospect, isn't it?

Perhaps I should have given as my primary reason the fact that I, for my part, prefer to collect used stamps because they have performed the part allotted to them, and thereby have acquired an added interest in my eyes.

Whenever a country reprints its stamps, and has a great stock of remainders to be sold to dealers, then will it be found that the used originals have

almost invariably a value far above the reprints or remainders; witness, Bergedorf, Bremen, Hamburg, Lubeck, &c., &c.

Moreover, by the postmarks obliterating the stamp has many a fallacy as to its date of issue been done away with, and many a falsification or reprint been exposed.

These, then, are some of my reasons for collecting used specimens as far as possible, and I have never yet cared to change my views; but, as I am not an extremist in these views, I am always ready (tho' I dislike it much) to place an unused copy among my treasures, until I can replace it with a used one.

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

You will observe that I don't say stamped envelopes and therefore, at the outset, my views are clearly defined.

I have never yet collected entire envelopes, the main reason being that my house is a small one and I am cramped for room. Besides I am not a stationary collector (nor yet I hope a stationary one), and have no love for "flaps" or "gum," or "high cuts," or "low cuts," or "tresses," or, in short, anything that goes to make up the *tout ensemble* of the average stamped envelope.

The most serious objection to the collection of entire envelopes, is the collector's inability to arrange them in a convenient and attractive shape. They are the meanest things to handle and keep in decent shape that can be imagined and I fancy that a great many collectors are almost ready to drop this burden from their shoulders.

Just fancy such an enthusiast as Major E. B. Evans beginning to growl, at being forced to add, in U. S. Envelopes alone, 41 varieties to his already overflowing coffers, every time the engraver sneezes, his hand thereby slips, and one-sixteenth of a link immediately over the "2" to the right is erased from view and an entirely new and distinct "variety" is formed—perhaps this is the "Missing Link" of Darwin, if not then the searcher for these varieties may be said "Link."

The burden really is onerous and great complaints are continually arising particularly of late since the "Envelope syndicate" got in their fine work, and reached for \$35 from unwary collectors, in such a calm and self possessed manner.

When the facts concerning this transaction became known, the opportunity to square up old grievances was too good to be lost, and one individual, who is only too well-known, undertook to champion the cause of the poor distressed collectors; well, it looked to those of us who knew the reason of the animus displayed as pretty gauzy, and I am glad to see that the person in question to all intents and purposes, "missed fire," and all hands promptly sat down upon him. Collectors don't need any assistance in matters philatelic from former counterfeiters, nor persons formerly engaged in shady transactions in "Indian Revenues." This party was expelled from one philatelic society, and has of late been unable to secure admission to another, and it seems to us, who are cognizant of his record, about time for him to draw in his philatelic horns and "give us a rest." But this is a digression, let us return to our subject.

This matter of the "syndicate envelopes" is one that every collector must do as he elects concerning. I believe that they are justly entitled to recognition as a government issue; they were on the authorized schedule and if only the "Big Four" were sharp enough to grasp the golden opportunity, why let them reap the reward of their astuteness, if they are able to get bites enough. Thank goodness, I am out of the merry dance these friends are leading the "entire envelope" corps.

Specimens cut square are good enough for me and always have been, and,

in the last 25 years, I have never seen the time when I thought it advisable to change my mind.

At one time I tried entire envelopes for a little while to see how they agreed with my constitution but soon gave them up as they didn't suit my views at all, and besides, as before hinted, they cramped me for room.

POST CARDS

I do not touch at all, neither do I place their stamps in my albums. There are too many printers' errors in these gentry to suit me, and, therefore, I have invariably passed them by.

CONDITION.

I want a stamp to be perfect; if it is perforate, let all the perforations be there; if it is imperforate, let there be wide margins enough to show that that was its normal condition, and, above all, let it be entire and not torn or dirty in the slightest degree.

I am surprised often in looking through large collections, to see what miserable specimens are permitted to find an abiding place therein, and it is high time that American philatelists paid attention to the quality, as well as the quantity of their stamps.

From my first philatelic efforts, I have rigidly adhered to the rule I then established, viz: to admit no imperfect specimens to my collection, and this adherence has resulted to my great satisfaction.

Upon several occasions, I have disposed of large quantities of stamps from my collection, and not only was the perfect condition of my specimens freely admitted and admired by all, but, what was of quite as much importance, I was thereby enabled to realize top-notch prices for what I had to sell.

So that, from a pecuniary, as well as from a philatelic point of view, condition is a paying investment.

I consider the fault of admitting imperfect specimens to our albums rests primarily with the dealers, for if they would not offer them for sale, soon the stocks in hand would become properly conditioned, and the temptation be removed from the young collector to purchase a defaced specimen because it is cheap, which in the end proves itself false economy.

It will be admitted, certainly, that dealers are in the business to make money, and that defaced or torn specimens represent a certain cash value, which perhaps it is unjust to expect them to destroy; but let the dealers reflect a moment.

Every poor specimen sold represents a certain amount of dissatisfaction, which is increased every time the stamp passes under its owner's eye; while, on the contrary, a perfect specimen, that thing of beauty and joy forever, is a perpetual pleasure to its owner and a never ending source of delight.

Many promising philatelic aspirations have been nipped in the bud by an odious comparison of a ragged collection with a perfect one; the consequence being disgust, and, in some cases, a total abandonment of the pursuit that was entered into with so much fond anticipation.

Were I a dealer, I would reject all specimens that were imperfect, in the case of a purchase from a wholesale dealer, or direct from a government, or as well, in the purchase of a collection.

For my part, I make it not only an invariable rule in the purchase of single specimens, to accept only perfect ones, but also when I have purchased in quantity and find imperfects, I at once destroy them.

In this way my collection always looks up to the mark and presents an at-

tractive appearance,—and my duplicates are in demand. Not only this, but, collecting as I do used specimens almost invariably, there is a great choice presented in the matter of defacement; in this my preference is for stamps showing a light cancellation mark and the name of the place where it was used, together with the date if possible—This style of cancellation does not prevail much with governments at present, but many old stamps are found cancelled in this way, and, believe me, the selection of such specimens gives zest to the pursuit. Thus far in a somewhat general way; let us now proceed to more specific details.

SHADES AND COLOR VARIETIES.

Here, I own, I have always been somewhat of an extremist, and have sometimes thought that I almost ran this into the ground.

I have always collected all shades and colors in which every stamp was printed, which, of course, added greatly to the expense of the pursuit, but it was certainly pleasing to me.

For the general collectors, however, I cannot advocate the extreme course.

Nearly every stamp can be found in very light and very dark shades, and certainly two shades of the same color should suffice. The fact must not be lost sight of, however, that a great many stamps were issued at various times in totally distinct colors, and these certainly should be admitted, and are being admitted more and more every day. I am glad to perceive that our latest American price catalogues and publications are noticing these color varieties, as well as other distinctions, which I will touch upon later, for I consider them as of the greatest importance and totally inseparable from a philatelic students' researches, noting as they do, almost invariably, the different eras in the existence of many a stamp.

(To be continued.)

THE STAMPS OF PERU.

BY HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

PROVISIONAL ISSUES.

In considering these stamps, I have deemed it advisable to subdivide the field into three parts as follows: 1st, stamps issued by the government of Peru during the Chilean war and distributed to the various cities still under its control. 2d, stamps used by the Chileans while in possession of Lima the capital of the country. 3d, stamps issued by cities maintaining their allegiance to the central government, but beyond the reach of communication with the seat of government.

The great variety of surcharges was a direct result of the war with Chili, as the provisional government of Peru changed the surcharges on the stamps, as soon as the Chileans captured any town in which a stock of their current stamps were deposited.

Evidently the object was to divert as much of the postal revenue, as possible, into the treasury of Peru.

1880. Stamps of 1874-83 issues, surcharged with hand stamp of two con-

centric ovals; "Plata" in inner oval; "Union Postal Universal" above, "Peru" below, in outer oval.



1 centavo, green,	red surcharge
2 centavos, carmine,	blue "
2 " " "	black "
5 " blue,	red "
50 " green,	red "
1 sol red,	blue "

1881. Same; *Lima* instead of *Peru* in inscription in handstamp;



1 centavo, green,	red surcharge
2 centavos, carmine,	blue "
5 " blue,	red "
50 " green,	red "
1 sol red.	blue "

1883. Stamps of 1876-83 issues surcharged with horseshoe, bearing inscription *Union Postal Universal Peru*.



1 centavo, green,	black surcharge
2 centavos, carmine,	" "
5 " blue,	" "

1883. Stamps of 1874-83 issues, surcharged with triangle, containing the word *Peru*.

There are five different varieties of the triangular surcharge mentioned above. These stamps were issued at intervals from 1883 to 1886, the time of the appearance of the present issue, and although not maintaining the chronological order, I shall now classify according to the varieties of surcharge.

Surcharged with triangle only.



- a. Surcharged with triangle No. 1.
 1 centavo, yellow, black surcharge
 5 centavos, blue, " "
 10 " green, " "
 50 " " " "
 1 sol rose, " "



- b. Surcharged with triangle No. 2
 1 centavo, yellow, black surcharge
 5 centavos, blue, " "
 10 " green, " "
 10 " " blue " "
 50 " " black " "
 50 " " blue " "
 1 sol rose, black "



- c. Surcharged with triangle No. 3.
 1 centavo, yellow, black surcharge.
 1 " green, " "
 2 centavos, violet, " "
 20 " carmine, " "
 50 " green, " "
 1 sol rose, " "



- d. Surcharged with triangle No. 4.
 1 centavo, yellow, black surcharge
 10 centavos, green, " "
 50 " " " "
 1 sol rose, " "



- e. Surcharged with triangle No. 5.
 - 2 centavos, violet, black surcharge
 - 5 " blue, " "
 - 10 " green, " "

Notes. The Lima catalogue declares triangle No. 5 a forgery, but I have seen many used specimens with this surcharge, and there cannot, therefore, be any doubt as to its having been regularly used.

It may seem strange that this triangle does not appear in conjunction with any other surcharge, but this is easily explained by the fact that it is the last one, and was used only after all other surcharges had been discontinued.

The 20c carmine and 2c violet surcharged with triangle No. 3, are declared counterfeits by the Lima Society, but I have seen several that are undoubtedly genuine.

The 10c green, with blue surcharge, is catalogued as surcharged with triangle No. 1, whereas it exists only with triangle No. 2.

The 50c green with blue surcharge, triangle No. 2, is not mentioned, whereas I have several used specimens.

Surcharged with triangle and *Union Postal Universal, Peru*, in horseshoe.

- a. With triangle No. 1.
 - 1 centavo, green, black and black surcharge
 - 1 " " blue " "
 - 2 centavos, vermilion, black " "
 - 5 " blue, " "
 - 5 " " blue " "

I find mention of a 5c blue with triangle in red, in the Lima catalogue. I cannot positively deny the existence of this stamp, but must express serious doubts as to its having ever been issued.

- b. With triangle No. 2.
 - 1 centavo, green, black and black surcharge
 - 1 " " blue " "
 - 2 centavos, vermilion, black " "
 - 5 " blue " " "
- c. With triangle No. 3.
 - 1 centavo, green, black and black surcharge
 - 2 centavos, vermilion, " " "
- d. With triangle No. 4.
 - 2 centavos, vermilion, black and black surcharge

Surcharged with triangle and *Union Postal Universal Peru, Plata*, in oval

- a. With triangle No. 1.
 - 50 centavos, green, black and red surcharge
 - 1 sol. rose, " blue "
- b. With triangle No. 2.
 - 50 centavos, green, black and red surcharge

- c. With triangle No. 3.
1 centavo, green, black and red surcharge.

Surcharged with triangle and *Union Postal Universal, Lima, Plata*, in oval.

- a. With triangle No. 1.
1 centavo, green, black and red surcharge.
1 " " blue " "
2 centavos, carmine, black and blue "
5 " blue, black and red "
5 " " blue " "
50 " green, black " "
1 sol rose, " blue "
- b. With triangle No. 2.
1 centavo, green, black and red surcharge.
2 centavos, carmine, " blue "
5 " blue, " red "
50 " green, " " "
1 sol rose, " blue "
- c. With triangle No. 3.
1 centavo, green, black and red surcharge.
2 centavos, carmine, " blue "

Neither of these is to be found in the Lima catalogue, but they exist beyond peradventure.

- d. With triangle No. 4.
2 centavos, carmine, black and blue surcharge.

1884. Stamps of 1874-83, surcharged with *Sun*, and inscription *Correos* above, *Lima* below.



- 1 centavo, orange, black surcharge.
1 " green, " "
2 centavos, violet, " "
2 " carmine, " "
5 " blue, " "

Same with additional surcharge of two concentric circles, the outer being inscribed *Lima Correos*.



- 1 centavo, orange, black and red surcharge.
1 " green, " " "
2 centavos, violet, " " "

Same as first with additional surcharge *Union Postal Universal Lima*, in oval.

1 centavo, orange, black and blue surcharge.
 1 " green, " " "

With the exception of the 5c blue, surcharged *Correos Lima* only, none of the above are recognized by the Lima Catalogue.

However, the certificate published in the last number of this journal, proves the genuineness of all, and I have seen a number of used specimens of the other values.

Stamps of 1874 surcharged with triangle No. 3 and *Lima Correos* in circle.
 2 centavos, violet, black and red surcharge.

Stamps of 1883 surcharged with triangle No. 3, *Union Postal Universal Peru*, in horseshoe, and *Lima Correos* in circle.
 1 centavo, green, black, black and red surcharge.

The Peruvian catalogue does not recognize the last two stamps mentioned, but the certificate referred to contains the proof of their genuineness.



1885. Arms in oval, surrounded by inscription "Correos del Peru" above, "Cinco centavos" below; figures of value in upper corners; "Franqueo" below; unperf.

5 centavos, olive.



Llama, tree and cornucopia, in fancy shield, "Franqueo" above; curved band bearing value and divided by numeral of value, running from central to lower portion of stamp; unperf.

10 centavos, gray.



Three quarter face portrait of Admiral M. Grau; "Correos del Peru"

above; value in curved band divided by numeral, below; unperf.
5 centavos, blue,



Full face portrait of General Bolognesi, "Correos del Peru," value in curved band below; numerals of value in upper corners; unperf.
10 centavos, olive.

STAMPS ISSUED BY THE CHILIANS.

1882. Chilian stamps used in Lima and Callao during the Chilian occupation of these cities.

Profile of Columbus to left in small circle, broken at bottom; below profile: *Callao*; figure of value, crossed by *centavo*; *Chili*; figures of value and *correos* at sides; rouletted.

2 centavos, yellow.

10 " blue.

20 " green.

Same, but *centavos* under figure of value, instead of crossing it.

1 centavo, green.

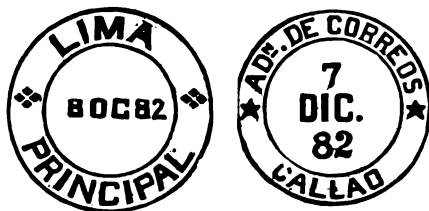
2 centavos, carmine.

5 " lake.

5 " blue.

50 " violet.

I append the cancellation marks used on these stamps. According to the Lima catalogue, these stamps were used in many other cities of Peru, but I do not remember ever to have seen any that I consider genuine.



Peruvian stamps of 1874-83 issues surcharged with Chilian arms.



1 centavo, orange, blue surcharge.

2 centavos, violet, black "

2 " carmine, " "

5	"	blue,	red	"
10	"	green,	"	"
20	"	carmine,	blue	"

Same with additional black surcharge. *Union Postal Universal Peru* in horseshoe.



1	centavo,	green,	red	surcharge.
5	centavos,	blue,	"	"
50	"	rose,	black	"
50	"	"	blue	"
1	sol	blue,	red	"

To be continued.

THE SYDNEY LETTER SHEET.

Read before the Brooklyn Philatelic Club by J. W. Scott.



In many respects this stamp occupies a unique position ; not discovered by collectors until many years after it had been issued, the actual date of which has not been authoritatively settled, it has been known to amateurs for nearly twenty years, and although engraved many times the accompanying representation is the first ever published which is even approximately correct; the defects in the present cut consist in the exaggerated size of the lettering and the indistinct marking of the shield of pretence.

This remarkable stamp was first discovered by Sir Daniel Cooper, and introduced to the philatelic world in a paper read before the London Society on May 29th 1869. Diligent search revealed the fact that mention of the sale of these sheets is made, several times, in the reports of the postmaster of Sydney during the years 1848-9, while the *Government Gazette* for 1838 gives the postmaster's authority for issuing stamped letter sheets. Used sheets are known dated 11th October, 1843, and 5th October, 1849.

The Philatelic Society of London, England, in their late publication "*The Postage Stamps, Stamped Envelopes and Post Cards of Australia and the British Colonies of Oceanica*," give an illustration of this stamp, so unlike the specimen in my own collection, obtained from an official of the Sydney Post Office, that I am led to inquire if there are two designs for the stamp, or if all other pictures are incorrect and this alone follows the stamp.

The original engraving represented the design similar to that given above without the shield of pretence, the motto, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*," or bosses before and after New South Wales; while the name of the town is spelled "Sidney" this latter mistake is stated to have been perpetrated intentionally to prevent counterfeiting, a common conceit of early writers.

The next cut was prepared for the "*Revised List of the Postage Stamps and Stamped Envelopes of all Nations*," published by Scott & Company in 1879, and although copied from an original stamp was incomplete; the motto and side bosses were omitted owing to the stamp having been much flattened out and consequently indistinct.

The third engraving prepared by M. Moens and used by the London Society leaves out the central shield and side bosses.

The letter press accompanying the cut discredits the date of issue being 1838 from the fact that "it would certainly be a curious fact if a town like Sydney, primitive as it was in those days, had adopted stamped letter-sheets about two years before the introduction of postage stamps in England." With all due respect to the opinion of the London Society, which, undoubtedly, includes the largest and best informed body of stamp collectors in the world, we must differ from them in their conclusions and the probable cause of their error is that they have never had the opportunity of inspecting a perfect specimen of this rare stamp. In the first place, stamped letter-sheets were not a new invention as they had been used in Paris over one hundred years before, and in Italy in 1819-20. Secondly, the royal arms impressed on the stamp being those of William IV, instead of Victoria, proves it to have been engraved before the correct shield of the new monarch, who came to the throne 20th June, 1837, was known in that distant colony. It is hardly possible that such a blunder could have been made had the stamp been prepared eleven years later, the date preferred by our London confrères.

THE CENTENNIAL STAMPS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

By ANDREW HONISON, M.B., J.P.

On January 26th, 1888, New South Wales completed her one hundredth birthday. For the celebration of this, various proposals were submitted to the Government of the colony. Most of these were rejected; and of those accepted, the only one of interest to philatelists generally is the issue of a new series of stamps for the colony. On August 5th a deputation from the Philatelic Society of Australia, consisting of the President (Archdeacon King), the Vice-President (Mr. Thomas Pugh), the Secretary, Mr. F. Hagen, and Dr. Honison, waited upon the Premier, Sir Henry Parks, to recommend that an issue of new stamps should form an item in the programme for the celebration of the centenary of the colony. Sir Henry Parkes informed them that he would represent what they had said to him to the other members of the Government.

The Cabinet met the same afternoon to consider the above proposal, and decided to have enquiry made as to the cost of new dies.

This enquiry seems to have proved satisfactory, as the following notice appeared in the *Government Gazette* of November 16th:

“General Post-office,

“Sydney, 15th November, 1887.

“DESIGNS FOR NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

“ Designs will be received at this Office until noon on Tuesday, the 6th December, for EIGHT NEW POSTAGE STAMPS, intended to be commemorative of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the foundation of the Colony.

“ The design must be drawn in black and white, to a scale four times the size of the present penny postage stamp. A distinct design will be required for each of the following denominations, viz:—

“ One Penny.	Eightpence.
Two pence.	One Shilling.
Four pence.	Five Shillings.
Six pence.	Twenty Shillings.

“ The value of each stamp must be expressed in words, and the words ‘ New South Wales Postage ’ and ‘ One Hundred Years ’ to be common to all.

“ Tenderers may submit designs for one or the whole.

“ A premium of £10 10s will be given for the best design for each denomination, and £3 3s for the second best.

“ The design for which premiums are given to become the property of the Government; those that have not obtained the prizes will be returned to the owners.

“ The designs are to be addressed to the Secretary, General Post Office, Sydney, from whom any further information can be obtained.

“ Each design to be marked on the right-hand lower corner with some distinctive sign or motto, and the name and address of the tenderer, enclosed in a sealed cover (marked with the same sign or motto), to accompany the design, which cover will not be opened until the selections have been made.

“CHARLES J. ROBERTS.”

On December 12th, by the courtesy of the Premier, a deputation from the Philatelic Society had the privilege of inspecting the designs submitted, and offering an opinion as to the most suitable for the purpose. No less than 956 designs were sent in by about 250 competitors. The great majority of these were of the roughest nature, but about 100 were really splendid work of the art. To describe them all would occupy too much space. I must therefore content myself with the prize designs.

I shall first take the winners of the

FIRST PRIZES.

One Penny.—A beautifully-executed view of Sydney from Mossman's Bay. By M. Tannenberg.

Two pence.—A portrait of the present Governor, Lord Carrington, under an arch inscribed NEW SOUTH WALES POSTAGE, supported by columns bearing the words TWOPENCE, and resting on a basement having ONE HUNDRED YEARS on its front. By Miss Devine.

Four pence.—A portrait of Captain Cook in medallion frame, surrounded by NEW SOUTH WALES POSTAGE. On the great navigator's breast is the colonial coat of arms, and underneath are the words FOURPENCE, supported by an emu and a kangaroo. By Mr. H. A. Barraclough.

Six pence.—A medallion portrait of Her Majesty imperially crowned, flanked by the starry Southern Cross, and supported by a scroll with the words NEW SOUTH WALES POSTAGE over the colony's coat of arms on a shield, with the inscription ONE HUNDRED YEARS and SIXPENCE in large letters. By M. Tannenberg.

Eight pence.—A medallion portrait of Her Majesty wearing the imperial crown, flanked by groups of native roses, and resting on a scroll with the words, NEW SOUTH WALES POSTAGE, immediately beneath which is a view of

Sidney, and ONE HUNDRED YEARS on a ribbon-like label, at the foot of the whole the value in large letters—EIGHTPENCE. By M. Tannenberg.

One Shilling.—A representation of the statue of Captain Cook in Hyde Park, Sydney, surrounded by native floral emblems under an arch, bearing the inscription ONE HUNDRED YEARS—NEW SOUTH WALES POSTAGE—ONE SHILLING. By Mr. C. Turner.

Five Shillings. A beautifully-drawn miniature map of Australia in octagonal frame, on which is inscribed NEW SOUTH WALES POSTAGE—FIVE SHILLINGS. By Mr. C. Turner.

Twenty Shillings.—A very handsome design, including medallion portraits of Lord Carrington and Governor Phillip, as our first and latest governors, embedded in masses of native flowers. By Mrs. F. W. Stoddart.

SECOND PRIZES.

One Penny.—A neat design, including Captain Cook's portrait. By Miss Devine.

Twopence.—Coat of arms of colony, on a shield surrounded by a scroll bearing the necessary lettering. By M. Tannenberg.

Fourpence.—Medallion portrait of Queen wearing the imperial crown, supported by a scroll bearing the words NEW SOUTH WALES POSTAGE and underneath this two exquisitely-drawn medallions—one showing a lyre bird standing near a waterfall; and the other, Captain Cook's ship, the *Endeavour*, beating into Botany Bay. By M. Tannenberg.

Sixpence.—This design is strikingly original and tasteful. It represents an allegorical female figure attired in flowing classical robes, bearing a banner inscribed ONE HUNDRED YEARS. She is represented standing on a high cliff, and looking out towards the South Head of Port Jackson, the lighthouse on which glows like a star in the distance. By Miss Devine.

One Shilling.—An imperial crown, with a sunburst radiating from it, resting on a scroll, bearing the words NEW SOUTH WALES POSTAGE, below which the coat of arms of the colony is shown in a diamond-shaped space, surrounded by a jewel-studded border, resting upon a semicircular label which bears ONE HUNDRED YEARS; at the foot of the stamp are the words. ONE SHILLING. By M. Tannenberg.

Five Shillings.—An imperial crown resting on a label bearing the words, NEW SOUTH WALES POSTAGE, immediately underneath which is a medallion portrait of the Queen imperially crowned, traversed diagonally by a ribbon bearing the words ONE HUNDRED YEARS, and resting on a label with FIVE SHILLINGS upon it. By M. Tannenberg.

Twenty Shillings.—An artistic design, but not calling for special notice. By Mr. C. Turner.

From the brief and imperfect description I have given of these stamps, it will be seen that the whole of the prize designs are very fine, and if well engraved should secure for New South Wales the finest series of stamps in the world.

It is the intention of the authorities to have these designs photographed, so that very shortly philatelists abroad may have a better opportunity of judging of their merits.

Two proposals are now being considered with reference to the engraving of the designs—that of sending them to some firm of eminence, such as the American Bank Note Company, or of importing a first-class man to engrave them on the spot. They will be made into plates by the electrotype process, as the requirements of the colony are now so great (in the year 1886 the number of 1d. and 2d. labels printed was 46,800,000,) that steel plates would be of little service, requiring renewal so often, and the cost of reproduction being so much greater than that of the electrotypes.—*Philatelic Record, Feb. 1888.*

AUCTION SALES.

On account of the Western blizzard which infested the City of New York during the week from March 12-17, the sale of the E. H. Sinsabaugh collection was postponed by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Limited, until Monday, March 19th. The postponement was fully justified by the result, as the sale was the most successful one ever held in our city. The general average of prices was higher than at any previous auction.

About 40 bidders were present when the first lot was sold and this attendance was well maintained until the close.

The following prices were realized for the rare stamps.

UNITED STATES.

1866, 3c vermilion, \$5.75; Periodical, \$12.00 cancelled, \$6.00; \$36.00 cancelled, \$11.25; \$48.00 cancelled, \$13.25; \$60.00 cancelled, \$18.00; Providence, 5 and 10c unsevered pair, \$17.20; Envelopes, 1857, 4c on white, \$5.60; 4c on buff, \$5.80; 1874, 24c on cream, \$5.00; War, 1873, 10c, \$12.00; 1875, 10c on amber, \$7.75.

FOREIGN STAMPS.

Bolivia, 1867, 5c violet, \$5.00; 1869, 50c black, \$7.50; 1871, 50c black, \$19.00; British Guiana, 1850, 4c blue, \$6.75; Dominican Republic, 1862, 1 r green, \$14.00; Great Britain, 1847, 1 shilling, unused, \$6.50; Mulready wrapper, 2 p blue, cancelled, \$5.10; Japan, 1875, 1 s brown without syllabic characters, \$6.25; Mauritius, 1848, 2 p blue, \$5.00; Natal, 1857, 1 p blue, \$5.50; 1857, 1 p pink, \$5.00; 1857, 9 p blue, \$21.50; Nova Scotia, 1 shilling \$18.50; Philippine Islands, 1854, 10c carmine, \$7.25; Roumania, 1858, 5 pa black, \$6.10; Naples, provisional government, Arms, ½ tornese blue, \$30.00; Savoy Cross, ½ tornese blue, \$7.00; United States of Columbia, 1862, 20c red, \$21.00; 1862, 50c green, \$5.25; Bolivar, 1863, 10c green, \$19.00; New South Wales, 1838, embossed envelope, \$6.00. The total amount of the sale was \$1,441.32.

In our last number we announced that our next sale would take place April 16th and 17th. However, we have been forced to change the date to April 23rd and 24th, and catalogues may now be obtained on application.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.

DEAR SIR:—In the February number of *The Stamp Collectors' Figaro*, I notice a letter from Mr. Joseph J. Casey, in which he states among other things the following: "my life as a philatelist, one of the oldest in this country, is an open book without a stain."

I have heard a good many statements in regard to this person in philatelic circles, and it occurs to me that it might be in order for Mr. Casey to throw some light upon certain passages in his life ("without a stain"), which may perhaps be the means of restoring him to the good fellowship which he at one time enjoyed in Eastern philately.

In order to have the status of a number of ugly stories definitely settled, I have no doubt you will offer Mr. Casey the use of your columns for his answer to the following questions, which I now address to him.

- 1st. What was your connection with the Walker's Express Stamp?
- 2d. What was your connection with the Egyptian 3 Aspers Stamps?
- 3rd. Did you have the plates or stones of the "Berford Express Stamps" made in N. Y. in 1874?
- 4th. Did you advise philatelists that the original plates or stones from

which these stamps were printed, had been discovered by you, and did you sell stamps, made from the plates or stones you had made in 1874, to collectors and dealers as reprints from the original plates or stones?

5th. Why were you summarily discharged from the Editorship of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY in 1874?

6th. Why were you expelled from the National Philatelic Society of New York, about a year ago?

7th. Why have you just been virtually denied membership in the American Philatelic Association? To be sure your application was withdrawn, but *why* was it withdrawn?

8th. How did you obtain, in 1876, that complete set of Fiscals of British India, which you valued at \$4,000, and were you ever attached to the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 in Philadelphia in any official capacity?

9th. Were you ever sued in public court by any philatelist or dealer who recovered the amount, or thereabouts, that he sued for?

10th. Have you ever refused to refund amounts paid at your auction sales for counterfeit stamps, or stamps improperly catalogued?

If Mr. Casey will only devote a portion of his valuable time to answering these questions, he will thereby perhaps greatly relieve a patient and long suffering public. If he cannot answer them to the public satisfaction, let him forever after hold his peace. Yours,—PHILATICUS.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

4th REGULAR MEETING.

The fourth regular meeting of the National Philatelic Society was held at its rooms, on Wednesday, March 7th. President Rechert occupied the Chair. Meeting called at 8:20 p. m. The following members were present:—Messrs. Collin, Nast, Rosenheim, Aue, Corwin, Seeligsborg, Adenaw and Warner.

Reading and approval of minutes of last meeting.

Mr. E. C. Spofford, 22 State St., was proposed by Mr. H. L. Calman, as an active member, and Mr. J. Walter Scott, 240 Jefferson Ave., Brooklyn, L. I., by Mr. H. Collin, as an active member.

The entire Executive Committee being absent, it was moved, seconded and carried, that action be taken on these candidates by a committee of the whole.

Moved that the rules be suspended, and that these candidates be elected by acclamation. Seconded and carried.

The candidates were unanimously elected. Received the resignation of the *Western Philatelist* as the official organ of the Society, with an offer to continue sending the paper for the balance of the year, at a given rate. The resignation was accepted and the latter proposition declined with regrets. Mr. Rechert informed the Society, that Mr. Hanson of Cardiff, Wales, wished 25 copies of the Color Chart on commission. After discussing the case, it was moved that he be allowed 3 months time in which to pay for them. Seconded, and carried.

Mr. Rechert presented the Society with the photograph of delegates to the Chicago Convention (A. P. A.) A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Rechert. Moved, seconded and carried that we expend \$3.00 for mat and frame for the same.

Mr. Collin exhibited the New Argentine Republic, $\frac{1}{2}$ c blue, 5c rose, 10c brown and 15c orange. Venezuela, 5c blue lithograph, rouletted, 10c red-brown engraved, perforated, 25c (escuelas) lithograph, rouletted, 1c (escuelas) vermilion lithograph, rouletted.

Mr. Warner, 5c blue green, lithograph, rouletted. Mr. Corwin, 2c brown

Confederate States 1863, having passed through the N. Y. C. P. O. in 1888, also Ecuador, 2c revenue 1887-88 used as postage, on original letter.

Auction sale netted \$4.01.

Meeting adjourned at 9:40 p. m.

WM. A. WARNER, Secretary.

5th REGULAR MEETING.

The fifth regular meeting of the National Philatelic Society, was held at its rooms, on Wednesday, March 21st. Meeting called at 8:15 p. m. President Rechert occupied the Chair. Following members present. Adenaw, Corwin, Seeligsberg, Calman, Wuesthoff, Rechert, Aue, Morton and Warner.

Reading and approval of minutes of previous meeting.

Mr. Hugo S. Mack, Temple Court, City, was proposed by Mr. H. L. Calman as an active member.

It was moved that the rules be suspended, and that we elect the candidate by acclamation. Seconded and carried.

The candidate was unanimously elected. Mr. Calman informed the Society, that Mr. J. Walter Scott would read a paper at the next meeting (April 4th.) "On inverted stamps printed in two colors," and any member having such, will please send the same to Mr. H. L. Calman, 721 Broadway, New York City, to forward to Mr. Scott for reference. Mr. Wuesthoff exhibited the new Egypt unpaid 1 pi blue, 2 pi orange, 5 pi pearl.

Mr. Corwin, a cancelled specimen, 1 p blue 1859 Ionian Island.

Mr. Warner, the new 5c Garfield, dark blue, U. S. Feb. 1888.

Moved by Mr. Seeligsberg that we devote the 3rd Wednesday in each month to sales, exchanges and auctions, and all matters connected with Philately. Seconded by Mr. Corwin. Amended that the chair appoint a committee of three. Messrs. Seeligsberg, Adenaw and Corwin, were appointed. Mr. Adenaw offered to teach Volapük, gratuitously, to members of the Society, as it was becoming the universal language as a means of communication between foreign countries; he also gave a history and explanation of the same.

Meeting adjourned at 9.30 p. m.

Next meeting April 4th, 7:30 p. m. at 156 2nd ave., (Café Manhattan), all will be welcome.

WM. A. WARNER, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN PHILATELIC CLUB.

MEETING HELD MARCH 6, 1888.

Meeting called to order by President Cuno at 8:20 p. m. Minutes of previous meeting adopted. Donaton to library rec'd and accepted with thanks. Mr. Jesse K. Furlong was then unanimously elected to active membership. Mr. Scott read a very interesting, as well as instructive and accurate paper on the Sydney Letter sheet. Discussion of the subject selected "The Revenues of the United States" then began, which was illustrated by extensive collections belonging to the members present. Messrs. Scott & Gregory exhibited their magnificent collections; to describe them would fill several pages. Mr. Scott had a specimen of the \$5000 stamp, one of the few that are known to exist. Mr. Gregory has a complete collection which includes many full sheets, strips, oddities etc. Messrs. Cuno & Furlong also showed very complete collections, the superb condition of Mr. Furlong's being specially noticeable. After a very pleasant evening the meeting adjourned.

All Brooklyn collectors who wish to join, should address the Secretary.

JOHN M. SHERIDAN,

22 St. Felix St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

BRANCH A. P. A.

SECOND SOCIAL MEETING AT FELDSTEIN'S.

New York, March 10th, 1888.

Present : Messrs. Aug. Dejonge, Henry Clotz, E. L. Schumann, Oscar Dejonge ; as guests, Messrs. Wuesthoff, B. von Hodenberg, Paul Schumann, John G. Pfau. On account of Barnum's procession a great many members who had promised to come, could not reach the rooms. All members enjoyed themselves greatly. Mr. Wuesthoff showed his beautiful collection which was admired by every one. Mr. Clotz exhibited some new issues of Venezuela; Griqualand West 1 and 2 sh., Revenues used as postage; 2 centavos Guatemala with inverted bird, an Italian Segnatasse 10 centimos inverted; likewise some new issues of the Argentine Republic, and $\frac{1}{2}$ groschen blue (error) Saxony, on letter.

57th REGULAR MEETING.

Stapleton, March 21st, 1888.

Present : Messrs. Aug. Dejonge, Clotz, Schumann, Kaufmann, and Odendall.

On account of a sore throat of his Presidential Highness, Mr. Schumann was elected President pro tem.

The minutes of the 56th meeting were adopted as read.

Mr. Witt proposed Mr. B. von Hodenberg, care of Eggers & Heinlein, 45 Beaver Street, New York, for membership.

A letter from Mr. M. B. Whitney, publisher of the American Philatelic Business Directory was read, asking information about the officers, meetings, dues and organization of the Society. Answered by the Secretary.

Mr. Clotz reported that he had called on the publishers of the American Journal of Philately in regard of publishing our minutes and furnishing a copy to each of our members. The publishers agreed with their usual generosity to do so free of charge to the Society.

On motion of Mr. Kaufmann, a vote of thanks was tendered to said company.

The chairman of the Committee on a Permanent Album reported the adoption of a style, viz : composed of sheets of light tinted cardboard with a nicely engraved border, interchangeable in a patent binder. The Committee ordered 1,000 sheets for a trial. Samples will be sent on application.

Dr. Odendall moved to communicate with the other A. P. A. branches concerning the coming election of officers for the A. P. A., as it is very desirable to know the opinions of all branches, so that we can proceed in close ranks and elect the right man for the right place. Motion was seconded and carried.

The chair instructed the Secretary to carry out the resolution.

Our corresponding member Mr. E. R. Aldrich, Benson, Minn., sent the new issue 5c U. S. with compliments, for the Society Album, for which a vote of thanks was tendered to the donor. As a beginning has been made now, the members are kindly invited to contribute liberally to the Society Album.

Meeting adjourned.

All communications relating to exchange, address to E. L. Schumann, 115 Broadway, New York, and matters pertaining to the Society, to

DR. G. ODENDALL,
P. O. Box 520. Stapleton, Richmond Co., N. Y.

NOTES.

In our notes on Persian envelopes and wrappers, in our March number, the second sentence should have read. "They have now been regularly issued with surcharge."

In our February number we chronicled the Austrian Levant 15 paras on 5 sld. At the time, we had serious doubts as to its authenticity, but our information came from Austria, and we were forced to accept it. However, our individual opinion has been sustained, as it has now been proven that this surcharged stamp has never been issued.

We are indebted to the *Timbre Poste* and the *Philatelic Record* for part of our chronicle of new issues.

According to the *Timbre Poste*, Bulgaria will issue a new set of stamps, with bust of Prince Ferdinand in oval, surmounted by inscription "Bulgarska Posta" above, value below, Bulgarian lion, in circle, on each side of bust, ornaments of value in corners; perf, 7.

On the same authority we have it that Canada has envelopes and cards surcharged "service" or "official." Thus far only the cards have been issued.

POSTAL CARDS.

NEW ISSUES.

Argentine Republic. This country has issued a Letter card, lithographed, no frame; groundwork of oblique lines; inscription "*Tarjeta-Carta*" stamp to right; portrait of Juarez Celman in oval, value in figures in four corners; on the sides of the oval "*dos*" and "*centavos*."
2c blue

Belgium. A new letter card has just appeared, same style as previous issue, but stamp like current adhesive.
25c blue on pink.

Italy. Since the first of February, this country has replaced its Postal Packet stamps by Postal Packet Cards. The stamp is similar to the adhesive and printed to right in brown on colored paper.
50c brown on white p
75c " " pink p
1.25c " " green p
1.75c " " yellow p

New South Wales. The *Ph. Record* reports a new post card for this colony. It measures 151 x 84 mm. No frame; on the left side of the card is the representation of the Warratah which takes up about 30 mm; To the right is the stamp of the current type. The inscription is "*New South Wales*" in one line under which is "*Post card*," the words being separated by the Royal arms; below is "*The address only to be written on this side*."

1 p carmine on white.

ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

49TH EDITION.

INCLUDES ALL NEW ISSUES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Perforated.

102	1888	5c indigo blue (Garfield)	8
103	"	9oc purple (Perry)	110

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.



1944



1945



1947

LITHOGRAPHED.

Perforated.

52	1888	1949	3c green
53	"	1950	6c red



1946

ENVELOPE STAMP.

90	1888	1946	10c brown
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BARBADOS.

REVENUES USED AS POSTAGE.

Perforated.

TYPE OF CURRENT POSTAGE STAMPS SURCHARGED "REVENUE."

41	1888	336	½p on half of 1p red
42	"	"	1p red

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

BLACK SURCHARGE.

Perforated.

8a	1887	416	½ p black
----	------	-----	-----------

CEYLON.

PROVISIONAL.

Perforated.

81	1888	1957	2c on 4c mauve
----	------	------	----------------

CUBA.

Perforated.

127	1888	566	20c lilac gray	40
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EGYPT.



Perforated.

39	1888	1951	5 mil carmine
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UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

Perforated.

58	1888	630	1 pia blue	10
59	"	"	2 pia yellow	20
60	"	"	5 pia gray	50

FRENCH COLONIES.



Senegal.

Perforata.

543	1887	1936	5c on 30c brown	
544	"	1952	15c on 20c red on green	50

Gambia.

Perforated.

15	1887	680	½ p green
----	------	-----	-----------

GREECE.

37	1888	750a	20 l rose
----	------	------	-----------

INDIA.

Bhopaul.

17	1886	872	¼ a green
18	"	"	½ a red

Perforated.

19	1886	870	4 a yellow
----	------	-----	------------

Jhind.

Perforated.

22a	1885	885	½ a blue
-----	------	-----	----------

JAPAN.

ENVELOPES.

Similar to 1873 issue with exception that the two lower characters in centre inscription are different and read "Envelope".

郵便切手

郵便封皮

1873

1874

81	1874	949	1 s blue
----	------	-----	----------

6

82	1874	949	2 s yellow	10
83	"	"	4 s rose	20
84	"	950	6 s brown violet	30

The prices of Nos. 76, 77, 78 and 79 in our 49th edition are herewith cancelled and will be as follows: No. 77, 0.50; No. 78, 0.50; No. 79, 0.50.

LABUAN.

Perforated.

17	1887	964	10c black brown
18	"	"	16c pearl gray

MEXICO.

Pin Perforation.

156	1888	1043	10c scarlet
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PERSIA

Surcharged "Official & new value".

Perforated.

63	1888	1173	3 on 5 sh black and green
64	"	1174	6 on 10 sh black and orange
65	"	"	8 on 50c black and gray

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

PROVISIONAL STAMPS.

REGULAR ISSUE SURCHARGED IN OVAL "UNION GRAL POSTAL HABILITADO" NEW VALUE IN CENTRE.

Perforated.

132	1882	1221	8c on 2½c blue, black surcharge.
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REVENUE STAMPS SURCHARGED AS TYPE NO. 1226.

Perforated.

171a	1883	1226	1 r on 12½c blue, red surcharge
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SHANGHAI.

PROVISIONALS.

Perforated.

53	1888	1369	20c on 40c brown, black surcharge
54	1888	"	20c on 80c flesh, blue surcharge

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.



1953

1954

OFFICIAL INSURED LETTER STAMPS.

306a	1884	1588	black on green p
308	1885	"	black on pink p
309	"	1953	black on white p
310	1886	1954	black on green p

Colombian Republic.

INSURED LETTER STAMPS.

INSCRIPTION "*REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA*," INSTEAD OF "*ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA*."

283	1887	1585	50c red
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60



1955

1945

OFFICIAL INSURED LETTER STAMPS

311	1887	1955	black on white p blue ruled
312	"	1956	black on rosy white laid p

VICTORIA.

Perforated.

89	1887	1725	2 p purple (lined groundwork)
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WURTEMBERG.

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

BLUE PAPER, WITHOUT INSCRIPTION.

161a	1874	1786	1 k green
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PINK PAPER, WITHOUT INSCRIPTION.

166	1875	1756	1 kr yellow green
167	"	"	5 pf on 1 kr yellow green

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York, and of the Staten Island Philatelic Society of Staten Island.

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J. W. SCOTT, Editor.

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A HISTORY OF POSTAGE STAMPS BEING A REVISED LIST OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES OF ALL NATIONS

BY *J. W. SCOTT.*

Continued from page 72.

Compound stamp.—One cent 1857 and Three cent 1860 on same envelope.

61	1861	Jan.	4c. blue and red	Ordinary Letter	9	White.
62			4c. blue and red	Ordinary Letter	9	Buff.
63			4c. blue and red	Full Letter	2	White.
64			4c. blue and red	Full Letter	2	Buff
65			4c. blue and red	Full Letter	10	White.
66			4c. blue and red	Full Letter	10	Buff.

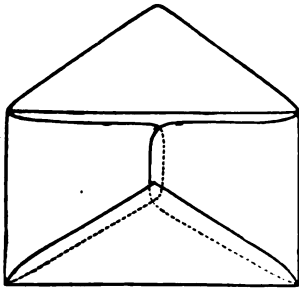
Third series 1861.

(*Manufactured by G. F. Nesbitt.*) Eight values. Three designs. For cut specimens, fourteen varieties.

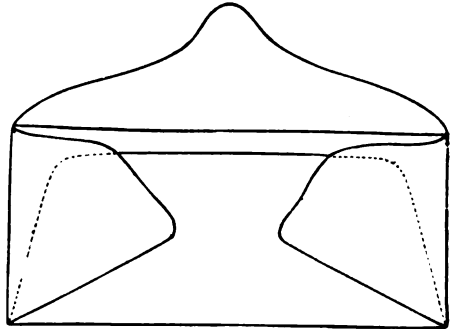
Designs.—These are all well engraved and only show a few unimportant varieties.

Sizes and Shapes.—All but two of the old knives are used in this series together with four new ones of which we annex diagrams. The sizes remain the same except the large envelopes which are as follows :

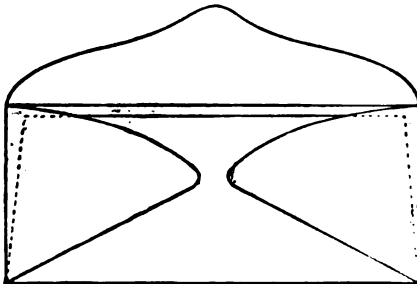
3c.	Extra Letter Size	90x160	($3\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ in.)	Shape 12.
6c. 12c.	Official	97x223	($3\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$ in.)	“ 6, 14.
6c. 20c.	Official Large	99x240	($3\frac{7}{8} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ in.)	“ 13, 14.
24c. 40c.	Extra Official	105x250	($4\frac{1}{8} \times 9\frac{3}{8}$ in.)	“ 15.



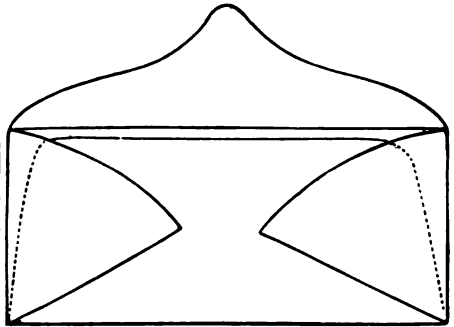
Shape 12.



Shape 13.



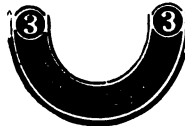
Shape 14.



Shape 15.

The Note and Letter sheets were issued as an experiment, and remained in use a little over two years and a half. They were only impressed on blue paper; the dimensions which include the flap are quoted in list.

Paper and Water-marks.—The papers are about the same as before with the addition of blue for the Letter and Note sheets. The greatest variety will be found on the 10c. envelopes where the buff can be found in many shades. In this series the return request on the ends of the envelopes first made its appearance and is printed in many forms. The water-mark remains unaltered.



Embossed profile of Washington to left in oval band, inscribed UNITED STATES above, value below, in outline letters; numerals of value at sides, on three cents value in circles, on six cents in ovals

67	1861	July 1	3c. rose	Ladies' Note	3	White.
68			3c. rose	Note	1	White.
69			3c. rose	Note	3	White.
70			3c. rose	Ordinary Letter	8	White.
71			3c. rose	Ordinary Letter	8	Buff.
72			3c. rose	Full Letter	2	White
73			3c. rose	Full Letter	2	Buff.

74	1861	July 1	3c. rose	Full Letter	2	*Orange.
75			3c. rose	Full Letter	7	White.
76			3c. rose	Full Letter	7	Buff.
77			3c. rose	Full Letter	5	White.
78			3c. rose	Full Letter	5	Buff.
79			3c. rose	Full Letter	10	White.
80			3c. rose	Full Letter	10	Buff.
81			3c. rose	Extra Letter	12	White.
82			3c. rose	Extra Letter	12	*Buff.
83			3c. rose	Extra Letter	12	*Orange.
84	1861	Aug. 1	3c. rose	Note Sheet	222x252	Blue.
85			3c. rose	Letter Sheet	255x355	Blue.
86	1861	July 1	6c. rose	Official	6	White.
87			6c. rose	Official	6	Buff.
88			6c. rose	Official large	13	White.
89			6c. rose	Official large	13	Buff.

Embossed profile of Washington to left in upright oval band, inscribed with value above, U. S. POSTAGE below; numerals of value in large circles at sides extending beyond band, spaces above and below circles occupied by uncolored laurel sprigs on solid ground in horn-shaped frames; the whole enclosed in transverse oval frame.



90	1861	July 1	10c. green	Full Letter	2	White.
91			10c. green	Full Letter	2	Buff.
92			10c. green	Full Letter	7	White.
93			10c. green	Full Letter	7	Buff.
94			10c. green	Full Letter	5	White.
95			10c. green	Full Letter	5	Buff.
96			10c. green	Full Letter	10	White.
97			10c. green	Full Letter	10	Buff.
98	1861	Oct.	12c. brown and red	Official	14	Pale Buff.
99			20c. blue and red	Official large	14	Pale Buff.
100			24c. green and red	Extra Official	15	Pale Buff.
101			40c. red and black	Extra Official	15	Pale Buff.

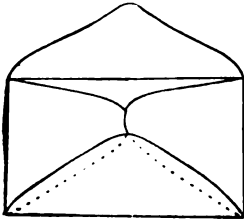
Fourth series 1863-66.

(Manufactured by G. F. Nesbitt.) Nine values. Three designs. For cut specimens, sixteen varieties.

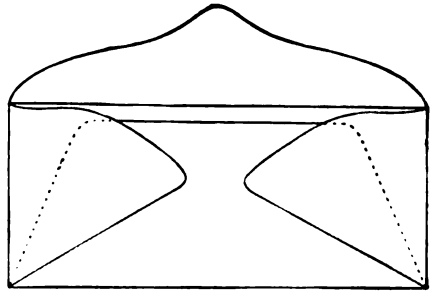
Designs.—We find the same carelessness in the engraving of the lowest value as distinguished the earlier series. Many of these are perhaps sufficiently distinct to deserve cataloguing, but the difficulty is where to draw the line. Of the 2 cent "postage," we find seven dies, one with straight foot to the numerals, we should make a special number for, but are unable at this time to designate the envelope on which it is found. Of the 2 cent "post" we find no less than twenty-four dies, none special to any particular shape, therefore we shall not multiply numbers to include more than two dies. Collectors of cut envelopes may well preserve specimens of the more prominent varieties. The 3 cent dies are equally numerous, although not as noticeable. But seven varieties of the 6 cent have come under our observation, while each of the higher values are apparently confined to a single die.

Sizes and Shapes.—Many of the old knives were still continued in use, supplemented by the following shapes.

Note Size, 74x121 ($2\frac{7}{8} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ in.) Shape 16.
 Official " 99x226 ($3\frac{7}{8} \times 8\frac{7}{8}$ in.) " 17.



Shape 16.



Shape 17.

Paper and Watermarks.—These remain the same as heretofore, with the exception of the old dark buff, which has passed away and is replaced by a lighter shade of the same color, the poorer quality of which is frequently catalogued as straw. As the difference is not official, we shall make no distinction in the two papers.

Embossed profile of Andrew Jackson to left on solid disk, irregular six-sided frame, U. S. POSTAGE above, TWO CENTS below; large numerals in Gothic ovals at each side.

102	1863 July 1	2c. black	Full Letter	2	Pale Buff.
103		2c. black	Full Letter	2	Orange.
104		2c. black	Full Letter	7	Pale Buff.
105		2c. black	Full Letter	7	Orange.
106		2c. black	Wrapper	150x225	Manilla.

Same as last, with U. S. POST. above, 26 mm. wide.

107	1864 Feb.	2c. black	Full Letter	7	Pale Buff.
108		2c. black	Full Letter	7	Orange
109		2c. black	Extra Letter	12	Pale Buff.
110		2c. black	Wrapper	†	Manilla.
111		2c. black	Wrapper	†	Pale Buff.

Same as last, U. S. POST. above, 24 mm. wide.

112	1864 Jan.	2c. black	Full Letter	7	Pale Buff.
113		2c. black	Full Letter	7	Orange.
114		2c. black	Extra Letter	12	Pale Buff.
115		2c. black	Wrapper	†	Manilla.
116		2c. black	Wrapper	†	Pale Buff.

† The size of these wrappers varies so much that we cannot consider them to have any nominal shape. We have them 17x250, 225x225 and many intermediate shapes.



Embossed profile of Washington, to left in oval frame, inscribed in solid let-

ters UNITED STATES above, THREE CENTS below; large numerals of value at sides.

117	1864	3c. rose	Note	1	White.
118		3c. rose	Note	16	White.
119		3c. rose	Full Letter	7	White.
120		3c. rose	Full Letter	7	Pale Buff.
121		3c. rose	Full Letter	10	White.
122		3c. rose	Full Letter	10	Pale Buff.
123		3c. rose	Extra Letter	12	White.
124		3c. rose	Extra Letter	12	Pale Buff.
125	1865	3c. brown	Official	17	White.
126		3c. brown	Official	17	Pale Buff.
127	1864	6c. rose	Official	14	White.
128		6c. rose	Official	14	Pale Buff.
129		6c. rose	Official	17	White.
130		6c. rose	Official	17	Pale Buff.
131	1865	6c. purple	Full Letter	7	White.
132		6c. purple	Full Letter	7	Pale Buff.



Embossed profile of Washington, to left in upright oval band, inscribed with value above, U. S. POSTAGE below, numerals of value in large circles at sides extending beyond band, spaces above and below circle occupied by laurel sprigs, the whole enclosed in transverse oval frame.

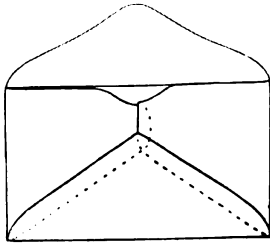
133	1866	9c. lemon	Official	17	Pale Buff.
134		9c. orange	Official	17	Pale Buff.
135		12c. red-brown	Official	17	Pale Buff.
136		12c. stone	Official	17	Pale Buff.
137		18c. bright red	Extra Official	15	Pale Buff.
138		24c. blue	Extra Official	15	Pale Buff.
139		30c. green	Extra Official	15	Pale Buff.
140		40c. pink	Extra Official	15	Pale Buff.

Fifth series—1870.

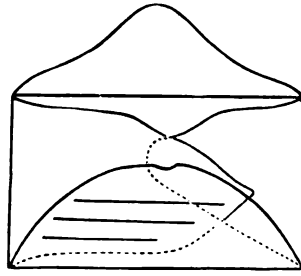
(Manufactured by G. H. Reay.) Eleven values with a separate design for each. For cut specimens thirty-four varieties.

Designs.—This set manufactured by a new contractor is a decided improvement over its predecessors in all ways. Here the collector is not bothered by countless varieties of engraving, cutting or paper, and as each value has its appropriate design, which will be described over the list of sizes, no remarks are necessary here.

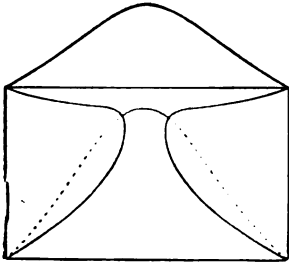
Sizes and Shapes.—The knives used for this series are all new, and, although of different sizes, are confined to practically four shapes, which we illustrate. Where "lined" follows the size it refers to three blue lines, ruled on the outside of the envelope. This was introduced as a substitute for the old styles of printed lines on the inside. But few were ever used and they are now very rare.



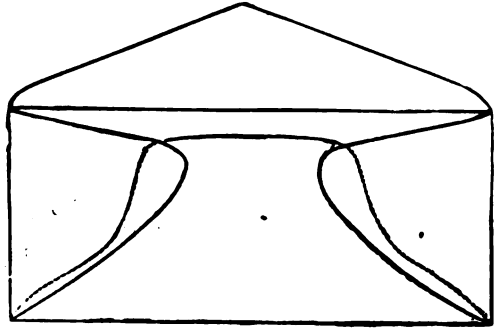
Shape 18.
Note, Ordinary, Full and
Extra Letter.



Shape 19.
Ordinary, Full and Extra
Letter.



Shape 20.
Extra Letter.



Shape 21.
Official and Extra Official.

This was the first series offered to the public in a business-like way, and to distinguish the different sizes and qualities of paper, they were numbered from 1 to 9 in the official lists. The sizes, names, etc., are as follows:

No. 1 Note	Size 72x134 (2 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)
No. 2 Ordinary Letter	" 78x138 (3 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)
No. 3 Full Letter	" 83x140 (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)
No. 4 Full Letter	" 83x140 (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.) un gummed.
No. 5 Extra Letter	" 89x161 (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.)
No. 6 Extra Letter	" 89x161 (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.) un gummed
No. 7 Official	" 100x225 (3 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ in.)
No. 8 Extra Official	" 110x259 (4 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.)
No. 9 Wrapper	" 164x244 (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ in.)

The measurements in inches are given for the convenience of those who may not have the millimetre scale, but of course are not strictly accurate.



Paper and Watermarks.—The papers employed in the manufacture of this series are of the following colors and qualities; white, always the same and known as first quality; amber in three thicknesses first, second and third quality; cream, second quality, except in the largest size envelopes where it is as thick as the white; orange used only for the un gummed envelopes, and manilla paper for the newspaper wrappers. The letters of the old water-mark are reproduced in an artistic monogram, a copy of which is given above.



Embossed profile of Franklin to left on solid oval disk U. S. POSTAGE above ONE CENT below numerals of value in ovals at sides.

141	1870	Oct. 1	1c. blue	Ordinary Letter	18	White.
142			1c. blue	Ordinary Letter	18	Amber.
143			1c. blue	Ordinary Letter, lined	18	White.
144			1c. blue	Ordinary Letter, lined	18	Amber.
145			1c. blue	Ordinary Letter	19	White.
146			1c. blue	Ordinary Letter	19	Amber.
147			1c. blue	Full Letter	18	White.
148			1c. blue	Full Letter	18	Amber.
149			1c. blue	Full Letter un gum'd	18	Orange.
150			1c. blue	Ex. Letter un gum'd	18	Orange.
151			1c. blue	Wrapper	164x244	Manilla.



Embossed profile of Jackson to left on solid oval disk; U. S. POSTAGE above, TWO CENTS below; numerals of value in circles at sides.

152	1870	Oct. 1	2c. chocolate	Ordinary Letter	18	White.
153			2c. chocolate	Ordinary Letter	18	Amber.
154			2c. chocolate	Ordinary Letter	19	White.
155			2c. chocolate	Ordinary Letter	19	Amber.
156			2c. chocolate	Full Letter	18	White.
157			2c. chocolate	Full Letter	18	Amber.
158			2c. chocolate	Full Letter un gum'd	18	Orange.
159			2c. chocolate	Extra Letter un gum'd	18	Orange.
160			2c. chocolate	Wrapper	164x244	Manilla.



Embossed profile of Washington to left on solid oval disk; U. S. POSTAGE above THREE CENTS below; numerals of value in circles at sides.

161	1870	Oct. 1	3c. green	Note	18	White.
162			3c. green	Note	18	Amber.
163			3c. green	Note lined	18	White.
164			3c. green	Ordinary Letter	18	White.
165			3c. green	Ordinary Letter	18	Amber.
166			3c. green	Ordinary Letter	18	Amber (3)
167			3c. green	Ordinary Letter	18	Cream.
168			3c. green	Ordinary Letter	19	White.
169			3c. green	Ordinary Letter	19	Amber.
170			3c. green	Ordinary Letter	19	Cream.
171			3c. green	Ordinary Letter, lined	18	White
172			3c. green	Ordinary Letter, lined	18	Amber.
173			3c. green	Ordinary Letter, lined	18	Cream.
174			3c. brown	Full Letter	18	White.
175			3c. green	Full Letter	18	White.
176			3c. green	Full Letter	18	Amber.
177			3c. green	Full Letter	18	Amber (3)
178			3c. green	Full Letter	18	Cream.
179			3c. green	Full Letter	19	White.
180			3c. green	Full Letter	19	Amber.
181			3c. green	Full Letter	19	Cream.
182			3c. green	Full Letter, lined	18	White.
183			3c. green	Full Letter, lined	18	Amber.
184			3c. green	Full Letter, lined	18	Cream.
185			3c. green	Extra Letter	18	White.
186			3c. green	Extra Letter	18	Amber.
187			3c. green	Extra Letter	18	Amber (3)
188			3c. green	Extra Letter	18	Cream.
189			3c. green	Extra Letter	19	White.
190			3c. green	Extra Letter	19	Amber.
191			3c. green	Extra Letter	19	Cream.
192			3c. green	Extra Letter, lined	18	White.
193			3c. green	Extra Letter, lined	18	Amber.
194			3c. green	Extra Letter, lined	18	Cream.
195			3c. green	Extra Letter	20	White.
196			3c. green	Extra Letter	20	Amber.
197			3c. green	Official	21	White.
198			3c. green	Official	21	Cream.



Embossed profile of Lincoln, with draped bust to left on solid oval disk; U. S. POSTAGE above, SIX CENTS below; numerals of value in oval at side.

199	1870	Oct. 1	6c. bright red	Full Letter	18	White.
200			6c. bright red	Full Letter	18	Amber.
201			6c. bright red	Full Letter	18	Amber. (3)
202			6c. bright red	Full Letter	18	Cream.
203			6c. bright red	Extra Letter	18	White.
204			6c. bright red	Extra Letter	18	Amber.

205	1870	Oct. 1	6c. bright red Extra Letter	18	Amber (3)
206			6c. bright red Extra Letter	18	Cream.
207			6c. bright red Official	21	White.
208			6c. bright red Official	21	Amber.
209			6c. bright red Official	21	Cream.
210			6c. bright red Extra Official	21	White.
211			6c. bright red Extra Official	21	Cream.



Embossed profile of Stanton to left in solid oval disk ; U. S. POSTAGE above, SEVEN CENTS below ; numerals of value in circles at sides.

212	1871	May	7c. vermilion Full Letter	18	Amber (3).
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Embossed profile of Jefferson to left on solid oval disk ; U. S. POSTAGE above, TEN CENTS below ; numerals of value in scalloped circles at sides.

213	1870	Oct. 1	10c. black Full Letter	18	White.
214			10c. black Full Letter	18	Amber.
215			10c. brown Full Letter	18	White.
216			10c. brown Full Letter	18	Amber.



Embossed profile of Clay to left on solid oval disk ; U. S. POSTAGE above, TWELVE CENTS below ; numerals of value in circles at sides.

217	1870	Oct. 1	12c. violet-black Official	21	White.
218			12c. violet-black Official	21	Amber.
219			12c. violet-black Official	21	Cream.
220			12c. violet-black Extra Official	21	White.
221			12c. violet-black Extra Official	21	Cream.



Embossed profile of Webster to left on solid oval disk ; U. S. POSTAGE above, FIFTEEN CENTS below ; numerals of value in transverse ovals at sides.

222	1870	Oct. 1	15c. orange-vermilion Official	21	White.
223			15c. orange-vermilion Official	21	Amber.
224			15c. orange-vermilion Official	21	Cream.
225			15c. orange-vermilion Extra Official	21	White.
226			15c. orange-vermilion Extra Official	21	Cream.



Embossed profile of Scott to left on solid oval disk ; U. S. POSTAGE above, TWENTY-FOUR CENTS below ; numerals of value in shields at sides.

227	1870	Oct. 1	24c. bright purple Official	21	White.
228			24c. bright purple Official	21	Amber.
229			24c. bright purple Official	21	Cream.
230			24c. bright purple Extra Official	21	White.
231			24c. bright purple Extra Official	21	Cream.



Embossed profile of Hamilton to left on solid oval disk ; U. S. POSTAGE above, THIRTY CENTS below ; numerals of value in octagons at sides.

232	1870	Oct. 1	30c. black Official	21	White.
233			30c. black Official	21	Amber.
234			30c. black Official	21	Cream.
235			30c. black Extra Official	21	White.
236			30c. black Extra Official	21	Cream.



Embossed profile of Perry to left on solid oval disk ; U. S. POSTAGE above, NINETY CENTS below ; numerals of value in shields at sides.

237	1870	Oct. 1	90c. carmine Official	21	White.
238			90c. carmine Official	21	Amber.
239			90c. carmine Official	21	Cream.
240			90c. carmine Extra Official	21	White.
241			90c. carmine Extra Official	21	Cream.

(To be continued.)

ON THE FORMATION OF A COLLECTION.

BY C. B. CORWIN.

(Continued from page 76.)

I must apologize for a number of printer's errors, as well as two errors in spelling, that occurred in my article last month.

None of these errors were mine, and I hope a similar necessity for apology will not arise in the future. Since my last writing, I learn from the Staten Island Philatelic Society, that they have now in the printer's hands an album for advanced collectors, arranged almost upon the plan of the one I spoke of last month. This is good news, and I am sure that this Society will be amply rewarded for the time and expense they have laid out in this venture by the large sale that a meritorious work, such as this, is sure to have.

We shall doubtless be favored by the Society with full particulars later on. We were last considering "Shade and Color Varieties;" let us now pass on to

PERFORATE AND IMPERFORATE.

When I first commenced collecting in 1862, the finest album of the day was that published by Justin Lallier of Paris, at least it was, at that time, so considered.

But this album did more to ruin numbers of good stamps than anything else I know of; for the spaces, in which were to be placed the stamps and envelopes, were invariably made the exact size of the stamp itself, without any regard for margin; consequently the stamps were utterly worthless when, later on, in more enlightened days, realization was sought. It is almost superfluous for me to mention among the stamps affected most prominently, those of Ceylon, Tasmania, India, etc., etc., but the main fact I wish to set forth is that, by leaving only room for the actual face of each stamp, this publisher actually compelled collectors who used his album to *cut off the perforation*, in order to make the stamp fit its allotted space. It was not many years before the distinction between perforate and imperforate became fully recognized, and then this album gradually retired from view and finally vanished for ever. Its bad effects, however, are felt to this day, and, in March last, there was an old collection offered for sale at auction, in which about one half of the stamps were trimmed right down to their faces, and, as a matter of course, the prices obtained for them were very low.

I recall a two days auction sale in 1880, when the stamps (being trimmed closely) went for a mere song. The collection was a very fine and old one, but I don't believe the owner recovered cost, let alone interest.

The distinction between perforate and imperforate has long been noted abroad, not only in price catalogues, but also in albums, and I was glad to see the publishers of this Journal, at once upon their succession to the business, indorsing this distinction both in their catalogues and albums.

Ever since I became of a suitable age to have a true idea of our science, I adhered to these varieties, and, although many friends laughed at me for so doing, I still persevered. To-day the laugh is on my side, for all those who turned up their noses at my course, are now, and for some years have been, pursuing the same line.

I do not suppose, however, that it requires any attempt at argument, to, at the present time, point out to even the youngest collector the advisability of collecting in both conditions, the more especially as their *fetich* "The International Album" points out to them the correct path.

WATERMARKS.

I now come to a division of our science that, I am sorry to acknowledge, is almost totally neglected by American Philatelists. I will venture to say that hardly one twentieth part of our collectors pay any attention whatever to watermarks; and yet, to me, they are the most fascinating of any of the details connected with our study.

Abroad this branch has been long recognized by the great body of collectors, particularly in Great Britain and France, to such an extent that for five years back the leading priced catalogues have mentioned and priced the different varieties; but in this country many of our leading collectors pay no attention to them whatever, which certainly surprises me greatly, the search being such an interesting one.

Take what is commonly known as the second issue of Tasmania for instance. Here we have three stamps, 1, 2 and 4 pence, imperforate. Now, not allowing for shades, I find here three separate and distinct issues according to watermark only; namely:

1855, Watermark "Star;"

1856-7, No Watermark;

1858, Watermark "Double-lined Figure of Value."

Thus I have nine specimens to collect instead of three as is usual, and each variety of watermark represents a different issue, as may be seen by the above dates.

Changes in color often accompany changes in watermark, as in the case of this present Tasmania, the first issue being in much darker and richer colors than the last two, and this fact is noted by the publishers of this Journal, not only in the case of Tasmania, but also in Queensland, New Zealand, Trinidad, St. Vincent, St. Helena, etc., etc.; that is, they recognize the changes in color which accompanied the changes in watermark, but make no mention of the latter. I am glad to see one move in the right direction, however, and that is that in St. Lucia they catalogue the first two issues as is proper; viz: both by color and watermark.

There is another feature connected with this subject, and that is that some of these varieties of watermark are of excessive rarity, and many a collector, who pays no attention to them, has no doubt in his possession stamps for which he could obtain a handsome bonus, did he but know as much as he should in the premises. I expect to see the day come when our American collectors will become enthusiastic advocates of watermark collecting.

Many of our advanced collectors eagerly seek any change which appears upon the face of a stamp, however minute, and yet refuse to look upon the other side for something which may be of far more importance, and this strikes me as inconsistent to say the least. This brings me to a line of thought which I might, with propriety, have included in my former division, and that is *varieties of perforation*, which also are, from my standpoint, entitled to recognition, marking, as they often do, a change in color and watermark as well, witness Barbados, Queensland, Trinidad, Bahamas, etc., etc.

Now I do not mean to say that I take the 1860 issue of Trinidad (no watermark) which may be found perforated very irregularly all the way from 13 to 16 dents to the two centimetres, and collect one set of each perforation, say 13, 14, 15 and 16 (not to mention those which might be found perforated 13½, 14½ and 15½, and perforated 13 one way by 15 the other, etc.,) thus making 4 sets of one issue, but I do collect one set of this issue, and also one set of the 1865 issue (watermark C C and Crown), perforated 13, while of the 1872 issue (watermark C C and Crown) I collect two sets, one perforated 12½ and

the other 14; in this 1872 issue the difference is in the perforation only, the colors and watermark being identical. I trust I have made my plan of procedure perfectly plain, and can commend it to those collecting on similar lines, and, if once adopted, the interest it will develop will never cease, judging from my own experience.

SURCHARGES, OR PROVISIONALS.

Here we have a wide range of all sorts of officials' fancies. I must own that a surcharged stamp presents a peculiar pleasure to me, and the collection and classification of them has always been one of my hobbies. To begin with, they are, as a rule, issued by the various governments to supply a temporary lack of the regular issues, and generally have but a short life; consequently they become, in the majority of cases, comparatively rare in a short space of time and the investment is a paying one. Witness the provisional stamps of St. Vincent and Barbados, some of which readily sell at this time for \$8 to \$10, and cancelled at that.

Of course in this category are included a great many stamps that owe their origin to the demands of collectors, which unauthorized postmasters have undertaken to gratify in the most ample manner; such trash as this is uncollectable, to say the least. Almost anything will pass the post of a large city now-a-days, and when these unheard of monstrosities have their origin in some small, out-of-the-way office, you may be sure that the postmaster, or one of his assistants, is at the helm of the ship of "provisional" state. These should by all means be avoided.

As a general thing, now-a-days, provisional issues are created to satisfy a temporary demand, by governmental decrees, which decrees, I am glad to say, are generally published in our Philatelic Journals, thereby at once establishing the status of the issue; such an issue is of course worthy of the utmost consideration, but unless I am fully satisfied of the validity of its issue, I never accord a provisional a place in my collection. There is entirely too much funny business continually going on in provisionals at the present time to suit my taste, and I am sure all collectors will substantiate my statement.

Properly considered, the collection of these interesting specimens is very desirable, but such a surfeit of nauseous doses as we have been compelled to swallow for the past ten years is certainly palling on the taste, to say the least, some collectors even going so far as to abandon the collection of provisionals altogether. This, however, is too radical a view of the case. The best plan is to be sure they are an authorized government issue and then afford them a proper place in our collections; this involves some labor and research, but I am sure all adopting the plan will be amply repaid in the end, not only that the status of their stamps will have been assured, but also that they will have added to their philatelic lore.

Let us, then, collect surcharges and all other provisionals, but do it with gloves on.

ERRORS.

These varieties, again, are to me of the most interesting character, and I have always paid especial attention to them when I was satisfied they were not *made to sell*. In surcharged stamps the opportunity for a little manipulation on the part of officials is certainly tempting; hence it often happens, that the very persons in whom implicit confidence should be placed are the first ones to violate that confidence, by imposing upon collectors (for a good consideration too) stuff that never should be admitted to the pages of any album.

This occurrence is not alone in surcharged stamps, but may be found also in so-called regular issues (perhaps these remarks do not properly come under my

sub-heading, but as long as they are there started, let them proceed). You will remember how one F. Jeppe, Postmaster General of the South African Republic, was kind enough to create for the special delectation of Philatelists, the so-called first issue of stamped envelopes of that Republic, and how neatly he took in the leading English Philatelists by his artful statements toward the bolstering up of his progeny and the furtherance of his ends, how there were only some two or three dozens of each variety issued, how fortunate he was in being able to forward a few specimens of *each* variety that had remained, and all that sort of thing. Well, some one was imposed upon badly, and so it goes. I could instance more cases of equal turpitude, but what is the use, they are "too numerous to mention."

This truly was an "Error" on the part of this official, so my remarks seem to be properly classified after all.

Stamps are surcharged typographically, and this gives origin to many varieties and errors which are very interesting. The operation being, as a rule, performed upon the spot, and nearly always in places of small population, as a matter of course, these makeshifts are not scrutinized as closely as they would be under more favorable circumstances. Taking advantage of this fact, the same carefulness does not prevail, that a more rigid inspection of the output would bring about, and, consequently, errors of all kinds are perpetrated.

It is not necessary to give instances, as they are almost universally found in all issues of surcharged stamps, when the surcharging is done upon the spot. However these errors are very interesting, and worthy of a careful philatelic consideration.

Then there are errors of watermark, which are found almost solely in the stamps of the British Colonies.

These are, or rather were, caused by carelessness of the producers in laying a sheet upon the dies upside down, or in selecting a sheet designed for some other value than the one about to be struck off, or on account of the regular supply of paper having become exhausted for a short time, by paper designed and prepared for some other country being brought into use. The above instances are particularly noticeable in the stamps issued by the Australian Colonies.

Then there are errors of color, which occur in two ways; first, a value is printed in the wrong color, and, second, in making a transfer to stone or steel in some way a die of another value creeps in and consequently appears in the wrong color, side by side with the proper value in its proper color.

Then there are errors which appear upon the plate or stone itself, and these are of all kinds and descriptions. Formerly, when each value upon the sheet was separately engraved, as a matter of course many errors and varieties arose; but now, when the engraver's art has attained its highest pitch, as it would seem, the necessity of a separate engraving for each stamp is done away with, and consequently we have very few of these errors to search for.

Then there are errors of perforation, which are caused by sheets of stamps being issued to the public, by accident, in an imperforate condition. Lastly there are the errors which arise in bi-colored stamps (which undergo two impressions), and are caused by the sheet coming to the hands of the feeder in an inverted position; hence the second impression is upside down.

All these varieties afford an interesting study, and many a rare error will repay a thorough search, even among common stamps. I have been often delighted at the results of my perseverance in this direction, and have never yet found that it was advisable to pass by any stamps, of whatsoever nature, with a cursory examination only.

For instance, in 1882, I noticed in *The Philatelic Record*, that the 1 cent

orange and 3 cent red, Canada, 1868 issue, had been discovered on *laid* paper. I at once looked about for these and other values upon this paper, and was fortunate enough not only to discover several of the 3 cents but also to unearth the 1 cent brown-red on laid paper, which never, to my knowledge, had been mentioned in any philatelic publication; thus I was not only favored in finding what I expected to, but was also enabled to chronicle that which had not before been known to exist.

I see now that I have omitted to mention errors in paper, which are of two kinds; first, where stamps are unwatermarked and impressed upon white wove paper in their normal state, and by some mistake are impressed upon *laid* or *quadrille* paper and sometimes upon colored paper, or *vice versa*; second, where stamps are impressed upon colored papers, and a wrong color is used in striking off a value.

There are also Fiscal and Telegraph Stamps which have been used postally, and, where their postal use was not regularly recognized, they may also be classified as errors.

As this writing is merely an off-hand throwing out of my own ideas, and not in any way exhaustive, it may be that I have omitted to mention other kinds of errors than those I note, but I have given enough, perhaps, to set some one to investigating, and, if so, my object is achieved.

Believe me when I state that this department of philately is a source of much pleasure to me and will so prove itself to any who may carefully look into it.

(To be continued.)

THE STAMPS OF PERU.

BY HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

PROVISIONAL UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

Doubt is thrown on a number of the stamps which I shall mention in this list, by the compilers of the Lima catalogue, but everyone of these is mentioned in the official letter published in No. 2, of this volume, and their genuineness thus established. At the same time I must remark, that, in looking over various collections, I have found several used specimens of unpaid letter stamps surcharged with triangle No. 5. As I have stated, our Lima friends declare this triangle counterfeit, and I feel justified in impeaching their knowledge of the entire subject, after finding so glaring an error.

Regular issue of unpaid letter stamps surcharged.

1881. Surcharged *Union Postal Universal*, Lima, Plata, in oval.

1	centavo, bistre,	blue surcharge		
5	centavos, vermilion,	“	“	
10	“ orange,	“	“	
20	“ blue,	red	“	
50	“ brown,	blue	“	
50	“ “	red	“	

Surcharged *Lima Correos* in double circle ;

1	centavo, bistre,	red surcharge
5	centavos, vermilion,	" "
10	" orange,	" "
20	" blue,	" "
50	" brown,	" "

1883. Surcharged *Union Postal Universal, Lima, Plata*, in oval and triangle.

- a. With triangle No. 1.
- | | | |
|----|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | centavo, bistre, | blue and black surcharge |
| 1 | " " | " blue " |
| 5 | centavos, vermilion, | " black " |
| 10 | " orange, | " " " |
| 50 | " brown, | " " " |
- b. With triangle No. 2.
- | | | |
|----|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | centavo, bistre, | blue and black surcharge. |
| 5 | centavos, vermilion, | " " " " |
| 10 | " orange, | " " " " |
| 20 | " blue, | red " " " |
| 50 | " brown, | blue " " " |
- c. With triangle No. 3.
- | | | |
|----|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | centavo, bistre, | blue and black surcharge. |
| 5 | centavos, vermilion, | " " " " |
| 20 | " blue, | " " " " |
- d. With triangle No. 4.
- | | | |
|----|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | centavo, bistre, | blue and black surcharge. |
| 10 | centavos, orange, | " " " " |
- e. With triangle No. 5.
- | | | |
|----|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | centavo, bistre, | blue and black surcharge. |
| 10 | centavos, orange, | " " " " |

1884. Surcharged with triangle only.

- a. With triangle No. 1.
- | | | |
|---|----------------------|------------------|
| 5 | centavos, vermilion, | black surcharge. |
|---|----------------------|------------------|
- b. With triangle No. 2.
- | | | |
|----|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | centavo, bistre, | black surcharge |
| 5 | centavos, vermilion, | " " |
| 10 | " orange, | " " |
| 20 | " blue, | " " |
| 50 | " brown, | " " |
- c. With triangle No. 3.
- | | | |
|----|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | centavo, bistre, | black surcharge |
| 5 | centavos, vermilion, | " " |
| 10 | " orange, | " " |
| 20 | " blue, | " " |
- d. With triangle No. 4.
- | | | |
|----|----------------------|------------------|
| 1 | centavo, bistre, | black surcharge. |
| 5 | centavos, vermilion, | " " |
| 10 | " orange, | " " |
| 20 | " blue, | " " |
| 50 | " brown, | " " |
- e. With triangle No. 5.
- | | | |
|----|------------------|-----------------|
| 50 | centavos, brown, | black surcharge |
|----|------------------|-----------------|

Surcharged *Lima Correos* in double circle and triangle,

- a. With triangle No. 2.
 - 1 centavo, bistre, red and black surcharge.
 - 10 centavos, orange, " " " "
 - 20 " blue, " " " "
 - 50 " brown, " " " "
- b. With triangle No. 3.
 - 1 centavo, bistre, red and black surcharge.
 - 5 " vermilion, " " " "
 - 10 " orange, " " " "
 - 20 " blue, " " " "
 - 50 " brown, " " " "
- c. With triangle No. 4.
 - 50 centavos, brown, red and black surcharge.

Surcharged *Correos Lima* and *Sun*.

- 1 centavo, bistre, black surcharge.
- 5 centavos, vermilion, " "
- 10 " orange, " "
- 20 " blue, " "
- 50 " brown, " "
- a. Same, with additional surcharge *Lima Correos* in double circle.
 - 1 centavo, bistre black and red surcharge.
 - 5 centavos, vermilion, " " " "
 - 10 " orange, " " " "
 - 20 " blue, " " " "
 - 50 " brown, " " " "
- b. Same, with additional surcharge *Union Postal Universal, Lima, Plata*, in oval.
 - 1 centavo, bistre, black and blue surcharge.
 - 5 centavos, vermilion, " " " "
 - 10 " orange, " " " "
 - 20 " blue, " " red "
 - 50 " brown, " " blue "

STAMPS ISSUED BY VARIOUS CITIES OF PERU, DURING THE CHILIAN OCCUPATION OF LIMA AND CALLAO.

ANCASH.

FRANCA

- 1884. Regular issue of Peru, surcharged "franca" in large type.
 - 5 centavos, blue, black surcharge.

AREQUIPA.



1882. Arms of Peru in double oval, inscribed *Departamento del Sur*. *Timbres 1881-1882*; *Diez Centavos* in narrow band at top; *Peru* at bottom; surcharged *Provisional 1881-1882*; unperf.

10 centavos, blue.
Shades ; light blue, ultramarine.



Same with additional surcharge *Arequipa* in double circle.
10 centavos, blue, red surcharge.
Shades ; light blue, ultramarine.



Similar designs to above, 25 in upper corners ; 25 centavos on white field below *Peru* ; unperf.
25 centavos, red.



1883. Arms of Peru, in oval ; *Franqueo* above ; *Diez Centavos* below oval ,
10 in upper corners ; *Correos* at bottom ; unperf.
10 centavos, red.

Same with additional surcharge *Arequipa* in double circle.
10 centavos, red, blue surcharge.

1884. Regular issues of Peru, surcharged *Arequipa* in double circle.

1	centavo,	orange,	black	surcharge.
1	"	"	violet	"
5	centavos,	blue.	"	"
10	"	slate,	black	"
20	"	carmine,	violet	"
50	"	green,	"	"
1	sol	red,	black	"

1885. Provisional stamps of Peru of same date, surcharged *Arequipa* in double circle.

5	centavos,	olive,	black	surcharge.
10	"	gray,	"	"
5	"	blue,	"	"
10	"	olive,	"	"

UNPAID LETTER STAMP.

1883. Unpaid letter stamp of Peru, surcharged *Arequipa* in double circle,
1 centavo, bistre, black surcharge.

(*To be Continued.*)

BI-COLORED STAMPS.

Read before the National Philatelic Society by J. W. Scott.

GENTLEMEN OF THE NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY:

In looking over my album I was struck by the number of errors which occur when stamps are printed in two colors; and, as I am not aware of any paper on the subject having been printed, I thought the results of a careful examination of my collection would not prove uninteresting to my fellow amateurs.

Errors in postage stamps may be traced to three sources, which may be classed as follows:

First.—Governmental. Where stamps, for which there is no use, have been ordered by the authorities, or it has been decided to change the law after the stamps have been prepared. Confederate States 1c. orange may be taken as an example of the first, and the V. R. English to represent the latter reason. As a rule, labels of this class are not collected although there are cases where the stamp got so well established in the—shall we say—hearts of collectors that they have retained their place in albums after the mystery of their origin has been explained to all.

Second.—Artistic. The fault of the engravers. The great majority of stamps are printed from engraved plates made from transfers from the original engraving or mother die; these plates usually print one hundred stamps at an impression, and when printed, in one color only, mistakes are of rare occurrence.

Another and earlier style of producing a plate was for the engraver to copy the original design over and over again until the desired number of stamps could be printed at each impression. This mode is fruitful in errors, and has filled our albums with varieties more or less interesting.

Third.—Mechanical. Usually caused by carelessness of the printer, but sometimes in the act of transferring one portion of a stamp intended to be printed in more than one color, or by two distinct impressions. In many cases the body of the same plate is used for making an entire series of stamps. After the first value is printed, the figures or denominations are altered on each label, and then the next value worked off and so on. Where this cheap mode of production is employed it frequently happens that some stamp, or stamps, on a plate are overlooked; this results in two stamps in a set being printed in exactly the same color. It is impossible to say how often this has occurred because the mistake would soon be noticed, the plate corrected, and all evidence destroyed. A well-known example of this class of blunders occurred in altering the plate of the 8c. Porto Rico to 3 centavos, whereby each plate of the latter value contained an 8c. stamp printed, of course, in the color of the 3c. Strange to relate this has never been corrected, but allowed to run through two issues; they are found in all the catalogues as the 1882 8c. orange, error and 1882 8c. brown, error.

Stamps which are printed in two colors are subject to another kind of blunder, equally interesting and more noticeable; so much so, that in many cases, it seems impossible that such work could pass official examination undetected, but the fact of their being found in albums is evidence that our hobby sharpens the sight of its devotees above that of ordinary mortals. The class of errors I now refer to, are usually caused by the sheet of paper having been turned the wrong end up after having been through the press for the first impression; resulting in the central portion being printed upside down, leaving the Father of his country, in the case of U. S. revenue stamps, standing on his

head like the clown at Barnum's circus; or in looking over our postage stamps, and seeing the pictures of the "Signing the Declaration of Independence" and the "Landing of Columbus" standing upside down, one would imagine the U. S. had gone out of business, and the pictures which used to adorn the capitol had been sent to the auctioneers, and were waiting their turn for a final knock down. But I can assure the public that nothing as bad as that can happen while stamp collectors live in the land, and continue to multiply. Although "inverted heads," as they are usually termed, generally owe their origin to the carelessness of the printer, they may be due to one or more of the parts having been turned on the plate during the process of transferring. This we know to have been the case with the plate of the 15c. 1869 U. S. stamp. Shortly after they were issued, we discovered a used 15c. with inverted centre, and then made the discovery that only half sheets of stamps of this value were for sale at the New York post-office. We immediately dispatched orders for entire sheets of 15c. stamps to all large cities, but in no case succeeded in finding any, being invariably informed that they were only issued in half sheets; conclusive proof to us that the blundered portion of the sheet was destroyed by the Bank Note Company; but even this plate, with the blunder on, must have been printed at least once with the paper turned (making 99 stamps inverted, and one correct), as we were informed by Mr. Anthony that such a sheet had been given to him soon after the stamps were issued, and he returned it to the post-office. Another case came under the notice of Mr. Rasmus, the well-known collector, who possesses the only unused specimen known to the writer. This was given to him by a friend as a curiosity, who noticed that all the stamps on that part of the sheet purchased by him had the central portion of the device printed upside down. Major Evans catalogues both varieties of the 15c. with inverted centre, and presumably has seen them. All that have come under my observation were of the first or framed type; it is certain that no mistake occurred on the second plate as complete sheets of the reprints which were made from this plate have long been in the hands of collectors. As the value of their treasures is usually an interesting subject to amateurs, I may as well call their attention to the fact that the selling price of an "inverted" stamp would in a great measure depend upon whether it resulted from a turned sheet of paper or an inverted section of a plate. In the former case only one sheet may have been misplaced in an entire edition giving one hundred errors to hundreds of thousands of perfect stamps. While if a blunder had been made in the plate, we should have at least one inverted to every hundred perfect stamps printed, so that we have only to multiply the selling price of the ordinary variety by one hundred to arrive at a just price for the inverted stamp.

The used specimen of 12 cuartos Spain, inverted head, exhibited by me, and illustrated by the accompanying block of four (the property of Mr. Chas. Gregbry) is a good example of a bungled plate. It will be seen that the frame of the corner stamp is reversed in order from that of the other three, and the heads being all the same way, when the stamps are cut apart we get another example of inverted head or frame whichever way we chose to look at it. As I do not for a moment suppose that I have found half the errors that can properly be included in the list I shall call your attention to the various countries and issues among which diligent search is likely to be rewarded. I omit stamps of which I have seen errors in printing, and trust some of the gentlemen here present have brought with them some heretofore unknown specimens.

I have used the word bi-colored but bi-printed would perhaps be more correct as some of the stamps included in my list are uni-colored although run through the press twice, Alsace and Lorraine for instance. Then again

there are stamps which are both printed and embossed, as in the case of Naples and Italy, while the embossed issues of Austria, Portugal, etc., are completed at one impression.

It will be noted that in the following list I make no mention of surcharged stamps, even when they were originally issued in that way, such as British Columbia or St. Helena, but when the design called for two printings, as in Turkey and Egypt, they are included. Again there are cases where reversing the plate could not be detected, Denmark and some of the values of Heligoland for instance. Then I cannot conceive how a mistake in the manufacture of the 1 krona official Sweden could occur, because it would result in printing one color on top of the other and leaving half the stamp blank, and this could not pass even an official printer—no I must qualify this statement, and add—outside of the United States, for here they have printed thousands of envelopes without any color at all.

LIST OF STAMPS MADE BY TWO IMPRESSIONS OF WHICH ERRORS ARE NOT KNOWN.

- United States, State Department, 2, 5, 10 and 20 dollars; Envelopes, 1861, 12, 20, 24 and 40 cents.
 Bhopaul, early issues.
 Bolivar, 1882, 5 and 10 pesos.
 Brazil, 1878, 300 reis, green and orange.
 Bulgaria, 1879-81 and some of the latter issues.
 Curaçao, 2 gl. 50c. violet and brown.
 Dominican Republic, network could be printed sideways.
 Dutch East Indies, 2 gl. 50c. green and purple.
 Eastern Roumania, all.
 Fiji Islands, 5 shillings, rose and black.
 Finland, 1885, 1, 5 and 10 marks.
 German Empire, 1871-4, except as noted and 1870 official stamps of the Confederation.
 Great Britain, jubilee set.
 Greece, unpaid letter stamps.
 Hanover, network could be printed sideways.
 Heligoland, some values would be affected by reversing one plate in printing.
 Japan, 1871-2 issues, all values.
 Netherlands, 2 gl. 50c. and 1881 unpaid stamps.
 New South Wales, registered stamp.
 Norway, 1878, 1, 1½ and 2 krona.
 Persia, 1881-2 issue and officials.
 Peru, 1863, 1 peseta brown; 1872, 1 p. orange.
 Poland, 10 kop. red and blue.
 Roumania, 1869, 25 and 50 bani.
 Russia, all the early stamps.
 Schleswig-Holstein, first issue and also Holstein of 1864.
 Siam, last set.
 Spain, 1865, 19c. rose and brown, 1867, 25 m. rose and blue.
 Sweden, 1872, 1 r. d. blue and brown.
 Switzerland, old issues.
 Surinam, 2 gl. 50c. orange and green.
 Turkey, 1865-76, including unpaid stamps.
 Victoria, 5 shillings blue and rose, also too late and registration stamps.
 Virgin Isles, 1867, shilling stamps.

I have now completed my list of what I *don't know*, and it is much longer than the table of bi-colored errors I am able to lay before you, but I trust with your kind assistance to materially lengthen it after seeing the treasures in this line, which have been brought by members of the society.

LIST OF KNOWN ERRORS OF PRINTING BI-COLORED POSTAGE STAMPS.

- United States, 1869 issue, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents.
 Alsace and Lorraine 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20 and 25 centimes.
 Egypt, 1875, 5 p. brown, sides of stamps reversed. Although this is printed in one color at one impression, I think it is fairly entitled to a place in the list, as the error lies with the printer instead of the engraver.
 Germany, 1881, 7 kr. blue, 18 kr. stone, 1872, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. violet, 2 gr. blue, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. brown, 5 gr. stone, 1 kr. green, 3 kr. rose, 7 kr. blue, 9 kr. brown, 18 kr. stone, with embossed arms reversed.
 Guatemala, 1882, 2c. brown and green, 5c. red and green, 20c. yellow and green.
 Heligoland, 1875, 1 pf. green and rose.
 India, 1853, 4 anna, blue and red.
 Italy, 1855-8, 5, 10, 15, 20, 40, 80 centavos and 3 lire.
 " Unpaid letter stamps, 1870-4, 2 and 50c. carmine and buff, 10 l. brown and blue.
 Naples, 1861, $\frac{1}{2}$ t., $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 grani, these are all found with the embossed head reversed in frame, but I am inclined to believe that they are all reprints specially made this way for collectors.
 Peru, 1862, 1 dinero, rose, embossed arms turned sideways.
 " 1868, 1 " green, embossed arms inverted.
 Spain, 1865, 12 cuartos, rose and blue, both perforated and unperforated.
 Turkey, 1875, 10 paras violet, 1 piastre yellow, 1876, $\frac{1}{2}$ pre. or 20 paras green. Unpaid letter stamps, 20 paras yellow-brown, black inscriptions inverted.
 Western Australia, 1858, 4 pence blue.

The following I have thought to be of sufficient importance to class separately. These are errors caused by printing parts of two different stamps together.

- Egypt, black inscription of 10 piastres on 5 p. stamp.
 " " " " 5 " " 10 "
 Italy, Newspaper stamp, 1c. black with embossed numeral of 2 in centre.
 " " " " 2c. black with embossed numeral of 1 in centre.
 Russia, 1875, 3 kopeck green and black with background of 5 k. stamp.
 Turkey, 1865, 1 p. green, black inscription ten paras. I scarcely think this is entitled to be included in my list as the mistake consisted in printing the plate of the 1 piastre in green instead of violet, and then treating it as a 10 para stamp.

This completes the list of all errors of postage stamps known to me caused by two printings. The total number is 61.

As many of our members are interested in revenue stamps, I have compiled a list of all inverted heads known to me among the revenue stamps issued by our own country.

UNITED STATES REVENUE, 1871 ISSUE.

INVERTED HEADS.

- 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 and 70 cents, 1 and 5 dollars, all blue with black centres.

1872 ISSUE.

- 2 cents, orange and black.
- 5 " orange and black.
- 30 " orange and black.
- 2.50 claret and black.

PROPRIETARY STAMPS.

1871 ISSUE, LILAC PAPER.

- 1 cent, green and black.
- 2 cents, green and black.

1874 ISSUE, GREEN PAPER.

- 2 cents, green and black.

Truly our country is still ahead, only seventeen misses out of a possible fifty-seven and all the remainder to hear from.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

APRIL 4th, 1888.

The sixth regular meeting of the National Philatelic Society was held at its rooms, on Wednesday, April 4th. Meeting called at 8 p. m. President Rechert occupying the chair. Following members were present:—Selligsberg, Scott, Calman, Reppen, Collin, Bogert, Wuesthoff, Adenaw, Mitchell, Mack, Levick, Mucke, Rich, Warner; also Messrs. G. A. Burger, A. H. Burger and Brill, as visitors.

Reading and approval of minutes of previous meeting.

Mr. G. A. Burger, of New York City, was proposed by Mr. Rich, as an active member.

Mr. Arthur H. Burger, of New York City, was proposed by Mr. Rechert, as an active member.

Mr. J. O. Hobby, of New York City, was proposed by Mr. Bogert, as an active member.

It was moved, seconded and carried, that the rules be suspended, and that we elect the candidates by acclamation. The candidates were unanimously elected.

Exchange Committee reported progress. Received a communication from S. B. Bradt, relating to A. P. A. badge. Moved, seconded and carried that the communication be laid on the table.

Received a communication from Staten Island Philatelic Society, which was also laid on the table.

Received a letter from Wm. B. Whitney, requesting information relating to the Society, for the Am. Philatelic Directory, which had been answered.

An Essay was read by J. Walter Scott, on inverted stamps printed in two colors.

It was moved, seconded and carried, that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Scott for his able Essay.

Moved, seconded and carried, that 100 copies of Mr. Scott's Essay be printed and sent out.

Moved by Dr. Mitchell, that a committee be appointed to have a Medal or

Diploma designed, to be awarded each year, by a committee, for original research or discovery. Seconded by Mr. Calman. Carried.

The Chair appointed Dr. Mitchell, Mr. Adenaw and Mr. Calman.

Mr. Rich offered to donate a Book-case for the Library. Moved, seconded and carried that Mr. Rich's donation be thankfully accepted.

Moved, seconded and carried, that Mr. Bradt be thanked for the copy of the Blufton Stamp Society, sent to the Library. Mr. Calman donated a National Album for the Society Revenue Collection. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Calman.

It was moved, seconded and carried that a Committee be appointed to draw up a petition to the Government to have the 12c. stamp reissued, it being the Postage to Australia.

Messrs. Scott and Mitchell were appointed,

Mr. Wuesthoff exhibited next two cents on 20c. 1872, Ceylon. Dr. Mitchell exhibited 3c. 1861, U. S. from Confederate States to New York City, 1863. From Percival, S. C. to New York City. From Baltimore, Md. to New York City. From Jacksonville, Fla. to New York City. From Charleston, S. C. to New York City. From Savannah, Ga. to New York City, via Bahamas. Paid at Bahamas (5c.)

Envelope from England to New York City, from Liverpool, Feb. 28, 1847, with 5 cents charged by U. S.

Letter Sheet invented and patented by Murphy, 448 Canal Street, N. Y., June 3, 1862.

Meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

WM. A. WARNER, Secretary.

April 18th, 1888.

The seventh regular meeting of the National Philatelic Society, was held at its rooms, on Wednesday, April 18th. Meeting called at 8:10 p. m. President Rechert occupied the Chair. Following members present:—Collin, H. L. Calman, Mack, Burger, Terrett, Reppen, Aue, Bogert, Wuesthoff, Selligsberg, Corwin, Adenaw, Mitchell, Morton, Meyenberg, Rich and Warner, also two visitors.

The Bureau Exchange Committee reported progress.

The Medal and Diploma Committee reported progress.

The Petition Committee reported progress.

Messrs. Wm. Thorne, No. 76 Gold St., Henry Clotz, 81 Maiden Lane and N. F. Seebeck, 1 Broadway, N. Y. C., were proposed by Mr. Corwin for active membership also Mr. C. A. Burger, 59 Nassau St., by Mr. Calman and Mr. D. S. Wylie, 413 E. 91st St., N. Y. C., by Mr. Bogert.

These candidates were referred to the Executive Committee, who reported favorably thereon. The names were put to vote, and the candidates were unanimously elected.

Several communications were received, and one from Mr. Bradt, notifying the Society of the Chicago Philatelic Society's ticket for officers for the A. P. A.

Mr. Sterling donated his fifth U. S. Revenue catalogues and some rare stamps to the Society's Revenue Collection. On motion, Mr. Sterling was thanked for his donation.

On motion, Messrs. W. M. Watson and F. E. P. Lynde, both of Philadelphia, were expelled for non-payment of dues.

The Treasurer also notified the Society that another member was in arrears.

Mr. Corwin moved, that this Society express its opinion that no dealer

whose sole occupation is the sale of stamps should be chosen to any *Office* in the A. P. A. The result of the vote was, 4 in affirmative, 7 in the negative, and 9 not voting. On motion, our nominations were laid over till the next meeting.

Mr. Mack offered the following resolution. "That it is the sense of this Society that no *elective office* in the A. P. A., should be filled by any person whose sole livelihood shall be or is derived from the purchase or sale of *stamps* and *stamped envelopes*. Seconded, and after much debate, was put to a vote, resulting in 3 in affirmative, and 9 in the negative.

Mr. Corwin offered the following Amendment to Article V. Sec. 1 of the Constitution. Resolved that the word Thursday be substituted for Wednesday in this section. 30 days notice to be given.

Meeting adjourned at 10 p. m.

Essayist for next meeting Mr. Chauncey S. S. Miller.

W. A. WARNER, Secretary.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A. P. A. BRANCH

58th REGULAR MEETING.

Stapleton, April 18th, 1888.

Present: Mr. Aug. Dejonge, Chairman; Messrs. H. Clotz, E. Schumann, E. Kaufmann, Dr. Odendall.

The minutes of the 57th meeting were adopted as read.

Proposed for membership:

Mr. C. B. Corwin, New York, by Mr. H. Clotz; Mr. Hermann Hagedorn, Stapleton, by Mr. H. Clotz; Mr. Robert Schwartz, New York, by Mr. C. Witt; Mr. H. N. Johnson, Coeymans, N. Y., by Mr. Schumann.

The Executive Committee reported favorably on Mr. B. Von Hodenberg, who was unanimously elected.

The Secretary read communication from the Brooklyn and Denver Societies, from Mr. S. B. Bradt, Grand Crossing, Ill., Mr. W. T. Jillson, of Pittsfield, Mass., Mr. Geo. H. Wood, of Providence; answered by the Secretary.

The President asked the members to make suggestions in regard to the candidates for A. P. A. election. After due deliberation the Society adopted the following ticket:

For President: Mr. John H. Tiffany, St. Louis, Mo. For Vice President: Mr. Willard C. Van Derlipp, Boston, Mass. For Secretary: Mr. Henry O. Harris, Doylestown, Pa. For Treasurer: Mr. H. B. Seagrave, Iona, Mich. For International Secretary: Jos. Rechert, Hoboken, N. J., as their choice.

Mr. Clotz presented the Society with a Photograph Album.

On motion of Mr. Kaufmann, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Clotz for his magnificent gift. All members are now requested to send their photos (Imperials) to the Secretary as soon as possible.

Induced by the Treasurer's generosity, our President's big heart could not stand back, and magnanimously offered the Society a fine Stamp Album, which will be at hand in our next meeting.

Mr. Schumann moved that the President appoint a Committee of two to revise the By-Laws. Carried.

The President appointed Dr. Odendall and Mr. Schumann to said Committee.

Mr. Schumann moved that a provision be inserted in the By-Laws, that,

under the auspices of the Society, collections of deceased members be disposed of, if the relatives so desire, to prevent sacrificing. Members will please express views on this subject, or attend next meeting. Carried.

As the election of officers of the Society for the ensuing year will take place at the next meeting, the following ticket is suggested :

For President : Mr. Aug. Dejonge ; for Vice-President ; Mr. E. Kaufmann ; for Secretary and Librarian : Dr. G. Odendall ; for Treasurer ; Mr. Henry Clotz ; for Manager of Exchange : Mr. E. L. Schumann ; for Executive Committee ; Messrs. Von Hodenberg, Vander Willigen, C. Witt

The Committee on the Permanent Album reported progress. Samples will be at hand next meeting.

For lottery were presented by Mr. Schumann three specimens of the "Gratis-Militaires Francais internes en Suisse." The lucky winners were Messrs. Herzog, Vander Willigen and Captain Muller.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the kind-hearted donor.

All members are requested to notify the Secretary of any change of their P. O. Address.

Meeting adjourned.

All communications relating to exchange, address to E. L. Schumann, 115 Broadway, New York, and matters pertaining to the Society, to

DR. G. ODENDALL,
P. O. Box 520. Stapleton, Richmond Co. N. Y.

NOTES.

It is officially reported that the 25 reis, violet, of Macau of 1885 was never put into actual use. The 10 reis on 40 reis, blue, catalogued by us (No. 20), has never existed.

THE announcement in our last number of a new set of stamps of Bulgaria, with head of Prince Ferdinand, was erroneous. There will be a new issue, differing from the present only in color.

THE *Illustrierte Briefmarken Zeitung* maintains that the Bokhara stamps are frauds. We have never had much confidence in these, and are pleased to see our suspicions confirmed.

THE Timbre Movil of Spain, and the British Honduras 2c on 50c, mentioned in our Addenda, were shown by Messrs. Warner and Clotz respectively.

THE head of the 5c lithographed stamp of the Argentine Republic has been replaced by another one not so badly executed. The groundwork instead of consisting of oblique crossed lines is now formed of small losanges. The details in the head are more distinct, the face less shaded, and the collar shows on both sides of the neck.

AUCTION SALES.

The popularity of this method of purchasing has never been better attested than at the sale held by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., L'd on April 23rd and 24th. The average of prices realized was far in excess of that of any previous sale, and we append a list of the rare stamps and their corresponding prices.

U. S. Carrier stamp, 1c red, \$6.25; Periodicals, used, \$9.00, \$7.00; \$12.00, \$8.75; \$24.00, \$10.50; \$36.00, \$13.00; \$48.00, \$17.50; \$60.00,

\$19.50; Revenue stamps, 6c proprietary, \$11.25, \$200.00; 1st issue, unperforated, \$10.10, \$200.00; 2nd issue, \$18.00; proof of \$5,000, \$43.00; Buenos Ayres, 4 r. brown, \$6.25; Finland, envelope, 10 kop on blue paper, \$21.00; St. Pierre Miquelon, 5 on 2c, \$5.00; New Brunswick, 1 s, \$20.25; New South Wales, Sydney Views, pair of 1 p red, \$11.50; 1 p orange-red, \$6.30; 1 p red on bluish paper, \$5.25; another one, \$5.60; Nova Scotia, 1 s, \$21.50; Peru, ½ peso red, not very fine, \$52.00; Portugal, 1853, 100 r. lilac, \$7.60; Russia, envelope, 7 k on 20 k, \$8.00; Spain, 1852, 2 reales, not fine, \$7.50; 1853, 2 reales, \$13.00; Tuscany, 60 crazie, \$16.00; 9 crazie on white paper, \$11.00; U. S. of Colombia, 1862, 20c, \$23.50; 1862, 1 p. on bluish paper, \$13.00; 1861, 2½c black, \$6.00.

The attendance varied from 15 to 35.

POSTAL CARDS.

NEW ISSUES.

Belgium. The *Timbre Poste* mentions a new official card printed in black on white. The inscription reads: "*Commission Medicale Provinciale de la Flandre Occidentale. Carte Postale de Service.*" Below, coat of arms and flags and 4 dotted lines for address.

British Bechuanaland. This colony is now using the Postal Cards of Great Britain, surcharged "*British Bechuanaland*" in black, and with "*Union Postale Universelle*" obliterated by a black line.

1 p brown on buff.

Dutch Indies. A new card has been issued, same type as postage stamp. The inscription reads: "*Briefkaart uit Nederlandsch Indie (Carte Postale des Indes Orientales Neerlandaises)—(Algemeene Postvereniging (Union Postale Universelle) Adreszyde (Cote reserve a l'adresse.)*" Stamp to right; Coat of arms to left.

7½ c brown on white.

French Colonies. A letter card has been issued with stamp similar to adhesive.

15 c blue on green.

Lagos. A new reply card is announced from this colony. The inscription in lower left corner reads: "*The annexed card is intended for the answer. La carte ci jointe est destinee a la reponse.*"

Montenegro. In addition to the four cards chronicled in our March number, the two following have been issued.

2 n red on green.

3 n black on green.

New Zealand. A 1 penny card has appeared with same border as the reply card.

1 p red brown on buff.

Virgin Islands. A new card has been announced from this colony: type similar to the other West Indian cards.

1 p rose on buff.

ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

49TH EDITION.

INCLUDES ALL NEW ISSUES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

SMALL FIGURES OF VALUE ON SIDES.

235a 1861 (33a) 3c pink, orange p

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH CO.



Perforated.

696 1885 1967 15c red

1.50

35

LOCAL STAMPS.

CITY MAIL CO.



890a 1845 1958 black on bluish p

CONFEDERATE STATES.

Raleigh, N. C.



53a 1861 1959 5c black, white envel.
 53b " " 5c " buff "

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.



1949



1950

LITHOGRAPHED.

Perforated.

54 1888 1960 2c yellow green
 55 " 1961 5c red.
 56 " 1962 30c chocolate
 57 " 1963 40c slate

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

91 1880 1961 5c red

BAHAMAS.

Perforated.

11 1888 330 2½ p blue

10

BELGIUM.

LETTER SHEET.

96 1888 374 10c rose on bluish

6

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.



GREAT BRITAIN ENVELOPES SURCHARGED "BRITISH BECHUANALAND" AND NEW VALUE.

27 1888 1964 4 p blue

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.



GREAT BRITAIN WRAPPERS SURCHARGED "BRITISH BECHUANALAND."

- | | | | |
|-----|------|------|-----------|
| 52. | 1888 | 1965 | ½ p brown |
| 53 | " | 1966 | 1 p " |

BRITISH HONDURAS.

PROVISIONAL.

Perforated.

- | | | | |
|----|------|------|--------------------------------|
| 14 | 1888 | 1906 | 2c on 50c gray (red surcharge) |
|----|------|------|--------------------------------|

CANADA.

Perforated.

- | | | | |
|----|------|-----|----------|
| 32 | 1888 | 465 | 10c lake |
|----|------|-----|----------|

15

CEYLON.

PROVISIONAL.

Perforated.

- | | | | |
|----|------|------|---------------|
| 82 | 1888 | 1957 | 2c on 4c rose |
|----|------|------|---------------|

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.



- | | | | |
|-----|------|------|-----------------|
| 155 | 1888 | 1968 | 15c on 12c rose |
|-----|------|------|-----------------|

30

CHILI.

REVENUES USED FOR POSTAGE.

Perforated.

- | | | | |
|----|------|-----|----------------|
| 44 | 1887 | 518 | 1 peso orange. |
|----|------|-----|----------------|

FRENCH COLONIES.

Annam & Tonkin.



Perforated.

115	1888	1969	1c on 2c brown on buff	10
116	"	"	1c on 4c claret on lavender	10
117	"	"	5c on 10c black on lavender	15

Cochin China.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

140	1888	659	1 fr on 60c black.
-----	------	-----	--------------------

French Guiana.

155	1887	1805	5c on 30c brown
156	1888	"	10c on 75c carmine

GREECE.

38	1888	750a	1 l brown	1	
39	"	"	5 l green	3	2

INDIA.

Afghanistan.

101a	1883	865	2/3 r violet
------	------	-----	--------------

Hyderabad

ENVELOPE STAMP.

57	1888	884	1/2 a yellow
----	------	-----	--------------

MEXICO.

Pin Perforation.

157	1888	1043	4c scarlet
-----	------	------	------------

OFFICIALLY SEALED.

SAME AS 1885 ISSUE BUT "MEXICO, D. F." ERASED

363	1886	1047a	brown
-----	------	-------	-------

SPAIN.



REVENUES USED AS POSTAGE.

Perforated.

371 1888 1990 10 c blue

TURKEY.*Perforated.*

67	1888	1517	5 pa green and yellow	3
68	"	"	2 pi purple and blue	20
69	"	"	5 pi brown	50
70	"	"	25 pi red and yellow	200

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

Perforated.

175	1888	1517	5 pa black
176	"	"	1 pi "
177	"	"	2 pi "

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Colombian Republic.

STAMPS FOR REGISTERED LETTERS.
FOR USE IN PANAMA ONLY.*Perforated.*

236 1888 1970 10c black on gray p.

Antioquia.

454 1887 1620 5c red, green p

Santander.

684 1888 1878 5c red

VENEZUELA.

LITHOGRAPHED.

Rouletted.

76 1888 1698 3 b purple

VICTORIA.*Perforated.*

71a 1885 1725 2 p mauve

2

VIRGIN ISLANDS.*Perforated.*

13 1888 1739 6 p lilac

AMERICAN
Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York, and of the Staten Island Philatelic Society of Staten Island.

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J. W. SCOTT, Editor.

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A HISTORY OF POSTAGE STAMPS
BEING
A REVISED LIST
OF THE
POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES
OF ALL NATIONS

BY J. W. SCOTT.

Continued from page 106.

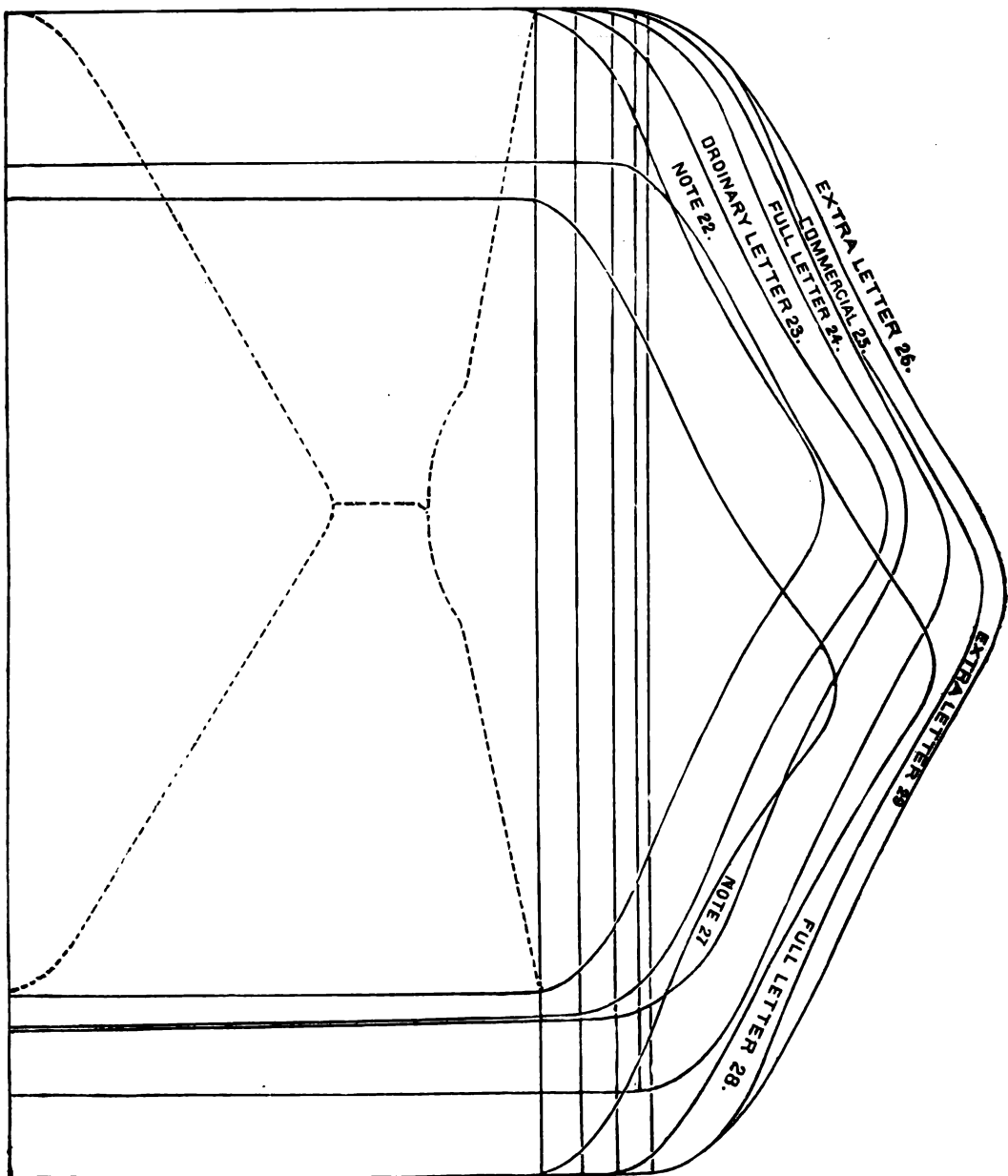
Mr. Reay's contract for manufacturing U. S. envelopes for four years being about to expire, proposals for the next term were advertised for, and finally the contract to supply stamped envelopes of the same sizes, colors and designs as those then in use was awarded to the Plimpton Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn., much to the chagrin of the old contractors, who made strenuous efforts to prevent the new firm from complying with the terms of their agreement; the most important of which, to stamp collectors, was refusing to deliver or sell the old dies, and then, by employing every competent die-sinker in the country, prevented them from producing acceptable dies to print from; however the P. O. Department concluded to accept temporarily such substitutes as could be procured, trusting to the ability of the new contractors to supply work of the requisite fineness after the pressure was overcome. Such are the facts that are responsible for the many varieties of dies of the Plimpton series.

Sixth series 1874.

(Manufactured by the Plimpton Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn.)
Twelve values. Thirteen designs. For cut specimens sixty-nine varieties.

Designs.—As has been hinted above the stamps are all copies of the same values of the preceding issue. Our publishers have supplied engravings of both issues as complete as the authorities will allow, these we shall use side by side and call attention to the salient features of profile and frame instead of recapitulating the description of the stamp which would necessarily be in the same words as used for the Reay set. One peculiarity common to the last dies of all values is the raised lines on the numerals of value or in the case

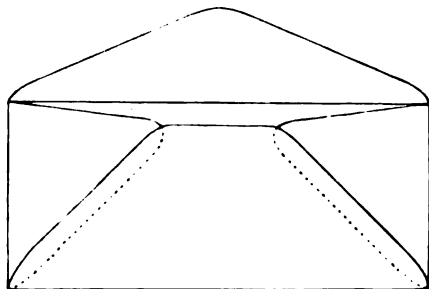
PLIMPTON SHAPES.



COPY OF REAY SHAPES.

of the seven on the numeral disks; these lines can rarely be seen in the Reay dies and is therefore the best *general* distinguishing feature.

Sizes and Shapes.—The sizes remain as before with one addition known as No. 4½ and named "Commercial" the measure 87x149 mm. (3¾x5⅞ in.) The knives first employed were a close copy of those used by Reay, but as they wore out were replaced by others having the flap more rounded and other slight differences. There are many different knives used in making the same sized envelope before the issue becomes obsolete, each showing some slight variation from the standard, but as these differences are not intentional we make no pretence of cataloguing them. The miniature diagrams heretofore used in describing the shapes are not sufficiently clear when the differences are as slight as found in this and following issues and to give full-sized cuts would occupy much space and cause great confusion in finding, we have therefore prepared a single full-sized diagram which takes in all shapes and sizes under "official." By laying the envelope face upwards and flap up on the diagram any shape can at once be located as the name and number will be found directly above the envelope when correctly placed. The new shape for Official and Extra Official envelopes is well illustrated in miniature as heretofore.



Shape 30.

Paper and Water-marks.—The papers used in the series are the same as heretofore with several additions and now comprise the following: White, Amber (two qualities), Cream, Blue, Fawn, Orange or Dark Buff and Manilla. The regular water-mark is a close copy of that used by Reay. A special design for the centennial issue was also provided. Through carelessness or economy this paper was used on some other envelopes, and paper water-marked for the Post Office Department envelopes has occasionally been made up into envelopes for sale to the public.



Die A.



Reay Die.

One cent.—Distinguishing features.—Bust comes to a corner at back near the frame. Lettering of value very badly engraved.

242	1874	Nov. 1.	1c. blue	Ordinary Letter	23	White.
243			1c. blue	Ordinary Letter	23	Amber.
244			1c. blue	Full Letter	28	Orange.
245			1c. light blue	Full Letter	24	Orange.
246			1c. blue	Extra Letter	29	Orange.
247			1c. blue	Wrapper	160x240	Manilla.



Die B.

One cent.—Distinguishing features.—Bust nearly equi distant from frame at all points. Lettering bold and distinct periods after U. S. circular.

248	1875	Feb.	1c. blue	Ordinary Letter	23	White.
249			1c. blue	Ordinary Letter	23	Amber.
250			1c. dark blue	Full Letter	28	Orange.
251			1c. dark blue	Full Letter	24	Orange.
252			1c. light blue	Full Letter	24	Orange.
253			1c. dark blue	Extra Letter	29	Orange.
254			1c. dark blue	Extra Letter	26	Orange.
255			1c. light blue	Extra Letter	26	Orange.
256			1c. dark blue	Wrapper	160x240	Manilla.
257			1c. light blue	Wrapper	140x240	Manilla.



Die A.



Reay Die.

Two cents.—Distinguishing feature.—Lettering indistinct. Periods circular. Numerals thin and in circles.

258	1874	Nov. 1	2c. chocolate	Ordinary Letter	23	White.
259			2c. chocolate	Ordinary Letter	23	Amber.
260			2c. chocolate	Full Letter	28	Orange.
261	1876		2c. chocolate	Extra Letter	26	Orange.
262	1874	Nov. 1	2c. chocolate	Wrapper	158x241	Manilla.
263	1875		2c. vermilion	Wrapper		Manilla.



Die B.

Two cents.—Distinguishing features.—Shape of numerals in ovals.

264	1874	Dec. 15	2c. chocolate	Ordinary Letter	23	White.
265			2c. chocolate	Ordinary Letter	23	Amber.
266			2c. chocolate	Full Letter	28	Orange.
267			2c. chocolate	Extra Letter	29	Orange.
268			2c. chocolate	Wrapper	160x242	Manilla.



Die C.

Two cents.—Distinguishing feature.—Shape of numerals in ovals.

269	1875	Feb.	2c. chocolate	Ordinary Letter	23	White.
270			2c. chocolate	Ordinary Letter	23	Amber.
271	1875	July 1	2c. vermilion	Ordinary Letter	23	White.
272			2c. vermilion	Ordinary Letter	23	Amber.
273	1876	June	2c. chocolate	Full Letter	24	Orange.
274	1875	Aug.	2c. vermilion	Commercial	25	Fawn.
275			2c. vermilion	Commercial.	25	Cream.
276	1875	Feb.	2c. chocolate	Wrapper	160x240	Manilla.
277	1875	July 1	2c. vermilion	Wrapper	160x240	Manilla.



Die A.



Reay Die.

Three cents.—Distinguishing features.—Lettering small. Large thin numerals in ovals.

278	1874	Nov. 1	3c. green	Note	27	White.
279			3c. green	Note	27	Amber (2)
280			3c. green	Ordinary Letter	23	White.
281			3c. green	Ordinary Letter	23	Amber.
282			3c. green	Ordinary Letter	23	Amber(3)
283			3c. green	Ordinary Letter	23	Cream.
284			3c. green	Full Letter	28	White.
285			3c. green	Full Letter	28	Amber.
286			3c. green	Full Letter	24	Amber(3)
287			3c. green	Full Letter	28	Cream.
288			3c. green	Extra Letter	29	White.
289			3c. green	Extra Letter	29	Amber.
290	1876	May	3c. green	Extra Letter	26	Amber(3)
291	1874		3c. green	Extra Letter	29	Cream.
292			3c. green	Official	21	Cream.



Die B.

Three cents.—Distinguishing features.—Lettering large and clear. Numerals in ovals and well shaped. Front of bust near frame and curved at some distance from it.

293	1875	Jan.	3c. green	Note	22	White.
294			3c. green	Note	22	Amber (2)
295			3c. green	Ordinary Letter	23	White.
296			3c. green	Ordinary Letter	23	Amber.
297	1876	May	3c. green	Ordinary Letter	23	Amber (3)
298	1875		3c. green	Ordinary Letter	23	Cream.
299			3c. green	Ordinary Letter	23	Blue.
300			3c. green	Full Letter	28	White.
301			3c. green	Full Letter	28	Amber.
302	1876	May	3c. green	Full Letter	24	Amber.(3)
303	1875		3c. green	Full Letter	28	Cream.
304			3c. green	Full Letter	24	White.
305			3c. green	Full Letter	24	Amber.
306			3c. green	Full Letter	24	Cream.
307			3c. green	Full Letter	24	Blue.
308			3c. green	Commercial	25	White.
309			3c. green	Commercial	25	Amber.
310			3c. green	Commercial	25	Cream.
311			3c. green	Commercial	25	Fawn.
312			3c. green	Commercial	25	Blue.
313			3c. green	Extra Letter	26	White.
314			3c. green	Extra Letter	26	Amber.
315	1876	May	3c. green	Extra Letter	26	Amber(3)
316	1875		3c. green	Extra Letter	26	Cream.
317			3c. green	Extra Letter	26	Blue.
318			3c. green	Official	21	Cream.
319			3c. green	Official	21	Fawn.



Die A.

Embossed profile of Taylor to left on solid oval disk; U. S. POSTAGE above, FIVE CENTS below; thick topped numerals in ovals at sides.

320	1875	Aug.	5c. blue	Full Letter	24	White.
321			5c. blue	Full Letter	24	Amber.
322			5c. blue	Full Letter	24	Blue.
323			5c. blue	Commercial	25	White.
324			5c. blue	Commercial	25	Amber.
325			5c. blue	Commercial	25	Blue.
326			5c. blue	Official	21	Cream.



Die B.

Same as last; numerals at sides, straight thin tops.

327	1875	Oct.	5c. blue	Commercial	25	White.
328			5c. blue	Commercial	25	Amber.



Plimpton Die.



Reay Die.

Six cents.—Distinguishing features.—Lock of hair curls over forehead; draping on bust heavier; numerals larger.

329	1874	Dec.	6c. bright red	Full Letter	28	White.
330			6c. bright red	Full Letter	28	Amber.
331			6c. bright red	Full Letter	28	Amber (3)
332			6c. bright red	Full Letter	28	Cream.
333			6c. bright red	Full Letter	24	White.
334			6c. bright red	Full Letter	24	Amber.
335			6c. bright red	Full Letter	24	Cream.
336			6c. bright red	Commercial	25	White.
337			6c. bright red	Commercial	25	Amber.
338			6c. bright red	Commercial	25	Cream.
339			6c. bright red	Extra Letter	29	White.
340			6c. bright red	Extra Letter	29	Amber.
341			6c. bright red	Extra Letter	29	Cream.
342			6c. bright red	Extra Letter	26	White.
343			6c. bright red	Extra Letter	26	Amber.
344	1876	May	6c. bright red	Extra Letter	26	Amber (3)
345	1874		6c. bright red	Extra Letter	26	Cream.
346			6c. bright red	Official	21	White.
347			6c. bright red	Official	21	Amber.
348			6c. bright red	Official	21	Cream.
349			6c. bright red	Official	30	White.
350			6c. bright red	Official	30	Amber.
351			6c. bright red	Official	30	Cream.
352			6c. bright red	Extra Official	21	White.
353			6c. bright red	Extra Official	21	Amber.
354			6c. bright red	Extra Official †	21	Amber.
355	1876	May	6c. bright red	Extra Official	21	Cream.

† No watermark.



Plimpton Die.



Reay Die.

Seven cents.—Distinguishing feature.—Ends of figure 7 at sides turn up.

356	1875	Jan.	7c. vermilion	Full Letter	28	Amber.
357			7c. vermilion	Full Letter	28	Amber(3)
358			7c. vermilion	Full Letter	24	Amber(3)



Plimpton Die A.

Ten cents.—Distinguishing feature.—Very large head.

359	1874	Dec.	10c. chocolate	Full Letter	28	White.
360			10c. chocolate	Full Letter	28	Amber.
361			10c. chocolate	Full Letter	24	White.
362			10c. chocolate	Full Letter	24	Amber.



Plimpton Die B.



Reay Die.

Ten cents.—Distinctive features.—Profile slightly smaller; queue more to back; in Reay die, it lies on the bust; entire ear shows.

363	1875	Jan.	10c. brown	Full Letter	24	White.
364			10c. brown	Full Letter	24	Amber.
365			10c. brown	Commercial	25	White.
366			10c. brown	Commercial	25	Amber.
367			10c. brown	Official	21	White.
368			10c. brown	Official	21	Amber.



Plimpton Die.



Reay Die.

Twelve cents.—Distinctive features.—Point of bust follows curve of frame; entire ear shows.

369	1874	Dec.	12c. violet-black	Official	21	White.
370			12c. violet-black	Official	21	Amber.
371			12c. violet-black	Official	21	Cream.
372			12c. violet-black	Extra Official	21	White.
373			12c. violet-black	Extra Official	21	Amber.
374	1876	May	12c. violet-black	Extra Official	21	Cream.



Plimpton Die.



Reay Die.

Fifteen cents.—Distinguishing feature.—Whiskers omitted from face; numerals larger; color orange.

375	1874	Dec.	15c. orange	Official	21	White.
376			15c. orange	Official	21	Amber.
377			15c. orange	Official	21	Cream.
378			15c. orange	Extra Official	21	White.
379			15c. orange	Extra Official	21	Amber.
380	1876	May	15c. orange	Extra Official	21	Cream.



Plimpton Die.



Reay Die.

Twenty-four cents.—Distinguishing feature.—Ornaments between inscription and frame terminate in points instead of square as in Reay die.

381	1875	Jan.	24c. bright purple	Official	21	White.
382			24c. bright purple	Official	21	Amber.
383			24c. bright purple	Official	21	Cream.
384			24c. bright purple	Extra Official	21	White.
385			24c. bright purple	Extra Official	21	Amber.
386	1876	May	24c. bright purple	Extra Official	21	Cream.



Plimpton Die.



Reay Die.

Thirty Cents.—Distinguishing feature.—Back of bust broad, in Reay die it is narrow.

387	1875	Jan.	30c. black	Official	21	White.
388			30c. black	Official	21	Amber.
389			30c. black	Official	21	Cream.
390			30c. black	Extra Official	21	White.
391			30c. black	Extra Official	21	Amber.
392	1876	May	30c. black	Extra Official	21	Cream.



Plimpton Die.



Reay Die.

Ninety cents.—Distinguishing feature.—Inner points of shields extend on to the disk and do not touch oval line.

393	1875	Jan.	90c. carmine	Official	21	White.
394			90c. carmine	Official	21	Amber.
395			90c. carmine	Official	21	Cream.
396			90c. carmine	Extra Official	21	White.
397			90c. carmine	Extra Official	21	Amber.
398	1876	May	90c. carmine	Extra Official	21	Cream.

CENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE.

Device on poly-sided shield representing the modes of carrying the mails when our government was founded and at its centennial. Upper half, post-horse and rider galloping to left; POSTAGE on ribbon above, 1776 and U. S. at top. Lower half, Locomotive with tender and mail car, telegraph pole and wires above; THREE CENTS on ribbon below, at bottom 1876. These were manufactured at the Plimpton Co's. works at Hartford and during the Exhibition in the building. The die from which the latter were struck off was damaged in the transfer and shows a double line under the word postage. Originally manufactured on the regular paper of the series they were afterwards printed on paper water-marked with a monogram composed of U. S. C. and date.



399	1876, May,	3c. green, Philadelphia Transfer, Full Letter,	24	White.
400		3c. red, Hartford Transfer, Commercial,	25	White.



- | | | | | | |
|-----|------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|----|--------|
| 401 | 1876, May, | 3c. green, Hartford Transfer, | Full Letter, | 24 | White. |
| 402 | | 3c. green, Philadelphia Transfer. | Full Letter, | 24 | White. |
| 403 | | 3c. red, Hartford Transfer, | Commercial, | 25 | White. |

REGULAR ISSUE.

Stamps of last die, regular issue; water-marked in error, U. S. C. 1876.

404	1876	Nov.	3c. green	Note	22	White.
405			3c. green	Ordinary Letter	23	White.
406			3c. green	Full Letter	24	White.
407			3c. green	Commercial	25	White.
408			3c. green	Extra Letter	26	White.
409			6c. bright red	Official	21	White.
410			6c. bright red	Extra Official	21	White.

Same as last; water-marked in error, U. S. POSTAL SERVICE.



- | | | | | | | |
|-----|------|------|-----------|-------------|----|--------|
| 411 | 1876 | Oct. | 3c. green | Full Letter | 24 | Amber. |
| 412 | | | 3c. green | Full Letter | 24 | Blue. |

Seventh series 1878.

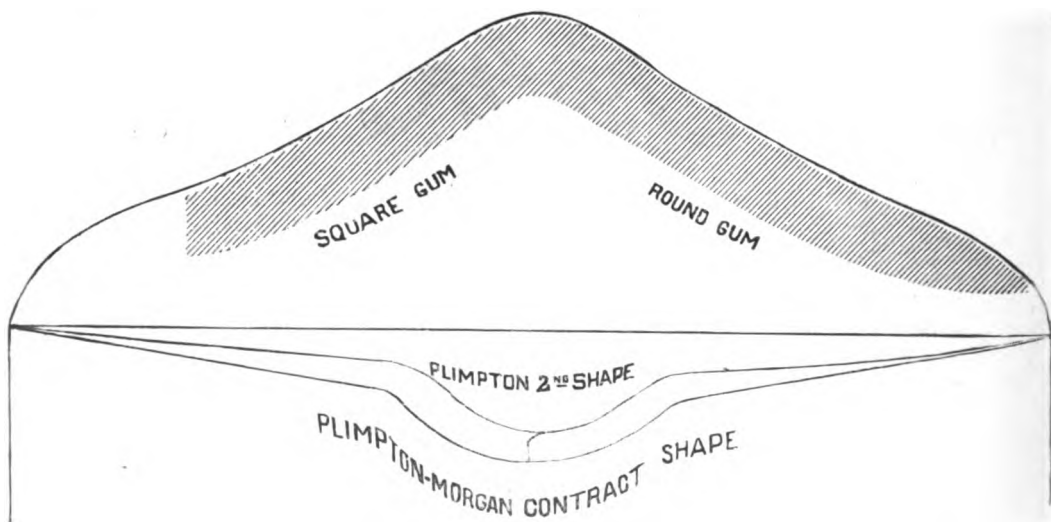
Manufactured by the Plimpton Manufacturing Co., of Hartford, in conjunction with the Morgan Envelope Co., of Springfield, Mass.

Three new designs. For cut specimens twelve additional varieties.

Designs.—The last dies prepared by the Plimpton Co. remain in use supplemented by a new die, of each of the 2 and 3c; these are both very rare, having been but little used. The 5c. brown, portrait of Garfield supplants the Taylor profile of same value, toward the close of the contract period.

Sizes and Shapes.—The sizes remain the same although from the looser mode of folding occasional slight variations will be found. The knife is somewhat different the side flaps being cut lower. We annex a full size dia-

gram which will clearly show the difference, the shape of former flap being added for comparison. This also illustrates the difference between "round" and "square" gum, a subject which interests some collectors, although for our part as it has no official significance, we do not think the difference worth collecting; nearly all can be found both ways.



Paper and Water mark.—The paper remains the same as before, but the watermarks are reinforced by additions at stated intervals; the sets will be classified under the water-marks as the easiest mode of identification.

OLD U. S. P. O. D. MONOGRAM WATER-MARK.

413	1878	Oct.	1c. blue	Ordinary Letter	White.
414			1c. blue	Ordinary Letter	Amber.
415			1c. blue	Full Letter	Orange.
416			1c. blue	Extra Letter	Orange.
417			1c. blue	Wrapper 140x240	Manilla.
418			2c. vermilion	Ordinary Letter	White.
419			2c. vermilion	Ordinary Letter	Amber.
420			2c. vermilion	Commercial	Cream.
421			2c. vermilion	Commercial	Fawn.
422			2c. vermilion	Wrapper 140x240	Manilla.
423			3c. green	Note	White.
424			3c. green	Ordinary Letter	White.
425			3c. green	Ordinary Letter	Amber.
426			3c. green	Ordinary Letter	Blue.
427			3c. green	Ordinary Letter	Cream.
428			3c. green	Ordinary Letter	Fawn.
429			3c. green	Full Letter	White.
430			3c. green	Full Letter	Amber.
431			3c. green	Full Letter	Blue.
432			3c. green	Full Letter	Cream.
433			3c. green	Full Letter	Fawn.
434			3c. green	Commercial	White.

435	3c. green	Commercial	Amber.
436	3c. green	Commercial	Blue.
437	3c. green	Commercial	Cream.
438	3c. green	Commercial	Fawn.
439	3c. green	Extra Letter	White.
440	3c. green	Extra Letter	Amber.
441	3c. green	Extra Letter	Blue.
442	3c. green	Extra Letter	Cream.
443	3c. green	Extra Letter	Fawn.
444	3c. green	Official	Cream.
445	3c. green	Official	Fawn.
446	5c. blue	Full Letter	White.
447	5c. blue	Full Letter	Amber.
448	5c. blue	Full Letter	Blue.
449	5c. blue	Commercial	White.
450	5c. blue	Commercial	Amber.
451	5c. blue	Commercial	Blue.
452	5c. blue	Official	Cream.
453	5c. blue	Official	Fawn.
454	6c. bright red	Commercial	White.
455	6c. bright red	Commercial	Amber.
456	6c. bright red	Commercial	Cream.
457	6c. bright red	Commercial	Fawn.
458	6c. bright red	Official	White.
459	6c. bright red	Official	Amber.
460	6c. bright red	Official	Cream.
461	6c. bright red	Official	Fawn.
462	10c. brown	Commercial	White.
463	10c. brown	Commercial	Amber.
464	10c. brown	Official	White.
465	10c. brown	Official	Amber.

Same stamps and shapes water-marked in error with U. S. POSTAL SERVICE water-mark.

466	1878	3c. green	Full Letter	Amber.
467		3c. green	Full Letter	Blue.
468		6c. bright red	Extra Official	White.

REGULAR WATER-MARK WITH ADDITION OF STAR.



469	1879	1c. blue	Ordinary Letter	White.
470		1c. blue	Ordinary Letter	Amber.
471		1c. blue	Full Letter	White.
472		1c. blue	Full Letter	Amber.
473		1c. blue	Full Letter	Orange.
474		1c. blue	Commercial	White.

475	1c. blue	Commercial	Amber.
476	1c. blue	Commercial	Blue.
477	1c. blue	Commercial	Fawn.
478	1c. blue	Extra Letter	White.
479	1c. blue	Extra Letter	Amber.
480	1c. blue	Extra Letter	Orange.
481	1c. blue	Wrapper 140x240	Manilla.
482	2c. vermilion	Ordinary Letter	White.
483	2c. vermilion	Ordinary Letter	Amber.
484	2c. vermilion	Full Letter	White.
485	2c. vermilion	Full Letter	Amber.
486	2c. vermilion	Commercial	White.
487	2c. vermilion	Commercial	Amber.
488	2c. vermilion	Commercial	Blue.
489	2c. vermilion	Commercial	Fawn.
490	2c. vermilion	Extra Letter	White.
491	2c. vermilion	Extra Letter	Amber.
492	2c. vermilion	Wrapper	Manilla.



Die D.

Two cents.—Distinguishing feature.—Head rounder than other varieties; bottom of bust cut away almost semicircular.

493	1879	Oct.	2c. vermilion	Full Letter	White.
494			2c. vermilion	Full Letter	Amber.
495			2c. vermilion	Wrapper 160x240	Manilla.
496	1879		3c. green	Note	White.
497			3c. green	Ordinary Letter	White.
498			3c. green	Ordinary Letter	Amber.
499			3c. green	Ordinary Letter	Blue.
500			3c. green	Ordinary Letter	Fawn.
501			3c. green	Full Letter	White.
502			3c. green	Full Letter	Amber.
503			3c. green	Full Letter	Blue.
504			3c. green	Full Letter	Fawn.
505			3c. green	Commercial	White.
506			3c. green	Commercial	Amber.
507			3c. green	Commercial	Blue.
508			3c. green	Commercial	Fawn.
509			3c. green	Extra Letter	White.
510			3c. green	Extra Letter	Amber.
511			3c. green	Extra Letter	Blue.
512			3c. green	Extra Letter	Fawn
513			3c. green	Official	Amber.
514			3c. green	Official	Fawn.



Die E.

Three cents.—Distinguishing features.—Top of head egg-shaped instead of round; knot of queue quite prominent; front of bust 1 mm. from oval.

515	1880	3c. green	Extra Letter	White.
516		3c. green	Extra Letter	Amber.
517		3c. green	Extra Letter	Blue.*
518	1879	5c. blue Die A	Full Letter	White.
519		5c. blue Die B	Full Letter	White.
520		5c. blue Die B	Full Letter	Amber.
521		5c. blue Die B	Full Letter	Blue.
522		5c. blue Die A	Commercial	White.
523		5c. blue Die A	Commercial	Amber.
524		5c. blue Die A	Commercial	Blue.
525		5c. blue Die B	Commercial	White.
526		5c. blue Die B	Commercial	Amber.
527		5c. blue Die B	Commercial	Blue.
528		5c. blue Die B	Commercial	Blue. †
529		5c. blue Die A	Official	Fawn.
530		5c. blue Die B	Official	Fawn.

*Catalogued by Sterling.
 † Wove paper no water-mark.



Embossed profile of Garfield to left on solid oval disk; U. S. POSTAGE above, FIVE CENTS below; numerals of value in ovals at sides.

531	1880	5c. brown	Full Letter	White.
532		5c. brown	Full Letter	Amber.
533		5c. brown	Full Letter	Blue.
534		5c. brown	Commercial	White
535		5c. brown	Commercial	Amber.
536		5c. brown	Commercial	Blue.
537		5c. brown	Official	Fawn.
538	1879	6c. bright red	Commercial	White.
539		6c. bright red	Commercial	Amber.
540		6c. bright red	Commercial	Fawn.
541		6c. bright red	Extra Letter	White.
542		6c. bright red	Extra Letter	Amber.
543		6c. bright red	Official	White.
544		6c. bright red	Official	Amber.
545		6c. bright red	Official	Fawn.
546		6c. bright red	Extra Official	White.

547	1879	10c. brown	Commercial	White.
548		10c. brown	Commercial	Amber.
549		10c. brown	Official	White.
550		1cc. brown	Official	Amber
551		15c. orange	Extra Official	White.
552		30c. black	Extra Official	White.
553		90c. carmine	Extra Official	White.

SAME WATER-MARK WITH ADDITION OF 82.



554	1883	1c. blue	Full Letter	White.
555		1c. blue	Full Letter	Amber.
556		1c. blue	Full Letter	Orange.
557		1c. blue	Commercial	White.
558		1c. blue	Commercial	Amber.
559		1c. blue	Commercial	Blue.
560		1c. blue	Commercial	Fawn.
561		1c. blue	Extra Letter	White.
562		1c. blue	Extra Letter	Amber.
563		1c. blue	Extra Letter	Orange.
564	1883	2c. vermilion	Full Letter	White.
565		2c. vermilion	Full Letter	Amber.
566		2c. vermilion	Commercial	White.
567		2c. vermilion	Commercial	Amber.
568		2c. vermilion	Commercial	Blue.
569		2c. vermilion	Commercial	Fawn.
570		2c. vermilion	Extra Letter	White.
571		2c. vermilion	Extra Letter	Amber.
572	1883	3c. green	Note	White.
573		3c. green	Ordinary Letter	White.
574		3c. green	Ordinary Letter	Amber.
575		3c. green	Ordinary Letter	Blue.
576		3c. green	Ordinary Letter	Fawn.
577		3c. green	Full Letter	White.
578		3c. green	Full Letter	Amber.
579		3c. green	Full Letter	Blue.
580		3c. green	Full Letter	Fawn.
581		3c. green	Commercial	White.
582		3c. green	Commercial	Amber.
583		3c. green	Commercial	Blue.
584		3c. green	Commercial	Fawn.
585		3c. green	Extra Letter	White.
586		3c. green	Extra Letter	Amber.
587		3c. green	Extra Letter	Blue.
588		3c. green	Extra Letter	Fawn.
589		3c. green	Official	Fawn.

590	1883	5c. brown	Full Letter	White.
591		5c. brown	Full Letter	Amber.
592		5c. brown	Commercial	White.
593		5c. brown	Commercial	Amber.
594		5c. brown	Official	Fawn.
595	1883	6c. bright red	Commercial	White.
596		6c. bright red	Commercial	Amber.
597		6c. bright red	Extra Letter	White.
598		6c. bright red	Official	White.
599		6c. bright red	Official	Amber.
600		6c. bright red	Official	Fawn.
601		6c. bright red	Extra Official	White.
602	1884	10c. brown	Official	White.
603		10c. brown	Official	Amber.
604	1886	30c. black	Extra Official	White.
605	1886	90c. carmine	Extra Official	White.

(To be continued.)

ON THE FORMATION OF A COLLECTION.

BY C. B. CORWIN.

(Continued from page 111.)

REVENUE OR FISCAL STAMPS.

As a fitting beginning for a few observations upon this head, I have thought it would be proper to extract the following remarks (from the gifted pen of the late E. L. Pemberton) from whence they originally appeared, viz., "*The Philatelic Journal*" of November 15, 1872.

"There is now coming on a mania for collecting everything that looks like a stamp, no matter how preposterous or absurd in idea or nature. As everything mundane runs in cycles of greater or less periods, from panics to postage-stamps, we may safely assert that it is a decennial mania that is now approaching. In 1863, we passed through the period of essays; and 1865 found us irritated and disgusted at having been so easily gulled by a host of rubbish, *though produced by our own insatiability*; these essays went down in value, and nearly every one relinquished them. Great harm was done to collecting; and many amateurs, whom we could ill afford to lose, retired in disgust. The present mania is commencing with bung-labels and physical stamps, and will finish with reel-tops and the lunatic asylum. What can be the use of fostering a lot of Fiscals of which no one can ever hope to attain the hundredth part? Duties payable to Governments have been so long collected by means of stamps, that it is not likely that anything near completion can be obtained. In the name of common sense, remove this blot from our midst before we have disgusted ourselves and others with it, and before the whole thing bursts *to the injury of Philately*, as it most assuredly will before two more years are completed. If we allow it to take root, we shall do so knowing that we are choking Philately, when it has attained some of that age, which appears indispensable to remove the idea of puerility from the public mind. Collect fiscals if you derive enjoyment from it, but remember you can never attain anything like completeness, and that the accretion of a pile of bung, gargle, horse-salve, match box and other labels *with your postage stamps*, is more likely to degenerate 'stamp' collecting into puerility, than anything else you can do. For our

“own part, we should not like to possess pages adorned (?) by a huge label “of somebody’s ‘Essence of Ginger’; ‘Dose for a Grown Person, One Teaspoonful’; ‘For a Child, 10 to 12 years old, Half a Teaspoonful,’ etc., and “‘To be given in Sugar and Water.’ Admitted that fiscal stamps shew “the payment of tax or duty to Government, it is for no service rendered, “but is so much mulcted from the public. How can the adhesives alone be “taken, and the impressed stamps rejected, by any argument that ‘a stamp’ “(postal or fiscal) shews payment of a tax or duty? If it be seen that we “are now going to collect every label that has gum at the back, *this* department of our Journal (*Bogus Novelties*) will require permanent enlargement.”

Perhaps it is sufficient for me to say that I echo these sentiments, but I cannot suffer the opportunity to pass without an expression of some views of my own upon the subject.

I consider that the publishers of this Journal have not acted in the interests of true philatelists (to put it mildly) when they inserted, in a postage-stamp album, pages devoted entirely to United States Fiscal and Telegraph Stamps. If we are to be thus annoyed by this uncalled-for intrusion, why not pile on the agony by similar additions in the case of every other country which has ever issued similar labels, and why not go the whole figure, and let us have spaces for those peculiarly phrased medicine stamps, whose presence would grace the library table of the most erudite. My innate modesty forbids an enlargement upon this point, but “he who runs may read.”

The stamps in question have no right in a Postage Stamp album, and I consider it a highly inconsiderate act upon the part of our publishers, which it is fondly hoped will not be repeated in the next edition. I will admit that “business is business,” and that it is always well to work off old or surplus stock, but hardly in this way. As the case now stands, collectors using the “International” are *forced* either to collect these stamps, or to leave in a blank condition six entire pages, which is not fair to the collector, to say the least.

As far as I am concerned, I leave them severely alone, having never tried them but once and then very soon quitting in disgust. When it is found that it requires, say, 150 pages to catalogue all the varieties (?) of those issued in this country alone, it is a good time to cry a halt, and ask ourselves whither all this tends.

It is an aphorism of long standing and good repute, that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well. Now I wish to put this question seriously to all who read this Journal (may they soon be numbered as the leaves of the trees and the sands of the shore) and to ask, *is it possible* (time and means being taken into due consideration) to do justice to the collection, in a truly careful, painstaking and scientific manner, of Postage Stamps, Entire Envelopes, Post Cards and Fiscals?

Either of these divisions forms a study and expense in itself, and yet, how many collectors do we find, particularly among our foreign born philatelists, who rush blindly into all four divisions? As a natural consequence, special results are neglected for the sake of the general *good*, and the *finale* is generally *bad*.

For my part, I find my hands full when I properly undertake the study of *postage stamps and cut envelopes* only, and I thank my stars that I am not *obliged* as well to devote my energies to other branches of far less interest to me. I knew what the result would be and therefore I adhere to the line I laid down at the beginning of my philatelic career, having, as stated before, only diverged therefrom as an experiment, and very soon finding out my error.

STAMPS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS.

Here we have the height of absurdity to my way of thinking. The craze for these interesting mementos began when attention was attracted to the Local Stamps of the United and Confederate States. Every one appeared to doubt the genuineness of a local stamp that was not upon the original envelope or letter, and the opportunity was eagerly grasped by certain enterprising, though mercenary parties, who ground out (slowly or rapidly, according to the demand) all sorts of genuine (?) locals, and all upon the *original, time-worn documents*, which found a ready sale at home and abroad. This lasted as long as such operations usually do, and then the bubble burst and we all breathed freer, for, after that, we were reasonably sure that not more than *one* local per week would be *resuscitated*, whereas, before, who could number them?

My own feeling in this matter is that I want stamps that I know are genuine, either from my own observation or from the endorsement or guarantee of some philatelic authority. I wouldn't give a snap of my finger if I had to back up the authenticity of my stamps by producing them all affixed to the original letter, or attached to a letter of guarantee from the source of supply.

A simple endorsement of the guarantor's name upon the back is ample security for me.

Another thing to be considered is, that, unless detached from the document, a stamp can not be neatly displayed upon the pages of one's album. To be sure the whole cumbersome affair may be implanted there—lock, stock and barrel—and a sweet looking object it is when so placed. I don't want any such affairs upon the pages of my album, I'm sure. Were this craze confined to locals alone, there would not be so much to say upon the subject, which would then be too contracted for many words to be wasted upon it, but, unfortunately, of late, all classes of old stamps are subjected to the indignity. For instance, in a recent New York auction sale, I found, in the catalogue thereof, particular stress laid upon the fact that certain stamps of the earlier issues of New South Wales were upon "portions of the original letters;" and, judging from the prices paid, collectors must have thought they had struck a bonanza. I secured one or two, where the figures were within reason; the *stamps* are in my album, the "*portions*" are where they belong, in the waste paper basket.

As certificates of genuineness in the present instance the "portions" were no good, for I have never seen a Sydney View or Laureated New South Wales counterfeited in a manner that would deceive any but the merest tyro.

At the present time we are offered all sorts of stamps, current and obsolete, upon the original documents or portions thereof, and the thing is getting run into the ground. For instance, there lately passed through my hands, in one of the A. P. A. covers, a lot of envelopes addressed to a well-known dealer, to which were affixed the foreign stamps that paid the postage on these envelopes. This dealer had kindly placed at the disposal of his fellow members of the A. P. A., a lot of common current stamps of no degree of rarity whatever, and because, forsooth, they were upon the original envelopes, he had advanced his regular prices about fifty per cent. Strange to say, too, he had found purchasers for some of his fancy articles. Can absurdity be carried farther?

LOCALS.

This word opens up before us a wide field of fact and fancy.

I own to a pleasure in collecting the Locals of my own country, and to the great delight that I have always experienced in the acquisition of a rarity in

this line. As a rule, they are of the crudest, and most indifferent design and workmanship, and, therefore, may naturally be found counterfeited in a greater or less degree of excellence. Reprints also abound to redundancy, I am sorry to say, and that, in a measure, has brought our Local Stamps into disrepute.

Still, to a person of experience, an original Local presents its distinctive points whereby its genuine character may be assured, and, if sufficient care and advice be taken, no one need be deceived. Of course many of these are virtually unattainable, but still there are many that may still be had for a small sum, and diligent research among files of old letters is continually bringing forth many stamps, that at one time were classed as even unique. Not only that, but every now and then we hear of a brand new one being discovered, to the great delight of the happy resuscitator; in fact the searcher for Locals never can tell when he may light upon a novelty, that would make the eye of a Philbrick or a Ferrary beam with delight.

Taken all in all, United States and Confederate Locals are worthy of the utmost consideration at the hands of American philatelists, and deserve a prominent place in our albums. As for the so-called Hamburg Locals, they are frauds of the worst kind, and, so far as my researches upon the subject prove, they always have been; it is a matter of regret to see the "complete set of 116 varieties" still advertised for sale by certain prominent dealers. I wonder whether this fallacy will ever drop of its own weight, or whether it will continue to press its way despite the now generally prevailing opinion concerning it.

So far back as I can remember these things have been collected, and it is only recently even that spaces for them are no longer provided in our best albums.

In the meantime, the full set may still be had for 25 cents.

Much in the same category appear to me the emanations from the German and Scandinavian nations, which at present are waxing fat and multiplying before our eyes; there must be a demand for them, else whence the plentiful and varied supply? I firmly believe they are created solely for the benefit (?) of collectors; hence they are tabooed from my album pages.

As far as Russian Locals are concerned but little is known of them in this country, and few collect them. There has always been a considerable amount of interest manifested in them abroad, and there have been many discussions as to their nature, which, I believe, has settled down into a belief in their philatelic claims to recognition.

My own opinion is that they are just as collectible as our own Locals, but, inasmuch as the line has to be drawn somewhere, and as they are not to be easily obtained in this country, I quietly pass them by, and devote the time which would be required for their proper study to something which is more interesting and profitable from a philatelic point of view.

There are next to be considered the stamps of the Native Indian States which have lately increased to a great extent; formerly these were considered as approximately locals, but since the fashion has been adopted of surcharging the name of the issuing State upon the regular issue for India, it seems as though they should be relegated to the same position that the Mexican stamps occupy (up to and including the 1882 issue), upon which may be found surcharged the name of the town in which the stamp is proposed to be used. Abroad, where they have plenty of time to devote to these fancies, considerable attention has always been paid to these Mexican surcharges, as well as to the Native Indian issues, but in this country, the idea of their collection does not meet with popular favor; and in this popular opinion, I heartily join. Kindly remember that I do not state that they are unworthy of admission into our albums, but that I simply adhere to my opinion as a matter of expediency. As for

the issues of Afghanistan, Cashmere, etc., they are so indistinctly impressed, and, therefore, so difficult of comprehension, that I never really had the patience to study them up; doubtless, I should feel chagrin at this compulsory admission, but, nevertheless, the facts are as stated, and, moreover, I have always felt that the large number of varieties were, in all probability, created almost solely to meet philatelic demands. I must confess, however, that I do not feel this ground as firm under my feet as I do some other philatelic standpoints; and, perhaps some day, if I ever find the time, may look more deeply into the subject than I have hitherto ventured to do.

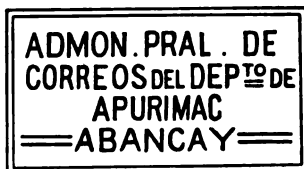
(To be continued.)

THE STAMPS OF PERU.

BY HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

APURIMAC.



1885. Provisional stamp of Peru, surcharged in four lines: *Admon. Pral de* —*Correos del Depto de—Apurimac— = Abancay=*
10 centavos gray, black surcharge.

AYACUCHO.



1884. Regular issue of Peru, surcharged *Ayacucho—Pral* in double circle.
5 centavos blue, black surcharge.

1885. Provisional issue of Peru of same date, surcharged as *per* previous engraving.
10 centavos gray, black surcharge.

CHALA.



1884. Regular issues of Peru, surcharged: *Chila* in circle.
5 centavos blue, black surcharge.
10 " slate, " " "

CHICLAYO.



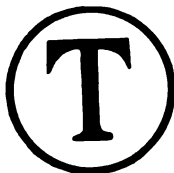
1884. Regular issue of Peru, surcharged *Franca* in oval.
5 centavos blue, black surcharge.

CUZCO.



1882. Provisional issue of Arequipa of same date, surcharged *Cuzco* in oval.
10 centavos blue, black surcharge.
1883. Provisional issue of Arequipa of same date, surcharged *Cuzco* in oval.
10 centavos red, black surcharge.
1884. Regular issues of Peru, surcharged *Cuzco* in oval.
5 centavos blue, black surcharge.
10 " slate, " "
1885. Provisional issues of Peru, of same date, surcharged *Cuzco* in oval.
5 centavos olive, black surcharge.
10 " slate, " "

HUACHO.



1884. Regular issues of Peru, surcharged with large T in circle.
5 centavos blue, black surcharge.
10 " green, " "

MOQUEGA.



1882. Provisional stamp of Arequipa of same year, surcharged *Moquega* in oval surrounded by elongated octagon.
10 centavos blue, violet surcharge.

1883. Provisional stamp of Arequipa of same date, surcharged same as above.

10 centavos red, violet surcharge.

1884. Regular issues of Peru, surcharged as per engraving.

1 centavo orange, violet surcharge.

5 centavos blue, " "

Provisional issues of Peru of 1881, with surcharge *Union Postal Universal, Plata, Peru*, surcharged as above.

1 centavo green, red and violet surcharge.

2 centavos carmine, blue and violet "

5 " blue, red and violet "

5 " " " " red "

1885. Provisional stamp of Peru of same year, surcharged as per cut.

10 centavos gray, violet surcharge.

PAITA.



1884. Regular issues of Peru surcharged *Paita* in oval.

5 centavos blue, violet surcharge.

5 " " black "

10 " green, " "

10 " slate, " "

PASCO.



1884. Regular issues of Peru, surcharged *Pasco* in two concentric elongated octagons.

5 centavos blue, red surcharge.

10 " slate, black "

Surcharged with triangle No. 3 and Pasco.

1 centavo orange, black and black surcharge.

Surcharged with *Union Postal Universal, Plata, Lima*, triangle No. 3 and Pasco.

2 centavos carmine, blue, black and black surcharge

PISCO.



1884. Regular issue of Peru, surcharged *Pisco* in oval.

5 centavos blue, black surcharge

PIURA.

PIURA

1884. Regular issues of Peru surcharged *Piura* in large type.

5 centavos blue, black surcharge.
 20 " carmine, " "
 50 " green, " "

Provisional issues of Peru, with surcharge *Union Postal Universal, Plcta, Lima*, surcharged *Piura* as above.

1 centavo green, red and black surcharge.
 2 centavos carmine, blue and " "
 5 " blue, red " " "

PIURA

Regular issues of Peru, surcharged *Piura* in small letters.

5 centavos blue, black surcharge.
 5 " " violet "
 20 " carmine, black "
 20 " " blue "



Regular issue of Peru, surcharged *Piura* in oval.
 5 centavos blue, black surcharge.

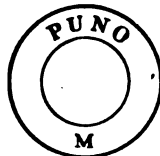
Regular issue of Peru, surcharged *Piura Vapor*, as per cut.
 20 centavos carmine, black surcharge.



Provisional issue of Peru, with surcharge *Union Postal Universal, Plcta, Lima*, surcharged *Piura Vapor* as above.

5 centavos blue, red and black surcharge.

PUNO.



1882. Provisional stamp of Arequipa of same date, surcharged *Puno M* in double circle.

10 centavos blue, violet surcharge.

1883. Provisional stamp of Arequipa, of same year, surcharged as above.
 10 centavos red, blue surcharge.

1884. Regular issues of Peru, surcharged as per cut.
 1 centavo orange, violet surcharge.
 2 centavos violet, " "
 5 " blue, " "

Provisional issue of Peru with surcharge of triangle No. 4, surcharged *Puno*.
 1 centavo orange, black and violet surcharge.

1885. Provisional issues of Peru of same year, surcharged as above.
 5 centavos olive, black surcharge.
 10 " gray, " "

YCA.



1884. Regular issues of Peru, surcharged *Yca* in oval.
 1 centavo orange, violet surcharge.
 2 centavos violet, " "
 5 " blue, " "
 5 " blue, black "
 10 " slate, violet "

Provisional issue of Peru, surcharged with *Yca* in oval. With horseshoe and Chilian arms.

1 centavo green, black and black surcharge.

With *Union Postal Universal* in horseshoe, and triangle No. 3.
 2 centavos, red, black, black and black surcharge.

With triangle No. 2.

1 centavo orange, black and black surcharge.

Unpaid letter stamp of Peru, surcharged with triangle No. 3, and *Yca* in oval.

1 centavo brown, black and black surcharge.



Regular issues of Peru, surcharged *Yca Vapor* as per cut.

- 1 centavo orange, violet surcharge.
 2 centavo violet, " "
 5 " blue, black "
 20 " carmine, " "

Provisional issues of Peru, with surcharge *Union Postal Universal* in horseshoe, and triangle No. 3, surcharged *Yca Vapor*.

2 centavo red, black, black and black surcharge.

Provisional issue of Peru, with surcharge of triangle No. 3, surcharged *Yca Vapor*.

1 centavo orange, black and black surcharge.

Unpaid letter stamp of Peru, with surcharge of triangle No. 2, surcharged *Yca Vapor*.

1 centavo brown, black and black surcharge.

(To be continued.)

 THE PAPER MONEY OF THE REVOLUTION.

Read before the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, May 4th, 1888, by J. W. Scott.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY:

We are all collectors of paper money, the principal difference being that while the majority take the bills just as they come, a few among our number prefer a select proportion in old issues. They give us pleasure in the accumulation and preservation, lead us into the study of history and, having nearly all been repudiated by their makers, prevent us giving our assent to any great increase of the number now in circulation. The paper which passes as money is subject to the same laws as that traded in as curiosities, an increase in the quantity over the demand lowers the value.

Of the origin of paper money I can find no record, the various encyclopædias I have consulted being singularly silent on the entire subject, although considerable space is given to Bills of Exchange which appear to have been in use at the dawn of civilization, being found among the baked-tile records of Babylon and the papyri of the Egyptians. I leave out the Chinese because that wonderful people undoubtedly possessed all the material aids of civilization before Europe had emerged from barbarism, and it is to her isolating policy that Europe remained for so many centuries in darkness, her people having to invent and discover for themselves the first elements of progress which had long been the property of the East.

Bills of Exchange, originally invented to save the risk of moving large sums of money from place to place, must soon have commended themselves to rulers as a means of representing money which did not exist and thus securing a semblance of the real article which answered many of its purposes.

In Washington Irving's "Conquest of Grenada" I find the following quaint narrative from the manuscript of Fray Antonio Agapida, a Spanish monk of the fifteenth century. After describing the capture of Alhama by the Count of Tendilla he goes on to say "that this Catholic cavalier at one time was destitute of gold and silver, wherewith to pay the wages of his troops, and the soldiers murmured greatly, seeing that they had not the means of purchasing necessaries from the people of the town. In this dilemma, what does this most sagacious commander? He takes me a number of little morsels of paper, on the which he inscribes various sums, large and small, according to the nature of the case, and signs me them with his own hand and name. These did he give to the soldiery, in earnest of their pay. 'How!' you will say, 'are soldiers to be paid with scraps of paper?' Even so, I answer, and well paid too, as I will presently make manifest; for the good count issued a proclamation, ordering the inhabitants of Alhama to take these morsels of paper for the full amount thereon inscribed, promising to redeem them at a future time with silver and gold, threatening severe punishment to all who should refuse. The people having full confidence in his word, and trusting that he would be as willing to perform the one promise as he certainly was able to perform the other, took those curious morsels of paper without hesitation or demur. Thus, by a subtle and most miraculous kind of alchymy, did this Catholic cavalier turn worthless paper into precious gold, and make his late impoverished garrison abound in money!"

"It is but just to add, that the Count de Tendilla redeemed his promises, like a loyal knight; and this miracle, as it appeared in the eyes of Fray Antonio Agapida, is the first instance on record of paper money, which has since inundated the civilized world with unbounded opulence."

This issue took place in the spring of 1484. The oldest of bank bill

that has come under my notice was a Swedish note dated 1666; but I have a genuine piece of paper money, although it can scarcely be called a bill, which antedates this nearly one hundred years. This is more properly a coin struck on card. It was used in the city of Leyden during the never to be forgotten siege of that city by the Spaniards in 1574, when the Prince of Orange cut the dykes which held back the water and so drowned more than 1000 of the enemy. The obverse bears a heraldic lion rampant holding sword and shield, with arms of Leyden, two keys crossed above a crown, legend, *Pugno pro * patria * 1574*. Reverse, *Lvgdvnvm Batavorvm* (the Latin name of the city) in wreath. The piece has been counter stamped with a small lion in oval. This is certainly a connecting link between coin and bank notes.

The earliest issue of notes in this country is supplied by the colony of Massachusetts, the only value that has come down to us is for 40 shillings which, in the liberality of their hearts, they have given an additional letter and spelled fourty; the date is November 21st, 1708. Before reviewing the various colonial issues, I shall describe the notes of the Continental Congress which are more fully illustrated by the collection which I have the pleasure of submitting to your inspection.

I shall not waste your time by an extended account of the events which led to the issue of the bills now before me; suffice it to say that the sword was unsheathed at Lexington for the defence of American Liberty on the 10th of April, 1775, and on the 10th of May the second Continental Congress assembled, one of its first acts being to issue paper money of various denominations.



These bills give abundant evidence of the haste with which they were prepared, being a combination of type with engraved borders and circular vignette having a Latin motto above. The bill reads *The United Colonies* (with value repeated) at top and bottom; *Continental Currency* (with value repeated) at each side; in body of note, "This bill entitles the bearer to receive Spanish milled dollars, or the value thereof, in gold or silver according to the resolutions of the congress held at Philadelphia the 10th of May, 1775," with signatures below and number above vignette. The reverse bears a crude imitation of leaves of various trees, different on each value; with denomination

above; Philadelphia, printed by Hall and Sellers, 1775, below; the whole enclosed in a type border composed of pieces of various patterns evidently selected to add to the difficulty of counterfeiting. The engraved parts were cut on type metal by an English gun engraver named Smithers. This style of work was adopted so that the bills could be rapidly produced on the ordinary printing presses then in use. The devices selected for the various values, (which were retained for the same denominations throughout the series,) are decidedly quaint and amusing, viewed in the light of these latter days, but were evidently intended in dead earnest by the committee who designed and fitted each with an appropriate Latin motto. The terrible warnings conveyed by the pictures were doubtless accepted as prophetic by the patriots. What effect they had on the invaders it is not hard to guess.

The designs may be described as follows:



1 dollar : Acanthus plant sprouting up around a basket which is held down by a heavy tile ; in reference to the classic legend giving the origin of the Corinthian capital in architecture. The motto, *Depressa Resurgit* "Though pressed down it will rise again." The lesson being that although the country had been kept down by a foreign power it would eventually rise in strength and beauty.



2 dollars : a hand with flail about to thresh a sheaf of wheat. The motto *Tribulatio Didat* "Affliction enriches" teaches that the hard blows they must expect to receive will eventually rebound to their own good.

The following epigram from the *Evening Post* of Feb. 19th, 1778, shows that there are two ways of looking at a thing.

That thrashing makes rich the Congress do know,
Or else on their money they would not say so;
But what kind of thrashing they do not explain,
Whether beat by the English, or beating out grain;
And since we're left dark, we may fairly conclude
That both will enrich them, and both do them good.

It is signed—*A Maryland Loyalist.*

3 dollars : an aerial fight between a crane and an eagle, in which the weaker bird has decidedly the best of it, for, while each bird has clasped the other's claws and the eagle is uppermost, his neck is pierced by the long bill of the crane, making it exceedingly difficult for him to strike his antagonist. The motto, *Exitus in dubio est* "The end is in doubt." While the first two designs are intended to give encouragement to the people this and the following two must be considered as a direct warning to England to let the Colonies alone or she will get hurt.



4 dollars : a wild boar charging on a spear, motto, *Aut mors aut vita decora* "Either death or an honorable life."



5 dollars : a thorny bush which has been grasped by an open hand, from which the blood is dropping. The motto *Sustine vel abstine* "Sustain or abstain."



6 dollars : a mammoth beaver gnawing at a small tree. The sizes should certainly have been reversed, the motto being "*Perseverando*," for very little of this

excellent quality would be required by such an animal to bring down such a tree. However the moral is evidently intended to show that by perseverance the greatest obstacles can be overthrown and England must not despise her seemingly weak adversary.



7 dollars: a storm, such as they used to have before blizzards were invented, the rain coming straight down in thick streams over hill and valley while black clouds roll above. The motto *Serenabit*, "It will clear up," or advising the people in the words of the song "wait till the clouds roll by."



8 dollars: a thirteen-stringed harp with motto *Majora minoribus consonant*, "The greater and smaller ones all sound together," probably to stiffen up the backbone of the smaller States.



20 dollars: the ocean with mediæval device of a face blowing on it from out of the clouds. The motto *Vi concitatæ* "Driven by force," the waves of

course representing the people; the wind England, which is forcing them to rise up in self defence.

The last bill differs from the rest of the series in every respect. The shape is narrower and longer; it has no engraved borders, and is printed on different paper (white) and of better quality, while the left end is "marbled" in various colors similar to the edges of books. The reverse also is different, having a circular vignette at left end; it is also the rarest note of the series, only 11,800 bills having been printed, while 49,000 of all the other denominations were issued.



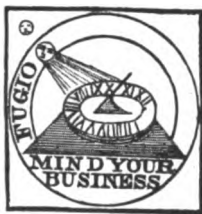
On the 24th of July another million dollars in bills of the denomination of \$30.00 were printed, but the date on the note remained as before. The style is similar to low values on the obverse, while the reverse contains the vignettes of both sides of the \$20.00 last described. The design on the face of the \$30.00 bill is a small tomb with a very large laurel wreath on it, with the motto *Si recte facies* "If thou shall do well," apparently betting two to one on the wreath. Force in his American Archives describes the device as a wreath on an altar which is supposed to represent Congress.

This issue is signed by two of the following persons, one with red and the other with black ink.

Thomas Barlow,
 Thomas Barclay,
 John Bayard,
 Andrew Bunner,
 Thos. Coombe,
 William Craig,
 Dan'l Clymer,
 Judah Foulke,
 Isaac Hazlehurst
 William Jackson,
 Robert S. Jones,
 Fred Kuhl,
 Thos. Laurance,
 Ellis Lewis,

Mordecai Lewis,
 John Mease,
 Samuel Meredith,
 George Naffin,
 James Milligan,
 Anthony Morris,
 Luke Morris,
 Samuel Morris,
 John M. Nesbit,
 James Reed,
 Robert Roberts,
 John Shee,
 Jos. Sims,
 Robert Tuckniss.

The second series of notes is of the same designs and values, from one to eight dollars, the total issue being the same as the last, or three million dollars. They are dated Philadelphia, November 29th, 1775.



The third series, dated Philadelphia, Feb. 17th, 1775, introduces four new values, which are confined to this issue. The shape is upright instead of oblong and the denominations $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ of a dollar. The design is the same on all, that of a sun dial with the word Fugio in the half circle, and "Mind your business" below. The device is familiar to all coin collectors as that of the first American cent, while the reverse is equally well known from being found on the Continental pewter dollar. The thirteen-linked chain, each bearing the name of a State encircling a ring in glory, enscribed "American Congress," in centre "we are one." Certainly the designs of these fractional bills are far superior to those employed on the higher values. Another peculiarity of these notes consists in there being three designs of fames to each value, which are marked respectively A B and C. They were signed only once, and that in red ink. The other values of the series, from one to eight dollars, offer no peculiarities, but I will call your attention while examining the set to the silk threads in the paper, an invention for which I believe the government paid a big price to use in the paper on which the first issue of National Bank Bills was printed, quite unconscious that this great invention had been utilized in the first bills issued in the name of the nation. Why don't they try an admixture of talc or isinglass, as it is commonly called, in the pulp, which was also much used as a safeguard in the manufacture of paper for the Continental Bills.

The Fourth, Fifth and Sixth series contain nothing particularly noteworthy, except that the one dollar bill is omitted from the first two, and the 30.00 takes their place. The dates are May 9th, 1776, July 22d, 1776, November 2d, 1776, respectively.

The Seventh series is noteworthy from the fact that they are dated at Baltimore, February 26th, 1777, the values remaining the same.

The Eighth series is the first on which the name is given as the United States, the old designation of United Colonies having been continued on the four series issued since the glorious fourth, when it was officially adopted. This change in name was effected by a simple alteration of the borders, except in the case of the 30.00, where new top and bottom prices were prepared. It will be noted that the eight dollar value in my set is represented by a counterfeit. The set was issued at Philadelphia, and dated May 20th, 1777.

The Ninth series, dated at Yorktown, April 11th, 1778, are noteworthy both on account of their great rarity and for the substitution of 20.00, 30.00 and 40.00 bills. (The latter value being the only one in the entire series with an English motto,) in place of the familiar 1, 2, and 3 dollars. The borders have been replaced by new ones of a less elaborate design, and the vignettes re-engraved in an inferior manner. Counterfeits of this rare issue are frequently met with, and they together with the eighth set were withdrawn from circulation on this account.



The design on the \$40.00 bill is an altar with fire surrounded by thirteen stars with the all-seeing eye above, with "Confederation" below on ribbon. This is the only instance where the motto is given in English.

The Tenth series takes us back to Philadelphia, is dated September 26th, 1778, and consists of the following values, 5., 6., 7., 8., 20., 30., 40., 50. and 60. dollars. The engraving is the same as used for printing the last set.



50 dollars: an unfinished pyramid consisting of thirteen layers of stone representing the thirteen states. The motto Perennis, "Everlasting." One of the most appropriate devices of the series, and was sufficiently appreciated at that time to be selected as the device for the Great Seal of the United States where the pyramid has grown with the country, and is now composed of thirty-eight layers.



60 dollars: the world floating in the firmament, with motto Deus regnat exultet terra, "The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice," a quotation from the 97th Psalm, admonishing people to trust in God.

The Eleventh and last issue of Continental Bills wound up the series by giving the name of the government in full, "The United States of North America," but omitting the name of the city where issued; the date is January 14th, 1779. As a safeguard against counterfeiting, an oblong band in the left border, and a section, usually diamond-shaped, of the vignette is printed in red; the device appears to have been quite successful, as a bogus note of this issue has never come under my observation; but this may be accounted for by the fact that the bills were not worth imitating as they were only accepted in payment at the rate of seven and a half for one of silver. The values are as follows: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 20, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70 and 80 dollars.

The undescribed values are as follows:



35 dollars: a field with a plow in the foreground, three trees and cloud above. The motto *Hinc opes*, "Hence our wealth," calling attention to the fact that agriculture is the sure source of wealth.



45 dollars: two bee-hives under a shed, bees at side and in front. The motto *Sic floret respublica*, "Thus flourishes the Republic" Teaching that if they would prosper, they must follow the example of the bees.



55 dollars: the sun shining on a landscape and driving the black clouds away. The motto *Post nubila phœbus*, "After the clouds comes the sun"

and certainly the people needed all the encouragement they could derive from the ever recurring phenomenon of the sunshine succeeding rain to sustain them under the increasing burdens of the war.



65 dollars : a hand from heaven holding a pair of scales over the earth. The motto *Fiat justitia*, 'Let Justice be done,' calling attention of all to the fact that their cause is just and that they must place their reliance on God.



70 dollars : a single tree growing on a hill top. The motto *Vim procellarum, quadrennium sustinuit*. "For four years it has sustained the force of the storms." The tree represents the United States which after four years of war still remained strong and upright a sign full of encouragement for the future.



80 dollars : a large and strong tree firmly rooted and its branches filling all the space above. The motto *Et in secula seculorum florescebit*. "It will flourish forever and ever." The last and highest denomination of the series, it closes with a prophetic announcement which every day gives stronger evidence of being fulfilled.

The Continental money went the way of nearly all promises to pay which are not backed up by something more substantial than promises. Originally issued in small amounts, it increased in the space of four years and a half to

to the sum of 242,060,780, and decreased in value in about the same proportion, as will be seen by the following table of its value, in comparison with 100.00 in specie in January of each year in which it remained in circulation, 1777, \$105, 1778, \$325, 1779, \$742, 1780, \$2,934, 1781, \$7,400. At this later date calico sold at \$85.00 per yard, handkerchiefs at \$100.00 each and other goods at like prices. With all its faults it accomplished the purpose for which it was issued and supplied the sinews of war for fighting to a successful termination the richest nation in the world.

One of the greatest obstacles to the success of the bills was the large number of counterfeits which flooded the country, many of which were issued as a war measure by the British, as will be seen by the following advertisement taken from the New York *Mercury* of April 14th, 1777. "Advertisement.—Persons going into other colonies may be supplied with any number of counterfeit Congress notes for the price of the paper per ream. They are so neatly executed that there is no risk in getting them off, it being almost impossible to discover that they are not genuine. This has been proven by bills to a very large amount which have already been successfully circulated. Inquire of Q. E. D. at the Coffee House from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. during the present month."

The accompanying sheet of counterfeits may contain some of the bills advertised by Mr Q. E. D., which he was so anxious some one else would demonstrate the circulating capacity of. The next sheet represents the counterfoil, being bills printed from the genuine plates on blue paper and unsigned; they were sent by the government to prominent parties to be used for comparison with suspected bills.

I cannot do better than close this part of my subject with a clipping from an old paper; unfortunately I cannot recall its name at this time.

Sacred to the Memory of a Continental Bill
which departed this life Sept. 9th, 1782, aged five years and eight months.
Stop reader and contemplate the fate of all mortal things.
This promising child was honorably descended, being got by Public Credit on Public Spirit.
Jan. 2, anno Domini, 1776. Though born in a dark and gloomy hour,
and of apparently weakly constitution it once bid fair long to live
an honor to its parents, and useful to mankind.
Young as it was, America will not disdain to own uncommon obligations to this child,
and its numerous brethren and sisters, all of whom, though born at different times,
expired at the same instant and are buried in the same grave.
The tears of widows and orphans of helpless age and feeble infancy
have plentifully flowed on this sad occasion.
Having long stood the open assaults of its enemies, and these not a few,
it fell ultimately by poison secretly administered by the hand of a false professing friend.
Vain were the attempts of five skillful physicians even to protract its fate.
While they were prescribing alas! the patient died.
For the benefit of a posterity which will never be born, and to preserve from a like untimely
death those who will never live, they have published their prescription.
Reader! if thou canst restrain thy indignation, do not curse
the authors of this sad catastrophe; but admire the bounty of Providence,
which has bestowed such large portions of patience and resignation
on the Whigs of America, that they can starve without repining,
and kiss the hand that dashes from their lips, the cup of earthly comforts.

(To be continued.)

THE NATIONAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

EIGHTH REGULAR MEETING.

New York May 2nd 1888.

The meeting was called to order at 8:10 P. M. by President Joseph Rechert. Messrs. Terret, Bogert, Corwin, Strauss, Collin, Morton, Adenaw, Reppen, Myenberg, Seeligsberg, Aue, and as visitor, Henry Gremmel, present.

Mr. W. Seeligsberg officiated as Secretary *pro tem.*, owing to the absence, through illness, of Mr. Warner.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and on motion adopted.

The matter of nominating candidates for the elective offices of the A. P. A. was then taken up, and the following ticket was unanimously endorsed as the choice of the members of the National Philatelic Society.

For President: John K. Tiffany; for Vice-President: W. C. Vanderlip; for Secretary: Henry O. Harris; for Treasurer: H. B. Seagrave; International Secretary: Joseph Rechert.

A very interesting article from the *Philatelic Record*, by Emil Diena was then read by Mr. Bogert. The article referred to an index of all philatelic literature throughout the world, and on motion a committee was appointed to devise the best method of aiding in the compilation. The following gentlemen were appointed on the Committee: Messrs Bogert, Aue and Morton. Mr. Bogert was thanked for the able manner in which he brought the matter before the Society.

The book-case donated by Mr. Rich was greatly admired by all. Mr. Aue, the Librarian, took charge of it.

On motion of Mr. Corwin, it was resolved to have a list of names of the members of the National Philatelic Society printed in our official journal, THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.*

The following rarities and novelties were exhibited by Mr. Rechert.

The new British Bechuanaland 1 d. surcharged P. C. The New Dutch Indies 7½ c., P. C.; also a curiosity in the shape of a post-card on parchment paper from Nepal. Furthermore, a half penny green Gambia stamp, Guyane Francaise 10c. on 75c. carmine, 1888. The new Turkish stamps, 5 p., 20 p. and 2 pia.

Mr. Henry Collin showed a great rarity consisting of a strip of five different varieties, 1st issue, 5 ct., Tolima; also the new officially sealed Mexican stamp with the word "Mexico" erased; also the Congo 15 ct. P. C.

Mr. Rechert handed to our librarian the copy of Dr. M. P. Kloss' book on U. S. envelopes donated by the author for our library, which was accepted with thanks.

The meeting then adjourned at 10 P. M.

WM. SEELIGSBERG, Secretary *pro tem.*

* Owing to a lack of space the publishers cannot insert the list in this number.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A. P. A. BRANCH

59th REGULAR MEETING.

Stapleton, May 16th, 1888.

Present: Mr. Aug. Dejonge, Chairman. Messrs. E. L. Schumann, J.

Herzog, von Hodenberg, Dr. Odendall, Oscar Dejonge, Dr. Von During, G. Kaufmann, Gutzzeit and H. Clotz. As guests, Messrs. Furmanns, Hammersdorff and Poel.

The minutes of the 58th meeting were adopted as read.

The Executive Committee reported favorably on Messrs. C. B. Corwin, Hermann Hagedorn and H. N. Johnson, and all were unanimously elected.

The Stamp Album, donated by Mr. Aug. Dejonge, was handed over to the Secretary for safe keeping.

Stamps for the Album were contributed by the following members: Messrs. Aug. Dejonge, Schumann, Clotz, Herzog, Kaufman, Dr. Von During, von Hodenberg, Dr. Odendall and Gutzzeit.

On motion of Mr. Gutzzeit, a vote of thanks was tendered to the President.

The Secretary read a communication from the Minnesota Branch A. P. A., notifying the Society of their ticket for officers for the A. P. A.

Mr. Schumann reported for the Committee on Revision and proposed the following alteration of the Constitution and By-laws:

Page 4, Art. III. Sec 5 shall read: "The second class (corresponding members) shall consist of those who reside outside of the United States."

To be inserted on page 12 of the By laws:

ARTICLE X.

Deceased Members.

The Society will take proper steps to dispose of collections of deceased members to the best advantage, for the benefit of the heirs, if they should so desire, to prevent a sacrifice of the property.

Seconded and carried.

Mr. Schumann's report for the Committee on the Permanent Album was adopted on motion of Dr. Odendall.

Election of officers for 1888-89.

Mr. Herzog moved that the following ticket be voted for and elected as a whole.

Mr. Aug. Dejonge, for President;

Mr. E. Kaufmann, for Vice President;

Dr. G. Odendall, for Secretary and Librarian;

Mr. Henry Clotz, for Treasurer;

Mr. E. L. Schumann, for Manager of Exchange;

Messrs. von Hodenberg, van der Willigen, C. Witt, for Executive Committee.

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

All the elected officers accepted with thanks, and the President in an elaborate speech gave a summary of the Society's doings during the years 1887-88, which was listened to by all with the greatest interest.

Mr. Schumann presented two lots of stamps for lottery; the 1 lepton and 2 lepta of the new issue of Greece. The lucky winners were Messrs. Herzog and von Hodenberg.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Schumann.

Meeting adjourned.

All communications relating to exchange, address to E. L. Schumann, 115 Broadway, New York, and matters pertaining to the Society, to

DR. G. ODENDALL, Secretary,
P. O. Box 520. Stapleton, Richmond Co., N. Y.

NOTES.

Mr. E. L. Schumann has shown us the entire set of new Greek stamps, and Mr. Thorne the new Argentine 50c. and letter cards.

In our May chronicle we have given the wrong date and type number for Argentine No. 91. The date should be 1888 instead of 1880, and number of illustration 1945 instead of 1961.

Turkey No. 175, chronicled in our last number, should be 20 paras instead of 5 paras.

The issue of Canadian official envelopes and cards has been officially contradicted.

British Bechuanaland £1 and £5, catalogued as green, should have been announced as violet.

In order to facilitate the binding of 12 numbers of our Journal into one volume without causing an overlapping of two years, we have decided to issue No. 6 on the 15th of June, thus making 12 numbers for 1888.

In the present number Mr. Corwin takes the publishers to task for having admitted spaces for revenue stamps in the International Album. However, we had already decided to omit these stamps in our next edition, and the ninth edition of the Album in question will not contain spaces for any revenue stamps whatever.

We would warn all collectors against purchasing any of the 4 reales Ecuador with eagle to right. We have always held that these were frauds and are now thoroughly investigating the matter. In our next number we will give a full exposition of the facts, and our reasons for the warning given herein.

In our April number we chronicled two Barbados revenue stamps used for postage. Our announcement was based on that of the *Timbre Poste* but we have since learned that these stamps are frauds and we hereby withdraw them from our catalogue.

AUCTION SALES.

As a finishing touch to the most successful auction season known to collectors, the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd, offers a magnificent selection of stamps to be sold at Bangs & Co., on June 13th. The stamps are the property of Messrs. Phillips and Shorthouse, and the catalogue enumerates a long list of rare and desirable specimens.

We may mention: New Haven, signed reprint; Providence, 10c; St. Louis, 10c, dies A. & B.; British Guiana, 4c magenta, ship in oblong; Cabul, 8 sh, 1st issue; Mauritius, 4 pence, provisional; Newfoundland, 1 shilling, vermilion, unused; Geneva, 10c on original letter; Antioquia, 1868, 1 peso.

Catalogues may be obtained of the publishers of this journal, and of all other prominent stamp dealers.

ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

49TH EDITION.

INCLUDES ALL NEW ISSUES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.



1962



1961



1960



1945

Perforated.

58 1888 1999 50c blue

OFFICIAL STAMPS.



Perforated.

BLACK SURCHARGE.

81 1888 1991 8c lake

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

92 1888 1961 5c vermilion

AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIAN POST OFFICES IN THE LEVANT

Perforated.

139	1888	2000	10 pa on 3 kr green
140	"	"	20 pa on 5 kr rose
141	"	"	1 pia on 10 kr blue
142	"	"	2 pia on 20 kr gray
143	"	"	5 pia on 50 kr violet

BRAZIL.



1892



1893

Perforated.

77	1888	1892	100 r lilac	10
78	"	1893	1000 r pearl-gray	1.00

CEYLON.

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

147	1887	1894	5c on 4c blue, black surcharge
148	"	"	5c on 4c " red "

ECUADOR.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

REGULAR ISSUES SURCHARGED "OFICIAL" IN BLACK.

Perforated.

41	1888	620	20c slate
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FRENCH COLONIES.

Cochin China.



Perforated.

129	1888	1895	15c on half of 30c brown on bistre	25
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Martinique.

Perforated.

275	1888	1808	01c on 20c red on green	10
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GREECE.



40	1888	750a	2 l bistre	2
41	"	"	40 l lilac	18

GRENADA.

*Perforated*

20	1888	1831	4 p on 2 sh orange	40
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INDIA.

Jummoo.



1971



1972



1973



1974



1975

NATIVE GRAYISH LAID PAPER.

1	1865	1971	½ a black	40
2	"	1972	1 a "	
3	"	"	1 a blue	2.00
4	"	1973	¼ r black	
5	"	"	¼ r blue	

6	1866	"	¼ r vermilion	2.50	
7	1867	1971	½ a yellow green		
8	"	1973	¼ r purple		
9	"	1974	½ a blue		
10	"	"	½ a red	30	50
11	"	"	½ a orange		
12	"	"	½ a green		
13	"	"	½ a black		
14	"	1975	1 a blue		
15	"	"	1 a red	50	
16	"	"	1 a orange		
17	"	"	1 a green		
18	"	"	1 a black		
19	1870	1971	½ a blue		
20	"	"	½ a vermilion	1.50	
21	"	1972	1 a "		
22	1874	1971	½ a orange		
23	"	"	½ a emerald green		
24	"	"	½ a sage green		
25	"	1972	1 a orange		
26	"	"	1 a emerald green		
27	"	"	1 a sage green		
28	"	1973	¼ r orange		
29	"	"	¼ r emerald green		
30	"	"	¼ a sage green		
31	1875	1971	½ a yellow		
32	"	1972	1 a "		
33	"	1973	¼ r "		
34	1877	1972	1 a slate blue		
35	"	1973	¼ r brick red		

EUROPEAN WHITE LAID PAPER.

36	1877	1971	½ a black	1.00	
37	"	"	½ a yellow		
38	"	"	½ a blue		
39	"	1972	1 a blue	75	
40	"	"	1 a red		
41	"	1973	¼ r blue		
42	"	"	¼ r red	2.00	

Jummoo Kashmir.



1976



1977

Perforated.

1	1878	1976	½ a red	1.00	
2	"	"	½ a violet		
3	"	1977	1 a red		



1978



1979



1980



1981



1982



1982a

Unperforated.

4	1878	1978	1/4 a red	
5	"	1976	1/2 a "	15
6	"	"	1/2 a violet	75
7	"	"	1/2 a slate	50
8	"	1977	1 a red	25
9	"	"	1 a lilac	1.00
10	"	1979	2 a red	50
11	"	"	2 a violet	50
12	1880	"	2 a indigo	
13	"	1980	4 a red	

THIN WOVE PAPER.

14	1880	1978	1/4 a red	8
15	"	1976	1/2 a "	8
16	"	1977	1 a "	15
17	"	1979	2 a "	50
18	"	1980	4 a "	1.50
19	"	1981	8 a "	1.50
20	1883	1978	1/4 a brown	4
21	"	1976	1/2 a yellow	
22	"	1977	1 a greenish gray	15
23	"	1979	2 a red on yellow	25
24	"	1980	4 a deep green	50
25	"	1981	8 a blue	75
26	"	1982	1/8 a yellow	3
27	"	1978	1/4 a blue	
28	"	1979	1 a olive brown	15
29	"	1980	4 a gray green	40
30	1886	1982a	1/4 a vermilion	

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

51	1878	1976	1/2 a black	1.00
52	"	1977	1 a "	1.00
53	"	1979	2 a "	1.25

THIN PAPER.

54	1880	1978	¼ a black	10
55	"	1976	½ a "	15
56	"	1977	1 a "	25
57	"	1979	2 a "	35
58	"	1980	4 a "	65
59	"	1981	8 a "	1.25

Kashmir.



1983



1984



1985



1986



1987



1988



1989

NATIVE PAPER.

1	1865	1983	¼ a black.	10	25
2	"	1984	4 a "		
3	"	1985	8 a "		
4	1866	1986	½ a "		
5	"	1987	½ a "		
6	"	1988	1 a "		
7	"	1987	½ a blue	15	25
8	"	1988	1 a red		
9	"	"	1 a blue		
10	"	"	1 a orange		
11	"	1989	2 a olive		
12	"	1984	4 a grayish green		
13	"	1985	8 a red	1.50	1.50
14	1868	1988	1 a dark orange		
15	"	1989	2 a yellow	1.00	
16	"	1984	4 a emerald green	1.50	1.50

EUROPEAN LAID PAPER.

17	1874	1983	¼ a black
18	"	1977	½ a blue
19	"	1988	1 a orange
20	"	1989	2 a ochre
21	"	1984	4 a sage green
22	"	1985	8 a red

EUROPEAN WOVE PAPER.

23	1874	1988	1 a orange
24	"	1984	4 a green
25	"	1985	8 a red

NATIVE PAPER.

26	1881	1983	¼ a lilac
27	"	1987	½ a "

JAMAICA.



REVENUES USED AS POSTAGE.

Perforated.

52	1888	1998	3 p mauve
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MACAO.

*Perforated.*

17a	1885	983	50 r blue
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MEXICO.



1906



1043

Pin Perforation.

157	1888	1996	1c on 2c scarlet, blue surcharge
158		1043	2c scarlet

RULED PAPER.

Perforated.

159 1888 1043 2c scarlet
160 1888 1043 10c "

Pin Perforation.

161 1888 1043 2c scarlet
162 " " 10c "

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

330 1888 1043 20c scarlet

OFFICIAL ENVELOPE STAMPS.



382 1886 1859 red on yellow p

NATAL.



Perforated.

SURCHARGED "POSTAGE" IN CURVE.

38 1888 1061 1 sh orange, red surcharge

ST. CHRISTOPHER.

Perforated.

15 1888 2002 1 p on 2½ p blue
16 " 2003 1 p " " "

40

SHANGHAI.



1369



1397

Perforated.

32a	1877	1369	1 cand rose (error)
55	1888	"	20 cash gray
56	"	"	60 " rose

U. S. COLOMBIA.

*Perforated.*

136 1888 1894 5 pesos buff

Santander.



682a 1886 1645 10c blue (error)

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*A HISTORY OF POSTAGE STAMPS
BEING
A REVISED LIST
OF THE
POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES
OF ALL NATIONS
BY J. W. SCOTT.
Continued from page 145.*

Eighth series, 1883.

Four new designs.—For cut specimens twenty-four varieties.

Designs.—We use the same heading in commenting on the engraving, but it is only by courtesy that such a wretched travesty of a stamp can be said to have any design. Three attempts were made to secure something that would do duty as a stamp on the envelopes, and after printing with red paint of many shades they apparently turned to a mixture of mud and coffee grounds, sometimes one and sometimes the other predominating; occasionally more or less red ink was introduced into the mixture, giving countless varieties of color and engraving. Under these circumstances we have simply catalogued the envelopes as supposed to be issued by the department. Those interested in the things actually supplied by the printers will, with the aid of the list of known varieties, find plenty to occupy their time.

Sizes and Shapes.—There being no noteworthy varieties in the knives used, we have no occasion for diagrams to illustrate the shapes.

Papers and Water-marks.—The papers remain the same as last issue, and while the “82” water-mark would appear to be appropriate to the series, some of the old star paper was utilized in the early editions.



Embossed profile of Washington to left on solid oval disk in reticulated

frame, inscribed U. S. POSTAGE above; TWO CENTS below; numerals of value in ovals at sides.

606	1883	Oct. 1.	2c. red	Note	White	82
607			2c. red	Ordinary Letter	White	82
608			2c. red	Ordinary Letter	Amber	82
609			2c. red	Ordinary Letter	Blue	82
610			2c. red	Ordinary Letter	Blue	Star.
611			2c. red	Ordinary Letter	Fawn	82
612			2c. red	Full Letter	White	82
613			2c. red	Full Letter	Amber	82
614			2c. red	Full Letter	Blue	82
615			2c. red	Full Letter	Blue	Star.
616			2c. red	Full Letter	Fawn	82
617			2c. red	Full Letter	Fawn	Star.
618			2c. red	Commercial	White	82
619			2c. red	Commercial	Amber	82
620			2c. red	Commercial	Blue	82
621			2c. red	Commercial	Blue	Star
622			2c. red	Commercial	Fawn	82
623			2c. red	Extra Letter	White	82
624			2c. red	Extra Letter	Amber	82
625			2c. red	Extra Letter	Blue	82
626			2c. red	Extra Letter	Blue	Star
627			2c. red	Extra Letter	Fawn	82
628			2c. red	Official	Fawn	82



Embossed profile of Washington to left on solid oval disk; U. S. POSTAGE above, TWO CENTS below in small letters on colored labels; two wavy lines on each side of labels; numerals of value in ovals at sides.

629	1883	Nov. 1.	2c. rose-red	Note	White	82
630			2c. rose-red	Ordinary Letter	White	82
631			2c. rose-red	Ordinary Letter	Amber	82
632			2c. rose-red	Ordinary Letter	Blue	82
633			2c. rose-red	Ordinary Letter	Blue	Star
634			2c. rose-red	Ordinary Letter	Fawn	82
635			2c. rose-red	Full Letter	White	82
636			2c. rose-red	Full Letter	Amber	82
637			2c. rose-red	Full Letter	Blue	82
638			2c. rose-red	Full Letter	Blue	Star
639			2c. rose-red	Full Letter	Fawn	82
640			2c. rose-red	Full Letter	Fawn	Star
641			2c. rose-red	Commercial	White	82
642			2c. rose-red	Commercial	Amber	82
643			2c. rose-red	Commercial	Blue	82
644			2c. rose-red	Commercial	Blue	Star
645			2c. rose-red	Commercial	Fawn	82
646			2c. rose-red	Extra Letter	White	82

647	1883	Nov. 1.	2c. rose-red	Extra Letter	Amber 82
648			2c. rose-red	Extra Letter	Blue 82
649			2c. rose-red	Extra Letter	Blue Star
650			2c. rose-red	Extra Letter	Fawn 82
651			2c. rose-red	Official	Fawn 82
652†			2c. rose-red	Wrapper	Manilla 82
653			2c. rose-red	Wrapper	Manilla 82
654	1884	May	2c. chocolate	Note	White 82
655			2c. chocolate	Ordinary Letter	White 82
656			2c. chocolate	Ordinary Letter	Amber 82
657			2c. chocolate	Ordinary Letter	Blue 82
658			2c. chocolate	Ordinary Letter	Fawn 82
659			2c. chocolate	Full Letter	White 82
660			2c. chocolate	Full Letter	Amber 82
661			2c. chocolate	Full Letter	Blue 82
662			2c. chocolate	Full Letter	Fawn 82
663			2c. chocolate	Commercial	White 82
664			2c. chocolate	Commercial	Amber 82
665			2c. chocolate	Commercial	Blue 82
666			2c. chocolate	Commercial	Fawn 82
667			2c. chocolate	Extra Letter	White 82
668			2c. chocolate	Extra Letter	Amber 82
669			2c. chocolate	Extra Letter	Blue 82
670			2c. chocolate	Extra Letter	Fawn 82
671			2c. chocolate	Official	Fawn 82
672			2c. chocolate	Wrapper 16x240	Manilla 82

† Catalogued by Horner.

This die wretchedly engraved originally, soon deteriorated to such an extent as to require frequent retouching or deepening of the lines, to say nothing of auxillary hubs equally poor and as frequently in need of tinkering. A list of the envelopes on which the various dies are found would be more calculated to disgust than edify the amateur; we therefore simply tabulate the dies or retouches all of which can be found on from three to fifteen different envelopes.

A Wavy lines run together in form of a chain.

B Dotted links over right figure "2"

C "O" in "two" round.

D Large heavy figure "2" at right.

E Three and a half links over left "2."

F Only two links under right "2."

Embossed profile of Jackson to left on solid oval disk in reticulated frame bearing solid labels inscribed U. S. POSTAGE above; FOUR CENTS below; numerals of value in solid ovals at sides.



673	1883	Oct. 1	4c. green	Commercial	White 82
674			4c. green	Commercial	Amber 82
675			4c. green	Extra Letter	White 82
676			4c. green	Extra Letter	Amber 82

677	1883	Oct. 1	4c. green	Official	White	82
678			4c. green	Official	Amber	82
679			4c. green	Extra Official	White	82



Same design as last two cent; with one wavy line above and below labels, in place of two.

680	1884	June	2c. chocolate	Note	White	82
681			2c. rose-red	Ordinary Letter	Blue	82
682			2c. chocolate	Ordinary Letter	White	82
683			2c. chocolate	Ordinary Letter	Amber	82
684			2c. chocolate	Ordinary Letter	Blue	82
685			2c. chocolate	Ordinary Letter	Fawn	82
686			2c. chocolate	Full Letter	White	82
687			2c. chocolate	Full Letter	Amber	82
688			2c. chocolate	Full Letter	Blue	82
689			2c. chocolate	Full Letter	Fawn	82
690			2c. carmine	Commercial	White	82
691			2c. chocolate	Commercial	White	82
692			2c. chocolate	Commercial	Amber	82
693			2c. chocolate	Commercial	Blue	82
694			2c. chocolate	Commercial	Fawn	82
695			2c. chocolate	Extra Letter	White	82
696			2c. chocolate	Extra Letter	Amber	82
697			2c. chocolate	Extra Letter	Blue	82
698			2c. chocolate	Extra Letter	Fawn	82
699			2c. chocolate	Official	White	82
700			2c. chocolate	Official	Amber	82
701			2c. chocolate	Official	Fawn	82
702			2c. chocolate	Extra Official	White	82
703			2c. rose-red	Wrapper 160x240	Manilla	82
704			2c. chocolate	Wrapper	Manilla	82

Ninth series, 1886.

Same designs. For cut specimens twelve additional varieties.

Designs.—The dies last in use continue throughout the series.

Sizes and Shapes.—This issue introduces several new sizes and shapes, and provides the greatest variety heretofore offered to the public. The government list is as follows:

Gov. No. 1	Small Note	Size $2\frac{7}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ in.	(74x135 mm.)
2	Commercial Note	" $3\frac{1}{6} \times 5\frac{1}{8}$ in.	(81x131 mm.)
3	Full Letter	" $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in.	(84x140 mm.)
4	" " No gum	" $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in.	(84x140 mm.)
4½	Commercial	" $3\frac{5}{8} \times 5\frac{7}{8}$ in.	(86x150 mm.)
5	Extra Letter	" $3\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{8}$ in.	(90x160 mm.)
6	" " No gum	" $3\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{8}$ in.	(90x160 mm.)
7	Official	" $3\frac{7}{8} \times 8\frac{3}{8}$ in.	(99x225 mm.)
8	Extra Official	" $4\frac{5}{8} \times 10\frac{3}{8}$ in.	(112x259 mm.)

9 Legal	Size $3\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$ in. (94x170 mm.)
10 Small Baronial	" $3\frac{1}{8} \times 4\frac{5}{8}$ in. (90x117 mm.)
11 Large "	" $4\frac{1}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{8}$ in. (106x131 mm.)
12 Wrapper	" $5\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{7}{8}$ in. (140x238 mm.)

As there are no varieties of shapes, diagrams are unnecessary. It will be noted that Commercial Note and Baronial, Large and Small are all made with pointed flaps.

Paper and Water-marks.—The series is as prodigal in varieties of paper for the high values, as it is lavish in sizes, and certainly ought to meet the requirements of all classes of citizens although it does come rather expensive to collectors even to those who limit themselves to cut specimens. The papers are as follows: White, Amber, two qualities known as first and third, Blue, Oriental Buff and Manilla. The water-mark is a plain monogram of U. S.



705	1886	Oct. 1	1c. blue	Full Letter	White.
706			1c. blue	Full Letter	Amber.
707			1c. blue	Full Letter	Manilla. †
708			1c. blue	Commercial	White.
709			1c. blue	Commercial	Amber.
710			1c. blue	Commercial	Amber.(3)
711			1c. blue	Commercial	Manilla.
712			1c. blue	Extra Letter	Manilla. †
713			1c. blue	Large Baronial	White.
714			1c. blue	Wrapper	Manilla.
715	1886	Oct. 1	2c. chocolate	Small Note	White.
716			2c. chocolate	Commercial Note	White.
717			2c. chocolate	Commercial Note	Amber.
718			2c. chocolate	Full Letter	White.
719			2c. chocolate	Full Letter	Amber.
720			2c. chocolate	Full Letter	Amber.(3)
721			2c. chocolate	Full Letter	Blue.
722			2c. chocolate	Full Letter	Oriental Buff
723			2c. chocolate	Full Letter	Manilla.
724			2c. chocolate	Commercial	White.
725			2c. chocolate	Commercial	Amber.
726			2c. chocolate	Commercial	Amber (3)
727			2c. chocolate	Commercial	Blue.
728			2c. chocolate	Commercial	Oriental Buff
729			2c. chocolate	Commercial	Manilla.
730			2c. chocolate	Extra Letter	White.
731			2c. chocolate	Extra Letter	Amber.
732			2c. chocolate	Extra Letter	Amber (3)

733	1886	Oct. 1	2c. chocolate	Extra Letter	Blue.
734			2c. chocolate	Extra Letter	Oriental Buff
735			2c. chocolate	Extra Letter	Manilla.
736			2c. chocolate	Official	White.
737			2c. chocolate	Official	Amber.
738			2c. chocolate	Official	Amber (3)
739			2c. chocolate	Official	Blue.
740			2c. chocolate	Official	Oriental Buff
741			2c. chocolate	Official	Manilla.
742			2c. chocolate	Extra Official	White.
743			2c. chocolate	Extra Official	Amber.
744			2c. chocolate	Extra Official	Amber (3)
745			2c. chocolate	Extra Official	Blue.
746			2c. chocolate	Extra Official	Oriental Buff
747			2c. chocolate	Extra Official	Manilla.
748			2c. chocolate	Legal	White.
749			2c. chocolate	Legal	Amber.
750			2c. chocolate	Legal	Amber.(3)
751			2c. chocolate	Legal	Blue.
752			2c. chocolate	Legal	Oriental Buff
753			2c. chocolate	Legal	Manilla.
754			2c. chocolate	Small Baronial	White.
755			2c. chocolate	Large Baronial	White.
756	1886	Oct. 1	4c. green	Extra Letter	White.
757			4c. green	Extra Letter	Amber.
758			4c. green	Extra Letter	Amber.(3)
759			4c. green	Extra Letter	Manilla
760			4c. green	Official	Amber.(3)
761			4c. green	Official	Manilla.
762			4c. green	Extra Official	Amber.(3)
763			4c. green	Extra Official	Manilla.
764			4c. green	Legal	White.
765			4c. green	Legal	Amber.
766			4c. green	Legal	Amber.(3)
767			4c. green	Legal	Manilla.
768	1886	Oct. 1	5c. brown	Commercial	White.
769			5c. brown	Commercial	Amber.
770			5c. brown	Extra Letter	White.
771			5c. brown	Extra Letter	Amber.
772			5c. brown	Extra Letter	Blue.
773			5c. brown	Extra Letter	Oriental Buff
774	1886	Oct. 1	10c. brown	Commercial Note	White.
775			10c. brown	Commercial Note	Amber.
776			10c. brown	Full Letter	White.
777			10c. brown	Full Letter	Amber.
778			10c. brown	Full Letter	Amber.(3)
779			10c. brown	Full Letter	Blue.
780			10c. brown	Full Letter	Oriental Buff
781			10c. brown	Full Letter	Manilla.
782*			10c. brown	Commercial	White.
783*			10c. brown	Commercial	Amber.
784			10c. brown	Commercial	Amber (3)
785			10c. brown	Commercial	Blue
786			10c. brown	Commercial	Oriental Buff
787			10c. brown	Commercial	Manilla.

788*	1886	Oct. 1	10c. brown	Extra Letter	White.
789*			10c. brown	Extra Letter	Amber.
790			10c. brown	Extra Letter	Amber.(3)
791			10c. brown	Extra Letter	Blue.
792			10c. brown	Extra Letter	Oriental Buff
793			10c. brown	Extra Letter	Manilla.
794*			10c. brown	Official	White.
795*			10c. brown	Official	Amber.
796			10c. brown	Official	Amber.(3)
797			10c. brown	Official	Blue.
798			10c. brown	Official	Oriental Buff
799			10c. brown	Official	Manilla.
800*			10c. brown	Extra Official	White.
801*			10c. brown	Extra Official	Amber.
802*			10c. brown	Extra Official	Amber (3)
803*			10c. brown	Extra Official	Blue.
804*			10c. brown	Extra Official	Oriental Buff
805*			10c. brown	Extra Official	Manilla.
806*			10c. brown	Legal	White.
807*			10c. brown	Legal	Amber.
808*			10c. brown	Legal	Amber (3)
809			10c. brown	Legal	Blue.
810			10c. brown	Legal	Oriental Buff
811*			10c. brown	Legal	Manilla.
812			10c. brown	Large Baronial	White.
813	1886	Oct. 1	30c. black	Full Letter	Blue.
814			30c. black	Full Letter	Oriental Buff
815			30c. black	Commercial	Amber (3)
816			30c. black	Commercial	Manilla.
817			30c. black	Official	White.
818			30c. black	Official	Amber.
819			30c. black	Official	Amber (3)
820			30c. black	Official	Blue.
821			30c. black	Official	Oriental Buff
822			30c. black	Official	Manilla.
823	1886	Oct. 1	90c. carmine	Legal	Blue.
824			90c. carmine	Legal	Oriental Buff
825			90c. carmine	Official	Amber (3)
826			90c. carmine	Official	Manilla.

* These envelopes although not known to have been issued can be obtained to order of any postmaster by the box.

† Ungummed.

ERRORS.

827	1886	2c. chocolate	Commercial Note	White 82 wmk.
828		2c. chocolate	Extra Letter	White No wmk.

(To be continued.)

ERRATA.

We regret to have to call attention to two errors in last month's paper. Page 134—last word, second line, for some read same. Page 137—transpose cuts of 15c.; the Reay die being marked Plimpton and *vice versa*. We enclose in this number a slip correctly printed, which can be lightly gummed over the misplaced cuts.

ON THE FORMATION OF A COLLECTION.

BY C. B. CORWIN.

(Continued from page 149.)

EXCHANGING.

Until the formation of the American Philatelic Association, there was no resource for the disposal of one's duplicates (aside from sale to dealers) other than exchanging them with correspondents and friends. I was always an advocate of this method of disposal for a number of good and sufficient reasons; first among which is the fact, that it serves not only to widely distribute the stamps of the various countries, but also to enhance the interest in our pursuit. Then, too, one had no difficulty in arranging proper exchange for rare or common stamps; and the only drawback in this procedure was the great amount of time necessary for the proper attention to a large correspondence. In former years, I acquired a great many of my rarest stamps in this way, and must certainly own to the great amount of pride and satisfaction with which I regarded my gainings by this method; however, of late years, increasing business cares have prevented my devoting the necessary amount of time to the pursuit.

Still, I must own to the fact that I am a confirmed "swopper," and probably always will be.

The Exchange Department of the A. P. A. now presents its almost gratuitous services to over-burdened humanity; and thus we are able to rid ourselves of a deal of hard work by transferring the burden to the broad shoulders of our worthy Exchange Superintendent, who, at a trifling expense to us, assumes all the trials and troubles that we formerly experienced. It is surprising to find so many members of the A. P. A. not awaiting themselves of the certainly great privileges of this department, while, upon the other hand, it is pleasing to note that quantities of rare stamps, through this medium, are constantly being offered to our members; and, as a rule, at reasonable figures.

There is no reason why this Exchange Department of our Association should not prove a grand success in the near future; in the meantime, those members, who have never tested its efficacy, can take a bit of friendly advice and give it a trial.

THOROUGHNESS.

It was remarked, at the beginning of this article, that a collector should diligently *study his stamps*; and I desire to again emphasize this statement. It is all nonsense to rush along like a parcel of school boys, whose one intent and purpose is to fill up the blank spaces in their albums; the serious and determined collector is far beyond any such folly as that. For instance, in nearly every new edition of our leading albums, may be found spaces for stamps which have never existed, which errors are generally expunged from a future edition; it is needless to particularize in this direction, as every observant philatelist knows it to be a fact. Nor is it wise to plunge into philately in the slap-dash manner peculiar to Americans, thereby incurring responsibilities and expenses which may become irksome later on.

Let the fact be squarely faced that philately exacts of its devotees the utmost attention that the time and money at their disposal will permit of; and, above all, a mighty fund of patience, for rare stamps have to be waited for, and cannot be had on demand. To properly attend to the arrangement of one's collection takes of itself a vast amount of time, that is to do it properly, and this is only one of the factors in the matter.

Great blame has been laid upon the shoulders of American philatelists that they are, as a rule, willing to blindly follow in the lead of their foreign *confrères*, and seem to have no ambition to becoming shining lights in the philatelic world themselves. We, of course, know something about philately in this country, but we are too prone to keep our knowledge within the sacred precincts of our own bosoms, thereby incurring this charge so often laid at our doors. It certainly behooves us to endeavor to do away with this assertion by trying to impart desirable information when opportunity offers, thereby advancing the cause in this country, as well as benefitting our fellow philatelists. There are always plenty to criticize, when any one "rushes into print," but, when the object in view is proper, a few adverse remarks or criticisms should have no particular effect upon a well-organized mind, the more especially when that object is not personal aggrandizement. When a person appears publicly in print with his facts and observations, there are always those ready who are displeased and vexed, apparently, at least, their remarks would lead one to so suppose; and their criticisms seem often to partake of envy almost, not at the brilliant success achieved by the object of their darts, but at the fact that any one should dare to break away from the straight path of silence so successfully pursued by American philatelists.

I have been subjected to something of this sort myself of late, but what of that? If one knows (or thinks) he is right, he should go ahead; and, if he is proved to be erroneous in his statements, he should gracefully admit it. The main point that I wish to make, however, is that every collector of ten or fifteen years' standing is generally in possession of some facts and information not of general knowledge; and that he should, by all means, give those facts to the public through the medium of some of our leading publications, thereby incurring the gratitude of, perhaps, fifty per cent. of those who peruse its columns, and who previously were unaware of these facts. There is still many an unwritten page in American Philately; and we have those among us who wield a trenchant pen, and are bristling all over with "points;" and to them we look to relieve us from the onus we have incurred by our silence.

This may seem somewhat away from "thoroughness," but the fact may be borne in mind that, while we are educating others, we are often performing a like office for ourselves.

It may not be found convenient for a collector to embrace the divisions of the entire world as his philatelic field; and, as a means of relief, some collectors have adopted some special divisions (geographical or otherwise) such as "Great Britain and her Colonies," "France and her Colonies," "North and South America," etc., etc.

This is a commendable and practical idea for those persons to entertain whose time or purse is limited; and the philatelist who first advocated it certainly conferred a boon upon our Science; for, in either of the above conditions, it is far better to thoroughly work one-tenth portion of the entire postal emissions in a conscientious and painstaking manner than to undertake the whole, and ignominiously fail. A collection of the postage stamps and envelopes of the United States alone is, to me, far more attractive, if mounted in a becoming and tasty manner, than a ten-dollar album with say 3,000 stamps scattered at random upon its pages; at the same time, I am free to say that I have never collected by special divisions, as I never could bring my mind to abandoning any of my stamps (I love them too much for that); still, I am a staunch advocate of this method in certain cases, and know of several instances, where it has been pursued with great satisfaction and effect; therefore, I can confidently recommend it to those of my readers, who feel their inability to undertake the whole.

A necessary adjunct to the forces of the truly thorough, painstaking and conscientious collector is a fair supply of good

PHILATELIC LITERATURE.

I must say that at the present time, we have laid before us a tremendous amount of magazines, etc., that are certainly of no earthly use to the advancement of our cause, filled as they mostly are with the veriest nonsense ever laid before a patient public. It seems to be the ambition of every so-called dealer to conduct an affair that he calls by some misnomer such as "Observer," "Critic," "Referee," "Philatelist," etc., etc.; the columns of which affair are filled with plagiarisms, scissorings, personal quarrels, etc., etc., and all subscribers are guaranteed (?) twelve numbers, which they will get if lucky.

Now a good philatelic monthly is a valuable production and worthy of all consideration and support, but I must enter my hearty protest against the flood of trash with which we are at present inundated, and which appears to be able to fulfill no earthly mission, so far as lies within the ken of mortal man (perhaps the spirits are more discerning). Of course their bolt is soon shot and they fail of very inanity, but the harm that they do remains behind them. A sample copy is generally enough for the man of mature judgement, but to my younger readers I would say, pay out your money for some reliable and painstaking journal, and before so doing ask the advice of one older than yourself, and of more philatelic experience. The general excuse for suspension upon the part of these ephemeral productions is "lack of patronage" the real reason is more likely "lack of brain."

I emphatically believe in the dissemination of knowledge by means of good, reliable philatelic journals, and I am glad to see three or four publications of this sort at present apparently flourishing in our midst. I furthermore believe that it is the duty of all true lovers of philately to support these publications by their *cash* subscriptions, and under no circumstances to allow their names to be placed upon the free list, for what is worth reading is worth paying for.

In forming my observations upon things philatelic, and as an invaluable guide and reference to the true inwardness of a proper knowledge of the science, I have found invaluable my file of publications, many of which are now practically unattainable and are prized by me beyond measure, being daily referred to for information and confirmation. Among this file I may mention,

The Stamp Collector's Magazine,
 The American Journal of Philately,
 American Stamp Mercury,
 The Philatelist,
 Dr. Gray's Illustrated Catalogue of Postage Stamps,
 Pemberton's Stamp Collector's Handbook,
 Earée's Album Weeds,
 Evans' Catalogue for Collectors,
 Evans' Philatelic Handbook,
 The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain,
 The Philatelic Record,
 Lockyer's Colonial Stamps,
 London Society's Stamps of Oceania,
 London Society's Stamps of Spain and Colonies,
 Tiffany's Postage Stamps of the United States,
 Pemberton's Philatetical Journal, etc. etc. etc.

All these are among the indispensables to the true philatelist, and fortunate

is he who can number the first four-mentioned among his possessions. My philatelic library is found invaluable to me in all ways and I really feel that I could not collect understandingly without its aid. There are many equally valuable works of reference published in other languages, particularly the productions of that philatelic veteran, Mons. J. B. Moëns of Brussels (who perhaps has done more to advance philately than any man now living), and these are also of great use to those familiar to the tongues in which they are written.

By reference to the preceding list, it will be at once apparent that we have to go abroad for our literature of value, to the extent of say 13 to 3, which fact speaks for itself; it is worthy of note, however, in this connection, that one of our enterprising American publishers is at present presenting, in the columns of his journal, a valuable article from the careful and fluent pen of Major E. B. Evans (upon whose shoulders seems to have fallen the mantle of the late E. L. Pemberton), which article adds not a little to the attractiveness of that publication. In this journal, also, is appearing a list of postage stamps and envelopes, written by the editor, who certainly has handled enough to know a little something about his subject. These facts together with the re-establishment of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY lead us to suppose that after all something good may come out of America, notwithstanding former strictures.

In concluding this article (which has been longer drawn out than I had expected at its beginning), I desire to impress upon those who have followed my tortuous lead, that the views I have expressed are *personal* only, and have been written solely with the hope of doing some good to the cause of philately among us.

I do not pretend to have a larger brain or to know more about these matters than any one else, but I am free to say that my observations are the result of long experience and many hard knocks and certainly command my own respect if they do not that of my readers. It has not been my desire to appear egotistical, nor yet to force my ideas upon my friends, although I have not hesitated to write what I had to say in a fearless spirit. Those of my readers who know me, will know that I have written as I talk, viz., without fear or favor, and those who have not the "pleasure of my acquaintance" may take that fact as granted, as well as the fact that I *believe* in philately and its future in America and am ready to do all in my power to assist in the good work.

THE END.

THE STAMPS OF PERU.

BY HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Concluded.)

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

1875. Stamps of the following design embossed in upper right-hand corner. Arms of Peru in irregular frame; *Correos* above; value on white ground, and *Centavos* on colored ground below; figures of value at sides; the whole enclosed in ornamented frame.



- 2 centavos, dark green, orange laid paper, 140x83 mm.
- 5 " light green, white wove paper, 133x78 mm.
- 10 " vermilion, white wove paper, 138x78 mm.
- 20 " purple, white wove paper, 162x90 mm.
- 50 " carmine, white wove paper, 225x100 mm.

1878. Same design as last.

- 5 centavos, light green, straw laid paper, 138x78 mm.
- 10 " vermilion, white laid paper, 138x78 mm.
- 10 " " " " " 140x83 mm.

1879. Same design as 1875 issue.

- 10 centavos, vermilion, straw laid paper, 138x78 mm.
- 20 " purple, white laid paper, 162x90 mm.
- 50 " carmine, linen paper, 225x180 mm.

1882 Same as previous, surcharged at left of stamp with Chilian arms and inscription *Caja Fiscal de Lima* in red.



- 2 centavos, dark green, orange laid paper, 140x83 mm.
- 5 " light green, straw laid paper, 138x78 mm.
- 10 " vermilion, white laid paper, 140x83 mm.
- 10 " " straw laid paper, 138x78 mm.
- 20 " purple, white laid paper, 162x90 mm.
- 50 " carmine, white wove paper, 225x100 mm.
- 50 " " linen paper, 225x180 mm.

1886. Same surcharged with oval containing *1886 Lima* on flap of envelope with wreath beneath and sun above; *Correos del Peru* at top; *Emission Habilitada* at bottom; surcharge in blue.

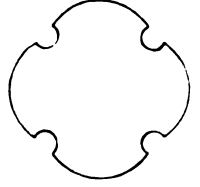


- 2 centavos, dark green, orange laid paper, 140x83 mm.
- 5 " light " straw laid paper, 138x78 mm.
- 10 " vermilion, white laid paper, 140x83 mm.
- 20 " purple, white wove paper, 162x90 mm.
- 50 " carmine, linen paper, 225x180 mm.

Mr. Moëns catalogues as a surcharge the black hand-stamp, *Lima Principal* with date, sometimes to be found on the 1882 and 1886 envelopes. I incline to the belief that this is simply a post-office control stamp, and does not in any sense, constitute a variety worth collecting.



UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
CUATRO CENTAVOS FUERTES DE SOL
REPUBLICA PERUANA



A

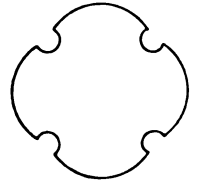
*Este lado
solo sirve para
la direccion*

American Book Binding Co. New York

1883



UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
CUATRO CENTAVOS FUERTES DE SOL
CORREO
REPUBLICA PERUANA



1884



UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
CINCO CENTAVOS FUERTES DE SOL
CORREO
REPUBLICA PERUANA



1884



UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
TRES CENTAVOS FUERTES DE SOL
CORREO
REPUBLICA PERUANA



1885

POSTAL CARDS.

1883. Grayish white card; arms of Peru and value in words and figures at left; space for cancellation at left; between them three lines: *Union Postale Universelle, Centavos fuertes de Sol, Republica Peruana.*

3 centavos, black on white.
 4 " " " "
 5 " " " "

1884. Same surcharged with sun; *Peru* above, and *Correos* with scroll-work below.

3 centavos, black on white, green surcharge.
 4 " " " " red "
 5 " " " " violet "

Same as last 5 centavos with additional surcharge of large figure of value over previous value, at left, and *Habilitado por 1 (2) Centavo (s)* in octagon, at right.

1 centavo, black on white, yellow surcharge.
 2 centavos, " " " blue "

1885. Same as first surcharged issue with additional surcharge of large figure of value at right.

3 centavos, black on white, green surcharge.
 3 " " " " blue "
 4 " " " " red "
 5 " " " " violet "

REPLY CARDS.

1883. Same as regular cards, on rose paper, the two portions joined at top and bottom.

The first face inscribed *Con Respuesta pagada* at both sides, and the fourth face inscribed *Respuesta Pagada* at both sides.

3x3 centavos, black on rose paper.
 4x4 " " " " "
 5x5 " " " " "

1884. Same as previous surcharged with sun and *Peru, Correos.*

3x3 centavos, black on rose, black surcharge.
 4x4 " " " " blue "
 5x5 " " " " pink "

5x5 centavos cards surcharged with figure of value and *Habilitado por 2 Centavos.*

2x2 centavos, black on rose, blue surcharge.

1885. Same as first surcharged issue, with additional surcharge of large figure of value.

3x3 centavos, black on rose, blue surcharge.
 4x4 " " " " black "
 4x4 " " " " red "
 5x5 " " " " violet "

I find that I have made several omissions in my list of the interesting stamps of this country, and as I stated at the outset, I have no doubt that there are still others that have not as yet been brought to my notice.

In 1886, the 10 centavos gray of 1884, appeared without grill.

I have found the following to exist:

Unpaid letter stamps of 5, 20 and 50 centavos, surcharged *Union Postal Universal Lima Plata* and triangle No. 4.

In the first stamp of Arequipa, I have quoted the inscription at top of oval as "Departmentos del Sur," whereas it reads "Departatos del Sur."

I hope that my efforts to make a correct list of these stamps have been crowned with success, and that I have shown the palpable inaccuracy of the vaunted list of the Peruvian Society.

"REVENUE OR FISCAL STAMPS."

Glancing over a copy of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY received yesterday, my eye was attracted by an article, headed "Revenue or Fiscal Stamps." Being a collector of these stamps, I, of course, at once read the article, was struck by its unsoundness, and determined on the spot to answer it.

As I have but a couple of hours within which to write a reply to be inserted in the next number of the above-mentioned journal, it will be impossible for me to more than touch lightly the points at variance.

The article in question is written by Mr. C. B. Corwin, and begins with an extract, "from the *gifted* pen" of the late E. L. Pemberton, continues with a re-echo of the sentiments of that gentleman by Mr. Corwin, and ends with an expression of some views upon the same subject by the writer.

Mr. Corwin is personally known to me, and a more whole-souled, good-looking and jolly companion you do not often meet with! They say he "kicks" now and then a little. I can hardly believe it, and supposing it were so? What of it? Is there a man who has not his peccadillos?

I, for one, confess to quite a number, and it seems to me, I would feel like a fish out of water, if I ever came in contact with perfection. But that is not the point in question. It is my object to overhaul, as briefly as possible, a few points of the extract, re-echoed by Mr. Corwin, and to submit respectfully to the public some views of my own with a prayer to the collectors to draw their own conclusion, and (considering the shortness of time given for preparation) practice forbearance with the writer.

Mr. Corwin begins his extract from the "*gifted* pen of the late Mr. E. L. Pemberton" with the following words: "There is now coming a mania for collecting everything that looks like a stamp, no matter how preposterous or absurd the idea or nature. As everything mundane runs in cycles of greater or less periods from panics to postage stamps," (a rather far-fetched simile to say the least of it) "we may safely assert that it is a *decennial* mania that is now approaching." Mr. Pemberton may have been *gifted* in many ways, but he certainly did not possess the gift of prophesy; for, over seventeen years have passed away since that "*decennial mania*" began, and still it continues to grow, and has evidently not yet reached its climax.

He then continues: "The present mania is commencing with bung-labels and physic-stamps, and will finish with reel-tops and the lunatic asylum." We are still at "the bung-labels and physic-stamps," and collect them eagerly, and as yet not a sign of the adoption of reel-tops as a favorite amusement by collectors; and, as far as I know, there is not one among my brother collectors

gone to the mad-house, or in any way ripe for that place. Mr. Pemberton further on expresses himself as being afraid that in the course of "two years the whole thing will assuredly burst to the injury of philately." What a great prophet Mr. Pemberton has proved himself to be! Revenue collecting has taken a firm foot-hold, and yet philately is not yet "choked;" nor has "stamp-collecting degenerated into puerility," notwithstanding Mr. Pemberton's assertion to that effect. And now let me mention one more statement made by Mr. Pemberton in the extract chosen by Mr. Corwin to re-echo his sentiments which is particularly galling to me.

It reads thus: "Admitted that fiscal stamps shew the payment of tax or duty to Government; it is for no service rendered, it is so much *mulcted* from the public."

The word I most heartily detest in the above sentence is "mulcted," *i. e.*, punished for an offence committed.

Surely any one using such a word in writing with reference to the supreme power of a free country like ours could not be much of a patriot in his own. Is there anything more to the honor of our nation than the willingness and zeal displayed by the people to defray expenses incurred for the maintenance of the late war waged to preserve the union!

Now that I have cursorily criticised the extract from the "*gifted pen*" of Mr. Pemberton, I will add a few sentiments of my own, being on my guard, however, not to shock Mr. Corwin's "innate modesty."

I agree with him that it might have been, perhaps better, had the publishers of this journal devoted their postage-stamp album to postage-stamps only, but I do by no means admit that it was solely done "to work off old or surplus stock," since, if I am not mistaken, they have for many years sold revenue-stamps as well as revenue-stamp albums.

Like Mr. Corwin, I began with collecting postage-stamps; like Mr. Corwin, I too "diverged therefrom" for good reasons, but unlike Mr. Corwin has been the result in my case. I have as yet to see "my error," and I firmly believe I never will. As soon as I shall have finished my almost complete collection of those mementos of our nation's struggle for union and freedom from slavery, I shall resume the collecting of postage-stamps.

Why should it be necessary to collect the revenue-stamps of *all* nations? Is not the confinement of collecting stamps of *certain countries only* growing from day to day? Is it not fully as difficult to collect the postage-stamps of *all* nations, as it is to collect their revenue-stamps? Let every one collect according to his own taste; as for me I find it very difficult to say which of my two collections I would abandon first. Why the enormous increase in collectors of U. S. revenue stamps? There may come, and there will come a time, when the stamps which are now sold at auction in parcels at from ten to twenty, will be sold singly and at high prices. Try and get the rare ones now! It takes from twenty to one hundred dollars to get them.

Let me conclude by saying that I have not availed myself of the freedom of the press, in order to vent my feelings against Mr. Corwin as I have but kind ones toward him; and "he is a jolly good fellow which nobody can deny."

But when he jeers at, and tries to vilify my "hobby" (excuse the slang), I will "go for him."

J. ADENAW.

THE COUNTERFEIT FOUR REALES STAMPS OF ECUADOR.

During the past few months we have heard a great deal about a remarkable discovery having been made by a party in St. Louis, to wit; Ecuador stamps of 4 reales with the Eagle looking to the right, instead of to left.

Every well-known collector received one of these varieties on approval, and several specimens were submitted to us for our opinion. After a careful examination we declared the stamps counterfeit and thereby called down upon ourselves the wrath of the dispenser.

At about the same time we were offered 1000 4 reales stamps from Ecuador at 20 cents each, and we immediately replied, accepting the goods offered.

In due course of time they were sent to a commission house in New York, to be delivered to us on payment of the amount agreed upon.

Our Mr. Collin called upon the house that held the stamps and was greatly surprised to find a quantity of the newly discovered variety. He asked for a sample of each of the three varieties contained in the lot: *i. e.* arms in oval, arms in circle, and eagle to right.

We found the entire lot to be counterfeit and herewith give the result of our researches:

1. Arms in oval, eagle to left.

In the counterfeit, the ornaments at the side of the ellipse, containing the words *Cuatro Reales*, consist of a circle containing a dot, whereas, in the genuine, the ornaments consist simply of an irregular and indistinct curved line.

2. Arms in circle, eagle to left.

The lettering in the upper inscription *Correos Ecuador* is smaller, and the head of the eagle thinner in the counterfeit than in the genuine.

Also, in the counterfeit, the ornaments at the side of *Cuatro Reales* consist of a perfectly formed circle, whereas, in the genuine, these ornaments are irregular and blurred.

3. Eagle to right.

It is impossible to enumerate differences here, as no genuine stamps of this variety have ever existed, but we shall mention some of the reasons for which we declare them counterfeit.

In making the die for this stamp the engraver made the curious blunder of spelling Ecuador *Ecuadorr*. He then erased the second *r* but not carefully, and the stamps still show traces of it. This, of itself, would be almost sufficient to condemn. However, in a case of this kind, reasoning must help the eye, and conclusions must be drawn from what, in many other instances, would not warrant the forming of an opinion.

It would appear strange that none of these stamps should have been discovered during the past twenty years, and all at once a quantity be unearthed, and these coming in the company of counterfeits of the varieties already described.

Our opinion, as first expressed, was formed on the above-mentioned facts, but since then we have had considerable corroborative evidence.

In the lot sent to us for purchase all the stamps were pasted on scraps of paper, in order to convey the impression that they had been torn from letters.

Unfortunately, for the counterfeiters, they were not sufficiently careful in their work and we found the following peculiarities.

On some of the stamps the impress of two entirely different postmarks was plainly to be seen, and on others postmarks were found on the back of the stamps.

Taking all these points into consideration, we think the philatelic public will join us in considering the stamps counterfeit, and we hope that none of our readers have been bitten.

We regret to state that the A. P. A. gave its sanction to these counterfeits by advertising them for sale in the department of the second assistant purchasing agent. In Chicago, we thought two counterfeit detectors sufficient, but we fear we shall have to increase the staff in Boston.

COMMUNICATIONS.

BERMUDA, JUNE 6, 1888.

The Editor of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY:

Dear sir:—I send you a few observations which have occurred to me from a study of the first four numbers of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, second series, which I have perused with much interest:

Pages 34 and 115, with reference to the 15c., U. S., of 1869, with inverted centre, and the two varieties of type of this value; I have never seen the cause of the two varieties of type definitely stated, but I always fancied that one was as much the *normal* type as the other. I see that you give the one with diamond under "τ" of "postage" as the normal type, and the other as a variety. I find Moens quotes both at the same price, used or unused, while Mr. Tiffany, I think, states that one is much rarer than the other. Do both exist with the inverted centre? I have catalogued both, but cannot now find my authority for so doing. I have not seen both.

As to the inverted-centre variety, it is stated by Mr. Tiffany that this was caused by an inverted die in one of the plates, that the portions of the sheets showing this were removed before issue, and that "it is probable that no copies with the error were ever circulated." On the other hand, you state that at least one entire sheet, with all the centres inverted, appears to have been printed and put in circulation; and that Mr. Rasmus possesses the only unused copy known to you, which would also seem to show that the specimens known were obtained from sheets in circulation.

Page 38: The retouched types of 1870 are given (as is usually the case) under the date *November*, 1882; some of these were certainly issued before that date. The 1c. was noticed in the *Philatelic Record* for *March*, 1882, and the 10c. in the number for *June* of the same year.

Page 43: Mr. H. L. Calman propounds a novel theory as to the medio peso, *red*, of the second issue of Peru, but his reasons do not appear to be quite convincing. It is well known that this variety exists in conjunction with the 1 peseta, thus disproving the old notion that a sheet of the $\frac{1}{2}$ peso was printed in error in the color of the 1 peseta; the idea now generally accepted is that an impression of the $\frac{1}{2}$ peso was inserted in error on the stone of the 1 peseta, and thus a $\frac{1}{2}$ peso stamp was to be found on the sheets of the 1 peseta. The rarity of the $\frac{1}{2}$ peso, *red*, seems to show that the error was discovered and corrected on the stone, or, perhaps, the stamps removed from the sheet; while the fact that no pairs have ever been found is negative proof, at all events, of its having been a single stamp of its value on the sheet of the other value, rather than that part of the sheet was one value and part the other. The fact that "the inscriptions are entirely different" does not affect the case, as the stones were prepared by means of impressions from the original dies.

Page 76: The stamps of Peru, surcharged in 1880, were, I believe, the result of that country entering the Postal Union; the central word "PLATA" signifying that the stamps must be paid for in *silver*, instead of the depreciated paper currency.

Page 117: You mention the early issues of Bhopaul among the "stamps made by two impressions of which errors are not known." Curiously enough, almost all my specimens of these stamps show the embossing in the wrong position. I have the following:

1877—Double-lined octagon.

$\frac{1}{4}$ a., black, embossing sideways.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., red, entire sheet with the embossing turned to the left on the upper half, and to the right on the lower.

Single-lined octagon.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., red, entire sheet, embossing upside down on the right half.

Larger lettering, 2 sheets of $\frac{1}{4}$ a.

$\frac{1}{4}$ a., black, entire sheet, with the embossing upside down.

$\frac{1}{4}$ a., black, second type, entire sheet, embossing upside down on the right half.

My sheets of the earlier rectangular stamps are embossed equally carelessly. The more recent issues seem to be done with greater care, as far as I can judge from my own sheets; but I believe similar errors of almost all exist. I have never looked out for them, as the postal authorities of those parts apparently think it quite immaterial which way the embossing is placed.

Yours faithfully,

EDW. B. EVANS.

As to the 15c. with inverted centre never having been put in use, Mr. Tiffany is certainly mistaken, as a number of used specimens are known. Mr. Scott's assertion that half of one sheet was sold in this condition is based on fact and not on hearsay or supposition.

That the variety, without diamond, is a second plate, admits of but little doubt, as the reprints, undoubtedly made from the second plate, are all of this class. The order of rarity is as follows:

Unused:	1st	without diamond,	original.
	2d	with	"
	3d	without	" reprint.
Used:	1st	"	" "
	2d	"	" original.
	3d	with	"

Mr. Scott's dates of the appearance of the retouched dies of 1870, may be slightly erroneous.

As to the Peru medio peso, the method of occurrence of the error must remain an open question. We incline to Mr. Calman's theory of convenience, but cannot, of course, adduce any proof, and unless the maker of the plate could be found, no positive solution can ever be had.

Mr. Calman, through inadvertence, catalogued the surcharged Peruvian stamps of 1880 as belonging to the period of Chilian war. We must thank Major Evans for calling attention to the error.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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OF NEW YORK.

Meetings held on the First and Third Wednesdays of each month, from November to April, both inclusive; and on the First Wednesday of each month, from May to October, both inclusive, at 7:30 P. M.

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Moëns, J. B., Brussels, Belgium.

Pearson, Hon. Henry G., Postmaster New York City.

Tiffany, John K., cor. Broadway and Olive st., St. Louis, Mo.

Vilas, Wm. F. Ex-Postmaster Gen'l U. S. Washington D. C.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

Aue, Gustave, Bloomfield, N. J.

Adenaw, J., 116 E. 26th st., New York City.

Bogert, R. R., Room 37, Tribune Building, New York City.

Burger, Arthur H., 59 Nassau st., New York City.

Burger, Gustave A., 59 Nassau st., New York City.

Burger, C. A., 59 Nassau st., New York City.

Collin, Henry, 721 Broadway, New York City.

Calman, G. B., 299 Pearl st., New York City.

Calman, H. L., 721 Broadway, New York City.

Corwin, C. B., 108 Water st., New York City.

Clotz, Henry, 81 Maiden Lane, New York City.

Edwards, A. J. S., 73 Courtlandt st., New York City.

Finney, R. S., 252 W. 132d st., New York City.

Gregory, Chas., 1 New st., New York City.

Hunter, F. W., 28 E. 46th st., New York City.

Hobby, J. O., 112 Washington st., New York City.

Krebs, J., 207 E. 78th st., New York City.

Kramer, H. S., 327 W. 35th st., New York City.

Lehman, A., Jr., 131 River st., Paterson, N. J.

Mitchell, Dr. Wm. H. Box 265, Bergen Point, N. J.

Moreau, C. L., 122 W. 48th st., New York City.

Morton, L. S., 462 Jefferson ave., Brooklyn, L. I.

Miller, C. S. S., N. Y. "Star" Office, New York City.
 Meyenberg, M., 130 Hudson st., Hoboken, N. J.
 Muecke, Chas., 470 Broome st., New York City.
 Mack, Hugo S., Temple Court, New York City.
 Nast, F. A., 86 Keep st., Brooklyn, L. I.
 Osterman, John, 309 Spring st., West Hoboken, N. J.
 Rechert, Joseph, 366 Park ave., Hoboken, N. J.
 Rich, J. S., 50 W. 38th st., New York City.
 Seeligsberg, Wm., 31 and 33 Thomas st., New York City,
 Strauss, Louis, 550 Broadway, New York City.
 Spofford, E. C., 22 State st., New York City.
 Seebeck, N. F., 1 Broadway, New York City.
 Scott, J. Walter, 240 Jefferson ave., Brooklyn, L. I.
 Thorne, Wm., 76 Gold st., New York City.
 Terrett, H. N., Woodside, L. I.
 Warner, W. A., 75 Second ave., New York City.
 Watson, G. H. 36 Broad st., New York City.
 Wylie, D. S., 91st st., New York City.
 Wuesthoff, R., 215 Bowery, New York City.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Bradt, S. B., Box 667, Chicago, Ill.
 Brown, C. A., Honolulu, Hawaii.
 Beck, E. von der, Moscow, Russia.
 Baldwin, F. J., Jr., Coral, Mich.
 Deats, H. E., Flemington, N. J.
 Donnet, Fernand, Rue Teichmann, Antwerp.
 Evans, Maj. E. B., Bermuda, W. I.
 Frémy, Edmond, 44 Rue de la Mairie, Douai (Nord) France.
 Llave, Dr. Jur. Diego de la, Ronda de San Pedro, 15, Abazado, Barcelona, Spain.
 Mønger, Fred'k, Conseil D'Administration de la Dette Publique Ottomane,
 Constantinople, Turkey.
 Mekeel, C. H., Turner Building, St. Louis Mo.
 Neefus, H. F., 19 Walnut st., Newark, N. J.
 Ostrand, N., Helsingborg, Sweden.
 Palma, Jr., J. J., Guatemala, Guatemala.
 Reppen, Wm., Galveston, Texas.
 Sterling, E. B., Box 294, Trenton, N. J.
 Swendsen, A. V., 30 and 31 Gansemarkt, Hamburg, Germany.
 Vindin, Dawson A., Box 660, Sydney, N. S. W.
 Vedel, Dr. M., Kannikstrasse 18, Copenhagen, Denmark.
 Yannio, Themistocles, Regie des Tabacs, Constantinople, Turkey.

NINTH REGULAR MEETING.

New York June 6th, 1888.

The Ninth Regular Meeting was held at its rooms on Wednesday, June 6th. Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. President Rechert occupied the chair. Following members were present: Messrs. Clotz, Collin, Corwin, Seeligsberg, A. H. Burger, Muecke, Gregory, Bogert, Scott, Morton, G. A. Burger, Mitchell, Calman, Strauss, Wylie, Krebs, Adenaw, Wuesthoff, Hobby, Aue, and Warner, and Messrs. Dejonge, Jr. and Sr., Van der Willigen and Andrassy were present as visitors, also Mr. Herzfeld of Guatemala.

Reading and approval of minutes of previous meeting.

Mr. H. E. Deats, of Flemington, N. J., was proposed by Mr. Rechert as a Corresponding Member, and Mr. A. Lehman, of Paterson, N. J., as an Active Member by Mr. Rechert. The names were referred to the Executive Committee, who reported favorably thereon, and the candidates were unanimously elected.

Received several communications, which were, on motion, laid on the table.

By his request, the name of J. J. Palma, Jr., was transferred to the list of Corresponding Members.

Twenty-five color charts (numbered) were sold by Mr. Rechert to F. E. Heitman.

Committee on Medals and Diplomas reported progress, and requested suggestions from American philatelists.

The Diana Committee reported progress, and suggested that we solicit help from other societies in compiling the list.

Exchange Bureau Committee reported progress.

Mr. Corwin's resolution "To change the meeting night from Wednesday to Thursday," was put to vote and lost.

The resolution of Mr. Corwin: "Resolved; that it is the opinion of the N. P. S. that no person who derives his sole support from the purchase or sale of stamps should hold any *elective office* in the A. P. A. Was lost by a vote of 2 to 15.

Moved by Mr. Calman that, in case Mr. Harris will not accept the Secretaryship of the A. P. A., that our candidate be Mr. S. B. Bradford. Seconded and carried.

On motion, Mr. T. F. Cuno was expelled for non-payment of dues.

Mr. Bogert exhibited the "Bell Telephone Co's Frank." Montreal, Can., square, perf., black (nominal value 10c.). Issued May 1st, 1888.

Mr. Corwin: Martinique, "01" on 20c. red on green.

Mr. Wylie: Cochin China, "15" on 30c. double surcharge.

President Dejonge, of S. I. P. S., delivered a short address.

Meeting adjourned at 10 p. m.

Auction sale netted \$20.15.

WM. A. WARNER, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

A very successful sale was held by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. L'd, at Bangs & Co., on Wednesday evening, June 13th.

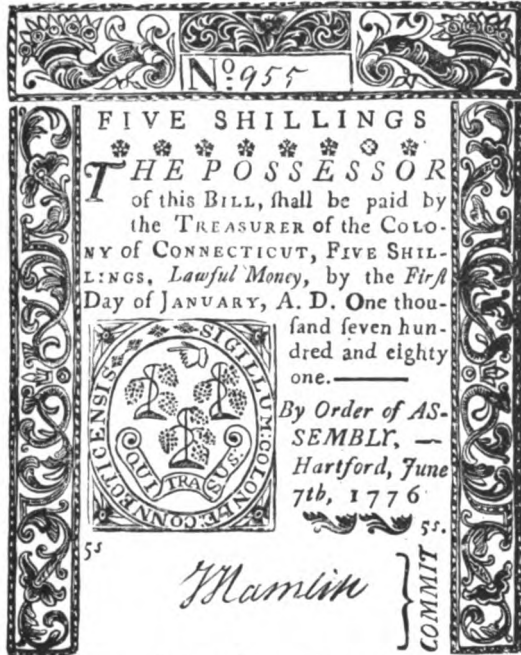
We quote a few of the prices realized: New Haven, 5c. signed reprint, \$15.25; St. Louis, 10c. Die A, \$30.00; St. Louis, 10c. Die B, \$36.00; \$24.00; Periodical, \$11.00; British Guiana, 1856, 4c. magenta, \$36.00; Afghanistan, 1870, 8 sh. mauve, \$48.00; Mauritius, 4d. on green, \$25. Newfoundland, 1 shilling carmine, unused, \$51.00; Switzerland, Geneva, 10c., \$31.00; Zurich, 4c., \$10.25; Turks Island, 4 d. on 1 d. red, \$12.00; Bolivar, 1863, 10c. green, \$20.00; Tolima, 1870 type set, 5c. on blue paper, two varieties, \$15.50 and \$14.00.

This closes the auction season as far as the above-named firm is concerned.

THE PAPER MONEY OF THE REVOLUTION.

Read before the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society,
 May 4th, 1888, by J. W. Scott. (Continued from page 164).

CONNECTICUT.



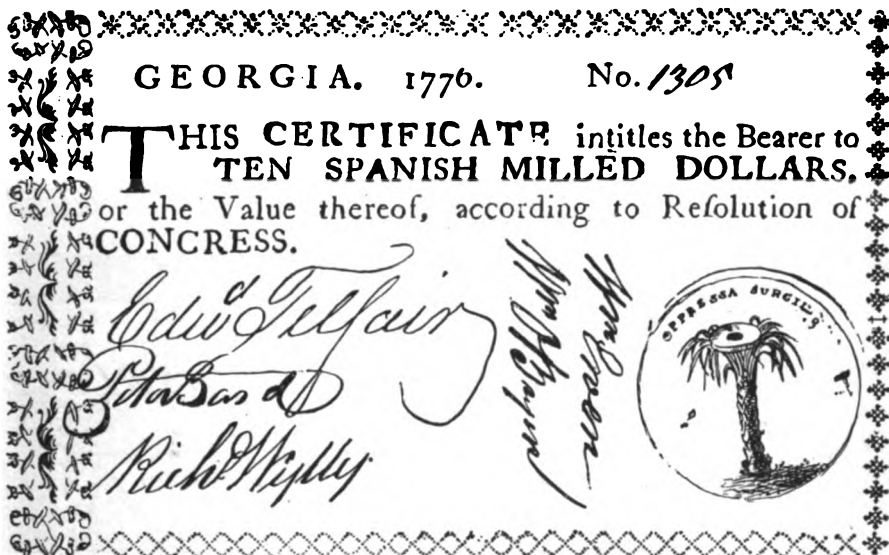
I will now call your attention to the various Colonial issues, commencing with Connecticut. The earliest note we have any record of, is for 5 shillings, and dated 1709. It is described as a large note, printed from a copper plate. I have never seen a copy, and all the bills of this colony that I am acquainted with are of one type, engraved borders on three sides, body of the bill in type with arms and motto engraved in square block near the centre of left side; space below for signatures, of which there are one, two or three according to issue; they are always signed in red ink. The first issue of which we have the complete set consists of the following values, 9 pence, 1 shilling, 2 s. and 6 p. 10, 20, 30 and 40 shillings, the date is March 4, 1762. This may be considered a typical set. Although we find a 1 s. 3 p. value in some issues. I shall not tax your patience by reading you a list of dates and values, suffice it to say that we have records of nineteen regular issues, the last being dated July 1, 1780, and three single bills of the nature of Treasury Notes, the last dated January 26, 1791, for the sum of £2 s. 7 d. 4. The total number of bills known to collectors being 101. The set of small notes for 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 pence, issued October 11th, 1777, are sufficiently curious to be worthy of note. Before passing to the next colony I will call your attention to an example of wickedness which it is hardly possible for us to believe could occur in the Wooden Nutmeg State where they burnt women for being old and ugly, and fined a man 5 shillings for kissing his wife on the Sabbath. It is an example of a bill raised from six to ten shillings. It was probably made by a native of some other State or if by a native perhaps to enable him to pay the fine for two kisses.

DELAWARE.



The next colony in order is Delaware, where bills were issued as early as 1735. One value only of these notes has been preserved to us, although doubtless many others were in circulation; the denomination is 10 shillings. The designs of the early issues are all about the same, type body with border of the same, and wood cut of the royal arms. On February 28th, 1746, a new series was put out of the same general design, but noteworthy from having been printed by the celebrated Benj. Franklin and his partner D. Hall. Unfortunately we shall never know to whom the credit is due for the menagerie which adorns the back. If Barnum were to know of it, he would turn green with envy, for here we have a stork as tall as an elephant, and a squirrel nearly as high when sitting upright. On bills of this colony we first get the information that "To Counterfeit is DEATH," which is repeated *ad nauseum* throughout the remainder; we find it in every possible form "'Tis death to counterfeit," "To counterfeit is death," "It's death to counterfeit this bill," "Death to counterfeit," etc. The 2 s. 6 p. bill of the January 1776 issue is adorned with pillars, and probably to show that the edifice supported can stand any sort of usage, one is placed upside down; however, Franklin didn't print this issue. The last series issued; May 1, 1777, contains bills from 3 pence to 20 shillings, and changed the cut of the royal arms for that of the State. Sixty bills emitted by this colony are known to collectors.

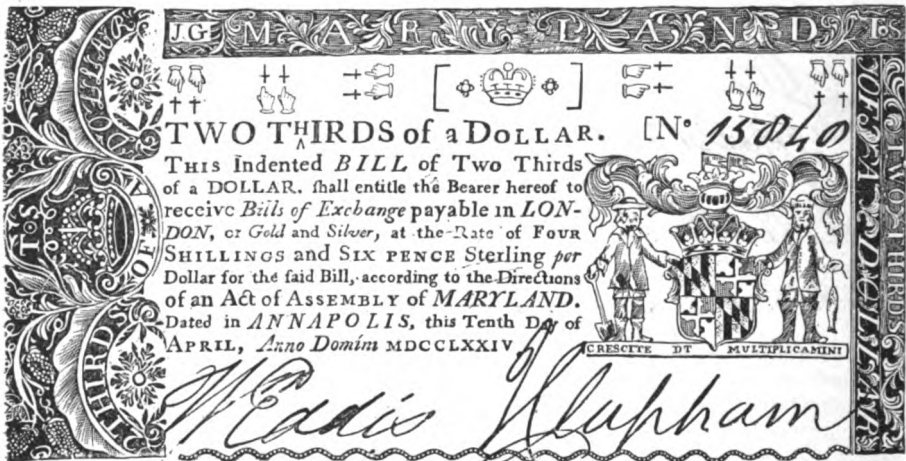
GEORGIA.



It is quite a relief to turn to the notes issued by Georgia. The bills are well printed on one side of white paper, and usually made attractive by striking copper-plate vignettes, printed in various colors. The earliest bill of which we have any record is for 2s. 6 p. dated March 7th, 1749. Some of these notes are very exact in stating the purposes for which they are issued. Take for instance the following type printed note "GEORGIA 1773, THIS CERTIFICATE entitles the Bearer to THE SUM OF TWENTY SHILLINGS, being issued for the Purposes mentioned in an act entitled 'An Act for granting to his Majesty the sum of FOUR THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINE POUNDS, and for empowering the Commissioners therein named to stamp, imprint, sign and issue Paper Certificates to the amount of the said sum of Four Thousand Two Hundred and Ninety-Nine Pounds, for the Uses and Purposes therein mentioned,' and is to be received in all Payments made to the Treasurer of this Province only, and from any Person carrying the same to the Treasurer to be exchanged for current Money UNTIL THE TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-Six, AND NO LONGER; and if not brought into the Treasurer to be exchanged by that Time, the Publick of this Province will not be liable to make Provision for the same." Then follow six different signatures. I guess they were nearly all taken in, for they are now about unattainable. Another series is as follows: "Georgia, 1776, THESE are to certify That, the Sum of THREE PENCE Sterling is due from this Province to the Bearer hereof, the same being part of Twelve Thousand Five Hundred and Seventy-Two Pounds and Nineteen Shillings Sterling, voted by Provincial Congress, for the taking up and sinking that sum already issued." The later issues made up for all this verbiage and simply printed "Georgia, 1776, THIS CERTIFICATE intitles the bearer to ONE SPANISH MILLED DOLLAR, or the Value thereof, according to Resolution of CONGRESS."

The vignettes on these bills are printed in blue and red of various shades, and represent Figures of Liberty, Soldier, Deer, Hog, Rattlesnake, Palmetto tree with millstone, Cornucopia, liberty caps, etc., Pitchers floating down stream, Ship, and other devices.⁷ The last set was issued October 16th, 1786. The total number of bills known to me is 112. The values are in both shillings and dollars, running from 3 pence to £5. Many curious values may be named, such as $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a dollar.

MARYLAND.

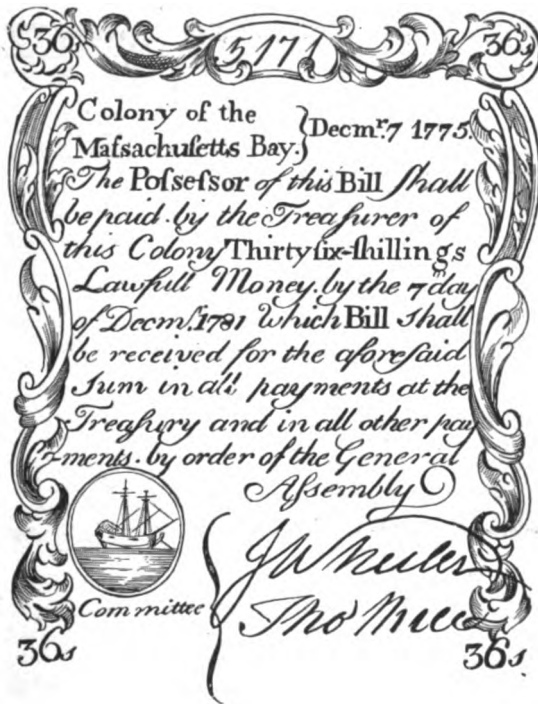


The first bill of this Colony, of which we have any record, is dated 1740, and of the value of one shilling. This is followed by a series of five values, 1 s., 2 s. 6 p., 10, 15 and 20 shillings, in 1748, and from then on we have a regular succession of issues until their final extinction in 1781.

The design of the early issues may be described as the arms of Lord Baltimore supported by two men in the costume of the day, one with a fish and the other with a spade. This block is differently placed on the various bills, sometimes even standing sideways at the end, three ornamental wood blocks form the top and sides, while a type ornament supplies the bottom border. The lettering or form of contract is in the following words, *THIS Indented BILL of EIGHT DOLLARS shall entitle the Bearer to receive BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in London, at the Rate of Four Shillings and Six-pence Sterling per Dollar for the said Bill, according to Directions of an Act of Assembly of MARYLAND, Dated in ANNAPOLIS, this 1st day of January, Anno Domini, 1767, followed of course by two signatures. The quaint idea of scalloping the end of a legal document to show that it has been prepared with due care and thought, and not cut off in a hurry, is carried out on these and many other old bills. In some values even the word "indented" is printed in a wavy line, and that there should be no mistake as to what is meant by a dollar, a minute representation of a Spanish dollar is inserted in the text. This is a fair description of the bills up to 1775, but the stirring events of that year evidently worked up the authorities to a*

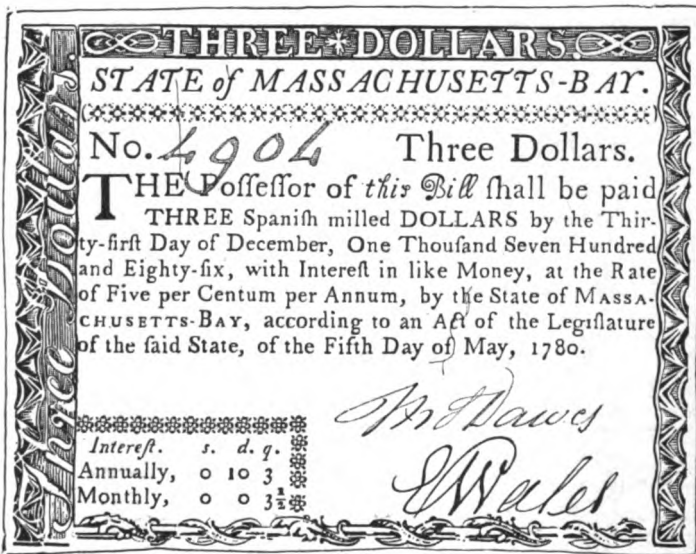
determination to produce a note worthy of the occasion. These bills are very rare and I possess but one dilapidated specimen. An allegorical design occupies about half of the bill, and apparently represents Britannia in the centre, an officer with a burning torch in his hand on her left, and a female figure of Liberty on her right. The first two appear to be standing on an island, the officer pointing his torch at a peninsular city, while Liberty, who is backed by an army on a hill, is handing a flag, or large bill to Britannia. The letter-press states that it is issued "according to a resolve of the Provincial Convention of Maryland." The reverse represents Britannia and Peace holding an olive branch, with a ship on one side and possibly an army on the other. By December the time for this sort of thing had gone by, and the series issued on the 7th of the month is a plain type-printed bill with engraved borders. The reverse is ornamented by an arm holding a shield, which at the same time grasps the olive branch. This type was continued up to 1781, when the borders were printed in red, and the bills issued "according to an act of Assembly of the State of Maryland." The reverse bears the old arms printed in red. The values are 3, 4, 6 and 9 pence, 1 s., 1 s. 6 d., 2 s. 6 d., 5 s., 7 s., 6 d., 15 s., 30 s. and £3. The total number of bills issued being one hundred.

MASSACHUSETTS.



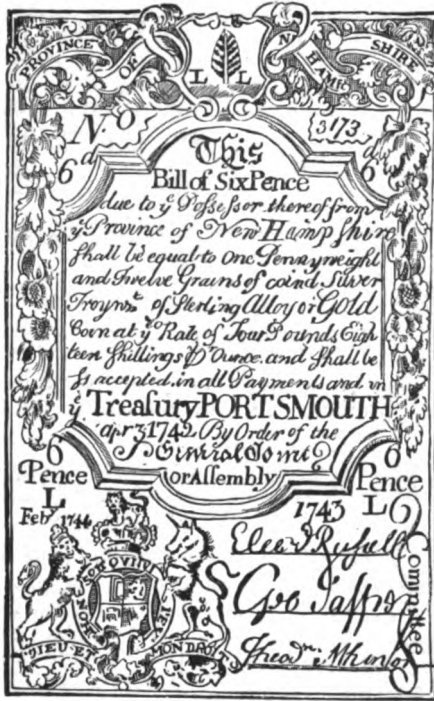
This important settlement was the first of the American Colonies to issue paper money, the earliest known bill being dated November 21st, 1708. Shell money or wampum equally valueless was legalized in 1634, and eighteen years

later the celebrated pine-tree shillings were coined, thus giving Massachusetts priority in all varieties of money. From the few odd values I find, with long gaps between the dates of issue, I should conclude that the bills must have been issued in very limited quantities and redeemed when due. But thirteen bills have come down to us, dated prior to 1775. They are all very rare. The first bill illustrated by my collection is a copper-plate engraving said to have been the work of the noted patriot, Paul Revere, of Boston. The series was issued by order of the General Assembly of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, December 7th, 1775. The reverse of these bills bears the figure of a man in Continental dress, with a drawn sword in one hand and a copy of the Magna Charter in the other, above "Issued in defence of American Liberty," below in Latin "He seeks by the sword calm repose under Freedom." This series of bills are of the following values, 8 pence, 1 s., 1 s. 4 p., 1 s. 6 p., 2 s., 2 s. 8 p., 3 s., 3 s. 4 p., 4 s. 6 p., 10, 14, 16, 22, 24, 36. 42 shillings. The series of October 16th, 1776, repudiates the title of Colony for that of State. Coin must have become scarce, as more than half the denominations are under 1 shilling, viz., 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 9 pence. Aristocrats are supposed to have plenty of money, even if they have nothing else, and as the cod-fish was the principal design on these bills, they may have originated the term cod-fish aristocracy. The next feature in the bills of this State is an issue of eight values of interest-bearing notes which are guaranteed by the United States.



I regret to say that neither Massachusetts nor the General Government redeemed the bills. They are ordinary type-set notes with the amount of interest stated in the corner, thus on the dollar bill we find Interest Annually, 3 pence $2\frac{1}{2}$ farthings, monthly, $1\frac{1}{2}$ farthings. The reverse bears the vignette appropriate to the same value of the Continental bills, printed partly in red and signed by various authorized persons for the U. S. We usually find them stamped in red "Interest paid one year." The total number of notes issued by Massachusetts is 131.

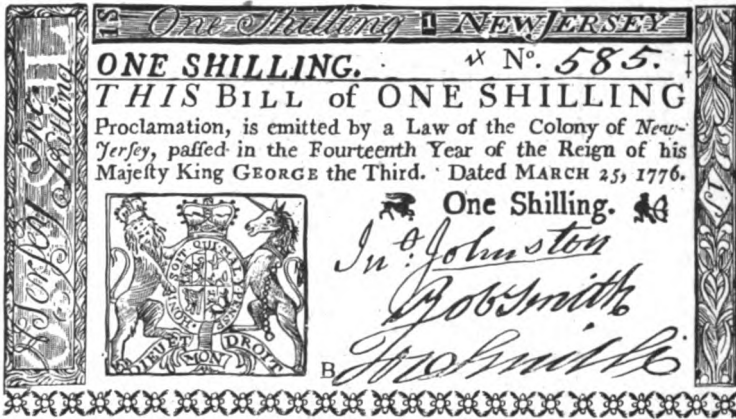
NEW HAMPSHIRE.



The early notes of this Colony (first issued in 1737), are good copper-plate engravings. All are very rare and if it had not have been for the discovery of the original plate, collectors would have had small chance of becoming acquainted with the designs. This is usually the British arms with inscription in an elaborate frame which in some of the values have queer shaped animals worked in them. The later issues are type-set and the series concludes with a U. S. guaranteed set, same as described for Massachusetts. The total number of bills amounts to 64.

NEW JERSEY.

This is one of the few States of which we have an official record of all bills issued. They commenced in March 1724, and continued at irregular intervals up to May 1786, six years longer than usual. With the exception of the U. S. guaranteed set, issued in 1780, the values are all expressed in £. s. d. The bills are rather smaller than usual in other States, being a narrow oblong. Of the first four issues not a single specimen has come down to us, but all the other bills up to 1780 are of one general design; the British arms with engraved borders and type lettering, the usual form being "This Bill by Law shall pass current in New Jersey, for One Ounce [● ●] Fifteen Penny-weight of Silver, June 22d, 1756. Twelve Shillings" followed by three signatures. During the war the form was changed to the following "This Bill of Six Pounds Proclamation, is emitted by a Law of the Colony of New Jersey, passed in the Fourteenth Year of the Reign of his Majesty King George the Third, dated March



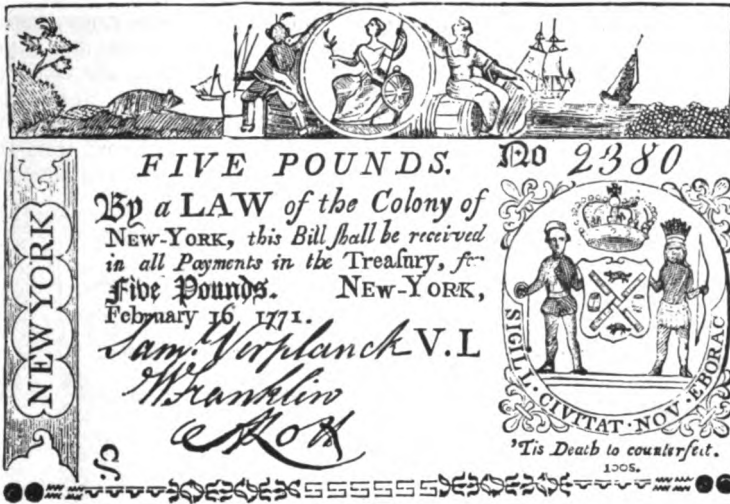
25th, 1776. These high value notes are usually printed in blue and red, giving a handsome appearance. In 1881 the Royal arms was exchanged for



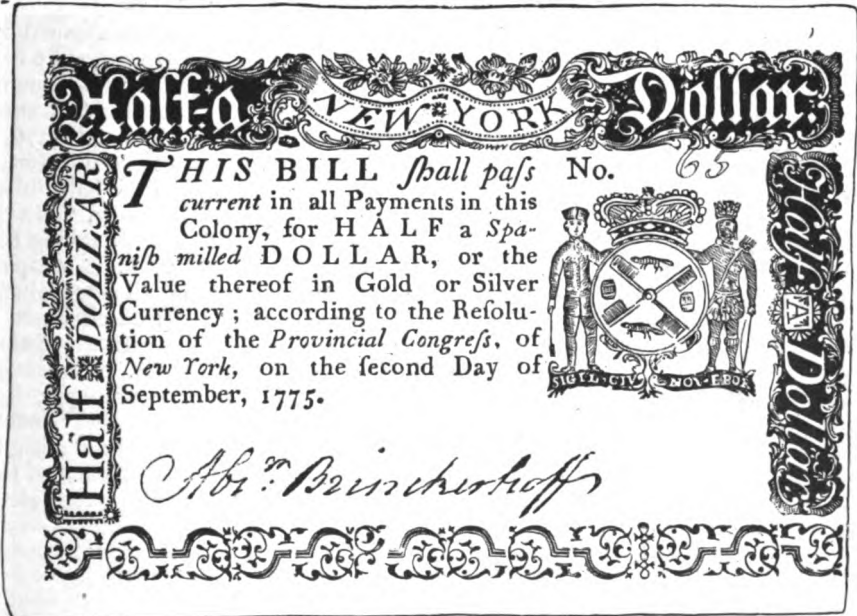
that of the State, the type reading as follows, "State of New Jersey Five Shillings, This bill shall pass for Five Shillings agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of this State, passed the ninth day of January, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-one." An entire collection of New Jersey bills would number 185.

NEW YORK.

Our own state did its fair share to keep the printer's presses going. The first bill having been issued 1st November 1709. The next that have come down to us is a series of 1, 2, 5 and 10 £, Dated December 18th 1737. No picayune business for the Empire state even at that early date. I wish I could say as much for the workmanship of the bills, but the state arms are about as wretched a piece of engraving as ever got on the bills of any country. The form reads "BY A LAW of the COLONY of NEW YORK this BILL SHALL PASS *current* for THREE POUNDS New York the 20th April 1756" and in case any of the inhabitants should be in the condition of Bill Tweed's



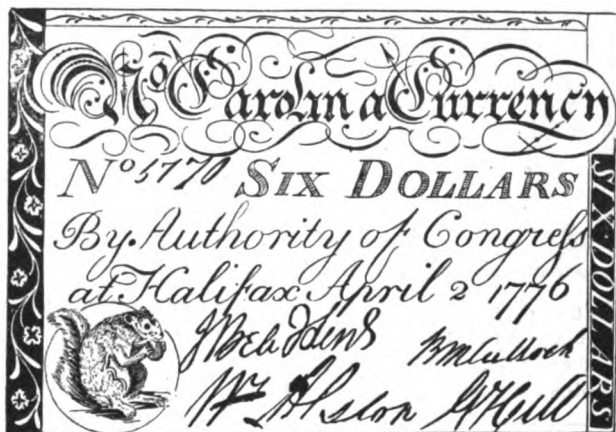
admirers, the cut of three pound weights are inserted before the value. The series issued in 1775 are an improvement in all ways, engraving, paper, and having reverse designs, instead of blank as heretofore. The usual set of U. S. guaranteed notes were issued June 15th 1780. The sets of bills issued to pro-



vide funds for supplying the city with water works are worthy of notice. They are all type and read thus NEW YORK WATER WORKS. THIS NOTE shall entitle the BEARER to the Sum of ONE SHILLING current Money of the Colony of *New York*, payable on DEMAND, by the MAYOR, ALDERMEN, and COMMONALTY of the City of *New York*, at the office of Chamberlain

of the said City, pursuant to a Vote of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, of this Date. Dated the Twenty-fifth Day of *August* in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-four, *By Order of the Corporation,*" and signature. The reverse is adorned with a puzzle picture calculated to rival that of the sphinx, but it was simply intended as a view of the water lock ; on each side are small basins throwing up cast iron streams of water or something very much like it. 100 bills are known of New York.

NORTH CAROLINA.



It is quite a treat to turn to the beautiful or quaint series of bills issued by this colony. The earliest notes are dated in 1748. The general style is a small copper plate note, well engraved, three different designs to each denomination; but little reading and that to the point, thus : " N. Carolina Currency No. 329 One Dollar By Authority of Congress at Halifax, April 2d 1776," and signature; an elegant frame at top and left side, "death to counterfeit," at right, and in lower left corner a duck in circular frame. On the half dollar the vignette is a man shooting, his dog sitting at his back, and above, " Hit or miss." They were willing to take the risk of that half dollar bill breaking the power of England in America. Well they succeeded and that little scrap of paper did its part. I will not waste your time describing all these little beauties, but would call your attention to the 7½ dollar bill which bears a representation of the earliest form of our flag, thirteen stripes, with the Union Jack, in place of the stars which now occupy the place of honor. The series of 1778-9 and '80 are simply type set and printed on poor paper, but from the quaint mottoes which take the place of vignettes have always exercised a special charm over me. The same rule is carried out, three designs for each bill. They are dated at Hillsborough. I simply select some of the mottoes without quoting the note as the same one is often found on different denominations.

" Behold a new World,"

" Virtue excels Riches."

" Good Government always Revere."

" Virtuous Councils the Cement of States."

" A Righteous Cause the Protection of Providence."

" A Lesson to arbitrary Kings, and wicked Ministers."

" Liberty and Peace the Reward of virtuous Resistance."

" Persecution the Ruin of Empires."

" Union of Hearts the Strength of Interests."

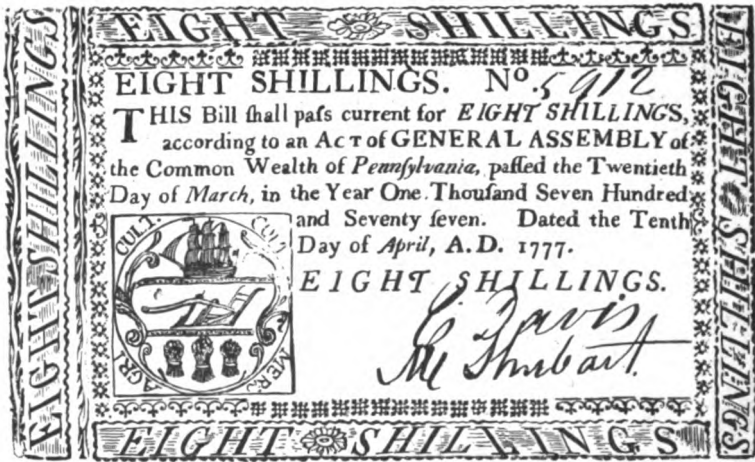
" American Virtue Triumphant."

"Sic Transit Gloria Mundi" and the bill looks very much like it. These notes run from $\frac{1}{8}$ of a dollar up to \$600, and as ignorant people were not supposed to have much money, the low denominations have the mottoes in English while Latin is reserved for the learned and rich. North Carolina supplies 120 different bills.

PENNSYLVANIA.

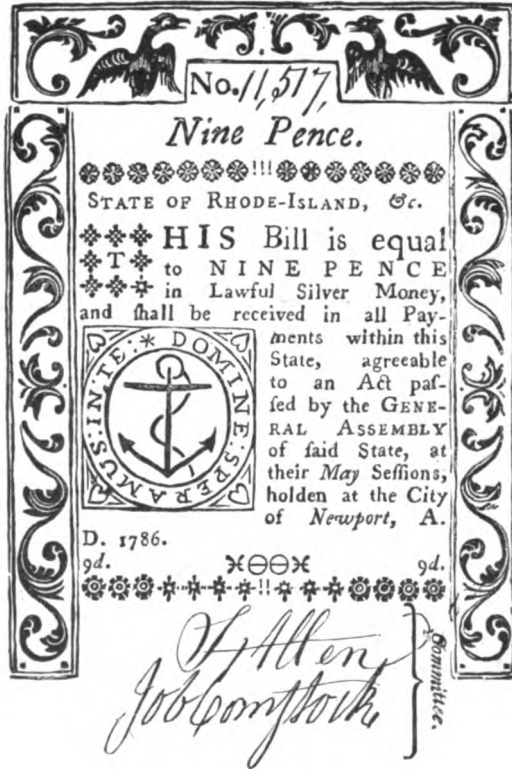


This is another state of which we have a complete list of all the bills issued, the first reaching back to 1723 but the earliest date known in a collection is August 10th, 1739, and was printed by Benjamin Franklin. The general style of the notes is the same as used in Delaware, bearing the royal arms, or in 1756 those of Wm. Penn with his motto "Mercy Justice" perhaps the noblest legend ever put under a coat of arms and only equalled by the sublime conception of the immortal Lincoln: "With Malice Towards None, With Charity For All." In 1764 a curious notion was adopted of spelling the name of the colony differently on each bill, thus on the series we find Pennsylvania, Pensylvania, Pennsilvania and Pensilvania. On some of notes issued March 20th, 1771, we find the signature of Francis Hopkinson, and on the bills of April 3rd of the following year that of John Morton, both signers of the Declaration of Independence. In this connection we may note that John Hart and Abraham Clark, may be found on New Jersey notes of Feb. 20th, 1776, and James Wilson on some of the Continental issues. In 1777 the shape of the bill changes to the oblong form, and the arms of Pennsylvania take the place formerly devoted to those of Great Britain. This series are found both in black, and red with black type. In 1780 a set guaranteed by the U. S., of the same design as issued for other States, was put in circulation and on March 16th, 1785, the last of the series saw the light, the denominations running from 3 pence to 4 £, 16 values in all. The number of bills issued by this Colony was



commensurate with its commercial importance, and far exceed both in series and amounts that of any of its contemporaries. We have a record of no less than 292 distinct bills.

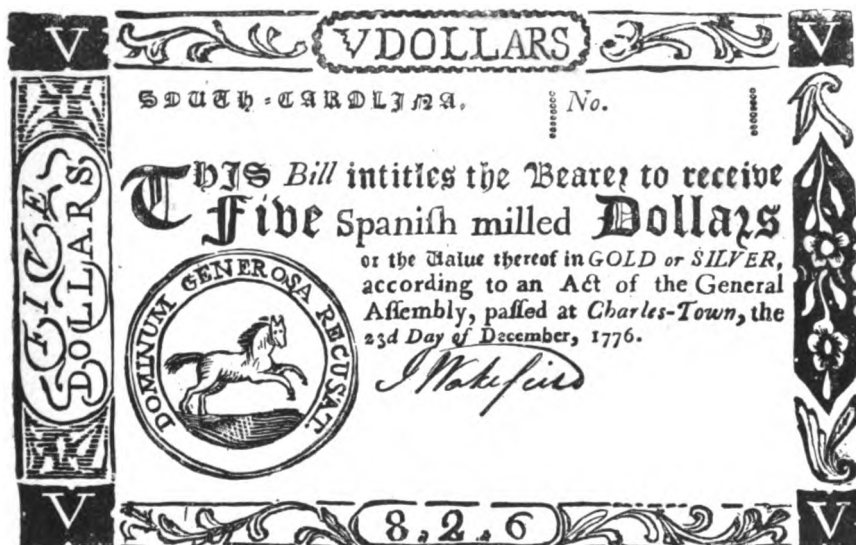
RHODE ISLAND.



The bills of this State are similar to the issues of Connecticut, being printed

on one side only of the paper. The design was an upright, with engraved frame on three sides and colonial arms in the centre; it happens to be a very appropriate device for paper money. With an anchor, the emblem of hope, staring the holder in the face, he certainly ought not to despair of getting it redeemed some day. Unfortunately it proved as illusive as the promise of the "General Treasurer," printed on the face of the bill. The first issue was in 1715, and the last in 1786, and with the exception of the "U. S. Guaranteed" set, in 1780, and a few fractional notes, were all in £. s. d. The whole number of bills is only 75.

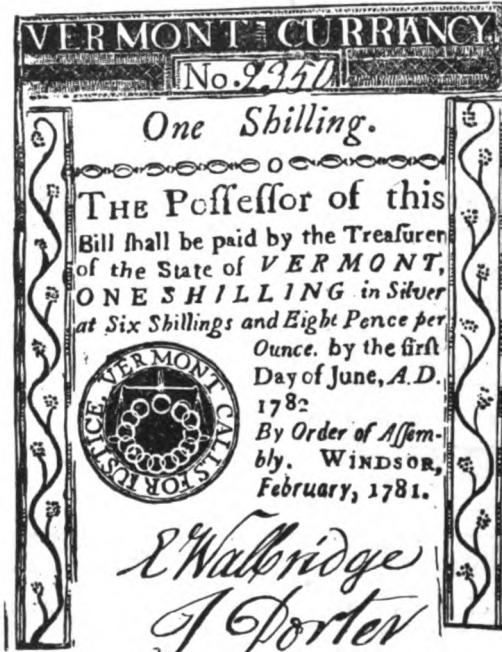
SOUTH CAROLINA.



The early bills of this colony are very different in design to those of the Northern States, and were probably engraved in England. We find the bills large, like those of the mother country, copper-plate engraving and indented end. The earliest notes known to me are dated 1731. I was enabled to make a list of various notes issued from 1748 to 1770, through a paper which came to me in a very curious way. I purchased some Confederate bills, and various curiosities, and among them a sheet of folio paper, dated 22 September, 1778, and containing a list of notes to the value of £3,486, 14 s., which a committee of the Commissioners of the Treasury counted preparatory to destroying. This document was picked up in Charleston. On the evacuation of the city by Gen. Hardee, the court-house and many other public buildings were fired and their valuable contents scattered in the streets. Well at least one document was saved. It contained a list of twenty-eight heretofore unknown notes. In 1775-6 the bills assimilate in design to the Continental notes, but being engraved on copper still retain their good looks. The typographed set dated March 6, 1776, are worthy attention. The printer in a frantic endeavor to make the counterfeiting of the bills difficult, has run in Greek and Hebrew letters, astronomical and algebraical signs to say nothing of all the old borders he could find. The set contained fifteen denominations, commencing with 1 s. 3 d., and ending with £3. The December series of the same year is as poor in design and workmanship as issued by any state. An interesting feature of the set is that they are supposed to be the value of silver and their

equivalent in currency is given thus, 6 Spanish milled dollars = £9. 15 s. currency. In 1778 they got back to well engraved copper plate bills, and in the following year produce the handsomest notes heretofore used in the county, the backs of the 50, 70 and \$90 bills representing Atlas, Prometheus and Hercules being especially noteworthy. The total number of bills for South Carolina being 105.

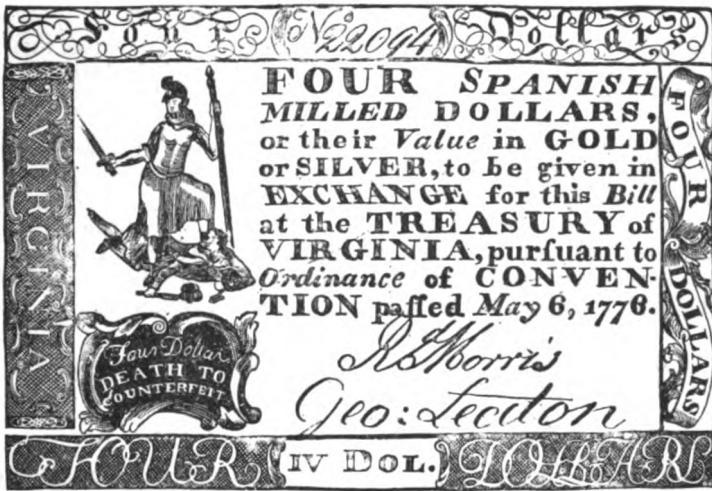
VERMONT.



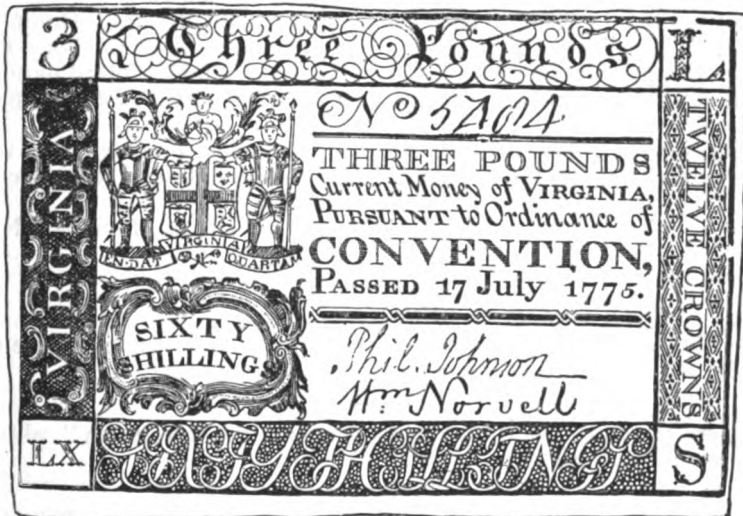
For this state we have but two series, the first issued in February 1781 is an ordinary type printed note, with engraved border on three sides with the state seal about the centre. This consists of a pair of scales and a chain of fourteen links (the only instance in my recollection where the number is carried above the original thirteen) enclosed in a circular band inscribed "VERMONT CALLS FOR JUSTICE", and she deserved it, for she set the example herself and redeemed her bills when due, being the only one of the fourteen states or general government that did so; all honor to Vermont. The denominations of the series, 1s., 1s. 3p., 2s. 6p., 5, 10, 20, 40s. and £3. The second issue are in the form of treasury notes the amounts being filled in with ink, my specimen being for one hundred and thirty six pounds, 15s. 4p. These are long notes. They have not heretofore been published to collectors.

VIRGINIA.

The first issue for this state was in 1755 but none of the notes are known to collectors and but few specimens of succeeding series have come down to us. The early notes exhibited by me are of two varieties the first a fine large bill after the English style and then something between a draft and a bank bill, being probably made to fill a pressing want. The bills are copper plate



gravings filled out in ink and read very quaint. "Virginia (James River Bank) We I Robert Carter Nicholas, Esq., as Treasurer of the Colony and Dominion of (and Company Bankers in) Virginia Promise to pay to on or before the tenth Day of December one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five or the Bearer on (demand) Five Pounds Current money Witness my Hand this first day of April one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three (our Cashier) Signed Peyton Randolph, Robert Carter Nicholas Treasurer.



Our next examples are of the regular colonial style but much better workmanship, being engraved. We have the royal arms of Virginia in well engraved frame. The lettering being "Three Pounds Current Money of Virginia Pursuant to Ordinance of Convention Passed 17 July 1775." The following year introduces the prize fight and "sic semper tyrannus" business in place of old arms. In 1779 we get back to large notes but now only type printed while the following year reduces the size of the bill and prints them on tissue paper, possibly that there may be less to redeem in case that unusual cere-

mony should be called for. As their purchasing value decreases their face denominations mount up to the thousands of dollars, and the last series see the light on May, 1781. The U. S. guaranteed set having been put out the year before. The total number of bills of this state known to me is 211.

This closes the first era of paper money in America. I have endeavored to give a slight review of the principal issues of each government, but find that to do the subject justice, a much more extended notice would have been necessary; this certainly would have tired you to little advantage. I trust, however, that you have been enabled to obtain a better idea of the nature of this currency from the actual specimens you have examined this evening than could be gathered from my disconnected comments.

THE BROOKLYN PHILATELIC CLUB.

MEETING HELD MAY 29, 1888.

Meeting called to order by Vice-Pres. Chas. Gregory at 8 o'clock. Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted. A letter of resignation was then read from Pres. Theo. F. Cuno and after some discussion it was decided to accept the same with regret. Several donations were received for the club album from Mess. Gregory and Sheridan.

The question of adjourning for the summer months was then taken up and it was finally decided that we hold our next regular meeting on the last Tuesday in September (the 25th).

After sometime spent socially the meeting adjourned until September.

Since our organization we have met with success on all sides. Our membership seems to increase all the time and by the next meeting we hope to welcome the twenty-fifth name to our roster and we all look forward to our next season with anticipations of many very pleasant evenings to be spent in "council assembled."

We would like to hear from all active collectors in Brooklyn and vicinity who are over 18 years of age. All communications to be sent to the Secretary.

JOHN M. SHERIDAN,

22 St. Felix St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOTES.

The Ecuador official stamps, catalogued in our last number, are frauds made by the concoctors of the counterfeit 4 reales stamp.

We hope the article on "The Paper Money of the Revolution" will prove of interest to our readers.

It has been an open secret in New York that the letter signed *Philaticus*, in No. 3 of this volume, was written by Mr. C. B. Corwin. We make this announcement for the benefit of those who perhaps have not been informed of the authorship of the letter in question.

We begin the publication of our postal card catalogue with this number. The need of a complete catalogue of this branch of our study has long been felt, and we trust that our venture will find favor. The illustrations are two-thirds of the actual size of the cards.

THE
POSTAL CARD CATALOGUE,

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF ALL POSTAL CARDS EVER ISSUED BY ANY
GOVERNMENT IN THE WORLD, GIVING THEIR DATE
OF ISSUE, COLOR AND VALUE.

Illustrated with the Types of every Series,

AND GIVING THE

PRICES, USED AND UNUSED, AT WHICH THEY CAN BE OBTAINED OF THE PUBLISHERS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The numbers in the first column will serve to facilitate the ordering from the catalogue; the second column indicates the date of issue of the card, the third, the number of the illustration; the fourth, the nominal or face value, and the fifth, the color of the card; the sixth, our price for an uncanceled specimen, and the seventh, our price for a cancelled or used one.

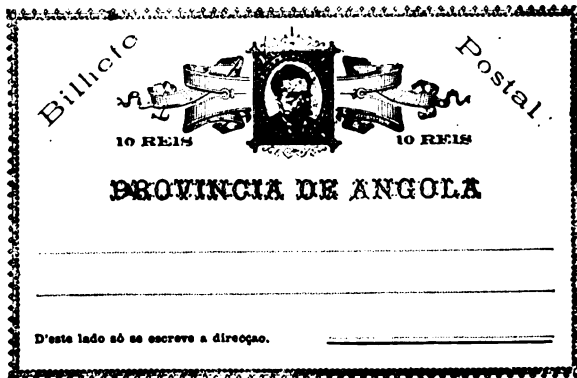
The prices are for entire cards. The color of the card is given in italics; when the color of the card is buff, no mention is made of it. Measurements when given are in millimetres.

The form of reply paid cards will be noted according to the system of the National Philatelic Society of New York. Forms 1 and 2 are folded at the top, 3 and 4 at the left, 5 and 6 at the right, and 7 and 8 at the bottom. In forms 1, 3, 5 and 7, the inscriptions and stamps of the reply cards are on face 3, and on the others on face 4. We will indicate the form as follows, "F 1."

The illustrations are reduced to two-thirds of the original size.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., L'D.

ANGOLA.



1

1 1885 1 10 r blue

5



2

- | | | | | |
|---|------|---|--------------|----|
| 2 | 1885 | 2 | 20 r carmine | 10 |
| 3 | " | " | 30 r green | 15 |

ANTIGUA.



3

- | | | | | |
|---|------|---|----------------|----|
| 1 | 1879 | 3 | 1½ p red-brown | 15 |
|---|------|---|----------------|----|



4

- | | | | | |
|---|------|---|-----------------------|----|
| 2 | 1886 | 4 | 1 p carmine | 6 |
| 3 | " | " | 1x1 p " F 1 | 10 |
| 4 | " | " | 1½ p brown | 10 |
| 5 | " | " | 1½x1½ p red-brown F 1 | 15 |

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.



5

- | | | | | |
|---|------|---|----------------|----|
| 1 | 1878 | 5 | 4c gray | 15 |
| 2 | " | " | 4x4c green F 8 | 20 |

Union Postal UniversaL. — Union Postale Universelle.
 REPUBLICA ARGENTINA. — REPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE
 TARJETA POSTAL. — CARTE POSTALE.



A

6

DE ESTE LADO SE ESCRIBE LA DIRECCION. LA COMUNICACION SE ESCRIBE AL REVERSO

6

3	1879	6	6c carmine			15
4	"	"	6x6c " F 1			25
5	1881	5	4c green (first half of No. 2)			20
6	"	"	4c green and purple (second half of No. 2 with 1c adhesive)			1.00

Union Postal UniversaL. — Union Postale Universelle.
 REPUBLICA ARGENTINA. — REPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE
 TARJETA POSTAL. — CARTE POSTALE.



7

7	1882	7	2c black surcharge on No. 3			1.00
8	"	"	2x2c " " " " 2 F 8			1.00
9	"	"	2c " " " " 3 (small surcharge)			50
10	"	"	2x2c " " " " 2 " " F 8			1.00

TARJETA POSTAL

SERVICIO URBANO

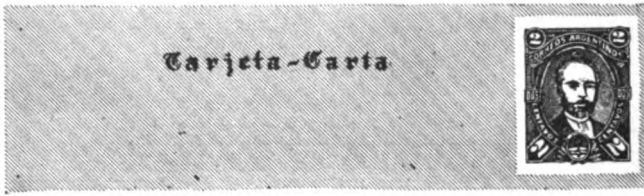
ESCRIBASE DE ESTE LADO LA DIRECCION Y LA COMUNICACION DEL OTRO.



8

11	1882	8	2c black, <i>pale green</i>			10
12	"	"	2x2c " <i>buff</i> F 8			10
13	1886	"	2c black, <i>bluish</i>			8

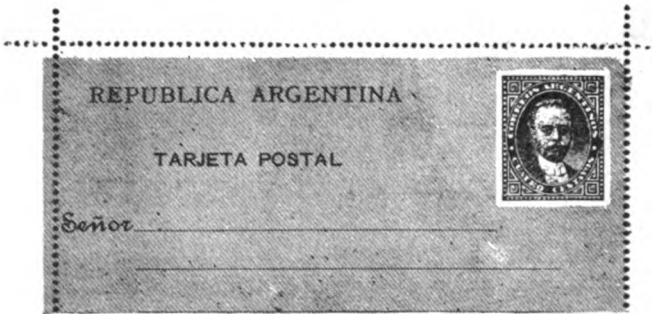
Letter Card.



9

26 1888 9 2c blue, *white*, blue ground-work

8



10

27 1888 10 4c brown, *white*, brown groundwork

15

AUSTRIA.



11

- | | | | | | |
|---|------|---|---|----|----|
| 1 | 1869 | 11 | 2 kr yellow | 10 | 5 |
| | b. | Adresse instead of "An"; on reverse, date at left side. | | | |
| 2 | 1871 | 11 | 2 kr yellow | 20 | 3 |
| 3 | " | " | 2 kr " " "Korespondencni listek" (Bohemian) | 25 | 10 |
| 4 | " | " | 2 kr " " "Carta da corrispondenza" (Italian) | 25 | 10 |
| 5 | " | " | 2 kr " " "Karta Korespondencyjna" (Polish) | 50 | |
| 6 | " | " | 2 kr " " "карта корреспондентцiйна" (Ruthenian) | 25 | |
| 7 | " | " | 2 kr " " "Listnica" (Slavonic) | 25 | |

c. On reverse, date at right side.					
8	1872	11	2 kr yellow	20	3
9	"	"	2 kr " (Boh)	25	5
10	"	"	2 kr " (Ital)	25	5
11	"	"	2 kr " (Pol)	25	
12	"	"	2 kr " (Ruth)		
13	"	"	2 kr " (Slav)	25	
d. Without date on reverse.					
14	1872	11	2 kr yellow	10	2
15	"	"	2 kr " (Boh)	25	10
16	"	"	2 kr " (Ital)		
17	"	"	2 kr " (Pol)		
18	"	"	2 kr " (Ruth)		
19	"	"	2 kr " (Slav)		



12

20	1872	12	4 sld rose	10	
21	1875	"	5 " red	10	
e. Name of Province in lower right corner.					
22	1873	11	2 kr yellow (Boh)	10	3
23	"	"	2 kr " "Karta-dopisnica" (Illyrian)	15	
24	"	"	2 kr " (Ital)	15	10
25	"	"	2 kr " (Pol)	15	5
26	"	"	2 kr " (Ruth)	15	
27	"	"	2 kr " (Slav)	15	
28	1874	"	5 kr " (Boh)	50	25



CORRESPONDENZ-KARTE.



An.....

in

13

29	1876	13	2 kr brown	5	2
30	"	"	2 kr " (Boh)	10	5
31	"	"	2 kr " (Ill)	20	

32	"	"	2 kr	"	(Ital)	5	2	
33	"	"	2 kr	"	(Pol)	10	5	
34	"	"	2 kr	"	" <i>Carte postala</i> " (Roumanian)	40		
35	"	"	2 kr	"	(Ruth)	5		
36	"	"	2 kr	"	(Slav)	5	5	
37	1880	"	2x2 kr	"	F 1	10		
38	1881	"	2x2 kr	"	(Ill) "	10		
39	"	"	2x2 kr	"	(Ital) "	10		
40	"	"	2x2 kr	"	(Roum) "			
41	"	"	2x2 kr	"	(Ruth) "	10		
42	"	"	2x2 kr	"	(Slav) "	10		
	b.	"An" omitted.						
43	1876	13	2 kr	brown	(Boh)	5	2	
44	"	"	2 kr	"	(Pol)	5	2	
45	1881	"	2x2 kr	"	(Boh) F 1	10		
46	"	"	2x2 kr	"	(Pol) "	10		

WELTPOST-VEREIN (UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE).



CORRESPONDENZ-KARTE (CARTE POSTALE).

(ADMINISTRATION D'AUTRICHE.)



An

14

47	1880	14	5 kr	red		10		
48	"	"	5x5 kr	"	F 1	15		
49	"	"	5x5 sld	"	"			
	b.	Star in lower right corner.						
50	1880	14	5 sld	red		25		
51	"	"	5x5 sld	"	F 1	25		

Correspondenz-Karte.



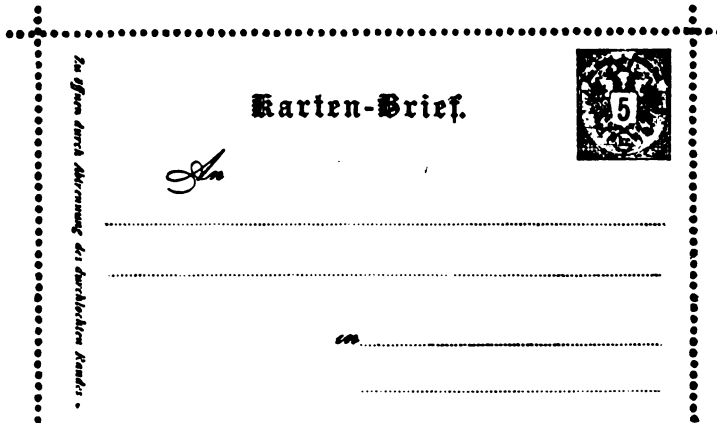
An

15

52	1883	15	2 kr	brown and black		5	
53	"	"	2 kr	"	(Boh)	5	
54	"	"	2 kr	"	(Ill)	5	
55	"	"	2 kr	"	(Ital)	5	
56	"	"	2 kr	"	(Pol)	5	
57	"	"	2 kr	"	(Roum)	5	

58	"	"	2 kr	"	(Ruth)	5
59	"	"	2 kr	"	(Slav)	5
60	"	"	5 kr red and black			10
61	"	"	5 sld	"		10
62	"	"	2x2 kr brown and black		F 1	10
63	"	"	2x2 kr	"	(Boh)	10
64	"	"	2x2 kr	"	(Ill)	10
65	"	"	2x2 kr	"	(Ital)	10
66	"	"	2x2 kr	"	(Pol)	10
67	"	"	2x2 kr	"	(Roum)	10
68	"	"	2x2 kr	"	(Ruth)	10
69	"	"	2x2 kr	"	(Slav)	10
70	"	"	5x5 kr red and black		"	15
71	"	"	5x5 sld	"	"	15
72	1888	"	20 para on 5 kr red and black			10
73	"	"	20x20 para on 5x5 kr red and black		F 1	15

Letter Cards.



16

151	1886	16	3 kr grn & blk, green			5
152	"	"	3 kr	"	" "Zalepka" (Boh)	5
153	"	"	3 kr	"	" "Karta-Listovnica" (Ill)	5
154	"	"	3 kr	"	" "Biglietto postale" (Ital)	5
155	"	"	3 kr	"	" "List Kartkowy" (Pol-Ruth)	5
156	"	"	3 kr	"	" "Carte postale inchisa" (Roum)	5
157	"	"	3 kr	"	" (Slav)	5
158	"	"	5 kr rose and black, gray			10
159	"	"	5 kr	"	" (Boh)	10
160	"	"	5 kr	"	" (Ill)	10
161	"	"	5 kr	"	" (Ital)	10
162	"	"	5 kr	"	" (Pol-Ruth)	10
163	"	"	5 kr	"	" (Roum)	10
164	"	"	5 kr	"	" (Slav)	10
165	1887	"	10 sld blue and black	"		15
166	1888	"	1 pia on 10 sld blue and black, gray			15

Pneumatic Cards.



CORRESPONDENZ-KARTE

zur pneumatischen Expressbeförderung innerhalb der Linien Wien's.



Aufgabe-Stationen.

- I. B. Brienplatz 1. Böde.
- Fleischmarkt 19. Käthnerberg 3.
- II. B. Tabortrasse 57.
- III. B. Haupttrasse 65.
- IV. B. Neumannsgasse 3.
- V. B. Magdalenent. 67.
- VII. B. Siebensterng. 13.
- VIII. B. Mariatreugasse 4.

Die pneumatischen Züge verkehren von 8 Uhr früh bis 9 Uhr Abends.

Die Zustellung erfolgt unentgeltlich.

Die Karte kann nur bei einer der nachbezeichneten Stationen aufgegeben und nur bei Mittheilungen an Adressaten im I.-IX. Bezirke von Wien (mit Ausnahme des Bezirkes von der Wallerbrunnstrasse ab und mit Einschluß des Bezirkes bis zum Lagerbahnhof am dritten K. geschaffe, dem Constanthofgel und der Salsbrücke) verwandt werden.

An
 Bezirk..... Strasse..... Nr.....
Wien.
 Nr..... aufgegeben am..... 18... um..... Uhr..... Min..... Sec.....
 Dem Boten übergeben am..... 18... um..... Uhr..... Min..... Sec.....

- 201 1879 17 10 kr blue, blue
b. *Bezirk* on fourth dotted line.
- 202 1879 17 10 kr blue, blue
c. Heading in two lines.
- 203 1880 17 10 kr blue, blue
- 204 " " 10x10 kr blue " F 3
Type No. 18 will be illustrated in next number.
- 205 1882 18 10 kr blue, blue
- 206 " " 10x10 kr " F 3
b. *Schönbrunner Strasse* " 22 " instead of " 42 "
- 207 1882 18 10 kr blue, blue
c. Heading in two lines.
- 208 1883 18 10 kr blue, blue

150

Anforderung des pneumatischen Dienstes in Wien.

- I. Dage
 - Kaffeehäuser.
 - Spielbanken.
 - Fleischmarkt 19.
 - Frankfurter.
 - Heuberggasse 1.
 - Haupttrasse 65.
 - Herberggasse 13.
 - Burgtheater 1.
 - Landstrasse 10.
 - Neumannsgasse 3.
 - Heuberggasse 6.
 - Seilerstätte 22.
- II
 - Haupttrasse 65.
 - Tabortrasse 57.
- III
 - Haupttrasse 65.
 - Landstrasse 10.
- IV
 - Neumannsgasse 3.
- V
 - Heuberggasse 13.
- VI
 - Haupttrasse 65.
 - Heuberggasse 6.
 - Seilerstätte 22.
- VII
 - Heuberggasse 13.
 - Seilerstätte 22.
- VIII
 - Haupttrasse 65.
- IX.
 - Haupttrasse 65.
 - Heuberggasse 6.
 - Seilerstätte 22.
 - Tabortrasse 57.
 - Landstrasse 10.

CORRESPONDENZ-KARTE

zur pneumatischen Expressbeförderung.

Die pneumatischen Züge verkehren von 8 Uhr Früh bis 9 Uhr Abends alle 30 Minuten.



An

- 209 1883 19 10 kr blue, blue
b. Addresses of 31 Stations.
- 210 1884 19 10 kr blue, blue
- 211 " " 10x10 kr " " F 3

15 20

c. without addresses of stations.

12 1888 19 10 kr blue, *blue* 15

Pneumatic Letter Card.

21 1887 20 15 kr gray, *pink* 15

This card will be illustrated in a future number.

Official Cards.

a. Inscription "PORTO FREIE CORRESPONDENZ KARTE;" Coat of arms to left; name of province in lower right corner, black inscription.

301 1884 *White*
 302 " " (Boh)
 303 " " (Ital)
 304 " " (Pol)
 305 " " (Roum)
 306 " " (Ruth)
 307 " " (Slav)
 308 " " (Kroat)

b. With addition of rectangle at right side, having for inscription "*Preis: 25 stück, 2 kr.*"

309 1884 *White*
 310 " " (Boh)
 311 " " (Pol)
 312 " " (Roum)
 313 " " (Ruth)
 314 " " (Slav)
 315 " " (Kroat)

Reply Cards

a. Double cards, similar to 1st series

316 1884 *White* *F 1*
 317 " " (Boh) "
 318 " " (Pol) "
 319 " " (Roum) "
 320 " " (Ruth) "
 321 " " (Slav) "
 322 " " (Kroat) "

b. Double cards, similar to 2d series

323 1884 *White* *F 1*
 324 " " (Boh) "
 325 " " (Pol) "
 326 " " (Roum) "
 327 " " (Ruth) "
 328 " " (Slav) "
 329 " " (Kroat) "

AZORES.



21

- 1 1878 21 15 r brown
2 " " 15x15 r " F 1
b. *de porta*, instead of *da porta*.
3 1878 21 15 r brown

10
15

22

- 4 1878 22 25 r rose
b. Parenthesis closes after *Portuguezas*.
5 1878 22 25 r rose
c. Without parenthesis before *Excepto*.
6 1868 22 25 r rose
d. *Hesphana* instead of *Hespanha*.
7 1878 22 25 r rose

15

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
PORTUGAL
BILHETE POSTAL



D'este lado se se escreve a direccao

Sr. _____

23

- 8 1879 23 20 r blue
9 " " 30 r green
10 " " 20x20 r blue F 1

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York, and of the Staten Island Philatelic Society of Staten Island.

Published by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited, 721 Broadway, New York.
J. W. SCOTT, Editor.

Subscription, 50cts per annum.] JULY, 1888. [Single Copies, 5cts.

A HISTORY OF POSTAGE STAMPS BEING A REVISED LIST OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES OF ALL NATIONS BY J. W. SCOTT.

Continued from page 183.

Tenth series, 1887.

Four new designs. For cut specimens, thirty-two varieties.

Designs.—For the four lower values, we are treated to entirely new designs, and in the case of the five-cent stamp to the profile bust of Gen. Grant, a portrait new to our albums. The style of work is cheap and discreditable to a great country, but as the late two-cent abomination is replaced, we have at least something to be thankful for. The 30 and 90c. are printed from the old dies in new colors.

Sizes, shapes, papers and water-mark remain the same.

Embossed profile bust of Franklin to left on solid oval disk; inscription between lines on dentated band; UNITED STATES POSTAGE above; value in words and numeral below; star ornaments between upper and lower inscriptions; the whole enclosed in single-lined oval frame.



829	1887	Oct. 1	1c. blue	Full Letter	White.
830			1c. blue	Full Letter	Amber.
831			1c. blue	Full Letter	Manilla. *
832			1c. blue	Commercial	White.

833	1887	Oct. 1	1c. blue	Commercial	Amber.
834			1c. blue	Commercial	Amber (3)
835			1c. blue	Commercial	Manilla.
836			1c. blue	Extra Letter	Manilla. *
837			1c. blue	Large Baronial	White.
838			1c. blue	Wrapper	Manilla.

* Ungummed.



Embossed profile of Washington to left in same designed frame as last with value altered.

839	1887	Oct. 1	2c. green	Small Note	White.
840			2c. green	Commercial	White.
841			2c. green	Commercial	Amber.
842			2c. green	Full Letter	White.
843			2c. green	Full Letter	Amber.
844			2c. green	Full Letter	Amber.(3)
845			2c. green	Full Letter	Blue.
846			2c. green	Full Letter	Oriental Buff
847			2c. green	Full Letter	Manilla.
848			2c. green	Commercial	White.
849			2c. green	Commercial	Amber.
850			2c. green	Commercial	Amber.(3)
851			2c. green	Commercial	Blue.
852			2c. green	Commercial	Oriental Buff
853			2c. green	Commercial	Manilla.
854			2c. green	Extra Letter	White.
855			2c. green	Extra Letter	Amber.
856			2c. green	Extra Letter	Amber.(3)
857			2c. green	Extra Letter	Blue.
858			2c. green	Extra Letter	Oriental Buff
859			2c. green	Extra Letter	Manilla.
860			2c. green	Official	White.
861			2c. green	Official	Amber.
862			2c. green	Official	Amber.(3)
863			2c. green	Official	Blue.
864			2c. green	Official	Oriental Buff
865			2c. green	Official	Manilla.
866			2c. green	Extra Official	White.
867			2c. green	Extra Official	Amber.
868			2c. green	Extra Official	Amber.(3)
869			2c. green	Extra Official	Blue
870			2c. green	Extra Official	Oriental Buff
871			2c. green	Extra Official	Manilla.
872			2c. green	Legal	White.
873			2c. green	Legal	Amber.

874	1887	Oct. 1	2c. green	Legal	Amber.(3)
875			2c. green	Legal	Blue.
876			2c. green	Legal	Oriental Buff
877			2c. green	Legal	Manilla.
878			2c. green	Small Baronial	White.
879			2c. green	Large Baronial	White.
880			2c. green	Wrapper	Manilla.

Same design as last. Distinguishing features. Profile set slanting; star ornaments rounder.

881	1887		2c. green	Full Letter	White.
882			2c. green	Extra Letter	White.
883			2c. green	Extra Letter	Amber.



Embossed profile of Jackson to left in same designed frame as last with value altered.

884	1887	Oct. 1	4c. carmine	Extra Letter	White.
885			4c. carmine	Extra Letter	Amber.
886			4c. carmine	Extra Letter	Amber.(3)
887			4c. carmine	Extra Letter	Manilla.
888			4c. carmine	Official	Amber (3)
889			4c. carmine	Official	Manilla.
890	1888	June 1	4c. carmine	Extra Official	White.
891			4c. carmine	Extra Official	Amber.
892	1887	Oct. 1	4c. carmine	Extra Official	Amber (3)
893			4c. carmine	Extra Official	Manilla.
894			4c. carmine	Legal	White.
895			4c. carmine	Legal	Amber.
896			4c. carmine	Legal	Amber (3)
897	1888	June 1	4c. carmine	Legal	Blue.
898			4c. carmine	Legal	Oriental Bu
899	1887	Oct. 1	4c. carmine	Legal	Manilla.



Embossed profile bust of Grant to left in same designed frame as last with value altered.

900	1887	Oct. 1	5c. blue	Commercial	White.
901			5c. blue	Commercial	Amber.
902			5c. blue	Extra Letter	White.
903			5c. blue	Extra Letter	Amber.
904	1888	June 1	5c. blue	Extra Letter	Blue.
905			5c. blue	Extra Letter	Oriental Buff

Same designs as same values of last issue.

906	1888	June 1	30c. chocolate	Full Letter	Blue.
907			30c. chocolate	Full Letter	Oriental Buff
908			30c. chocolate	Commercial	Amber (3)
909			30c. chocolate	Commercial	Manilla.
910			30c. chocolate	Official	White.
911			30c. chocolate	Official	Amber.
912			30c. chocolate	Official	Amber (3)
913			30c. chocolate	Official	Blue.
914			30c. chocolate	Official	Oriental Buff
915			30c. chocolate	Official	Manilla.
916			30c. chocolate	Extra Official	White.
917			30c. chocolate	Extra Official	Amber.
918	1887	Oct.	30c. chocolate	Legal	White.
919			30c. chocolate	Legal	Amber.
920			30c. chocolate	Legal	Amber (3)
921			30c. chocolate	Legal	Blue.
922			30c. chocolate	Legal	Oriental Buff
923			30c. chocolate	Legal	Manilla.
924	1888	June 1	90c. purple	Official	White.
925			90c. purple	Official	Amber.
926			90c. purple	Official	Amber (3)
927			90c. purple	Official	Manilla.
928			90c. purple	Extra Official	White.
929			90c. purple	Extra Official	Amber.
930			90c. purple	Legal	Blue.
931			90c. purple	Legal	Oriental Buff

NOTE.—The last two values can be obtained to order in all colors and twelve sizes, of any postmaster.

It will be noted that we have refrained from cataloguing shades in the color of the impressed stamp, principally on account of the great length of the list, and, also, because collectors, in obtaining every shape, will certainly secure samples of all shades of color. Were it desirable, the length of the catalogue could easily be doubled. There are also three varieties in spacing the letters of water-mark in 1853 series, which are not catalogued for the same reason.

LETTER SHEETS.

Inscription in centre, UNITED STATES LETTER SHEET ENVELOPE in three lines; U. S. shield crossed by laurel wreath at left end; in left corner, inscription in four lines, "First Series. If not called for in ten days, postmaster will please return to ;" in right corner, rectangular stamp; three-quarter face portrait to right showing bust of Gen. Grant on lined oval disk with beaded edge above; on arched ribbon below, UNITED STATES POSTAGE; in straight line at bottom, TWO CENTS divided by numeral of value on shield; lined rectangular frame. Sides and top of sheet perforated for opening; nearly half way down

so as to come on back when folded, "U. S. patent, July 1, 1879;" at sides, outside of perforation, "To open, tear off the ends."

932 1886 2c. green wmk. U. S. (270x159) White.

Same with "First Series" omitted.

933 1887 2c. green wmk. U. S. (270x159) White.
934 2c. green No wmk. (270x159) White.

NOTE.—There are several minor varieties in the perforation.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

These stamps were issued to enable the Post-Office Department to ascertain the amount of work it performed for the other departments; and thus enable it to show a closer balance sheet than it had heretofore been able to do, while burdened with the conveyance of a large amount of unpaid mail matter for the different branches of the government. The portraits are the same as employed on like values of the regular adhesive stamps current at the same time.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Profile to left in oval disk. AGRICULTURE on arched band above; value divided by numeral below, in various positions: on the 24c. the numerals are omitted, and the word CENTS is given in a straight line at bottom: DEPT. OF in left; U. S. in monogram in right upper corners; shaded and lined frames. Rect.; col. imp., perf., 12.

1873	July 1	1 cent, orange.
		2 cents, orange.
		3 " orange.
		6 " orange.
		10 " orange.
		12 " orange.
		15 " orange.
		24 " orange.
		30 " orange.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Profile to left on oval disk. EXECUTIVE above on arched band; value divided by numerals below in various positions; floriated circles in upper corners bearing letters U in left, S in right; shaded and lined frames. Rect.; col. imp., perf., 12.

1873	July 1	1 cent, carmine.
		2 cents, carmine.
		3 " carmine.
		6 " carmine.
		10 " carmine.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Profile to left on oval disk. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR above on arched band; value (except on 24c.) divided by numerals below in various positions; six-pointed star in each upper corner; U. S. on separate shields below in various places; shaded and lined frames. Rect.; col. imp., perf., 12.

1873	July 1	1 cent, vermilion.
		2 cents, vermilion.
		3 " vermilion.
		6 " vermilion.
		10 " vermilion.
		12 " vermilion.
		15 " vermilion.
		24 " vermilion.
		30 " vermilion.
		90 " vermilion.

Same unperforated.

		12 cents, vermilion.
		90 " vermilion.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Profile to left on oval disk. JUSTICE above in arched line; value, (except on 24c.,) divided by numerals below in various positions; DEPT in left, OF in right upper corners; U. S. on separate stars in different places below; shaded and lined frames. Rect.; col. imp., perf., 12.

1873	July 1	1 cent, mauve.
		2 cents, mauve.
		3 " mauve.
		6 " mauve.
		10 " mauve.
		12 " mauve.
		15 " mauve.
		24 " mauve.
		30 " mauve.
		90 " mauve.

Several shades can be found of most values.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Profile to left on oval disk. NAVY above at left, DEPT. at right; value (except on 24c.) divided by numerals below in various positions; U. S. on separate hexagons in different places below; stars in upper corners and at each side all joined together by a cord; shaded and lined frame. Rect.; col. imp.; perf. 12, 12, 12, 12.

1873	July 1	1 cent, blue.
		2 cents, blue.
		3 " blue.
		6 " blue.
		7 " blue.
		10 " blue.
		12 " blue.
		15 " blue.
		24 " blue.
		30 " blue.
		90 " blue.

Several shades can be found of most values

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Large numeral of value and OFFICIAL STAMP in oval; POST-OFFICE DEPT. on arched band above; value (except on 24c.) divided by numerals below in various positions; U. S. in separate circles in different places below; small circles in upper corners; shaded and lined frame. Rect.; col. imp., perf., 12.

1873	July 1	1 cent,	black.
		2 cents,	black.
		3	" black.
		6	" black.
		10	" black.
		12	" black.
		15	" black.
		24	" black.
		30	" black.
		90	" black.

Owing to the imperfect wiping of the plate in printing, these stamps usually appear to be on gray tinted paper, but sets on clear white paper can be selected.

FOR UNPAID LETTERS.

Large numeral of value on reticulated disk in oval band, inscribed POSTAGE DUE above; value below; shields at sides bearing U on left and S on right; polysided design enclosed in shaded rectangular frame. Rect.; col. imp., perf. 12.

1879	May 1	1 cent,	bright chocolate.
		2 cents,	bright chocolate.
		3	" bright chocolate.
		5	" bright chocolate.
1879	Aug. 1	10	" bright chocolate.
		30	" bright chocolate.
		50	" bright chocolate.

SEAL STAMPS.

For packets of registered letters.

Radiated circular disk on white band inscribed, STAMP HERE above; DATE AND PLACE OF MAILING below; in three lines at left, POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT; at right, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; in large letters across face, REGISTERED; ornamental corners enclosing monograms of U. S. in upper and P. O. D. in lower corners; lined ground, Large oblong (42x73 mm.); col. imp., perf., 12.

1872 green.

For unsealed or broken letters.

Full face female head with cap and diadem of stars in oval; solid band on each side inscribed OFFICIALLY on left; SEALED on right side; "Post Office Department" above in arched line; *United States of America* below in curved line; groundwork of the words, POST OBITUM, in minute letters, many times repeated; monogram of U. S. in each corner; broad border of vertical lines bearing engraver's name, "National Bank-Note Company, New York," below; truncated corners. Large oblong (30x47 mm.); col. imp., perf., 12

1877 Jan. chocolate.

Same design as last with reticulated background in place of "post obitum." Large oblong (30x47 mm.); col. imp., perf., 12.

1879 May chocolate.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

First series, 1873.

(*Manufactured by G. H. Reay.*) Three values. One design. For cut specimens, three varieties.

Remarks.—The sizes are identical with the regular series manufactured by the same contractor, and there are no varieties of shape. The paper is laid with diagonal vergures and in color bright canary with occasional specimens approaching to orange. The water-mark is the regular U. S. P. O. D. monogram employed by this manufacturer throughout his contract.

Large numeral of value with OFFICIAL above and STAMP below in arched line on solid oval disk; reticulated oval frame bearing solid arched labels inscribed POST-OFFICE DEPT. above; value below; circular disks bearing u on left; s on right side.

1	1873	July 1	2c. black	Full Letter	18	Canary.
2			2c. black	Extra Letter	18	Canary.
3			2c. black	Official	21	Canary.
4			3c. black	Full Letter	18	Canary.
5			3c. black	Extra Letter	18	Canary.
6			3c. black	Official	21	Canary.
7*			3c. black	Extra Official	21	Canary.
8*			6c. black	Full Letter	18	Canary.
9			6c. black	Extra Letter	18	Canary.
10			6c. black	Official	21	Canary.
11			6c. black	Extra Official	21	Canary.

* I have only met these as specimen envelopes, but it is possible they may have been used for postal purposes

Second series, 1874.

(*Manufactured by the Plimpton Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn.*) Three values. One design. For cut specimens, six varieties.

Remarks.—The dies and knives show about the same amount of variations from Reay dies as is noted in those supplied to the public. The paper shows more variations in shade than formerly, and is reinforced with two new colors, white and pale amber.

Designs.—Same as last series with numerals and OFFICIAL STAMP larger.

12	1874	Nov.	2c. black	Full Letter	28	Canary.
13			2c. black	Full Letter	24	Canary.
14			2c. black	Extra Letter	29	Canary.
15			2c. black	Extra Letter	26	Canary.
16			2c. black	Extra Letter	26	White.
17			2c. black	Official	21	Canary.
18			2c. black	Extra Official	21	Canary.
19	1874	Nov.	3c. black	Full Letter	28	Canary.
20			3c. black	Full Letter	24	Canary.
21			3c. black	Extra Letter	29	Canary.
22			3c. black	Extra Letter	26	Canary.
23			3c. black	Extra Letter	29	Pale Amber.
24			3c. black	Extra Letter	26	Pale Amber.
25			3c. black	Extra Letter	26	White.
26			3c. black	Official	21	Canary.
27			3c. black	Extra Official	21	Canary.
28	1874	Nov.	6c. black	Full Letter	24	Canary.
29			6c. black	Extra Letter	26	Canary.
30			6c. black	Official	21	Canary.
31			6c. black	Extra Official	21	Canary.

Same designs, sizes, papers and water-mark. Shapes low cut with lower flaps rounded, and side flaps cut lower as figured on page 140 for Plimpton-Morgan contract.

32	2c. black	Full Letter		Canary.
33	2c. black	Extra Letter		Canary.
34	2c. black	Extra Letter		White.
35	2c. black	Official	30	Canary.
36	2c. black	Extra Official	30	Canary.
37	3c. black	Full Letter		Canary.
38	3c. black	Extra Letter		Canary.
39	3c. black	Official	30	Canary.
40	3c. black	Extra Official	30	Canary.
41	6c. black	Full Letter		Canary.
42	6c. black	Extra Letter		Canary.
43	6c. black	Official	30	Canary.
44	6c. black	Extra Official	30	Canary.

We have placed the above thirteen envelopes here, without date, because this seems to be the logical order which they ought to follow. We have not the exact date but believe they were issued after the following but probably antedate them in manufacture.



Same designs. Wmk. U. S. POSTAL SERVICE.

45	1876	2c. black	Full Letter	24	Canary.
46		2c. black	Extra Letter	26	Canary.
47		2c. black	Official	21	Canary.
48		3c. black	Full Letter	24	Canary.
49		3c. black	Extra Letter	26	Canary.
50		3c. black	Extra Letter	26	Pale Amber.
51		3c. black	Extra Letter	26	Pale Amber*
52		3c. black	Official	21	Canary.
53		3c. black	Official	30	Canary.
54	1876	6c. black	Extra Letter	26	Canary.
55		6c. black	Official	21	Canary.
56		6c. black	Official	30	Canary.
57		6c. black	Extra Official	21	Canary.

* No watermark.

Third Series, 1877.

(Manufactured by the Plimpton Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn., and their successors). One design. No value expressed. For cut specimens, three varieties.

Designs.—There is but one design to these envelopes, and that is more of a frank than a stamp inasmuch that no value is indicated, but as they are the legitimate successors of the last series, they are usually collected; although not with as much attention to detail as usual with our envelopes.

Sizes and shapes—The paper employed in the manufacture of these envelopes is blue, white and amber, and the water-mark the usual "postal service" design, but a few are found with the old U. S. P. O. D. wmk.

Transverse oval disk of reticulated work in solid band inscribed UNITED above, STATES below; plain band across stamp bearing the words POSTAL SERVICE.

Water-mark U. S. Postal Service.

58	1877	March	Blue	Full Letter	Blue.
59			Blue	Extra Letter	Blue.
60			Blue	Official	Blue.
61			Blue	Extra Official	Blue.
62			Black	Full Letter	White.
63			Black	Extra Letter	White.
64			Black	Official	White.
65			Black	Extra Official	White.
66			Black	Full Letter	Amber.
67			Black	Extra Letter	Amber.
68			Black	Official	Amber.
69			Black	Extra Official	Amber.

Water-mark U. S. P. O. D. in monogram.

70			Black	Full Letter	Amber.
71			Black	Extra Letter	White.

NOTE.—The above, together with all Post-Office Department envelopes, are found with the name of the issuing department, with printed address of different offices, and the following usually in the left lower corner. "A penalty of \$300 is fixed by law for using this envelope for other than Official Business." The combinations are very great, we know of one collection of nearly three hundred varieties. Again there is another class of envelopes made same as those last described, but with heavy lined triangles, circles and squares in place of stamp. Then there is a series same as last issue of P. O. D. envelopes without stamp but in place a dotted rectangle inscribed "Here affix official stamp."

(To be continued.)

THE ORIGIN OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

Philatelic Record, May, 1888.

[We make no apology for inserting the following communications. Had we not received them, we should have felt it incumbent on us to have noticed the pamphlet recently issued by Mr. Pearson Hill, in which the pretensions raised by Mr. Patrick Chalmers are most effectually demolished. To add anything of our own would only be "slaying the slain," as they express our own conclusions, though in somewhat forcible terms.—ED.]

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

Sir:—It will perhaps be within the recollection of many of your readers, that more than six years ago I read a paper before the London Philatelic Society (published in the *Philatelic Record* of November, 1881) with reference

to a claim that had been set up by a Mr. Patrick Chalmers, who asserted that his father, Mr. James Chalmers, of Dundee, had anticipated Sir Rowland Hill in the suggestion of adhesive postage stamps, and had been fraudulently deprived of all credit for the same. The worthlessness of the claim I then fully exposed.

As no serious attempt was ever made to refute the statements I then put forward, and as the London Philatelic Society, after a careful and prolonged investigation, extending over more than eleven months, unanimously pronounced judgment against the Chalmers romance, I had hoped no further occasion would arise for my having to again take notice of this preposterous claim. But, just as in nature the lowest forms of animal life are the most difficult to destroy, so, in accordance perhaps with the eternal fitness of things, the lowest forms of misrepresentation are those which seem most unaffected by constant exposure.

There can, I think, be little doubt that Mr. Patrick Chalmers is suffering from a severe and perhaps permanent attack of postage stamps on the brain, and is upon this question a monomaniac; but your readers will have no difficulty in estimating his assertions at their proper value when I state that, in the *Dundee Advertiser* of 16th, April 1883, I publicly charged him with falsification of documents, and dared him to bring an action for libel, pointing out that, if my charges were untrue, he could not only obtain heavy pecuniary damages, but would have the finest possible opportunity for establishing his father's claim, if it were genuine, by bringing it before a tribunal where every statement must be made on oath, and be subject to the severest cross-examination. This course he has never ventured to adopt, and as his misrepresentations still continue, I have thought it well, in answer to a request from some eminent philatelists, again to put on record the facts of the case, and to expose the worthlessness of the so-called evidence on which the claim seems now to be based.

This I have done in a little pamphlet entitled *The Origin of Postage Stamps: The Chalmers Craze Investigated*, published by Messrs. Morrison, Son, and Mallet, 68, Leadenhall Street, E. C. (price 3d.), which may possibly interest your readers.

Already I have received several letters welcoming "the little stranger;" but amongst them is one to which I attach great value, coming as it does, from one of the highest authorities on philatelic matters affecting the United Kingdom; viz., Mr Westoby, a gentleman who can hardly be supposed to be influenced in my favor by personal considerations, as I have never yet had the pleasure of meeting him.

This letter, with his permission, I forward to you, thinking it may well merit insertion in your journal:

Yours very truly,

PEARSON HILL.

6, PEMBRIDGE SQUARE, W., May 9th, 1888.

Dear Sir:—I have just received a copy of your pamphlet on the *Origin of Postage Stamps*, and though I have not the pleasure of knowing you personally, yet I feel sure you will excuse the liberty I take in writing to you a few words on the subject.

When, in 1878, the President of the London Philatelic Society and I undertook the work on *The Postage Stamps of Great Britain*, my first care was to make myself acquainted with the history of those stamps, and for that purpose I spent many days in the British Museum reading over and having extracts made from the various reports of the Committee of Post-office Inquiry,

the journals of the period, the debates in Parliament, etc., and every other work that I could there find in any way bearing upon the subject, including a small volume containing the copies of the papers circulated by the Mercantile Committee, and the numbers of the *Post Circular*, with the various communications addressed to the editor. This I did to refresh my recollection of the postal agitation of 1837 to 1839, in which I had taken a great interest, having at that period just left the University, and had more time on my hands than I expected to have a few years later. These investigations showed me clearly that the employment of an adhesive postage stamp was, as I had always believed, first mooted by Sir Rowland Hill, who did so in the course of giving his evidence before the Committee of Post-office Inquiry on 13th, February 1837. The inquiry at that period seems to have been mainly directed to the extension of the limits of the London twopenny post, and the partial adoption of Sir Rowland Hill's projected reform by the establishment of a uniform rate within those limits dependent on weight, and by allowing the use of envelopes or covers for the prepayment of postage. It was chiefly to the latter point that the evidence of Mr. Dickinson, Sir Rowland Hill, Mr. Pressley, etc., was directed, and it was in the course of the examination of Sir Rowland Hill that he suggested the use of an adhesive label as an obvious mode of meeting a difficulty which had presented itself. With the knowledge of what Mr. Whiting had done in the manufacture of labels, an idea such as that put forward by Sir Rowland Hill must have readily developed in a brain so fertile as his.

The first publication of the suggestion of Mr. James Chalmers is contained in his communications which appears in the *Post Circular* of 5th, April 1838, and is dated 8th, February 1883, accompanied by specimens of what he proposed; and in a reprint of the same in 1839, he states that he first propounded his suggestion in November, 1837. On Mr. James Chalmers' own showing (and *his* evidence *must* be better than that of his son or any one else) the publication could not be carried back earlier than that date. I need not remind you that his suggestions were utterly impracticable as a solution of the question of employing an adhesive stamp for postal purposes. I look upon Mr. Bacon as the person who, by his invention for producing exact *fac-similes*, and so preventing forgery, really succeeded in solving this part of the difficulty.

I, in common with other philatelists who take an especial interest in English postal matters, read the first pamphlet of Mr. Patrick Chalmers, and I have considered it to be my duty—a very irksome one it is true—to read his many subsequent ones. In the investigation of the question raised by him, as brought before the Philatelic Society of London, I took no part, not being able to be present at any of the meetings; but I was made acquainted with the evidence, and formed my own opinion on it. The result was that I regarded the proceedings of Mr. Patrick Chalmers as very much akin to *chantage*. His father appears to have been an honest and honorable man, but unfortunately these good qualities are not always hereditary, or we should not find so many distortions of facts and suppressions of evidence on the part of his son. The evidence since produced, by which he attempts to prove that the idea of an adhesive stamp was matured in his father's mind as early as 1834, is utterly worthless, as it depends for any validity on a state of things which did not then exist. Prepayment of letter postage was in those days a practical impossibility, and no change in a direction to facilitate prepayment was at that time contemplated by any one.

Looking at the kind of person one has to deal with, I have refrained

hitherto from expressing my own personal opinion on the question. Mr. Patrick Chalmers evidently belongs to that class of persons who—

“Destroy his fib or sophistry—in vain!
The creature’s at his dirty work again.”

You have certainly destroyed his fib, but I doubt whether Pope will not prove to be right after all. To any unprejudiced mind, the facts you have adduced are a complete answer. But when one sees the amount of nonsense that has been talked and written about this claim, one is driven to the conclusion that *Mind* is just the one thing that is most wanted in the discussion, and that ignorance has it nearly its own way. Some noodles—great and distinguished philatelists no doubt in their own eyes—actually asserted that Sir Rowland Hill owed his success in extinguishing Mr. James Chalmers to having been a titled aristocrat, to whom the tuft-hunting English naturally bowed down.

When such utter ignorance is shown of the notorious facts, that title, honors, and everything that Sir Rowland Hill possessed of worldly goods was due to his own merits, and won by his own efforts, is it to be wondered at that others are to be found who presume to pronounce a verdict on a question in which they have never examined one iota of the documentary evidence? As Mr. Patrick Chalmers is so hard to please, let him accept your invitation to a morning entertainment at the courts of justice before a jury. Depend on it, however, his modicum of sense is sufficient to convince him that a quarter of an hour’s cross-examination of him and his three old men would suffice to demolish these preposterous claims, and prove that he is nothing more than a wind-bag.

I am, yours truly,

W. A. S. WESTOBY.

FOLKESTONE, May 7th, 1888.

It may seem strange to our readers that we should again set the ball rolling, for a voluminous discussion of this question, which has agitated philatelists in this country for several years.

However, we find the letters printed in the *Record* so interesting, and the proof, adduced on good authority, so conclusive, that we must add the weight of our concurrence to the conclusions of the *London Philatelic Society*.

Mr. Chalmers has flooded our country with many documents, containing various perversions of the truth, and a clear statement of the facts cannot fail to convince every fair-minded person. Mr Westoby is certainly an impartial investigator, and every one of his statements must be accepted as actual truth.

THE PUBLISHERS.

COMMUNICATIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 26, 1888.

To the Editor of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY:

Dear sir:—In the number of your valuable paper just received, I notice a letter from Edw. B. Evans of Bermuda, in regard to the varieties of the 15c 1869 U. S. stamps, and he seems as much in the dark as all the others who have attempted to enlighten us on the subject. I should certainly like to know which variety was issued first: with frame or without. My recollection is that the framed stamp came out first; but Moëns, who was the first to engrave the stamp, copies the frameless variety. Tiffany in his book does not supply this information, and if he did I should not be quite satisfied, for

he states that they were printed in sheets of one hundred and fifty, while it was only the low or small-sized values, from 1 to 12c, that contained that number on a sheet; while the large-sized high values were printed in sheets of one hundred only. Early in 1870, the inverted picture 15c used was not rare, as I saw at least a dozen, and while they were in use the highest price then asked was \$5.00. I have never seen the frameless variety with inverted picture.

Very truly yours,
AN OLD COLLECTOR.

To the Editor of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY :

SIR :—When I read, in your number of June 15th, the article of my friend Adenaw upon “Revenue or Fiscal Stamps,” I was really glad to note that this gentleman had fully corroborated, by his statement of his own course of procedure, the most important point I desired to make when I penned the words to which his article was a reply. It will be remembered that, in my remarks of June 1st, I used the following expressions :

1st (Coming from Mr. Pemberton). “The accretion of a pile of bung, gargle, horse-salve, match box and other labels *with your postage stamps*, is more likely to degenerate ‘Stamp’ collecting into puerility, than anything else you can do.”

2d. (Coming from myself). Is it possible (time and means being taken in to due consideration) to do justice to the collection, in a truly careful, painstaking and scientific manner, of Postage Stamps, Entire Envelopes, Post Cards and Fiscals? Either of these divisions forms a study and expense in itself, and yet, how many collectors do we find, particularly among our foreign-born philatelists, who rush blindly into all four divisions. As a natural consequence, special results are neglected for the sake of the general *good*, and the *finale* is generally *bad*.”

My friend Adenaw states in his article, “I began with collecting postage stamps * * * I * ‘diverged therefrom’ for good reasons. * * * * As soon as I shall have finished my almost complete collection of those mementos, * * * * I shall resume the collecting of postage stamps.”

If this is not a full corroboration of what I have extracted above from my prior remarks, I should like to know what is.

The whole truth of the matter is, that the collection of Fiscal and Postage stamps certainly does not go hand to hand, and, of a verity, Fiscals have no right in an album for postage stamps.

This was one of the points that Mr. Pemberton desired to make (as per my extract) from his article.

In the case of Mr. Adenaw, he has dropped Postage stamps while attending to the collection of Fiscals, intending to resume the former, when the latter are *complete*, thus putting the cart before the horse. I should like to know how many *thousands* Mr. Adenaw yet lacks of the many varieties set forth in Sterling’s catalogue of U. S. Fiscals, also whether we are to infer, as we certainly are permitted to do from his remarks, that he collects U. S. Fiscals only. I certainly labored under the impression that Mr. Adenaw collected foreign Fiscals as well. If that be the case he can never know where he stands, unless he should draw the line (as a matter of convenience only, and not justice to his hobby) at the collection of impressed Fiscals, or those stamped upon the document itself, since these have been in use for over one hundred years, in various countries, to my certain knowledge.

I will admit that the varieties and descriptions of all the Fiscals ever issued

in this country are now approximately known, at least I should judge so from a peep into Sterling's 150-page Catalogue upon the subject, and that, therefore, completeness may be attained in this particular branch, but I deny that the same result may be reached in the collection of foreign Fiscals. Can Mr. Adenaw produce a complete list of these?

If it is only as "mementos of our nation's struggle for union and freedom from slavery" that Mr. Adenaw values his U. S. Fiscals, I can suggest that any good 3½ per cent U. S. Bond has the same melting effect, and is far more to the point; or, at a less expense he might secure a patch from the "pants" of a tired dog, who followed a sutler's wagon during the late "unpleasantness" or else a strap of a boot from the "foot" of Lookout mountain or something of that sort; almost anything, in fact, might do, as long as it is a "memento."

But, joking apart, I think as a vent for patriotism the collecting of Fiscals is a little far fetched.

However I suppose the sum and substance of the whole matter is that Mr. Adenaw likes to collect Fiscals and I don't; both of us have our reasons for these likes and dislikes, and that is all there is to it.

I was sorry however to see him slurring at Mr. Pemberton, by emphasizing my use of the words "gifted pen" as applied to this pioneer in philately. It is an admitted fact that he was, in his lifetime, the best posted philatelist in England and a person of wonderful versatility and facility with his pen.

He was but mortal, but if there are Saints of Philately the late E. L. Pemberton is entitled to the most prominent position among them. I wish I were possessed of one half his philatelic knowledge and talent.

I cannot close without again stating my belief, based upon good and sufficient reasons and personal observation, that the publishers of this Journal *did* insert pages for Fiscals in the International Album for the primary purpose of working off their surplus stock, which, I fancy, had, about the time this insertion was first made, begun to drag a little. Their secondary reason was no doubt to "boom" Fiscals. In both purposes they have, I understand, succeeded to their hearts' content, but the course pursued was improper, else why do they hasten to avow their intention to omit them from the next edition?

Mr. Adenaw's defense of their action, in stating that for years they had sold revenue stamps and albums, is no defense at all. If they were able to keep their stock moving in a healthy manner by means of the proper adjunct of a special album for Fiscals, then what need was there for them to force the Fiscals upon an inoffending public by thrusting them into notice through the medium of a *postage stamp* album.

There is no question in my mind as to the motive (certainly none as to the result), and the impropriety of their course is self-admitted.

Respectfully

C. B. CORWIN.

The publishers find it incumbent upon them, to reply to some of the acrimonious criticism of Mr. Corwin.

As it must always be our aim to follow, as far as possible, the wishes and desires of stamp collectors, we have ever tried to make our albums conform to what is wanted by those who make use of them. Our predecessor, Mr. Scott, had frequently been requested to have all United States stamps, of all descriptions, in the International Album, as so many of our collectors desired to enter into all branches of the stamps of our own country. Acting on these suggestions, and with the intention of inserting the match and medicine stamps at a future time, spaces were provided for document stamps in the present edition.

Our experience, however, has been contrary to our expectations, and the step taken has been adversely criticised by many.

For this reason, and this only, have we decided to again confine the album to postage stamps, and we feel sure that the philatelic public will not misjudge our motives.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

BRANCH OF THE A. P. A.

60th REGULAR MEETING.

Stapleton, June 20th, 1888.

Present: Mr. Aug. Dejonge, Chairman, Messrs. Clotz, Lazarus, Oscar Dejonge, Schmitt, von Hodenberg, Witt, Dr. Odendall.

The minutes of the 59th meeting were adopted as read.

Stamps for the Album were contributed by Messrs. Schmitt, Corwin, Dr. von Diering.

On motion of Mr. Clotz, a vote of thanks was tendered the donors.

The President read the special notice to exhibitors in the *American Philatelist*, and asked the members to get their exhibits in readiness as soon as possible. It is intended to make a private exhibition at our rooms before shipping to Boston. Notice to that effect will be mailed.

The Society will not participate in the exhibition as a society, but each member individually.

The Committee on the Album showed the first sheet, which was admired by all and accepted.

Meeting adjourned.

All communications relating to exchange address to Mr. E. L. Schumann, 115 Broadway, New York, and matters pertaining to the Society to

DR. ODENDALL, Secretary,

P. O. Box 520, Stapleton, N. Y.

NOTES.

It is stated that the Cape of Good Hope stamps have been surcharged for use in Basutoland.

We are indebted to the *Philatelic World*, the *Philatelic Record*, and the *Timbre Poste* for part of our new issues.

Mr. Rechert was the first to show us the new set of Hungary, and Mr. Clotz has just shown us some novelties which will be illustrated in our next number.

The lithographed set of Venezuela will soon be withdrawn, and replaced by engraved stamps, which are being prepared by the American Bank Note Co.

Japan will issue the following new stamps: 4, 8, 10, 15, 30, 50 sen and 1 yen, and the old stamps of 3, 6, 12, 30 and 45 sen will be withdrawn.

THE POSTAL CARD CATALOGUE.

AUSTRIA.

CORRESPONDENZ-KARTE

zur pneumatischen Expressbeförderung

nach dem I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII. und IX. Bezirke Wien's,
dann nach Fünfhaus, Sechshaus, Rudolfshain, Meidling, Gaudenzdorf.



Aufgabe-Aemter.

- I. Bez. Brunnplatz 1.
- Spittelberg.
- Praterstern.
- Fleischmarkt 1A.
- Sechshauspostamt 9.
- Brunnenterrace 2.
- Landstrassepostamt 1.
- Hitzboeckgasse 22.
- Taborstrasse 27.
- II. • Hauptstrasse 61.
- III. • Hauptstrasse 2.
- IV. • Hauptstrasse 67.
- Mittelplatz 8.
- VII. • Babenbergring 23.
- Hauptplatz 2.
- VIII. • Albrechtsbergpostamt 4.

Fünfhaus:
Schubrunnstrasse 62

Die pneumatischen Briefe verbleiben von 8 Uhr Früh bis 9 Uhr Abends
mit 20 Minuten.

An _____

Bezirk _____ Strasse _____ Nr. _____

Nr. _____ aufgegeben am _____ 188 _____ um _____ Uhr _____ Min. _____ Mig.

Dem Boten übergeben am _____ 188 _____ um _____ Uhr _____ Min. _____ Mig.

AZORES. (Continued.)

b *Restosta* instead of *Resposta*.

11 1879 23 20x20 r blue. F 1

Similar, but "Sr" to left of "D'este."

12 1879 23 20 r blue

10

13 " " 30 r green

25

14 " " 20x20 r blue

20

BILHETE POSTAL



(PARA)

PORTUGAL E HESPANHA

D'este lado só se escreve a direcção

Sr. _____

15 1880 25 10 r brown
b. *Postal* instead of *Postal*.

16 1880 25 10 r brown

a. Same as No. 15.

17 1882 25 10x10 r brown F 1

15

18 " 23 20x20 r blue F 3

b. *direccao* instead of *directao*.

19 1882 25 10x10 r brown F 3

Similar, *Acores* surcharged in small type.

- 20 1883 25 10 r brown
- 21 " 23 20 r blue
- 22 " 23 30 r green
- 23 " 25 10x10 r brown F 3

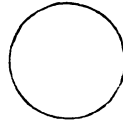


10
REIS

BILHETE POSTAL



PORTUGAL E HESRANHA
DEZ REIS



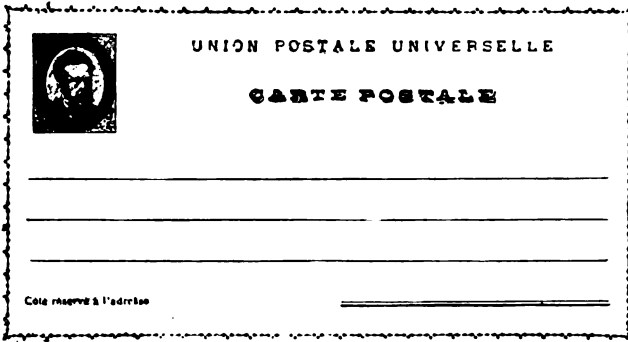
10
REIS

Deste lado se se escreve a direccão.

26

- 24 1884 26 10 r brown
- 25 " " 10x10 r " F 3

5
10



27

- 26 1887 27 20 r red
- 27 " " 20x20 r " F 3

10
15

Letter Cards.



28

- 51 1887 28 25 r brown
- 52 1887 29 50 r blue, blue

10

This card will be illustrated in a future number.

BADEN.

Badischer Postbezirk.

Correspondenz-Karte.

An



Bestimmungsort: _____

Hofnung bei Verlust, wenn Sie mit Sicherheit annehmen werden kann.

Zur gefälligen Beachtung beim Gebrauch der Correspondenz-Karte.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1) Die Correspondenz-Karte kann zu beiden Richtungen jeder Art sowohl innerhalb des Großherzogthums Baden, als auch Baden, Württemberg, Oesterreich und Luxemburg, sowie nach den in der Folge zu vertheilenden fremden Ländern benutzt werden.</p> <p>2) Auf die Vorderseite darf nur die Adresse in schwarzer Tinte; zur Rückseite der Briefung jedoch nicht die Adresse.</p> | <p>3) Die Rückseite erfolgt nur bei Vorauszahlung des Briefpostes; ansonsten aber ungenügend frankirt Karten werden nicht angenommen.</p> <p>4) Die Formulare werden von der Groß-Postverwaltung zu dem an den Postämtern vertheilten Gebührensätze abgeben.</p> |
|--|--|

30

- 1 1870 30 buff
- 2 " " rose
- 3 1877 30 buff

20

b. CORRESPONDENZ-KARTE, with single hyphen.

Military Field Card.

No stamp; inscription "Feld Post Karte" in black.

- 4 1870 buff

Official Card.

No stamp; Coat of arms in center; Black inscriptions; plain frame.

- 5 1887 green

BAHAMAS.



31

- 1 1881 31 1 1/2 p rose

10

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE



BAHAMAS

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



THE ABOVE CARD IS INTENDED
FOR THE AMERICAN
POST OFFICE ONLY AND IS NOT
TO BE USED FOR THE
UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

32

2 1883 32 1½x1½ p rose *F 1* 15

BARBADOS.

a. Adhesives of 1874, pasted in upper right corner, size of card
124x88 mm.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

BARBADOS—(BARBADE.)

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

33

1 1881 33 1½ p blue and green, *white* 50
 b. Similar, 115x78 mm.
 2 1881 33 1 p blue, *white*
 3 " " 1½ p blue and green, *white*

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
 BARBADOS (BARBADE)
 POST CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



34

4 1881 34 1½ p red-brown 10

POST CARD
 BARBADOS

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



35

5 1882 35 ½ p red-brown, *white* 5

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
 BARBADOS (BARBADE)
 POST CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



36

6	1882	36	1 p carmine, white	10
7	1883	34	1 1/2 x 1 1/2 p lilac F 1	15
8	1880	"	1 1/2 p "	10

BAVARIA.

Bayern.

Correspondenz-Karte.



An



Schimmungsori:

Wohnung des Empfängers.

Vermerkungen für den Gebrauch der Correspondenz-Karte.

- 1) Formulare der Correspondenzkarten werden durch die Postanstalten und Banquohäusern mit aufgegebenen Marken gegen Entrichtung des durch die letzteren angeführten Wertbeitrages in betriebliger Etendzahl abgegeben. — Auf Verlangen können auch unbetrieblige Formulare zu Parteien von 50 Stück um den Selbstkostenpreis von 9 fr. durch die Postanstalten bezogen werden.
- 2) Die Marken des obigen Formulars, welche zur Befugnis zur Post befähigt oder sonst unbrauchbar geworden sind, werden gegen neue mit gleicher Marke unentgeltlich umgetauscht.
- 3) Die Vorderseite der Correspondenzkarte ist für die Adresse bestimmt, welche möglichst vollständig und deutlich anzugeben ist.
- 4) Die Rückseite des Formulars kann in ihrer ganzen Ausdehnung in brieflichen Mittheilungen jeder Art benutzt werden, welche mit die Adresse mit Linse, Bleistift etc. geschrieben sein können — Mittheilungen, welchen offenbar die Absicht der Injurie oder einer sonst druckbaren Handlung zu Grunde liegt, oder welche gegen die Gültigkeit verstoßen, sind von der Postbeförderung ausgeschlossen und werden als unentgeltbare Briefsendungen angesehen. Der Absender ist nicht verpflichtet, sich namhaft zu machen.
- 5) Die Correspondenzkarten können wie Briefe unter Rekommandation abgegeben und auch zur Expressbefugnis außerhalb des Aufgabebereichs oder des dazu gehörigen Bankpostgebietes angemeldet werden; Postvorschriften jedoch sind darauf nicht anzuwenden.
- 6) Die Correspondenzkarten können nicht nur innerhalb Bayerns, sondern auch im Verkehr nach Baden, Baireuth, dem Großherzogthum des Rheinischen Bundes, Oesterreich und Württemberg verwendet werden.

37

- | | | | | |
|---|------|----|-----------------------------------|----|
| 1 | 1870 | 37 | buff | 15 |
| | | b. | Thick line under 3rd dotted line. | |
| 2 | 1870 | 37 | buff | 15 |
| | | c. | Similar, double cards for reply. | |
| 3 | 1872 | 37 | green F 1 | |
| | | d. | Verkehr without final e. | |
| 4 | 1872 | 37 | green F 1 | |

Voh. 2. Klasse - Stempel.

Königreich Bayern.

Postkarte.

An

Voh. 2. Klasse - Stempel.

in

- 1) Doppelte Formulare werden von allen Postanstalten, Briefträgern und Banquohäusern gegen Zahlung des Taxenwertes verkauft. Doppelte Formulare sind bei den Postanstalten zu 1 fr. für je 5 Stück käuflich.
- 2) Die Rückseite ist für brieflichen Mittheilungen bestimmt. Diese können, gleich der Adresse, mit Linse, Bleistift oder feinstem Stifte geschrieben werden. Der Absender braucht sich nicht zu nennen.
- 3) Postkarten werden nur frankirt befördert. Rekommandation und Expressbefugnis sind zulässig. Die Formulare können auch zu Bagatelabreden und Signaturen für Posten sowie zu Postvorschriftenbenutzungen verwendet werden.
- 4) Postkarten sind sowohl im innern als auch im auswärtigen Verkehr, als auch nach fremden Staaten, mit Ausnahme Russlands zulässig.

38

- | | | | | |
|---|------|----|--|----|
| 5 | 1873 | 38 | buff | 50 |
| | | b. | 3rd line of 1st paragraph begins: <i>werths</i> . | |
| 6 | 1873 | 38 | buff | 50 |
| | | c. | In 3rd paragraph, <i>Rekommandation</i> is spelled with <i>k</i> instead of <i>c</i> . | |
| 7 | 1873 | 38 | buff | |

39

- 8 1873 39 2 kr green 15 15
 - b. 3rd line of 1st paragraph begins : *werths*.
- 9 1873 39 2 kr green
 - c. In 3rd paragraph, *Rekommandation* is spelled with *k* instead of *c*.
- 10 1873 39 2 kr green
 - d. In 4th paragraph, *inst* instead of *mit*.
- 11 1873 39 2 kr green

40

- 12 1874 40 1 kr green 10
 - c. 3d line of 1st paragraph begins *werths*.
- 13 1874 40 1kr green
 - a Similar to No. 5; instructions beginning with : "*Mit Freimarken.*"
- 14 1874 38 *buff* 10
 - b. Same, in 4th paragraph, *inst* instead of *mit*.
- 15 1874 38 *buff*
 - a. Similar to No. 14, instructions beginning with: "*Mit Briefmarken.*"
- 16 1874 38 *buff* 10
 - c. Same, in 3d paragraph, *Rekommandation* is spelled with *k* instead of *c*.
- 17 1874 38 *buff*

41

- | | | | | |
|----|------|----|--|----|
| 18 | 1874 | 41 | 2x2 kr green, <i>gray</i> F 1 | 15 |
| | | | b. Reply card, has " <i>Nückantwort.</i> " | |
| 19 | 1874 | 41 | 2x2 kr green, <i>gray</i> F 1 | |

Königreich  Bayern.
POSTKARTE.



An

42

- | | | | | |
|----|------|----|------------|---|
| 20 | 1875 | 42 | 1 kr green | 5 |
|----|------|----|------------|---|

Königreich  Bayern.
POSTKARTE.



43

- | | | | | | |
|----|------|----|---|----|------|
| 21 | 1875 | 43 | 2 kr green | 5 | 5 |
| 22 | 1876 | 42 | 3 pf " | 5 | 5 |
| 23 | " | " | 5 pf " | | 5 |
| 24 | " | 43 | 5 pf " | | 2.50 |
| 25 | " | 41 | 3x3 pf " <i>gray</i> F 1 | 10 | |
| 26 | " | " | 5x5 pf " <i>gray</i> F 1 | 25 | |
| | | | b. Reply card has " <i>Nückantwort.</i> " | | |
| 27 | 1876 | 41 | 3x3 pf green, <i>gray</i> F 1 | 25 | |
| 28 | " | " | 5x5 pf " " F 1 | | |
| | | | a. Similar, POSTKARTE in Roman letters. | | |
| 29 | 1877 | 41 | 5x5 pf green, <i>gray</i> F 1 | | |
| 30 | 1878 | 42 | 5 pf lilac | | |
| 31 | " | 41 | 5x5 pf " <i>gray</i> F 1 | | |
| | | | Type No. 44 will be illustrated in next number. | | |
| 32 | 1878 | 44 | 10 pf carmine | 10 | |
| | | | b. Second line of inscription measures 85 mm. | | |
| 33 | 1878 | 44 | 10 pf carmine | 10 | |
| | | | c. First line of inscription measures 76 mm. | | |
| 34 | 1878 | 44 | 10 pf carmine | 10 | |
| | | | Same as No. 32, but without stamp. | | |
| 35 | 1878 | 44 | <i>buff</i> | 5 | |
| | | | Same as No. 20, but without stamp. | | |
| 36 | 1879 | 42 | <i>buff</i> | 5 | |
| | | | Same as No. 29, but ANTWORT instead of RUCKANTWORT. | | |
| 37 | 1879 | 41 | 5x5 pf lilac, <i>gray</i> F 1 | | |
| | | | Same as No. 30, 36, 37 but coat of arms in oval. | | |

38	1879	42	<i>buff</i>		5
39	"	"	5 pf lilac		10
40	"	41	5x5 pf " <i>gray</i> F 1		10
			Reply card similar to No. 33 and 35)		
41	1880	44	<i>buff</i> F 1		10
42	"	"	10x10 pf carmine F 1		20
			Same as No. 29.		
43	1881	42	3 pf green		5
44	1882	41	3x3 pf " <i>gray</i> F 1		10



				45	
45	1882	45	5 pf lilac		25



Königreich Bayern.

POSTKARTE.

An

46

Water-mark of vertical wavy lines, close together.

46	1883	46	3 pf green		5
47	"	"	5 pf lilac		10
48	"	"	<i>buff</i>		
49	"	"	3x3 pf green, <i>gray</i> F 1		10
50	"	"	5x5 pf lilac, " <i>gray</i> F 1		15



Königreich Bayern.

POSTKARTE.

*An*GÜLTIG NUR IM AUFGABEGORTE UND IM
ZUGEHÖRIGEN LANDESTELLBEZIRKE.

47

51	1883	47	3 pf green		5
52	"	44	10 pf carmine		10
			Water-mark of vertical wavy lines, far apart.		
53	1884	47	3 pf green		5
54	"	46	5 pf lilac		10
55	"	44	10 pf carmine		10
56	"	46	3x3 pf green, <i>gray</i> F 1		10
57	"	"	5x5 pf lilac, " <i>gray</i> F 1		15
58	"	"	<i>gray</i> , (no water-mark)		
			Water-mark of horizontal wavy lines, far apart.		

59	1884	46	3 pf green		4
60	"	47	3 pf green		4
61	"	46	5 pf lilac		6
62	"	44	10 pf carmine		8
Type No. 48 will be illustrated in a future number.					
63	1886	48	10 pf carmine		8
64	"	"	10x10 pf " <i>F 1</i>		15
Similar to card of 1884, with date "87" in lower left corner.					
65	1887	47	3 pf green	(water-mark as No. 59)	4
66	"	46	5 pf lilac	(" " No. 61)	6
67	"	48	10 pf carmine	(" " No. 63)	8
68	"	46	3x3 pf green, <i>gray</i>	(" " No. 54) <i>F 1</i>	10
69	"	"	5x5 pf lilac,	(" " No. 57) <i>F 1</i>	15
70	"	48	10x10 pf carmine	(" " No. 63) <i>F 1</i>	15
Similar to previous issue, with date "88" in lower left corner.					
71	1888	48	5x5 pf lilac, <i>gray</i>	(water-mark as No. 57) <i>F 1</i>	15

Military Field Cards.

No stamp; inscription "FELDPOST, CORRESPONDENZ-KARTE" in black.

a. Thick line under 3d line of address.

101 1870 *buff*

b. without thick line.

102 1870 *buff*

Official Cards.

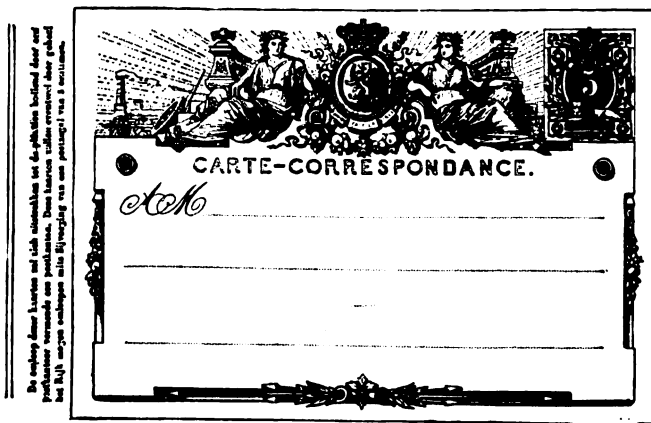
a. No stamp; coat of arms in center; at sides: KONIGREICH BAYERN; below "POSTKARTE;" four lines for address; coupon at left.

151 1877 42 *buff*

b. Similar, in lower left corner: IV. 114.

152 1879 42 *buff*

BELGIUM.

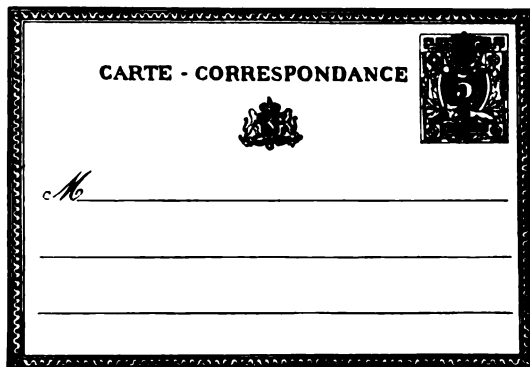


1	1871	49	5c brown	20	10
	b.	Same; instructions at ends, cut off			
2	1872	49	5c brown	20	10

c. Same; printed without instructions.

3 1872 49 5c brown

20 10



50

4 1873 50 5c lilac

8 3



51

5 1873 51 5x5 lilac F 2

75

b. Similar, T of ANTWOORDT scratched out.

6 1873 51 5x5c lilac F 2

50



52

7 1875 52 5c lilac

6 3



53

8 1875 53 10c black, blue

10

9 1876 " 10c green, "

10

ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

49TH EDITION.

INCLUDES ALL NEW ISSUES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

464	1888	4c	carmine, oriental buff p	10
465	"	4c	" " blue p	10
466	"	5c	blue, oriental buff p	10
467	"	5c	" " blue p	10
468	"	30c	chocolate, manila p	40
469	"	30c	" " amber manila p	40
470	1888	90c	purple, manila p	1.15
471	"	90c	" " amber manila p	1.15

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.



1899

AUSTRIA.



Perforated.

37	1888	300	10 kr blue on yellowish p
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BRITISH HONDURAS.



PROVISIONALS.

Perforated.

16	1888	2004	2c on 1 p	rose
17	"	"	3c on 3 p	brown
18	"	"	10c on 4 p	violet

CEYLON.



1994

COSTA RICA.

Guanacaste.

Guanacaste

Guanacaste

2005

2006

REGULAR ISSUE OF COSTA RICA 1887 SURCHARGED HORIZONTALLY
AS TYPES NOS. 2005 AND 2006.

92	1888	537	5c	purple	15
93	"	"	5c	"	15

FRENCH COLONIES.

Annam and Tonquin.

*Perforated.*

118	1888	1969	5c on 2c	brown on buff
-----	------	------	----------	---------------

GREAT BRITAIN.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.



1822



1828

SURCHARGED "GOV'T PARCELS."

Perforated.

225	1888	1822	1 1/2 p lilac and green
226	"	1828	6 p violet on red

GREECE.



42	1888	75oa	10 l orange
----	------	------	-------------

5

HUNGARY.

Similar to previous issue. The figure of value in centre is in black on the Kreuzer stamps and in red on the Florin stamps, all but the 1 kr. have groundwork of vertical colored lines.

Perforated.

19	1888	2010	1 kr black	2
20	"	"	8 kr orange and orange	8
21	"	"	12 kr brown and green	12
22	"	"	15 kr rose and blue	15
23	"	"	24 kr purple and rose	20
24	"	"	30 kr olive green and brown	25
25	"	"	50 kr red and orange	45
26	"	"	1 fl gray blue and silver	80
27	"	"	3 fl lilac brown and gold	2.25

INDIA.



Perforated.

35	1888	2007	12 a red brown, vermilion p
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OFFICIAL STAMPS.



REGULAR ISSUE INDIAN STAMPS SURCHARGED "OV H. M. S." AS TYPE NO. 844.

72 1888 838 2 a blue

Afghanistan.



863



864



865

122	1888	863	1/3 r black on magenta		
123	"	"	1/3 r purple brown on orange		
124	"	"	1/3 r " " green laid batonne		
125	"	"	1/3 r purple black on lavender	"	"
126	"	"	1/3 r " " pink	"	"
127	"	"	1/3 r puce on white	"	"
128	"	865	2/3 r purple black on pink	"	"
129	"	"	2/3 r puce on white	"	"
130	"	864	1 r purple black on pink	"	"
131	"	"	1 r puce on white	"	"

ITALY.

ITALIAN OFFICES IN THE LEVANT.



REGULAR ISSUE OF ITALY SURCHARGED "ESTERO," AS TYPE NO. 940.

190 1888 927 2 l vermillion

JAMAICA.



REVENUES USED AS POSTAGE .

Perforated.

53 1881 1998 1½ p blue

MEXICO.



RULED PAPER.

Pin Perforation.

164 1888 1996 1c on 2c scarlet

SHANGHAI.



PROVISIONALS.

Perforated.

57 1888 1370 40 cash on 100 cash yellow

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.



119a 1881 1568 5c lilac on green p (error)

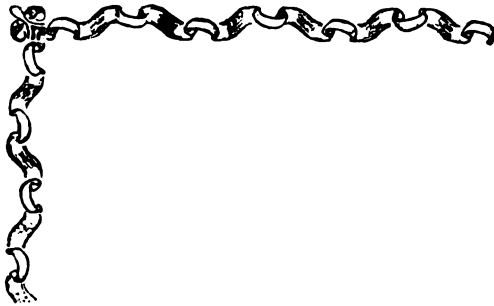
Colombian Republic.

FOR USE IN PANAMA ONLY

*Perforated.*

179	1888	1929	2c pink p	8
180	"	"	20c mauve p	50

OFFICIAL INSURED LETTER STAMPS.



313	1887	2008	black on white wove p
-----	------	------	-----------------------

Antioquia.

445	1888	1620	1c red on purple
456	"	"	2½c lilac on pale lilac
457	"	"	5c carmine on buff
458	"	"	10c brown on green

ZULULAND.

REGULAR ISSUES OF GREAT BRITAIN, SURCHARGED IN BLACK "ZULULAND," AS TYPE NO. 2009.

Perforated.

1	1888	724	1 p violet
2	"	1823	2 p brown and carmine
3	"	1825	3 p brown on yellow
4	"	1826	4 p green and brown
5	"	1828	6 p violet on red

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*A HISTORY OF POSTAGE STAMPS
BEING
A REVISED LIST
OF THE
POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES OF ALL
NATIONS*

BY J. W. SCOTT,

Continued from Page 234

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Profile to left on oval disk. DEPT. OF STATE in arched line above; value (except on 24c.) divided by numerals below in various positions; U. S. in lower corners or angles; shaded and lined frames. Rect.; col. imp., perf. 12.

1873	July 1	1 cent, green.
		2 cents, green.
		3 " green.
		6 " green.
		7 " green.
		10 " green.
		12 " green.
		15 " green.
		24 " green.
		30 " green.
		90 " green.

Light and dark shades of all value exist.

Error. Stamp printed from plate of Navy dept. in green, and used by State dept.

2 cents, green.

Profile bust of Seward to left on oval disk. DEPARTMENT OF STATE above in two arched lines; value in words in straight line below; fasces with U. S. of A. at foot on each side; scrolls in upper corners; shaded and lined frames. Large (27x42 mm.) rect.; col. imp., perf., 12.

1873	July 1	2 dollars,	black centre, green frame.
		5 "	black centre, green frame.
		10 "	black centre, green frame.
		20 "	black centre, green frame.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Profile to left on oval disk. TREASURY above in curved line with U. S. underneath at left and DEPT at right side; value (except on 24c.) divided by numerals, below in various positions, fringe with ropes and tassels at sides (no ropes and tassels on 12 or 15c.); shaded and lined frames. Rect.; col. imp., perf., 12.

1873	July 1	1 cent,	chocolate.
		2 cents,	chocolate.
		3 "	chocolate.
		6 "	chocolate.
		7 "	chocolate.
		10 "	chocolate.
		12 "	chocolate.
		15 "	chocolate.
		24 "	chocolate.
		30 "	chocolate.
		90 "	chocolate.

Slight shades of all values can be found.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Profile to left on oval disk. WAR at left, DEPT at right, on beaded curved bands, enclosing U and S respectively; value (except on 24c.) divided by numerals, below in various positions, elongated U. S. shields in convenient spaces below; shaded and lined frames. Rect.; col. imp., perf., 12.

1873	July 1	1 cent,	rose-red.
		2 cents,	rose-red.
		3 "	rose-red.
		6 "	rose-red.
		7 "	rose-red.
		10 "	rose-red.
		12 "	rose-red.
		15 "	rose-red.
		24 "	rose-red.
		30 "	rose-red.
		90 "	rose-red.

Considerable variety of color is found in the different printings of the stamps of this dept. in fact it is somewhat difficult to obtain the complete set in the same shade.

STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

First series, 1873.

(*Manufactured by G. H. Reay.*) Nine values with a separate design for each. For cut specimens, fourteen varieties.

Designs.—The designs are the same as employed for the regular series manufactured by this contractor for public use, with inscription altered to show the special service for which they are intended. It should be noted that the embossed profiles are identical, a fact of great importance when determining the

issue to which a specimen belongs. The numerals of value are replaced by the letters U. S., one on each side occupying the same shaped disks appropriate to the particular value. There are no varieties of engraving.

Sizes and Shapes.—These being identical with the envelopes current at the time require no special notice.

Paper and Water-marks.—The paper is of four colors and there are two qualities of the amber; the watermark is the familiar U. S. P. O. D. monogram.

Embossed profile to left different for each value, on oval disk in reticulated frame, bearing arched labels above and below; inscribed WAR DEPT. above value in words below; U on left, S on right side, on various shaped disks.

1	1873	July 1	1c. red	Ordinary Letter	18	White.
2			1c. red	Wrapper	162x240	Manilla.
3	1873	July 1	2c. red	Ordinary Letter	18	White.
4			2c. red	Wrapper	162x240	Manilla.
5	1873	July 1	3c. red	Ordinary Letter	18	White.
6			3c. red	Full Letter	18	Amber (3).
7			3c. red	Full Letter	18	Cream.
8			3c. red	Extra Letter	18	White.
9			3c. red	Extra Letter	18	Amber (3).
10			3c. red	Extra Letter	18	Cream.
11			3c. red	Official	21	White.
12			3c. red	Official	21	White.
13	1873	July 1	6c. red	Extra Letter	18	Cream.
14			6c. red	Official	21	White.
15			6c. red	Official	21	Cream.
16			6c. red	Extra Official	21	White.
17	1873	July 1	10c. red	Official	21	White.
18	1873	July 1	12c. red	Official	21	White.
19			12c. red	Extra Official	21	White.
20	1873	July 1	15c. red	Official	21	White.
21			15c. red	Extra Official	21	White.
22	1873	July 1	24c. red	Extra Official	21	White.
23			30c. red	Official	21	White.

Second series, 1875.

(*Manufactured by the Plimpton Co.*) Eight values with a separate design for each. For cut specimens, twenty-three varieties.

Design.—The remarks under the head of the first series apply here also, as they are a close copy of the preceeding, and while the correct mode of distinguishing between the issues is an examination of the engraving, a glance at the color will often be quite sufficient. The profiles are in all cases taken from the improved dies.

Sizes and Shapes.—These are the same as employed in the regular series of equal date.

Paper and Water-marks.—Here we get the addition of Blue, Fawn and Orange to the papers employed; while the same watermark remains in use.

One cent.—Distinguishing feature.—Bust cut nearly square in front, in the Reay dies it is more rounded.

24	1875		1c. light red	Ordinary Letter	23	White.
25			1c. light red	Ordinary Letter	23	Amber.
26			1c. light red	Full Letter	24	Amber.
27			1c. light red	Wrapper	160x239	Manilla.

Two cents.—Distinguishing feature.—Front of bust rounded at top, in Reay die it forms a square corner.

28	1875	2c. light red	Ordinary Letter	23	White.
29		2c. light red	Ordinary Letter	23	Amber.
30		2c. light red	Extra Letter	26	Orange.*
31		2c. light red	Wrapper	160x239	Manilla.

Three cents.—Distinguishing feature.—End of queue level with end of bust, in Reay die it extends below.

32	1875	3c. light red	Note	27	White.
33		3c. light red	Ordinary Letter	23	White.
34		3c. light red	Ordinary Letter	23	Amber.
35		3c. light red	Ordinary Letter	23	Amber (3).
36		3c. light red	Ordinary Letter	23	Cream.
37		3c. light red	Ordinary Letter	23	Blue.
38		3c. light red	Full Letter	28	Cream.
39		3c. light red	Full Letter	24	White.
40		3c. light red	Full Letter	24	Amber.
41		3c. light red	Full Letter	24	Cream.
42		3c. light red	Full Letter	24	Blue.
43		3c. light red	Extra Letter	29	White.
44		3c. light red	Extra Letter	29	Amber.
45		3c. light red	Extra Letter	29	Amber (3).
46		3c. light red	Extra Letter	29	Cream.
47		3c. light red	Official	21	White.
48		3c. light red	Official	21	Amber.
49		3c. light red	Official	21	Cream.

Six cents.—Distinguishing feature.—Lock of hair curls over forehead, in Reay die it does not overhang.

50	1875	6c. light red	Full Letter	24	White.
51		6c. light red	Full Letter	24	Amber.
52		6c. light red	Full Letter	24	Amber (3).
53		6c. light red	Full Letter	24	Cream.
54		6c. light red	Extra Letter	29	White.
55		6c. light red	Extra Letter	29	Amber.
56		6c. light red	Extra Letter	29	Amber (3).
57		6c. light red	Extra Letter	29	Cream.
58		6c. light red	Official	21	White.
59		6c. light red	Official	21	Amber.
60		6c. light red	Official	21	Cream.
61		6c. light red	Extra Official	21	White.
62		6c. light red	Extra Official	21	Amber.
63		6c. light red	Extra Official	21	Cream.

Ten cents.—Distinguishing feature.—Entire ear shows; queue more to back, in Reay die it lies on the bust.

64	1875	10c. light red	Full Letter	24	White.
65		10c. light red	Full Letter	24	Amber.
66		10c. light red	Official	21	White.
67		10c. light red	Official	21	Amber.

Twelve cents.—Distinguishing feature.—Entire ear shows, in Reay die it is partly covered.

68	1875	12c. light red	Official	21	White.
69		12c. light red	Official	21	Amber.
70		12c. light red	Extra Official	21	White.
71		12c. light red	Extra Official	21	Amber.

Fifteen cents.—Distinguishing feature.—Whiskers omitted from face, in Reay die they extend below the ear.

72	1875	15c. light red	Official	21	White.
73		15c. light red	Official	21	Amber.
74		15c. light red	Extra Official	21	White.
75		15c. light red	Extra Official	21	Amber.

Thirty cents.—Distinguishing feature.—Back of bust broad, in Reay die it is narrow.

76	1875	30c. light red	Official	21	White.
77		30c. light red	Official	21	Amber.
78		30c. light red	Extra Official	21	White.
79		30c. light red	Extra Official	21	Amber.

Same ; water-marked in error U. S. C. 1876 (Centennial w'mk).

80	1876	3c. light red	Full Letter	24	White.
81		6c. light red	Full Letter	24	White.
82		6c. light red	Extra Letter	29	White.

Third series.

(Manufactured by the Plimpton Morgan Company's). Six values same designs as last. For cut specimens, five additional varieties.

Designs unaltered.

Sizes and Shapes.—The shapes correspond to the Seventh regular issue and for all under official size are illustrated on page 140 the noteworthy points being that the side flaps are cut lower and the point of lower flap rounded. The official sizes are all of the design illustrated by our diagram No. 30. The only sizes known are Ordinary, Full, Extra Letter and Official.

Paper and Water-marks.—The papers used are White, Ambers, Cream, Blue and Fawn. The water-marks remain the same.

83	1878	Oct.	3c. light red	Ordinary Letter	Blue.
84			3c. light red	Ordinary Letter	Fawn.
85			3c. light red	Full Letter	Amber (3).
86			3c. light red	Full Letter	Blue.
87			3c. light red	Extra Letter	Blue.
88			3c. light red	Official	White.
89			3c. light red	Official	Amber.
90			6c. light red	Official	White.
91			6c. light red	Official	Amber.
92			6c. light red	Official	Cream.
93			10c. light red	Official	White.
94			12c. light red	Official	White.
95			12c. light red	Official	Cream.
96			15c. light red	Official	White.
97			15c. light red	Official	Cream.
98			30c. light red	Official	White.
99			30c. light red	Official	Cream.

Regular Water-mark with addition of a Star.



100	1879	1c. light red	Full Letter	White.
101		1c. light red	Full Letter	Amber.
102		1c. light red	Commercial	Fawn.
103		1c. light red	Wrapper	Manilla.
104		2c. light red	Full Letter	Amber.
105		2c. black	Commercial	White.
106		2c. light red	Wrapper	Manilla.
107		3c. light red	Ordinary Letter	White.
108		3c. light red	Ordinary Letter	Fawn.
109		3c. light red	Full Letter	White.
110		3c. light red	Full Letter	Amber.
111		3c. light red	Full Letter	Blue.
112		3c. light red	Full Letter	Fawn.
113		3c. light red	Official	White.
114		6c. light red	Full Letter	White.
115		6c. light red	Official	White.
116		6c. light red	Official	Amber.
117		6c. light red	Extra Official	White.
118		10c. light red	Official	White.
119		10c. light red	Official	Amber.
120		12c. light red	Extra Official	White.
121		30c. light red	Extra Official	White.

Same Water-mark with addition of 82.



122	1883	2c. light red	Ordinary Letter	Amber
123		3c. light red	Ordinary Letter	Fawn.
124		3c. light red	Full Letter	White.
125		3c. light red	Full Letter	Blue.
126		6c. light red	Official	White.
127		12c. light red	Official	White.
128		12c. light red	Extra Official	White.

STAMPS USED AS MONEY.

The history of our postage stamps would hardly be complete without some reference to the uses to which they were put during the war. In 1862, silver and small change had entirely disappeared from circulation, their place being filled in a great measure by postage stamps, originally given and received as

procured from the Post Office (plus the accumulation of dirt) they were afterwards put up in small envelopes, with amount contained and name of firm, usually accompanied by an advertisement printed on the outside. On the 12th of August, 1862, a patent was granted to J. Gault for an improvement on this, which consisted in enclosing the stamp in a thin brass case with a sheet of mica in front through which the stamp could be clearly seen, the whole being of the size and thickness of a silver quarter of a dollar, thus making an convenient medium of exchange guaranteed by the Government and a connecting link between paper money and coin, also joining philately with numismatics in a very interesting way for collectors. The backs were usually occupied with advertisements; over forty designs being known which with the different stamps enclosed, make about one hundred and fifty varieties; not to intrench on the sister science, we simply catalogue the enclosed stamps.

Stamps of the 1861 issue enclosed in metal cases. Circular 25 mm.

1862	Aug. 12	1c. blue.
		3c. rose.
		5c. yellow-brown.
		5c. brown.
		10c. green.
		12c. black.
		24c. violet.
		30c. orange.
		90c. blue.

These were superseded by the Government issuing a series of stamps printed in the form of small bank bills and known as

POSTAGE CURRENCY.

Obverse.—Stamp of the 1861 issue in centre overlaped at each side by large circular engine turned disk bearing numeral of value; inscription above: "Postage Currency furnished only by the Assistant Treasurer and designated depositaries of the U. S.," below: "Receivable for Postage Stamps at any Post Office;" U. S. in monogram, on octagon disk under stamp; in small letters on margin: "National Bank Note Co., N. Y.;" the whole enclosed in lined frame with ornamental corners.

Reverse.—Large numeral of value surrounded by smaller ones with the addition of words on the 10c. transverse oval lathework disk with scalloped edge; inscription: "Exchangeable for United States Notes by any Assistant Treasurer or designated U. S. Depository, in sums not less than FIVE DOLLARS. Receivable in payment of all dues to the U. States less than Five Dollars. ACT APPROVED JULY 17TH, 1862;" enclosed in fancy transverse oval frame; monogram A. B. Co. in lower right corner. Obl. rect.; (47x67 mm.) col. imp. Rev. black.

1862	5c. light brown on buff paper, perf. 12.
	5c. dark brown on buff paper, perf. 12.
	5c. light brown on buff paper.
	5c. dark brown on buff paper.
	10c. green on white paper, perf. 12.
	10c. green on white paper.

Same without A. B. Co. on back.

	5c. light brown on buff paper, perf. 12.
	5c. dark brown on buff paper, perf. 12.
	5c. light brown on buff paper.
	5c. dark brown on buff paper.

10c. green on white paper, perf. 12.

10c. green on white paper.

Obverse.—Five stamps (5 or 10c.) slightly overlapping extending across face; large numerals of value in upper corners, inscription same as last.

Reverse.—Similar to last without small numerals on disk; A. B. Co. in monogram in lower right corner. Obl. rect.; (49x80 mm.) col. imp

1862 25c. light brown on buff paper, perf. 12.

25c. dark brown on buff paper, perf. 12.

25c. light brown on buff paper.

25c. dark brown on buff paper.

50c. green on white paper, perf. 12.

50c. green on white paper.

Same without A. B. Co. on back.

25c. light brown on buff paper, perf. 12.

25c. dark brown on buff paper, perf. 12.

25c. light brown on buff paper.

25c. dark brown on buff paper.

50c. green on white paper, perf. 12.

50c. green on white paper.

(To be Continued.)

REPRINTS.

BY HENRY L. CALMAN.

Of all the technical terms employed in Philately, none have been treated with such an amount of misrepresentation, and discussed with such dense ignorance, as that of reprints.

There cannot be any question as to the definition of the word, as employed in our science, and all will concede that to the philatelist it conveys the idea of a "reproduction from an original die, after the stamps, for which the die had been prepared, have been superseded, or put out of use."

It is true that this definition cannot be found in any dictionary, and that a new production, resembling the original, would in many fields, such as the publication of books, be considered a reprint. However, I feel justified in ignoring this definition in as far as postage stamps are concerned, as this is the exact definition of a counterfeit.

It is true that reprinting has led to many abuses, but this is certainly no reason for condemning the entire system.

If the pockets of all our collectors were lined with gold, and the expense attaching to the completion of a collection not to be considered, I would be first to join a movement for the expunging of reprints from all transactions in stamps; at the same time, we must consider the vast army of smaller collectors, who, with as much enthusiasm as their more favored confrères, must look to the expense of their hobby.

I am ready to admit that a stamp which was printed to meet the exigencies of the postal service, is of more value than one printed at a later period to meet the demand of collectors. I cannot, however, on this account, repudiate the reprint, and place it in the same category as an imitation, for it has been printed from the identical die or stone from which the originals were made, and in the same manner.

In what then lies the difference, except in price, and who can deny that this difference in price is the source of satisfaction to hundreds of thousands of collectors, and gives them an opportunity of obtaining a *genuine* stamp at a fraction of the amount demanded for its brother, whose only claim to preference is that of being the older.

No honest dealer will sell a reprint as an *original*, and in nine cases out of ten, when the collector finds an old stamp at a very low price, he may be certain that the reprint is offered, and not the original.

The exception to this rule is found in cases where a change of government or currency, or the introduction of a new series has left a large stock of the old stamps unsold, and these have been disposed of to the highest bidder. In no sense can these stamps be considered reprints, and it is here that many of my contemporaries have distinguished themselves by their ignorance.

I will herewith give as complete a list as I can of the instances in which such a transaction has taken place, and my readers should thereafter run but little risk of being misled by the cry of reprint when he finds a specimen of these stamps:

Baden	1862 30 kr. 1864 1, 6, 9 kr. 1868 1, 3, 7 kr. Rural Stamps, 1, 3, 12 kr. Envelope Stamps, 1862, 3, 6, 9 kr.
Bavaria	1870 1, 3, 6, 7, 18 kr. 1883 9, 10 kr. Unpaid Letter Stamps, 1870, 1, 3 kr. Envelope Stamps, 1869 and 1874, 3 kr. Return Letter Stamps, 1865-69.
Bergedorf	All. .
Bolivia	1867 5, 50 (yellow), 100c (blue). 1869 50, 100c. 1871 5, 50, 100c. 1871 Provisional 5, 10, 50, 100, 500c.
Bosnia	1n lilac.
Brunswick	1867 1/4 gr. 1863 1/2 gr. 1865 and 1866 issues.
Corea	All.
Costa Rica	1863-82 issues.
Cuba	1862-69 issues excluding the provisionals.
Cyprus	1880 issue. 1881 1/2d. and 30 paras. Envelopes, 2d. Wrappers, 1d.
Germany	Thurn and Taxis, all. North German Postal District, all. Empire, 1871-74 issues. Alsace Lorraine, all.
Guatemala	1871-86 issues excluding the current set Envelopes and Wrappers.

- Hamburg All.
- Heligoland 1867-73 issues.
1875 1 and 2 pf.
1876 3 pf.
Envelopes, 1875, 10 pf.
Wrappers, all.
- Honduras 1865 issue.
- Italy 1853-62 issues.
- Liberia 1860 issue.
- Lubeck All.
- Mauritius 1849 issue.
1858 red.
1861 6d.
1862 6d.
- Mexico 1856-82 issues.
Porto de Mar, all.
Envelopes, 1874-83 issues.
Guadálajara, all.
- Modena All, excepting 9c. with large B C.
- New Brunswick 1860-63 issues.
- Nicaragua 1869-78 issues.
- Nova Scotia 1860-64 issues.
- Oldenburg 1862 issue.
Envelopes, 1862 issue.
- Paraguay 1870-79 issues.
- Parma All.
- Persia 1875-77 issues.
- Pacific Steam Navigation Co. All.
- Peru 1874-79 issues.
1882 issue, surcharged Chilean Arms.
Envelopes, 1875-82 issues.
- Prince Edwards Islands All.
- Prussia All.
- Romagna All.
- Roman States All.
- Roumania 1862-66 issues.
- Saxony 1855 2 ng.
1863 issue.
Envelopes, 1863-65 issues.
- Spain 1870-78 issues.
War Stamps, all.
Official Stamps, all.
Carlist stamps, all.
- Stellaland All.
- Suez Canal All.

Switzerland	1862	3, 5, 20c.
	1863	1 fr.
	1867	10, 50c.
	1868	25c.
	1874	2c.
	1875	15c.
	1878	40c.
Turkey	1867	issue.
	Unpaid, 1863	issue.
	Constantinople, 1865	issue.
Two Sicilies	Sicily, all.	
	Naples Sicily, all.	
United States of Colombia	Panama, all.	
Venezuela	1859-74	issues.
	St. Thomas, La Guaira, Porto Cabello.	

In some instances, such as Thurn and Taxis, Mexico, Prussia and others, I have stated that all the remaining stamps were sold, but it is possible, and in the case of Mexico certain that all the stamps of certain kinds had been used up in the postal service, and none could be delivered to the purchaser. At this late day, it is impossible to give a correct list of the stamps not thus delivered, and I have, therefore, been forced to use a general term.

At the time of the sale of these remainders in the case of Baden, Bergedorf, Hamburg, Heligoland, Sardinia and Roman States, the original plates were also sold, and the stamps have since been reprinted; in these instances the collector should be careful to find out whether he is buying an original or a reprint.

At the same time, I must state, that of the countries I have mentioned in my first list, but few had supplies of all the stamps issued by them, therefore, as in Brunswick, Cuba, etc., only a few are obtainable at a low price, whereas the others have attained the value resulting from a limited use for postal purposes.

In this connection, I must call attention to certain counterfeits which have found their way into many collections. A number of years ago the Government of the Argentine Republic sold the plates of 5c. stamps of 1862 to an English dealer, who has since reprinted them. However, being desirous of obtaining full sets of these stamps, he had impressions of the 5c. made for the 10 and 15c. values. Unfortunately for him, the engraver made an error in the position of the figures, 10 and 15, and we can easily distinguish the genuine from the counterfeit. In the genuine stamps the figures of value are in the same plane as the word *centavos* which follows, whereas in the counterfeits they are placed a little higher. Thus in the sets of these stamps frequently offered, the 5c. is a reprint, and the 10 and 15c. are counterfeits, and the two higher values have never been reprinted.

A great many collectors make a distinction between stamps reprinted by a government, and sold at their original face value, and those reprinted by dealers. I cannot find any line of argument, on which this distinction can be upheld, as the object of the reprinting is, in each instance, the profit to be derived from it.

In an American catalogue I found quotations for reprints of the Periodical stamps of the 1875 issue, and I will show the utter absurdity of such a classification. While these stamps were in use for the purpose for which they were intended, our Government, through the Post Office in Washington, sold uncanceled specimens at their face value to the general public. Knowing

that the stamps thus sold would not be used in the regular way, they were delivered un gummed. On this fact alone is the classification under the head of reprints based, the cataloguer forgetting that they were printed in the same run of the press in which those that were afterward gummed, were manufactured.

With as much justice might all stamps that have not done actual service, *i. e.*, all uncancelled stamps, be called reprints.

I hope that my remarks will cause a further ventilation of this important subject, and will finally result in a proper classification of the subjects of our hobby.

THE A. P. A. CONVENTION.

As we approach the time for the second great reunion of stamp collectors of this country, we think it our duty to add our mite of advice to that so plentifully given by our contemporaries.

Immediately preceding the convention, the polls for the election of officers for the ensuing two years will close, and we would call the attention of all members to the necessity of recording their voices in favor of the candidates of their choice.

We heartily support the following nominations and give our reasons for so doing.

John K. Tiffany, for President. W. C. Vanderlip, Vice-President. S. B. Bradford, Secretary. H. B. Seagrave, Treasurer. Joseph Rechert, International Secretary.

The election of Messrs. Tiffany, Vanderlip and Seagrave is assured, as no opposition candidates have shown any strength, and the only offices in doubt are those of Secretary and International Secretary.

For the former Messrs. Bradford and Hatcher have been named.

We regret that our knowledge of Mr. Bradford is slight, but as far as we can learn he is a thoroughly competent gentleman, and no aspersions have ever been cast upon his name.

We believe that the general reputation of Mr. Hatcher is good, but to our personal knowledge he has in several instances acted in a manner far from upright, and we should consider his election a misfortune.

As Mr. Clotz has refused to allow his name to be used, the only candidates for the office of International Secretary are Mr. J. Rechert and Mr. T. F. Cuno. Mr. Rechert has filled the office, for two years, to the entire satisfaction of the Association, and we need not enter into his personal merits, as they are well known.

On the other hand we fail to see what can recommend Mr. Cuno to the mind of any impartial observer. Mr. Cuno has for two years held a responsible position in our association, and in the pursuance of some anarchistic ideas has deliberately violated every rule laid down for the government of his department. He has dealt in stamps through the columns of his department, and has acted in an outrageous manner to at least one of his co-ordinates.

The matter will no doubt be thoroughly ventilated at the Convention, and in lieu of being elected to one of the honorary offices of the association, we predict that Mr. Cuno will be deprived of his present office, and relegated to the ranks.

One of the important questions to be presented to the Convention will be the selection of the place for holding the next convention.

This subject should be considered from a broad standpoint, and no narrow localism should be allowed to influence a decision. At Chicago, in 1887, the total number present was about 30, and we feel certain that at Boston at least one hundred members will attend in person, and thus convince the members of the truth of Mr. Calman's assertion (made in Chicago), that the East will turn out three times as many representatives as the West. The distance between the various representative western cities is too great to admit of any large representation, except local ones, whereas in the more densely populated east, large cities are to be met at every turn. As a natural consequence, any convention held in the east, will have a large representation from every large city in the east, and members having the good of the A. P. A. at heart will admit that a personal representation is preferable to one equally large by proxy.

We therefore advise the holding of the next convention in the East, and as Washington is too warm in summer, we suggest the selection of New York or Philadelphia.

A SPLENDID OFFER.

In order to incite some of our readers to give the general public the benefit of their knowledge of subjects philatelic, we have decided to offer the following premiums for good articles, which will be of interest to the collecting public.

For the best article. One *Edition de luxe* of the ninth edition of the International Album, which will be ready about December 1st, or \$20.00 in stamps according to our catalogue prices.

Second Prize : An International Album of the ninth edition of the value of \$12.00, or stamps, according to our catalogue, to the same amount.

Third Premium : A \$7.50 International Album or an equal value in stamps taken from our catalogue.

In each case if stamps are desired instead of the album, the winner of the prize, may make his own selection of stamps he may wish to take

We shall on this occasion leave the choice of subject to the competitor, and the only requirement we make is that the article must contain at least 3,000 words.

The competition will close and prizes be awarded October, 15th, 1888.

The names of the successful competitors will be published in this Journal.

The publishers reserve the right to reject all articles, in case none should be suitable, and will publish only the articles of prize winners.

COMMUNICATIONS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Editor of AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY:

I take exception to your postscript in No. 7, page 237, of your JOURNAL, wherein you state that "Mr. Chalmers has flooded our country with many documents containing various perversions of the truth."

Now, I think it but just that you should state wherein he has made perversions of the truth, for you make a very serious charge. But I cannot hold with you or the writer from whom you quote in the matter. For if we only go back, the sworn statement of the late Sir Rowland Hill, where he only claims to have proposed it February, 1839, whereas Mr. James Chalmers official

proposed the adoption of the adhesive stamp to the Select Committee of the House of Commons, 1837. And, again, the system proposed by Sir Rowland Hill, was the stamp known to stamp collectors as the "Mulready Stamp Envelope, and that we all know was not an adhesive Stamp." And if he had persisted in using would have been the means of throwing back for some years the system of cheap postage, and it was only the adoption of Mr. Chalmers' idea that saved the penny postage to the world at that time.

And in fact we have proof in Scotland and in London that Mr. James Chalmers proposed the stamp in 1834, and which is to be seen in the Kensington museum together with the letter he sent to Mr. Wallace, Chairman of the Select Committee, and Sir Rowland Hill only deserves honor from the world for the able manner he copied other men's plans.

For, if you look for files of the London *Times*, August 30, 1839, the following is somewhat to the effect: That Penny postage will commence on January 1, 1840. It is intended that stamped envelopes shall be sold by every Post Office, so that stationers and other shop-keepers and public may supply themselves. And not a word was put by any official notice that adhesive stamps were for sale, or thought of by Mr. Hill at that time. And one of the greatest points shows that Mr. Hill did not have any such idea of the adhesive stamps. When the bill was up for action, both Lord Melbourne and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Lords and the House of Commons, never mention the stamp when they were asked how the law was to be carried out. And the Lord Ashburton in the House and Mr. Wallace in the Commons suggested the adhesive stamp. And, again, we have proof in Scotland that Mr. Chalmers had shown to his townsmen a way in which the payment of letters could be accomplished. And let me ask, why did the Mansion House Committee change the inscription on the statue to Sir Rowland Hill to "*By whose energy and perseverance the National Penny Postage was established,*" in place of the inscription that was to have gone on which was "*He founded Penny Postage.*"

I will not take any more time or space of your excellent journal, but will ask you to state wherein Mr. Patrick Chalmers lied, for that is your statement, if your words mean anything, for you use very strong language in your notes on page 237.

Respectfully yours, ALFRED DAWSON.

We firmly believe in the claims of Sir Rowland Hill, in preference to those of Mr. Chalmers, but do not intend again to enter into a lengthy discussion of the subject.

If Mr. Chalmers were able to disprove the charges of Mr. Pearson Hill he would have had cause for a suit for libel, and no doubt would have commenced one had he considered it politic.

HOBOKEN, N. J., July 5, 1888.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., I.'d., *Publisher of AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY,*
New York City.

Gentlemen:—Be kind enough to insert the following in your next number of the A. J. OF P.:

"I hereby declare the statements made in my behalf in the last number of the *Stamp Collectors Figaro*, to be untrue in every respect."

By so doing you will greatly oblige,

Yours truly,

JOSEPH RECHERT.

NEW YORK CITY, July, 1888.

MR. J. W. SCOTT.

Dear Sir :—In your July Number of your History of Stamps you have made a mistake. No. 932, 1886, Letter Sheets, you say have water-mark. I had charge of the manufacturing of them (my uncle is the patentee), and only the 1887 first series were watermarked, and none were issued after that, that were not water-marked.

I have a set, printed in different colors, which were sent to the Government for choice of color.

The cause of the variations in perforation was caused by poor machinery.

There was also a change of paper made once or twice.

Respectfully,

A. R. ROGERS.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

MINUTES OF TENTH REGULAR MEETING, HELD JULY 11, 1888.

President Joseph Rechert in the chair.

Mr. Wm. Seeligsberg acted as Secretary *pro tem*.

The following members were present :

Wuesthoff, Bogert, Corwin, Henry L. Calman, Morton, Osterman, Rosenheim, Mack, Reppen, Hobby, Levick, Collin, Terrett, Nast, Watson, Aue, Meyenberg, Seebeck.

As visitors :

Messrs. Rasmus, Sheridan, Bird and Holmes.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

The following candidates were then proposed by Pres. Rechert :

As Active Member :

Maximus A. Lesser, 123 Garden street, Hoboken, N. J.

As Corresponding Members :

Robert C. H. Brock, Room 90, 131 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa.;
F. D. Rappleye, Trumansburg, N. Y.; A. Larisch, 42 Schwanthaler
Strasse, Munich, Bavaria; Ernst Heitman, Leipsig, Germany.

The Executive Committee having reported favorably on all the candidates, on motion they were unanimously elected.

Committee on Exchange reported progress. A letter from Mr. Chas. Diena was read and handed over for reply to the Committee, who will communicate with other societies in the U. S. on this subject.

Mr. H. E. Deats name was transferred from corresponding to active membership.

A letter from Secretary Wm. A. Warner was then read, tendering his resignation as Secretary of the N. P. S. The resignation was accepted with regrets.

A letter from the Canadian Philatelic Association was received and read, containing a request for a sketch of our society. The reply was, on motion, referred to Messrs. Rechert and Bogert.

On motion, that part of the constitution relating to vacancies, was suspended for the time being. It was then moved to proceed with the nomination for Secretary, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. W. A. Warner. Carried.

Mr. Wm. Seeligsberg received the unanimous nomination.

Mr. Calman then tendered the resignation of Mr. C. S. S. Miller as member of the N P. S. which was also accepted with regret.

Hugo S. Mack was then duly nominated to fill the vacancy on the Executive Committee, caused by the resignation of Mr. Miller.

The following motions were then made and duly adopted :

That the Society appropriate sufficient funds to defray the expense of having 200 membership cards printed. That the President be authorized to have 1000 letter-heads and 1000 envelopes with the society's heading, printed.

The election of delegates to the coming convention of the A. P. A. was then taken up and the following members were unanimously elected for such office :

H. N. Terrett, C. B. Corwin, H. L. Calman.

A committee was then proposed to draft a circular to the members of the A. P. A. requesting the proxies of those members of the A. P. A. who will not be able to be present at the convention at Boston on August 13.

Committee : Messrs. Corwin and Rechert.

On motion, the thanks of the Society were tendered to Mr. H. L. Calman for 100 pamphlets containing the essay on bi-colored stamps, read before the Society by Mr. J. W. Scott.

The Treasurer reports a balance of \$62.87 in treasury, and good outstanding accounts of over \$25. Liabilities about \$50.

A motion to pay Mr Calman for balance due him by the Society, was carried.

Mr. Seebeck exhibited the following rare and exquisite specimens of Confederate stamps on original envelopes :

Greenville, Ala., red on white.

Danville, Va., 5c.

Danville, Va., W. D. Coleman P. M.

Pittsylvania, Va.

Marion, Va., black, 5c.

2c. unperf. Revenue surcharged and used on envelopes from Mariana, Fla.

Mr. Nast showed a fine specimen 3c. of Die "C" on fawn, No. 5, used.

Mr. Rechert exhibited a Baton Rouge 2c., green, no tyet chronicled.

Mr. Morton showed a splendidly worked impression of Peru Envelope, 2c., embossed on leather.

The meeting then adjourned at 10 p. m.

WM. SEELIGSBERG,
Secretary, *pro tem.*

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

BRANCH AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

Meetings held on the third Wednesday of each month, at 7.30 p. m., at Loesher's Hotel, Canal street, Stapleton. President, Mr. Aug. Dejonge ; Secretary, Dr. G. Odendall. For information address the Secretary, P. O. Box 520 Stapleton, Richmond Co., N. Y.

Sixty-first regular meeting, July 18, 1888.

Present : Aug. Dejonge, Chairman ; Messrs. O. Dejonge ; C. B. Corwin ; P. Van der Willigen ; B. von Hodenberg ; H. Clotz ; E. Kaufmann.

In absence of our Secretary, Mr. E. Kaufmann was elected Secretary *pro tem.*

Minutes of sixtieth meeting adopted as read.

Mr. P. Van der Willigen proposed Mr. Alfred Wiehl for membership.

Committee on exhibition reports that the necessary space for the exhibit has been engaged and that the collection will be on exhibition at our rooms prior to shipment to Boston, on August 5, at 3 p. m. The Secretary will please notify members to that effect.

Mr. C. L. Walz having sent in his resignation as member of our Society and the A. P. A., the same was accepted with regret.

It was moved and seconded that Mr. Corwin, Mr. Van der Willigen and Mr. Aug. Dejonge be appointed delegates to the convention.

A letter was received from Mr. Chas. E. Bird, the official button maker; same was laid on the table for further consideration.

Photos for the Album were received by Dr. G. Odendall, E. L. Schumann, P. Van der Willigen, A. d'Andrade, O. Dejonge.

Mr. Corwin exhibited his splendid collection which was admired by every one.

Upon motion meeting was adjourned.

All communications relating to exchange, address to Mr. E. L. Schumann, 115 Broadway, N. Y., and matters pertaining to the Society, to

D. G. ODENDALL, Secretary.

NOTES.

We have seen several specimens of the current Cuba 10c. blue, cut in half and used as 5c. stamps.

We are informed that a new set of stamps for British Honduras is being prepared in England. The surcharged issues will thus be a thing of the past, before long.

The *Timbre Poste* states that Brazil will have an entirely new set of stamps, cards, envelopes, and wrappers.

It has transpired that the gum on the new Hungarian stamps is poisonous, and a new set will be issued about January 1st, 1889.

In our previous number we announced stamps for Basutoland. We now hear that this is identical with Zululand.

POSTAL CARDS.

NEW ISSUES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The *Timbre Poste* mentions a reply letter card which is quite an innovation. The reply card being of smaller size (119x74 mm.) is inserted in the regular card (127x80 mm.) and fastened to it by a metallic thread. The stamp is similar to the 4c. letter card with the exception of having numerals in the corners. The inscriptions of the card are the same.

1½x1½c. red, *white*, red ground-work.

BAVARIA.—Mr. G. H. Watson has shown us the following cards with date "88" in lower left corner. The cards are similar to the 1884 issue, and have water-mark of vertical wavy lines, far apart.

3 pf. green, *buff*.

5 pf. lilac, "

HAYTI.—The cards of this country are now printed in pink on cream. Otherwise similar to the previous issues.

No value, pink, *cream*.

JUMMOO KASHMER.—The ¼ a. comes now on very pale buff.
¼ a. red, *pale buff*.

MONACO.—The color of the 25c. letter card is now pink instead of green.
25c. black, *pink*.

MONTENEGRO.—The cards of 3 n., single and reply, are now printed in black on green.

3 n. black, *green*.
3x3 n. “ “

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The new postal card is similar to previous issues, the size is somewhat larger (150x84 mm.) and it has no border. The inscription remains the same, and to the left in the representation of the “Hemiclidia Baxteri” an indigenous shrub of the colony.

1 p. carmine, *white*.

SWEDEN.—A letter card has been issued for the City of Stockholm. The inscriptions are: in two lines

*Stadspostens slutna Brefkort
Lägges i gul låda.*

then two dotted lines, beneath which is “*Stockholm.*” To the right a dotted rectangle to place the stamp.

4 ore, blue and gold, *white*.

TUNIS.—This country has issued cards and letter cards similar to the French card. We will illustrate them in a next number.

10c. black, *pale yellow*.

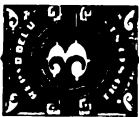
10x10c. black, *pale blue*.

Letter Cards.

15c. blue, *dark gray*.

25c. black, *pink*.

URUGUAY.—Since the first of April the following letter card is in use:



LA TARJETA EPISTOLAR
41 Serie 1887.

St. Dm.

PREVENCIÓN

1.º Que para dirigirse al exterior esta tarjeta, se ha de agregar al timbre de ella los necesarios para completar el franqueo de la correspondencia.

2.º Toda tarjeta epistolar que contenga dentro papel escrito ú otra clase de objetos, queda sujeta el remitente á la multa de 10 \$ del arte 117 de la Ley.

3c. green, *white*.

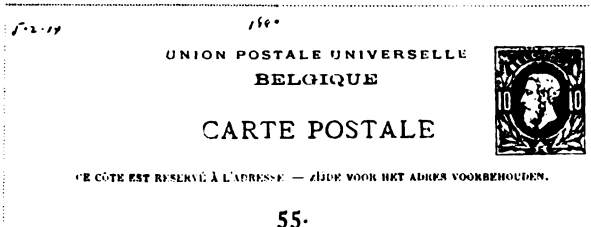
THE POSTAL CARD CATALOGUE.

BELGIUM.—Continued.

	a.	Same as No. 7 without frame.		
10	1877	52	5 c lilac	5 3
	b.	Same 2d and 3d lines of address are 102 mm. long.		
11	1877	52	5 c lilac	
	c.	similar to No. 5, ANTWOORD printed correctly.		
12	1877	51	5x5 c lilac <i>F 2</i>	
		Same as No. 10.		
13	1878	52	5x5 c lilac <i>F 1</i>	15
14	1878	53	10 c green, <i>blue</i>	10 5



15	1879	54	5 c green	5 2
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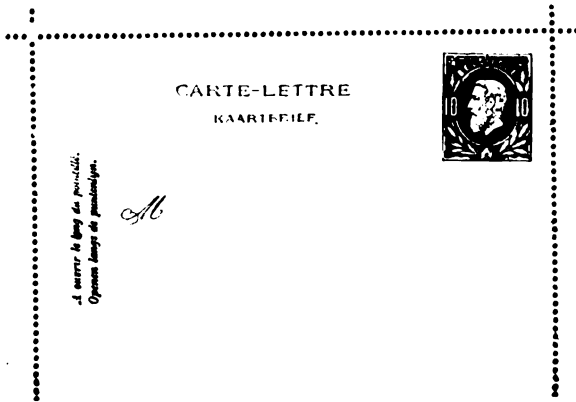


16	1879	55	10 c carmine, <i>blue</i>	8 5
17	"	"	10x10 c " " <i>F 1</i>	10
18	1880	54	5x5 c green <i>F 1</i>	6
			Similar, without instructions.	
19	1884	54	5 c green	5 2
20	1885	55	10 c carmine, <i>blue</i>	6 5



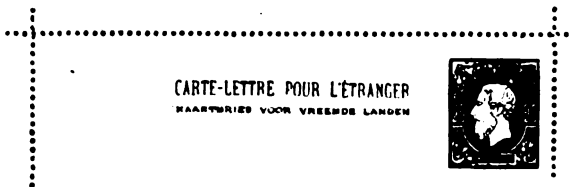
21	1887	55 a	5 c green	3 2
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Letter Cards.



56.

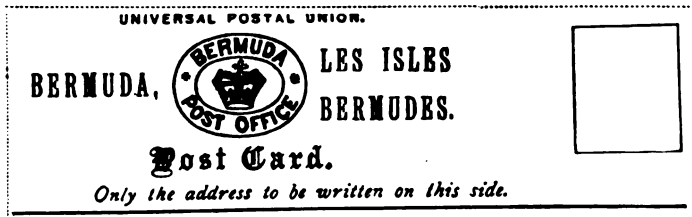
51 1882 56 10 c carmine, *blue* 8 5



57.

52 1882 57 25 c blue, *pink* 15 10
 Same, but stamp similar to adhesive in use.
 53 1886 56 10 c carmine, *blue* 6 5
 54 " 57 25 c blue, *pink* 12

BERMUDA.



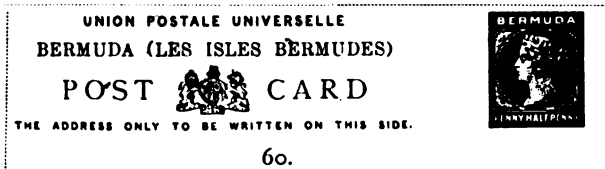
58.

Adhesives of 1865 and 1880 pasted in upper right corner.
 1 1880 58 ½ p brown, *blue* 5
 2 " " 1½ p red and brown 10



59.

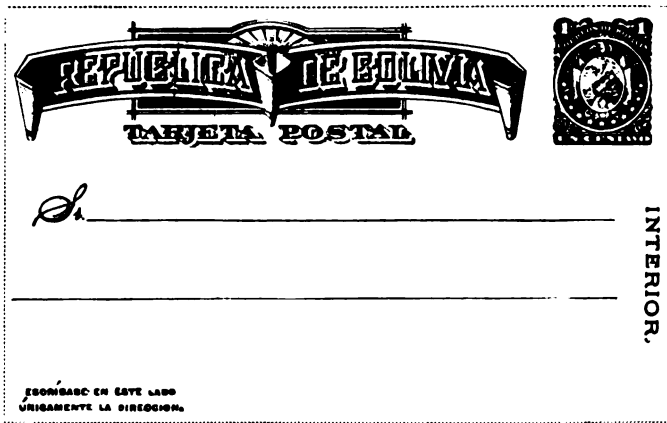
3 1885 59 ½ blue p 5



4 1886 60 p carmine 1 1/2

10

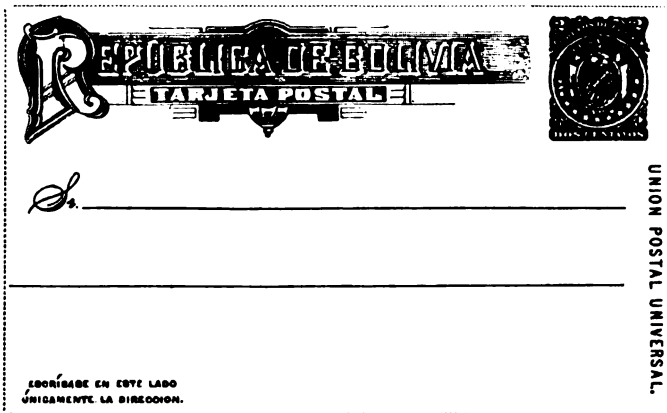
BOLIVIA.



61.

1 1887 61 1 c brown, green

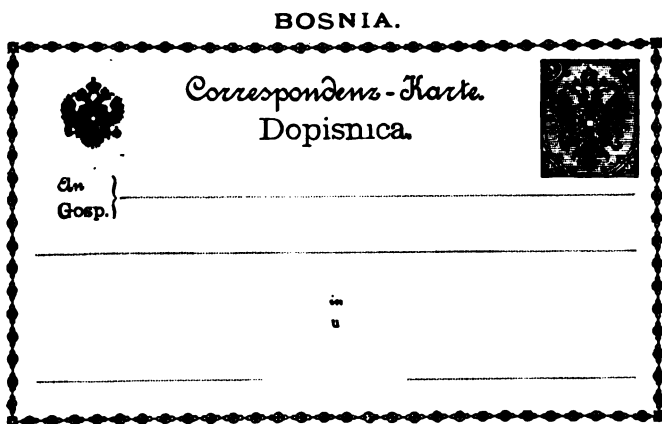
5



62.

2 1887 62 2 c blue

8



63.

- | | | | | |
|---|------|----|-------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 1879 | 63 | 2 n brown | 4 |
| 2 | 1880 | " | 2x2 n " F I | 8 |
| | | | Similar, without "DOPISNICA." | |
| 3 | 1881 | 63 | 2 n brown | |

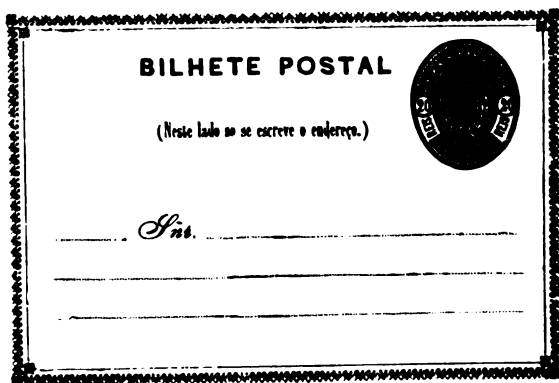
Letter Cards.



64.

- | | | | | |
|----|------|----|-------------------|----|
| 11 | 1886 | 64 | 3 n green, green | 5 |
| 12 | " | " | 5 n carmine, gray | 10 |

BRAZIL.



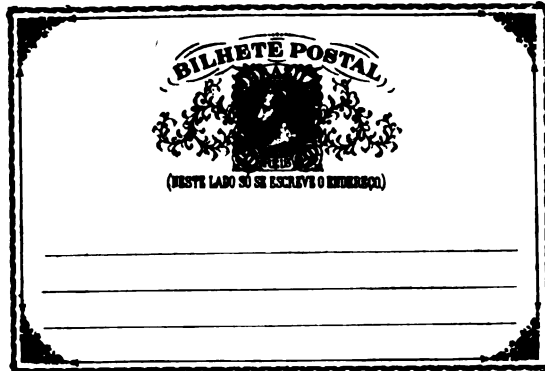
65.

- | | | | | |
|---|------|----|----------------------------|----|
| 1 | 1880 | 65 | 20 r carmine, <i>white</i> | 5 |
| 2 | " | " | 50 r blue, " | 10 |



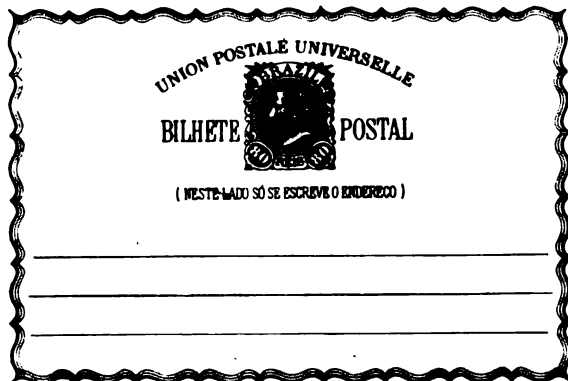
66.

- | | | | | |
|---|------|----|-------------------------------------|----|
| 3 | 1880 | 66 | 80 r orange, <i>white</i> | 20 |
| 4 | " | 65 | 20x20 r carmine, <i>white</i> F 2 | 10 |
| 5 | " | " | 50x50 r blue, <i>white</i> F 1 | 20 |
| | | | b, without accent over "o" of "So." | |
| 6 | 1880 | 65 | 20 r. carmine, <i>white</i> | 25 |



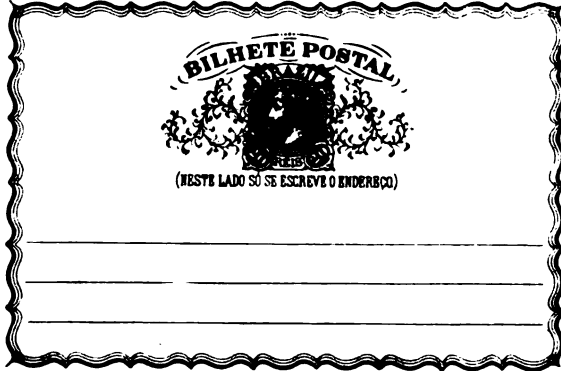
67.

- | | | | | |
|---|------|----|--------------------------|----|
| 7 | 1881 | 67 | 20 r brown, <i>white</i> | 15 |
|---|------|----|--------------------------|----|

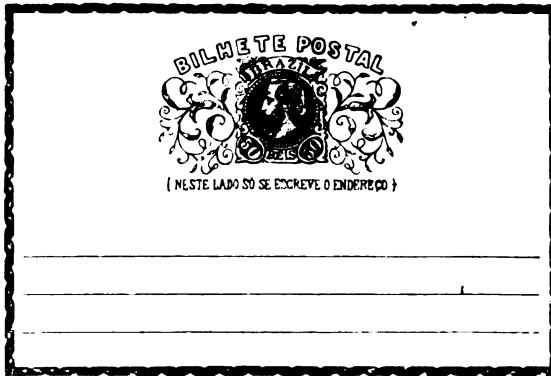


68.

- a. Frame measures 107 mm. in length.
 8 1882 68 80 r orange, *white* 20
 b. Frame measures 111 mm. in length.
 9 1882 68 80 r orange, *white*



- 10 1883 69 20 r brown, *white* 69. 10



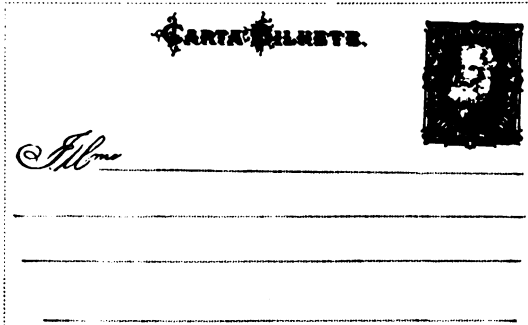
- 11 1883 70 50 r blue, *white* 70. 15
 12 1884 " 50x50 r blue, *white* F 2 25
 13 " 68 80x80 r orange, *white* F 1 50

Letter Cards.



Adhesives of 1861-83 pasted in upper right corner.
Red Border.

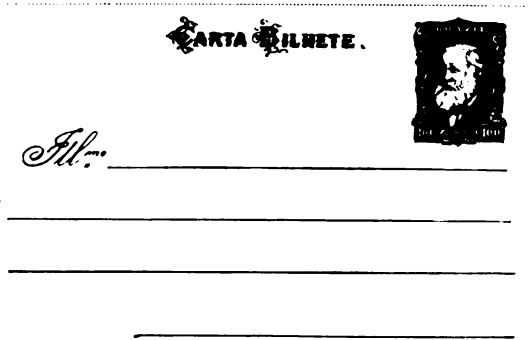
- | | | | |
|----|------|----|---|
| 21 | 1883 | 71 | 50 r blue, <i>gray</i> |
| 22 | " | " | 50 r " <i>pinkish gray</i> . |
| 23 | " | " | 100 r lilac (lined ground), <i>buff</i> |
| 24 | " | " | 200 r pink, <i>greenish</i> |



72.

- | | | | |
|----|------|----|---|
| 25 | 1883 | 72 | 50 r red, <i>green</i> |
| | | | Similar, "mo" of ILMO in small letters. |
| 26 | 1883 | 72 | 50 r red, <i>green</i> |

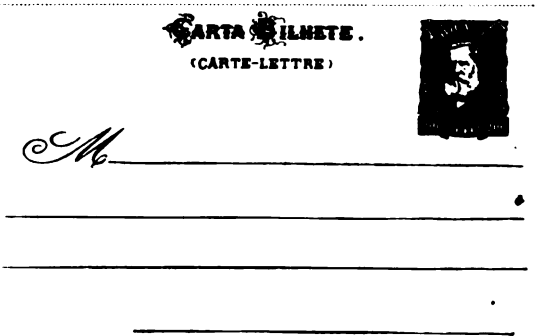
15



73.

- | | | | |
|----|------|----|--------------------------|
| 27 | 1883 | 73 | 100 r blue, <i>green</i> |
|----|------|----|--------------------------|

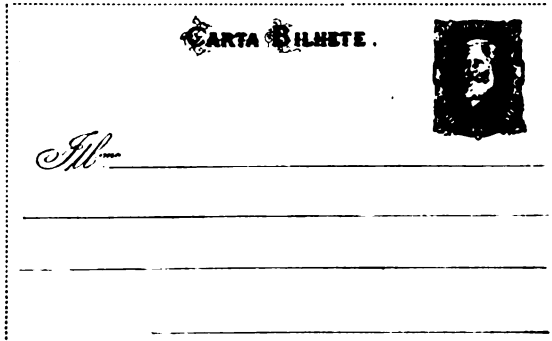
40



74.

- | | | | |
|----|------|----|---------------------------|
| 28 | 1883 | 74 | 200 r green, <i>green</i> |
|----|------|----|---------------------------|

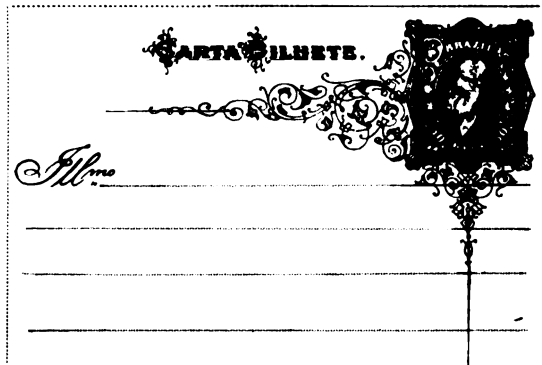
50



75.

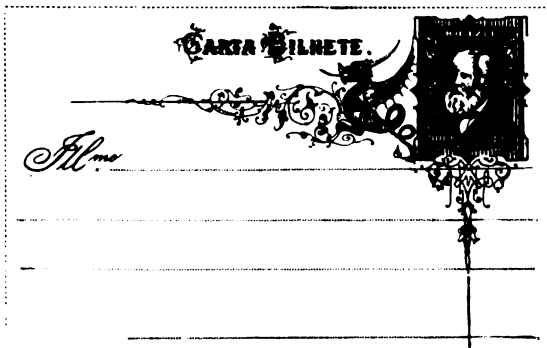
Dotted lines for address.

29	1884	75	50 r red, <i>brown</i>	75
30	"	73	100 r blue, <i>brown</i>	50
31	"	75	50 r red, <i>green</i>	15
32	"	73	100 r blue, <i>green</i>	25
33	"	74	200 r green, <i>green</i>	75



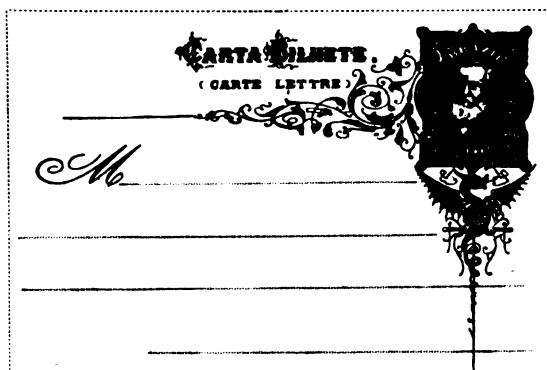
76.

34	1884	76	50 r red, <i>green</i>	15
----	------	----	------------------------	----



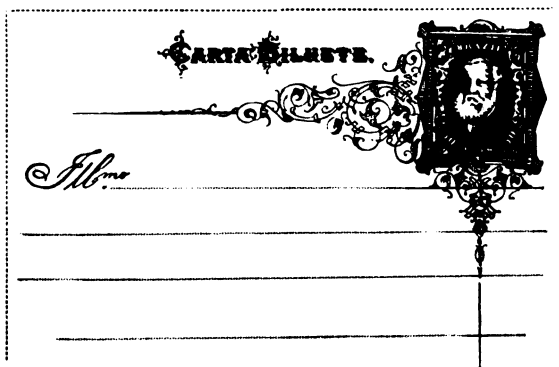
77.

35	1884	77	100 r blue, <i>green</i>	20
----	------	----	--------------------------	----



36 1884 78 200 r green, green 78.

35



37 1887 79 50 r red, green 79.
38 " " 50 r orange, green

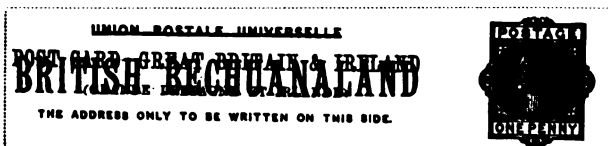
10

BRITISH BECHUNANALAND.



80.

- 1 1886 80 1 p brown, white
Similar, small surcharge, only the initial letters are in capitals.
2 1886 80 1 p brown, white



81.

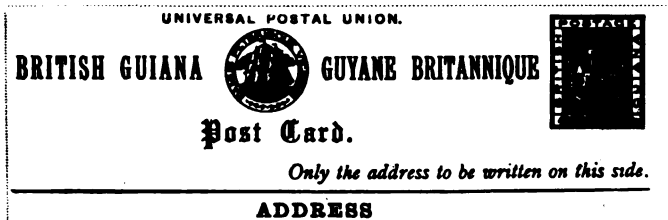
- 3 1887 81 1 p brown

BRITISH GUIANA.



82.

- | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|---------------|-----|----|
| 1 | 1879 | 82 | 3 c carmine | | 15 |
| 2 | 1883 | " | 3x3 c carmine | F 1 | |



83.

- | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|---|--|----|
| | | | a. Value cancelled with pen and ink. | | |
| 3 | 1885 | 83 | 1 c carmine | | |
| | | | b. Value cancelled with printers' rule, 15½ mm. | | |
| 4 | 1885 | 83 | 1 c carmine | | |
| | | | c. Value cancelled with printers' rule, 17½ mm. | | |
| 5 | 1885 | 83 | 1 c carmine | | 50 |



84.

- | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|----------|--|---|
| 6 | 1886 | 84 | 1 c gray | | 5 |
|---|------|----|----------|--|---|



85.

- | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|---------------|-----|----|
| 7 | 1887 | 85 | 3 c carmine | | 10 |
| 8 | " | " | 3x3 c carmine | F 1 | 15 |

BRITISH HONDURAS.



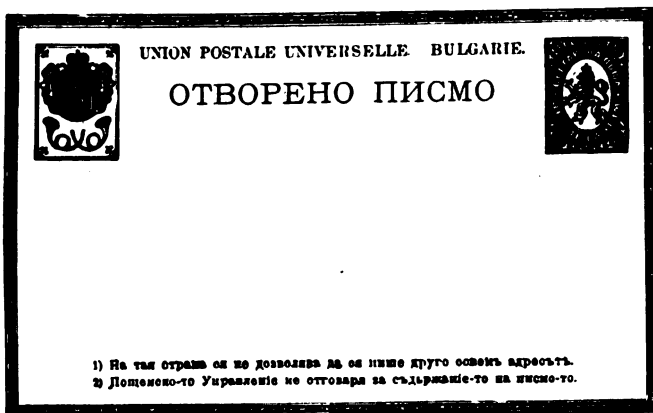
1 1879 86 1 1/2 p brown 86. 10



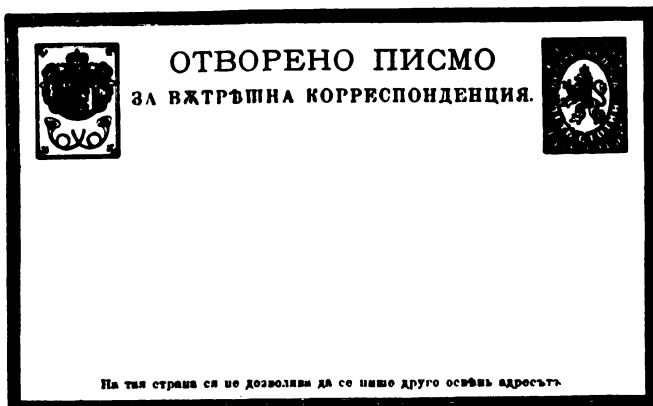
2 1880 87 5 c brown 87. 15

BULGARIA.

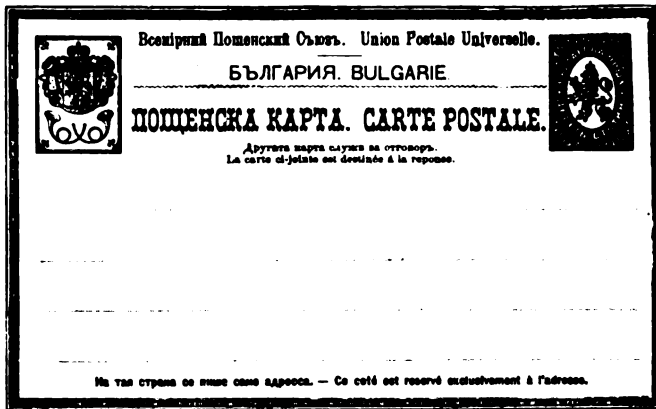
Inscriptions in black.



1 1879 88 10 c carmine 88. 10 5

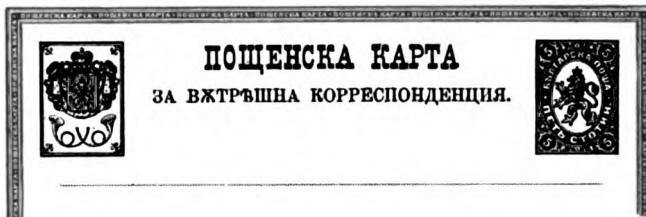


2 1881 89 5 s green, white 89. 8



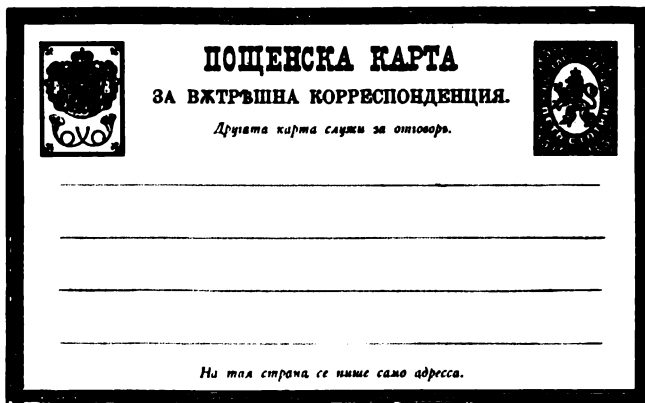
90.

- 3 1884 90 10x10 s carmine, *white*, F 1 15
 Inscriptions, color of stamp.



91.

- 4 1885 91 5x5 s green, *white*, F 1 10
 5 1886 89 5 s green, *white* 5 5



92.

- 56 1887 92 5 s green, *white* 5 5

CANADA.



93

Name of printer: "British American Bank Note Co., Montreal and Ottawa."

- | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|--|---|---|
| 1 | 1871 | 93 | 1 c blue | 3 | 2 |
| | | | Similar, "British American Bank Note Co., Montreal." | | |
| 2 | 1876 | 93 | 1 c blue. | 3 | 2 |



94

- | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|-----------|----|--|
| 3 | 1877 | 94 | 2 c green | 10 | |
|---|------|----|-----------|----|--|



95

- | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|-----------|---|--|
| 4 | 1879 | 95 | 2 c green | 6 | |
|---|------|----|-----------|---|--|



96

- | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|----------|---|---|
| 5 | 1882 | 96 | 1 c blue | 3 | 2 |
|---|------|----|----------|---|---|

- | | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|---|-----|---|---|
| 6 | 1887 | 96 | 1x1 c gray | F 1 | 5 | |
| | | | Same, but "The address etc.," measures 70 mm. instead of 74 mm. | | | |
| 7 | 1887 | 96 | 1 c blue | | 3 | 2 |
| 8 | " | " | 1x1 c gray | F 1 | 5 | |



97

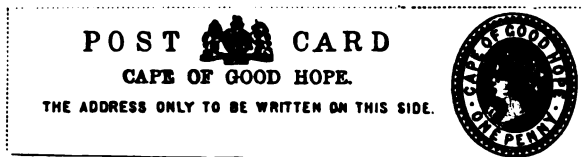
- | | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|----------|--|---|--|
| 9 | 1880 | 97 | 1 c blue | | 3 | |
|---|------|----|----------|--|---|--|

CAPE GOOD HOPE.



98

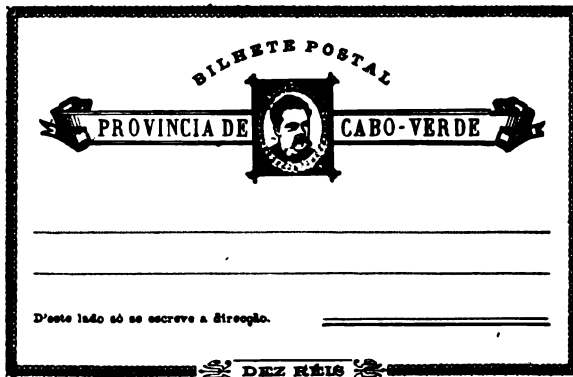
- | | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|---------|--|----|--|
| 1 | 1878 | 98 | 1 p red | | 20 | |
|---|------|----|---------|--|----|--|



99

- | | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|------------------|--|---|--|
| 2 | 1882 | 99 | 1 p brown, white | | 8 | |
|---|------|----|------------------|--|---|--|

CAPE VERDE.



100

1 1885 100 101 blue

8

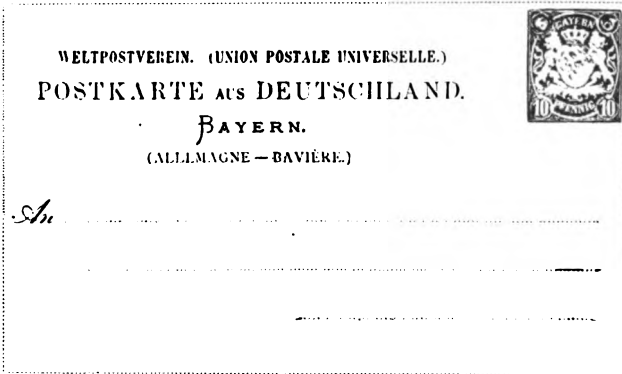


101

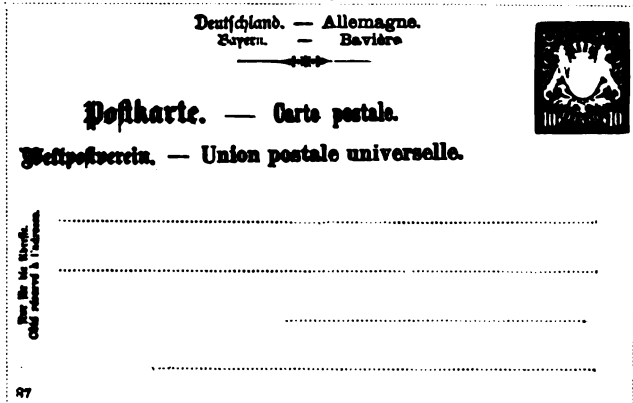
2 1885 101 20 r carmine
3 " " 30 r green

10
15

BAVARIA.



44



48

ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

49th EDITION.

INCLUDES ALL NEW ISSUES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ENVELOPE STAMP.

FAWN PAPER.

370a 1880 3c green, die c

POST OFFICE SEAL STAMPS.

LITHOGRAPHED.

Perforated.

558a 1888 Officially sealed, brown

LOCAL STAMPS.

CITY EXPRESS.



886a 1844 2011 Black on pink p

UNION POST.

**UNION
POST**
H.P.S.

1055a 1846 2012 Red on blue p

1055b " " Blue on blue p

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

ENVELOPE STAMP.



93 1888 2013 15c blue

CEYLON.



Perforated.

83 1888 501 25c yellow green

ECUADOR.

REVENUE USED AS POSTAGE.



Perforated.

39 1888 622 1 s green

1.00

FRENCH COLONIES.

Martinique.



Perforated.

276 1888 2026 15c on 4c claret
277 " " 15c on 20c red on green

Senegal.



Perforated.

543 1887 2014 10c on 4c claret

75

GREAT BRITAIN.
OFFICIAL STAMPS.



1821



745a

Regular issue, surcharged as type 745a.

Perforated.

210 1828 1821 ½ p vermilion

HUNGARY.



2010

INDIA.

Afghanistan.



863



864



865

132 1888 863 ⅓ r rose on rose
133 “ 865 ⅔ r “ “
134 “ 864 1 r “ “

JAPAN.



956



957



958



2015



2016

Perforated.

59 1888 956 4 s yellow
60 “ 957 8 s blue lilac
61 “ “ 10 s orange brown
62 “ 958 15 s violet
63 “ “ 20 s orange
64 “ 2015 25 s light green

65 1888 958 50 s brown
66 " 2016 1 yen carmine

OFFICIALLY SEALED.



Perforated.

101 1885 2017 light brown

NEW SOUTH WALES.



Perforated.

49 1888 2018 20 sh blue

NORWAY.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



Perforated.

38 1888 2019 20 on 12c brown

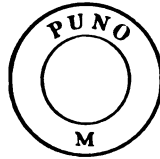
5

PERU.

Puno.



1208
25 centavos.



2018

Provisional stamp of Arequipa, 1882, surcharged as type 2018

525a 1882 1208 25c red



Regular issue of Peru, 1876, surcharged as type 2018
Perforated.

529a 1884 2019 20c carmine

STELLALAND.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



Perforated.

6 1886 2020 2 on 4 p blue, violet surcharge

TUNIS.

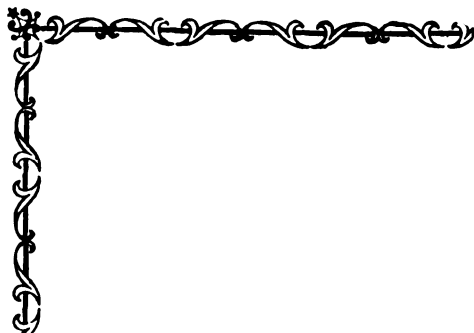
Perforated.

- 1 1888 2021 1c black on blue
- 2 " " 2c brown on buff
- 3 " " 5c green on greenish
- 4 " " 15c blue on grayish
- 5 " " 25c black on rose
- 6 " " 40c red on straw
- 7 " " 75c carmine on rose.
- 8 " " 5 fr lilac on lavender

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

- 9 1888 2022 5c green, white p
- 10 " " 15c blue, blue p

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.
OFFICIAL INSURED LETTER STAMPS.



310a 1886 2023 black on white p

Colombian Republic.

FOR USE IN PANAMA ONLY.



Perforated.

100 1880 1929 50c brown

Santander.

OFFICIAL INSURED LETTER STAMP



690 1886 2024 Black, violet and bistre.

Tollma.



Perforated.

747 1888 1943 1 p brown

VENEZUELA.



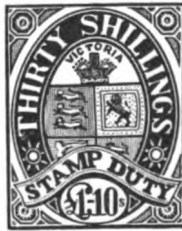
LITHOGRAPHED.

Rouletted.

77 1888 1697 50c green
78 " " 1 b violet

VICTORIA.

REVENUE USED AS POSTAGE.



Perforated.

125 1887 2025 30 sh gray

ZULULAND.



2009



2009 a

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York, and of the Staten Island Philatelic Society of Staten Island.

Published by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited, 721 Broadway, New York.
J. W. SCOTT Editor.

Subscription 50cts per annum.] SEPT. 1888.

[Single Copies, 5cts

*A HISTORY OF POSTAGE STAMPS
BEING
A REVISED LIST
OF THE
POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES OF ALL
NATIONS*

BY J. W. SCOTT,

Continued from Page 264

PRIVATE POST STAMPS.

The issues of the various Letter Express Companies of our own country should certainly occupy the first place in the interest of all American philatelists. They have always been the special hobby of the writer, in fact the general collection of these stamps may be said to date from the appearance of a series of articles contributed by him to the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, pointing out for the first time the peculiarities of the genuine stamps, in distinction from the large number of counterfeits and various bogus designs which were manufactured in large numbers as soon as stamps acquired a commercial value. The demand from Europe was so great that we find as early as 1860 that there were at least two establishments engaged in this nefarious business; many of the better known Express stamps of striking design were counterfeited many times over; however, there is no occasion for any amateur to be deceived, provided he uses such ordinary precautions as common sense will suggest.

In describing the extensive series before us the scientific method would certainly be according to States and then alphabetically, by towns, but in a catalogue for universal use we must sacrifice science to ease of reference and have therefore divided the whole in three classes.

1. Letter Express stamps, generally operated by responsible firms and extending over a considerable extent of territory.

2. Local or City delivery stamps including such as run between adjacent towns (many were established specially *to take letters to the post office* and had no delivery service).

3. Issues of similar companies to class 1, but operating in the far West and complying with the U. S. postal laws, by paying the U. S. postage on all letters carried by them; for this reason the stamps are printed on U. S. stamped envelopes.

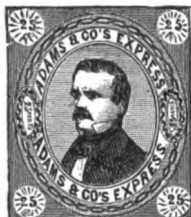
Dates are taken from the earliest used specimens known to writer, except where the exact date of the issue is known.

SECTION I.

LETTER EXPRESS STAMPS.

ADAMS & CO. 1849-53.

San Francisco to and from Californian towns and mining camps.



Portrait of D. H. Haskell to left in oval frame, inscribed ADAMS & CO.'s EXPRESS above and below; 25 CENTS in ovals at sides; 25 CTS in circles in each corner; the whole enclosed in square lined frame; outside margin at left "Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1853, by J. C. Woods in the Clerks," at right side, "Office of the District Court of the Northern District of California," in minute letters. Lithographed. Large rect.; black imp.

1853. 25 cents, black on white.

Same surcharged in black with heavy block letters 2 mm. high, across top of stamp RATE 25C PER 1-2 OZ; Lithographed, surcharge hand stamped. Large rect; back imp

1854 25 cents, black on white.



Similar design with portrait turned to right; cents in corners instead of cts.; other inscriptions the same. Lithographed; Large rect.; black imp.

1853 25 cents, black on blue.

AMERICAN LETTER MAIL CO. 1844-7.

Boston, New York, Philadelphia and intermediate points.



Eagle on rock to right; inscription in arched lines; AMERICAN LETTER MAIL CO., above; 20 FOR A DOLLAR, below; ornamented corners. Engraved on steel in sheets of twenty by Rawdon Wright and Hatch. Obl. rect.; black imp.
1844, Feb. 3. 5 cents, black.

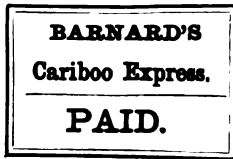


Eagle with olive branch and arrows in claws and ribbon with motto E PLURIBUS UNUM in beak; inscription in arched lines; THE AMERICAN above; LETTER MAIL CO. below; in lined circular frame enclosed in square; in minute letters in lower corners "Engraved by W. L. Ormsby." Engraved on steel. Large square; col. imp.

1844, Sept. 4. 5 cents, black.
1845, Jan. 4. 5 " blue.

BARNARD & CO. 1858-63.

Towns in Washington Territory and British Columbia.



Inscription in three lines BARNARD'S CARIBOO EXPRESS; space divided by line PAID. or COLLECT. below. Type printed. Large obl; black imp.

1861, May 1. Paid, black on red surface paper.
Collect, black on green surface paper

BERFORD & CO. 1849-53.

New York by steamer to principal towns in California.



Large numeral of value in scalloped oval; crossed by inscription TO CALIFORNIA; in arched lines; BERFORD & CO'S EXPRESS, above; NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y. below. Lithographed. Large transverse oval; col. imp.

1851, June 16 3 cents, black.
6 " green.
10 " puce.
25 " red.

BRAINARD & CO. 1844-7.

New York and Hudson River towns to Troy.

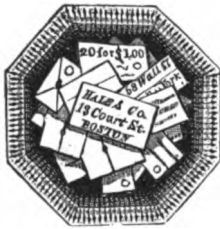


Inscription in circular band BRAINARD & CO., above N. Y. 58 WALL ST. below; enclosing, 14 EXCHANGE ALBANY, 20 FOR ONE DOLL. TROY 230 RIVER ST. in five lines. Lithographed. Circular; col. imp.

- 1844 May 29. 5 cents, blue.
1845 June 26. 5 " black.

HALE & CO. 1843-8.

New York, Boston, Philadelphia and intermediate towns.



Scattered lot of sealed letters on ornamented octagon platter, centre one inscribed: HALE & CO. 13 COURT ST., BOSTON; upper one: 58 WALL ST, NEW YORK. Lithographed. Large oct; col. imp.

- 1844, Feb. 8. 5 cents, scarlet.
1844, June 10. 5 " scarlet with address pen marked.
1844, May 3. 5 " blue.
1844, Nov. 9. 5 " blue india paper.
1844, June 5. 5 " blue, 13 Court St. omitted.
5 " blue, "33 State St." in red writing ink.

HARTFORD MAIL CO. 1844-5.

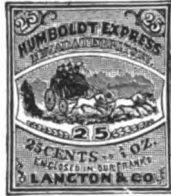
Hartford to New York, Boston, Albany etc.



Man with sack on his shoulder inscribed MAIL, stepping across a river from one town to another, steam ferry boat in distance. Metal plate engraving; printed in sheets of twelve varieties. Small square; black imp. on colored surface paper.

- 1844, Sept. 30. (5 cents), yellow.
(10 ") pink.

LANGTON & CO. 1850-65.
Nevada Territory to Marysville, Cal.



Vignette in centre; four-horse stage coach with passengers on top driving to right; 25, below; HUMBOLDT EXPRESS NEVADA TERRITORY in two arched lines above; numerals in upper corners; 25 CENTS TO 1/2 OZ. INCLOSED IN OUR FRANKS in two arched lines, and LANGTON & CO., in straight line below; shaded ground, lined frame. Lithographed. Rect; col. imp.
1860. 25 cents, chocolate.

THE LETTER EXPRESS CO. 1844-7.
Buffalo to Chicago and intermediate points.



Figure of Commerce seated on a bale, shipping in back ground; in oval band inscribed LETTER EXPRESS above; FREE below. 20 FOR \$1.00 at sides. Wood engraving. Oval; black imp.

1844, Aug. 3. 5 cents, pink.
1844, July 30. 5 " green.



Naval officer with drawn sword and large U. S. flag, ship in distance; in circular band inscribed LETTER EXPRESS above, FREE below, (10 FOR) (\$1.00) at sides. Wood engraving. Circ.; black imp.

1844. Aug. 15. 10 cents, pink



Same design lettering larger. Wood engraving. Circ. ; black imp.
1844, July. 10 cents, scarlet surface paper.

OVERTON & CO. 1844-6.

Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Hudson River Towns.



Carrier pigeon with letter flying to right; in circular frame inscribed **OVERTON & CO.**, above, **LETTER EXPRESS** below. Lithographed by G. Hayward and Co. Boston. Small circ.; blank imp.

- 1844 (5 cents), pale pink.
 1844. (5 "), pale straw.
 1844, Sept. 3. (5 "), pale green.

POMEROY & CO. 1842-6.

Boston, New York and Albany to Buffalo.



Female bust three-quarter face to left in oval band inscribed **POMEROY'S** above; **LETTER EXPRESS**, below; foliated angles; inclosed in narrow frame inscribed **FREE STAMP** above, **20 FOR \$1** below. Engraved on steel by Gavit, (afterwards president of American Bank Note Co.) Large rect.; col. and black imp.

- 1844, July 8. 5 cents, black on yellow surface paper.
 1844, Aug. 6. 5 " red on white.
 1844, Aug. 9. 5 " blue on white.
 1844, Aug. 17. 5 " black on white.

Variety. Same with \$1 erased

(?) black on yellow surface paper

NOTE.—These stamps were apparently all in use at the same time, a different color may have been appropriated to each of the principal cities, letters bearing the yellow stamps usually originate in Buffalo, of the other colors we have not seen enough to verify the theory; letters we have being black for Albany and blue for Cleveland. They have all been reprinted together with fancy impressions in brown. There is also a large rectangular stamp having a locomotive engine for the centre design which was used by this company as a label on parcels and money packets forwarded by them, it is simply an advertisement and never had any money value.

J. H. PRINCE, 1870-5.

Portland, Me. to Boston, Mass.



Large paddle-wheel steamer to left ; LETTER EXPRESS above, J. H. PRINCE in script below ; lined frame. Lithographed by Lowell & Brett, of Boston. Transverse oval ; black imp.

(2 cents) black.

NOTE.—For particulars of use. see AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for 1874, page 93, vol. 8.

WALDRON'S & CO. 1860.

California and Oregon.



Inscription in three lines WALDRON'S EXPRESS, PAID in border. Type printed. Square ; black imp.

(?) black on pink

WELLS FARGO & CO. Est. 1852.

Pony Express, St. Joseph, Mo. to Sacramento, Cal.



Man on horseback galloping to left with value below, in polysided frame ; in arched line PONY EXPRESS above ; IF ENCLOSED IN OUR FRANKS, WELLS, FARGO & CO. in three curved lines below ; shaded and lined ground ; lined frame. High values similar, see type II. Engraved on metal. Rect. ; col. imp.

- 1860, April 3. 10 cents, chocolate.
- 25 " rose-red.
- 25 " blue.
- 1 dollar rose-red
- 2 dollars, rose-red.
- 2 " green.
- 4 " black.
- 4 " green.



1/2 oz., \$1.00 on shield enclosed in garter bearing firm name. Engraved on metal. Circular col. imp.

1 dollar, blue.



WELLS, FARGO & CO. PAID EXPRESS on transverse oval disk ; in band inscribed TO BE DROPPED above ; IN NEW YORK POST OFFICE below ; flowers at sides and in corners. Engraved on metal. Obl ; black imp.

() black.



PAID in large letters on rayed disk crossed by firm name in German text ; in oval band, inscribed ONE NEWSPAPER above ; OVER OUR CALIFORNIA ROUTES below ; lined corner ornaments. Engraved on metal. Obl ; col. imp.

() blue.



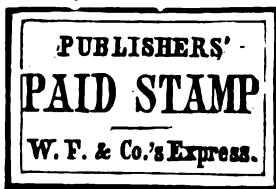
PAID in large white letters on reticulated disk crossed by firm name in black letters ; in oval band inscribed ONE NEWSPAPER above ; OVER OUR CALIFORNIA ROUTES below ; ornaments in corners. Engraved on metal. Obl ; col. imp.

() blue



Same design as last with firm name on straight band ; PAID in left, W. F. & CO. in right lower corner. Lithographed. Obl ; col. imp.

() blue.



Inscription in three lines PUBLISHERS PAID STAMP W F. & CO.'S EXPRESS , straight dash under second line, enclosed in double lined frame. Type printed, Obl ; col. imp.

1876

() blue.



Same inscription in different type ; fancy dash under PAID STAMP. Type printed. Obl ; col. imp.

1884

() blue.

W. WYMAN, 1844-6.

Boston and New York.



Locomotive engine and car in transverse oval frame, w. WYMAN in straight, and 8 COURT ST. AND 3 WALL ST. in curved line above ; 20 STAMPS FOR ONE DOLLAR, in curved line below ; ornaments in corners ; lined frame. Engraved on copper. Obl ; black imp.

1844 Nov. 1. 5 cents, black.

THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE A. P. A.

HELD MONDAY, SEPT. 13, 1888.

The third Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Association has just closed, and we feel certain that all our readers will feel interested in an account of what occurred.

Between sixty and seventy members attended in person, and including the proxies, over three hundred and fifty were represented, showing the lively interest taken in the proceedings, and justifying the assurance that our Association will continue to grow from day to day.

The Convention assembled at 10:45 a. m. on Monday, the 13th, President Tiffany presiding. Forty-five members of the Association were present at the reading of the preliminary roll call.

Messrs. E. B. Sterling, Henry Clotz and C. H. Mekeel were appointed a Committee on Credentials.

On motion of Mr. H. L. Calman a general invitation was extended to the public to attend the sessions of the Convention.

Messrs. J. W. Scott, A. De Jonge and W. A. MacCalla, were appointed a Committee on Standing Rules and the Convention then adjourned until 3 p. m.

After the recess, the Convention re-assembled at 4:05 p. m.

The report of the Committee on credentials showed two hundred and eighty-nine proxies held by various members, and only seven or eight were decided illegal.

After considerable discussion, the proxy of Mr. W. P. Brown, which had been thrown out by the Committee, was admitted.

President Tiffany then appointed the following Committees :

Committee on Finance.—A. De Jonge, W. D. King and C. W. Sparr.

Committee on Library.—H. E. Deats, G. Aue and W. H. Bodine.

Committee on Exchange and Purchasing Departments.—C. B. Corwin, F. B. Stebbins and E. L. Schuman.

Committee on Official Journal.—W. A. MacCalla, W. L. Emory and A. Davidson.

Committee on Branch Societies.—J. N. T. Levick, J. M. Hubbard and G. H. Richmond.

Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.—The President, *ex-officio*, H. I. Calman, C. H. Mekeel, J. H. Ross and W. C. Stone.

The result of the election for officers of the Association for the ensuing two years was then announced with the following result :

President.—John K. Tiffany.

Vice-President.—Willard C. Van Derlip.

Secretary.—S. B. Bradford.

Treasurer.—H. B. Seagrave.

International Secretary.—Joseph Rechert.

After the reading of the reports of the various officers, the Convention adjourned until Tuesday, at 10 a. m.

MORNING SESSION, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14.

The Convention was called to order at 10:40 a. m., Vice-President Bogert presiding.

After the presentation of newly received proxies, President Tiffany delivered his annual address, which we print in its entirety for the benefit of those of our members who could not attend in person.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

One by one the things that men have toiled over and striven for become the frivolities of the past, and one by one the frivolities of the past become the serious work of to-day.

Modern critics would have us believe that the Myth, the Legend, the Fairy tale, all the varieties of Folk lore, even the Traditions of great races and the Sacred Writings of old and wide-spread religions must no longer be considered as the records of actual events; but, dismembered by the analyst, tested by the metaphysician, psychologist and speculative philosopher, and cemented together again by the logician, these stories of old, that so long have held the youthful imagination spell-bound at the homestead fireside, these traditions of the heroic deeds of immortal heroes that so long have been the inspiration of manhood's ambitions, these sacred histories and revered theologies of golden ages that so long have cheered and solaced the despondent heart, become the mere crystallizations of crude theories of primitive men about physical or spiritual phenomena. Nevertheless, there are truths hidden away in them that no analysis can destroy and the majority of even the most practical of this over practical age have a lingering tenderness for the old time ways of telling these truths that are most potent still in their old disguises.

Whether man issued full armed from some mysterious cavern of Mother Earth, or sprang into being as some Dacalion tossed the pebbles behind him, or was moulded into form by some powerful Manitou from the clay of some secluded dell, or developed from some molecule or molusk by some process of fortuitous natural selection in some Darwinian theory, his nature is still the same as the old Mussulman legend seems to have portrayed it, when it related, differing rather in detail than in principle from the Talmud, and not far departing from the Bible of our childhood, that when the All Wise was about to form a body for the first man, the four great spirits were sent out to collect specimens of the soil and rock of every country, that, arranged and combined by the Infinite knowledge, each might impart to the organ formed from it those peculiar characteristics for which the men of the land of its origin were to become preeminently famous in after days, that the body might be a worthy receptacle for the soul, which had been created a thousand years before from the mingled ethers of the seven heavens, steeped in the light of the eternal throne, permeated by emanations of the eternal wisdom, and imbued with a part of the nature of the Infinite and Everlasting. The legend does not omit to tell us that this body, so wondrously formed, itself the first and most unique of geologic collections, like all novel collections, was immediately sneered at, for Elbis the spirit of malivolence and evil, pronounced it an unheard of folly, a trivial, worthless thing, but the purer intelligences waited and wondered and admired until the body, the collection of things material, was animated by the soul, the collection of things immaterial and intelligent, and went to dwell in Eden, that first and most complete of Botanical and Zoological Gardens, replete with every living thing, plant and animal, beast of the field, fowl of the air, fish of the water, insect and creeping thing, and then the new creature, the wondrous combination, showed at once how entirely he was a collector by nature by naming them all, each according to its qualities, its genus and species—a task all the host of Heaven had essayed in vain—then rang the universe with loud acclaim as the eternal intelligences praised a greater than they.

To the legend maker, man was the collecting animal, comprising in himself both the physical and spiritual collections, and when the story would tell us how a helpmeet was formed for the marvellous creature, it speaks of no new creation of unlike nature, no new collection of soil or rock that might differ from the other, but relates how from the assimilated first collection the infinite wisdom selected a part and formed the woman. Time was still too young when these accounts first look definite form, the experience of the years had not sufficed to teach mankind the true value of the second collection, and we pass over alike the conclusion of Rabbin and Mussulman and Biblical writer, for every collector here to-day, is proud to acknowledge that such a selection would contain only the gems of the collection, and that the verdict of the centuries at last is right which names the helpmeet the better half.

" It is but a legend I know,
A fable, a phantom, a show,
Of the ancient Rabbinical lore ;
Yet the old Mediæval tradition,
The beautiful strange superstition,
But haunts me and hold me the more."

And even if the scientist is right, and there was no such creation, no personal creator, no Adam, no Eve, no Garden of Eden, and the old story is a pure fiction, an attempt to account for an unknown past by a crude romance, a poetic portrayal of the rudimentary conception of the development of the inorganic into the organic, of the earthly through the vegetable and animal into

the intellectual, as collectors we recognize the truth of the philosophy of the old legend maker, whose facts may melt in the hot fires of modern criticism, but only to reveal the pure gold of his clear insight into eternal principles, for as collectors we know he was right when his story hinted that a collection like the mythical body of Adam appears to be but a worthless, uninteresting trivial thing to the uninitiated, until vivified by the the intelligence of the collector, the uses and purposes of its component parts rightly explained and understood, and the reasons for their existence made known, it is recognized by the intelligent to be a treasury of knowledge, an historical record, an agent for the advancement of civilization.

As collectors too, we shall approve the philosophy of the legend maker, which, by portraying mankind as descended from such an ancestry, body and soul both collections, male and female similarly constituted, his first act that of a collectors intelligence alone, her first act the investigation of the qualities of the fruits of the garden, their first home itself a collection never rivalled, indicated how all pervading and powerful in our nature the collectors spirit is. Though the fashion of the present day in the intellectual and literary, even in the practical world, is to ignore the sensibilities, as distinguished by the metaphysician and psychologist from the will and intellect, and men are content to assume and assert that the will and intellect alone form "the divinity that shapes our ends," almost omniscient, almost omnipotent, and to worship an idol, perfect in its construction though it be; a machine highly polished and wonderful in its capabilities when once put in action, but dead and inactive till some motive power propels it, even here, so near the classic shades of Harvard and the speculative groves of Concord, we turn to listen to these "legends and traditions,"

" That like voices from afar off
Call to us to pause and listen,
Speak in tones so plain and childlike
Scarcely can the ear distinguish,
Whether they are sung or spoken."

which teach with a truer philosophy, learnt much nearer to nature, that these ignored sensibilities, these despised and concealed desires, affections, emotions, passions, are the greater part of man, and though they must work through the idol and are controlled by it, they are the motive powers that put the machine in motion, and after all our reasoning, "the powers that move the world," even of intellect, and literature, and practical progress, incite all intelligent action, stimulate all endeavor, make all history, and that chief and most pervading of them all is the collectors spirit, so common, so universal, so blended indeed with all other motives, that we seldom recognize it as separate, or notice any but its most unusual manifestations. It is blended with the instinct of self preservation, of getting ones living, which doubtless first incites man and the lower animals alike to action, for long before man's wants are satisfied it puts his will and intellect to work and civilization begins. Some other animals, led very far by this instinct, amass possessions, man alone collects. So the rude savage, when his primitive meal and temporary shelter is provided, begins to plan for a more comfortable future, because he is a collector. If his surroundings have directed his search for food to forest and stream, his collector's bent is manifest in the decoration of his person and his dwelling with the trophies of the chase, the skins of animals, the plumage of birds, the scales of fishes, accumulated beyond the needs of his rude life. He rejoices and vies with his neighbor in decorating, with rude designs suggested by his pursuits, his hunter's weapons, in heaping up an unnecessary supply of "arrow-heads of flint and jasper, axes or knives of chalcedony," of the rude vessels for his housekeeping with similar adornment or in the form of beast and bird

His collections buried in the mounds, or concealed in caves, are continually coming forth to enrich the collections of his modern imitator. But if the struggle for existence has perchance directed the energies of the primitive man to a warfare with his kind, the scalps of his enemies were collected at his belt, or their skulls as ornaments for his dwelling or fortress, or dying, his mummy enriched the collection of his descendants.

Did time permit, we might find interest and instruction in following down through the centuries embracing the changes that this collecting bent has wrought on the world's history, how it has influenced and been influenced by the progress of civilisation. We might analyse the various forms it has assumed in combination with other motives, and the transformations it has made under various influences. A conspicuous companion of the desire of possession, when that occupies itself with the forms of the presentation of value as those forms change it changes its accumulations, assembles the cattle on a thousand hills, or takes feudal possession of the hills themselves, stores jewels and precious stones in its treasuries, or notes and bonds and stocks and mortgages in its safety vaults, or, distorted by avarice and covetousness scrapes together and secretes the hoards of a miser, or, purified by a love of the beautiful or the desire of knowledge, fills the cabinets of the coin collector or the albums of the note or stamp collector, or inspiring the imagination, builds the treasuries of an Aladin or a Monte Cristo. Sneer at the collector as he may, repudiate the collectors spirit as he will, the same impulse, variously directed, inspires the practical man to collect the real estate of an Astor, the railroads of a Gould, the mines of a Flood and Mackay, the cattle on the ranches of a hundred Kings, the bonds of a Rothschild, or, the stamps of a Ferrari. The captive in the train of the desire of power, it makes an Alexander or a Napoleon rejoice in his collection of crowns and of nations, modified by the addition of a love of barbaric display it collects and glories in the trappings and tread of the armies of a Darius or a Cyrus, of the slaves of a Haroun Alrashid, or, distorted again by other passions, it collects wives in the harems of the Orient or around the salt lakes of Utah, or, turning to the symbols of power, it collects diadems and scepters and signet rings and battle axe and spear and armour, and warped by a morbid craving, seeks the relics of noted criminals, the casts of murderous faces, the hangman's rope or jailors manacles. In its happier combinations, it forms the libraries of a Sardanapalus and a Ptolemy, of England and of France, of Congress or of Boston, it establishes the Museums of the Elder Cosmo at Florence, of Pope Julius at the Vatican, a British or a Kensington Museum, a Louvre, the Galleries of Berlin or Dresden. Its bosom friend is art, and its tutor, history. It delights in painting and statuary, and studies beauty of form and outline in fragile china and ivory or inlaid plates of brass, and color on bric-a-brac or canvass, whatever possesses either, it cherishes. It mounts to great things or descends to small. It collects the living and the dead, imprisons nature in the Botanical or Zoological Garden, the Herbarium or the Museum of Anatomy. It waters the exotic in the hot house, it impales bug and butterfly on pins in glass cases. It revels in old laces, masquerades in the cast-off clothing of the great. It preserves and labels buttons and pins, the corks from famous convivialities, the pens that wrote famous documents. There is no limit to its patience and perseverance, no bounds to its painstaking or ambition. As the fancy of a moment, or the infatuation of a life time directs it, as the sober resolve to form a perfect record of something great or small guides it, it gathers and arranges everything and anything. The world is beginning to acknowledge that there is a record and a lesson preserved even in its most extravagant manifestations and that,

when intelligently arranged and rightly understood, even its most trivial accumulations have their chapter for her history. The drama must now study the museums for its costumes, and the painter preserve the unities in his interiors. Many a pleasant bibliographic touch is gleaned from that collection of corks each inscribed with the names of those who drained the bottles. The insight into the character afforded by their signatures in the albums of the autograph collector, is modified somewhat by an examination of the pens with which great men wrote. If the fortitude of a Mary, Queen of Scots, or a Maria Antoinette may be acquired by enduring the daily tortures of the bodices and shoes they wore, it may be also true that those powdered wigs emboldened one generation and made cowards of the next. For the historian and the modern button maker there are doubtless many lessons in that collection with its descriptive labels of a button from every uniform that in many years had graced the courts or struggled on the battlefields of Europe. If physiognomy is a true science, it may yet be able to tell as what peculiar trait denotes the murderer from a study of such casts.

It is not the original intrinsic value of the objects that compose it, nor their utility, nor variety, that at the outset inspire the interest or make the value of a collection. The collectors spirit pure and unalloyed turns from those objects that are sought merely for their intrinsic value, to seek those which appeal to the love of the beautiful, preserved some record of the past or present, of man or nature. To illustrate something completely is the true collectors passion. Whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, are the true collectors quest. The recognition of its interest as a record, by others, first gives a novel collection value. When at infinite pains a collection of many thousands of volumes and of every edition of the hymn books of all sects and all ages was at last made up from the litter of the book stands, and the heaps of wast paper, the importance of the study of the worlds psalmody was for the first time revealed and the collection was recognized as invaluable. The gems among prints, the oldest master pieces of painting and sculpture in all their forms were originally paid for as so much mechanical skill, were often the mere tasks of the slave. But a great collection once formed, or the taste once created, or the study once begun and grown into an acknowledged art or science or pursuit, the dog-eared volume becomes a treasure, the pocket piece, that owed its preservation to bearing the date of a birth or marriage, has quite a new numismatic value, the long forgotten love letter is found to bear an unknown local, a discarded volume or neglected manuscript yields up a rare engraving or print, the restoration of a wainscot reveals a masterpiece of the 14th Century, the removal of a coat of whitewash uncovers the fresco of the Last Supper, the digging out of an abandoned moat exhumes a Venus of Milo. So near the verge of annihilation have the most precious of the collectors treasures come, before that taste had grown up and been recognized which so fortunately rescued them, because his spirit is ever on the alert to gather and preserve whatsoever it treasures.

As each new specialty claims recognition, kindred pursuits unite their followers in Societies, and what none could learn alone, combined endeavor achieves. Those who had formerly been each alone unto themselves yield to the general opinion, the lines upon which the present should be followed are clearly marked out and generally recognized. Little by little there grows up an accepted code of principles which each follows, the history of that branch of collecting is slowly traced out, the objects which it may legitimately include are intimately defined, final judgment is passed on disputed points. The pur-

suit takes shape as a science. Not all at once, not without much discussion, not always without some acrimony and rancor. For these societies are made up of members widely scattered, without the advantage, often, of personal acquaintance, accustomed each to follow his own bent without let or hindrance, influenced each by a different surrounding, coming together at first with but one common interest, looking at that interest each from a different standpoint, having each formed pretty strong opinions without having them modified by comparison with the opinions of others, accustomed each to speak his opinion freely, perhaps forcibly, because each had been something of an authority in his own little circle or has had to maintain his ground unaided against all comers. At first there are clashings and jealousies, not enough of courtesy and too much suspicion of motives, crimination and re-crimination, often bitter words, too much discussion of persons and short comings, too little of principles and objects, but in the end the putting aside of follies and a unanimity for the cause.

From such elements and by such a process, two years ago, the American Philatelic Association was organized "to assist its members in acquiring knowledge in regard to Philately, to cultivate a feeling of friendship among Philatelists; and to enable them to affiliate with members of similar societies in other countries." History has unfortunately repeated herself in our midst. A strange hostility seems to have sprung up against the commercial class of our community. So grave a danger as a civil war or family discension must be averted if we would prosper, and may well command a moments calm consideration. In the organic law of our Association, recognizing the principle that the majority should rule, that the majority will always be made up of the non-commercial members, guarding perhaps against any tendency to a too mercenary spirit in the conduct of our affairs, we have thought it wise to provide that a majority of our Official and Executive Board should be selected from the professedly non-commercial element. In imitation of the wisdom of the Constitutions of the Nation of the States, we have left the choice of those officers whose duties require special qualifications, whose selection involves very delicate personal questions which could not and would not be investigated by the voters at large, to the discretion of this Official Board which is our substitute for "the Executive by and with the consent of the Senate." We shall hardly improve on the wisdom of this arrangement by making any of these officers elective, for once appointed they are responsible only to the Association for the execution of their official duties, subject to those general supervisory powers of the President and Official Board inherent in all such bodies. Uniformity in administration could hardly be secured otherwise without very materially remodelling our whole system. In no case is any member of the Official Board in any manner subject to the supervision of the appointative officers, except as every other individual member of the Association is, and the one case in which one of the Trustees appointed by the Official Board might be called to preside over a court of impeachment, has its parallel in the case of a trial of the President or Governor, when the Chief Justice he may have appointed presides. On the other hand to prescribe qualification of a vocation or residence for any of these appointative officers would be both to create an unnecessary and invidious distinction between members, and to deprive the Association of the best talent it could otherwise command. The present Board, in which members with commercial tendencies at least have always been in the majority have in no case selected a dealer until the whole non-commercial membership had been canvassed and the party selected was decided to possess in their judgment qualifications very paramount to any

available non-commercial member. We may add that in no case has application been made to the Board for appointment to any office and the party selected has in most cases only accepted upon being urged thereto by the Board. In the sole instance in which a conflict has arisen between the commercial and non-commercial elements in our Association, we, who understand it fully, can assert that the difficulty arose because we were attempting to do a thing as an Association, which, from its very nature, as the experience of a sister association has lately shown, could not be done with full justice to both elements and all interests. If these considerations and experiences shall commend themselves to your judgment there would seem to be no occasion for amending the Constitution in this respect. More maternal in her government and objects than the State, our Association should know no such distinctions between her members. She must foster all interests alike for she knows that dealer and collector are mutually dependent, that one can prosper only in the other's prosperity. She looks back over the past and sees how little progress the collector made alone, how much of his knowledge he owes to the dealer. She casts her eyes over the works that form his library and sees how many of them were published by the dealer, how few were even compiled by the collector. She glances through our albums and sees how many of our treasures were obtained for us only by the dealers' enterprise, which unearthed them in hundreds when collectors had found them in tens only. She deplores any animosity among her children. She sees they sin as individuals not as classes. She knows that there is no saint that has not once sinned, that the chiefest sinner oftentimes wins the brightest crown. She recognizes that the motive which prompts her children to their besetting sins does not depend on whether they are dealers or collectors, though its manifestations may vary. She deplores the fact that they lead each other into trouble and oft deceive themselves and each other as to the disinterestedness of their motives, and both come too near sacrificing an enviable name, sometimes for a paltry gain. She fears that it is not quite worth while for either to run the risk of destroying the fair fabric of her house or to make it contemptible in others' eyes as the abode of brawlers wrangling over their doubtful gains. She proclaims that there are honest workers and ardent toilers, aye, examples that any might be proud to follow among both dealers and collectors. She recalls to mind that hardly had our last convention closed and before the echoes of our commingled voices had died away, the great collector, Death, selected and bore away from among the dealers the purest soul of all our band, who bore the highest name upon our roll of honor, which no slur of jealousy had ever sought to tarnish, no tongue of envy to malign, an ardent lover of our pursuit, a dealer in no suspected wares, a friend to all who knew him whether they had met him face to face or only in the exchange of ink and paper, who freely gave his time to advise the beginner, and took infinite pains to satisfy the most fastidious expert, a good, true man, and when our angry passions rise, and we are prone to use harsh words and mean insinuations, or rashly threaten to exclude the dealers, our saddened mother lays her finger on our lips and whispers in our ears "Remember Durbin."

Should we then be agreed that the rules of our household must not divide us into such classes, may we not with profit consider further whether there are not some broad principles recognized by all, which should govern our personal relations as collectors and dealers, conformity to which would aid our cause. When we discuss the principles of other avocations, the character of other merchants or customers, the qualities of other merchandise, the proper value, price

or merit of other things, we should not make ourselves ridiculous by so wide a departure from the intelligent practice of mankind as to denounce a whole class because a few transgress the rules of commercial integrity and sell dishonest goods, or ask extortionate prices, or others fail to honestly pay for what they purchase. Why do we so demean ourselves when our stamp transactions are involved? In all else we concede that the right of free discussion and expression of opinion is coupled with the requirement that it be couched in proper language and subject to courteous comment. Is the dealer whose stamps are criticised, or the collector who expresses the opinion, exempt from following so universal a rule? To other merchants is conceded the right to fix the price of the commodities they offer, which consideration of their cost to him, the possibilities of sale of the supply and demand will regulate ordinarily to the satisfaction of both the intelligent buyer and seller, and no dealer who wishes to prosper will take the risk of being considered extortionate in his demands. The buyer is at liberty to accept or refuse, but never to be rude in his refusals. Among others interested in collectors' wares, price is often the subject for negotiation, for opinions will widely differ, but it is never permitted to be the ground for denunciation. Why should not a like courtesy prevail among stamp collectors?

And yet the relations of the curiosity dealer and collector are not quite the same as those of the ordinary merchant and his customer. The legal rule of "caveat emptor" is not considered applicable, for the relations of buyer and dealer in collectors' wares are most confidential. Both must be strictly honorable in their transactions and truthful in their representations. Each has at times to rely on the judgment, knowledge, intelligence and honesty of the other. It is therefore a universal rule that things must be represented to be just what they are, whether in selling, buying, exhibiting, or placing them in the stock or collection. No reproduction, resuscitation, copy, reprint, re-strike, fac-simile, must be represented as an original, nor must either buyer or seller permit himself to be deceived by such. It is a mistaken kindness to the stamp collector to depart from so generally received a rule. While the dealer or collector of objects that are valued because of their artistic merit chiefly, or because they are produced by a genius or a skill of superior ability, may within certain limits, have specialties made to order, a picture painted by a great artist, a statue modelled by a renowned sculptor, a bronze cast of intricate adornment, a vase decorated in unwonted richness, an engraving or print made in restricted number, a book printed in a limited edition and luxuriously bound, and thus in a manner force a market, we shall search long before we find the collector of objects that owe their value to having an historical interest and which are sought to fill their historical place in the the collection, who does not limit his ambition to that which was made for some better reason than to be put into a collection, and the dealer in such wares is treading on very dangerous ground who undertakes to have things made for the sole object of selling them to collectors. Both are detracting from the interest of the pursuit, and trespassing on the rights of others when they attempt by any manipulation or by any sophistry to induce collectors to believe such things necessary to a complete collection. When they have been made they may have their places in the annex of a great collection for what they are, but their presence in collections that are lacking in many whole series of legitimate issues and the majority of undisputed rarities, reflects neither credit on their owner nor on the pursuit he follows. If reason is not to be unseated from her throne, there is enough, and more, to be learned and investigated, to be gathered and arranged without having to amass these things, investigate such histories or account for the presence or absence of such productions. There is enough of honest profit for the

dealer and honest possession for the collector without made to order varieties. These rules prevail elsewhere, why not among the stamp collectors.

Should we now admit that these general principles which govern other collectors and dealers are applicable to our association and individual relations, and that their adoption would help to foster that friendship we profess to cultivate and without which we shall fail to affiliate with similar associations, or make much progress in acquiring knowledge of Philately, it may assist us further, if we consider what are the objects we wish to attain in collecting stamps, and try to answer the ever repeated questions, Why do you collect ! What interest can these little pieces of paper possess ? And here we are embarrassed by the very plethora of matter. Probably no one object of collectors' research has ever numbered at one time so many votaries, for perhaps no other has appealed to so many variations of the collectors spirit. Few other things are within the reach of limited means, of which a fair showing can be made without great expense, that combine so many points of interest, though it require patience and perseverance and often, in the end, a long purse to attain near perfection. In sketching the prevalence of the collectors bent we marked how it occupies itself with the representative of value in its various forms, and these little pieces of paper are one of those forms, and have originally an intrinsic as they have finally a collectable value. We noticed how the collectors spirit turned to the symbols of power and these little pieces of paper are the symbols of a power that has revolutionized the world, not the power of gory Mars that united nations and crowns by slaughter and slavery, by bow, or spear, or battle-axe, or flint lock, or rifles gun, or gibbet, or guillotine, or manacle, but the power of Mercury that united crowns and scepters and signet rings in the bonds of a common interest and the happy ties of peace, that sends the white winged messengers of commerce round the world and speeds the iron horse on his way to bring the merchant nearer to his waiting customer, friend nearer friend, and anxious parents to their child, that intelligence may fly fast and anxiety depart, that includes within its benign reforms the poor and lonely, and scatters slavishly the blessings that had long been grasped by the rich and powerful only. We indicated how the collectors' spirit cherished art, and art of many kinds has spent her tenderest care and busy brain and dearest touch upon these bits of paper and adorned them with prodigal design and unstinted coloring. We saw how the collectors' spirit listens to the lessons of history, and these little bits of paper are the monuments which mark the progress of civilization ; each old issue is a record of her triumphs, each new issue a signal of her advance and victory. The stamp collector who is ardent in his quest, unwittingly learns much of general geography and history, and will particularly want to know the history of the origin and introduction of stamps into various countries, who, and how far each was instrumental in promoting their use, what political, commercial and economic reasons led to the forms, designs and values adopted or caused changes to be made afterwards, what postal and revenue regulations controlled their issue and use, the details of the processes of their manufacture and what was produced by each, the success or failure of those processes as compared with others, and the improvements from time to time introduced. Though few can safely attempt or have the means to tread any of the bypaths or venture very far beyond collecting specimens of what was used for postal and revenue purposes, most will recognize the importance, value, and propriety of those, whose exceptional advantages permit them, acquiring and preserving not only specimens of what was actually employed but those suggestions or essays of designs or processes, actually proposed for use and those proofs of designs adopted

which illustrate the method of selecting what was finally employed, and will want to know as far as possible, why each of these essays and proofs was rejected or accepted. Most will recognize the propriety of treasuring and preserving those errors which, issued by some oversight, show what accidents and defects are incident to the modes of manufacture employed. Even those exceptional varieties, which actually subserved temporary needs and were made by such shifts as surcharging or dividing other values will have an interest, because all these things serve to show what has been tried in the past and wherein improvement may be made in the future. They complete the record of the endeavor of the success and failure to carry out the regulations made to subserve the necessities of the public or to facilitate the work of the postal and revenue departments. Though few may seek all these themselves, most will agree that they are legitimate objects of study and preservation. While many will not consider it desirable in most instances, most will agree that it is permissible in exceptionally large collections, that are reasonably complete in all that has been made for any of these uses, to preserve, provided they are carefully distinguished for what they are, the long list of things that owe their existence to the fact that stamps have become objects of collection and that there are so called collectors who belong to those classes of mankind who like to be humbugged, each as its taste leads it, and who are willing to pay for the straws that tickle them while they laugh at the baubles that amuse their neighbors, who, regardless of the character of what they amass, like the ancient Athenians, either "spend their time in nothing else but to hear and tell some new thing," or who "ignorantly worship" at the altar of the "unknown God," around which flock and fatten those false priests who grow rich by stimulating and encouraging the folly of these silly votaries. While it is hard to distinguish between the folly of the goose that tempts her own destruction by laying golden eggs and the folly of the man that, so tempted, slays her, it may be well that some should preserve and note the mementoes of their folly lest they sometime later deceive the unwary. So if any choose to add to their collections those swollen series surcharged in numbers for collectors by sympathetic officials, those rainbow hued series of envelopes and post cards from Great Britain and Germany, or those irregular issues from our own Hartford manufactory, so long as he knows what he is accepting and does not attempt to make others believe that they are quite the same thing or as important to a collector as those issues made for public use, he should be spared acrimonious criticism and unkind vituperation, for as no one can hope to acquire everything that may have been, and may therefore be, accepted for what it is in a great collection, each may abandon those narrow views which really only define his individual practice and concede to every other the right to collect according to his own fancy. But things must be called by their right names, and known for what they are by stamp collectors as they are by print, or note, or book, or coin collectors. It is no more permissible to say that "any stamp printed from a genuine plate is an original, irrespective of the date at which the impression was made," than it would be to represent that an impression taken to-day from a wood block long preserved in some family or museum, or from a discarded plate of an engraving, or note, or book, or a restrike from a disused die is the same thing as the old and cherished originals. It is a misuse of words, and a sophistry to claim that a reprint made to-day is the same as an impression made when the stamps were current.

Ordinarily they can be readily distinguished by an expert. Their value is widely different as witness the original and reprinted impressions of the stamps of the New Haven Postmaster. Genuine cancelling dies as well as genuine

plates get into the hands of individuals, and if it makes no difference by whom, or when, or where, one is reprinted from, by parity of reasoning it makes no difference if an impression of the other is placed upon a remainder or a modern reprint to make a genuine used stamp. Thus the collector who has long looked with regret on the blank spaces in his printed album is at last beguiled into filling them with such substitutes. In their origin only copies, made in limited number to enable governments to exhibit pictures of their obsolete postage or revenue stamps at international exhibitions, the few obtained by favor generally fell to those who, possessing originals, were content to exhibit the reprints for what they were. It was reserved for a Postmaster General of the United States who has the power of doing what most Postmasters General fortunately can not do, not only to issue imitations of one issue, and reprints of others, but to give a franking power to the resuscitation of two issues thus providing us with two new series, for duplicates of the originals they were not, and the National Society of New York which denounced the whole enterprise as well as the late suggestion of a like reproduction, should have all honor for the endeavor to suppress an evil which, like the borers trail in some fair tree or the hulk of some proud vessel, is sapping the strength of what it lives on. For reprints from many countries are growing so common that if the hand of the expert should to day go through the albums and stocks of the land and lay low these weeds, the fields of Philately would resemble

“ The mowers grass at the close of day
When his work is done on the level plain.”

The collector who values his treasures because they have a history, the collector who does not wish to have his pursuit ranked with the accumulation of colored scraps, may be pardoned if he use strong words, if he finds it hard to speak of these departures from the rules that govern the collectors of all other things, if he threatens to denounce by names all who foster such a trade, if he inquire whether the law's strong arms may not be invoked to reach the abuse. For the good of our cause, for your own honor, be you dealer or collector, eschew these things.

By such rude outlines we may sketch a chart to guide our course and note some rocks that seem to threaten shipwreck. If what has been said shall seem, to your judgement, to need qualification, to be expressed in too forcible language, to reflect upon the character or conduct of any individual, pray, consider that it is spoken in all friendliness to each and all, an earnest endeavor to deal with principles not men, to discuss, doctrines rather than personal practices, and subject to all just criticism and due correction; that it is spoken in an ardent love for our pursuit, with a hope for the welfare of our Association, and of each and every follower of her banner; that, mindful ever of the dignity and prominence of the collectors calling, its influence and importance in the world's progress, of the need ever of courtesy, honesty and integrity, lest we lay polluted hands upon the fair page of history, or degenerate into childish folly, each and all may strive to advance our cause, that by and by, as each brings his contribution with him, we may gather round the fountain of all wisdom in that Seventh Heaven where the old legend makers tell us, the collector's spirit had its origin.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the President for his address and for his able conduct of the affairs of the Association.

Mr. Corwin, in very bad taste, attempted to attach a rider to the vote of thanks, but at the request of the President it was withdrawn.

After the transaction of some formal business, the President took the chair.

The report of the Committee on Exchange and Purchasing Departments were then read by Mr. Corwin, and acted upon in sections.

A provision creating the office of third Assistant Purchasing Agent was referred back to the Committee for more accurate determination of the rules to govern the department.

A proposed vote of thanks to the Hon. H. R. Harris was lost, on the ground of his having created a number of varieties not required by the exigencies of the Postal Service of the United States.

The commission of the Exchange Superintendent on all stamps, envelopes and post cards sold from sheets and covers was raised to ten per cent.

The option hitherto left to the Superintendent as to withdrawing the privileges of the exchange from all members or Branch Societies, not settling accounts promptly, was revoked, and the withdrawal of such privileges was made imperative.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to Mr. Clotz, joined with a unanimous request that he retain the office so ably filled by him.

The Report of the Committee on the Library was then read by Mr. Aue.

A proposition to appropriate one hundred dollars for binding books and pamphlets, and for the purchase of new works was amended to fifty dollars and passed in that shape.

The Committee suggested a bond of two hundred dollars to be given by the Librarian. This proposition was rejected.

The Librarian was then authorized to insure the property in his possession.

A committee to co-operate with Dr. Dena in his compilation of an index of Philatelic literature was appointed by the chair, as follows:

G. Aue, W. C. Stone and J. W. Scott.

After the reading of the report of the Trustees, relating charges against James C. Jay of LaHoyt, Iowa, it was resolved to enter into secret session after the morning recess. The Convention then adjourned until 2:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION, TUESDAY, AUG. 14.

The proceedings opened promptly at 2:30 p. m.

Article 2, Sec. 3, in relation to privileges of the Exchange Department, was amended to conform to the By-Laws previously amended.

Art. 4 Sect. 4, relating to the manner of election of officers was amended so that in future no definite number of votes are required to be cast, and a plurality shall elect.

A proposition that the Trustees should reside within 30 miles of a common centre, was amended to 100 miles from each other, and then was lost as a two-thirds vote was required.

The general features of the proposition, will however, without doubt, be respected by the new Board, as a majority of the members showed a preference for such restriction.

Mr. Corwin then moved that "no dealer by profession shall hold the office of Trustee of this Association."

As this was contrary to the spirit of the Presidents address, the proposition was vigorously opposed, and lost.

Mr. Corwin then offered the following: "Branch Societies shall contain no persons who are not members of this Association."

Mr. Calman opposed the motion on the ground that the A. P. A. had no right to dictate to the Branch Societies, which are distinctly autonomous, and on his motion, the matter was tabled.

Mr. J. H. Houston desired to withdraw the restriction as to age, and to allow all members to vote, but the Association emphatically declared against the innovation.

The *Internationaler Philatelisten Verein*, of Dresden, was elected a corresponding member of the A. P. A., on motion of Mr. Rechert.

A resolution was then carried, discouraging the collection of all reprints, except such as were issued by the postal authorities and receivable for postage.

An attempt was made to stir up the Chalmers-Hill controversy, but was promptly tabled by an almost unanimous vote.

Twenty-five dollars were then appropriated for the purpose of printing the Constitution and By-Laws in German and French.

Decks were then cleared for action over the selection of the place for holding the next Convention. After a spirited discussion, St. Louis was decided upon.

It was also determined to hold the Convention on the first Monday in October, and as the Annual Fair will be in progress at that time, we have no doubt the attendance will be a good one.

The Convention then entered into secret session, and as a result of their deliberations, Mr. James C. Jay was expelled from membership in the Association, for conduct unbecoming a gentleman.

An adjournment was then taken until Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

MEETING OF WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15.

The meeting was called to order at 11:15 a. m., the President in the chair.

The report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was then read, and the following amendments were made :

"Applications for membership must be signed by two members of the Association and must be accompanied by a deposit of one dollar, to be credited against annual dues."

The designation of the Purchasing Agents was changed so that we now have four Purchasing agents, instead of one Agent and assistants.

The office of Superintendent of Literary Exchange was also created.

Officers hereafter will serve until the close of the Convention held the second year after their election.

The office of Secretary was made a salaried one, and \$150 per annum was the sum designated as compensation.

Branch Societies are now allowed to retain sheets only two days for each member participating, and no longer than 60 days for the entire Branch, irrespective of the number of members.

In future all sheets and covers must reach at least six branch societies or twelve individuals before being returned to the owner; and no sheet valued at less than one dollar shall be circulated.

The bond to be given by the Superintendent of Exchange was raised to \$500.

The first Purchasing Agent was restrained from purchasing anything except new issues.

The third Purchasing Agent was authorized to purchase for members any stamps that they may require of him when accompanied by the necessary amount.

In future, advertisers in the official Journal of the Association, are allowed to take one page in lieu of $\frac{1}{4}$ page as heretofore.

The office of fourth Purchasing Agent was created for the purchase of stamps at auction, for members, at a commission not exceeding 5 per cent.

On motion the sum of \$150 was then voted to Mr. S. B. Bradt in recognition of his services as Secretary of the Association for the past year.

The Constitution was further amended as follows : The Counterfeit Detec-

tor shall remove from all sheets, all counterfeits and reprints, except such government reprints as were good for postage at the time of their manufacture.

In the former case he shall stamp "specimen removed," and in the latter "reprints," in the space containing the specimens.

He shall also stamp the word "Counterfeit" in indelible ink on the back of all counterfeits thus removed from the sheets.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

In this short sketch of the proceedings in Boston, it has been impossible to define many of the minor changes made in the Constitution, and we would advise our readers, or such of them as are members of the Association, to carefully read the new Constitution when they receive it.

There can be no question that the good results of our deliberations will soon be felt in many ways, and we were highly gratified at the general feeling of cordiality and good-will which prevailed throughout.

The exhibition of stamps attracted a great crowd all day and no doubt has awakened a great regard for our hobby in the breasts of many who, hitherto, have scoffed at it.

We can give only a bare outline of the most prominent exhibits.

Mr. W. C. Van Derlip exhibited a complete set of Hawaiian Islands, first issue; a complete set of Buenos Ayres; U. S. envelopes of 1857, 6c. and 10 c. on white and buff; 1857 1 c. on white; a magnificent collection of essays for postal cards, many of which were before unknown.

Mr. Walter L. Frost showed a fine specimen of the Millbury Local, of which only four are known; a fine Brattleboro, Confederate locals of Macon, Baton Rouge, a beautiful Baltimore on the letter and many other fine and desirable stamps.

Mr. Henry Clotz's exhibit was, in general appearance, the most attractive of the entire exhibition. It was mounted on a Japanese screen, and the almost complete set of stamps of the United States of Columbia, which filled the screen, attracted general attention.

Mr. Lucius L. Hubbard, among other astounding rarities, exhibited a Brattleboro; British Guiana, ship in oblong, 4 c. blue, one of the rarest known stamps; Canada 12 pence, used, etc.

Mr. Francis C. Foster delighted all philatelists with his Canada 12 d.; Brattleboro; Livingston, Alabama; and many others.

Mr. J. Walter Scott, not to be outdone, showed a unique New Orleans, 5 c. red on blue; Canada 12 d.; Buenos Ayres, 4 and 5 pesos; Philippine Islands, first issue, 5 c. blue, error; Nashville 10 c. and others too numerous to mention.

Ignitus of Philadelphia, displayed a Baltimore and a Brattleboro; many Confederate Locals, such as a pair of Macons, Ringgold, Lenoir, and a magnificent selection of other rarities from his peerless collection.

Mr. H. E. Deats, justly proud of his recent purchase, gave his fellow collectors a peep at the fine lot of proofs and essays, in which respect his collection cannot be equalled.

There were a great many other fine exhibits, but as we said at the outset, we could give only an outline, among them we may mention those of Mr. Robt. C. H. Brock, Mr. A. De Jonge, Mr. E. L. Shuman and Mr. C. B. Corwin.

To judge from the number exhibited, we should almost judge that Brattleboros, Canada 12 d., and various other important rarities, were every day occurrences, but the correct conclusion to be drawn is, that so many of the members took an interest that a large proportion of the known specimens of some of these stamps were exhibited to public view.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

ELEVENTH REGULAR MEETING.

AUGUST 1st, 1888.

President Joseph Rechert in the chair. Members present: Hobby, Finney, Wuesthoff, Terrett, Aue, Corwin, Morton, Muecke, H. S. Mack, R. R. Bogert, Henry L. Calman, H. Collin, J. Krebs.

Wm. Seeligsberg acted as Secretary *pro tem*.

As visitors: Messrs. Richmond and Berlepsch.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and on motion approved.

The following applications for Corresponding Membership were received and duly proposed.

By Pres. Rechert:

Charles J. Taylor, 223 Camden Street, Baltimore, Md.

Judge G. Lindenberg, Hagelsberger Str 9, Berlin, S. W. Gy.

Wm. Schultz, 904 5th Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

By Mr. W. A. Warner:

Wm. B. Whitney, Lock Box 314, Marlborough, N. Y.

All of whom were favorably passed upon by the Executive Committee.

On motion, under suspension of the By-Laws, the candidates were duly elected Corresponding Members of the Society.

President Rechert, on behalf of the Committee on Delegates and Proxies reports that they had sent out 500 circulars containing cards for proxies.

Also that he had answered the request of the Canadian Philatelic Association regarding information as to the workings of the N. P. S.

An invitation from the Denver Stamp Collectors League to their annual banquet in celebration of the third anniversary of the founding of that body, was received, and on motion a vote of thanks was tendered said Society for the courtesy.

The request of R. V. Browniski of Louisville, as to the rules of the N. P. S. and requirements for membership was granted, and the President empowered to answer same.

The Acting Secretary reports the receipt of forty proxies from A. P. A. members.

The meeting then proceeded to elect for officers to fill vacancies as follows:

For Secretary to fill unexpired time of Mr. W. A. Warner, resigned, Mr. Wm. Seeligsberg.

For Member of Executive Committee to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Mr. S. S. Miller, Hugo S. Mack.

Both of whom were unanimously elected.

The members consulted with the chosen delegates for the coming A. P. A. convention, and it was requested that as many members as possibly could, should attend there.

Mr. J. Krebs exhibited a superb collection of all United States adhesives, periodicals and department stamps unused and mounted in a handsome album.

Mr. Bogert shows Norway surcharged 2 ore. Virgin Island 6d. violet and new 5 cent Antioquia blue on green.

Mr. Corwin exhibits Panama 50 cent brown.

An auction sale was then held and \$1.82 realized.

The meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock.

WM. SEELIGSBURG,
Secretary.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

BRANCH AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

Meetings held on every third Wednesday of each month at 7.30 p. m., at Loesher's Hotel, Canal Street, Stapleton, S. I. President, Mr. Aug. Dejonge; Secretary, Dr. G. Odendall. For information address the Secretary, P. O. Box 520, Stapleton, Richmond Co., N. Y.

62D REGULAR MEETING AUGUST 22, 1888.

Meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock.

In absence of the Secretary, Mr. E. Kaufmann was elected Secretary *pro tem*.

Present—Mr. Aug. Dejonge, Chairman; H. Clotz, C. Witt, C. B. Corwin, O. Dejonge, P. Lazarus, Baron von Hodenberg, P. von der Willigen and E. Kaufmann.

It was moved and carried that in the absence of the Secretary, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting be dispensed with.

Proposals for Membership:

By Mr. Clotz—Mrs. Lizzie Benary and Mr. Max Muller.

By Capt. Moller—Capt. Hein and Mr. Tuthill.

By Mr. Lazarus—Mrs. Mina Witt, Miss Agnes Margraf.

Upon ballot Mr. Wiehl was unanimously elected as a member.

Mr. Aug. Dejonge as Chairman of the Committee on Exhibition reports that everything has passed off satisfactorily, and moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. P. von der Willigen, and Mr. H. Clotz for the valuable assistance rendered him at the convention, by said gentlemen. Carried.

Also a vote of thanks to be tendered to Mr. C. B. Corwin for his energetic action in the convention on behalf of our Society and the collectors in general. Carried.

It was further resolved, that the sincere thanks of the Staten Island Philatelic Society be tendered to Mr. E. H. Holton, of Boston, for his efficient and gratuitous services on the occasion of the Exhibition of the American Philatelic Association, at Boston, Wednesday, August 15th, 1888, the Society being fully cognizant of the faithfulness with which Mr. Holton then fulfilled the onerous duties thrust upon him, and that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Mr. Holton.

Further it was moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Wiehl for his kindness in presenting the Society with the beautiful sign painted in oil by Mr. Wiehl. Carried.

The President suggests that each member send in some of their duplicates in order to start a collection for our unfortunate member, Capt. Moller, of the ill-fated Steamer Geyser, whose handsome collection was on board at the time of the sad accident.

Meeting adjourned 11:30 p. m.

All communications relating to exchange, address to Mr. E. L. Schumann, 115 Broadway, New York, and matters pertaining to the Society, to Dr. G. Odendall, Secretary.

COUNTERFEIT STELLALAND STAMPS.

Der Philatelist, August, 1888.

[See PHILATELIST No. 6, of 1887.]

Soon after the appearance of the above mentioned article, I received an official letter from the Postmaster-General of British Bechuanaland, requesting me to forward to him an exposition of the facts, in English, etc.

I complied with his request, and gave him a set of the counterfeits. A short time ago he informed me that he had to forego criminal prosecution of the counterfeiter, as the laws of the Cape Colony were not applicable to British Bechuanaland, and the latter colony has no laws against the counterfeiting of postage stamps, although they will soon be enacted; he regretted that the counterfeiter should have escaped punishment, but there was no recourse. At almost the same time, I received a letter from one of my correspondents in Cape Town, whom I had asked to make an investigation; the report contains some facts, interesting to the PHILATELIST. I herewith give an extract:

CAPE TOWN, February 27th, 1888.

Mr. E. TAMSEN, Transvaal.

After indefatigable research, I am, at last, enabled to give some indisputable evidence as to the counterfeit Stellaland stamps. For the manufacture of these stamps, the firm of *Vander Sandt, de Villiers & Co.*, used only one lithographic stone, containing the 6 d value. In printing the other values, paper was pasted over the value in the stone, and the value printed in separately. An employe of the firm, who has since died, at a moment when he was not watched, printed one thousand in each of the five colors, from the original stone, and as he had none of the necessary type at hand, he obtained them through a third party from the printing department of the German paper.

This will explain the difference in color, appearance and perforation, which last was attended to by an employe of another firm. Mr. ———, the owner of the paper, who, when lending the type, well knew the object for which it was to be used, and aided the pretty business with an advance of £5, was active in the sale of the stamps. I have the proofs of this assertion.

I have purposely omitted the name of the owner of the paper, and I think he will steer clear of such transactions in future, when he discovers how nearly he made himself liable to a criminal prosecution.

I caution all collectors to be careful in purchasing Stellaland stamps, particularly if they come from Cape Town.

(Signed).

Philatelically yours,

EMIL CL. TAMSEN,

Waterberg, Transvaal.

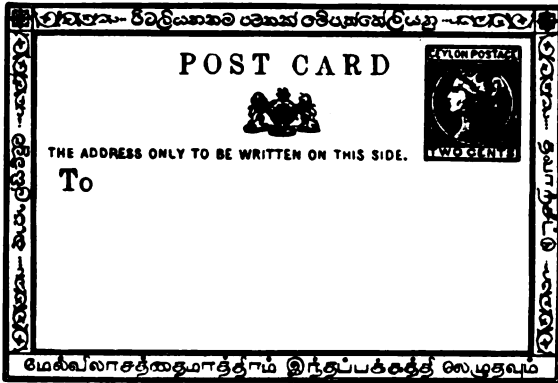
NOTES.

Mr. E. R. Ackerman showed us the *Formosa* of which we give an illustration in this number. We have not yet been able to discover the purpose for which these stamps are used.

Mr. Henry Clotz has a Dominican Republic revenue, 5 centavos, which has done service as a postage stamp.

THE POSTAL CARD CATALOGUE.

CEYLON.



102

1 1872 102 2c lilac

4



103

2 1880 103 6c blue

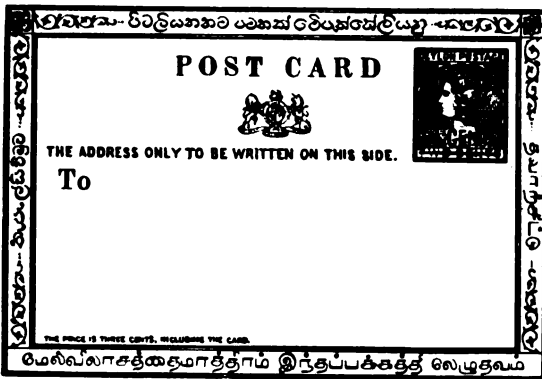
10



104

3 1880 104 8c brown

10



105

4 1885 105 2½c on 2c lilac



5 1885 106 2½c on 2c lilac 106



6	1885	107	5c on 6c blue	25
7	"	"	5c on 8c brown	50
8	"	"	10c on 2c lilac	
9	"	"	10 c on 6c blue	75
10	"	"	10c on 8c brown	25



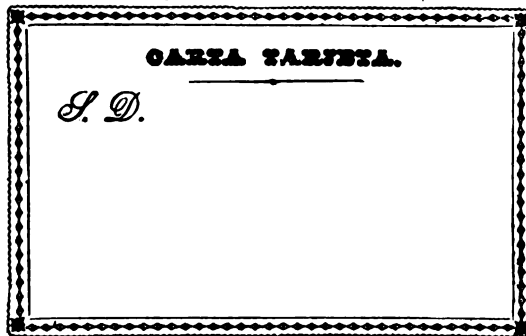
11 1885 108 3c lilac 108 4



12 1886 109 5c blue 8
13 " " 10c brown 12

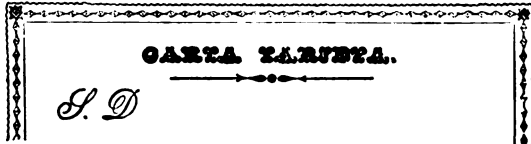
CHILI.

"Imprenta Albion 2483—11—71" at bottom.



Imp. Albion.

- 1 1871 110 *bluish*
 2 " " *white*



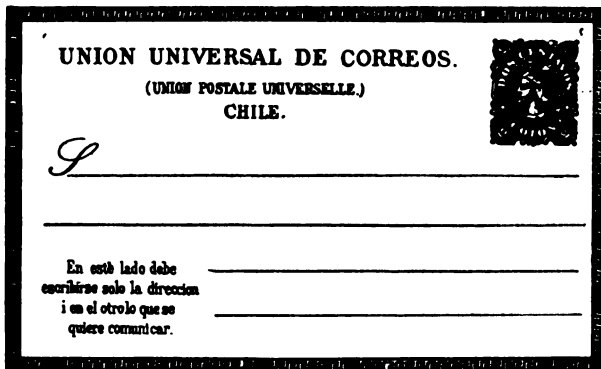
111

- 3 1871 111 *bluish*
 4 " " *white*
 Same "Imp. Albion 2571—12—71" at bottom.
 5 1871 111 *bluish*
 6 " " *white*
 Same "Imp. Albion" at bottom.
 a. 34 diamonds in frame at top.
 7 1872 110 *bluish*
 8 " " *white*, thin card
 9 " " *white*, thick card
 b. 35 diamonds in frame at top.
 10 1872 110 *bluish*
 11 " " *white*, thin card 35
 12 " " *white*, thick card 25
 13 " " *bluish*
 14 " " *white*, thin card 50
 15 " " *white*, thick card 25



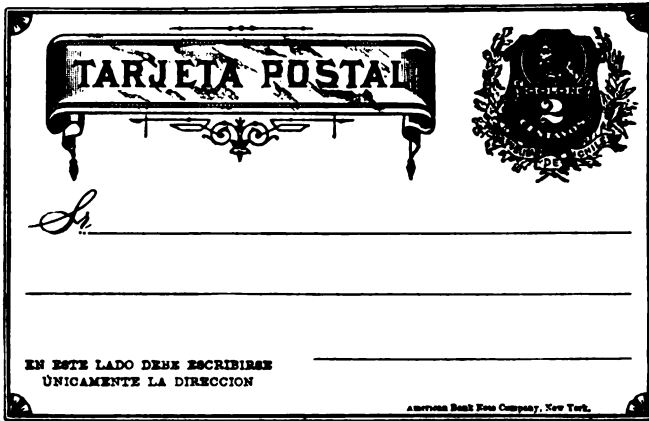
112

- 16 1872 112 2c brown 6
 17 " " 5c lilac 12

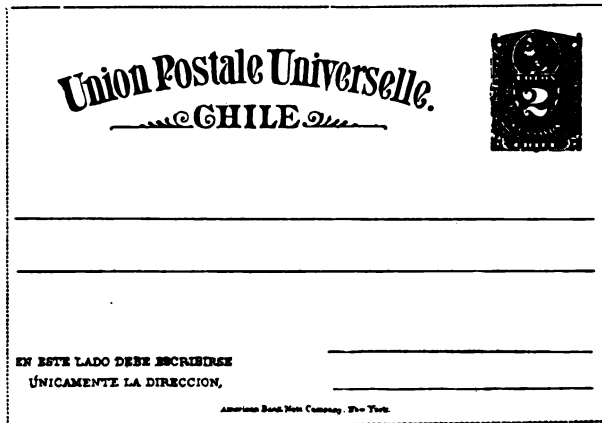


113

			Thick card.	
18	1881	113	2c brown, white	15
19	"	"	3c red, "	15
20	"	"	3c vermilion, white	
21	"	"	4c blue, "	15
			Thin card.	
22	1881	113	2c brown, white	
23	"	"	3c red, "	
24	"	"	3c vermilion, white	
25	"	"	4c blue, "	

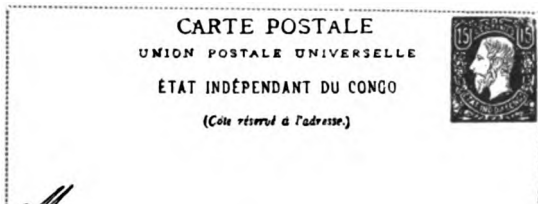


			114	
26	1882	114	1c green, <i>gray green</i>	5
27	"	"	1c rose, <i>pale green</i>	
28	"	"	2c "	8
29	"	"	2c " <i>gray green</i>	8
30	"	"	2x2c rose, <i>pale green</i> F 2	15

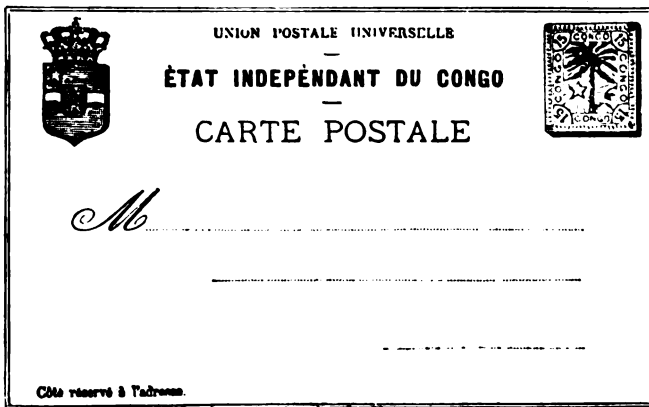


			115	
31	1885	115	2c blue, <i>orange</i>	8
32	"	"	3c red, <i>gray</i>	10
33	1886	"	3x3c blue, <i>rose</i> F 8	20

CONGO FREE STATE.



- | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|---------------------|----|
| | | | 116 | |
| 1 | 1886 | 116 | 15c brown | 15 |
| 2 | " | " | 15c blue, gray blue | 10 |



117

Inscriptions in black.

- | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|---|----|
| | | | | |
| | | | a. Watermarked "Congo" horizontally in center of card. | |
| 3 | 1887 | 117 | 15c orange, salmon | 10 |
| | | | b. Watermarked "Congo" vertically, running upwards in upper part of card. | |
| 4 | 1887 | 117 | 15c orange, salmon | |
| | | | c. Watermarked "Congo" vertically, running downwards in upper part of card. | |
| 5 | 1887 | 117 | 15c orange, salmon | |
| | | | d. Watermarked "Congo" vertically, running downwards in lower part of card. | |
| 6 | 1887 | 117 | 15c. orange, salmon | |
| | | | e. No watermark. | |
| 7 | 1887 | 117 | 15c orange, salmon | |

COSTA RICA.



118

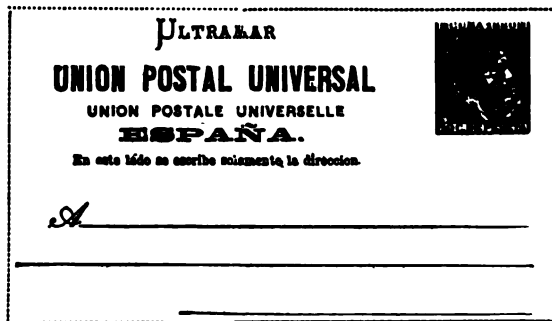
- | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|------------------|----|
| | | | | |
| 1 | 1883 | 118 | 2c black, brown | 6 |
| 2 | " | " | ox4c black, " F8 | 12 |

CUBA.



119

1	1878	119	25c blue	25
2	1879	"	25c carmine	100



120

3	1880	120	10c lake, <i>white</i>		15
4	"	"	15c carmine, <i>white</i>		20
5	"	"	10x10c lake, "	F 2	30
6	"	"	15x15c carmine, <i>white</i>	F 2	40
7	1881	"	2c lake, "		15
8	"	"	3c carmine, "		20
9	"	"	2x2c lake, "	F 2	
10	"	"	3x3c carmine, "	F 2	
11	1882	"	2c lake, "		10
12	"	"	3c pale rose, "		15
13	"	"	2x2c lake, "	F 2	20
14	"	"	3x3c pale rose, "	F 2	25

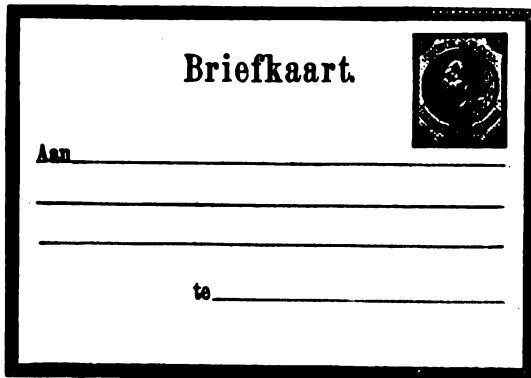


121

Yellow groundwork.

15	1882	121	2c green	25
16	"	"	4c lake	
17	"	"	10c blue	50
Orange groundwork.				
18	1882	121	2c green	8
19	"	"	4c lake	12
20	"	"	10c blue	20

CURACAO.



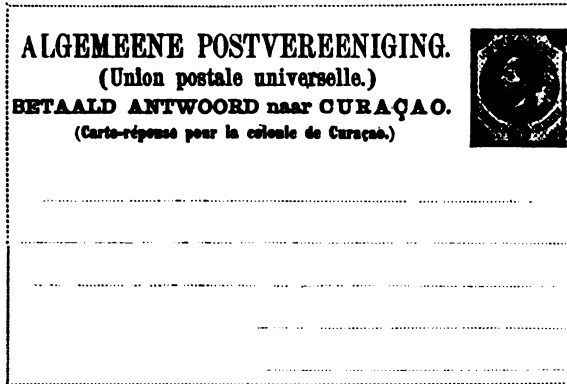
122 -

1	1876	122	15c brown	
2	1877	"	12 1/2c orange	
Same, without stamp.				
3	1877	122	green	10



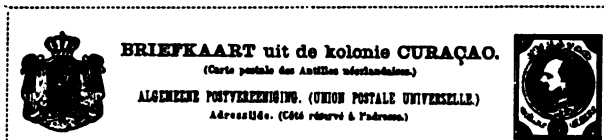
123

- 4 1879 123 7½c on 12½c orange 15
 5 " " 7½c on 15c brown



124

- 6 1882 124 5x5c carmine, *rose* F 1 15



125

- 7 1886 125 5c carmine, *rose* 10
 8 " " 7½c olive green, *blue* 12
 Same as No. 6 with 2½c adhesive pasted on the two sides.
 9 1886 124 7½x7½c carmine and green, *rose* F 1 20

CYPRUS.



126

- 1 1880 126 ½ p brown 3



127

- 2 1880 127 1 p brown 5



128

- 3 1880 128 1½ p brown 8



129

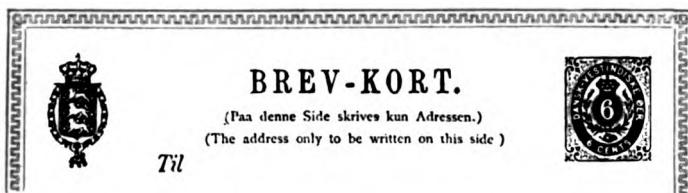
4 1881 129 ½ pia green, *white* 5



130

5 1881 130 1 pia carmine 8
6 " " 1 ½ pia brown 10

DANISH WEST INDIES.



131

1 1877 131 6c lilac, *white*
b. 16th ornament from the left at top of frame, like a corner ornament.
2 1877 131 6c lilac, *white*



132

3 1879 132 2c blue, *white*
4 " " 3c red "
b. 6th ornament from the bottom at left of frame like a corner ornament.

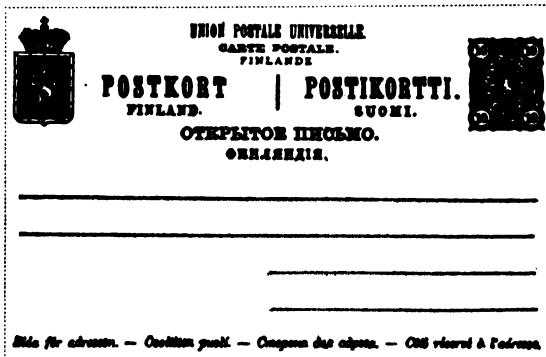
10 5

5	1879	132	2c blue, <i>white</i>	
6	"	"	3c red, "	
			c. Period after "Universelle" is outside of parentheses.	
7	1879	132	2c blue, <i>white</i>	8
			d. Same as Nos. 3 and 4.	
8	1883	132	2x2c blue, <i>white F 1</i>	15
9	"	"	3x3c red, " <i>F 1</i>	20

POSTAL CARDS.

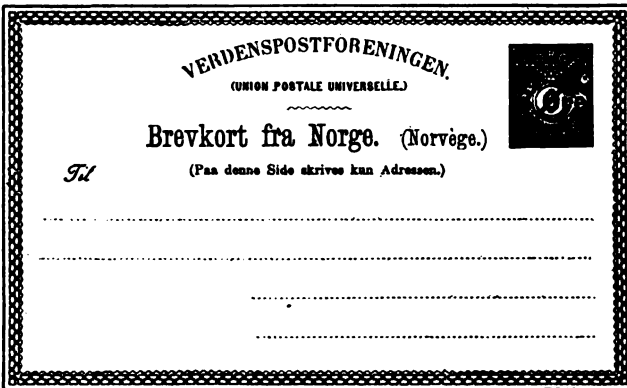
NEW ISSUES.

FINLAND.



10 p rose, *white*

NORWAY.



3 ore on 6 ore brown, black surcharge
 3 x 3 ore on 6 x 6 ore brown, black surcharge *F 2*

ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.
49th EDITION.

INCLUDES ALL NEW ISSUES.

FORMOSA.



2027

Perforated.

1	1888	2027	20	cash green
2	"	"	20	" rose

FRENCH COLONIES.

Cochin-China.



2028

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

141	1888	2028	20c	black
-----	------	------	-----	-------

NEW SOUTH WALES.



2029

Perforated.

NEW ZEALAND.

REVENUES USED FOR POSTAGE.



2030



2031

Perforated.

89	1887	2030	2£ mauve
90	"	2031	3£ green
91	"	"	5£ blue

ST. CHRISTOPHER.



2002



2003

SHANGHAI.



1369

Perforated.

58	1888	1369	40 cash, black
59	"	"	80 cash, green
60	"	"	100 cash, blue

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Tollma.



2032



2033

Perforated.

748	1887	2032	5c brown violet	10
749	"	2033	10c blue	10

INSURED LETTER STAMPS.



2034

775	1879	2034	5c ochre
-----	------	------	----------

VICTORIA.

REVENUES USED FOR POSTAGE.



2035



2036



2037



2038



2039



2040

Perforated.

126	1884	2035	2 sh 6 p yellow
127	"	2036	10 sh green
128	"	2037	2£ blue
129	"	2038	2£ 5 sh gray lilac
130	"	2039	5£ carmine
131	"	2040	10£ violet

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York, and of the Staten Island Philatelic Society of Staten Island.

Published by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited, 721 Broadway, New York.
J. W. SCOTT Editor.

Subscription 50cts per annum.] OCT, 1888. [Single Copies, 5cts.

A HISTORY OF POSTAGE STAMPS BEING

ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

Unfortunately several errors and omissions passed our proof reading in last months issue which may be corrected as follows :

Page 343. Date of Franklin City stamps should be 1847.
" " Add after Franklin City.

Same surcharged in writing ink, " Boston."

1847, May 31. (?) black on green.

Page 344. Cuts " e " and " f " should be transposed.

" 346. Add to list of Boyd's, Type III, small letters.

1878. (1 cent) black on rose, laid pa. perf. 16.

1878, Oct. 4. (1 ") black on dark red surface, perf. 12.

Page 347. Last line variety " b " should read variety g.

Pages 298 and 299, Transpose cuts of American Letter Mail Co.

Page 341. After Type vi Bloods, add
1 cent gold on black surface paper.

2 cents, black on blue writing paper.

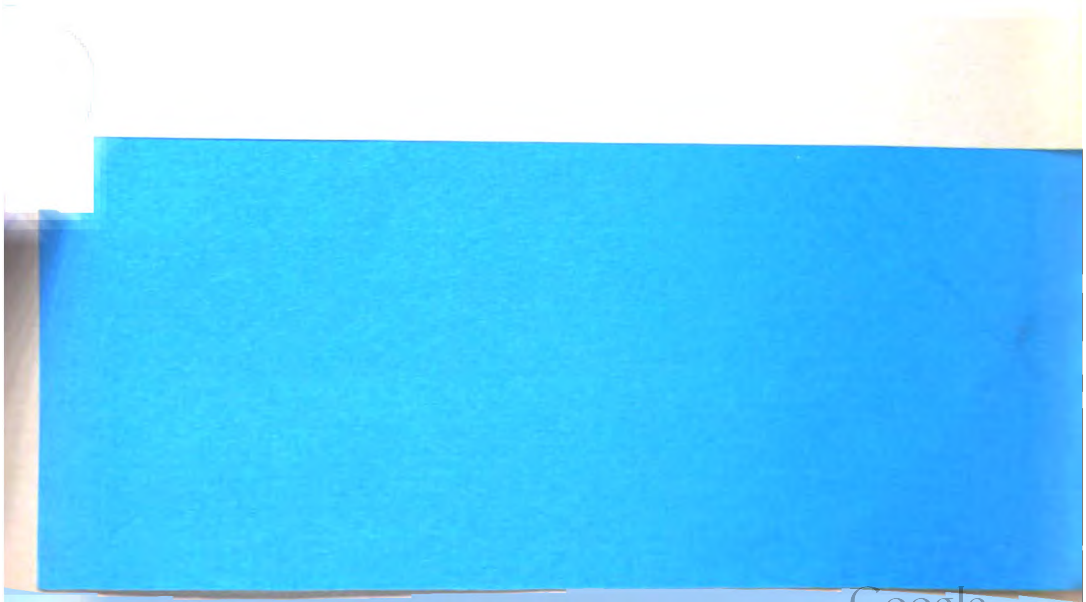
1851, June 24. 2 " black on buff.

ALLEN'S CITY DISPATCH.

Chicago, Ill., 1882-3.



Figure of Time, with scythe in right and bag marked A C D in left hand ;



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J. W. SCOTT Editor.

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*A HISTORY OF POSTAGE STAMPS
BEING
A REVISED LIST
OF THE
POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES OF ALL
NATIONS*

*BY J. W. SCOTT,
Continued from Page 305.*

SECTION II.

LOCAL OR CITY DELIVERY STAMPS.

ADAM'S CITY EXPRESS.

New York City, 1850-1.



Large ornamental numeral with CENTS on foot, in rectangular frame with truncated corners, inscribed, ADAM'S CITY EXPRESS POST. Lithographed. Rect.; black imp.

1850.

1 cent, black on blue writing paper.

2 cents, black on blue writing paper.

1851, June 24.

2 " black on buff.

ALLEN'S CITY DISPATCH.

Chicago, Ill., 1882-3.



Figure of Time, with scythe in right and bag marked ACD in left hand ;

CITY and hour glass below ; in arched labels, ALLEN'S above, DISPATCH below ; in lower margin 125 CLARK ST.; lined ground. Lithographed in sheets of one hundred. Rect.; col. imp. perf. 10.

- 1882, September, 5. (1 cent), rose.
 1882. ("), plum.
 1883. ("), rose, on yellow paper.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

New York City, 1856-7.



Four line inscription in fancy border (cut only approximately correct); AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY. POSTAGE TWO CENTS. PAID. Typographed. Large obl.; black imp.

1857.

2 cents, black, on green surface paper.

BARR'S PENNY DISPATCH.



Three line inscription in heavy lined type border ; BARR'S PENNY DISPATCH. Typographed. Small obl.; col. and black imp.

- 1 cent, red on white.
 1 " , black on green.

NOTE.—See American Journal of Philately, vol. v, p. 121.

BENTLEY'S DISPATCH.

New York City, 1851.



Three line inscription embellished with vines in lined frame ; BENTLEY'S DISPATCH, NEW YORK. Lithographed. Small obl. ; col imp

1851.

(?) gold, on white surface paper.

BISHOP'S CITY POST.

Cleveland, O., 1848.



Four inscribed arched labels, surrounding lined oval, on crossed lined

ground ; BISHOP'S above, CLEV'D, O., below, CITY at left, POST at right side.
 Wood engraving. Rect.; col. imp.
 1848. (?) blue.

D. O. BLOOD & CO.

Philadelphia, Pa., 1845-59.



TYPE 1 a.



Variety b.



Variety c.

Messenger of D. O. Blood, with large sack on shoulder and packet marked PAID under his arm, stepping over the Merchants' Exchange from the Sun office to the building occupied by the lithographing firm of T. Sinclair; office of the Philadelphia Ledger in background at right. Lithographed. Large square ; black imp.

TYPE I, *Variety, a.* Inscription on bag CITY DISPATCH POST ; on house to left T. SINCLAIRE, LITHOGRAPHERS, on house back of exchange LEDG, on right corner house, HAU above, SUN below.

(?) black.

Same ; surcharged above in writing D. O. B. & Co.'s.

1845, Sept. 21. (?) black, red ink surcharge.

1845, Sept. 5. (?) black, black ink surcharge.

Variety, b. Altered impression from same stone. Inscription above in arched line, D. O. BLOOD & CO.'s ; on bag same as Type 1 ; on house T. SINCLAIRE partly and SUN entirely erased ; below lower margin in minute letters "Lith. of Wagner & McGuigan, 100 Chestnut St. Schmidt."

(?) black.

Variety, c. Copy of last ; inscriptions in arched lines, D. O. BLOOD & CO.'s above, CITY DESPATCH below man ; on sack CITY DISPATCH, no lettering on houses ; below margin "T. Sinclair, Lith."

(?) black.

NOTE.—We are unable to assign accurate dates to the above, but the study of the stamps themselves would seem to indicate the order of precedence here given, although it conflicts with previous arrangements. It would appear that the stamps were first manufactured by Sinclair, who placed his name on the building, the stones were then taken away and given to Wagner and Mc-Guigan to print, who erased the name of a rival establishment and placed their own advertisement at the bottom. Blood's name was put on the stamp as it had been found necessary, which is proved by surcharged specimens of *Variety a.* The engraving being nearly worn out, as shown by the weak impression, did not last long and, perhaps, for this reason did not give satisfaction, therefore a new supply was ordered from the old firm of T. Sinclair, who took good care to make a deep engraving, which is indicated by the black impression of the *c* variety. Their name, but without address, is placed on the margin.



TYPE II a.



Variety b.



Variety c.

Circular band inscribed FOR THE POST OFFICE above, D. O. BLOOD & CO. below ; in centre CITY DESPATCH POST. Lithographed. Circ.; black imp.

Variety, a.

1847, (?) black.

Variety, b. Same design and inscription, with PAID in place of "post."

1847, Feb. 11. (?) black.

Variety, c. Similar to last FOR THE in capitals.

1847, Mar. 30. (?) black.



TYPE III.

Inscription in scrolls, BLOOD'S FOR THE POST OFFICE DESPATCH, in four lines ; on reticulated ground having the word BLOOD'S in large capital script letters in white. Lithographed. Obl.; col. imp.

1848, Aug. 8. (?) black, blue ground.



TYPE IV a.



Variety b.

Dove, with large letter in its beak marked PAID ; BLOOD'S above, DESPATCH below, in arched lines. Oval ; black imp.

TYPE IV, *Variety, a.* Wood engraving ; large oval.

(?) black, on green surface paper.

Variety, b. Lithographed ; oval.

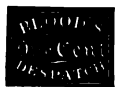
1848, Sept. 6. (?) black, on green.



TYPE V.

Inscription in three lines, BLOOD'S PENNY POST, PHILAD'A.; in lined frame. Lithographed. Small obl. ; col. imp.

1845. Feb. 23. 1 cent, bronze on lavender.
 1 " bronze on blue.
 1854, April 10. 1 " bronze on black surface paper.
 1 " blue on pale blue, with ground of pink dots.



TYPE VI.



TYPE VII.



TYPE VIII.

Inscription in three lines BLOOD'S ONE CENT DESPATCH. Lithographed in sheets of twenty-four slight varieties. Small obl. ; col. imp.

TYPE VI. "One Cent."

1850, April 18. 1 cent, bronze on black surface paper.

TYPE VII. Similar, "Post Office," in centre.

(1 cent,) bronze on black surface paper.

TYPE VIII. Similar, "Paid" in centre.

1849, June 9. (1 cent,) gold on black surface paper.

NOTE.—The lettering on these stamps shows in the color of the paper, the ground being bronze or gold.



TYPE IX.

Portrait of Henry Clay on reticulated oval disk inscribed * BLOOD'S PENNY-POST * above, KOCHERSPERGER & CO., PHILADA. below, printed from steel plate in sheets of one hundred. Oval ; black imp.

1858, May 10. 1 cent, black.

NOTE—Many proofs of this stamp in various colors have been circulated by the American Bank Note Co., but it was only printed for use in black. There is another stamp probably prepared for this Co., but never in actual use ; the inscription and portrait is the same as the last, but in a square frame. There are two varieties of this, both lithographed in large sheets. The commoner has the portrait on solid ground and is printed in black. The other type may be distinguished by the diagonal crossed lined back-ground, it is found in both black and blue.

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

NOTE.—The stamped envelopes of Express Companies are never printed in sufficient quantities to warrant special paper, or even the envelopes being made for their exclusive use ; hence in any that have had any extended use, we find a very large variety of sizes, shapes, and shades of paper employed, recourse having been had to the stationer for a few hundred envelopes as required, which were then impressed with the stamp. (Government enve-

lops are always printed on the paper after cutting, but before folding.) For this reason we do not give sizes or shapes of local envelopes.



TYPE X a.



Variety b.

Inscription in centre, BLOOD'S DESPATCH STAMP, in circular frame, * FOR PHILA. DELIVERY * above, OFFICE and ADDRESS below. Embossed. Small circ. ; col. ground ; on envelopes of various sizes and shapes.

TYPE X, *Variety a.* "Office 28 So. 6th St." below.

1850.

() rose on white.

() rose on buff.

() embossed without color, buff.

Variety b. "Office 26 & 28 So. 6th St." below.

1851.

() rose on white.

() rose on buff.



TYPE XI.

Inscription in pearled centre, BLOOD'S DESPATCH ENVELOPE, in circular frame, FOR PHILA. DELIVERY : above, PRE PAID below. Embossed. Small circ. ; col. ground ; on envelopes of various sizes and shapes.

1852.

() red on white.

() red on buff.

NOTE.—There are many interesting hand-stamps of this Co., both embossed and printed in color, but, as they were only used for advertising purposes, they do not come within the scope of this list.

BOUTON (JOHN).

New York City, 1848.



Transverse oval hand inscribed, BOUTON'S above, MANHATTAN EXPRESS below ; 2 CTS. in centre. Wood engraving, printed in sheets of ten. Trans. oval ; black imp.

1848.

2 cents, pink.



TYPE II.

Inscription in three lines, FRANKLIN CITY, in curved line above, FREE in large fancy-letters surrounded by flourishes in centre, DESPATCH POST in curved line below; inclosed in single-lined oblong frame with truncated corners. Oblong; black imp.

1848. () black on green.



TYPE III.



Variety c.

Profile portrait to left of Gen. Zachary Taylor (known by the sobriquet of Old Rough and Ready), in shaded oval inscribed ROUGH AND READY 2 CENTS, in rectangular frame, having ribbons bearing name above and CITY DESPATCH POST below; truncated corners. Lithographed from an engraving on copper and originally printed in sheets of fifty. Rect.; black imp.

TYPE III, *Variety, a.* Dots in outer corners; "city" and figure "2" large.

1848, Feb. 10. 2 cents, black on white.

Variety, b. Dots in outer corners; "city" and figure "2" small.

1848. 2 cents, black on white.

1848, April 8. 2 " black on blue writing paper.

2 " black on green surface paper.

Variety c. Fan ornaments in outer corners.

2 cents, black on white.

2 " black on blue writing paper.

2 " black on green surface paper.

NOTE.—For surcharge see Swarts.

BOYCE'S CITY EXPRESS POST.

New York City, 1856.



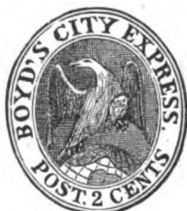
Transverse oval disk bearing value; frame inscribed, BOYCE'S CITY above EXPRESS POST below. Wood engraved. Transverse oval; black imp.

1856 2 cents, black on green surface paper.

BOYD, JOHN T.

New York City, 1844.

The stamps issued by this gentleman and his successors under the same name, have enjoyed the longest period of currency that has ever been achieved in an enterprise of this nature under private auspices. During the forty years or more of their currency the type has been changed three times, but owing to a lack of care, or misapprehension of the importance of keeping to the original engraving, the first type shows eleven varieties, of which probably the reduction in size was the only intentional alteration, unless the changing from lithography to wood engraving was properly understood by the management.



TYPE 1 a.

Eagle standing on section of globe, with wings extended and one foot raised; ground of crossed lines; in oval frame composed of one inner and two outer lines of nearly equal thickness; inscribed BOYD'S CITY EXPRESS above, POST 2 CENTS below, the whole inclosed in single lined rectangular frame. Lithographed. Large rect. black imp.

1844, Feb. 5. 2 cents, black on green surface paper.



Variety b.



Variety c.



Variety d.



Variety e.



Variety f.



Variety g.



Variety h.



Variety i.



Variety j.



Variety k.

Variety b. Small oval; head of eagle thin, feet large.

1844, Oct. 6. 2 cents, black on green surface paper.

Variety c. Globe very high; outer and inner line of oval very heavy.

1845, Feb. 3. 2 cents, black on green surface paper.

Variety d. Stamps on sheet divided by line; figure "2" very thin. Lithographed from engraving on copper in sheets of one hundred.

1845, May 4.	2 cents,	black on green surface paper.
	2 "	black on green surface, stamped out.*
1846, Sep. 11.	2 "	gold on white glazed.
1848, April 25.	2 "	black on pale buff.

NOTE.—Some of the stamps of this post were stamped out by an oval punch and sold by the hundred in pill boxes. These are catalogued as "stamped out."

Variety, e. Crest on eagle's head more distinct; lettering sharp and heavy.

1848, April 4.	2 cents,	black on green surface.
	2 "	black on green surface, stamped out.

Variety, f. A very close copy of last; lettering weaker and the different spacing of letters can be seen by comparison; period after "cents."

1849, Jan. 10.	2 cents,	black on green surface.
	2 "	gold on white glazed.
	2 "	gold on white glazed, stamped out.

Variety, g. Rough, heavy printing, thick letters and numeral; period after cents.

1854, July 3.	2 cents,	black on dull green surface.
	2 "	black on green surface, stamped out.

Variety, h. Rough, heavy impression, eagle on solid ground; period after cents. Wood engraving, printed in sheets of one hundred.

1856, Nov. 11.	2 cents,	black on green.
1857, May 6.	2 "	vermilion on white.
	2 "	vermilion on white, stamped out.
1857, Oct. 19.	2 "	red on white.
1856, Aug. 4.	2 "	dull orange on white.
1856, Sep. 19.	2 "	dull orange on white, stamped out.
1865, Sep. 22.	2 "	black on bright red, surface paper.

Variety i. Eagle quite fat, right wing partly covered by oval. Lithographed in sheets of one hundred.

1857 Aug. 7	1 cent,	black on green surface.*
	1 cent,	black on green surface, stamped out.
	1 "	black on green surface, rouletted.
1857, Sep. 6.	2 cents,	black on green surface.
	2 "	black on green surface, stamped out.

Variety, j. Eagle's beak almost touches left wing, enclosing a nearly circular space.

1860, Mar. 17.	1 cent,	black on grey surface.
	1 cents,	black on grey surface.
	1 cent	black on lilac surface.
	1 cents,	black on lilac surface.
	2 "	black on bright red surface.

NOTE.—The one "cents" variety is caused by overlooking two stamps on the sheet in altering from the 2c. die to print 1c, stamps. The 2 cents of this die is found printed in gold on green, blue, crimson and white surface paper. They were made for collectors, it is possible that he sent a few through his post to oblige particular patrons, but more likely that he cancelled specimens when desired; they were certainly never on sale to be used by the public

* Owing to this value having been altered from the 2 cents, and badly done at that, part of the erased s of cents will be noticed on most specimens.

Variety k. Very poorly engraved; no period after cents.

1870, April 3. 1 cent, black on lavender surface.
1871, Oct. 9. 1 " black on blue surface.



TYPE II. *Var. a.*



Variety b.



Variety c.

TYPE II. U. S. eagle, with olive branch and arrows, in oval band inscribed. BOYD'S CITY DESPATCH above, inclosed in fancy frame, having numerals in each corner; wood engraving. Irregular, rect. col. imp.

Variety, a. White space in lower part of oval band.

1876. 2 cents, blue.

Variety, b. "1 PARK PLACE" in lower part of oval.

1876. 2 cents, black on rose tinted surface.

2 " lilac on rose tinted surface, perf. 12 1/2.

2 " lilac on bluish tinted surface, perf. 12 1/2.

2 " br wn on yellow surface perf. 12 1/2.

2 " black on lilac perf. 12 1/2.

NOTE.—Impressions of Varieties *a* and *b* printed in black on white or cream paper, are cut from post cards or paper forms used by the Importers' and Traders' Bank.

Variety, c. Same without numerals in corners, perf. 12 1/2.

1877. (1 cent), lilac on mauve tinted paper.
("), purple on lilac paper.
("), plum on lilac paper.



TYPE III.

Figure of Mercury bearing a banner inscribed BOYD'S DISPATCH in unshaded oval, having address in lower portion; ornamented frame. Lithographed in sheets of one hundred. Rect.; col. paper.

1878, May 2. (1 cent), blue on blue, perf. 12.

(1 "), black on rose, perf. 11.

(1 "), black on rose, perf. 12.

1878, Sep. 28.

(1 "), black on mauve, perf. irregular.

Variety. Letters on banner larger.

(1 cent), black on blue, perf. 16.

(1 "), black on blue perf. 12.

(1 "), black on rose, perf. 12.

ENVELOPE STAMPS.



TYPE IV.

U. S. eagle. with olive branch and arrows in oval band, inscribed *BOYD'S CITY POST* above, 39 FULTON ST., COR. OF PEARL below. Embossed on colored ground.

1865,	June 4.	(2 cents),	blue on white.
1865,		(2 ")	, blue on cream.
1865,	July 10.	(2 ")	, blue on orange.
		(2 ")	, light blue on cream.
		(2 ")	, light blue on white.
1865,	Sep. 4.	(2 ")	, bright red on white.
		(2 ")	, pale red on white.
		(2 ")	, bright red on canary.
		(2 ")	, bright red on cream.
		(2 ")	, claret-red on cream.



TYPE II. *Variety d.*

<i>Variety d.</i>	Address "39 Fulton St. below."		
1869.		2 cents,	bright red on white.
		2 "	bright red on canary.
		2 "	bright red on orange.
		2 "	bright red on blue.
<i>Variety c.</i>	Same, with lettering and lines enlarged.		
1872,	April 9.	2 cents,	bright red on white.
		2 "	bright red on cream.
		2 "	bright red on yellow.
		2 "	bright red on orange.
<i>Variety f.</i>	Same as last, with address erased, but trace still showing.		
1874.		2 cents,	bright red on yellow.
<i>Variety a.</i>	Same ; no traces of address left.		
1874,	June 11.	2 cents,	bright red on cream.
		2 "	bright red on yellow.
		2 "	bright red on light yellow.
<i>Variety b.</i>	Address "No. 1, Park pl." Numerals erased from corners.		

1877. (1 cent), bright red on cream.
 (1 ") bright red on light yellow.
- 1879, Sep. 13. (1 ") rose on cream.
- TYPE V. Inscription in ornamental oval; BOYD'S CITY DISPATCH, PAID, 1
 PARK PLACE. Handstamped (formerly used as a cancellation stamp).
1877. (1 cent), mauve on cream.
 (1 "), mauve on light yellow.
- TYPE III. Copy of adhesive stamp.
1878. (1 cent), rose on white.
 (1 "), rose on cream.
 (1 "), black on white.
 (1 "), black on cream.
- 1879, Dec. 3. (1 "), red on white.
 (1 "), red on cream.
- Variety Blotched impression from badly worn die.
 (1 cent), carmine-red on white.
 (1 "), carmine-red on cream.
- To be Continued.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

LONDON, August 22, 1888.

To the Editor of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY :

Dear Sir :—I have just received the number of your journal for the current month, in which I notice a letter from a Mr. Alfred Dawson, who writes in support of Mr. Patrick Chalmers' claim on behalf of his late father, as being the originator of the adhesive postage stamp. The letter in question is so full of errors and gross inaccuracies that it can deceive no one who has even superficially studied both sides of the controversy. I should merely treat it with the silent contempt it deserves were it not that it might perhaps mislead some of your readers who may not have looked into the subject for themselves, or, as Mr. Alfred Dawson appears to have done, only studied (?) it from the pamphlets of Mr. Patrick Chalmers.

I will now proceed to deal with the contents of your correspondent's letter in detail.

1. It is ridiculous to say Sir Rowland Hill only proposed the use of an adhesive stamp in February, 1839, as the following passages taken from Mr. Pearson Hill's recently issued pamphlet* will show :

Page 11. Paragraph 20.

That there may be no doubt as to the nature of Sir Rowland Hill's proposal, I quote the passage which anyone will find in the Ninth Report of the Commissioners of Post Office Inquiry of 1837, p. 33, and which is reprinted in the second edition of his pamphlet on Post Office Reform, issued 22d February, 1837 :

"Perhaps this difficulty," Sir R. Hill says, (that of employing envelopes in certain cases) "might be obviated by using a bit of paper just large

* The Origin of Postage Stamps. The Chalmers Craze Investigated. By Pearson Hill. Published by Messrs. Morrison & Sons & Mallett. 68 Leadenhall street, London, E. C. 1888. Price Threepence.

enough to bear the stamp, and covered at the back with a glutinous wash, which the bringer might, by the application of a little moisture, attach to the back of the letter, so as to avoid the necessity for re-directing it."

And Page 13, Paragraph 25:

Again, on the 7th February, 1838, in his evidence before the Select Committee on Postage, 1838, of which Mr. Robert Wallace was chairman, Sir Rowland Hill again urged the adoption of the adhesive stamps. In reply to question 129 he says

"And in order to avoid even the trouble of re-directing the letter I propose that small pieces of paper of about the size of a halfpenny, bearing the stamp only, shall be sold; that they shall be prepared with gum, or other glutinous wash, at the back, so that the messenger would be enabled to apply one of these to a letter by merely wetting it, as paper seals are now applied occasionally outside a letter."

On the other hand Mr. James Chalmers says in one of his letters that November 1837 was the date at which he *first* published his plan, and in a letter to Sir Rowland Hill, dated May 18th, 1840, he admits that he was mistaken in thinking that he was first in the field and abandons the claim for the "postage adhesive stamp" that he had previously made.

2. It now appears how equally false Mr. Alfred Dawson's next statement is, *i. e.*, that "the system proposed by Sir Rowland Hill, was the stamp known to stamp collectors as the 'Mulready Stamp Envelope,' and that, we all know, was not an adhesive stamp" etc., etc. He seems to be ignorant of the fact that the one-penny black adhesive stamp was issued on the same day as the one-penny and two-penny Mulready covers, and that the post office merely gave these two alternative plans for prepaying postage, which alternative, with the addition of postcards, remain in force at the present day.

3. Mr. Dawson then proceeds to say, "We have proof in Scotland and in London that Mr. James Chalmers proposed the stamp in 1834, and which is to be seen in the Kensington Museum." If Mr. Dawson had ever seen the labels referred to as being in the South Kensington Museum he could never have made such an assertion. The specimens in the museum show on the face of them that neither they or any *fac-similes* of them could by any possibility have been produced prior to February 1837. As to the evidence in Scotland, it depends on three people, the testimony of one of whom really goes the other way, and that of the other two would not stand five minutes cross-examination before a court of law where Mr. Pearson Hill has invited Mr. Patrick Chalmers to meet him.

4. The only other statement in the letter that it is now in any way necessary to notice is the writer's reference to the Mansion House Committee, who, he says, changed the inscription on the statue to Sir Rowland Hill. Perhaps it may somewhat surprise Mr. Alfred Dawson to learn that the inscription upon the statue actually reads as follows: "Rowland Hill—He founded uniform penny postage—1840"—nothing more nor less, and that the words he is pleased to give as the inscription are quite conspicuous by their absence. I would also refer him to the letter written by Mr. Alderman Whitehead, the Honorary Secretary of the Committee, to Mr. Pearson Hill, which he will find reproduced *in extenso* in the pamphlet of the latter gentleman, which I have already called attention to.

In conclusion allow me to say it would be as well if Mr. Alfred Dawson studied his subject more carefully another time before he appears in print, and be a little more accurate in his statements, by which he attempts to

blacken the fair fame of a dead man who is at the same time one of the world's greatest benefactors.

Apologizing for intruding at so much length upon your valuable space,
Yours truly,

E. D. BACON,
Hon. Sec. Philatelic Society of London.

To the Editor of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY :

Dear Sir :—At the risk of giving a fresh impetus to the Hill vs. Chalmer's controversy, I ask your permission to say a few words in reply to the letter published in No. 8 of your journal.

1. February 1837, not February 1839 (as stated by your correspondent), was the date at which Rowland Hill suggested the use of an adhesive stamp, whilst James Chalmer's proposal was only made in November 1837, or nine months later, according to James Chalmers' own written statement.

2. Your correspondent, like most of the supporters of Mr. Patrick Chalmers, fails to appreciate the distinction between assertion and proof. No *proof* exists, either in "the Kensington Museum" or elsewhere, of James Chalmers having proposed stamps in 1834; the assertion that he manufactured certain typeset gummed labels in the autumn of 1834 rests solely upon statements made 50 years later, by persons who profess to remember that these labels were made in 1834, in spite of the acknowledged fact that Mr. Chalmers made no attempt to lay them before the public or parliament until November 1837; in any case, the proposal dates from the latter year, and does not in any way interfere with the originality of Mr. Hill's proposition of February, 1837.

3. As to the "perversions of the truth," one example is as good as a dozen, and will show Mr. Patrick Chalmers' method of reasoning (?).

He makes a great amount of capital out of what he terms an *official repudiation* of his adversary's case; the facts being that a *journal*, got up by certain of the *employes* of the General Post Office, London, took up Rowland Hill's side of the question, Mr. Chalmers wrote to the Secretary to the Post Office, whether this *journal* was an official paper or not, and received the reply that it was not. This reply involved no expression of opinion as to the statements made in the journal, and did not affect the Chalmers' case in the least; and yet in most of Mr. Chalmers' pamphlets this *official repudiation* has been put forward as a kind of trump card, as plain a perversion of the truth as could well be imagined.

In his latest pamphlet (or the last I have seen) he brings forward as a further support to his case, the fact that it has been taken up by a precisely similar *magazine* started by the Post Office *employes* at Glasgow; being apparently unable to see that the support of one periodical is of no greater weight than that of any other, and that an *official repudiation* of the Glasgow magazine no doubt could easily be obtained.

Some months ago Mr. Patrick Chalmers denied the truth of a statement made by me to the effect that his case as to the manufacture of labels in 1834 rested solely on the memory of certain persons; adding that it might as well be said that the dates of my commissions, or of my appointment in Bermuda depended solely upon memory. I at once challenged him to produce such evidence of his date as I could produce of mine. I need hardly say that I am still waiting for the *proofs* I asked for, and that his

evidence turned out to be exactly what I had stated it to be.

Yours faithfully,

EDW. B. EVANS.

BERMUDA.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

TWELFTH REGULAR MEETING.

New York, September 5th, 1888.

The meeting was called to order by President Joseph Rechert.

The following members were present : Aue, Corwin, Wuesthoff, Lesser, Clotz, Muecke, Osterman, Watson, Rosenheim, Morton, Mack, Adenaw, Meyenberg, Henry L. Calman, Dr. Mitchell. As visitors : President J. K. Tiffany, of the A. P. A., Messrs. J. V. B. Vreeland, Turner, C. S. S. Miller, of New York, President A. DeJonge, Messrs. P. Van der Willigen, Oscar DeJonge of the Staten Island Philatelic Society.

President J. Rechert, on behalf of the N. P. S., formally welcomed President J. K. Tiffany.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and, on motion, duly adopted.

There being only one member of the Executive Committee present, a motion to suspend the rules as to the election of candidates was carried.

The following candidates were then proposed :

For active membership : By President Joseph Rechert, J. V. B. Vreeland, Orange, N. J. ; by Secretary Wm. Seeligsberg, M. C. Berlepsch, 838 Broadway, N. Y. ; by Mr. C. B. Corwin, P. Van der Willigen, 444 Produce Exchange, N. Y. ; by Treasurer Henry L. Calman, August DeJonge, Stapleton, S. I. For corresponding membership : By President Joseph Rechert, E. T. Parker, Bethlehem, Pa. ; Henry O. Harris, Doylestown, Pa. ; W. H. Sheldon, 552 Fairfield Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn. ; Geo. N. Campbell, M. D. Lock box, 87 Hopkinsville, Ky. ; A. G. Gardner, 49 Amburst Park, Stamford Hill, London, E. ; Bernhard Blauhuth, Koenigsplatz, 16 Leipzig, Germany ; Ragnar Johan Bruzelius, 5 Humlegardsgaten, Stockholm, Sweden. By Secretary W. Seeligsberg, E. R. Aldrich, Benson, Minn ; Harry B. Wilbur, Cambridgeboro, Pa.

On motion each candidate was separately balloted for, and all were duly elected.

Communications were received and read from Messrs. A. Lehman Jr., J. M. T. Partello and Wm. B. Whitney ; also a postal card from Dr. Emilio Diena Modena, Italy, wherein he stated that he was the sender of a letter to Mr. Bogert, on the contents of which the N. P. S. had taken action on June 11th, but the authorship of which was credited to his brother Charles. The correction was noted.

Delegates Corwin and Calman then reported on their mission to Boston on the occasion of the A. P. A. convention, and gloried in the good work which was achieved through their aid, and that of our members present.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. Henry Clotz and unanimously adopted :

“That the thanks of the N. P. S. be tendered to Messrs. H. N. Terrett, C. B. Corwin and H. L. Calman, their delegates to the Boston Convention, for their efficient services on that occasion, and to Mr. C. B. Corwin in particular for his active championship of the cause of collectors at that Convention ”

The President then delivered two volumes of E. B. Sterling's Catalogue "Edition de Luxe," donated by Mr. Sterling, and the thanks of the Society were, on motion, voted to the donor.

President Rechert then brought up the subject of the advisability of holding an exhibition of stamps in this city in conjunction with the Staten Island Society and the Brooklyn P. C. The project was greeted with joy by all present, and, on motion, the Chair was empowered to nominate a committee to devise plans, time and means for holding such an exhibition, and the following Committee was appointed: Henry L. Calman, C. B. Corwin, Henry Clotz, J. Adenaw, W. Seeligberg.

President Rechert then stated that he had been approached by two foreign societies in regard to the desirability of establishing an "exchange department" between their societies and ours, and that he would suggest that this matter be thoroughly considered by the Society. On motion a committee was appointed to lay the necessary rules before the next meeting in regard to the establishment of such a department, and the Chair appointed Messrs. R. Wuesthoff, R. R. Bogert and J. O. Hobby. By motion of Mr. Corwin the President was added as Chairman to both Committees.

Dr. Mitchell called the attention of the members to the fact that a new play called "The Postage Stamp" was about to be produced at a metropolitan stage, and that the members attend in a body. Left to future consideration.

President J. K. Tiffany of the A. P. A. then addressed the meeting in his well-known and forcible manner, expressing pleasure at hearing of the proposed exhibition, and predicted a boom in philately as a natural consequence. He was attentively listened to and his remarks were applauded by all present.

The present Constitution being held by some of the members to contain some defects, a motion was carried to appoint a committee for the revision of same. The Chair appointed Dr. Mitchell, H. S. Mack, C. B. Corwin.

President A. DeJonge of the Staten Island Society then addressed the meeting in a short speech and was heartily applauded.

After a few remarks by Dr. Mitchell and Mr. C. S. S. Miller a vote of thanks was adopted for Mr. E. A. Holton of Boston and the Committee on Exhibition at Boston for their courtesies extended and their efficiency shown in the matter.

The following rarities and novelties in stamps were then shown:

by Mr. J. Rechert: Several sets of Madeira and Azores I and II issues surcharged; the British Bechuanaland, surcharged; "Protectorate," St. Pierre Miquelon, reversed surcharges.

by Wm. Seeligberg: Centennial stamp, 1 penny, New South Wales; Tunis, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 cents; and complete set of new Japan 4 s. to 1 yen.

President Tiffany, in order to give the members a chance to study the points of parliamentary law governing the Society, stated that he would donate a "Robert's Manual," the same copy used by him at the Convention in Boston. The meeting closed at 11 o'clock.

WM. SEELIGSBURG, Secretary.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

BRANCH AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

Meetings held on every third Wednesday of each month, at 7.30 p. m., at Loesch's Hotel, Canal Street, Stapleton, S. I.

President, Mr. Aug. Dejonge ; Secretary, Dr. G. Odendall. For information address the Secretary, P. O. Box 520, Stapleton, Richmond County, N. Y.

SPECIAL MEETING HELD SEPTEMBER 12, 1888.

Present: A. Dejonge, Clotz, Odendall, Bauer, Van der Willigen, Lazarus, O. Dejonge ; and as guests, Pres. Tiffany, of the A. P. A., Prest. Rechert, Muecke, H. L. Calman, Seeligsberg, Scott, Mack, Adenaw, of the Nat'l P. S.

Mr. Dejonge introduced Prest. Tiffany, who addressed the Society in his usual able manner. Other addresses were made by Messrs. Rechert, Scott and Calman.

After the meeting a collation was served, and at a late hour our guests took their departure ; Prest. Tiffany taking with him a large bouquet, a souvenir from the S. I. lady members.

SIXTY-SEVENTH REGULAR MEETING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1888.

Present: Aug. Dejonge, Chairman ; Van der Willigen, Kaufman, Schumann, Odendall, Oscar Dejonge, and as guest, Mr. Landmann.

Minutes adopted as read.

Proposed for membership: Mr. J. W. Scott, by Mr. Aug. Dejonge. Mr. Robert S. Lehmann, by Mr. B. Van Hodenberg. Mr. John B. Lauer, by C. Witt.

Max Muller and Capt. Hein's applications were withdrawn.

Mr. Tuthil's application was tabled and the rules on election suspended.

Mrs. Lizzie Benary (No. 61), Mrs. Minna Witt (No. 62) and Miss Agnes Margraf (No. 63) were elected by acclamation, members of the Society.

Mr. Dejonge received and forwarded for the Moeller collection, stamps from Messrs. Corwin, Van der Willigen, Lazarus, Clotz, O. Dejonge, Rosenheim, A. Dejonge, Jos. Rechert, and the President tendered thanks in the name of Capt. Moeller for those contributions, and further donations will be thankfully received by A. Dejonge.

Moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the National Philatelic Society for the copies of the essay by J. W. Scott, presented to this Society for distribution among the members.

Mr. Schuman moved that the chair appoint a committee of three (the President *ex-officio*) to put themselves in communication with the N. P. S. in regard to the proposed exhibition. Carried.

The committee as nominated consists of Mr. E. L. Schumann, Van der Willigen and Henry Clotz.

The committee on permanent Album reported progress. Sample sheets will be mailed in a few days to all Societies, and to every one who makes application for it.

The Treasurer requests members to settle their due-bill without any further delay; it is necessary to attend to this item promptly, as he has to pay all dues of the A. P. A. By not settling it, you will lose your membership.

Mr. Kaufman moved adjournment. Seconded and carried.

DR. G. ODENDALL, Secretary.

NOTES.

The official Board of the American Philatelic Association has published a souvenir in the form of a group containing twenty-one portraits of those

officers who have served during the first term, ending September 14th, 1888.

The group represents—with three unavoidable exceptions—the entire force of officers who have tried their best to make the American Philatelic Association a success. The plate is 22 x 28 inches, and has been artistically finished by the well-known firm of The Sackett & Wilhelms Lithographing Company of New York.

The promoters of this plan had in view the feasibility of an album of all the members of the American Philatelic Association.

A limited number of copies has been made, and those desirous of obtaining any may apply to the International Secretary, Joseph Rechert, Hoboken, N. J. Price, \$1.00 per plate.

Le Collectionneur states that all the French Colonies unpaid stamps have been surcharged with "T" for Tunis.

We are informed that the recently issued Egyptian envelope, 1 piastre, has now been issued in small size, and also that newspaper wrappers and 2 piastres envelopes are soon to be issued.

POSTAL CARDS.

NEW ISSUES.

CUBA—The *Phil. Borsen Courier* announces that the cards of type 121 of our new catalogue, now appear without ground work.

2c green, buff

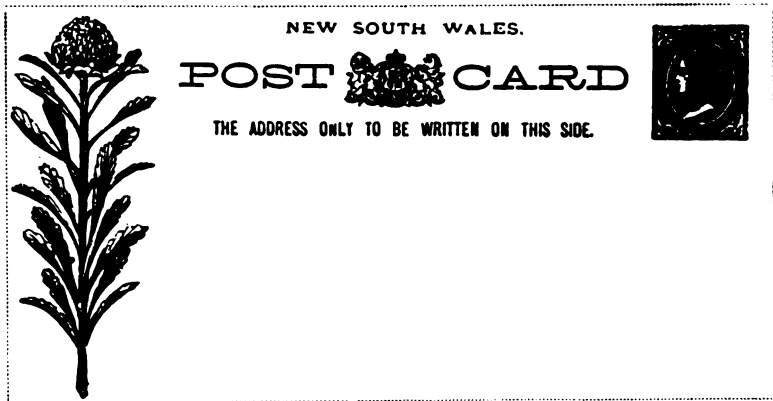
4c lake "

NORWAY—The *Collectionneur* states that the following have been issued to replace the recent surcharged cards:

3 ore orange

3x3 "

NEW SOUTH WALES—Illustration of card chronicled in No. 8.



THE POSTAL CARD CATALOGUE

DANISH WEST INDIES.



133

10 1887 133 3c red, *white*

10

DENMARK.



134

- | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|--|----|
| 1 | 1871 | 134 | 2sk blue, <i>white</i> | 15 |
| 2 | " | " | 4sk red, " | 20 |
| | | | b. 3d ornament from the right at top of frame like a corner ornament. | |
| 3 | 1872 | 134 | 4sk red, <i>white</i> | |
| | | | a. Same as No. 1. | |
| 4 | 1875 | 134 | 4 o blue, <i>white</i> | 10 |
| 5 | " | " | 6 o brown, " | 10 |
| 6 | " | " | 8 o red, " | 15 |
| 7 | " | " | 10 o green, " | 15 |
| | | | b. 16th ornament from the left at top of frame, like a corner ornament. | |
| 8 | 1875 | 134 | 4 o blue, <i>white</i> | 15 |
| 9 | " | " | 6 o brown, " | |
| 10 | " | " | 10 o green, " | |
| | | | c. Same as No. 5, but thick figure in center of stamp. | |
| 11 | 1875 | 134 | 6 o brown, <i>white</i> | |
| 12 | " | " | 8 o red, " | |
| | | | d. Same as No. 11, but 16th ornament from the left at top of frame like a corner ornament. | |

- 13 1875 133 8 o red, *white*
 Similar 141x91 mm. and four dotted lines for address.
 14 1879 134 4 o blue, *white*
 15 " " 8 o red, "

5 3
8



- 135
 a. Thin figure in center of stamp.
 16 1879 135 6 o brown
 17 " " 10 o green
 c. Thick figure in center of page.
 18 1879 135 6 o brown

6
15



- 136
 19 1882 136 10 o red
 Same as Nos. 13, 14, 17 and 18. 10
 20 1883 134 4x4 o blue, *white*, *F I* 10
 21 " " 8x8 o red, " *F I* 15
 22 " 135 6x6 o brown, *F I* 12
 23 " 136 10x10 o red, *F I* 20
 24 1885 " 5 o green 5
 25 " " 5x5 o " *F I* 10



137

26	1887	137	5 o green	6
27	"	"	10 o red	8

OFFICIAL CARDS.



138

51	1871	138	2sk blue, <i>white</i>	20
52	"	"	4sk red, "	40
53	1875	"	4 o blue, "	5
54	"	"	8 o red "	10

b. First ornament from the left at top of frame is like a corner ornament.

55	1875	138	4 o blue, <i>white</i>
56	"	"	8 o red "

c. First ornament from the right at bottom of frame is like a corner ornament.

- 57 1875 138 8 o red, *white*
- d. Card measures 139 x 90 mm.

58	1885	138	4 o blue, <i>white</i>
59	"	"	8 o red, "

COPENHAGEN LOCAL POST CARDS.



139

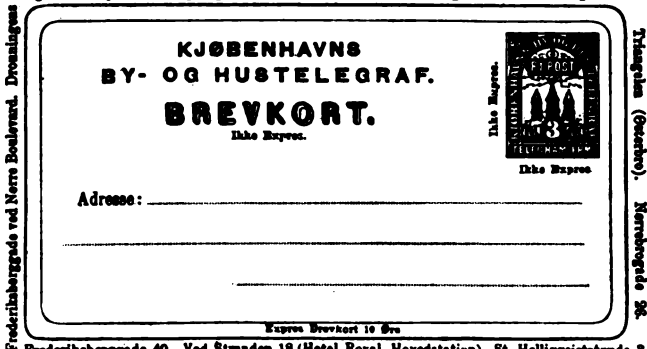
Adhesives of same date pasted in right upper corner.
Black inscription.

- 101 1880 139 100 red and blue, *white*
102 " " 100 black, gold and green, *white*



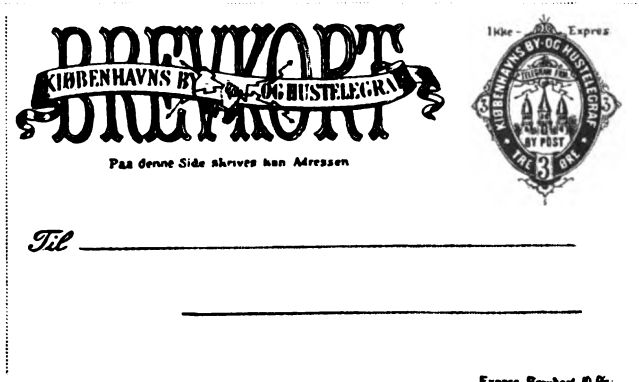
- 103 1880 140 10x100 red and blue, *white*. F6 50 35
104 " " 10x100 black, gold and green, *white*. F6 50 35

Tværgade 11 (Ej. af St. Kongensgade). Stationer: Vesterbrogade 94. Gl. Kongeval 108.



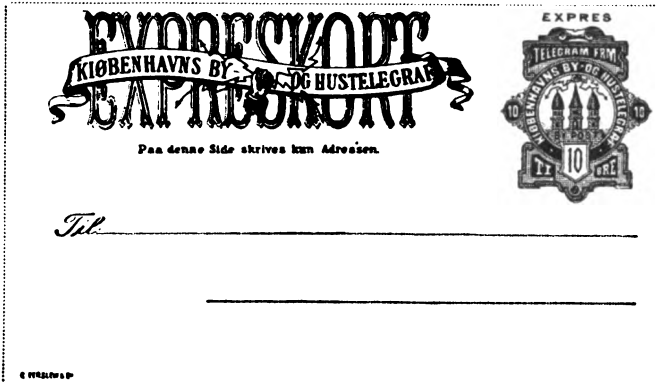
Frederiksberggade ved Nørre Boulevard. Dronningens
Frederiksberggade 40. Ved Stranden 18 (Hotel Royal, Hovedstation). St. Helliggeiststræde 3.

- 105 1881 141 30 yellow, *white* 141

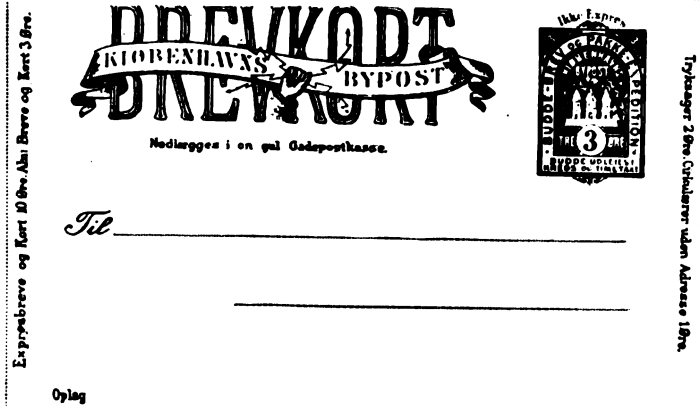


106 1881 142 30 0 blue, white

10 5



- 107 1881 143 100 red, white 15
 1 c. Same, with "2^{det} oplag" in lower right corner.
 108 1882 143 100 red, white 15



- 109 1884 144 30 blue, white 15
 c. Same, with "2^{det} oplag" in lower left corner.
 110 1884 144 30 blue, white
 c. Same, with "3^{die} oplag" in lower left corner.
 111 1884 144 30 blue, white
 c. Same, with "5^{te} oplag" in lower left corner.
 112 1885 144 30 blue, white 25

LETTER CARDS.



131 1883 145 10 0 blue, *white*

15



146

132 1885 146 10 0 red, *white*

DOMINICA.



147

1 1879 147 1½p brown

10



148

Adhesive pasted in upper right corner.

2 1882 148 1 p mauve, *white*

3.00

Same as No. 1.

3 1883 147 1 p mauve

15



149

4 1886 149 1 p carmine

8

5 " " 1½ p brown

10

6 " " 1x1 p carmine. *F 1*

12

7 " " 1½x1½ p brown. *F 1*

20

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.



				150	
1	1881	150	2c green, white		5
2	"	"	2c " buff		5
3	"	"	2c " gray		5
4	"	"	2c " blue		5
5	"	"	2c " rose		5
6	"	"	2c " green		5
7	"	"	3c red white		6
8	"	"	3c " buff		6
9	"	"	3c " gray		6
10	"	"	3c " blue		6
11	"	"	3c " rose		6
12	"	"	3c " green		6



				151	
13	1881	151	2c green, white		5
14	"	"	2c " buff		5
15	"	"	2c " gray		5
16	"	"	2c " blue		5
17	"	"	2c " rose		5
18	"	"	2c " green		5
19	"	"	3c red white		6
20	"	"	3c " buff		6
21	"	"	3c " gray		6
22	"	"	3c " blue		6
23	"	"	3c " rose		6
24	"	"	3c " green		6

ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

49th EDITION.

INCLUDES ALL NEW ISSUES.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

Regular Issues of 1887, surcharged *Protectorate*.



Perforated.

21 1888 1777a $\frac{1}{2}$ p vermilion



23	"	1778	1 s	green
24	"	"	2 s	"
25	"	"	2 s 6 p	"
26	"	"	5 s	"
27	"	"	10 s	"

Regular Issues of 1887 surcharged *Protectorate* and new value.



Perforated.

28	1888	1777	1 p on 1 p	lilac
29	1888	1777	2 p on 2 p	"
30	"	"	3 p on 3 p	"
31	"	"	4 p on 4 p	"
32	"	"	6 p on 6 p	"

DENMARK.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPER.



94	1888	592	40 green
----	------	-----	----------

FRENCH COLONIES.

Martinique.



Perforated.

278	1888	1808	01c on 2c	brown on buff	15
-----	------	------	-----------	---------------	----



279	"	2041	05c on 2c	red on green	25
-----	---	------	-----------	--------------	----

GREAT BRITAIN.

Surcharged "Gov't Parcels"



221a 1883 730 6 p green

INDIA.**Chamba.**

East Indian stamps surcharged in black as type 1834.

*Perforated.*

5	1888	838	3 a orange
6	"	"	8 a mauve
7	"	840	1 r gray.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

East Indian stamps surcharged in black as type 1835.



34 1888 838 8a mauve.

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

East Indian envelopes surcharged in black as type 1836.



62	1888	850	1/2 a green
63	"	"	1a brown

Pountch.



Unperforated.

Thin white laid Paper.

12 1888 905 ½ a black.

MEXICO.



Perforated.

165 1888 1043 20c scarlet
165 " " 25c "

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS



Perforated.

133 1888 2043 2½c on 1c green, carmine surcharge

15

ST. CHRISTOPHER.



Perforated.

17	1888	1326	3 p violet and black	.
18	"	"	6 p orange	"
19	"	"	1 s olive	"

SHANGHAI.*Perforated.*

61	1888	1370	40 cash on 100 cash yellow red surcharge	25
----	------	------	---	----

VICTORIA.

132	1884	2043	15 sh lilac
-----	------	------	-------------



133	"	2044	1 £ 5 sh rose
-----	---	------	---------------



134 “ 2045 6 £ blue on pink



135 “ 2046 7 £ lilac on blue



136 “ 2047 8 £ red on yellow



137 “ 2048 9 £ green on greenish

VIRGIN ISLANDS.



Perforated

14 1888 1704 4 d on 1 shilling, red and black,
black surcharge

ZULULAND.



Natal stamp surcharged “ZULULAND.”

6 1888 1066 ½ p on ½ p, black surcharge.

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*A HISTORY OF POSTAGE STAMPS
BEING
A REVISED LIST
OF THE
POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES OF ALL
NATIONS
BY J. W. SCOTT,
Continued from Page 348.*

BRADY & CO.

New York City, 1858.



Letter box with half round back inscribed BRADY & CO. in arched line; in straight line on box below ONE CENT; in single lined frame. Wood engraving printed in sheet of eight. Rect.; col. imp.

Variety a. No comma after "Brady." The first three stamps on sheet are of this variety.

1858, Jan. 6. 1 cent, brown on yellow.

Variety b. Comma after "Brady," differing slightly on each; two dots on hasp. Last stamp on top row and the four stamps of bottom row are of this variety.

1858. 1 cent, brown on yellow.

BRADY & CO.

Chicago, Ill., 1855.



Inscription in four lines on lined oval disk with ornamental corners ONE CENT above on arched band, BRADY & CO.'S CHICAGO in two straight lines, PENNY POST in arched line below. Lithographed. Rect.; col imp.
1 cent, violet.

BRIGG'S DESPATCH.

Philadelphia, Pa., 1848.



Envelope, with hand holding small envelope above; in arched lines BRIGG'S above, DESPATCH below; in two lines below letter, 61—SO. 8TH ST.; double lined frame. Wood engraving. Oval; black imp.
1848. (?) black on buff.

BRIGG'S DESPATCH.

(Troy, N. Y., 1850 ?)



Inscription surrounding numeral BRIGG'S DESPATCH. Wood engraving. Circ.; black imp.
1850. 2 cents, black on pale green.

ENVELOPE STAMP.

Similar to last with "paid" in place of numeral; BRIGG'S PAID DESPATCH. Wood engraving. Circ.; black imp.
(2 cents,) black on buff.

BROADWAY POST OFFICE.

New York City, 1848-63.



Locomotive to left in centre; BROAD-WAY above in arched line; POST-OFFICE below in straight line; double lined frame. Lithographed in sheets of one hundred. Obl. oct.; black imp.

1854. Feb. 14, (1 cent,) black or white.
(2 ") gold on black surface paper.

NOTE.—For description of counterfeits see *American Journal of Philately*, vol. 3, page 61.

BRONSON & FORBES.

Chicago, Ill., 1856.



Front view of locomotive in oval band inscribed BRONSON & FORBES' CITY EXPRESS POST. Wood engraving. Oval; black imp.

1856, May 25. (?) black on green.

BROOKLYN CITY EXPRESS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., 1851-60.



Dove flying to left with letter in its beak, in oval band inscribed, BROOKLYN CITY EXPRESS above, POST and value below; ornamental corners. Wood engraving, printed in sheets of twenty-five of the one cent and twenty-four for the two cent stamps. Rect.; black imp on surface papers.

1851,	Oct. 21.	1 cent, light blue.
1856,	Feb. 20.	1 " dark blue.
		1 " green.
1857,	Oct. 20.	2 cents, blue.
		2 " bright red.
1859,	Aug. 15.	2 " scarlet.
		2 " pink.
		2 " dark lake,

BROWN (E D) & CO'S CITY POST.

Cincinnati, Ohio, 1858.



Large numeral of value on lined oval surrounded by inscribed labels; BROWN & CO'S above, (on the two cents it is BROWNE) CITY at left, POST at right side, CENTS below; lined ground. Lithographed by Gibson of Cincinnati, whose name is found on the figure one. Rect.; black imp.

1 cent, black.

2 cents, black.

NOTE.—For description of counterfeits see *American Journal of Philately*. vol. 5, page 122.

BROWN'S CITY POST.

New York City, 1876.

Man with wheel-barrow with 1876 above in circular band, inscribed FROM BROWN'S STAMP DEPOT, 145 NASSAU ST., N. Y.; CITY POST above, ONE CENT below, in single lined frame. Wood engraving. Rect. black imp. on surface papers.

1876.

1 cent, bright red.

1 " yellow.

1 " green.

1 " dark lake.

1 " lake.

BROWNE'S DESPATCH.

Easton, Pa., 1856.



Inscription in four lines, the last divided by a line; BROWNE'S EASTON DESPATCH POST, TWO CENTS; single lined frame. Typographed. Obl.; black imp. on surface paper.

1856.

2 cents, bright red.

Variety with fancy border.

1856.

2 cents, bright red.



Portrait of Washington on circular disk, BROWNE'S EASTON DESPATCH above, TWO CENTS below, printed from a steel plate in strips of four varieties (of the lettering). Rect.; black imp.

1856.

2 cents, black.

BROWN & MCGILL.

Baltimore, Md., 1852.



Eagle on branch to left in transverse oval band, inscribed BROWN & MCGILL'S U. S. above, P. O. DESPATCH below ; frame of laurel and oak branches. Lithographed. Obl.; col. imp.

1852.

(1 cent,) blue.

(1 ") black.

CALIFORNIA PENNY POST CO.

1855. Doing business in the following cities :

San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, Benicia, Coloma, Nevada, Grass Valley and Mokelumne Hill.



Inscription in centre PAID 2 crossed by, TO THE POST OFFICE; in solid transverse oval band, inscribed CALIFORNIA above, PENNY POST CO. below ; on lined rect. with truncated corners. Steel engraving. Obl.; col. imp.

1855.

2 cents, blue.



Inscription in pearly oval, CALIFORNIA PENNY POST CO. above ; PAID TO THE POST OFFICE, below, in arched lines ; 5 cents in centre, lined spandrels. Wood engraving. Obl.; col. imp.

1855.

5 cents, blue.



Inscription on reticulated disk, CITY DELIVERY and numeral; in transverse oval band inscribed CALIFORNIA above, PENNY POST CO. below; flowers in corners. Lithographed. Obl.; col. imp.

1855.

5 cents, blue.

10 " blue.

NOTE—The engraving of the first type shows a figure 5 while it is 2 in the stamp. Considering the short time this company was in existence, only about six months, it is very probable that the various designs were used in different cities.

ENVELOPE STAMPS

Postage must be paid in advance, otherwise your Letter will not be forwarded.

Copy-Right Secured.

LETTERS enclosed in these Envelopes, Papers, and other mail matter, Small Parcels, Daguerreotypes, &c., directed to the Agent of the Penny-Post Co., and deposited in ANY Post Office, will be delivered immediately on the distribution of the Mails, in SAN FRANCISCO, SACRAMENTO, MARYSVILLE and STOCKTON, and in these cities only for the present.



The writer requests the Post Master to deliver this to

Agent of the Penny-Post Co.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

CAL.

Box, 5,005.

The P. P. Co. will please deliver to

S. W. COLLINS, Front Street.

TYPE I.

The above illustration shows the general style of those envelopes on the reverse is printed "*The Penny Post Company, Office 135 California Street, San Francisco. Letters enclosed in the envelope of the Penny Post Company and deposited in any post-office, are delivered immediately on the distribution of the mails in San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Benecia, Marysville, Coloma, Nevada, Grass Valley and Mokelumne Hill.*"

1855

7 cents, black on buff



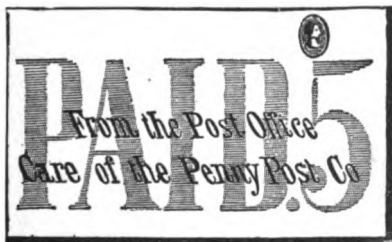
TYPE II.

Printed on 3 c. 1853 U. S. envelope ; at top TO THE PENNY POST CO. ; design below ; then follow lines for address, preceded by "For" in single line at bottom. "The party whose name is on this envelope, is hereby authorized to open the same and appropriate its contents." Reverse same as last.
 1855. 7 cents, black on buff.



TYPE III.

Similar to last, without bottom line ; lines for address commence with "Care of" on the seven-cent envelope.
 1885 5 cents, black on buff.
 7 " black on buff.



TYPE IV.



TYPE V.

Design of type IV in centre at left in seven lines of type "LETTERS and other MAIL MATTER deposited in any post-office, will be DELIVERED in SAN FRANCISCO, SACRAMENTO, STOCKTON, OR MARYSVILLE immediately on the arrival of the mails, if addressed to the care of the "PENNY POST CO.;" lines for address commencing with "To;" printed on 1853 U. S. stamped envelopes.

1855. 5 cents, black, on buff.
 Similar to last, cut same as type v.
 1855. 5 cents, blue on white.



TYPE VI. 8c.

Similar ; inscription at left in fifteen lines and contains all the towns in which the Co. did business ; "TO THE PENNY POST CO.," below stamp ; lines for address commence "CARE OF ;" inscription at bottom same as on second envelope but in two lines. Printed on 1853 U. S. stamped envelopes.
 1855 7 cents, red.

CARNE'S (C. A.)

San Francisco, Cal., 1864-6.



TYPE I VA. A.



S.E. cor. Sans'e & Wash'n

VARIETY C.

Bear to left in transverse oval band inscribed CARNES above ; CITY LETTER EXPRESS, below. Wood engraving. Trans. oval; col. imp.

1864. (5 cents,) rose.

Variety b. Same surcharged with large X in blue.

1864. 10 cents, rose.

Variety c. Same with name erased and "S. E. cor. Sans'e and Wash'n" in line of type below.

1866. (5 cents,) rose.

NOTE.—This was used by W. E. Loomis after he had bought out Carnes. For description of counterfeits see *American Journal of Philately*, Vol. IV, page 19.

CARRIER'S DESPATCH.

Baltimore, Md., 1856.



A radiant eye the pupil being formed by a representation of a one cent coin; in arched lines CARRIER'S above DISPATCH below ; pigeons in all corners those above bearing letters ; single lined frame. Lithographed. Obl.; col. imp.

1 cent, blue.

1 " red.

1 " rose.

NOTE.—For description of counterfeits see *American Journal of Philately*, Vol. 1, page 83.

CARTER, G.

Philadelphia, Pa. 1849-52.



Inscription in three lines, the upper and lower arched; G. CARTER'S PAID DESPATCH, flourish above and below "paid." Wood engraving. Small obl black, imp.

1849, March 3.

() black. (ground).

CHEEVER & TOWLE.

Boston, Mass., 1849-51.



Scattered lot of sealed letters on solid circular disk; the centre one inscribed CHEEVER & TOWLE 7 STATE ST., CITY LETTER DELIVERY 2 CTS; upper left letter, S. BOSTON; top, E. BOSTON; right. 60 FOR \$1.00. Wood engraving printed in sheets of ten. Cir.; col. imp.

1849. 2 cents, blue.

NOTE.—For description of counterfeit see *Am. Jour. Phil.*, Vol. II, page 77.

CHICAGO PENNY POST.

Chicago, Ill., 1860.



Bee hive in oval; on arched labels above, CHICAGO; below, PENNY POST; inclosed in ornamental diamond pattern frame; flowerets in corners; single lined outer frame. Wood engraving? Rect.; col. imp.

1860. 1 cent, orange.

NOTE.—For description of counterfeit see *Am. Jour. Phil.*, Vol. I, page 83.

CINCINNATI CITY DELIVERY.

Cincinnati, Ohio 1883.



Postman with bag marked C. C. D., in oval; on arched lines, CINCINNATI above, CITY DELIVERY below; on marginal line at bottom 64 WEST 3D ST. Wood engraving printed in sheets of one hundred. Rect.; col. imp.

1883. (1 cent), dull carmine.

CITY POST.

See Honour's City Post,

CITY DESPATCH.

Philadelphia, Pa., 1860.



Female figure with sword and scales in oval frame inscribed; CITY DESPATCH above, ONE CENT DELIVERY, below. Lithographed. Rect; black imp.

1860, Feb. 1.

1 cent, black.

CITY DESPATCH.

Boston, Mass., 1845?



Portrait in oval; CITY DESPATCH above, POST 2 CENTS below in straight lines; angles grained. Wood engraving. Rect.; col. imp.

1845.

2 cents, red.

CITY DESPATCH POST.

New York City, 1842-59.



Portrait of Washington in oval band inscribed CITY DESPATCH POST, above value below; fan ornaments in corners. Engraved on steel. Rect.; black imp. on colored surface papers,

1842, March 10.

3 cents, white.

3 " green.

3 " buff.

3 " gray.

1847, Feb. 10.

2 " green.

2 " pink.

Same surcharged C. C., for Charles Cole, the successor of Alexander M. Greig who originated this post.

1847, Feb. 15.

2 cents, white.

2 " green.

1848, Sept. 23.

2 " bright red.
2 " buff.

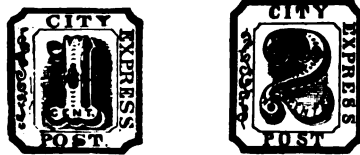
Varieties of surcharge.

2 cents, white, C at right only.
2 " green, G. G.
2 " green, C. C.

NOTE.—The two cent stamps are printed from the altered plate of the three cents, traces of the E can be seen on fine specimens. For particulars concerning this interesting series which probably contains the first postage stamp issued in America see the *Am. Jour. Phil.*, Vol. V. page 63 and Vol. XI page 49.

CITY EXPRESS.

New York City, 1851.



Large ornamental numeral with CENTS on foot, in rectangular frame with truncated corners, inscribed, CITY above, EXPRESS on right side, POST below, scroll ornaments on left side. Lithographed, Rect.; black imp.
1851. 1 cent, black on white.
1 " black on bluish.

1851, Oct. 13.

2 cents, black on white.
2 " black on bluish.

NOTE.—The above Company succeeded Adam's City Express, the stamps being printed from the same plate after alteration.

CITY EXPRESS POST.



Inscription in three lines CITY EXPRESS POST, 2 CTS.; ornamented border. Typographed. Obl.; black imp.
2 cents, black on pink.

CITY EXPRESS POST.

Philadelphia, Pa., 1846.



Dove with letter in its beak; CITY EXPRESS above, POST below, in arched

lines. Wood engraving. Small Rect ; col. imp.
1846, May 4. () black.

CITY MAIL.

New York City, 1845.



Inscription in two lines with flourishes above and below; **CITY MAIL FREE STAMP**, ornamental frame. Steel engraving. Obl.; black imp.
1845, Sept. 15. () black on grey tinted paper.

CLARK & CO.

New York City, 1857.



Letter box with half round back inscribed **CLARK & CO.** in arched line; in straight line on box below **ONE CENT.**; single lined frame, wood engraving. Rect.; col. imp

1857, April.

1 cent, red on yellow.

CLARKE'S (MARION, M.,) EXPRESS.

New York City, 1863.



Bust of Washington in centre with five stars below; inscription on four sides **CLARKE'S CIRCULAR EXPRESS, 436 B'WAY**; ornamental frame. Typographed and printed from ribbon hand stamp. Rect.; black imp.

1863, April 15.

(2 cents) black.

(COLUMBIA) AND W(RIGHTSVILLE) BRIDGE DESPATCH.

Columbia and Wrightsville, Pa.



Inscription in three lines **C. & W. BRIDGE DISPATCH** in plain rustic border
Typographed Obl ; col. imp.

{ () bronze on bright red surface paper.
{ () bronze on green surface paper.

(To be Continued.)

WATERMARKS.

BY RICHARD HOLLICK.

In stamp collecting, as in business, attention to detail is an indispensable adjunct to success; it enhances the pleasure of our hobby, it curtails its cost, and increases the ultimate value of our treasures. Time was the philatelist looked only on the surface of his stamps, gauge of perforation, method of printing, kind of paper and watermark were utterly ignored. All these are of vast importance in arranging a collection; I do not undervalue the other details, but in this paper I confine myself to the detail of watermarks, believing the American philatelists somewhat behindhand in appreciation of this very important subject. If future catalogues and albums show the tyro what watermarks exist and what to collect, an infinite mine of interest will be opened to him; instance, he may meet with a thousand Penny Red New Zealand, 1863 issue, (perforated), 999 of which probably are watermarked with a star and of the value of a cent or two each, the other one may have the rare N Z watermark (cheap at 30 dollars) and the joy of such a find some have experienced; but he requires teaching what to look for and the space to leave for such treasures when unearthed. To avoid a charge of plagiarism, I shall write only from my own collection and take my readers round the world in the order my books are arranged, touching only at Great Britain and her colonies. During the journey we shall notice the reason of their introduction, how they unmistakably mark many issues, the rarity of some through accidental use of the wrong paper, the appropriateness of some watermarks to the countries using them, and the importance of them as a whole. Starting at home we find the firm of Perkins, Bacon & Co., printing the first adhesive stamp issued, introducing into it the watermark with the intention of preventing forgers imitating the stamp beyond detection, more hands being required for making the paper and less chance of the secret being kept. That the purpose was answered is patent from the fact that so many nations who followed with the adhesive unwatermarked eventually adopted the watermark.

The paper intended for postage stamps is made of rags worked into a pulp which is spread on a wire gauge frame and slowly dried. In a wove paper the impression of the gauge may be seen as little dots. The watermark is formed by working a pattern of the proposed design into the wire, and as the pulp lies heavier in the depressions, the part on the wires is much thinner and on completion of the process retains its impression. On the early English stamps this took the shape of a single lined small crown and was continued a short time on the penny and two penny after the introduction of perforation when a larger and more elaborate crown took its place. The next issued, of the value of tenpence and one shilling, octagonal stamps, had no watermark; silk threads (woven into the paper) were tried, experimentally, as safeguards against fraud, but were found more costly and less effectual than the watermark. Therefore the sixpence, octagonal, of 1854, was watermarked with the letters V R. A fourpenny stamp being required in 1855, it was printed on paper watermarked with a small garter; the following year this garter was increased in size and in 1857 a still larger garter appeared and remained the normal watermark of the fourpenny through many plates until 1881, when it changed to a large crown which now is the characteristic watermark of the stamps of Great Britain. The small garter fourpenny has become scarce and is almost unobtainable unused,

In 1856 the sixpenny and shilling, and in 1862 the threepenny and ninepenny (perforated) were issued with the emblematic flowers of the country "two roses, a shamrock, and a thistle," but in 1867 a "spray of roses" became the watermark for all these values, as well as for the tenpenny and two shilling issued in that year, the new value of five shillings bearing a "Maltese Cross" for a watermark. The word "Halfpenny" watermarked the halfpenny, born in 1870, and extended over three of the tiny stamps. The three-halfpenny had a "crown" and the twopence-halfpenny an "anchor" in 1875; the last was altered to a watermark of an "orb" the following year and at same time the eightpenny printed on the large garter paper of the fourpenny. In 1878, ten shillings and £1 stamps were printed on the "Maltese Cross" watermarked paper of the five shillings, but shortly afterwards a large "anchor" makes its appearance on all three of these high values, the new £5 being treated to two. At this time (1880) the large crown superseded all other watermarks on the lower values and in the present (Jubilee) issue it is general.

The tiny isle of Heligoland has but few postal requirements and the thousands of gaudy stamps, printed in the emblematic colors of the island, purchased for the schoolboy collectors by dealers, must considerably augment the revenue of the postal authorities who do not consider the stamps worth watermarking.

Malta uses more stamps, but from 1860 the solitary stamp of the value of a halfpenny had no watermark until 1863, when it bore one of the device of a crown and the letters C C indicating that the stamp was issued to a crown colony. In 1882, this was altered to Crown and C A, as about that time it became general on Colonial stamps to indicate that the stamps were issued by Crown agents. Up to 1884, English stamps of all values above halfpenny were sold at the Maltese Postoffices; they can be distinguished by the postmark and are collected by many. They were superceded by a special issue on Cr C A paper up to five-shilling value in this year.

On Cyprus becoming a dependency of England in 1880, current English stamps were surcharged with the word Cyprus, but the following year a series in Turkish coinage were issued on Crown C C paper, those of 1882 and since on Crown C A.

Proceeding to Africa, we find at the Cape on the early issued stamps the anchor watermark (emblem of Good Hope). A penny triangular is said to exist with the Crown C C. The curious woodblocks were on laid paper, the rectangular stamps issued up to 1882, on Crown C C, then on Crown C A. In 1886 they revert to the Anchor.

At the time Cape stamps were in state of transition from Cr C A to Anchor watermark, it was advisable to issue stamps for British Bechuanaland. This was accomplished by surcharging Cape stamps with the name of our new territory; this is shown by the halfpenny and threepenny having Crown C A watermark, the penny, twopenny, sixpenny, and shilling with Anchor, while the remainder have Crown C C. The current halfpenny on the Jubilee stamp bears the Crown watermark of the Mother country, the penny, twopenny, threepenny, fourpenny, sixpenny, and shilling have an orb and the higher values V R, two English Revenue watermarks, this issue using up an old government stock for the colonies' use; they are about to be surcharged with value in red figures.

The interesting set of Griqualand surcharge being on Cape of Good Hope stamps of course bear the watermarks of the elder colony.

Gambia, Lagos, Gold Coast and Sierra Leone, form a group showing a family likeness in changes of watermark, in colors and in perforation. Gambia and

Sierra Leone stamps issued before 1872 were without watermark, between 1872 and 1883 the stamps of the four colonies had Crown C C and since that date, Crown C A watermarks.

In 1874, many of the stamps of Gambia and Sierra Leone were printed showing the watermark sideways and as the sheets were rectangular this was probably intentional.

One cannot look over a fine page of early Mauritius without interest, the quaintness of the native series seems to be of a by-gone age and a watermark would look out of place on them. The Britannia series and first issue of type printed head of Queen stamps, perforated in 1860, were also unwatermarked. Many of these are very scarce, especially unused.

In 1863 the Crown C C paper was used, and in 1882 Crown C A was first introduced, but up to the present time has not become general.

The rare embossed first issue of Natal was unwatermarked, but in 1860 the star watermark appeared with the new and more civilized looking stamps; the penny is plentiful but the threepenny extremely rare. 1862 to 1864 the watermarked paper was not used and in the latter year Crown C C appears. The stamps surcharged in divers and sundry ways "Postage" were on unwatermarked and on Crown C C paper. In 1882, the colony falls into the Crown C A fashion.

The shape, size, dates and watermark of St. Helena remind the Philatelist of the Cingalese stamps. Up to 1863 the star watermark was in the ascendent in the prison isle of Bonaparte, as in Ceylon. In 1863 it changed for the Crown C C and through its whole course of short bars and long bars retained it until in 1864 when the green halfpenny came out with Cr C A. I have met with this last unwatermarked.

During our inglorious occupation of the Transvaal the stamps with the Queen's profile were unwatermarked; before and after that period, while the Africander had control of his own postoffice, a watermark was thought unnecessary.

Leaving the dark continent we run through the Asiatic dominions of our empire; the many of our minor dependent Indian States who issue stamps, print on unwatermarked paper, mostly of native manufacture.

The watermarks of Ceylon distinctly divide the various eras of stamp issuing. The star shone for six years, from 1857 to 1863, when it waned and a peculiar thin paper was used without watermark, specimens of this last issue being scarce, especially the tenpenny and shilling. Those collectors who ignore watermarks must be puzzled where to arrange this oily looking set though they differ somewhat in size and perforation from their forerunners with star and from those issued the following year with Cr C C watermark. This last watermark continued after the change from pence to cents, to 1883, then the C A came in, but few stamps with this watermark had been issued to the public when the surcharging mania set in and used up the stock; many of the surcharges are on the C C as well as C A paper.

Hong Kong, our Chinese water-gate would have little interest but that the first series are printed on unwatermarked and on Cr C C paper, the former having but one-tenth the lifetime of the latter, are much scarcer. The fiscals used postally also bear the Cr C C. After 1882 the Cr C A was used.

I have to thank Timbromania for the knowledge of Labuan. If the country is as difficult to get at and as picturesque as its stamps, I won't spend my holiday there, even if there should be a summer next year. Without studying the water-

marks, none can properly arrange these stamps. To 1879 four values were issued, the Crown C A being sideways on the stamps (I believe this is the earliest date which can be assigned to this watermark). In 1880 the Cr C C was used, and in 1882 the Cr C A again appeared, this time upright. I attach but little value as a rule, to the relative position of the watermark to the stamp, but it is in this instance the only way to distinguish the green half-penny of the first from the third issue.

For a few months, in 1867, the Straits Settlements were treated to Indian stamps, surcharged in cents, and with the Elephant's head watermark. The permanent type appeared with Cr C C and continued to 1882, when it was altered to Cr C A.

Perak, Selangor, Johor, Sungei Ujong, and Bangkok, being surcharged on Straits stamps have consequently the watermarks of that settlement.

Our first East Indian stamps were printed in 1854, on paper watermarked with the arms of Great Britain, extending over the whole sheet, so that individual stamps only show a line or two on each, some nothing.

The following year the perforated stamps were issued unwatermarked, ten years afterwards the Elephant Head was introduced on them as a watermark, giving place in 1881 to a star. The large half anna provisional service stamp was watermarked with a large Crown.

From India to Oceania we get on the ground of the London Society who have in their recent work given us such masses of information concerning these wonderful colonies

The 1871 issue of Fiji and the various surcharged stamps down to 1875 had the words "Fiji Postage," watermarked once on each sheet so that none of the stamps show much of it; the remaining stamps were on unwatermarked paper.

New South Wales indulged in no watermark on its innumerable varieties of Sydney views, its first was the double lined figure of value appearing on the laureate series of 1854. The figures were watermarked into the stamps issued the following years and continued down to 1862. A few noticeable errors of watermark exist through carelessness in using the wrong papers, or possibly the right kind was not readily at hand. For the imperforates the six penny and shilling exist watermarked 8, the twopenny 5, and the rare twopenny watermarked with a single lined 2 instead of a double lined 2. In the perforates may be found the threepenny watermark 6, the sixpenny watermark 5, and the sixpenny watermark 12, the second is scarce but the other two are easy to obtain. In 1862 we have the twopence with single and with double lined 2, unwatermarked and the error 5. The penny of 1863 with watermark of single lined 1 is uncommon. The penny of 1864 (new design) is unwatermarked, watermarked 1 and in error 2. The fourpence and tenpence of 1867, are watermarked 4 and 10. In 1871, the "👑 and N. S. W." paper is first used and has been continued to the present time, the beautiful Centennial series now issuing being printed thereon. The registration stamp in two colors was unwatermarked and afterwards watermarked 6.

The first issue New Zealand on blue paper is catalogued as being unwatermarked. I think if an entire sheet was discovered it would be found that some pattern was watermarked into it as I have seen so many specimens with portions of scroll watermark on them. In 1862, the imperforate stamps first bore the star watermark. In 1864, the penny, twopenny, sixpenny and shilling were issued watermarked N Z, both perforated and imperforate. The penny perforated with this watermark is of the highest degree of rarity. In 1873, the Penny brown was issued unwatermarked and with the Star watermark. The

twopenny vermilion unwatermarked, with star, with N Z and with a peculiar crossed diagonal watermark described as "Lozenges," (this last is also very scarce) and the sixpenny blue with star only. The series of smaller stamps issued in 1874 were watermarked N Z and a small star, a few of the penny and twopenny were, however, printed on a large star paper, the former is rare and the latter rather uncommon. The various fiscals which have been used postally were watermarked N Z, and all the stamps with N Z only were printed on paper meant for these fiscals. It is possible that some other values may yet be found with the N Z watermark.

(To be Continued.)

THIRTEENTH REGULAR MEETING OF THE NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

New York, October 4th, 1888.

The meeting was called to order by President Joseph Rechert.

The following members were present : Aue, Strauss, Bogert, Burger, Clotz, Corwin, Mack, Morton, Berlepsch, Krebs, Wylie, Levick, Terrett, Mitchell, Scott, Adenaw, Meyenberg. As visitors : Messrs. Witt, Spooner and Jaeger.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and on motion duly adopted.

The following candidates were then proposed for active membership : By President Joseph Rechert—J. V. Painter, Cleveland, Ohio. By Henry Clotz, Max Muller. By C. B. Corwin, Max Stadie, 2079 Second Avenue, N. Y. Ernest R. Ackerman, 67 William St., N. Y.

For Corresponding membership: By Pres. Joseph Rechert : W. A. Mac Calla, P. O. Box 1153, Phila., Pa.; Rev. A. Hoenecke, 781 Tenth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. A. Holton, 8 Summer St., Boston, Mass.; William E. Loy, 423 Clay Street, San Francisco, Cal.; C. Howard Colket, Alderbrook, King of Prussia P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.

The executive committee having reported in favor of all the candidates, and a motion to suspend the rules as to election carried, each of the candidates proposed was duly elected after having been separately balloted for.

The report of the committee on revision of constitution was read and after a few slight amendments was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Exchange was read and after having been somewhat modified, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on compilation of a catalogue of philatelic articles as suggested by Dr. Diena was read and on motion received and thereupon laid upon the table.

On motion the committee on exhibition was vested with power to make arrangements with the Eden Musee without further report to the society.

On motion the thanks of the society were voted to Pres. Tiffany for his donation of Roberts Manual to the society, being the copy used by him at the convention in Boston.

On motion the Secretary was authorized to procure a frame for the photo-lithographs of the Official Board for the first term of the American Philatelic Association presented to the society by President Rechert

On motion the Executive Committee was empowered to make arrangements for a proper celebration by the society of its fourteenth Birthday on Oct. 17th.

Thereafter an exhibition was made as follows : Dutch Postal Card giving a view of Antwerp by Mr. Berlepsch.

By Doctor Mitchell, an English Postal Note and the last issue of U. S. ten cent brown doubly perforated.

By Mr. Morton, the two cent green envelope with two impressions of the die.

By Mr. Clotz, the five pound Victoria Postally used.

By Mr. Corwin, the ten cent green 1851 U. S. with the stamp ("Noisy Carrier's Mail") across the envelope.

By Mr. Bogert : Wells, Fargo Franks.

Black on U. S. Envelope 1886, 4c Amber Manilla No. 8.

" " " " 1887, 2c Manilla, No. 7.

" " " " 1887, 2c White, No. 4½.

" " Plain " with Victoria Vancouver I.

Blue " " " " " " " I.

Brown for Hawaii on U. S. Envelope, 1886 5c Amber No 5.

Green 20c for Mexico on U. S. Envelope, 1886 4c Manilla, No. 7.

" 10c " " " " " 1887 2c White, 4½.

Northern Pacific Express, new design, 102x14 mms.

Black on 3c Canada.

Blue black on U. S. Env. 1887, 2c White No. 5.

Blue black on U. S. Env. 1886 4c Amber Man. No. 8.

An auction sale was then held and nine dollars realized. The meeting then adjourned at 10.30 o'clock.

HUGO S. MACK, Secretary *pro tem*.

THE BROOKLYN PHILATELIC CLUB.

10TH REGULAR MEETING.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 2nd, 1888.

Meeting called to order by Vice-President Chas. Gregory, at 8 P. M. Full attendance of members. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

The question of rooms for the Club then came up and it was moved and seconded that a committee of two be appointed to select suitable rooms and report at next meeting. Carried. Committee, Messrs. Scott and Sheridan.

It was then moved and seconded that a committee of two and the Chairman be appointed to revise our Constitution and By-Laws. Carried. Committee, Messrs. Needham, Gregory and Sheridan.

Mr. Gregory read an extract from the Record of the Common Council of New York City for the year 1842, regarding the "U. S. City Dispatch Post." It was a very interesting article and clearly showed that this stamp was issued prior to 1842.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

The Club extends a cordial invitation to all Brooklyn collectors to join. Address the Secretary, JOHN M. SHERIDAN,

22 St. Feliz Street, Brooklyn.

11TH REGULAR MEETING. BRANCH A. P. A.

Brooklyn, October 16, 1888.

Meeting called to order at 8 o'clock by Vice-President Charles Gregory. Full attendance of members. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read. The Committee on Constitution reported and offered copy of a new Constitution to be used for the present. Moved and seconded that the report be accepted. Carried. Moved and seconded that we adopt the Constitution as offered by the committee. Carried.

The Committee on Club Rooms reported progress, which was accepted. They expect to have suitable rooms by the next meeting. The following names were then proposed for active membership by Mr. J. W. Scott: Jos. Rechert, Hoboken, N. J.; J. N. T. Levick, N. Y. City, and Gus A. Burger, N. Y. City. On separate ballot all these gentlemen were unanimously elected.

It was decided to start a collection of counterfeits and Mr. Scott kindly donated several specimens to start with.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JOHN M. SHERIDAN, Secretary.

For any information, address the Sec'y, John M. Sheridan, 22 St. Felix Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SOCIAL MEETING.

October 17th, 1888.

In commemoration of the anniversary of this society (having been organized same date in 1874) the following members gathered in accordance with the call from the Executive Committee: Messrs. Aue, Adenaw, Berlepsch, Bogert, A. H. Burger, Corwin, Gregory, Krebs, Lesser, Levick, Dr. Mitchell, Morton, Meyenberg, Rechert, Rosenheim, Scott, Stadie, Thorne, Terrett, Warner, Wylie, Wuesthoff. As visitor, Mr. Theo. D. Kauffer.

After the minutes of the first meeting, October 17th, 1874, were read by Mr. J. Walter Scott, a collation was served which was enjoyed by all present.

An exhibition of stamps and an auction sale followed, after which the remainder of the evening was spent in social converse.

The meeting adjourned at 10.45.

NOTES.

We are informed that the color of the 2c registered stamp of Canada will be changed to a rich carmine or deep crimson.

Mr. P. J. Klokman has informed us that the following new stamps for the Netherlands and its colonies are in preparation.

Netherlands—Stamps of 7½c. and fl 1, and a 5c. Letter Card.

Dutch Indies—An entirely new set.

Surinam—Unpaid letter stamps of 50c and 75c.

From the *Timbre-Poste* we glean that the Argentine Republic will soon add the following to the new set of stamps: 1c with portrait of Dr. Velez Sarsfield, and 20c with portrait of Julia A. Roca. The same paper states that the lithographed stamps are distasteful to the postal authorities of the Republic and that the American Bank Note Co. are preparing an entirely new set of engraved stamps.

The Jamaica newspaper wrapper catalogued in the addenda of this month, is of ordinary type of West Indian wrappers.

In our October number we stated that the unpaid letter stamps of Tunis were the French Colonies unpaid stamps perforated with a "T." We are now informed that they are the new Tunis stamps perforated.

 THE POSTAL CARD CATALOGUE.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

REPLY CARDS.

Similar, with addition of one line instruction, "*La otra tarjeta sirve para la respuesta*" on first card, and with addition of "*Respuesta*" in lower left corner of second card.

				Perforated.		
25	1881	150	2x2c	green, white	F 2	10
26	"	"	2x2c	" "	F 4	10
27	"	"	2x2c	" buff	F 2	10
28	"	"	2x2c	" "	F 4	10
29	"	"	2x2c	" gray	F 2	10
30	"	"	2x2c	" "	F 4	10
31	"	"	2x2c	" blue	F 2	10
32	"	"	2x2c	" "	F 4	10
33	"	"	2x2c	" rose	F 2	10
34	"	"	2x2c	" "	F 4	10
35	"	"	2x2c	" green	F 2	10
36	"	"	2x2c	" "	F 4	10
37	"	"	3x3c	red white	F 2	12
38	"	"	3x3c	" buff	F 2	12
39	"	"	3x3c	" "	F 4	12
40	"	"	3x3c	" gray	F 2	12
41	"	"	3x3c	" "	F 4	12
42	"	"	3x3c	" blue	F 2	12
43	"	"	3x3c	" "	F 4	12
44	"	"	3x3c	" rose	F 2	12
45	"	"	3x3c	" "	F 4	12
46	"	"	3x3c	" green	F 2	12
47	"	"	3x3c	" "	F 4	12
				Unperforated.		
48	"	"	2x2c	green, buff	F 2	100
49	"	151	2x2c	" white	F 2	10
50	"	"	2x2c	" "	F 6	10
51	"	"	2x2c	" buff	F 2	10
52	"	"	2x2c	" "	F 6	10
53	"	"	2x2c	" gray	F 2	10
54	"	"	2x2c	" "	F 2	10
55	"	"	2x2c	" blue	F 2	10
56	"	"	2x2c	" "	F 6	10
57	"	"	2x2c	" rose	F 2	10
58	"	"	2x2c	" "	F 6	10
59	"	"	2x2c	" green	F 2	10
60	"	"	2x2c	" "	F 6	10
61	"	"	3x3c	red, yellowish white	F 2	
62	"	"	3x3c	" white	F 2	12
63	"	"	3x3c	" "	F 6	12
64	"	"	3x3c	" buff	F 2	12
65	"	"	3x3c	" "	F 6	12
66	"	"	3x3c	" gray	F 2	12

67	"	gray	3x3c	"	"	gray	F 6	100
68	"	"	3x3c	"	"	blue	F 2	12
69	"	"	3x3c	"	"	"	F 6	12
70	"	"	3x3c	"	"	rose	F 2	12
71	"	"	3x3c	"	"	"	F 6	12
72	"	"	3x3c	"	"	green	F 2	12
73	"	"	3x3c	"	"	"	F 6	12

Similar to regular card, without additional imprint on either first or second card.

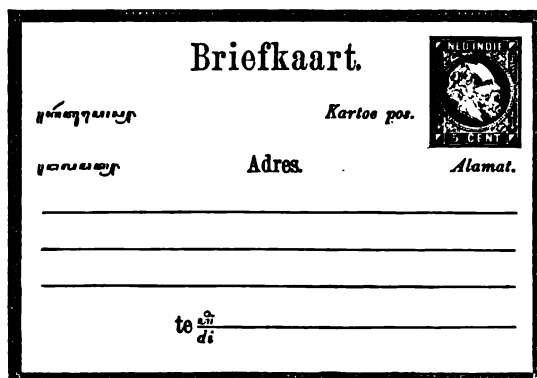
74	1881	150	2x2c	green, buff	F 2		
						Same, perforated.	
75	"	"	2x2c	green, buff	F 2		250



152

70	1885	152	2c	red			5
77	"	"	2x2c	red	F 8		10
						Same. Without "Union Postale Universelle."	
78	"	"	3c	blue			6
79	"	"	3x3c	blue	F 8		12

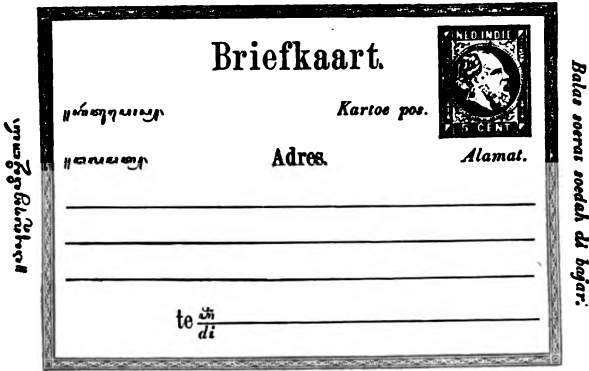
DUTCH EAST INDIA.



153

1	1874	153	5c	violet			
---	------	-----	----	--------	--	--	--

Antwoord betaald.



154

2	1874	154	5x5c violet	<i>F</i> 5	30
3	1876	"	5x5c "	<i>F</i> 3	75
4	1877	153	12½c gray		
Same inscription on reverse measures 107 mm.					
5	1874	153	5c violet		10
6	"	"	5x5c violet	<i>F</i> 3	
Same inscription on reverse measures 105 mm. and the Javanese inscription is inverted.					
7	1876	153	5c pale lilac		30
8	1877	"	12½c gray		25



155

9	1879	155	5c on 12½c gray,	blue surcharge	
10	"	"	5c on 12½ "	black surcharge	
11	"	"	5c on 12½ "	green surcharge	40



156

12	1879	156	5c on 12½ gray,	green surcharge	
----	------	-----	-----------------	-----------------	--



13 1879 157 5c on 12½c gray, green surcharge
 14 " " 5c on 12½c " blue "



15 1879 158 5c on 12½c gray, blue surcharge



16 1879 159 5c on 12½c gray, red surcharge



17 1879 160 5c on 12½c gray, blue surcharge

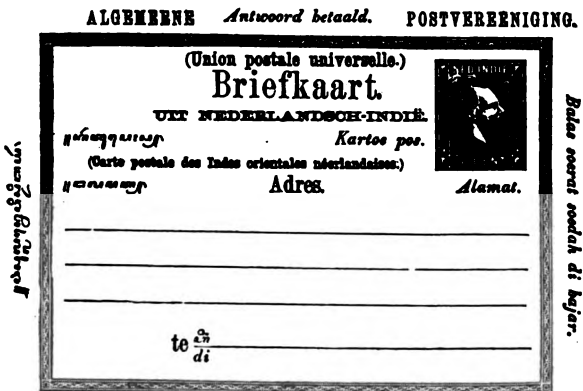


18 1879 161 5c on 12½c gray, blue surcharge
 19 " " 5c on 12½c " red "



162

- 20 1879 162 7½c brown 15
- Same. With accent on second "e" of *Neerlandaises*.
- 21 1879 162 7½c brown



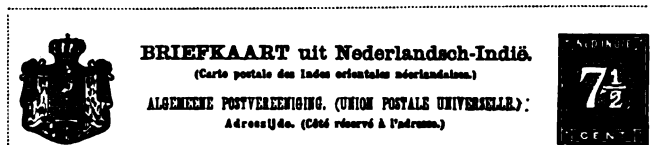
163

- With 2½c adhesives pasted on lower left corner.
- 22 1880 163 7½cx7½c brown F 3
- No inscription on reverse.
- 23 1885 153 5c green 10 5
- 24 1886 162 7½c brown, white 10



164

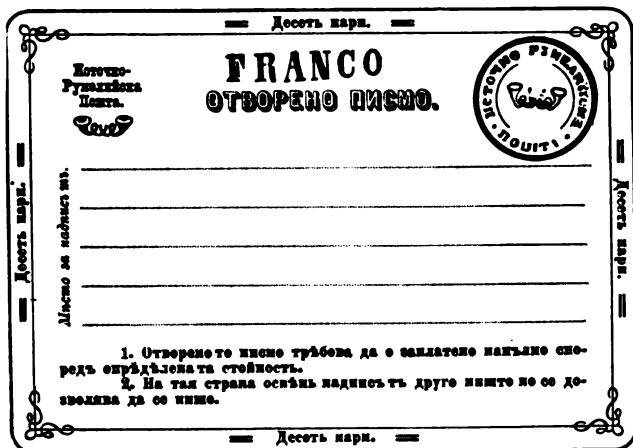
- 25 1887 164 5c green, white 6



165

- 26 1887 165 7½c brown, white

EASTERN ROUMELIA.

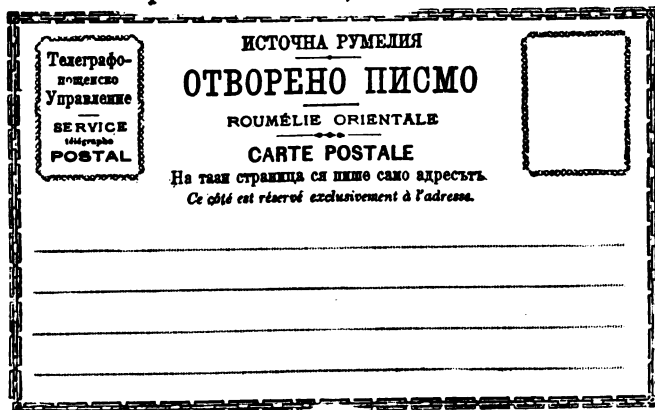


The Card is Rejected

Печатница на Д. В. Манчовъ въ Пловдивъ.

166

			Thin card.	
1	1880	166	10 pa blue and black, <i>white</i>	25
			Thick card.	
2	"	"	10 blue and black, <i>white</i>	
			Same. Without the word "Franco."	
			Thin card.	
3	"	"	10 pa blue and black, <i>white</i>	
			Thick card.	
4	"	"	10 pa blue and black, <i>white</i>	



167

Adhesives pasted in upper right corner.

5	1881	167	5 pa olive and black	8
6	"	"	10 pa green and black	10
7	"	"	20 pa rose and black	15
8	"	"	5x5 pa olive and black <i>F 1</i>	10
9	"	"	10x10 pa green and black <i>F 1</i>	15
10	"	"	20x20 pa rose and black <i>F 1</i>	20
11	1884	"	20x20 pa rose <i>F 1</i>	

ECUADOR



Quito Imp. de La Nacional

168

Black inscription.

- | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|-------------------------|------------|
| 1 | 1884 | 168 | 2c violet, <i>white</i> | |
| 2 | " | " | 3c " " | |
| 3 | " | " | 3x3c " " | <i>F</i> 1 |



Quito.—Impreso por V. Montoya.

169

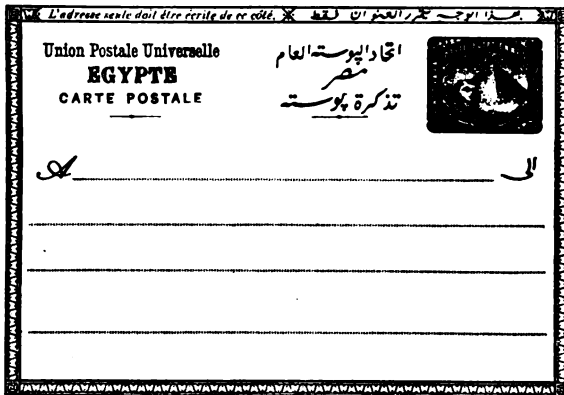
Black inscription.

- | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|---------------------------|----|
| 4 | 1884 | 169 | 2c violet, <i>grayish</i> | 10 |
| 5 | " | " | 2c " <i>rose</i> | |
| 6 | " | " | 2c " <i>brown</i> | |
| 7 | " | " | 2x2c " <i>grayish</i> | |
| 8 | " | " | 3c " " | 15 |
| 9 | " | " | 3c " <i>rose</i> | |
| 10 | " | " | 3c " <i>brown</i> | |
| 11 | " | " | 3x3c " <i>grayish</i> | |



- | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|------------------------|---|
| | | | 170 | |
| 12 | 1885 | 170 | 2c black, <i>white</i> | 6 |
| 13 | " | " | 3c " <i>rose</i> | 8 |

EGYPT.



- | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|------------------------------|----|
| | | | 171 | |
| 1 | 1879 | 171 | 20 p brown | 6 |
| 2 | 1884 | " | 20x20 p rose, F 1 perforated | 10 |
| 3 | 1888 | " | 5 m brown | 6 |
| 4 | " | " | 5x5 m rose F 1 | 10 |

FALKLAND ISLANDS.



- | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|-----------------|----|
| | | | 172 | |
| 1 | 1884 | 172 | 1½ p brown | 10 |
| 2 | 1886 | " | 1½ x 1½ p brown | 15 |

ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

49th EDITION.

INCLUDES ALL NEW ISSUES.

CEYLON.

REGISTRATION ENVELOPE STAMPS.



156 1888 2052 15c on 12c red

DOMINICA.*Perforated.*

19 1888 595 2½p blue

12

DUTCH INDIES.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

*Perforated.*

38 1888 610 30c carmine and black

ENVELOPE STAMPS.



52 1888 2052 15c on 25c violet

FRENCH COLONIES.

Martinique.



Perforated.

279 1888 2041 05c on 4c claret on lavender

1.00

INDIA.

Afghanistan.



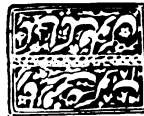
135	1888	863	1/3r	black	on	pink
136	"	"	1/3r	"	"	yellow
137	"	"	1/3r	"	"	green



138	"	864	2/3r	puce	on	pink
139	"	"	2/3r	"	"	yellow
140	"	"	2/3r	"	"	green



141	"	865	1r	blue	on pink
142	"	"	1r	"	yellow
143	"	"	1r	"	green

Faridkot.

17	1888	876	¼a	green
18	"	"	¼a	black



19	"	2049	½a	blue
----	---	------	----	------

Wadhwan.

1	1888	2050	½ pice	black
---	------	------	--------	-------

JAMAICA.**NEWSPAPER WRAPPER.**

30	1888		½p	green
----	------	--	----	-------

MEXIO.

Ruled Paper.



Perforated.

167 1888 1043 10c scarlet

NICARAGUA.

ENVELOPE STAMPS



30 1888 1143 5c blue, yellow p
31 " " 10c violet, blue p

20
30

ORANGE FREE STATES.



Perforated.

15 1888 2p on 3p blue, black surcharge.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.



Perforated.

134 1888 2043 2½c on 5c blue, carmine surcharge.
On Telegraph Stamps.
203 " " 2½c on 1c bistre, carmine surcharge.

SALVADOR.*Rouletted.*

19 1888 2051 5c steel blue

12

UNITED STATES OF COLUMBIA**Columbian Republic.**

For use in Panama only.

*Perforated.*

101 1888 1929 10c lilac (error.)

VICTORIA.

Revenue used for Postage.

*Perforated.*

137 1888 2043 15s brown

AMERICAN
Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York, the Staten Island Philatelic Society of Staten Island, and the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

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J. W. SCOTT Editor.

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*A HISTORY OF POSTAGE STAMPS
BEING
A REVISED LIST
OF THE
POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES OF ALL
NATIONS
BY J. W. SCOTT,
Continued from Page 380*

CORNWELL MADISON SQUARE P. O.

New York City, 1850.



Portrait of Washington on oval disk inscribed POST OFFICE-MADISON SQUARE in arched line; CORNWELL on ribbon above ornaments above, dots in corners. Wood engraving. Rect.; col. imp.

(2 cents), red.

(2 cents), bright red on bluish paper.

NOTE—For description of counterfeits, see *Am. Jour. of Phil.* Vol. III, page 61.

CRESSMAN & CO.

Philadelphia Pa., 1848.



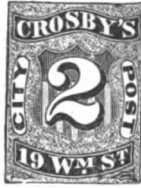
Inscription in three lines CRESSMAN & CO'S PENNY POST, PHILAD'A, in single lined frame. Lithographed. Obl.; col. imp.

1848.

1 cent, gold on black surface.

CROSBY (O. H.)

New York City, 1871.



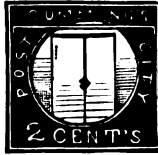
Large numeral on U. S. shield; on curved label above CROSBY'S, at sides, CITY POST, below 19 WILLIAM ST.; grained ground. Wood engraving. Printed in sheets of twenty-five. Rect.; col. imp.

1871, May 1.

2 cents, carmine.

CUMMINGS, (ARTHUR H.)

New York City, 1846-47.



Sealed letter in circle, CUMMING'S in straight line above partly covered by circle, POST on left, CITY on right side, value below. Wood engraving. Rect.; col. imp. on surface papers.

1846, Oct. 4.

2 cents, green.

2 " yellow.

2 " pink.

2 " white.

NOTE—For description of counterfeits see *American Journal of Philately*, Vol. III, page 60.

CUTTING'S DESPATCH POST.

New York City.



Post boy on pony to the left, CUTTING'S above DESPACH POST below, 2 at left, CTS at right side; in double lined frame. Wood engraving. Trans. oval. col. imp.

2 cents, bright red.

DE MING'S PENNY POST.

Frankford, 1850.



Inscription in three lines, DE MING'S PENNY POST FRANKFORD; dashes under

name, flourishes under penny post; ornamental frame. Lithographed. Small obl., black imp.

1 cent, black.

DAVIS PENNY POST.

Baltimore, Md.



Inscription in three lines; DAVIS'S PENNY POST BALT. in single line frame with ornamental corners. Typographed. Small obl. black imp.

1 cent, lavender.

DOUGLAS CITY DESPATCH.

New York City, 1879.



Inscription on reticulated ground, DOUGLAS above, DESPATCH below in arched lines, CITY in straight line in centre. Wood engraving, printed in sheets of one hundred. Rect.; col. imp.; perf. 13.

1879, Feb. 1.

(2 cents,) pink.

(2 ") blue.



Inscription in four lines on solid oval disk, DOUGLAS CITY DESPATCH 251; on curved bands, value above, BROADWAY below. Wood engraving printed in sheets of one hundred. Rect.; col. imp.

1879, June 1.

1 cent, dull blue.

1 " dull blue, perf. 13.

1 " orange red.

1 " orange red, perf. 13.

DUPUY & SCHENCK.

New York City, 1846-8.



Bee hive in centre ; DUPUY & SCHENCK in arched line above ; PENNY POST in straight line below ; double lined frame Steel engraving. Obl.; black imp. 1847, July 8. 1 cent, black on gray.

NOTE.—For description of counterfeits see *American Journal of Philately*, Vol. II, page 17.

EAGLE CITY POST (W. STAIT.)

Philadelphia, Pa., 1847-57.



Five line inscription in circle with pointed edge, EAGLE CITY POST PAID 80 CHESTNUT ST. ADAMS' EXPRESS. Lithographed. Two varieties. Circ.; black imp.

1849, March 29.

() white.



Five line inscription in oblong rect. showing white letters on colored ground; PAID EAGLE POST AT ADAMS' EXPRESS AND 48 SO. 3RD.; flourishes above and below name. Wood engraving. Obl. rect.; col. imp.

1852.

() blue.

() red.

NOTE.—For description of counterfeits see *American Journal of Philately*, Vol. V. page 65.

EAST RIVER P. O.

New York City, 1850-62.



TYPE I.

Ship sailing to right in circular band inscribed EAST RIVER P. O. 23 AVENUE D.*. Engraved on wood by T. Horton. Circ; black imp.

() brown ?



VARIETY B.

Steamer to left in oval; EAST RIVER P. O. above, address below, Lithographed by Julius Bien. Trans. oval; black imp. on surface paper.

Variety, a. Large. Address 23 Ave. D.

() green.

Variety, b. Small. Address 23 Ave. D. Several minor varieties of punctuation.

Variety, c. Small. Address 18 Ave. D.

() green.

EIGHTH AVE. P. O.

New York City, 1850.

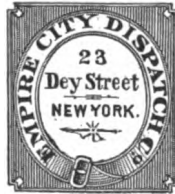


Four line inscription 8TH AVENUE POST OFFICE PAID; in ornamental frame. Typographed. Square; col. imp.

() red.

EMPIRE CITY DISPATCH CO.

New York City, 1881.



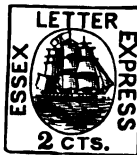
Garter inscribed EMPIRE CITY DISPATCH CO., enclosing address. 23 DEY STREET NEW YORK., on plain ground; spandrels lined. Lithographed in sheets of one hundred. Rect.; black imp; perf., 12.

1881, Dec. 2.

(1 cent), light green.

ESSEX LETTER EXPRESS.

New York City, 1856.



Ship sailing to right in oval with sx on flag at mast head; ESSEX at left,

LETTER above, EXPRESS at right, value below; single lined frame. Wood engraving. Rect.; black imp. on surface paper.

2 cents, scarlet.

NOTE.—For description of counterfeits see *American Journal of Philately*, Vol. IV., page 79.

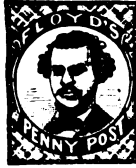
FISK & RICE.

Locomotive engine in centre FISK & RICE; above, EXPRESS below in arched lines; rule border. Typographed. Small rect.; black imp. on surface paper.

() vermilion.

FLOYD'S PENNY POST.

Chicago, Ill.



Portrait to left in circle; on arched labels, above FLOYD'S, below PENNY POST; plaid frame. Wood engraving. Rect.; col. imp.

() blue.

() green.

() brown.

FRANKLIN PENNY POST.

Philadelphia, Pa. 1847.



Portrait of Benj. Franklin to left in oval; above PROMPTNESS, below, OUR MOTTO in arched lines; octagon frame inscribed FRANKLIN * PENNY * POST * PHILA *. Wood engraving Oct., black imp. on surface paper.

1847.

() green.

() scarlet.

FRANKLIN CITY DESPATCH.

See Bouton, John.

FRAZER & CO.

Cincinnati, Ohio 1847.



Eagle on branch to left in transverse oval band inscribed * FRAZER & Co. *

above, CITY DESPATCH POST below; frame of lines slanting to the centre, in lower left corner 2, in right cts. Metal engraving Oblong; black imp. on surface paper.

1847.

2 cents, pink.
 *2 " yellow.
 *2 " green.

*NOTE.—I have grave doubts of the genuine character of the stamps on yellow and green.

G. & H. (HAGAN & HOWE.)

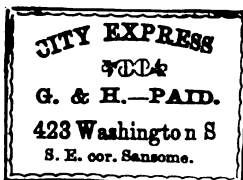
San Francisco, Cal. 1864.



Inscription in three lines; CITY DELIVERY (arched) G. & H. SAN FRANCISCO, numerals of value in corners; ornamental rule frame. Typographed. Obl.; col. imp.

1864.

5 cents, blue.



Inscription in four lines; CITY EXPRESS in arched line with floret below, G. & H. PAID 423 WASHINGTON ST. S. E. COR. SANSOME; ornamental rule frame. Typographed. Obl.; col. imp.

1864.

(5 cents), blue.



Inscription in four lines; CITY EXPRESS in arched line with ornaments below, G. & H. PAID S. E. CORNER WASHINGTON AND SANSOME STS.; ornamental type border. Typographed. Obl; color imp.

(5 cents), black.

Same surcharged with large X in blue.

10 cents, black and blue.

GLEN HAVEN DAILY MAIL.

Glen Haven, N. Y., 1855.



TYPE I.



TYPE II.

Inscription in three lines GLEN HAVEN DAILY MAIL, ONE CENT.; ornamental type border. Typographed. Small oblong; black imp. on surface paper.

Type I.

1855.

1 cent, green.

Type II.

1855.

1 cent, green.

GORDONS CITY EXPRESS.

New York City, 1848-52.



Postman walking to right, GORDON'S above, CITY EXPRESS below in arched lines; 2 at left, cts at right side; in double lined circular frame enclosed in square. Wood engraving. Square black imp. on surface paper.

1850, Feb. 4.

2 cents, green.

NOTE.—For description of counterfeits see *American Journal of Philately*, Vol. II. page 42.

GRAFFLIN. (JOSEPH)

Baltimore, Md., 1853.



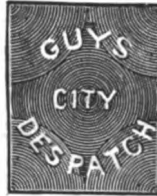
View of the Washington monument in oval in square frame inscribed GRAFFLIN'S at top, BALTIMORE at bottom, ONE CENT on left, despatch on right side. Lithographed. Rect.; col. imp.

1 cent, black.

NOTE.—For description of counterfeit see *American Journal of Philately*, Vol. V., page 107.

GUY'S CITY DESPATCH.

Philadelphia, Pa., 1879.



Inscription on groundwork of circular lines, GUY'S CITY DESPATCH; ornaments in corners, Wood engraving. Rect; col. imp. perf. 12.

1879, April 20. (1 cent), rose.
(1 "), blue.

HALL & MILLS.

See Mills. G. A.

HANFORD'S PONY EXPRESS.

New York City, 1845-50.



Boy on pony riding to left HANFORD'S above, PONY EXPRESS below, 2 at left, cts. at right side Wood engraving. Trans. oval; black imp.

1845, Nov. 11. 2 cents, orange-yellow, surface paper.
2 " , white.

NOTE.—For description of counterfeit see *American Journal of Philately* Vol. V. page 65.

HOOGS & MADISON.

San Francisco, Cal. 1862-66.



TYPE I.



TYPE II.

Inscription in nine lines "Wedding cards, Notices and Letters delivered, by the California City Letter Express Co. Office at Hoog's & Madison's Real Estate, House Brokers & Rent Collectors, 418 Montgomery St." 10 cents on all sides; heavy type border. Typographed. Irreg. rect., col. imp.

1862, 10 cents, red.
 Type 11. Similar to last no street number, etc.
 1864. 10 cents, red.

HONOUR, JOHN D.
 Charleston, S. C., 1849-60.



TYPE I.

Inscription on oval band HONOUR'S CITY POST PAID 2 CENTS. Wood engraving. Oval. black imp. on surface paper.
 1849. 2 cents, yellow.



TYPE II. *Variety b.*

Inscription in three lines with border of pearls; HONOUR'S CITY POST 2 CENTS. Typographed in sheet showing several varieties in position of pearls. Small obl.; black imp.

Variety a. Three pearls at each side.
 1849. Oct. 20. 2 cents, black on yellow surface paper.
 2 " , black on blue writing paper.
 2 " , black on white.

Variety b. Four pearls at each side.
 1850, May 8. 2 cents, black on blue writing paper.



TYPE III.

Same as last with the addition of the word PAID. Typographed in sheet showing several varieties in position of pearls. Small obl.; black imp.
 1851, May 11. 2 cents, black on blue writing paper.
 2 " , black on white.



TYPE IV.

Inscription in three lines with border of quarterfoils; HONOUR'S PENNY POST PAID. Typographed. Small obl.; black imp.

1852, Feb. 24.

2 cents, black on blue writing paper.



TYPE V.

Inscription in three lines with border of links, quarterfoils in corners, HONOR'S CITY POST PAID. Typographed. Small obl.; black imp.

1852, May 9.

2 cents, black on blue writing paper.



TYPE VI.

Inscription in three lines divided by rules, border of circles; CITY 2 POST. Typographed in sheet showing minor varieties. Small rect.; black imp.

1854, Dec. 12.

2 cents, black on blue writing paper.

HOYT'S LETTER EXPRESS.

Scottsville to Rochester, 1844.



Inscription in three lines; HOYT'S LETTER EXPRESS TO ROCHESTER; ornamental type border. Typographed. Small rect. black imp on surface paper.

1844, Aug. 20.

() scarlet.

Variety c. "Letter Express."

() scarlet.

To be continued.

WATERMARKS.

BY RICHARD HOLLICK.

Continued from page 385.

Queensland commenced with the large star in 1861, two years later its stamps were unwatermarked. In 1867 they were printed on paper watermarked "Queensland Postage Stamps" in script type, only part of a letter can be found on a stamp of this issue. In 1868, this was altered to "Queensland" watermarked in double lined capitals and a quantity of small stumpy stars scattered over the sheet; many of the stamps are found with the stars and others with portions of the lettering also No. 11. From 1869, a crown and the letter Q has served as the watermark, but in 1880, a few of the penny and twopenny were printed on unwatermarked paper with a burelé stripe printed on the back. This was the paper on which the early fiscal stamps were printed.

The large six pointed star has accompanied all the stamps of South Australia with the exception of the temporary yellow of 1869, the twopence of 1870 and the penny of 1875, which were watermarked Crown & S. A., down to 1887 when the stamps of the new issue were printed on Crown & S. A. paper. In 1871 the twopence and fourpence were printed on Victorian paper and bore the V & Crown watermark of that colony, both are scarce, especially the latter.

Tasmania issued penny and fourpenny stamps (locally printed) in 1853 without watermark, a penny, twopenny and fourpenny in 1855 of a new type with large star watermark. A smaller quantity were printed on unwatermarked paper of inferior quality which gave the stamps a greasy appearance, they are scarcer than the preceding, also than the following issue in which each bore a double lined figure for watermark corresponding to the value of the stamp and a sixpenny and shilling stamp were added to the series. In 1870 the new type came into use, the penny, watermarked 10 on some and 4 on other specimens, the twopenny watermarked 2, the rare fourpenny blue 4 and the tenpenny 10. All these watermarks exist probably through the authorities wishing to use up paper not originally intended for this use and until they secured a supply with the watermark TAS, which from that time has become the normal one of the colony. I shall mention that all the then issued stamps of South Australia were reprinted on unwatermarked paper in 1879. They may be detected by the whiteness of the paper and the perforation (11½).

Down to 1856 the stamps of Victoria were unwatermarked, then the Queen on Throne penny and sixpenny were watermarked star. When the stamps with Queen's head and emblems in corners appeared the penny was issued unwatermarked, with star and with ONE PENNY watermarks, the twopenny unwatermarked, with single lined 2, with twopence and in error with THREEPENCE, the threepenny unwatermarked and with star.

Between '61 and '63 the penny, without emblems, was watermarked with ONE penny, with a double lined 1 and with single line 1.

The threepenny came out first on laid paper, unwatermarked, and is much rarer than its successor watermarked THREEPENCE. The fourpence, type of last, was watermarked with FOURPENCE, with FIVE SHILLINGS (very scarce) with single lined 4 and unwatermarked.

The extremely rare orange sixpence of this type was watermarked SIXPENCE, it was immediately after changed in color to black with watermark unchanged. The sixpennies of 1862 and '63 retained it, but the '63 issue afterwards exchanged it for a figure 6. From 1863, to the introduction of the V and Crown watermark in 1867, any paper seems to have been used, the following are known :

Without watermark	-	-	1d., 2d., 4d. and 1/-
Single lined 1	-	-	1d. and 1/-
Double lined 1	-	-	1d., 2d., 3d. and 6d.
Single lined 2	-	-	1d., 2d., and 1/-
THREEPENCE	-	-	1d., 3d. and 6d.
Single lined 4	-	-	1d., 2d. and 4d.
Double lined 4	-	-	1d., 2d., 4d. and 6d.
FOURPENCE	-	-	6d.
Single lined 6	-	-	1d., 2d. and 6d.
SIXPENCE	-	-	1d., 2d. and 6d.
Single lined 8	-	-	1d., 2d., 3d., 8d. and 10d.
Single lined 10	-	-	9d. and 10d.

The Too Late and Registration stamps were unwatermarked.

Western Australia used a swan swimming (typical of the Swan River settlement) for the watermark of its imperforate issues and for the first issue of its perforated stamps in 1861-4; in its later days the whole of this last mentioned series were issued without watermark. In 1865 the colors were changed and watermark altered to Cr C C and continued to 1882, when the Cr C A was introduced.

St. Lucia issued the first watermarked stamp in the West Indian Colonies, the 1859 issue on star paper. The 1863 issue, change of color, was on Cr C C. In 1882 the Cr C A appeared on the stamps which were surcharged Postage, on all the Revenue stamps available for postage, and on the stamps of the new design.

In 1862, two stamps were issued for Antigua with Star watermark, the same values with Cr C C in '73 and the new designs in '79 with Cr C C, the last changed to Cr C A in 1883.

Stamps were first made for Montserrat in '76, by surcharging the penny and sixpenny of Antigua; both values exist on Cr C C and on Cr C A papers. Twopenny, halfpenny, and fourpenny, in 1869, were printed of design and color similar to the Antigua of that date on Cr C C, and in 1884 on Cr C A paper.

All Bermuda stamps issued have been on Cr C C paper, a new batch on Cr C A and in new colors were printed in 1886, but were surcharged "Gibraltar" and sent to the Rock; they are now about to be doled out in their original condition from the Bermuda offices as the others are exhausted.

The sub-varieties of Dominica are more numerous in perforation and surcharges than in watermarks, which remained Cr C C from the first issue in '74 down to 1883, when it changed to Cr C A.

The same may be said of St. Christopher and Tobago, but the Cr C A appeared a year earlier in St. Kitts than in the other two islands.

The penny and twopence of the first type of Bahamas exist unwatermarked, Cr C C and on Cr C A paper, the sixpenny unwatermarked and on Cr C C, the shilling on Cr C C and Cr C A. The penny, fourpence, five shillings and one pound, of new design in 1884 are Cr C A. The last two values being rather of a fiscal than postal nature.

All the imperforate Barbados were unwatermarked. The compound perforated series exist unwatermarked and on star paper for all the values, the threepence brown and 5/- with star only. This watermark varies and complete sets may be made showing large and small stars. In 1876 the Cr C C came in and Cr C A with the latest design in 1883.

The penny and sixpenny Grenada of 1860 without watermark are scarce. In 1864 the star paper was used. The stamps of 1883 with design altered were printed like these so that half the stamps in each sheet show the watermark inverted.

The first issue of Jamaica had a pineapple watermark, changed to Cr C C in 1870 and in 1883 to Cr C A on the penny, twopenny and fourpenny. Shortly afterwards the colors were changed on the stamps and this accounts for the twopence rose with Cr C A becoming scarce.

The ladies at the fountain depicted on the Nevis stamps had no watermark at their back. The Queen's head had Cr C C in 1879, altered to Cr C A in 1882.

St. Vincent stamps issued between '78 and '83 were on star paper, those previous were unwatermarked. Blue fourpennies and green sixpennies may be assigned to their proper positions by the presence or absence of this water-

mark. Change of color was frequent and is sufficient guide for arranging the other values. Cr and C A watermarked stamps were issued during and since '83.

The early Trinidads, rare and extremely interesting as most of them are, were unwatermarked, the Cr C C introduced in 1865 is not so good a guide as the various perforations for dividing the issues. The Cr C A watermarked stamps of 1883, were of a new design. The last watermark was introduced a year earlier on the halfpenny, penny, and fourpenny of the Britannia series, the first two, however, were surcharged with their value in capital letters. The unpaid letter stamps are on Cr C A paper.

First type Turk's Island penny is without watermark, with star, with Cr C C and with Cr C A watermark. The sixpence black and shilling slate were unwatermarked, the shilling prune had a star watermark and it is almost unobtainable without surcharge. The provisionals of 1881 with figures of so many patterns were printed on all the above mentioned stamps, except the unwatermarked penny. Sixpenny and shilling stamps were issued in 1881, design as last, watermark Cr C C sideways.

All the stamps of the Virgin Isles with the caricature of the Virgin thereon are unwatermarked, except the penny, which during the last year of its use was on Cr C C paper. The penny green and twopence-halfpenny brown of 1880 were also on Cr C C. Those issued in and since 1882 were on Cr C A.

Our colonies on the continent of America will take up but little space in this article. Canada, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Isle have issued no stamps watermarked. Several of these countries go to the American Bank Note Company for their stamps, a company who are not favorably disposed to printing on watermarked paper.

British Honduras issued in 1865 penny, sixpenny, and shilling unwatermarked. The same values, as well as a threepenny and fourpenny, were issued between '72 and '79 on Cr C C paper, this was changed to Cr C A in 1882. The provisionals of this year with the value changed to cents are on these last mentioned stamps.

Down to 1884 the Falkland Islands' stamps were unwatermarked. In 1884 the penny and fourpenny were issued on Cr C A paper.

The first watermark on British Guiana stamps was on the '76 issue of stamps (new colours and smaller than preceding issue). They were printed on Cr C C paper and after '83 on Cr C A.

The stamps for British Columbia were unwatermarked, so was the solitary stamp, labelled British Columbia and Vancouver's Island. The 5c and 10c for Vancouver's Island were on Cr C C paper.

NOTE—We have lately been shown the Canada 1c and 3c of 1868 on watermarked paper. The watermark appears to be a large design, as only a few wavy lines showed on the single specimen offered for our inspection.

It is our opinion that this watermark has no official significance but is the 'trade-mark' of the mill that manufactured the paper.

THE PUBLISHERS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We beg to call the attention of our subscribers to the expiration of their subscriptions on the first of next month. In order to insure prompt renewal for 1889, we would advise an early remittance. Bound copies of the 1888 volume will be supplied on receipt of 60 cts, and the return of the unbound numbers.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

(Branch of American Philatelic Association.)

MINUTES OF THE FOURTEENTH REGULAR MEETING HELD NOV 7, 1888.

President Joseph Rechert in the Chair.

Mr. L. S. Morton, acted as Secretary pro tem.

The following members were present: Adenaw, Berlepsch, Bogert, Calman, Hobby, Krebs, Lesser, Mack, Morton, Muecke, Scott, Stadie, Terrett, Thorne. As visitor: Major E. B. Evans, of Bermuda, corresponding member of the Society.

The secretary read the Minutes of the two previous meetings, which were duly adopted.

The following were then proposed for membership by Mr. Chas. Muecke, for active membership: Henry Gremmel, 109 Second Street, New York.

By President Rechert, for Corresponding Membership: Edward F. Gibbons, 8 Gower St., London, E. C.; P. M. Wolsieffer, 162 State St., Chicago, Ill.; Jules Fernandez, Caissier au Chemin de fer Orientaux, Salonique, Turkey; R. P. Zobel, 6 West Jefferson St., Syracuse, New York; George W. Worthington, Wilshire Building, Cleveland, O.; Willard C. Van Derlip, 3 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.; Wm. Sellschop, San Francisco, Cal.; all of whom were duly elected.

The President then announced that we had elected the 100th member on our roll, which was received with applause.

Mr. J. V. Painter's name was changed from the Active to the Corresponding roll, by his request, it having been erroneously placed on the former.

The resignation of Mr. Wm. Seeligsberg was read and accepted with regrets.

A communication from the Secretary of the Pomeroy Society was referred to the Committee on Philatelic Literature.

The Committee on Exhibition reported progress.

The President introduced Major E. B. Evans, who exhibited his fine collection of Confederate States and East India stamps, including very many rare varieties of the Native States.

An order was also received by the President from Mr. E. Heitmann for 25 more color charts, which will be numbered and forwarded by next week's steamer.

Mr. Muecke exhibited the New Netherland letter—sheet envelope.

Mr. Berlepsch exhibited his fine collection of Postal Cards.

Mr. Henry Clotz, who was unavoidably absent, sent in the following stamps for exhibition: Queensland Stamp Duty used on original letter, 6 d red-brown, 2/ blue, 2/6 vermilion, 5/ light brown, 10/ brown, 30/ rose. South Australia Postage and Revenue, 10/ green. New Zealand, £1 dark red, £1 10/ rose, £2 orange red. Nicaragua 50 cents dark blue lately issued. Dominica 2 1/2 penny blue. Italy, 2 lire orange. Turks Island, 4 penny on one penny red, two different types. Dominica 5 cents green Revenue on original envelope, postally used. Canada Service Envelopes 1 and 3 cents; the latter were pronounced not being official issue.

The president then announced that the Constitution and rules governing the newly established Exchange Department would be ready at the next meeting

of the Society, November 21st; also that an election for secretary would take place to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Wm. Seeligsberg; and Superintendent of the Exchange Department. An auction sale followed, amounting to \$9.32.

The meeting then adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

L. S. MORTON, Secretary pro tem.

MINUTES OF THE FIFTEENTH REGULAR MEETING, HELD NOVEMBER 21, 1888.

The meeting was called to order at 8.10 p. m.; President Joseph Rechert, in the chair.

Mr. L. S. Morton was appointed to act as Secretary *pro tem*.

The following members were present: Adenaw, Aue, Berlepsch, Bogert, Rosenheim, Thorne, G. B. Calman, H. L. Calman, Collin, Corwin, Scott, Wylie, Gregory, Hobby, Krebs, Mack, Stadie, Wuesthoff, Dr. Mitchell, Morton, Muecke, Nast, Terret, as were also Major E. B. Evans, of Bermuda, and Mr. C. H. Mekeel, of St. Louis, our corresponding members; and as visitors, Messrs George Hencken and Edward Turner.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following names were proposed by President Rechert: Lieut. J. M. T. Partello, Fort Davis, Texas, and Alfred L. Holman, Phœnix Building, Chicago, for corresponding membership. The Executive Committee reported favorably and the two gentlemen were elected.

Communications were read from Postmaster Henry G. Pearson and Lieut. J. M. T. Partello, the latter referring to the Exchange Department which is to be opened.

The reading of the Constitution as amended was laid over until the next meeting on motion of Mr. Henry L. Calman.

The rules of the Exchange Department were then read. Mr. Wuesthoff moved to amend the rules in relation to reprints. This amendment was lost. On motion the rules were adopted as read.

The President declared nominations for the office of Manager of the Exchange Department in order. The names of Mr. C. B. Corwin and R. R. Bogert were submitted. The votes cast resulted in the election of Mr. C. B. Corwin.

Mr. Henry L. Calman moved that sufficient funds be advanced to the Exchange Manager for the printing of the rules, exchange sheets and circulars, etc., the Society to be subsequently reimbursed out of the proceeds from the sale of sheets, etc.

The President called for the nomination and election of a Secretary for the unexpired time of Mr. William Seligsberg, resigned. Mr. Corwin nominated Mr. L. S. Morton as Secretary, and as no other nomination was made, the same were closed. Mr. Morton was then declared elected.

The President then in a short speech greeted Major Evans and Mr. Mekeel. Mr. Evans responded in a short address congratulating the members of the National Philatelic Society on the progress they had made and the friendly feeling existing among collectors in the United States.

Mr. Mekeel followed, addressing the Society in the same congratulatory manner, touching also upon the condition of Philately in the United States. Both speakers were heartily applauded.

Mr. R. R. Bogert then moved that Major E. B. Evans be made an honorary member, and that his name be transferred from the corresponding to the

honorary membership list. The President asked the members by a rising vote to elect Major Evans. Carried.

The Committee on Exhibition reported that at the next meeting they would be ready to report fully on this matter.

Mr. Scott then made an address inviting all present to attend a special meeting of the Brooklyn Philatelic Club, to be held in Brooklyn, at their new rooms in Court Street, the following evening.

The following stamps were exhibited :

A double perforated United States 2 c. black, 1868, from Mr. Wm. Shultz through Dr. Mitchell.

Newly issued postal cards of Denmark 3 øre gray on white, 5 øre green on white ; letter cards 4 øre blue, and 8 øre red on cream, and a United States 3 c. 1860 envelope surcharged Confederate United States of America post office department, used on both sides (a very interesting relic), by Mr. Rechert.

Dr. Mitchell exhibited a blood stamp, bronze on blue, and Boyd's postal card ; Importers and Traders National Bank on thin paper.

Messrs. Thorne and Wuesthoff exhibited their valuable collections which were greatly admired by all present.

Major Evans again exhibited his collection of Indian native and Confederate stamps.

A motion was eloquently made by Mr. Mack, in view of Major Evans' departure the next morning to his post in the Bermudas, to tender him the Society's "Bon Voyage" which was carried amid great applause. Major Evans again addressed the Society, thanking it for the hospitable treatment and the enjoyable time he had received at its hands.

An auction sale followed.

The meeting adjourned at 10.15 p. m.

L. S. MORTON, *Secretary.*

BROOKLYN PHILATELIC CLUB.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 8, 1888.

Meeting called to order at 8 o'clock by Vice-Pres. Chas. Gregory at our new club rooms 85 and 87 Court street. Large attendance of members.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Committee on Rooms reported that they had hired Nos. 85 and 87 Court street, for club. Moved and seconded that the report be accepted and vote of thanks given to the Committee. Carried.

The following names were then proposed for active membership: by Mr. Gregory, R. R. Bogert, N. Y. City; by Mr. Scott, H. L. Calman, N. Y. City and Fred L. Smith, Brooklyn. On separate ballot these gentlemen were unanimously elected.

An election to fill vacant offices was then held and the officers elected were : President, Chas. Gregory; Vice-Prest., J. W. Scott; Executive Committee: Messrs. Needham, Scott and Sheridan.

Moved and seconded that a Committee be appointed to arrange for the exhibition at the Eden Musée, N. Y. City. Carried. Mr. J. W. Scott was appointed. At the next meeting Mr. Scott will read a paper on the "Sanitary Fair Stamps." It was then agreed upon that we have a social meeting next time and Messrs. Scott and Sheridan were appointed a Committee on arrangements.

Donations of Counterfeits for Club Album from Mr. Needham and "blue prints" of the entire plates of the second issue Mauritius from Mr. Gregory. Meeting then adjourned.

JOHN M. SHERIDAN, Secy.

SPECIAL MEETING HELD NOVEMBER 22, 1888.

A special social meeting was held this evening on the occasion of the opening of the new Club rooms, 85 and 87 Court Street, Brooklyn.

President Charles Gregory called the assembly to order at 8:15. The following philatelists were present: Brooklyn Club: Messrs Chas. Gregory, Wm. Rasmus, J. Walter Scott, Jos. Rechert, Jesse K. Furlong and John M. Sheridan; National Society of New York: Messrs H. Nelson Terrett, J. Oakly Hobby, C. B. Corwin, Gustav Aue, Geo. H. Watson and L. S. Morton; Staten Island Society: Messrs Aug. De Jonge, E. L. Schumann, H. Clotz, P. Van der Willigen and also Messrs C. H. Mekeel of St. Louis, E. B. Sterling of Trenton, N. J., Alvah Davison of Helmetta, N. J., and Geo. M. Williamson, Brooklyn.

The reading of minutes was dispensed with.

Letters were received and read from John K. Tiffany, R. C. H. Brock, W. A. McCalla, H. E. Deats and others all containing very kind wishes to the Club.

The following propositions for membership, were then offered: for Honorary membership—Major Edw. B. Evans, of Bermuda, by Mr. J. W. Scott; for Active Membership—by Mr. Scott, Mr. A. Da Costa Gomez, N. Y. City; by Mr. Gregory, Mrs W. J. Gelston, Brooklyn; by Mr. Rasmus, Mr. Henry Clotz N. Y. city; by Mr. Rechert, Mr. C. B. Corwin, N. Y. City; by Mr. Clotz, Mr. P. Van der Willigen, Brooklyn; by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. G. M. Williamson, Brooklyn. For Corresponding Membership, Miss A. Daughaday, Osaki, Japan, proposed by Mr. Gregory. On separate ballot all these ladies and gentlemen were unaniously elected.

Mr. J. Walter Scott then read an interesting essay on the "Stamps of the U. S. Sanitary Fairs," illustrated by the best and most complete collection of these stamps extant, the property of Mr. Chas Gregory. Mr. Scott was listened to with great attention and on concluding was tendered the thanks of the gentlemen present for his pleasing and very able essay.

Mr. C. H. Mekeel then responded to the call for a speech with some very pleasant remarks. He was followed by the orator of the Staten Island Society Prest. Aug. DeJonge who spoke in his wonted graceful style.

Then the assembly became rapt in silence as the Demosthenes of Philately, Mr. Corwin, took the floor. His speech was as usual a masterpiece in every respect and on resuming his seat he received resounding applause.

A collation was then served and the time sped merrily until a late hour in conversation, exhibitions of stamps, etc, etc., when the meeting adjourned.

JOHN M. SHERIDAN, Secretary.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

BRANCH AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

Meeting held on every third Wednesday of each month at 7.30 P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, Canal Street, Stapleton.

President, Mr. Aug. Dejonge; Secretary, Dr. G. Odendall

For information address the Secretary, P. O. Box 520, Stapleton, Richmond County, New York.

SIXTY-NINTH REGULAR MEETING.

STAPLETON, NOV. 21, 1888.

Present: Aug Dejonge, Chairman; Messrs C. Witt, Lauer, Clotz, Van der Willigen, Lehmann, Hagedorn, Schumann, Dr. Odendall, Mrs. Benary, Mrs. Witt; as guests: Miss Muller, Mrs. Lauer, Mr. Benary.

Minutes adopted as read.

Mr. Clotz proposed for membership: Mr. W. Rasmus, (67) 48 Broad Street, New York; Mr. Chas. Gregory, (68) 1 New Street, New York.

Mr. Kaufman proposed: Mr. Kamm (69).

The Committee on Album reported that the sheets are in the press, and that they are nearly finished.

The secretary read a letter from Mr. Bauer, asking for a 4d surcharge on 2 sh. Grenada, donated by Mr D'Andrade.

Mr. Clotz will send him the stamp in question.

Mr. Van der Willigen moved that Mr. Paul Ascher of Lima, Peru, be made an honorary member (70) of the Society on account of his merit regarding the surcharged Peruvian stamps. Carried.

Mr. Clotz read a letter from Captain Moller, in which he expresses his thanks for the stamps sent him, and the kindness shown him by the Society.

The President told the Secretary that Mr. Clotz has presented the Society with the portrait of the officers of the A. P. A.

Dr. Odendall moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Clotz. Carried.

Mr. Lauer presented the Society with a great many stamps for the counterfeit Album, for which a vote of thanks was tendered to the donor.

Mr. Hagedorn presented the Society with some pamphlets, for which a vote of thanks was tendered him.

Mr. Schumann showed the proof sheets, wet from the press-room, of the Permanent Album, (seashell color) also "edition de Luxe." and sketches of guide for the arrangement of the stamps on sheets. His complete collection of Greece mounted on black cardboard was greatly admired.

Mr. Van der Willigen moved that we wish our worthy President to be in better health at our next meeting, than he has been enjoying for some time past and that the thanks of our Society be tendered to him for attending, although in poor health at our present meeting.

Adjournment.

All communications relating to Exchange, address to Mr. E. L. Schumann, 115 Broadway, New York City, and matters pertaining to the Society to

Dr. G. ODENDALL, Secretary.

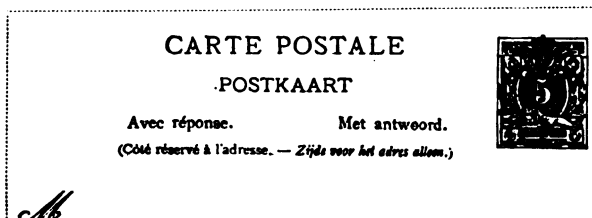
SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to a destructive fire in our bindery on Saturday November 10th, the publication of the new editions of our Album and Catalogue has been seriously delayed. However, we can now definitely promise the completion of the Album, ready for delivery on December 15th.

POSTAL CARDS.

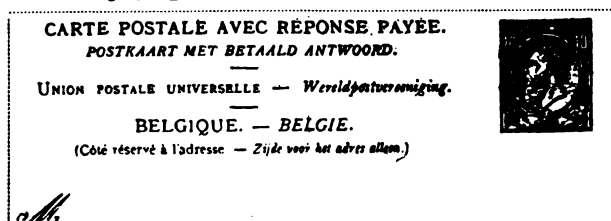
NEW ISSUES.

BELGIUM—Since the first of November the following two Reply Cards are in use:



M 5x5c green *F I*

6



M

10x10c carmine, *blue F I*

10

DENMARK—A new issue of Postal and Letter Cards took place on the first of October. The type is similar to that of the previous issue.

3 öre gray, *white*

5 öre green "

3x3 öre gray " *F I*

5x5 öre green " *F I*

OFFICIAL CARDS.

3 öre gray, *white*

5 öre green "

LETTER CARDS.

4 öre blue, *buff*

8 öre carmine, *buff*

These cards will be illustrated in a future number.

LIBERIA—The *Philatelic Record* announces that the Postal Card of this Republic comes on white.

3c red and blue, *white*

NETHERLANDS—The inscription on the 5c. cards (single and reply), has been modified. The single card has now the following inscription on four lines:

BRIEFKAART.

(CARTE POSTALE.)

Algemeene Postvereniging. (Union Postale Universelle.)

Zyde voor het adres bestemd. (Côté réservé à l'adresse.)

The reply card has the second line of the first part changed to
Met Betaald Antwoord.

(Carte Postale avec reponse payée.)

On the second part, the second line has been replaced by

Betaald Antwoord,
(Carte Postale reponse.)

5c blue, *blue*, reverse *white*

5x5 blue, first part *blue*, reverse white, second part *white*, reverse *blue*.

NORWAY—The *Timbre Poste* states that a new 5 öre card, without frame, has just been issued,

5 öre green, *white*

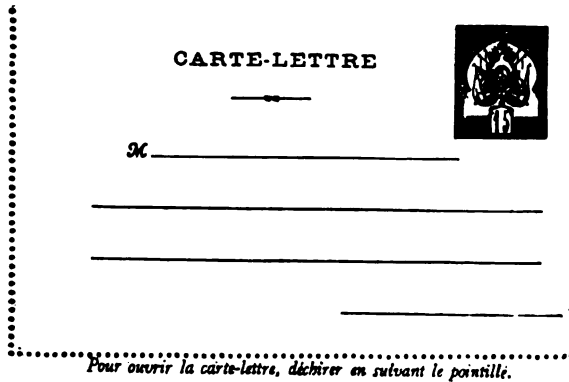
TUNIS—We illustrate below the Tunis Postal and Letter Cards, omitted in our November number.



10c black
10x10c black' *blue* F 1

6
12

LETTER CARDS.



Pour ouvrir la carte-lettre, déchirer en suivant le pointille.

15c blue, *gray*
25c black, *rose*

10
15

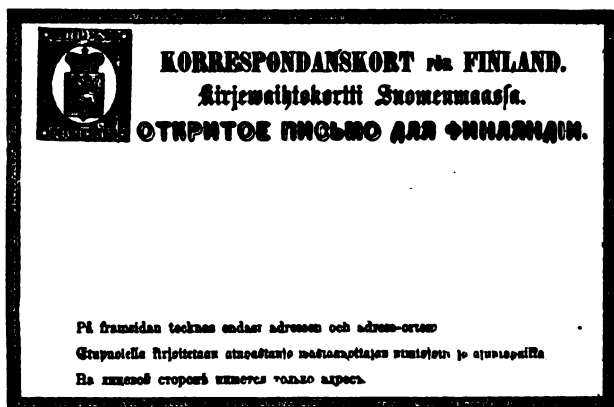
THE POSTAL CARD CATALOGUE.

FINLAND.



173

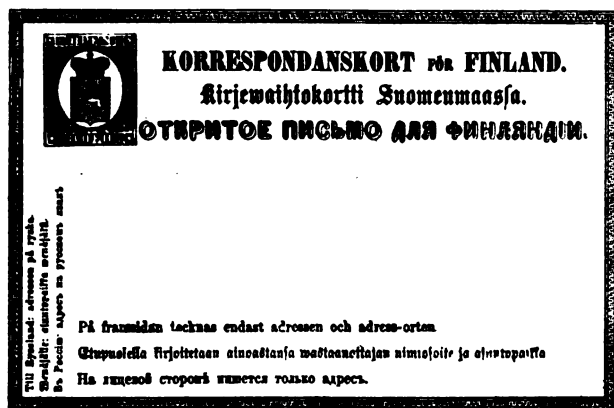
1	1871	173	8 p green, <i>pale buff</i>	1.00
2	"	"	8 p " <i>yellow brown</i>	1.00
3	"	"	8 p " <i>dark brown</i>	1.25
Same ruled lines on reverse.				
4	1871	173	8 p yellow green, <i>pale buff</i>	75
5	"	"	8 p " <i>greenish</i> , thin card	75
6	"	"	8 p " <i>yellow green</i> , thin card	75
7	"	"	8 p " " thick card	75
8	"	"	8 p blue green, <i>greenish</i> thin card	75
9	"	"	8 p " <i>yellow green</i> thin card	75
Same, with horizontal and vertical lines on reverse.				
10	1871	173	8 p green, <i>yellow green</i>	
Same with " <i>Forpliktad</i> " in second paragraph.				
a. " <i>Address</i> " in first paragraph spelled with two " <i>d.</i> "				
11	1871	173	8 p green, <i>buff</i>	3.00
b. Same, but card formed of three layers of paper, the interior of dark blue, and the reverse buff.				
12	1871	173	8 p green	2.00
c. Same as 'a' but <i>address</i> spelled with one " <i>d.</i> "				
13	1871	173	8 p green, <i>buff</i>	6.00



174

14 1872 174 8 p green, buff
 15 " " 8 p " brownish buff

a. The third letter of last word in the surcharge at left resembles an inverted "N" an error for "BI."



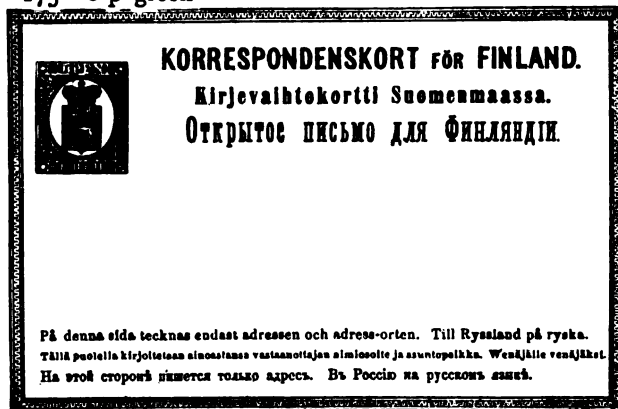
175

16 1873 175 8 p green
 b. Same, error corrected.

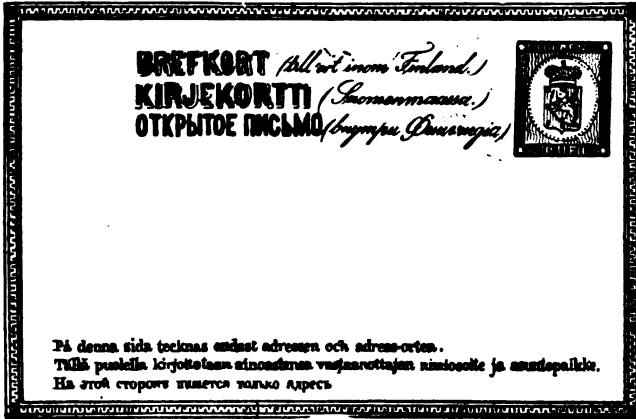
50

17 1873 175 8 p green

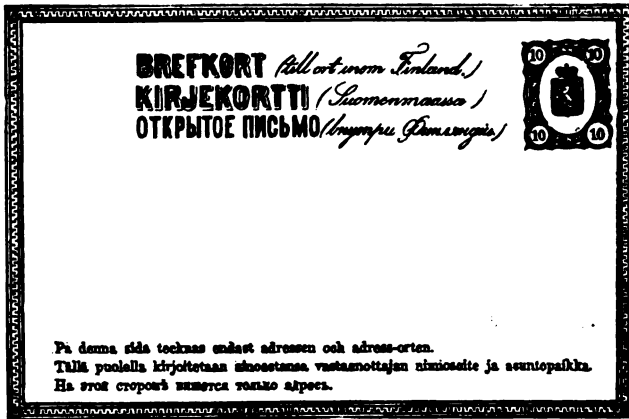
1.50



18	1873	176	8 p green, <i>buff</i>	25	15
19	"	"	8 p " <i>salmon</i>	25	15
			Same, with two stamps.		
20	1874	176	16 p green	3.00	
			Same, with dot over 'I' in last Russian word.		
21	1873	176	8 p green, <i>pale buff</i>	40	
22	"	"	8 p " <i>yellow brown</i>	40	

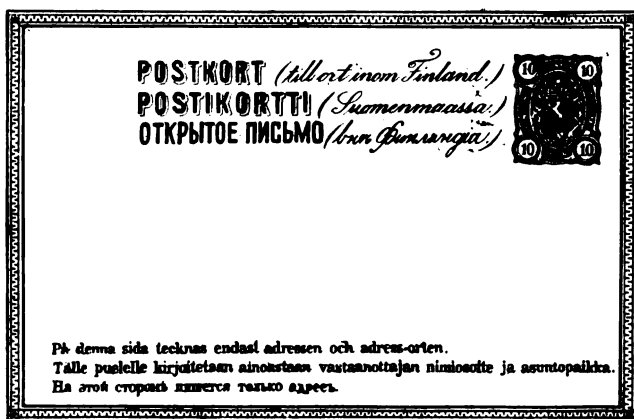


			177		
23	1875	177	10 p lilac	50	
24	"	"	10x10 p lilac <i>F 3</i>	150	
			a. Second line of instructions has " <i>Tälla.</i> "		

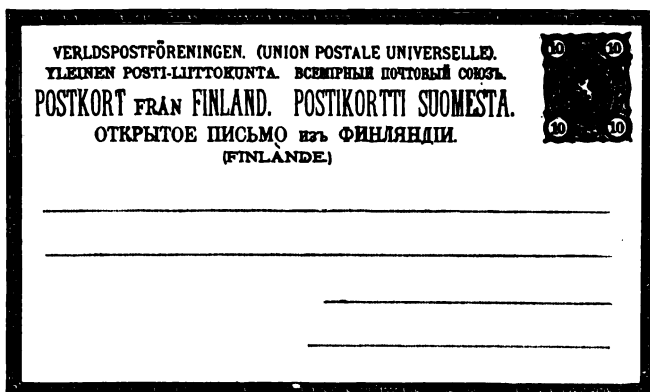


			178		
25	1875	178	10 p lilac	25	25
26	"	"	10x10 p lilac <i>F 3</i>	35	
27	"	"	16 p brown, <i>white</i>	20	
			b. Second line of instructions has " <i>Tälle.</i> "		
28	1875	178	10 p lilac		
			c. Second line of instructions has <i>Tälle</i> and <i>ainoostansa.</i>		
29	1875	178	10 p lilac		
30	"	"	16 p brown, <i>white</i>	20	
			d. Second line of instructions has <i>Tälle</i> and <i>ainostaan.</i>		

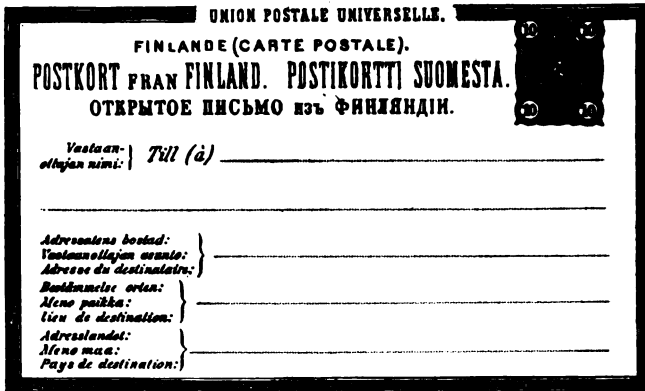
- 31 1876 178 10 p lilac 25
 32 " " 10 p blue
 33 " " 10 p lilac, blue frame 25
 34 " " 10 p blue, lilac "
 35 " " 10x10 p lilac F 3 35
 36 1877 " 16 p brown, white 25
 e. With period after "Talle."
 37 1877 178 16 p brown, white
 f. Period at end of third line of instructions under "N" instead of "A" of venäjäksi.
 38 1877 178 16 p brown, white
 g. Same as "d." but Kirjekortti measures 37 mm. instead of 34 mm.
 39 1877 178 10 p lilac 25
 40 " " 10 p gray, lilac frame



- 41 1878 179 10x10 p lilac F 3 179

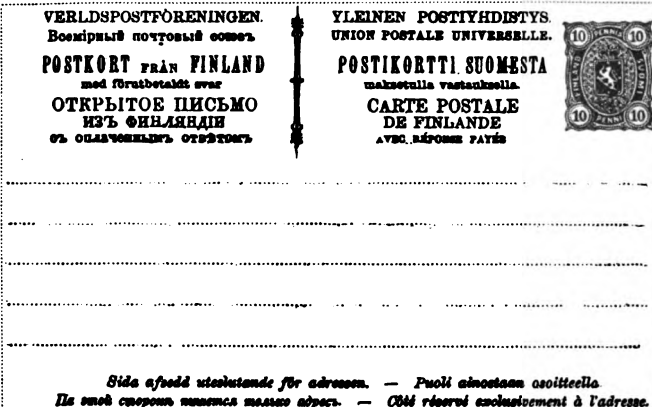


- 42 1879 180 10 p orange 180
 Same, error in frame, 19 mm from upper left corner.
 43 1879 180 10 p orange



181

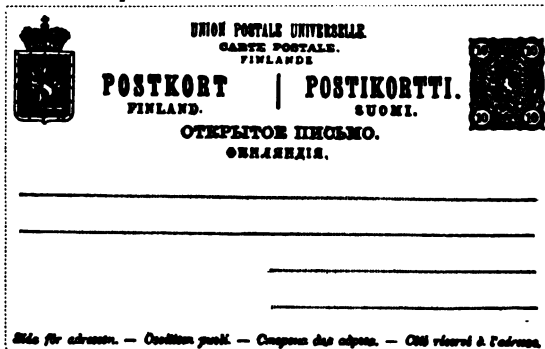
- 44 1881 181 10 p orange. 15
Same, period after "nimi."
- 45 1881 181 10 p orange 15
Same, final "N" of "Union" over space between "C" and "A" of "Carte."
- 46 1883 181 10 p orange, 10
- 47 1885 " 10 p rose, 10
Same, as type No. 179.
- 48 1885 179 10x10 p lilac F 5 30
- 49 " 10x10 p rose F 3 30



Sida afsedd utseende för adressen. — Puoli ainostaan osoitteella.
 Ils ont été composés uniquement pour l'adresse. — Côté réservé exclusivement à l'adresse.

182

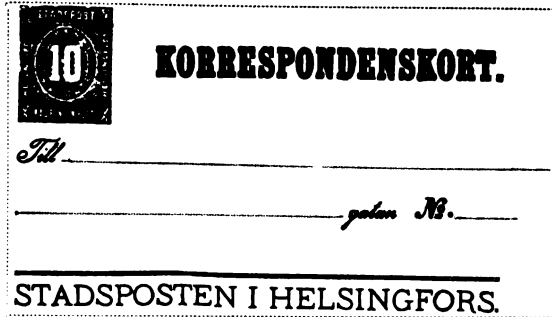
- 50 1886 182 10x10 p rose F 1 20



Sida för adressen. — Osoitteita puoleksi. — Composés des adresses. — Côté réservé à l'adresse.

- 51 1888 183 10 p rose, *white*
Local card for Helsingfors.

10

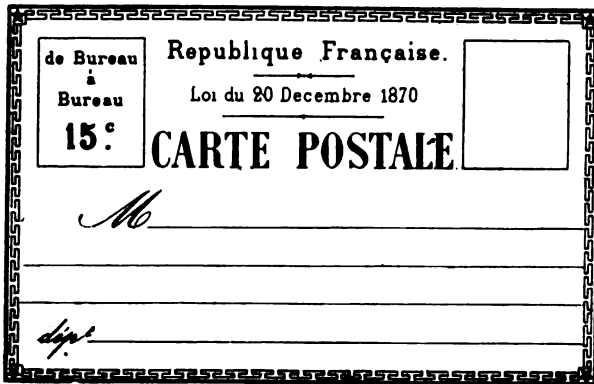


184

- 1 1874 184 10 p green, *white*
 - b. With accenton "F" of *Helsingfors*.
- 2 1874 184 10 p green, *white*
 - c. With S. P. H. embossed in monogram.
- 3 1874 184 10 p green, *white*
 - d. Same as No, 3, but punctuation after "No."
- 4 1874 184 10 p green, *white*
 - e. Korrespondens Kort measures 68 mm.
- 5 1875 184 10 p green, *white*
 - f. Same as in 5, but no punctuation after "No."
- 6 1875 184 10 p green, *white*.

FRANCE.

Adhesives pasted in upper right corner.



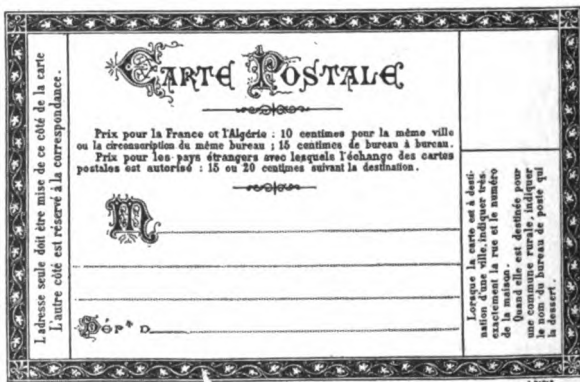
185

- 1 1870 185 *white* 15
 - 2 1872 185 *white* 15
- Same with "1872."



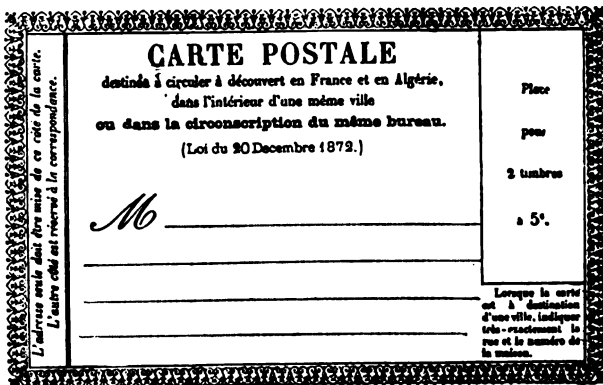
186

3 1872 186 white



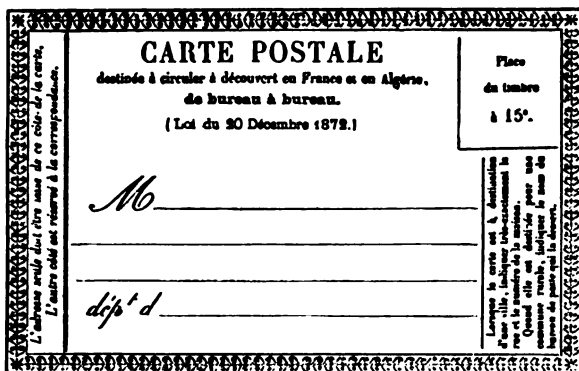
187

4 1872 187 white
5 " " blue, white
6 " " brown "



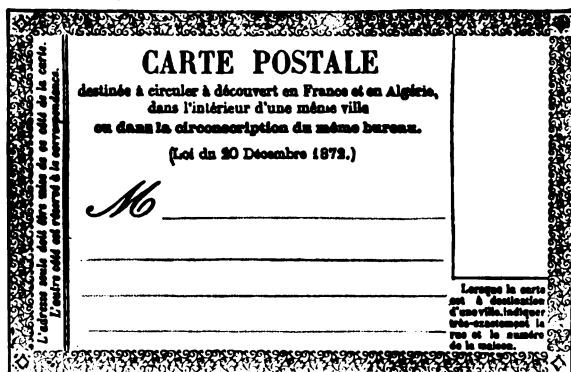
188

- 7 1873 188 *white* 15
 without inscription in space for stamp.
 8 1873 188 *white* 15



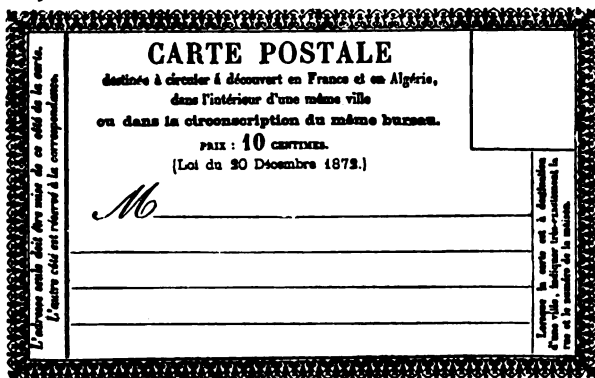
189

- 9 1873 189 *white* 15
 10 " " *white, blue tinted* 15



190

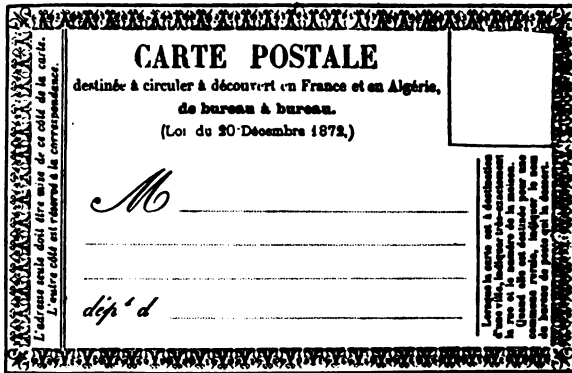
- 11 1873 190 *white*
 Same as No. 9 without inscription in space for stamp.
 12 1873 189 *white* 15



191

13 1873 191 *brown*

10



192

14 1873 192 *white*

15

Same as No. 13, with D in upper left corner of frame and 5 in upper right corner.

15 1873 191 *brown*

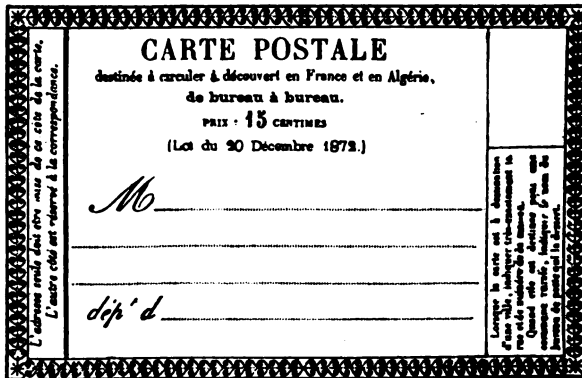
40

Same, period after "maisons" in instruction.

16 1873 191 *brown*

15

10



193

17 1873 193 *white*

10

Same as No. 15, with F in upper left corner.

18 1873 191 *orange*

50

30

ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

49th EDITION.

INCLUDES ALL NEW ISSUES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

LOCAL STAMPS.

WOOD'S CITY DESPATCH.



1095 1856 2054 Black on yellow p

AZORES.



Perforated.

60 1888 320 5 r violet, black surcharge

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

Surcharged with value in figures.



Perforated.

34	1888	1777	1 p	purple, black surcharge
35	"	"	2 p	" red "
36	"	"	2 p	" blue "
37	"	"	4 p	" ? "
38	"	"	6 p	" ? "
39	"	1778	1 sh,	green ? "

REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.



Surcharged *Protectorate*.

62	1888	1964	4 p	blue
----	------	------	-----	------

BRITISH HONDURAS.



Perforated.

19	1888	2004	50c on 1s	gray
----	------	------	-----------	------

1 00

DOMINIA.



Perforated.

20	1888	595	6 p	yellow brown.
----	------	-----	-----	---------------

DUTCH INDIES.



ENVELOPE STAMPS.

53	1888	611	15c	bistre
----	------	-----	-----	--------

FRANCE.

PNEUMATIC ENVELOPES.

TUBES PNEUMATIQUES



✕

165 1885 2055 75c rose on violet 2.00

TUBES PNEUMATIQUES

TAXE ADDIT. 60 c.



✕

167 1888 2056 60c rose on violet, black surcharge 50

GOLD COAST.

REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.



21 1888 2057 2 p blue, black surcharge

INDIA.

Afghanistan.



28 mm diameter instead of 26 mm.

144 1888 863 $\frac{1}{3}$ r lake on white, vergé batonné

SIRMOOR.

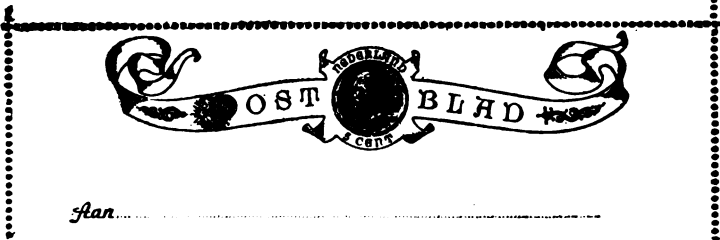


Perforated.

7 1888 916 3 p orange

NETHERLANDS.

LETTER SHEET.



fan.....

81 1888 2058 5c blue

8

NEW SOUTH WALES.



Perforated.

51	1888	2059	2 p blue	10
52	1888	2060	4 p red brown	20

ST. VINCENT.



Perforated.

28	1888	1307	6 p lilac
----	------	------	-----------

SALVADOR.

ENVELOPE STAMPS



34	1888	1893	11c olive
----	------	------	-----------

TUNIS.



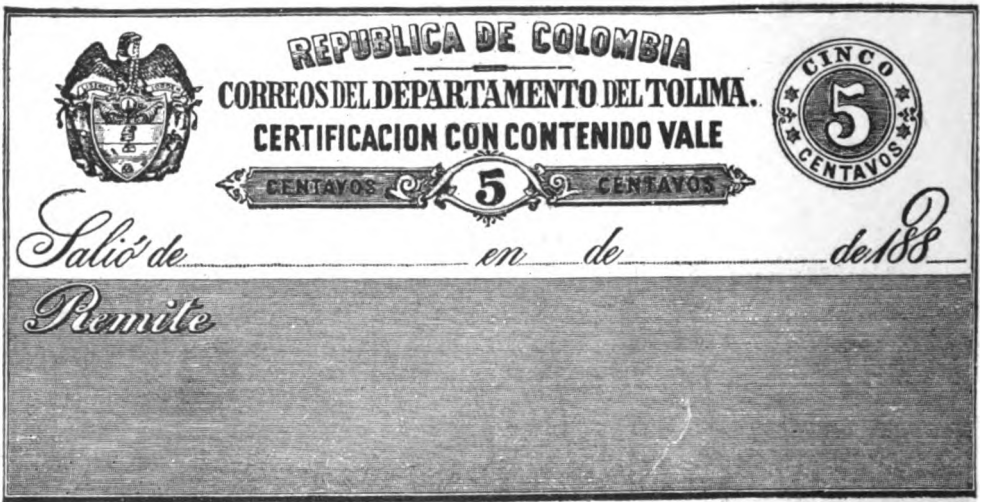
Perforated.

11	1888	2021	1 fr olive on green	40
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UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Tolima.

INSURED LETTER STAMPS.



781	1888	2061	5c	bistre
782	"	"	10c	vermilion
783	"	"	50c	blue

VENEZUELA.

Lithographed.

*Perforated.*

79	1888	1698	3 b	violet
80	"	"	5 b	"
81	"	"	10 b	brown

INDEX.

- Adams & Co.** 298.
Adams' City Express, 337.
Afghanistan, 127, 254, 292, 397, 434.
Allen's City Despatch, 337.
American Express Co., 338.
American Letter Mail Co., 298.
A. P. A. Convention, 269.
Ancash, 113.
Annam and Tonkin, 127, 252.
Annual Convention of the A. P. A., 305.
Antigua, 60.
Antioquia, 128, 256.
Arequipa, 29, 113.
Argentine, 61, 92, 125, 168, 251, 290.
Auction Sales, 17, 56, 87, 122, 167, 198.
Austria, 19, 20, 168, 251.
Austria Levant, 20, 168
Ayacucho, 149.
Azores, 20, 431.
- Bahamas**, 125.
Baltimore, 3, 10.
Barbados, 93.
Barnard & Co., 299.
Barr's Penny Dispatch, 338.
Baton Rouge, 19.
Bavaria, 20.
Belgium, 20, 125.
Bentley's Dispatch, 338.
Berford & Co., 299.
Bhopaul, 94.
Bicolored Stamps, 115.
Bishop's City Post, 338.
Blood, D. O. & Co., 339.
Bouton, John, 342.
Boyce's City Express Post, 343.
Boyd, John, 344.
Brady & Co., Chicago, 370.
Brady & Co., New York City, 369.
Brainard & Co., 300.
Brattleboro, 4.
Brazil, 169.
Brigg's Despatch, Philadelphia, 370,
Brigg's Despatch, Troy, 370.
British Bechuanaland, 20, 55, 61, 93, 125,
362, 431.
British Honduras, 21, 61, 126, 252, 432.
British North Borneo, 61.
Broadway Post Office, 371.
Bronson & Forbes, 371.
Brooklyn City Express, 371.
Brooklyn Philatelic Club, 56, 89, 214, 386,
417.
Brown (E. ?), & Co's City Post, 372.
Brown's City Post, 372.
- Browne's Despatch, 372.
Brown & McGill, 373.
Bulgaria, 21.
- California Penny Post Co.**, 373.
Canada, 126.
Cape Good Hope, 61.
Carne's (C. A.,) 376.
Carrier's Despatch, 376.
Carrier Stamps, 10, 11.
Carter, G., 376.
Centennial Stamps of New South Wales, 84.
Ceylon, 21, 93, 126, 169, 252, 291, 396.
Chala, 149.
Chamba, 364.
Cheever & Towle, 377.
Chicago Penny Post, 377.
Chiclayo, 150.
Chili, 126.
Cincinnati City Delivery, 377.
City Despatch, Boston, 378.
City Despatch, Philadelphia, 378.
City Despatch Post, 378.
City Express, 290, 379.
City Express Post, 379.
City Express Post, Philadelphia, 379.
City Post, 377.
City Mail Co., 124.
City Mail, 124, 380.
Clark & Co., 380.
Clarke's (Marion M.,) Express, 380.
Cochin China, 127, 169, 333.
Colombian Republic, 31, 96, 128, 256, 295,
400.
C(olumbian and Wrightsville) Bridge Des-
patch, 380.
Communications, 87, 194, 237, 238, 269, 270,
271, 343, 350.
Confederate States, 19, 124.
Congo, 21.
Cornwell Madison Square P. O. 401-
Costa Rica, 22, 252.
Counterfeit Four Reales Stamp of Ecuador,
193.
Counterfeit Stellaland Stamps, 322.
Cressman & Co., 401.
Crosby (O. H.,) 402.
Cuba, 22, 93.
Cummings' (Arthur H.,) 402.
Cutting's Despatch Post, 402.
Cuzco, 150.
- Davis' Penny Post**, 403.
De Mings' Penny Post, 402.
Denmark, 363.

- Dominica, 396, 432.
 Douglas' City Despatch, 403.
 Dupuy & Schenck, 404.
 Dutch Indies, 22, 396, 432.
- Eagle City Post**, (W. Stait), 414.
 East River P. O., 404.
 Ecuador, 22, 61, 169, 193, 291.
 Egypt, 23, 93.
 Eighth Ave. P. O., 405.
 Empire City Despatch Co., 405.
 Envelope Stamps, 74.
 Errors, 109.
 Essex Letter Express, 405.
 Exchanging, 184.
- Faridkot**, 25, 398.
 Fisk & Rice, 406.
 Floyd's Penny Post, 406.
 Formosa, 333.
 France, 433.
 Franklin City Despatch, 406.
 Franklin Penny Post, 406.
 Frazer & Co., 406.
 French Colonies, 23, 62, 94, 127, 169, 252
 291, 333, 363, 397.
 French Guiana, 62, 127.
- G(hagan & Howe)** 407.
 Gambia, 94.
 Glen Haven Daily Mail, 408.
 Gold Coast, 433.
 Gordon's City Express, 408.
 Grafflin (Joseph), 408.
 Great Britain, 24, 253, 292, 364.
 Greece, 94, 170, 253.
 Grenada, 24, 170.
 Griqualand, 61.
 Guadalajara, 26.
 Guanacaste, 252.
 Guatemala, 13.
 Guy's City Despatch, 409.
- Hale & Co.**, 300.
 Hall & Mills, 409.
 Hanford's Pony Express, 409.
 Hartford Mail Co., 300.
 Hayti, 24.
 Honour (John D.), 410.
 Hoogs & Madison, 409.
 Hoyt's Letter Express, 411.
 Huacho, 150.
 Hungary, 253, 292.
 Hyderabad, 25, 127.
- India**, 25, 94, 127, 170, 253, 254, 292, 364,
 397, 398, 434.
 Italy, 62, 254.
- Jamaica**, 62, 174, 255, 398.
 Japan, 94, 292.
 Jhalawar, 25.
 Jhind, 94.
 Jummoo, 170.
 Jummoo Kashmir, 171.
- Kashmir**, 173.
Labuan, 62, 95.
 Lagos 25.
- Langton & Co. 301.
 Letter Express Co. 301.
 Locals 147.
- Macao**, 25, 174.
 Madagascar 26, 51.
 Martinique 23, 169, 291, 363, 397.
 Mauritius 26.
 Mexico 26, 63, 95, 127, 174, 255, 365, 399.
 Millbury 4.
 Montserrat 27.
 Moquega 150.
- Natal**, 27, 175.
 Nat. Phil. Society 57, 88, 119, 165, 196, 271,
 320, 351, 385, 415.
 Netherlands 434.
 Nevis 27.
 Newfoundland 27.
 New Haven 5.
 New Republic 28.
 New South Wales 293, 333, 334.
 New York 2, 5, 10.
 New Zealand 28, 234.
 Nicaragua 399.
 Norway 293.
 Notes 55, 91, 122, 167, 214, 240, 273, 322,
 353, 387.
- On the Formation of a Collection**,
 72, 107, 145, 184.
 Orange Free States 399.
 Origin of Postage Stamps 234.
 Overton & Co. 302.
- Pacific S. N. Co.**, 42.
 Païta 151.
 Paper Money of the Revolution 155, 199.
 Paraguay 28.
 Pasco 151.
 Perak 30.
 Persia 63, 95.
 Peru 42, 76, 111, 149, 187.
 Philatelic Literature 186.
 Philippine Islands 29, 63, 95, 365, 399.
 Pisco 151.
 Piura 152.
 Pomeroy & Co. 302.
 Portugal 29.
- Postal Cards.**
 Angola, 215.
 Antioquia, 216.
 Argentine, 91, 216, 273.
 Austria, 218, 241.
 Azores, 224, 241.
 Baden, 243.
 Bahamas, 243.
 Barbados, 244.
 Bavaria, 245, 273, 289.
 Belgium, 91, 123, 249, 275, 420.
 Bermuda, 276.
 Bolivia, 277.
 Bosnia, 278.
 Brazil, 278.
 British Bechuanaland, 59, 123, 283.
 British Guiana, 284.

- British Honduras, 59, 285.
 Bulgaria, 285.
 Canada, 59, 287.
 Cape Good Hope, 288.
 Cape Verde, 289.
 Ceylon, 323.
 Chili, 324.
 Congo, 326.
 Costa Rica, 327.
 Cuba, 328, 354.
 Curacao, 329.
 Cyprus, 330.
 Danish West Indies, 331, 355.
 Denmark, 355, 420.
 Dominica, 360.
 Dominican Republic, 361, 388.
 Dutch Indies, 123, 389.
 Eastern Roumelia, 393.
 Ecuador, 394.
 Egypt, 59, 395.
 Falkland Islands, 395.
 Finland, 332, 422.
 France, 427.
 French Colonies, 123.
 Hayti, 273.
 Hungary, 59.
 Italy, 91.
 Jummoo Kashmir, 274.
 Lagos, 123.
 Liberia, 420.
 Monaco, 274.
 Montenegro, 59, 123, 274.
 Netherlands, 420.
 New South Wales, 91, 274, 354.
 New Zealand, 123.
 Norway, 332, 354, 421.
 Sweden, 274.
 Tunis, 274, 421.
 Uruguay, 59, 274.
 Venezuela, 59.
 Virgin Islands, 123.
- Pouch**, 25, 365.
 Prince, J. H., 302.
 Providence, 109.
 Provisionals, 109.
 Puno, 152, 294.
- Queensland**, 29.
- Raleigh**, 124.
 Reprints, 264.
 Revenues or Fiscal Stamps, 191.
 Revised List, 2, 33, 65, 98, 129, 177, 225,
 257, 297, 337, 369, 401.
 Roumania, 29, 63.
- St. Christopher**, 175, 334, 365.
 St. Helena, 29.
 St. Louis, 7.
 St. Lucia, 30, 63.
 St. Thomas La Guaira, 32.
 St. Vincent, 435.
 Salvador, 399, 435.
 Samoa, 30.
 Santander, 31, 128, 176, 295.
 Senegal, 24, 62, 94, 291.
 Shanghai, 95, 176, 255, 334, 366.
 Sirmoor, 434.
 South African Republic, 30.
 South Australia, 30.
 Spain, 127.
 Spartaenburg, 19.
 Splendid Offer, 269.
 Stamps on Original Documents, 147.
 Staten Island Philatelic Society, 57, 90, 121,
 165, 240, 271, 321, 352, 418.
 Stellaland, 294, 322.
 Surcharges, 109.
 Sweden, 31.
 Sydney Letter Sheet, 83.
- Thoroughness**, 184.
 Tolima, 64, 296, 335, 436.
 Tunis, 294, 435.
 Turkey, 31, 128.
- United States**, 2, 7, 11, 19, 33, 60, 65,
 92, 98, 124, 177, 225, 251, 257, 290,
 297, 337, 369, 401, 431.
 United States Envelopes of 1887, 17.
 Union Post, 290.
 United States of Colombia, 31, 64, 96, 128,
 176, 255, 256, 295, 296, 335, 400, 436.
 Uruguay, 32.
 Usefulness of Cancelled Stamps, 54.
- Venezuela**, 32, 64, 128, 296, 436.
 Victoria, 32, 96, 128, 296, 335, 366, 400.
 Virgin Isles, 32, 128, 368.
- Wadhwan**, 398.
 Waldrons & Co., 303.
 Watermarks, 108, 381, 411.
 Wells, Fargo & Co., 303.
 Wood's City Despatch, 431.
 Wurtemberg, 96.
 Wyman, W., 305.
- Yca**, 153.
- Zululand**, 256, 296, 365.

